



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABR

CLASS: X	DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	SUB: CIVICS
CHAPTER: 1 QB. NO: 1	TOPIC: POWER SHARING	YEAR: 2024 -25

1.	<p>“The ethnic composition in Belgium is very complex. “Explain.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Belgium is a small country in Europe, having a population of a little over one crore.➤ 59 percent of the country’s total population lives in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language.➤ Another 40 percent people live in Wallonia region and speaks French.➤ Remaining one percent of the Belgians speak German.➤ Whereas in the capital city of Brussels, 80 percent of the population is French-speaking and 20 percent is Dutch-speaking.
2.	<p>What led to the tensions between the Dutch speaking and the French speaking communities in Belgium during 1950s and 1960s?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The primary cause which led to the tension between the Dutch-speaking people was that, the minority French speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.➤ This was resented by the Dutch speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.➤ The conflict between the two communities was more acute in the capital city Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but minority in the capital.
3.	<p>“Between 1970 and 1993 the Belgians amended their constitution four times” Give reasons</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“The arrangements worked out by the Belgians was very innovative” Do you agree? Justify.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government.➤ Some Special laws require the support of majority members from each linguistic group.➤ No single community can take decisions unilaterally.➤ Many powers of the central government have been given to the state governments. The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.➤ Brussels, the capital, has a separate government where both the communities have equal representation.➤ Apart from the central and the state government, there is a third kind of government called ‘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.

4	<p>Describe the ethnic composition in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Sri Lanka the major social group are the Sinhala speakers (74%) and the Tamil - speakers (18%). ➤ Among Tamils there are two sub groups. Tamil natives of the country are call Sri-Lankan Tamils (13%). The rest are called Indian-Tamils who are originally from India. ➤ Most of the Sinhala speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. ➤ There are about 7% Christians who are both Tamils and Sinhala.
5.	<p>What is Majoritarianism? Mention the measures adopted by the government to establish Sinhala supremacy.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is called Majoritarianism. Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The democratically elected government adopted a series of measures to establish Sinhala supremacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the official language. ➤ The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for University positions and government jobs. ➤ A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
6.	<p>“How do the majoritarian measures of the Sri Lankan government increase the feeling of alienation among the Tamils.”?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture. ➤ They felt that the constitution and the government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities. ➤ As a result, there was a feeling of alienation among the Tamils that create a distrust between the two communities which resulted in the Civil war.
7.	<p>“power sharing desirable in democracy” Give reasons?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>There are two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power sharing. They are:</p> <p>Prudential Reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between different social groups. ➤ Social conflicts can turn into violence and thereby resulting in political instability, so power sharing is a good way to ensure political stability. ➤ Power sharing is very important for the promotion of national unity. <p>Moral Reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy ➤ People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. ➤ Power sharing is desirable to produce a responsible and legitimate government.

8.	<p>Explain how power can be shared among different organs of the government?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the Horizontal form of power sharing?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“The arrangement of sharing power among different organs of the government is called a system of checks and balances”. Explain.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Power shared among different Organs of government such as the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. This is called horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. ➤ Such a separation of powers ensures that none of the organs gets unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This ensures a balance of power among the organs. That is why this arrangement is also called a system of checks and balances.
9.	<p>Explain the Vertical or Federal form of power sharing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How power can be shared among governments at different levels?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Power can be shared among governments at different levels like; a general government for the entire country and governments at the regional or state. ➤ In India such a general government is called Central or Union government and the governments at regional level as State government. ➤ The same principle can be extended to levels government lower than the State government such as the municipality and panchayat. The constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government. This is called federal division of power. ➤ Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is also called Vertical division of power”.
10.	<p>Explain how power can be shared with different social groups with examples.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. This type of arrangement is meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social groups who otherwise feel alienated from the government. ➤ ‘Community government’ in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. ➤ In India, there are the system of ‘reserved constituencies’ for the socially weaker section and women in assemblies and the parliament. ➤ Reserved Constituencies are there for the minority communities to ensure their participation in Government.
11.	<p>How powers are shared among political parties and pressure groups?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
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- In the long run power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.
- Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct like two or more parties to form alliance to contest in elections or to form a coalition government.
- In a democracy there are groups such as those of traders, businessmen, farmers etc. who also have a share in the governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

12.

What are the Major Forms of Power Sharing?

OR

“In modern democracies Power sharing arrangements can take various forms”. Explain.

Ans:

Refer. Text Book Page. No. 8 -9