

Time : 1 hour 30 Minute

STD 10 Social Studies
Chapter Based Test

Total Marks : 50

SECTION - A

* Multiple choice questions.

[7]

- The governments at the provincial or regional level, in India, are called:
(A) Zila parishad. (B) Gram parishad.
(C) Central government. (D) State government.
- In the island nation of Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan Tamil population is concentrated in the _____ and _____ of the country.
(A) South and West. (B) South and East. (C) North and Central. (D) North and East.
- Judges can check the functioning of laws made by the:
(A) Judiciary. (B) Executive. (C) Legislature. (D) All the above.
- 20% of the people of Brussels speak _____?
(A) Dutch (B) English (C) German (D) Italian
- Tamil natives of Sri Lanka are called:
(A) Sri Lankan Tamils. (B) Indian Tamils. (C) Muslim Tamils. (D) None of these.
- Among the following countries to which one do 'Indian Tamils' belong to: [2010 (T-1)]
(A) Belgium (B) Germany (C) Sri Lanka (D) France
- Look at the given Sri Lanka map and mention the colored region where Sinhala speaking communities lived?



(A) Orange colour region.

(B) Yellow colour region.

(C) Dark brown colour region.

(D) None of the above.

* In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: [3]

8. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion(A): Community government in Belgium allows to share power among religious and linguistic groups.

Reason(R): In India there are legal and constitutional arrangements where by socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.

9. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion(A): Power sharing is good for democracy.

Reason(R): It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between the social groups.

10. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion(A): Horizontal distribution of power allows different organs of the government placed at same level to exercise different powers.

Reason(R): The separation ensures that different organs can exercise unlimited power.

* Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each] [4]

11. What is the Proportion of Tamil in Sri Lanka's total population?

12. How and when was Sinhala recognized as the official language of Sri Lanka?

13. Which community in Sri Lanka enjoys majority?

14. Which prudential reasons make power sharing desirable?

SECTION - C

* Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each] [18]

1. Explain how Belgium was able to solve her ethnic problems.

2. What according to the cartoon shown here, is the relationship between democracy and concentration of power? Can you think of a few examples to illustrate the point being

made here?



3. What measures were adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala Supremacy.
4. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.
5. Evaluate the steps which turned out to be milestones to establish majoritarianism in Sri Lanka.
6. After reading this chapter, three students drew different conclusions. Which of these do you agree with and why? Give your reasons in about 50 words.
 - **Thomman:** Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religiousm, linguistic or ethnic divisions.
 - **Mathayi:** Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.
 - **Ouseph:** Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.

SECTION - D

* Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each]

[10]

1. How is the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing.
2. What were the consequences of the majoritarian measures adopted to establish Sinhala dominance over the government?

OR

What was the effect of the 1936 Act on Sri Lankan Tamils.

OR

Explain any three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?

OR

Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan government.

SECTION - E

* CASE BASED QUESTIONS

[8]

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their

constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by 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. It is very complicated, even for people living in Belgium. But these arrangements have worked well so far. They helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.

- i. What was chosen as the headquarters of the European Union?
 - a. Brussels
 - b. Zurich
 - c. Sweden
 - d. France
- ii. Who elects the community government in Belgium?
 - a. People belonging to one language community only
 - b. By the leader of Belgium.
 - c. The citizens of the whole country.
 - d. The community leaders of the Belgium.
- iii. The community Government signifies:
 - a. The powers of the government regarding community development.
 - b. The powers of the government regarding law making for the community.
 - c. The powers of the government regarding cultural ,educational and language related issues.
 - d. The government enjoys privileges to safeguard the interest of a particular community.
- iv. How many times the constitution of Belgium was amended?
 - a. Two times.
 - b. Three times.
 - c. Four times.
 - d. Five times.

2. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. Last year, we studied that in a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. The above extract related to which of the following options:
 - a. Horizontal Power Sharing.
 - b. Vertical Power Sharing.
 - c. Regional Power Sharing.
 - d. None of these.
- ii. Which among the following option is correct regarding power sharing?
 - a. When power is shared among different organs of the government.
 - b. When power is shared among at different levels.

- c. When power is shared among different social groups.
- d. All of these.

iii. Match List I with List II:

List I		List II	
1	Power shared among different organs of government.	(A)	Community Government
2	Power shared among governments at different levels.	(B)	Separation of Powers
3	Power shared by different social groups.	(C)	Coalition Government
4	Power shared by two or more political parties.	(D)	Federal Government

- a. 1-(D), 2-(A), 3-(B), 4-(C)
- b. 1-(B), 2-(C), 3-(D), 4-(A)
- c. 1-(B), 2-(D), 3-(A), 4-(C)
- d. 1-(C), 2-(D), 3-(A), 4-(B)

iv. Which among the following is called a system of checks and balances?

- a. The judges are appointed by the executive and further judges can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislature.
- b. The President of India appoints the Prime Minister and further the Prime Minister checks the powers of the President.
- c. The Supreme Court judges check the powers of the High Court.
- d. All of these.

EDUCATION



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