



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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

I.	Choose the correct option:
1.	Which one of the following statements regarding Power sharing arrangements is correct? A. Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions. B. Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions. C. Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions. D. Power sharing is not at all necessary in a society.
2	A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way they want is known as: A. Community Government B. Federal Government C. Majoritarianism D. Unitary Government
3	Identify the correct option from the statements given below about the Prudential reasons of Power sharing i. It ensures the stability of political order. ii. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups. iii. It emphasize the very act of power sharing as valuable. iv. It is the very spirit of democracy. Options: A. Statements i and iv are correct. B. Statements ii and iii are correct. C. Statement i is only correct. D. Statements i and ii are correct.
4.	Which of the following statements are correct regarding the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka? i) Major social groups are the Sinhala- speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%) ii) Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils. iii) There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala. iv) Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. Options: A. i), ii), iii) B. i), ii), iv) C. ii), iii), iv) D. All of the above
5.	Which demand of the Sri Lankan Tamils was repeatedly denied? A. Their demand of separate electorate B. Their demand for freedom of expression. C. Their demand for the right to vote. D. Their demand for more autonomy to the provinces populated by the Tamils.

6.	<p>The system of 'checks and balances' is related to which forms of Power sharing?</p> <p>A. Power shared among different social groups. B. Power shared among different levels of government. C. Horizontal distribution of power. D. Power shared among political parties, pressure groups and movements.</p>
7.	<p>Belgium has border with</p> <p>A. France, the Netherland, Germany and Luxembourg. B. France, the Netherland, Poland and Luxembourg C. France, Austria, Germany and Luxembourg D. the Netherland, Germany, Russia and Luxembourg</p>
8.	<p>Even though, Judges are appointed by the Executive, they can look into the functioning of the Executive or laws made by the Legislatures. Such distribution of power is called -----</p> <p>A. Horizontal division of power B. Power shared among different Political parties C. Power shared among Pressure groups D. Vertical division of power</p>
9.	<p>Which of the following statements best signifies the cartoon?</p> <div data-bbox="525 831 944 1211" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>A. Problems of two-party system B. Problems of a coalition Government. C. Problems of a democratic government. D. None of the above.</p>
10.	<p>When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, _____ was chosen as its headquarters.</p> <p>A. Brussels B. Paris C. London D. Zurich</p>
II	<p>Assertion and Reasoning: In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion (A) and reasons(R). Read the statements and choose the correct options:</p>
11.	<p>Assertion: Power can be shared among governments at different levels. Reason: Power can also be shared among different social groups. Options: A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). C. (A) is true and (R) is false. D. (A) is false and (R) is true</p>

12.	<p>Assertion (A): Sinhala was recognized as only official language of Sri Lanka. Reason (R): The government in Sri Lanka wanted to established the supremacy of Sinhala community. Options: A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). C. (A) is true, but (R) is false D. (A) is false, but (R) is true</p>
13.	<p>Assertion: The French speaking community was relatively rich and powerful in Belgium. Reason: The Belgian government favoured the Dutch speaking community. Options: A Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). C. (A) is true but (R) is false. D. (A) is false but (R) is correct.</p>
III.	<p>Read the paragraph carefully and the answer the following;</p>
14.	<p>The Belgian model is very complicated. It is complicated, even for people living in Belgium. But these arrangements have worked well so far. They helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.</p> <p>A) Define the term ‘Ethnic’. Ans: A social division based on shared culture. People belonging to the same ethnic group believe in their common descent.</p> <p>B) What were the reasons for the tension between the Dutch and French speaking communities during 1950s and 1960s in Belgium? Ans: The minority French Speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.</p> <p>C) What is the third kind of government in Belgium? Ans: The third kind of government in Belgium is the Community government which is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German speaking.</p>
15.	<p>Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a 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. 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, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.</p> <p>A) What is Horizontal form of power sharing? Ans: Power shared among different organs such as legislative, executive and judiciary is called as Horizontal form of power sharing as it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.</p>

B) What are the Prudential reasons of power sharing?

Ans: The Prudential reasons of power sharing are:

- i) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
- ii) Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

C) What are the Moral reasons of power sharing?

Ans: The Moral reasons of power sharing are:

- i) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy
- ii) People have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.