



# INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

CIVICS WORKSHEET  
Ch.1 Power sharing and  
Ch.2. Federalism  
(Question Bank)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Class X Sec: \_\_\_\_

I VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)	
1.	Which city was chosen as the headquarters of the European Union?
2.	What does the horizontal power sharing signify?
3.	In which form of power sharing, power is shared at different levels of government?
4.	What does the federal division of power imply?
5.	Name the third level government of Belgium.
6.	Name the countries with which Belgium shares its boundaries.
7.	After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of which community?
8.	What does the coming together involve?
9.	How can the fundamental provisions of the Indian constitution be changed?
10.	Why have the subjects like defence, foreign affairs, banking etc. been included in the Union list? Ans. They are of national importance and require a uniform policy of execution.
11.	Which two Indian states have been given special status?
12.	What are the two main basis on which new states of India have been created? Ans. Language and regional ethnicity
13.	How many languages are spoken in India and what is the ratio of Hindi speaking people in India? Ans. There are 114 languages in India out of which 22 languages are recognised as scheduled languages. About 40 percent people in India speak Hindi.
14.	What does the concept of decentralisation signify?
15.	Which is the highest institution of Panchayat Raj in rural areas?
16.	Who is the political head of the municipality and gram panchayat?
II SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)	
1	Why is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex?
2	What led to the tensions between the Dutch speaking communities in Belgium during 1950s and



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	1960s? Give an account of ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.
4	Describe any three majoritarian measures taken by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy. OR Elaborate three features of the Act which was passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala supremacy.
5	What fundamental change was brought about in the Belgian system of governance in 1993? Contrast it with that of Sri Lanka.
6	“Federal system has two or more sets of government” Justify the statement.
7	“Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism” Justify the statement.
8	Discuss the centre –state relations in Indian federalism.
9	Examine the significance of decentralisation.
10.	In what ways has the local government deepened our democracy?
III	LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)
1	Who is a Mayor? What are his functions? Ans. Mayor is the head of the Municipal Corporation. He performs the following functions: a) He acts as the chairperson of Municipal Corporation. b) He presides over the meetings of the corporation and guides its deliberations. c) He regulates the conduct of business at such meetings. d) Mayor is also the proper channel of communication between the Commissioner and the state government.
2	“The creation of Linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. Justify this statement.
3	Explain the language policy of India as an important aspect of our Constitution.
4	Explain five changes towards decentralization brought in the constitution after the amendments made in 1992.
5	Why did the civil war break out in Sri Lanka? List the results of the civil war.
6	Describe any three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?
7	What does the sharing of power among the political parties, pressure groups and movements ensure?
8	a) Which five provisions of Indian Constitution make India a full-fledged federation? 2. 1. Power sharing: Division of power among the different organs and between the central, state and the local self government. (1mark) 2. Linguistic states :after independence the boundaries of old states were changed in order to create new linguistic states . (1mark)



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	<p>3. Language policy:the Indian constitution did not give the status of national language to any one of the language. (1mark)</p> <p>4. centre-state relations:the centre state relations have been restructured.they are being given more powers. (1 mark)</p> <p>5. Decentralisation of power:power in India has been decentralized to the local governemnts which includes panchayats and municipalities. ( 1mark)</p>