



Hajare Foundation's
PADMAVATI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, HOSUR-RABKAVI
PT-I, 2020

Sub: Social Science
Class: X

Date: 22/10/2020

Marks: 80
Time: 3hrs

Instructions

1. Question paper comprises 4 sections. A B C D. There are over all 36 questions. All questions are compulsory
2. Section A question number 1 to 20 are objective type questions of one mark each.
3. Section B question number 21 is map based question, carrying 3 marks.
4. Section c question from 22 to 30 are short answer type questions, carrying 3marks.
5. Section D question from 31 to 36 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks.

Section A

1. In India, the government at the provincial or regional level are called: **[1]**
 - a) Union Government
 - b) Central Government
 - c) Democratic Government
 - d) State Government
2. **Reserved constituencies** is a good example of which arrangement? **[1]**
 - a) Power shared among different parties
 - b) Power shared among different levels of government
 - c) Power shared among social groups
 - d) Power shared among different organs of government
3. Identify the reason that can be given in favour of power-sharing. **[1]**
 - a) It imposes the domination of governments
 - b) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
 - c) It destabilizes the political structure
 - d) It encourages civil wars
4. A legitimate government is one where: **[1]**
 - a) citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system
 - b) government does not interfere
 - c) conflicts are encouraged
 - d) citizens are ignored
5. Which of the following arrangement is called a system of checks and balances? **[1]**
 - a) Conflict resolution
 - b) Vertical distribution
 - c) Majoritarianism
 - d) Horizontal distribution
6. In Sri Lanka, there are about _____ percent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala. **[1]**
 - a) 33
 - b) 7
 - c) 25
 - d) 17
7. It is the law-making organ of the government. **[1]**
 - a) Defence
 - b) Legislature
 - c) Executive
 - d) Judiciary
8. Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below: **[1]**

A. Power sharing is good for democracy.

B. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Which of these statements are true and false?

- a) Both A and B are true b) Both A and B are false
c) A is true but B is false d) A is false but B is true

9. In India, the power-sharing mechanism does not directly involve: [1]

- a) Legislature b) Judiciary
c) defence d) Executive

10. Under the Belgian model, Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have _____ representation. [1]

- a) less b) equal
c) unequal d) no

11. Match the following with respect to the different political parties' symbols. [1]

Column A	Column
(a) Indian National Congress	(i) Lotus
(b) Bharatiya Janata Party	(ii) Elephant
(c) Bahujan Samaj Party	(iii) Hand
(d) Communist Party of India	(iv) Hammer and Sickle

- a) (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii) b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv).
c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii) d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

12. Any _____ system must allow at least two parties to compete in elections. [1]

- a) Autocratic b) Democratic
c) Communist d) Monarchy

13. Match the following with respect to the functions of political parties. [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) Policies and programmes	(i) Parties play a decisive role, Debates and pass the legislature
(b) Making laws for a country.	(ii) Criticising the government for its failures.
(c) Role of opposition	(iii) Parties select their candidates in different ways.
(d) Parties contest elections.	(iv) Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for society.

- a) (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii) b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii).
c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv) d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

14. Which of the following does not pertain to a lack of internal democracy within parties? [1]

- a) Parties do not hold organisational meeting b) Parties keep membership registers
- c) The concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top d) Parties conduct internal elections irregularly

15. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) Indian National Congress	(i) 1980
(b) Bharatiya Janata Party	(ii) 1984
(c) Bahujan Samaj Party	(iii) 1885
(d) Communist Party of India	(iv) 1925

- a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii) b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv).
- c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii) d) (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

16. In which year there were three major alliances parliamentary elections in India? [1]

- a) 2004 b) 1991
- c) 2008 d) 2002

17. Which party was formed following a split in the Congress party? [1]

- a) Bhartiya Janta Party b) Indian National Congress
- c) Communist Party of India - Marxist d) Nationalist Congress Party

18. Which of the following is false? [1]

- a) Election Commission offers some special facilities to large and established parties b) Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission
- c) Election Commission treats all parties unequally d) Selected parties are given a unique symbol by Election Commission

19. The Constitution was amended to prevent _____. [1]

- a) Defection b) Wars
- c) Conflicts d) Affidavit

20. After registration of parties with the Election Commission, each party is given a unique _____. [1]

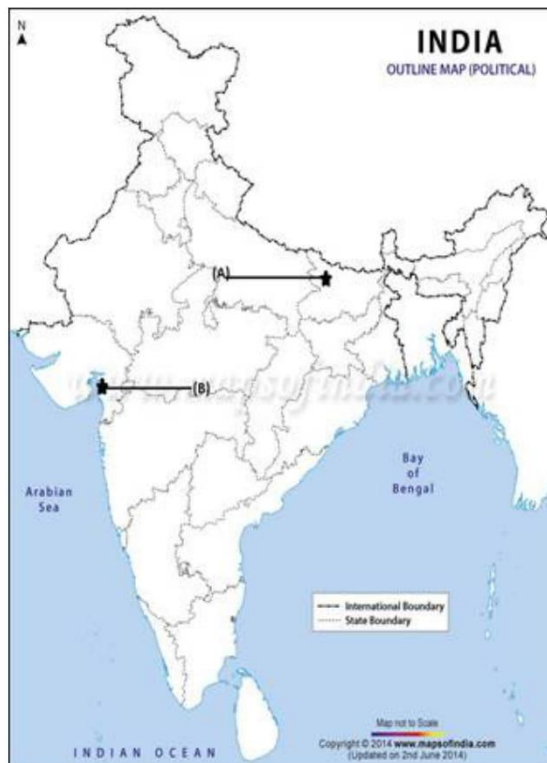
- a) sign b) position
- c) symbol d) badge

Section B

21. i. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. [3]

- a. The Satyagraha of the peasants

- b. Place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law
- ii. Locate and Label Nagpur session 1920 with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification



Section C

22. What are some of the basic elements of the Belgium model of power sharing? [3]
23. Explain the differences between horizontal power sharing and vertical power sharing. [3]
24. Describe any three majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy. [3]
25. State the moral reason of power sharing. [3]
26. What is a political party? State any two points of the ideology of Bharatiya Janta Party? [3]
27. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well. [3]
28. What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required to be a national political party. [3]
29. Give any two merits and demerits of one-party system. [3]
30. Describe the main features of the Two-Party system. [3]
31. Describe three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their independence? [5]
32. How are the ethnic problem solved in Belgium? Mention any four steps which were taken by the governments to solve the problem? [5]
33. Give reason for which power sharing is desirable? [5]
34. Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties. [5]
35. Describe the necessity of political parties in democratic countries. [5]
36. Explain the meaning of a Political Party. Mention its components. Name any two recognized national parties in India. [5]