

**Worksheet**  
**Class -10th**  
**Sub- So.Science (democratic politics)**

**Power Sharing**

1. Describe any three 'Majoritarian measures' taken by the Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy.
2. Bring out any two sharp contrasts between Belgium and Sri Lankan democracies.
3. Explain the three ways by which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.
4. Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united. Do you agree with the statement? Why?
5. Explain two reasons as to why power sharing is desirable.
6. Describe the demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?
7. Explain the classification of power sharing.

**Federalism**

1. Explain the vertical division of power giving example from India.
2. Explain democratic policies adopted by Government of India which made it a successful federation.
3. Compare the federations of coming together and holding together.
4. How are the legislative powers divided between the union government and the State Government?
5. Explain changes towards decentralization brought in the Constitution after the amendments in 1992.
6. What is federalism? Explain its features.
7. How federalism is practiced in India?
8. Explain the threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.

**Democracy and Diversity**

1. What action was taken by International Olympic Association against each of the three Olympians, Carlos, Smith and Norman Peter?
2. Every social difference does not lead to social division. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.
3. Despite being a nation with numerous social divisions, why has Netherlands not faced a crisis or a conflict? Analyze the reasons.
4. How does overlapping of social differences lead to social division? Why is it easier to accommodate cross-cutting differences than overlapping differences?
5. Describe the factors which decide the outcomes of the politics of social division?
6. "We have different identities in different contexts". Support the statement with three facts.
7. Explain with examples different forms of social differences.
8. When do social divisions take place in a society? Explain with suitable examples.
9. Explain with examples three factors that determine the outcome of politics of social division.

**Gender, Religion and Caste**

1. Suggest any two measures to check casteism in India.
2. How can religion be used in politics in a positive manner? Express your view point.
3. How is gender division understood in Indian society?
4. Why are caste barriers breaking down in India? Explain with reasons.

5. Describe advantages and disadvantages of the political expression of caste differences.
6. Explain any five aspects of our day to day life in which women are discriminated against in India.
7. Explain the reasons for the declining caste system in India.
8. What forms does communalism take in politics?
9. Explain the features of the model of a secular state of India.

#### Political Parties

1. What is meant by a national political party? State the conditions required to be a national political party.
2. "Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be part of one or the other national level coalition". Support the statement with arguments.
3. What is meant by a regional party? State the conditions required to be a regional party.
4. Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India?
5. Analyze three components of political party.
6. What is a political party? State ideology of BJP.
7. 'No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations'. Justify the statement with arguments.
8. 'Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy'. Analyze the statement with example.
9. Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.
10. Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political parties and their leaders.
11. Describe any five major functions of political parties.
12. What is a political party? State ideology of INC.

#### Outcomes of Democracy

1. 'A democratic government is a legitimate government'. Support the statement with arguments.
2. 'Democracy accommodated social diversities'. Support the statement with examples.
3. 'Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable'. Support the statement.
4. How are democratic governments better than the other forms of governments? Compare.
5. Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens. Justify the statement.
6. 'Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities'. Analyse the statement.
7. 'There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world'. Support the statement.

#### Challenges of Democracy

1. Most of established democracies are facing the challenge of expansion. Support the statement with examples
2. The challenge of deepening of democracy is being faced by every democracy in one form or another. Support the statement with arguments.
3. How are the challenges to democracy linked to the possibility of political reforms? Explain.
4. Explain with examples how some countries face foundational challenge of democracy.
5. Explain which four guidelines should be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India.