

# THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN

## TEST PAPERS SESSION 2017-18

### CLASS 10      SUBJECT Political Science      CHAPTER- 1 Power Sharing

Q1.	What is the ethnic composition of Belgium?	1
Q2.	What is the ethnic composition of Capital City Brussel?	1
Q3.	What is the ethnic composition of Sri-Lanka?	1
Q4.	Which religion is followed by Sri-Lankans?	1
Q5.	What does "Majoritarianism" mean?	1
Q6.	What kind of government was adopted by Sri Lanka?	1
Q7.	Why did Srilankan Tamils feel alienated from Sinhalese?	1
Q8.	What was the concept of "Community Government" of Belgium?	1
Q9.	What was the similarity between Belgium and Sri Lanka?	1
Q10.	What is the basic principle of democracy?	1
Q11.	What is the horizontal distribution of power?	1
Q12.	Which prudential reasons made power-sharing desirable?	1
Q13.	What is vertical division of power?	1
Q14.	What is the moral reason behind power-sharing?	1
Q15.	Define the term : a) Federal Government b) Federal Division of Powers	1
Q16.	What are the main principles of democracy?	3
Q17.	How have Belgium and Sri-Lanka dealt with the question of power-sharing differently?	3
Q18.	Explain, how power is shared among different organs of Government?	3
Q19.	State one prudential and moral reason for power-sharing with an example from the Indian Context.	3
Q20.	What were the series of mojoritarian measures adopted in Sri-Lanka?	3
Q21.	Give an account of ethnic composition of Sri-Lanka?	3
Q22.	What made Sri-Lankan Tamils feel alienated?	3
Q23.	Differnetiate between Horizontal division of powers and Vertical division of power?	3
Q24.	How powers are shared in diffenet social groups and why?	3
	<b>Or</b>	
	How does democrcy accommodate diffenet social groups?	
Q25.	Describe the unique features of the governmnt in Belgium?	3
Q26.	Explain reasons as why power sharing is disirable by giving an example?	5
Q27.	Describe any three demands of the Sri-Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?	5
Q28.	What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give and example of each of these.	5
Q29.	Examine the main elements of the Belgium model of power sharing?	5
Q30.	Distinguish between Belgium and Sri-Lankan government policies on the social and religious issues.	5
Q31.	State one Prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian Context.	5

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### CLASS 10      SUBJECT Political Science      CHAPTER-2 Federalism

Q1.	Explain the language policy of India?	5
Q2.	State any three achievements and any two problems of the Panchayati Raj system in India.	5
Q3.	Discuss the basic characteristics of Indian Federation?	5
Q4.	State any five differences between the local government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992.	5
Q5.	Explain the main differences between unitary and federal type of government. Give examples.	5
Q6.	How many lists of subjects have been provided in the Indian Constitution?	5
Q7.	Why were the linguistic states created?	3
Q8.	What is Panchayati Raj?	3
Q9.	Describe the three fold distribution of legislative powers between the union government and state government.	3
Q10.	Distinguish between 'coming together federation' and 'holding together federation' with example.	3
Q11.	Which state in India has a special status and why?	3
Q12.	What is gram sabha? Describe any four functions of a gram sabha?	3
Q13.	How have the centre- state relations been restructured to strengthened federalism?	3
Q14.	Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which three policies adopted by India have ensured this success?	3
Q15.	What are the advantages of Federation?	3
Q16.	What makes India a federal country?	3
Q17.	What are the advantages of Decentralization?	3

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### CLASS 10      SUBJECT Political Science      CHAPTER-3 Democracy and Diversity

Q1.	Social differences are mostly based on accident of birth. Explain.	3
Q2.	Explain the meaning of overlapping differences with examples.	3
Q3.	Discuss three factors that determine the outcomes of politics of social divisions.	3
Q4.	What does black power mean? When and where did the Black Power Movement start?	3
Q5.	What do you know about civil rights movement in the USA?	3
Q6.	On what basis are social differences created?	3
Q7	Give examples to prove that social differences cross-cut each other.	5
Q8	"Social diversity can take different forms in different societies". Explain.	5
Q9	How do overlapping and cross-cutting of differences create social division? Explain.	5
Q10	"Every social difference does not lead to social division". Explain the statement.	5
Q11	The combination of politics and social division is very dangerous and explosive. Do you agree? Support the answer with suitable examples.	5
Q12	"If social division exists in a country, they must never be expressed in politics." Comment.	5

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

Q1	What is communal politics?	1
Q2	What is the most ugly form of communities?	1
Q3	What do you understand by vote bank of a caste?	1
Q4	What does 'Caste hierarchy' mean?	1
Q5	What is occupational mobility?	1
Q6	What do you understand by secularism?	1
Q7	What is Sexual division of labour?	1
Q8	What are feminist movements?	1
Q9	What is country's sex ratio at present?	1
Q10	Define 'Communalism'.	1
Q11	Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India?	3
Q12	State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India?	3
Q13.	State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India?	3
Q14	How does caste get politicized in India?	3
Q15	Do you agree that caste has not disappeared from contemporary India?	3
Q16	What do you understand by 'Sexual division of labour'? Give some examples?	3
Q17	"Religion can never be separated from politics". Elaborate the statement.	3
Q18	Highlight the positive and negative impact of casteism with regard to political expression.	5
Q19	"In politics the forces of caste can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else". Justify the statement.	5
Q20	How is caste preferred in politics?	5
Q21	What changes can be seen in the caste system in modern India.	5

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### CLASS 10      SUBJECT Political Science      CHAPTER- 6 Political Parties

Q1.	What is a political party?	1
Q2.	Name the three components of a political party?	1
Q3.	What is one party or single party system?	1
Q4.	What is NDA?	1
Q5.	What is a coalition government?	1
Q6.	What is defection?	1
Q7.	In which state does Shiv Sena exist as a regional political party?	1
Q8.	What is a regional political party?	1
Q9.	"Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country". Explain.	3
Q10.	How do the political parties help in the formation of public opinion? Explain.	3
Q11.	"Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy?". Explain.	3
Q12.	"Political parties are necessary for a democracy". In the light of this statement explain any four functions of the political parties in India.	5
Q13.	What are the major challenges which the political parties face in the present era? Explain	5
Q14.	How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections?	5
Q15.	Explain some reforms to strengthen the working of political parties.	5
Q16.	Distinguish between a political party and a pressure group.	5
Q17.	"Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world." Analyse the statement.	5
Q18.	Explain the role of common people in reforming the political system in India.	5
Q19.	"India follows a multi-party system." Do you agree it suits India. Justify.	5
Q20.	"Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes". Explain.	5
Q21.	Distinguish between a regional and a national party.	5
Q22.	Explain some constitutional reforms to strengthen the working of political parties.	5

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

Q1.	How does democracy promote the dignity and freedom of an individual?	3
Q2.	How democracy is considered best to accommodate social diversity?	3
Q3.	What do you understand by 'Transparency' in democracy?	3
Q4.	"In comparison to non-democratic government, decision of government takes time". Does democracy pay its price? Explain.	3
Q5.	Is it true that democracies are not very successful in reducing economic inequalities? Explain.	3
Q6.	Explain briefly the outcome of democracy?	3
Q7.	"The economic growth rate in dictatorship is better than that in democratic rule." Why is it so?	3
Q8.	"Democratic government is legitimate government? Support the statement with arguments.	3
Q9.	Do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious relation among citizens?	5
Q10.	Is economic growth in democracies accompanied by increased inequalities among the people? Explain.	5
Q11.	What outcomes are expected from a democracy?	5
Q12.	How are the democratic government better than the other forms of government. Compare	5
Q13.	How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government. Discuss by giving five reasons.	5
Q14.	"There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world". Support the statement with examples?	5

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

Q1.	How is the challenges of deepening of democracy faced by every democracy?	3
Q2.	"The Right to Information acts as a watchdog of democracy." Explain.	3
Q3.	What do you mean by 'Counter Productive Law'.	3
Q4.	Explain 'Foundational Challenge' faced by democracies of the world'.	3
Q5.	How democracy has been redefined? What positive points about democracy can highlight the definition?"	3
Q6.	The challenge of deepening of democracy is being faced by every democracy in one form or another." Support the statement with arguments.	3
Q7	What are the guidelines to be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India?	5
Q8	Write the measures that can strengthen and deepen democracy?	5
Q9	Explain three different types of challenges being faced by democratic governments in modern times?	5
Q10	"Legal constitutional challenges by themselves cannot overcome challenge to democracy? Explain.	5