

**CLASS : X QUESTION BANK SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**TOPIC : Democratic Politics – Power sharing**

SECTION – A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

 1.Which of the following statements are true about power-sharing?

a) Power is shared among different organs of government.

b) Power can be shared among governments at different levels.

c) Power may also be shared among different social groups.

d) All of the above.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is 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.

a) Majoritarianism

b) Minoritarianism

c) Secularism

d) None of the above

3. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent of people speak \_\_\_\_\_\_ while 20 per cent are \_\_\_\_\_ speaking.

a) French, Dutch

b) Dutch, French

c) French, German

d) German, French

**4. Which of the following statements or statement is true?**

i) A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

ii) Prudential reasons stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes; moral reasons emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable.

iii) A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effects.

a) iii & i are true

b) ii & iii are true

c) i, ii , & iii are true

d) only ii is true

5. In Belgium, out of the total population, 59 percent live in the Flemish region and speak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language.

a) Dutch

b) French

c) English

d) German

6. In the island nation of Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan Tamil population is concentrated in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.

a) South and West

b) South and East

c) North and Central

d) North and East

7.Most of the Sinhala-speaking people of Sri Lanka are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Christians

b) Hindus

c) Buddhists

d) Muslims

8. Which country shares **borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg?**

**9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means a social division based on shared culture.

a) Ethnic

b) Democracy

c) Secularism

d) None of the above.

10.In Belgium, there were tensions between the Dutch-speaking and \_\_\_\_\_\_-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.

a) German

These pictures to
be remembered for
picture based mcq
questions.
Remember name
of the chapter,
place, country,
detail of the
picture which are
mentioned below
each pictures.
Rupal Desai
 b) French

c) English

d) Polish

11. Identify the building from the options given below.

(a) Sri Lankan Parliament

(b) The Parliament of Belgium

(c) Prime Minister's House of Belgium

(d) European Union building in Brussels.

12. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between Sri Lanka and Belgium?

(a) Sri Lanka places a strong emphasis on the power of the majority community, whereas Belgium places a strong emphasis on the division of power among various communities.

(b) Belgium emphasises the isolation of minority groups, whereas Sri Lanka emphasises the necessity for consensus building.

(c) Neither Belgium nor Sri Lanka emphasises upon the need of accommodating minority interests.

(d) Belgium emphasises the use of force to enforce the will of the majority, whereas Sri Lanka emphasises the necessity for peaceful resolution of disagreements.

13. Identify the form of power-sharing being described by the following statements:

(I) It involves sharing power among different levels of government.

(II) A general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.

(III) It helps to address the specific local issues more effectively.

(a) Horizontal power-sharing

(b) Vertical power-sharing

(c) Community power-sharing

(d) Social power-sharing

14. Match the following keywords from column A with their meaning explanation in column B:

Column A (Keywords) Column B (Explanation)

(A) Ethnic (I) A policy/philosophy that let the majority community rule a country

(B) Civil war (II) Calculation of gains and losses

(C) Prudential (III) Conflict between opposing groups

(D) Majoritarianism (IV) Classification of people into groups based on shared culture Codes: (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)

(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (D)-(II)

(C) (D)-(I) ,(A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II),

(D)-(I) (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

15. . Arrange the following events in sequential order.

(I) The Civil War in Sri Lanka ended.

(II) The final amendment for inclusivity was made in the Belgian Constitution.

(III) Sri Lanka gained Independence.

(IV) Tensions arise in Belgium between the linguistic groups and communities.

Options: (a) (I), (II), (IV), (III)

(b) (III), (IV), (II), (I)

(c) (IV), (II), (III), (I)

(d) (III), (I), (IV), (II)

16. Identify the primary objective of power sharing arrangements in Belgium from the following options.

(a) Establishing a unitary form of government.

(b) Centralized political control of government.

(c) Establishing cultural and educational matters of Dutch.

(d) Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.

17. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option:

(I) Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy.

(II) It creates balance and harmony in different groups.

(III) It reduces the possibility of conflict among social groups.

(IV) Power sharing is the essence of democracy.

Options: (a) (I), (II) and (III)

(b) (II), (III) and (IV)

(c) (I), (III) and (IV)

(d) (I), (II) and (IV)

18. Which of the following concepts is most likely an example of power sharing between genders?

(a) Vertical power-sharing

(b) Horizontal power-sharing

(c) Reservation of seats

(d) Allocation of seats to members in Rajya Sabha.

19. . Which one of the following religions was protected and fostered by Sri Lankans in their constitution?

(a) Christianity

(b) Hinduism

(c) Buddhism

(d) Islam

20. Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option: ………………………… elects the community government in Belgium.

(a) People belonging to the respective linguistic communities.

(b) All the citizens of Belgium above 18 years of age.

(c) Belgium’s french citizens.

(d) Ministers of the central government of Belgium.

II. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

(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 correct but (R) is wrong.

(d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

1. . Assertion (A): Citizens must be allowed to select among many candidates in a democracy. Reason (R): This takes the form of a healthy political competition among different parties.

2. Assertion (A): In Belgium, the leaders realised that the unity of the country is possible by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities.

Reason (R): Belgium favoured the Dutch speaking community.

3. Assertion (A): The distrust between Sinhalas and Sri Lankan Tamils turned into a civil war.

Reason (R): The majority community ruled the country in whichever way it wants.

4. . Assertion (A): Although judges in India are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures.

Reason (R): Judiciary is superior and more experienced than the executive.

5.

Case Based Question

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

1.The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people rule themselves through institutions of selfgovernance. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

(A) What two principles of democracy does the source highlight?

(B) What other name the source has given to the Federal government in India?

(C) Name an institution of self governance in India according to the source.

2. 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.

(A) ‘Power sharing is an essential component of democracy.’ Give one example to prove the statement. 1m

(B) How is alliance building an example of power sharing? 1m

(C) How Political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power? 2m