

THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN

TEST PAPERS SESSION 2017-18

CLASS 10 SUBJECT Political Science CHAPTER- 1 Power Sharing

Ans1	Belgium shares borders with Netherlands, France, Germany and Luxembourg.	1
Ans2	In the capital city of Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 20 percent are Dutch speaking communities.	1
Ans3	The Sinhala speakers are 74 per cent and Tamil speakers 18 per cent and among Tamils there are two sub groups- Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.	1
Ans4	Most of the Sinhala speaking are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims and there are about 7 percent Christian who are both Tamils and Sinhals.	1
Ans5	It means a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.	1
Ans6	Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to established Sinhala supremacy.	1
Ans7	They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them even political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.	1
Ans8	The community government is elected by the people belonging to one language community- Dutch, French and German speaking- no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.	1
Ans9	The similarity between Belgium and Sri Lanka is that both are democratic.	1
Ans10	Basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self governance.	1
Ans11	The power is shared among different organs of government such as legislative, executive and judiciary.	1
Ans12	Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.	1
Ans13	Power is shared between the two levels of govt union govt. and state government.	1
Ans14	Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.	1
Ans15	a) Federal Government : where the power is divided between the Central Government and its constituent unit. b) Federal Division of Powers: Between the Central Government and the State Government.	1
Ans16	a) One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. b) In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self- governance. c) In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. d) Everyone has voice in the shaping up of public policies.	3
Ans17	Both countries are democracies. Both have various ethnic groups living in their respective countries. Differences : a) In Belgium the leaders have realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions. Such a realisation resulted in mutually acceptable arrangement for sharing the power. b) Sri Lanka shows us a contrasting example. It shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country.	3
Ans18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power is shared among different organs of government such as legislative, executive and judiciary. • It is called horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. • Each organ checks the other. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. 	3

	In it, ministers are responsible to parliament or state assemblies and judges are appointed by executive but can check the functioning of executive or laws made by legislatures.	
Ans19	<p>Prudential Reasons : It emphasis on better outcomes of power sharing.</p> <p>a) Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between the social groups. Thus, it enures the stability of political order.</p> <p>b) Its absence results into imposition of will by majority community, which undermines the unity of the nation.</p> <p>Moral Reasons : These stress on power sharing as a valuable act because :</p> <p>a) It is the very spirit of democracy.</p> <p>b) A democratic rule involves it with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effects.</p> <p>c) A legitimate government is the one where citizens acquire a role in the system through participation.</p>	3
Ans20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major social groups of Sri Lanka are : The Sinhala speakers and the Tamil speakers. • Among Tamils there are two sub-groups: Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' and the rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period are called 'Indian Tamils'. • Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of the country. • Most of the Sinhala- speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. There are about 7 per cent Christians who are both Tamils and Sinhals. 	3
Ans21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major social groups of Sri Lanka are : The Sinhala speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil speakers (18 per cent) • Among Tamils there are two sub-groups. Tamil natives of the country are called Sri Lankan Tamils and the rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period are called 'Indian Tamils'. • Sri Lankas are concentrated in the north and east of the country. • Most of the Sinhala- speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamil and Hindus or Muslims. There are about 7 per cent Christians who are both Tamils and Sinhals. 	3
Ans22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The felt that the constitutions and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting good jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. • As a result, the relations between Sinhals and Tamil communities got strained over time. • The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict. It soon turned into a civil war. 	3
Ans23	<p>Horizontal : The power is shared among different organs of government such as legislative, executive, and judiciary. There is a check and balance of each organ on one another.</p> <p>Vertical : Power can be shared among governments at different levels: Central Government for the entire country and the state government at the regional level. This is also called federal division of power.</p>	3
Ans24	<p>Power may be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. In some countries, there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.</p> <p>There is a system of 'reserved constituency' in our country. This type of arrangement is meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social groups who otherwise would feel alienated from the government. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power.</p> <p>There is a government called 'community government' in Belgium. This government is elected by the people, belonging to one language or community- Dutch, French and German speaking, no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding to culture, education and language issues.</p> <p>These arrangements help to avoid a civic clashes and animosity between the two major communities and possible division of the country on linguistic lines.</p>	3
	Or	

	Same as above	
Ans25	<p>In Belgium, leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. The Belgium government accommodated its diverse ethnic population in the following manner :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution says that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally. Many powers of Central Government have been given to the state governments, of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. There is a third kind of government, called the 'community government'. This government is elected by the people belonging to one language community. 	3
Ans26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power sharing helps to reduce the possibilities of conflicts between various ethnic groups living in a society. It helps in ensuring political stability, since a country can be run by all the communities without giving preference to any majority community. It also reduces violence and linguistic problems. Power sharing is actually being called the true spirit of democracy. It helps in bringing political, economic, social and cultural stability to the nation. 	5
Ans27	<p>Three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils were :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They demanded political rights. By 1980 several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. And to consider Tamil as an official language. 	5
Ans28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Power is shared among different organs of government such as legislature, executive and judiciary in form of horizontal distribution of power. Each organ exercises different powers and checks and balances the power of others. Federal division of power where power is shared among different levels of government such as Central, State and Municipal in form of vertical division of power. Political parties, pressure groups and movements influence those in power by taking part in coalition governments or participation in political committees. Community governments, where power is shared among different social groups. 	5
Ans29	Same as Ans 25	5
Ans30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Belgium the leaders have realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions. Such a realization resulted in mutually acceptable arrangements for sharing the power. Sri Lanka shows us a contrasting example. It shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country. 	5
Ans31	Same as Ans 19	5

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CLASS 10 SUBJECT Political Science CHAPTER-2 Federalism

Ans1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A second test for Indian federalism is the language policy. • Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. • Hindi was identified as the official language. • But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 percent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. • Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as Scheduled languages by the constitution. • A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any one of these languages. • States to have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned state. 	5
Ans2	<p>a) The introduction of local governments has helped to deepen the roots of democracy in India.</p> <p>b) It has increased representation of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women as well. At the same time its problems are :</p> <p>a) While elections are held regularly but gram sabhas, block committees and zila parishads do not hold their meetings regularly.</p> <p>b) Most of the state governments are not ready to provide powers to the local governments. Neither they are ready to provide sufficient funds for their needs.</p>	5
Ans3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two or more levels of government. • Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tiers has own jurisdiction • The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of the government. • Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified. • Courts have the power to interpret the constitution. 	5
Ans4	<p>A major steps towards decentralization was taken in 1992. The constitution has amended to make the third tier more powerful and effective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now it is mandatory to hold regular elections for local government bodies. • Seats are reserved for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. • Atleast one third of all positions are reserved for women. • The state election commission monitors the elections of municipalities and local governments of a state. • The state government are required to share some powers and revenue with local governments bodies. 	5
Ans5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Government is a type of national government in which government has powers to delegate the power to other elected member of the sates. Unitary government is a kind of government system in which a single power controls the whole government and will have only one tier of government. In India, there is a system of Central list, State list and concurrent list which divides power among the Centre and State while in UK, the Royal government is the sole power. • In a Federal system the central government cannot order the state order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. • Under the unitary system, the central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. 	5
Ans6	<p>a) Union List : It includes subjects of national importance such a defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because</p>	5

	<p>we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.</p> <p>b) State List : The list contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The state governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the state list.</p> <p>c) Concurrent List : Includes subject of common interest to both, the Union government as well as the State Government such as education, forests, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as state governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the laws made by the Union government prevails.</p>	
Ans7	<p>a) The creation of Linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.</p> <p>b) Many old states had vanished and many new states had been created.</p> <p>c) Areas, boundaries and names of the states had been changed.</p> <p>d) In 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states.</p> <p>e) This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state.</p>	3
Ans8	<p>a) Rural local government is popularly known by the name of Panchayati Raj.</p> <p>b) It has been divided into three tiers or three levels.</p> <p>c) At the village level, there is a Gram Panchayat; at the block level, there is a Block Committee and at the district level, there is a Zilla Prishad.</p>	3
Ans9	Same as answer 6	3
Ans10	<p>It involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security.</p> <p>e.g : USA, Australia.</p> <p>In this category of federation, all the constituent states usually have equal powers and are strong as a federal government.</p> <p>Holding Together Federations :</p> <p>Here, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. In this kind of federalism, Central Government tends to be more powerful than the states. Very often different constituent units of federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.</p> <p>For e.g India, Spain, Belgium etc.</p>	3
Ans11	<p>Most of the federations that are formed by 'holding together' do not give equal power to its constituent units. All states in Indian union do not have identical powers. Some states enjoy a special status, like Jammu and Kashmir which has its own constitution. Many provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to this state without the approval of the State Assembly. Indians who are not the permanent residents of this state cannot buy land or house here.</p>	3
Ans12.	<p>All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the Gram Panchayat and to review the performance of the Gram Panchayat.</p> <p>Functions of Gram Sabha are as follows:</p> <p>a) The Gram Sabha performs such functions as the states prescribe from time to time.</p> <p>b) They play a vital role by electing the right candidates as members of Gram Panchayats.</p> <p>c) They keep a check on the activities of Gram Panchayat and influence their decisions for the welfare of the people.</p>	3
Ans13	<p>Centre-state relations have been restructured to strengthen federalism in the following ways :</p> <p>a) After 1990 there was a rise of regional political parties in many states of the country. This was the beginning of Coalition Government at the centre. Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the centre.</p> <p>b) This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state government. This trend was supported by a major judgment of Supreme Court that made it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss state government in an arbitrary manner.</p>	3
Ans14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to decentralization. 	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three policies which has made Federal system success in India are as follow : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Creation of linguistic states b) Language policy c) Centre-State relation (Points to be explained) 	
Ans15	<p>In a Federation the powers of the federal and provincial government are clearly demarcated. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and the state governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.</p> <p>Advantages :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) There are two or more levels of government. b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens but each tier has its own jurisdiction. c) The jurisdiction of the respective level are specify in the constitution. d) The fundamental provision of the constituting cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. 	3
Ans16	<p>The power is divided between the Central Government and the State Government. The subjects are divided into three list :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Union List b) State List c) Concurrent List d) Residuary Subjects (Points to be explained)	3
Ans17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basic idea behind decentralization is that, there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. • People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. • They also have better ideas on where to spend the money and how to manage things more efficiently. <p>At the local level, it is possible for the people of directly participate in decision-making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation.</p>	3

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CLASS 10 SUBJECT Political Science CHAPTER-3 Democracy and Diversity

Ans1	<p>Based on accident of birth :</p> <p>a) Normally, we don't choose to belong to one community. We belong to it simply because we were born into it.</p> <p>b) We all experience social differences based on accident of birth in our everyday lives.</p>	3
Ans2.	<p>Overlapping :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this, a social differences overlaps with another differences. • People start feeling that they belong to different communities. • They create possibilities of deep social divisions. • For example, difference between Blacks and Whites in the US is an overlapping differences because the Blacks tend to be poor and homeless. 	3
Ans3	<p>a) The perception of identity as held by people. It is difficult to accommodate people if they see themselves as being isolated or separate from others. If people understand that they have multitudes and overlapping identities, it would be easier to locate belonging and work and stay together.</p> <p>b) Political leaders, who raise demand for any community need to do so within the constitutional framework and not at the cost of another community.</p> <p>c) If the government shares power and accommodates the reasonable demands of the marginalized communities, social divisions become less of a problem.</p>	3
Ans4	<p>African= American, Afro=American, Black American or Black are terms used to refer mainly to the descendants of Africans who were brought into America as slave between the 17th and early 19th century. The Black power movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975, which was a militant anti-racist movement, advocating even violence, if necessary, to end racism in the US.</p>	3
Ans5	<p>It refers to a set of events and reform movements aimed at abolishing legal racial discrimination against Afro- Americans. It was led by Martin Luther King Jr. This movement practiced non-violent methods of civil disobedience against racial discriminatory laws and practices. In the Mexico Olympics of 1968, US athletes Tommie Smith and John Carlos tied to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the US by wearing black gloves to represent black power.</p>	3
Ans6	<p>a) Based on Accident of birth :</p> <p>i) Normally, we don't choose to belong to one community. We belong to it simply because we were born into it.</p> <p>ii) We all experience social differences based on accident of birth in our everyday lives.</p> <p>b) Based on physical abilities or disabilities :</p> <p>i) There is discrimination based on gender; some are tall or short, have different kinds of complexions or have different physical abilities or disabilities.</p> <p>ii) All kinds of social differences are not based on accident of birth.</p> <p>c) Differences based on choices :</p> <p>i) Some people are atheists, they do not believe in God or any religion.</p> <p>ii) While some people choose to follow a religion other than the one in which they were born into.</p> <p>iii) Most of us choose what to study, which occupation to take up and which games or cultural activities to take part in.</p> <p>All these lead to the formation of social groups that are based on our choices.</p>	3
Ans7	<p>Cross- Cutting :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this, a social difference cross- cuts another difference. • The group can share a common interest on one issue but are likely to be on different sides on different issues. • These are easier to accommodate. 	5

	For example, in Netherlands, class and religion tend to cross –cut each other as Catholics and Protestants are both likely to be poor rich.	
Ans8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racial discrimination was practiced in US and it ultimately led to Civil Rights Movement. There were protests in the streets and US black athletes had protested against their racism in the open in the medal ceremony of Olympics. • IN Sri Lanka, the differences could be seen in the form of various religions followed in the country and the languages like Sinhala and Tamil. There was a civil war in the country due to importance being given to Sinhala only. • In Belgium people speak different languages like Dutch, French and German. But that country opted for accommodation by giving due importance to all the languages. • Most of the social differences are based on the accident of birth but some of them are based on choices also like some people choose to follow a religion which is different from the one in which they were born. 	5
Ans9	<p>Overlapping :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this, a social differences overlaps with another differences. • People start feeling that they belong to different communities. • They create possibilities of deep social divisions. • For example, difference between Blacks and Whites in the US is an overlapping differences because the Blacks tend to be poor and homeless. <p>Cross- Cutting :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this, a social difference cross- cuts another difference. • The group can share a common interest on one issue but are likely to be on different sides on different issues. • These are easier to accommodate. • For example, in Netherlands, class and religion tend to cross –cut each other as Catholics and Protestants are both likely to be poor rich. 	5
Ans10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people. • People belonging to different social group share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups. • It is fairly common for people belonging to the same religion to feel that they do not belong to the same community, because their caste or sect is different. • It is also possible for people from different religions to have the same caste and feel close to each other. • Rich and poor persons from the same family, often do not keep close relations with each other because they feel they are different. 	5
Ans11	<p>Social divisions and politics really make a very explosive combination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have seen the case of Sri- Lanka, where preference is given to Sinhalese, dejecting the Tamils in the society as well as politics, which led to revolt and ultimately a civil war, which is creating disturbance in the country. • IN Northern Ireland, the Catholics were represented by Nationalist parties who wanted to join the Republic of Ireland. • The Protestants were represented by Unionists, who wanted to remain with the United Kingdom. This led to conflict between them and hundreds of civilliance, militants and security forces were killed. • IN Yugoslavia, the political competition along religious and ethnic lines led o the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries. 	5
Ans12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Politics and social divisions must not be allsoed to mix. b) Social divisions of one kind or another exist in most countries of the world. Wherever they exist, these divisions are reflected in politics. c) In a democracy, it is only natural that parties would talk about these divisions, make different promises to different communities, look after due representation of various communities and make policies to redress the grievances of the disadvantaged 	5

communities.

- d) Social divisions affect voting in most countries. People from one country tend to prefer some party more than others.
- e) In many countries, there are parties that focus only on one community. Yet all this does not lead to disintegration of the country.

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CLASS 10 SUBJECT Political Science CHAPTER- 4 (Gender, Religion and Caste)

Ans1	Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.	1
Ans2	The most ugly form of communalism is communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of partition.	1
Ans3	When people say that caste is a vote bank of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for the party.	1
Ans4	It is a ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the 'highest' to the 'lowest' castes.	1
Ans5	Shift from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than practiced by their ancestors.	1
Ans6	There is no official religion for the Indian state. Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion. All religions are treated equally by the law.	1
Ans7	A system in which all the work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organized by them through the domestic helpers.	1
Ans8	Women in different parts of the world organized and agitate for equal rights. These agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities. These movement are called 'Feminist Movements.'	1
Ans9	At present country's sex ratio is 914 women per thousand males.	1
Ans10	When the beliefs of one religion are presented as Superior to those of other religions.	1
Ans11	<p>a) There are sex-selective abortions in India. A girl child is aborted due to preference of a male child among several Indian parents and the assumption that a girl child will be a burden on the economic wealth of the parents. The sex ratio in India is 927 girls to every 1000 boys which have fallen to even 800: 1000 in some parts of India.</p> <p>b) The literacy rate of women is only 54% as compared to 76% among men in India. Many girls in India tend to leave their education midway because economically weak parents prefer to spend their money for the education of their son as compared to that of their daughter. Also money that can be invested for the education of a daughter is rather saved for her dowry and marriage.</p> <p>c) Women form a small portion among highly paid and valued jobs. Many girls are not able to pursue higher education in India due to early marriage, inaccessibility to higher education institutes or lack of money to pursue higher education. Therefore they do not have the qualification to apply for high paying jobs.</p> <p>d) There are instances of sexual harassment and domestic violence against women which deters the formation of a supportive environment for a woman to pursue her ambitions and fulfill her dreams as per potential. These conditions are created due to assumption of women being physically weaker, lack of protection from State agencies such as police and structure of the patriarchal society.</p>	3
Ans12	Caste continues in form of social traditions such as in marriage where by people will still marry within their own caste or tribe. Access to education to caste groups that did not have it arlier has progressed slowly in India thereby creating inequalities in literacy and jobs. The inequality in access to jobs has further created gaps in wealth among caste groups. Disadvantaged caste groups also had lower wealth such as land to pass to future generations which is reflected today in wealth inequality among caste groups. The belief that caste as the basis of social community has caused social divisions among caste communities and therefore they are not united to struggle for common interests.	3
Ans13	<p>a) No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So every candidate and party needs to win the confidence o more than one caste and community to win elections.</p> <p>b) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that a</p>	3

	caste is a 'vote bank' of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party.	
Ans14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it, neighbouring castes or sub-castes, which were earlier excluded from it. • Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus, enter into a dialogue and negotiation. • New kind of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward caste' groups. 	3
Ans15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the older aspects of caste are continuing. • Even now, most people marry within their own caste or tribe. • Untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition. • The caste groups that had access to education under the old system have done very well in acquiring modern education as well. • Those groups that did not have access to education or were prohibited from acquiring it have naturally lagged behind. 	3
Ans16	<p>It is a system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organized by them through the domestic helpers.</p> <p>It is reflected in most of the families. Women do all the work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc. and men do all the work outside the home.</p> <p>It is not men cannot do housework; they simply think that it is for women to attend to these things.</p>	3
Ans17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. What he meant by religion was not Hinduism or Islam but moral values that inform all religions. He believed that politics must be guided by the morals and ethics drawn from religion. • Human rights group in one country has argued that most of the victims of communal riots in India are people from religious minorities. They have demanded that the government should protect religious minorities. • Women's movements have argued that 'family laws' of all religions discriminate against women. So they have demanded that the government should change these laws to make them more equitable. 	3
Ans18	<p>Positive Impact of Casteism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) With the economic development, large scale urbanization growth of literacy and education, occupational mobility and the weakening of the position of landlords in the village, the old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down. b) The constitution has prohibited any caste based discrimination and laid the foundation of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system. <p>Negative Impacts of Casteism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) When parties choose candidates in election, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to get necessary support to win elections. b) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeal to caste sentiments to muster support. 	5
Ans19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to get necessary support to win elections. • Political parties and candidates in elections make appeal to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. • Universal adult franchise and the principle of 'one person one vote' compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilizing and securing political support. 	5
Ans20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections. b) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that a 	5

	<p>caste is a 'vote bank' of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for the party.</p> <p>c) Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste. Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while many voters have no candidate from their caste.</p> <p>d) The ruling party and the sitting MPs or MLAs frequently lose elections in a country. That would not have happened if all castes and communities were frozen in their political preferences.</p>	
Ans21	<p>Partly due to social reformers and political leaders' efforts and partly due to other socio-economic changes, castes and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes.</p> <p>With economic development, large- scale urbanization, growth of literacy and education, occupational mobility and the weakening of the position of landlords in the villages, the old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down. Now most of the times, in urban areas, it does not matter much who is walking along next to us on a street or eating at the next table in a restaurant. The constitution of India prohibited any caste- based discrimination. If a person who lived a century ago were to return to India, he/she would be greatly surprised at the change that has come about in the country.</p>	5

THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN

TEST PAPERS SESSION 2017-18

CLASS 10 SUBJECT Political Science CHAPTER- 6 Political Parties

Ans1	Group of people, who contest election and form government.	1
Ans2	The leaders, the active members the followers.	1
Ans3	In some countries only one party is allowed to control and run the government. Eg : China.	1
Ans4	NDA : National Democratic Alliance .	1
Ans5	When several parties join hands for the purpose of contesting elections.	1
Ans6	Changing party from the party on which a person got elected.	1
Ans7	Maharashtra	1
Ans8	A party that secures atleast 6% of total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins atleast two seats is recognized as a state party.	1
Ans9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties play a decisive role in making law for a country. • Formally, laws are debated in the form of first, second and third readings and then by popular voting bill is passed. • But since most of the members belong to a party, they follow what their leader says, irrespective of their personal opinions. 	3
Ans10	Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in the society crystallise on the lines parties take.	3
Ans11	<p>a) Without political parties democracies cannot exist.</p> <p>b) If we do not have political parties- in such a situation every candidate in elections will be independent.</p> <p>c) No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.</p> <p>d) The government may be formed but its utility will remain uncertain.</p> <p>e) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality.</p> <p>f) But no one will be responsible for how the country will run.</p> <p>g) The role of opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.</p> <p>h) As societies become large and complex they also need some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government, that is why political parties are needed.</p> <p>The problem of bad politics can be solved by more and better politics.</p>	3
Ans12	<p>Functions :</p> <p>a) In most democracies, parties contest elections by nominating a person as their candidate in the election.</p> <p>b) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Candidates from the ruling party form the majority members of legislature and executive.</p> <p>c) Parties form and run governments.</p> <p>d) Those parties that do not form part of the government after the elections play the role of opposition.</p> <p>e) Parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting issues.</p>	5
Ans13	<p>a) There is lack of internal democracy within parties.</p> <p>b) Lack of internal democracy and elections leads to dynastic succession in leadership.</p> <p>c) There is a growing influence of money and muscle power in parties.</p> <p>d) No meaningful choice.</p> <p>e) Parties nominate criminals which is against democracy.</p> <p>Points to be explained.</p>	5
Ans14	Money and muscle power play a big role during the time of elections. Since parties are focussed	5

	only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cut to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections. Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.	
Ans15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There has to be a mechanism to check that the information given by a candidate for election in his affidavit is correct and true. There has to be a mechanism for elected members to dissent without needing to defect and losing their seat. Internal elections have to be held for all decision making positions of party with a transparent list of voters. Initiatives have to be taken to stop the flow of illegal money to political parties during elections. 	5
Ans16	Not in syllabus Chapter 5	5
Ans17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to act as judge in case of party disputes and to hold open elections to the highest post. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give minimum number of tickets, about one-third to the women candidates. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support can be given in a way like; petrol, paper, telephone, etc. Or, it could be given in cash on the basis of votes, secured by the party in the last elections. 	5
Ans18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations. Ordinary citizens, pressure groups and movements and media can play an important role in this. Political parties can improve if those who are interested, also join the political parties. The quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation. It is difficult to reform political if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticise it from outside. The problem of bad politics can be solved by more and better politics. 	5
Ans19	Yes the multiparty system suits India as India is a large country. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multiparty system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections : the National Democratic Alliance, The United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front. The multiparty system often appears very messy and leads to political instability . At the same time this system allows a variety of interest and opinions to enjoy political representation. India has evolved a multiparty system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties.	5
Ans20	Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer. That is why they feel close to party even when they do not fully trust them. Parties have to be responsive to people's needs and demands. Otherwise people can reject those parties in the new elections.	5
Ans21	<p>Regional Party : A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative assembly of a state and wins atleast two seats in is recognized as a state party or regional political party : Eg: Shiromani Akali Dal, Punjab, Uttarakhand Kranti Dal, Shiv Sena.</p> <p>National Party : A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha election or Assembly election in four states and wins atleast four seats in Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party . Eg : Indian National Congress, Bhartiya Janta Party.</p>	5
Ans22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the laws says that if any MLA or MP changes 	5

party, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature.

- The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his properties and criminal cases pending against him.
- The election commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.

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CLASS 10 SUBJECT Political Science CHAPTER- 7 (Outcome of Democracy)

Ans1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. b) The passion for respect and freedom are basis of democracy. c) Democracies throughout the world have recognized this. It has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. d) Long struggles by women have got them respect and equal treatment. e) In many democracies women were deprived of their right to vote for a long time which they have achieved now. 	3
Ans2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent. b) No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and can evolve mechanism to negotiate these differences. 	3
Ans3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. So citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. People have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor is often missing from a non-democratic government. b) Therefore, when we are trying to find out the outcome of democracy it is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people. c) We can also expect that democratic government develops mechanism for citizen to hold the government accountable and mechanism for citizen to take part in decision making whenever they think fit. 	3
Ans4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A government may take decisions very fast but it may take such decisions that are not accepted by the people and may, therefore, face problems. b) In contrast, the democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. c) But because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. 	3
Ans5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a disproportionate share of wealth and income . Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. b) Those at the bottom of the society have very little of depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. c) Sometimes, they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and health. 	3
Ans6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The first step towards evaluating outcomes of democracy is to recognize that democracy is just a form of government. It means democracy provides an opportunity and it is the citizens who can taken advantage of it. b) The most basis outcome of democracy is that it is accountable to citizens and responsive to their needs and expectations. 	3
Ans7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The economic growth rate in all dictatorial regimes was 4,42 per cent as compared to all democratic regimes' 3.95 percent during the period 1995-2000. b) In doctorial regimes, the rules and regulations are rigid and compulsory. The citizens who disobey are reversely punished. 	3
Ans8	<p>Democratic government is a legitimate government : It may be slow, les efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But a democratic government is peoples' own government. That is why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. People wished to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.</p>	3

Ans9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent. b) No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. c) But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. 	5
Ans10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Democracies are based on political equality. b) All individuals have equal right in electing representative. c) Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities. d) A small number of ultra- rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes, not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. 	5
Ans11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) People should get a chance to choose their representative without any fear. b) Elections are held periodically on the basis of universal franchise. c) Free and fair elections are conducted by an independent machinery. d) The elected representatives are accountable to the people. e) There is more than one political party which competes for power. f) Pressure and interest groups play a prominent role in the system. g) Freedom of the press should be allowed. h) Public order and decency should be maintained. 	5
Ans12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Democratic governments have formal constitution, while not in other form of governments. b) They hold regular elections, while not in other form of government. c) They have political parties, while not in other form of government. d) They guarantee rights of citizens, while not in the other form of government. e) Such governments allow room to correct mistakes, while not in the other form of government. 	5
Ans 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In a democracy people have the right to elect their rulers and participate in decision making that affects them all. Government thus, is accountable to the citizens and responsive to their needs and expectations. b) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation, though it results in delays, It ensures that decisions making is based on norms and procedures and allows transparency. Develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable. c) Set up following practices and institutions : regular, free and fair elections, open public debate on major policies and legislations; and citizens right to information about the government and its functioning. 	5
Ans 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) They have formal constitution, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights to citizens. b) Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practise some kind of democratic politics. c) While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from one another in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. 	5

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CLASS 10 SUBJECT Political Science CHAPTER- 8 (Challenges to Democracy)

Ans1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy. b) This should happen in such a way that people can realize their expectations of democracy. c) In general terms, it usually means strengthening those institutions that help people's participation and control. 	3
Ans 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms. b) The right to information act empowers the people to find out the role of government and makes its functioning more transparent. 	3
Ans3	<p>Any legal change becomes counterproductive law when it results adversely. For example, many states have banned people who have more than two children from contesting panchayat elections. This has resulted in denial of political opportunity to many poor and women, which was not intended. Generally, laws that seek to ban something are not successful in politics. This law tends to hinder the attainment of a desired goal and results adversely.</p>	3
Ans4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Foundation challenge takes place when the basic structure or foundation of the government changes. b) It can be monarchy or military dictatorship, changed into democracy. c) The Nepal King Gyanendra, who replaced democracy with autocracy was forced to leave the palace and accept democracy and political rights of the people, when the movement against autocracy took place. 	3
Ans5	<p>Democracy has been redefined as to what is the minimum a country must have to be called a democracy, What are the set of desirable conditions that a democracy should have and what are the description of a good democracy.</p> <p>The positive points about democracy are as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The rulers elected by the people must take all the major qualifications. b) Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers. c) This choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis; and d) The exercise of this choice must lead to a government limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizen's rights. 	3
Ans6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Deepening of Democracy involves strengthening of the institutions and practice of democracy. b) The ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in different societies. c) It wants more of people's participation and control d) They want to bring down the control of rich and powerful people in making of the governmental decision. 	3
Ans7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Legal ways of reforming politics are very tempting. However, only carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones. Democratic reforms should be carried out by political activities, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens. b) A legal change must be clear in its results. Best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms. One such act is the Right to information Act, which helps in controlling corruption. c) Democratic reforms need to be carried out through strengthening its practice. There should be an increase in quality of political participation by citizens. 	5
Ans8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Decentralization of authority should take place. Based on separation of powers, power should be decentralized at the local level. It would make government more responsive to the needs of the people. b) Political parties using caste, religion, violence and separatism as vote-bank factors should be banned. c) Right to information (RTI), Act should be strengthened so that the rule of law should be 	5

	<p>implemented realistically.</p> <p>d) It is said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It means that people should always be alert to preserve their freedom.</p> <p>e) Mass media like TV, radio, newspapers, Magazines, and journals should play an important role in strengthening the freedom of people by spreading awareness and enlightenment and keeping the government on toes by pointing out its loopholes.</p>	
Ans 9	<p>Following are the types of challenges being faced by modern democracies in the world.</p> <p>a) Foundational Challenge : Foundational challenges takes place when the basic structure or foundation of the government. It can be monarchy or military dictatorship, changed into democracy.</p> <p>b) Deepening of Democracy: This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy. This should happen in such a way that people can realize their expectations of democracy. This requires an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental issue.</p> <p>c) Challenge of Comparison : This involves applying the basic principles of democratic government across all regions, different social groups and various institutions. Ensuring greater power to local government execution of federal principle to all the units of federation, including of women and minority groups etc, fall under this challenges. This also means that less and less decisions should remain outside the area of democratic control.</p>	5
Ans10	<p>a) Legal ways of reforming politics : Carefully devised changes in laws can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones. But, legal- constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to the democracy. Democratic reforms are to be carried out mainly by the political activities, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens.</p> <p>b) Careful study of consequences should be done : If there is any legal change, it must carefully look at what results it will be have on politics. Sometimes the results may be counter-productive. For example, many states have banned people from contesting Panchayat elections who have more than two children. This has resulted in denial of political opportunity to many poor and women, which was not intended.</p> <p>c) Ways to strengthen the democratic : Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice.</p>	5