

BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA

CLASS X

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWERKEY OF THE PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. Even though Ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the parliament or state assemblies. Such an arrangement is called

- (a) System of checks and balances**
- (b) Power sharing with different political parties**
- (c) Power sharing with pressure groups**
- (d) Vertical division of power**

Ans: System of checks and balances

2. The system of Panchayati Raj involves:

- (a) Village, State and Union levels**
- (b) Village, District and State levels**
- (c) Village and State levels**
- (d) Village, Block and District levels**

Ans: Village, Block and District levels

3. Identify the correct statement(s) about the theory of Federalism in the Indian Constitution.

- I. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States.**
- II. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State government is basic to the structure of the Constitution**
- III. It is easy to make changes to this power-sharing arrangement.**
- IV. The parliament can on its own change this arrangement.**

Options: (a) I & II (b) II & III (c) I & III (d) II & IV

Ans: (a) I & II

4. Define the term federalism.

Ans: Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between central authority and various constituent units of the country. Both these levels of the government, the central and the state enjoy their powers independent of each other.

5. Analyse how majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils?

Ans: Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The democratically elected government adopted a series of measures to establish Sinhala supremacy:

1. In 1956, an Act was passed to make Sinhala the official language.
2. The government followed preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for University positions and government jobs.
3. The Constitution provided for State protection and fostering of Buddhism.

6 . What is meant by residuary subjects?

Ans. The subjects which are not mentioned in Union, State and Concurrent Lists are called as residuary subjects. The Union Government has the power to legislate on them. Example computer software

7. How far do you agree with the statement that power sharing is keeping with the “Spirit” of democracy?

Ans: Power sharing keeps up with the ‘Spirit’ of Democracy as:

- Power sharing ensures that all people have a stake in government.
- Power sharing ensures maximum participation.
- It upholds the concept of people’s rule. It always brings better outcomes in democracy. It ensures that people are consulted on how they are to be governed.

- **Power sharing accommodates diverse groups. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups**

8 .Differentiate between the horizontal and vertical division of powers.

Ans.

HORIZONTAL DIVISION OF POWER	VERTICAL DIVISION OF POWER
Power is shared among different organs of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.	Power is shared among different levels of government such as union, state and local levels of such government.
The organs of the government are placed at the same level to exercise different powers.	The power involves the highest and the lower levels of government.
It keeps a check on the use of power by the government.	No such concept of the check as the powers that are distributed is different from each other.
It ensures the concept of the expansion of democracy.	It promotes the concept of deepening of democracy.