

CLASS 10 - POLITICAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET

CHAPTER 1 - POWER SHARING

- 1 Which factor is responsible for increasing the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils?
- 2 What is the state religion of Sri Lanka?
- 3 Who formed the majority in terms of population in Sri Lanka?
- 4 When did Sri Lanka gain independence?
- 5 Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium and Sri Lanka
- 6 What does 'ethnic' mean?
- 7 Majority of people in Belgium speak which language?
- 8 Who elects the community government in Belgium?
- 9 What was the special problem in Brussels?
- 10 Which community was in majority in Brussels?
- 11 Why was the minority French speaking community relatively rich and powerful?
- 12 What were so special about the community government in Belgium?
- 13 How did the Belgium government solve its ethnic problem?
- 14 What does 'majoritarianism' mean
- 15 What were the majoritarian measures taken by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala Supremacy?
- 16 How majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils?
- 17 Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan Government?
- 18 Mention any three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils.
- 19 How did Tamils make efforts to gain power in Sri Lanka?
- 20 Compare the three ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity?
- 21 Why has idea of power sharing emerged?
- 22 What are the main principles of democracy?
- 23 Which reason of power sharing stresses that power sharing will bring out better outcomes?
- 24 What is the difference in Prudential and moral reasons of power sharing?
- 25 What are the power sharing arrangements in modern democracies? Explain with examples.
- 26 Explain horizontal distribution of power. OR In modern democracies power is often shared among different organs of the government. Explain.
- 27 Explain vertical distribution of power. OR How can power be shared among government at different levels?
- 28 Explain the system of checks and balance.
- 29 How is power shared by political parties?
- 30 How do interest groups influence the decisions of the government?
- 31 How is power shared among different social groups?
- 32 What is meant by coalition government?

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM
CLASS X, POLITICAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-2018)
CH-2 FEDERALISM

1. What is Federalism?
2. What is a Tier system?
3. Explain the two levels/tiers of Federalism.
4. Which is the third tier of Federalism?
5. What is the difference in Unitary and Federal System
6. Explain the key features of Federalism.
7. How are 'Coming together' Federations formed?
8. How are 'Holding together' Federations formed?
9. What makes India a Federal Country?
10. What is the language policy of Indian federation?
11. Explain the Centre-State relations before and after 1990.
12. Explain the linguistic diversity of India.
13. What steps were taken in 1992 to strengthen three-tiers of democracy?
14. Who legislates on subjects that do not fall in the third tier?
15. Why is the Government not compelling states to adopt Hindi as the official language?
16. What are the dual objectives of the Federal System.
17. What is Union List, State List and Concurrent List?
18. How has the emergence of Regional Parties & Coalition Government changed the Centre-State relations?
19. Mention any four features of the Federalism.
20. Why were the Linguistic States created? What are their advantages?
21. What is Gram Panchayat?
22. What is a Panchayat Samiti?
23. Who is a Sarpanch?
24. Who is a Mayor?
25. What is the popular name of Rural Local Self-Government?
26. Mention any four difficulties faced by Local Government in India.
27. What is Gram Sabha? Mention its functions.
28. What is Panchayati Raj? Write its importance.
29. Distinguish between 'Coming Together Federation' and 'Holding Together Federation'.

30. What is the importance or need for Decentralization?
31. Explain the major key features of Federalism.
32. How many Scheduled Languages are recognized by the Constitution?
33. What is the government at Block level called?
34. Which Local Government works at District Level?
35. By what name local Government at Urban Area called?
36. Who is the Chairperson of Municipal Corporation?
37. What is the real reason for the successes of Federalism in India?
38. What makes India a Federal State?
39. What do you understand by 'Residuary' Power?
40. Point out the special powers enjoyed by the state of Jammu & Kashmir.
41. Which are the units of Indian Union that enjoy very little power? Why?
Or
Point out the limitations of Indian Federalism .
42. What is the condition for making any change in the basic structure of the Constitution?
43. What are the major tests faced by Indian Democratic Politics?
44. 'The creation of the Linguistic States was the first and major test for Democratic Politics in our country'. Explain the statement.
45. Describe the language policy adopted in Indian Constitution.
46. Point out the precautions adopted by the leaders of our country in spreading the use of Hindi.
47. How has restructuring of the Center State relations strengthened federalism in India.
Or
'Federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force'. Explain the statement with reference to Centre State relations.
48. Which are the 'Scheduled Languages' of India given in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
49. What do you mean by Decentralization of power? Examine the basic ideas existing behind the decentralization of power in India.
50. Describe the main provisions of 1992 constitutional amendment which made the third tier of government more powerful and effective.
51. Describe the structure and functioning of the Rural local government at the district level.

- 52. Analyze the Panchayati Raj System existing in Rural Areas**
- 53. Describe the functioning of Local Government bodies existing in the Urban Areas.**
- 54. Critically evaluate the functioning of the Local Self Government in India.**
- 55. State any three differences between the local governments existed in India before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992.**
- 56. Name the countries that falls under the category of 'Coming together Federation'.**
- 57. Name the countries that falls under the category of 'Holding together Federation'.**
- 58. Which State of India has its own Constitution?**
- 59. In which form of government power is shared between two or more political parties?**
- 60. If Agriculture and Commerce are State Subjects why do we have Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce in the Union Cabinet?**
- 61. Indians who are not permanent residents of this State cannot buy land or house here. Name the State.**
- 62. What is meant by Union Territory?**
- 63. Name the States in India, which could not be merged with any of the existing States.**
- 64. The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.**
- 65. Who has the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government?**

Class-10.POLITICAL SCIENCE .CHAPTER-3

DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY

1. What was the aim of the Civil Rights Movement?
2. Who are referred to as atheists?
3. Give examples of social differences based on the accident of birth.
4. Why is it common for people belonging to the same religion to feel that they do not belong to the same community?
5. What is the best way to fight against diversity?
6. Define-Black Power.
7. Is it possible for a person to have multiple identities?
8. Who was the leader of the Civil Rights Movement?
9. What do you mean by migrant?
10. Cross-cutting social differences do not always lead to conflict. Explain.
11. Why did the Australian athlete Peter Norman wear the human rights badge?
12. How do social differences affect politics? Explain giving examples of Northern Ireland.
13. Name the athletes who raised the issue of Civil Rights Movement in the Mexico Olympics of 1968.
14. What are social differences?
15. What is meant by social division?
16. Who are African-Americans?
17. Democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and for accommodation. Justify.
18. Do social differences exist in all countries?
19. How social differences originate in society?
20. Explain overlapping and cross-cutting social differences with examples.
21. Explain any three factors that determine the outcome of politics of social division.
22. How do social divisions affect people of different social groups, caste or society?
23. How do social divisions and politics are related to each other? Do you agree that a mix of social divisions in politics is very dangerous?

HISTORY WORKSHEET STD X

THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDO CHINA.

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Who was Paul Bernard? Why did he believe in developing the colonies ?
2. Name the party formed by the Vietnamese students .
3. Name the journal published by them.
4. Which famous personalities criticized the U.S.war on Vietnam ?
5. What is Ordinance 10?
6. Explain the Domino Effect.
7. Name the book written by Phan Boi Chau .
8. Who wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters?
9. Who was Trieu Au?
10. How was the French Indo-China formed ?
11. What were the barriers to economic growth in Vietnam according to Paul Bernard ?
12. Who was the founder of Hoa Hao movement ?
13. What was the impact of Great Economic Depression of 1930 on Vietnam ?
14. When and where was the peace settlement signed ?

BRIEF QUESTIONS

1. What is Scholar's Revolt ?
2. Why did U.S involve in the war ?
3. Explain :Only one third of the students in Vietnam would pass in the final year.
4. Why were the French forced to scrap the bounty programme.?
5. Why did Japan occupy Vietnam?
6. 'The US media and films played a major role in both supporting as well as criticising the war' explain.
7. Write a note on Ho Chi Minh trail.
8. Explain the role of women as warriors.
9. Explain the Tonkin Free School.
10. 'Schools became an important place for political and cultural battles' explain.
11. 'The US media and films played a major role in both supporting as well as criticising the war' explain.
12. How did the school textbooks justify the French rule in Vietnam ?
13. What were the causes of defeat of the French forces in the battle of Dien Bien Phu ?
14. Write a note on Ho Chi Minh.
15. Who was Sun Yet Sen ? What was his achievement ?
16. Explain the rat hunt programme.
17. Why did the French establish schools for the Vietnamese ?

WORKSHEET FOR CLASS X-2017- G.S.S-HISTORY- NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1. Name the main satyagraha movement organised by Mahatama Gandhi successfully in favour of peasant in 1916 and 1917.
2. What was the period of the (a) Non –cooperation movement and (b) the civil disobedience Movement.
3. What was the notion of Swaraj for plantation workers in Assam?
4. Where, when and why did Gandhiji organise his first Satyagraha Movement in India?
5. Where, when and why in Gujarat did Gandhiji organize a Satyagraha?
6. When and for whom did Gandhiji organise a movement in Ahmedabad?
7. Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act?
8. When and where did the JallianwalaBagh tragedy take place? Name the person instrumented in the JallianwalaBagh massacre?
9. What is the characteristic feature of the idea of satyagraha?
10. Why did Gandhiji support the khilafat issue?
11. Name the book written by Mahatama Gandhi?
12. Examine the main features of Gudem rebellion?
13. When was the Poona Pact designed?
14. From where did Gandhiji start the Salt March?
15. What marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
16. Who is Abdul Gaffer Khan?
17. Gandhiji attended which round table conference in London?
18. Prior to the Non-Cooperation Movement Gandhiji successfully organised Satyagraha movements in which places in India?
19. How did Gandhiji propose to turn Non-Cooperation into a movement?
20. Give reasons why the Non-Cooperation Movement slowed down in cities?
21. The Congress leadership was unhappy with the peasant movement. Give reasons.
22. (i) Give the names of two associations started by business classes.(ii) State aim and purpose.
23. Dalit participation in the civil disobedience movement was limited. Give reasons.
24. The identity of the nation was symbolised in the image of Bharat Mata. (i) Who first created this image? (ii) How?
25. Describe one popular symbol used by nationalist leaders in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism?
26. Why did the Indian National Congress change its goal from Swaraj to 'PurnaSwaraj'/Complete Independence?
27. How did Gandhiji integrate the untouchables in the national movement?
28. Why many of the social groups who in the earlier, phase of the Civil Disobedience were enthusiastic supporters, became lukewarm on the relaunch of the Civil Disobedience Movement (1932)? Give reasons.
29. What were the reasons for the launching of the Non-Cooperation Movement?
30. "Some icons and symbols were used for unifying the people and inspiring within them the feeling of nationalism". Give two evidences in support of your answer.

31. Critically examine the main aspects of Indian National movement during the period between 1920 -1935.
32. Describe the main features of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.
33. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?
34. Who wrote Hind Swaraj?
35. Who led the peasants in Award?
36. What did the term 'begar' means?
37. What was the main problem with the Simon Commission?
38. Where was Gandhiji's ashram located?
39. Who were the 'Sanatanis'?
40. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?
41. Who wrote the 'Vande Matram'?
42. Who started Khilafat Movement in India?
43. Why the offer of Dominion Status by Lord Irwin was rejected by Congress?
44. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian Folklores? Elaborate

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CLASS X

WORK SHEET – ECONOMICS CHAPTER 1 DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Explain the criteria used by Human Development Index to compare the countries.
- 2) What is India's rank as per HDI report?
- 3) Which neighbouring countries of India ranks better according to the HDI report?
- 4) What should be the Developmental goal of rural landless labourers?
- 5) The kind of development that does not damage environment is called.....
- 6) For development people look at
- 7) Which is the most important attribute for measuring the development of countries?
- 8) Give examples to prove that there are other developmental goals than income.
- 9) Explain with examples " What may be development for one may not be development for others"
- 10) What is development?What are the two aspects of development?
- 11) Why is literacy important for economic development ? Explain.
- 12) Why does Kerala have a low infant mortality rate?
- 13) Describe any three characteristics of development?
- 14) What do you mean by Human Development Index?What are its three components?
- 15) "The quality of our life depends on nonmaterial things' Justify the statement with examples.
- 16) Why are public facilities needed for development of the country? Explain any four public facilities?
- 17) What is public distribution system?Explain its two advantages?
- 18) What is meant by sustainable development?Explain it by taking the case study of water.
- 19) Why is sustainability important for development?Give two suggestions to to achieve sustainability of development?
- 20) What is meant by national development?Give your own opinion.
- 21) what may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other. Explain with suitable examples.**
- 22) While 'averages' are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities.Explain**
- 23)What is BMI and how is it calculated?**
- 24) What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying differentcountries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?**
- 25) In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?**

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WORKSHEET- GRADE –X (Social Science)

L- SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY (2017-18)

- 1. What is the criterion used to divide the economic activities into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary?**
- 2. Why is primary sector so called?**
- 3. What are intermediate goods?**
- 4. Define GDP.**
- 5. Who undertakes the responsibility of calculating GDP?**
- 6. Which sector employs the highest number of people?**
- 7. What is meant by underemployment?**
- 8. Why underemployment is also called disguised unemployment?**
- 9. How much part of GDP is contributed by agriculture?**
- 10. On what basis the economy is divided into organized and unorganized sectors?**
- 11. What are the essential services included in service sector which do not directly help in the production?**
- 12. What is the criterion used to divide the economy into Public and Private Sectors?**

Answer the following

- 1. What does the history of developed countries indicated about the shifts taken between sectors?**
- 2. Differentiate between economic and non-economic activities?**
- 3. How has the rapid growth of population created unemployment problem in India ?**
- 4. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Why?**
- 5. Workers in the unorganized sector face social discrimination. Elucidate.**
- 6. Describe how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation**
- 7. Why is underemployment seen as a major problem in India?**
- 8. All the sectors of the economy are interdependent. Explain their interdependence taking iron ore as an example.**

Work sheet - Geography

Chapter-1 Resources and Development

1 mark Questions

1. Why is equitable distribution of resources essential?
2. When and where was the first Earth Summit held?
3. What was the motive of Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit?
4. Why is equitable distribution of resources essential?
5. When and where was the first Earth Summit held?
6. What was the motive of Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit?
7. What is the buffer zone of a country?
8. Which right does India have beyond the limit of 200 nautical miles?
9. What is the other name of regur soil?
10. Where is red soil found?
11. Where is forest soil found?
12. What alluvial soil contain?
13. Which state is affected due to over irrigation?

3marks Questions

1. What are resources? Why is it called a complex process?
2. How are human beings essential components of resources?
3. Classify the resources on the basis of their origin & explain each of them with examples.
4. Classify the resources on the basis of exhaustibility & explain each of them with examples.
5. Classify the resources on the basis of their ownership and explain each of them with examples.
6. Classify the resources on the basis of their status of development and explain each of them with examples.
7. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?
8. Explain the three phases of resource planning.
14. What is Agenda 21? What is its aim and objective?
15. 'Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems.' Justify.
16. What is sustainable development? Why is it important?
17. Explain the need of conservation of resources in the light of Gandhiji's view.

18. Why is the land use data available only for 93% of the total geographical area of India?
 19. Give reasons for the low percentage of net sown area in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.
 20. Explain why land under forest has not increased much since 1960-61?
 21. Explain the peculiarities of laterite soil.
 22. Explain the different types of alluvial soil found in India.
- OR
- Distinguish between Bangar and Khadar
23. Explain the peculiarities of black soil.
 24. What are the features (peculiarities) of alluvial soil?
 25. Explain the factors responsible for soil formation.
 26. Explain the importance of soil.

5marks Questions

1. Explain measures to check soil erosion. (Measures of soil conservation)
- OR
- How can we prevent soil erosion?
2. How is soil a living system?
 3. Suggest some measures to solve the problems of land degradation.
 4. 'Human activities have contributed significantly in land degradation.' Give examples supporting this statement.
 5. "Land is a natural resource of utmost importance." Justify this statement with suitable arguments.
 6. How has conservation of resources been advocated at various levels?
 7. 'Availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development.' Justify the statement with suitable examples. What calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state and local levels?
 8. What is the need of conservation of resources?

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SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-18)

CLASS : X

TOPIC : WATER RESOURCES

Very short Answers (1 mark)

1. What are 'guls' or 'kuls' ?
2. Define water scarcity.
3. List the major sources of fresh water.
4. What is 'PalarPani' ?
5. Define NBA. Why it was started?
6. How much percent of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as fresh water?
7. In which state of India you will find Bamboo drip irrigation?
8. Name the two social movements which were against the multipurpose projects?
9. Which river is known as 'The river of Sorrow'?
10. Who proclaimed dams as the temples of modern India?

Short Answers (3 Marks)

11. Water is available in abundance in India even than scarcity of water is experienced in many parts of the country. Explain with three suitable examples.
12. Write a short note on Bamboo drip irrigation.
13. Water resources in India are depleting fast and water is a necessity for life. Suggest three ways to conserve water.
14. Describe three different ways of rain water harvesting.
15. Why we need to conserve water resources?

Long Answer (5 marks)

16. List the advantages and disadvantages of multipurpose river valley projects.
17. Give an account of traditional rain water harvesting system developed in ancient India.
18. Describe any five traditional methods of rain water harvesting adopted in different parts of India.
19. Why is ground water a highly overused resource? Explain with three examples. How ground water can be replenished?
20. Describe the methods of conservation and management of water resources. Also state the objectives of rain water harvesting.

AGRICULTURE

Grade : X

1. What is plantation agriculture?
2. Name a millet which is used both as food and fodder.
3. What is horticulture?
4. What is Jhumming?
5. Which is staple food crop of the majority of the people of India?
6. Who introduced tea cultivation in India?
7. Name the two schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.
8. "Agriculture and industry are complementary of each other" Justify the statement.
9. Why is the growth rate in agriculture decelerating? How did the Government of India make efforts to modernize agriculture? Explain
10. Explain any five features of Indian agriculture.
11. Explain any five characteristic of commercial farming in India.
12. Why is primitive subsistence agriculture also called slash and burn agriculture?
13. Why was Bhoodan-gramdan movement called as blood less revaluation?
14. Write two differences between intensive and extensive farming
15. Explain the favorable geographical conditions required for the production of rice and wheat
16. Name the most important beverage crop of India. Describe suitable climatic condition required for its growth.
17. Describe various technological and institutional reforms which led to the green and white revelation in India.
18. Mention any four steps, which have been taken by the government to modernise the Indian agriculture.
19. Distinguish between
 - a. Tea and Coffee
 - b. Rabi and Kharif Crop
20. Compare the cropping seasons of India
21. What is the importance of rubber in Indian Economy?
22. Name any four oil seeds produced in India. What is their economic importance?