

SAINIK SCHOOL GOPALGANJ
Sub: Political Science
Class-X

ASSIGNMENT - 2

PART - I

Power Sharing, Democratic Politics-II

Q.1 Given below are four options against each question. Choose the option which you consider the most appropriate as your answer:

Q.1.1 59 per cent of the country's total population who speaks Dutch, lives in

- (a) Wallonia region
- (b) Brussels
- (c) Flemish region
- (d) None of these

Q.1.2 Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils launch parties and struggle?

- (a) to adopt majoritarianism
- (b) to recognise Sinhalese as the only official language
- (c) to recognise Tamil as an official language
- (d) to dominate other language

Q.1.3 Main significance of Belgium Model of Power Sharing

- (a) Majoritarianism
- (b) power shared in all ethnic groups according to their population
- (c) on the basis of adult franchise
- (d) none of the above

Q.1.4 What is a coalition government?

- (a) power shared among different social group
- (b) power shared among different levels of government
- (c) power shared among different political parties
- (d) power shared among different organs of government

Q.1.5 Where is the parliament of European Union?

- (a) Belgium
- (b) Britain
- (c) Germany
- (d) France

Q.1.6 Which of the following community is in majority in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Tamil

- (b) Sinhala
- (c) Buddhist
- (d) Hindu

Q.1.7 Which one of the following is the 3rd tier of government in India?

- (a) Community Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Panchayati Raj Government
- (d) b & c

Q.1.8 Federalism is:

- (a) a form of unitary government
- (b) a government with two or multi levels of government
- (c) a form of autocratic government
- (d) a & c.

Q.1.9 Which of the following is not a federal country?

- (a) India
- (b) Belgium
- (c) USA
- (d) Malaysia

Q.1.10 Which of the following is an example of holding together federation?

- (a) Spain
- (b) Australia
- (c) India
- (d) a & c

Q.1.11 How many languages are scheduled in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 22
- (b) 21
- (c) 18
- (d) 20

Q.1.12 How many subjects are enlisted in the Concurrent List?

- (a) 66
- (b) 62
- (c) 47
- (d) 66

Q.1.13 When did the Panchayati Raj System become a constitutional entity?

- (a) 1992
- (b) 1991
- (c) 1993

(d) 1995

Q.1.14 Which of the following is very important factor for better understanding between Centre and State's Government?

- (a) Emergence of regional political party
- (b) the beginning of the era of coalition government
- (c) when no single party got a clear majority
- (d) all the above factors

Q.1.15 Why is there a need for third level of government in India?

- (a) a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level
- (b) Indian states are large and internally very diverse
- (c) a & b
- (d) none of above.

Q.1.16 How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels?

- (a) 60 percent French 40 percent Dutch
- (b) 50% Dutch 50% French
- (c) 80% French 20% Dutch
- (d) 80% Dutch 20% French

Q.1.17 How many times the leaders of Belgium amended their constitution?

- (a) Two times
- (b) Three times
- (c) Four times
- (d) Six times

Q.1.18 Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?

- A. It leads to conflict between different groups.
 - B. It ensures the stability of the country.
 - C. It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
- (a) Only A is true
 - (b) Only B is true
 - (c) Both A and B are true
 - (d) Both B and C are true

Q.1.19 Which is the only official language of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Tamil
- (b) Malayalam
- (c) Sinhala
- (d) none of the mentioned above

Q.1.20 Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?

- (a) German

- (b) French
- (c) Dutch
- (d) none of the mentioned above

Q.21 to Q.30 are long answer type questions. Answer the questions in about 100-120 words.

Q.21: Examine the majoritarian measures implemented by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy in the country. How did it lead to civil war in Sri Lanka? What was its impact?

Q.22: Analyse the Belgium model of power Sharing.

Q.23: Discuss the various power sharing mechanism of the modern democracies.

Q.24: Analyse the impact of majoritarian measures of the Sri Lankan government on Tamil population of Sri Lanka.

Q.25: "Power is shared among different social groups". Explain with the help of examples.

Q.26: What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of them.

Q.27: State moral reasons for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

Q.28: State prudential reasons for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

Q.29: Discuss the features of horizontal distribution of power. Why is it known as the system of "checks & balances"?

Q.30: "Power sharing is the best way to avoid social conflicts". Evaluate the given statement.

PART - II

Economic Development

Q.1 Given below are four options against each question. Choose the option which you consider the most appropriate as your answer:

1.1 Development of a country can generally be determined by

- (i) its per capita income
- (ii) its average literacy level
- (iii) health status of its people
- (iv) all the above

1.2 Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- (i) Bangladesh
- (ii) Sri Lanka
- (iii) Nepal
- (iv) Pakistan

1.3 Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (i) Rs 7500
- (ii) Rs 3000
- (iii) Rs 2000
- (iv) Rs 6000

1.4 In which state **in India is the infant mortality rate lowest?**

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Punjab

1.5 Which one of the following has prepared Human Development Report?

- (a) UNO
- (b) WHO
- (c) IMF
- (d) UNDP

1.6 Which one among the following is a development goal for the landless rural labourers?

- (a) To get electricity and water
- (b) To educate their children
- (c) More days of work and better wages
- (d) To shift to the cities

1.7 Which of the following states of India has a low literacy rate?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu

1.8 India's HDI rank in the world is :

- (a) 125
- (b) 115
- (c) 126
- (d) 134

1.9 Which of the following do we get when we divide the national income of a country by its total population?

- (a) Per capita income
- (b) Gross Development Product
- (c) Human Development Index
- (d) None of the above

1.10 According to the World Development Report a country is considered rich when the per capita income is more than which of the following figures?

- (a) Rs. 24,000 per annum
- (b) Rs. 37,000 per annum
- (c) Rs. 4,53,000 per annum
- (d) Rs. 5,43,000 per annum

Q.2 – Q.5 are short answer type questions. Answer the these questions in about 40-60 words.

Q2. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

Q.3 "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person". How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

Q4 What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?
Q14: Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

Q.5 List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Q.6 - to 25 are long answer type questions. Answer the these questions in about 100-120 words.

Q.6 Examine the Majoritarian measures implemented by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy in the country. How did it lead to civil war in Sri Lanka? What was its impact?

Q.7 Analyse the Belgium model of power Sharing.

Q.8 Discuss the various power sharing mechanism of the modern democracies.

Q.9 Analyze the impact of majoritarian measures of the Sri Lankan government on Tamil population of Sri Lanka.

Q.10 "Power is shared among different social groups". Explain with the help of examples.

Q.11 What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of them.

Q.12 State moral reasons for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

Q.13 State prudential reasons for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

Q.14 Discuss the features of horizontal distribution of power. Why is it known as the system of “checks & balances”?

Q.15 “Power sharing is the best way to avoid social conflicts”. Evaluate the given statement.
