

WARRIOR ONE SHOT SERIES

Class 10th Board

Political Science

Power Sharing

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TOPICS *to be covered*



- 1 Belgium and Sri Lanka
- 2 Accommodation and Majoritarianism
- 3 Forms of Power Sharing
- 4 Competency Based, PYQ , NCERT Questions, Model Answer Sheet



Class 9 Me Kya Padha Tha ?

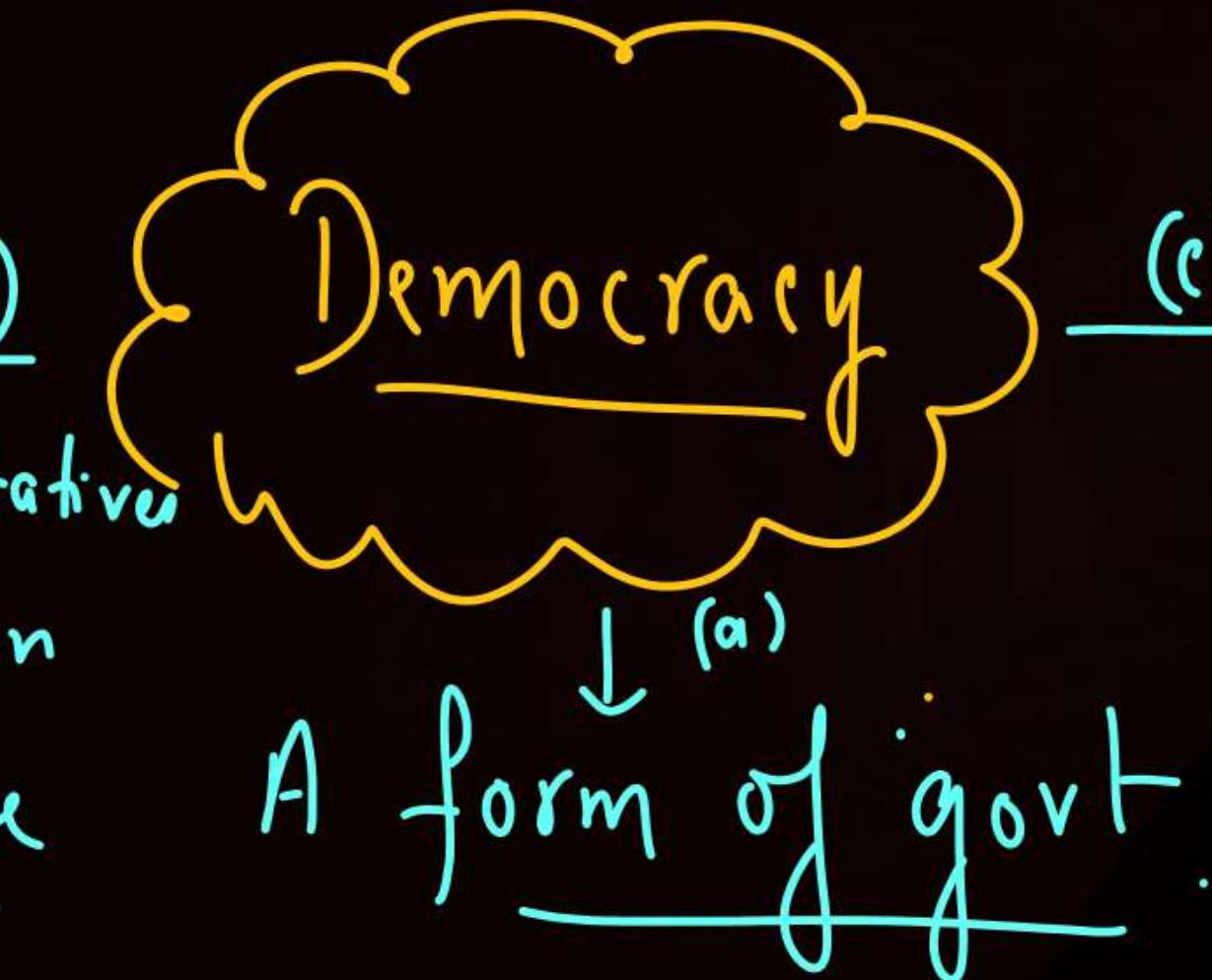


Are O Chimkandi
Chintu Democracy Ke
Bare me Kya Padhe
The

Are Gabbar Tabbar !
Yhi Padhe the Ki
Power share Hota Hai
.. Badam khaya kar
Yaad rahega



Govt is formed
by the representatives
or leaders chosen
by the people



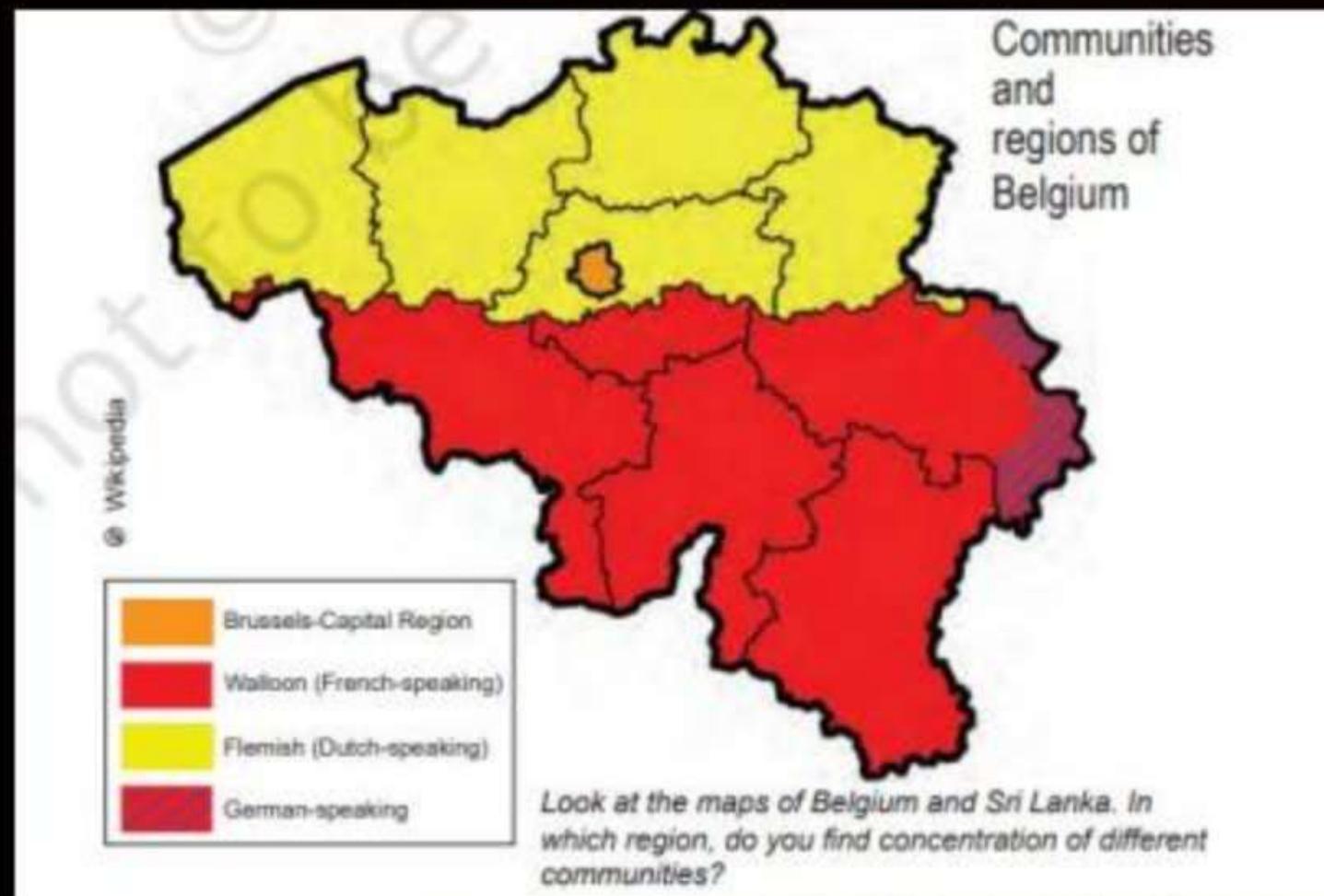
Political power
is not in
the hands
of one person
It is shared



Aaja Vro ! Tujhe Mast
Kahani Sunata Hu ..
Hui ! Hui ! Hui!



Belgium and Sri Lanka





Netherlands
Germany
Belgium
Luxembourg
France

Small country
in Europe

Capital is
Brussels

Population → Half the population
of Haryana.

(lcr)

(d)

(q)

Belgium

(b)

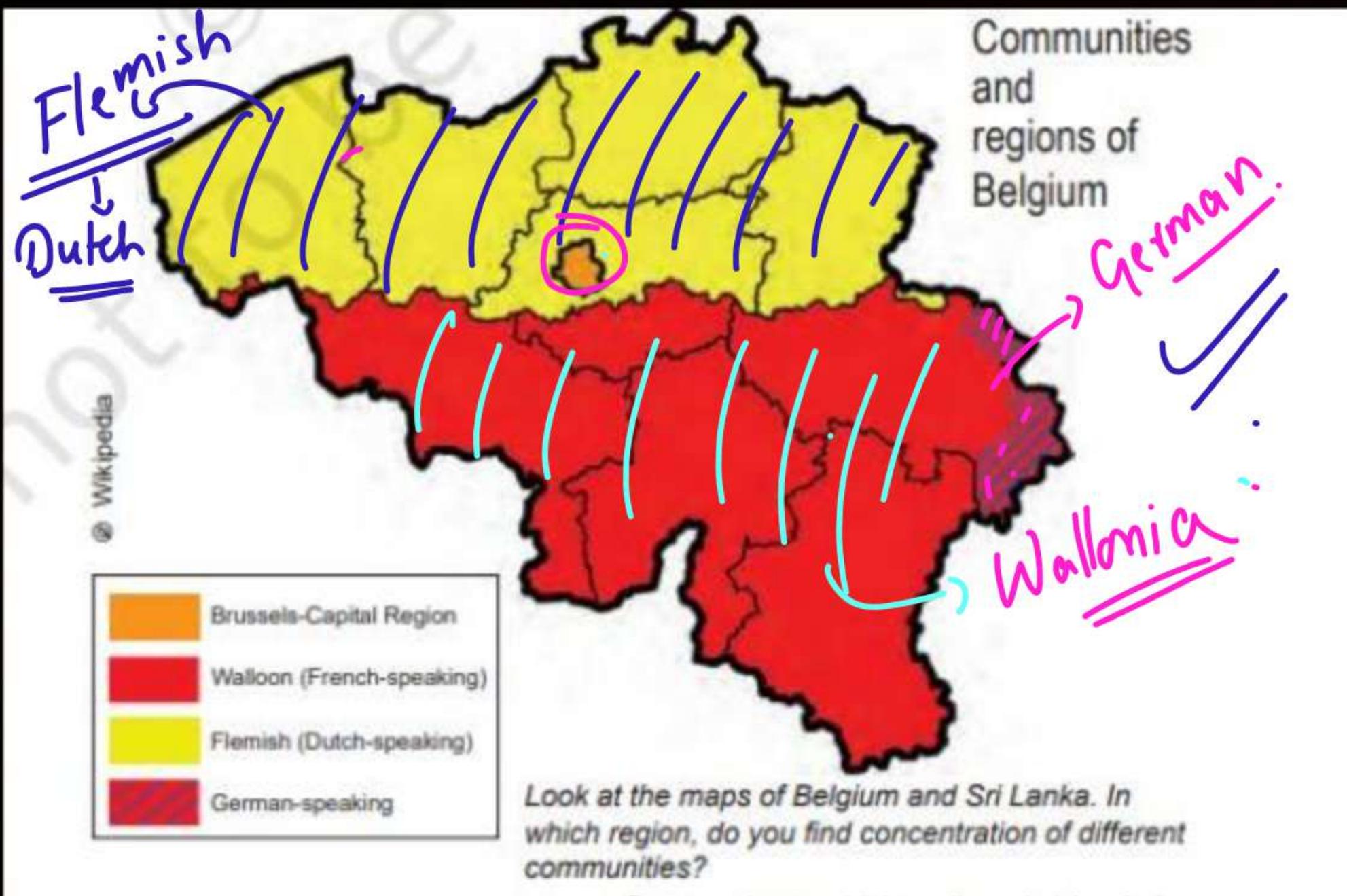
Area is smaller
than Haryana

(c) Bordered by France,
Luxembourg, Germany
and Netherlands

(e)



Ethnic Composition-Belgium



→ Language communities

→ Dutch speaking

→ French speaking

→ German speaking



Ethnic Composition-Belgium



Flemish Region



59% Dutch Speaking

Wallonia Region



40% French Speaking



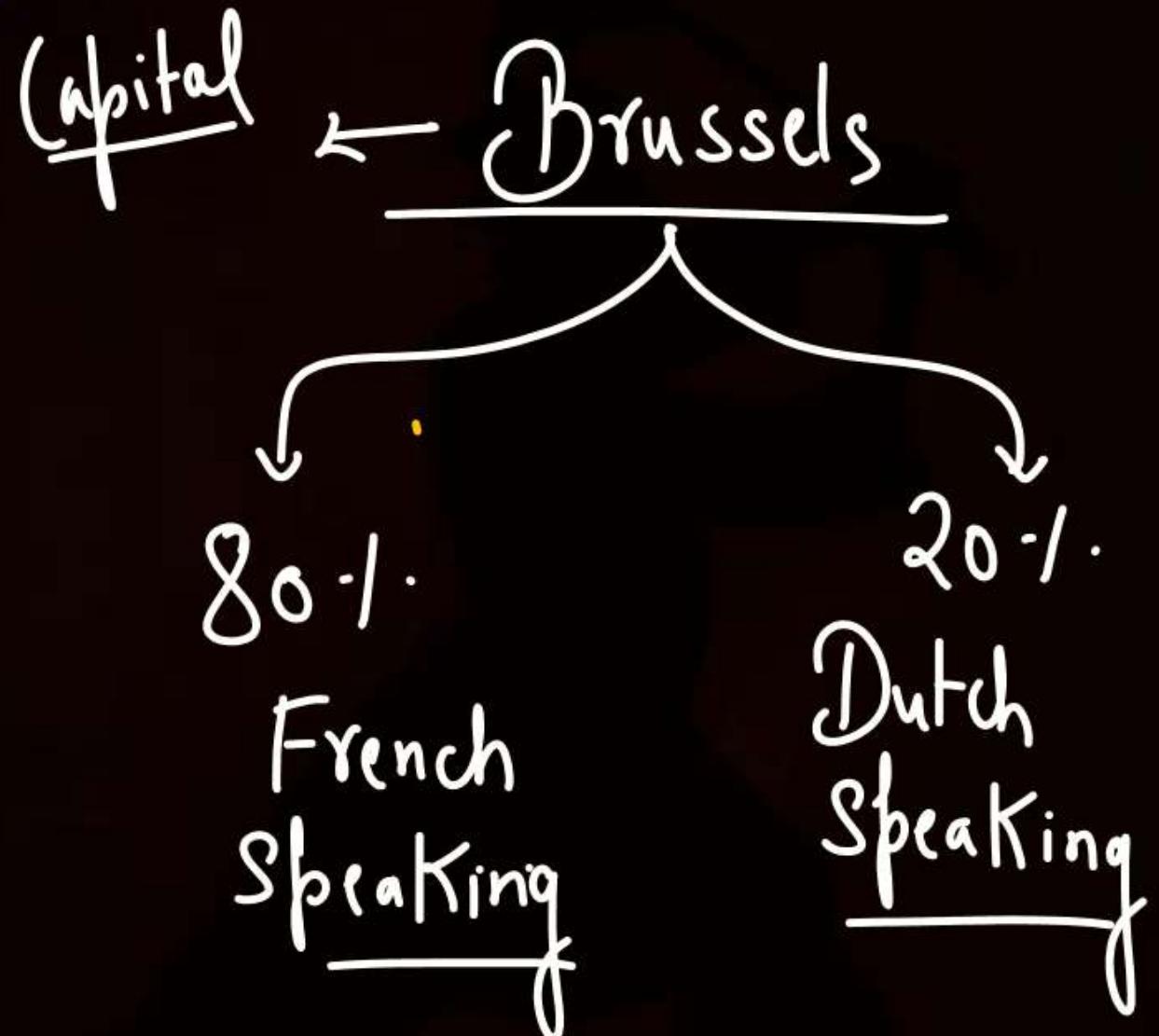
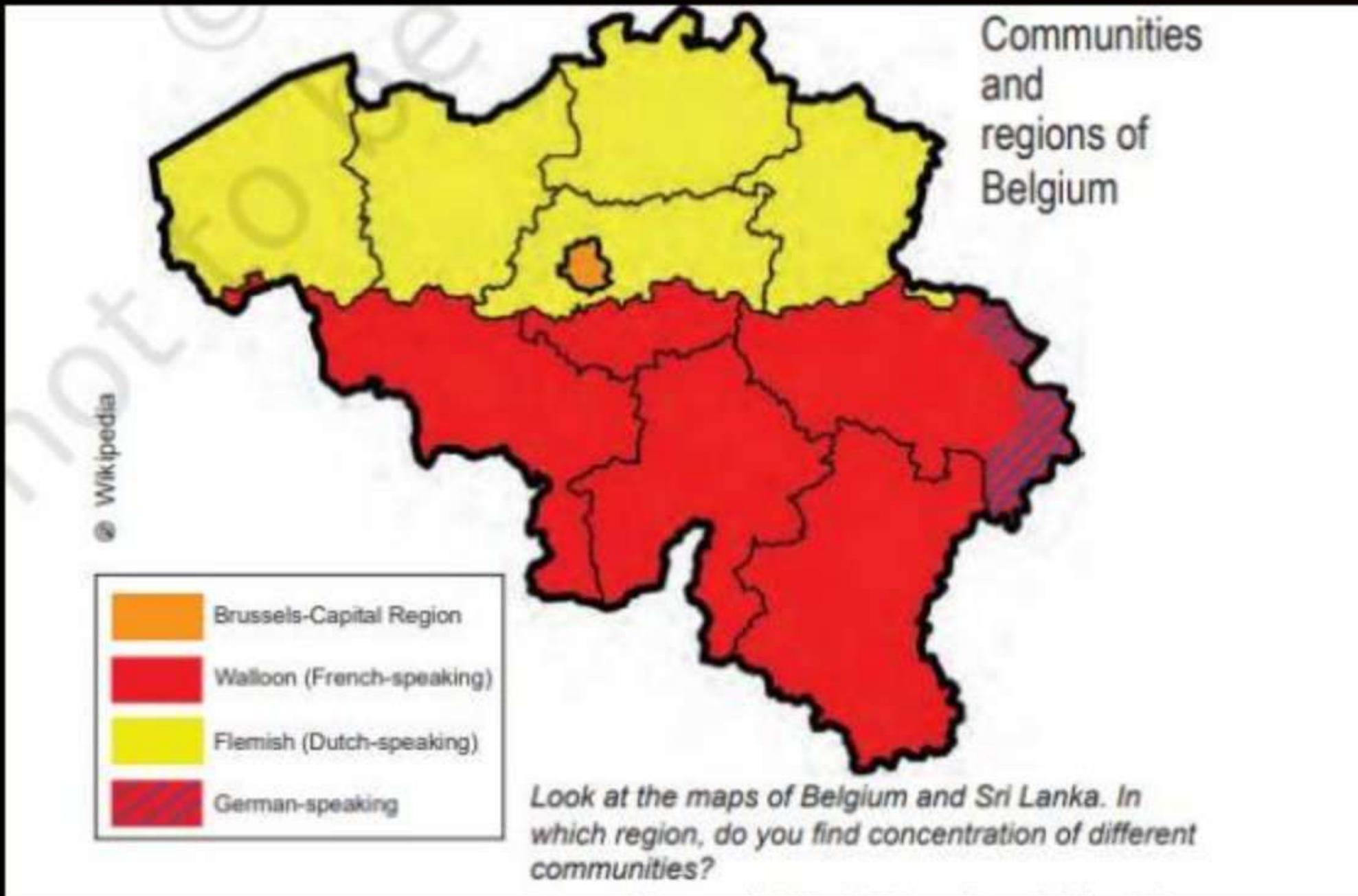
1% German Speaking

Q. _____ percent people living in Flemish region speak Dutch

- (a) 45%.
- (b) 49%.
- (c) 59%.
- (d) 62%.



Special Case of Brussels





Problem In Belgium



→ The French Community was relatively
rich and powerful

↓
So, they got all the benefits.



Problem In Belgium

* This was opposed by the Dutch

Community



They got educational and
economic benefits much
later



Dutch



GADARI KARBE 😠



Outcome



⇒ Tensions between the two
Communities started increasing
between 1950s - 1960s

Brussels had a
special problem

Special Case
→ Brussels

(a) While in the
country ✓

(b)

French were in majority
while Dutch were in
minority in Brussels

Dutch in
majority
French
in
minority

Q. Which of the following community dominated in Brussels?

- (a) German
- (b) Dutch
- (c) French
- (d) All of the above



Sri Lanka



It is an island nation and also southern neighbour of India

Situated few Kilometres of the Southern Coast of Tamil Nadu

Population

Approx -> 2 cr





Sri Lanka – Ethnic Composition



74% Sinhala
Speaking

Majority



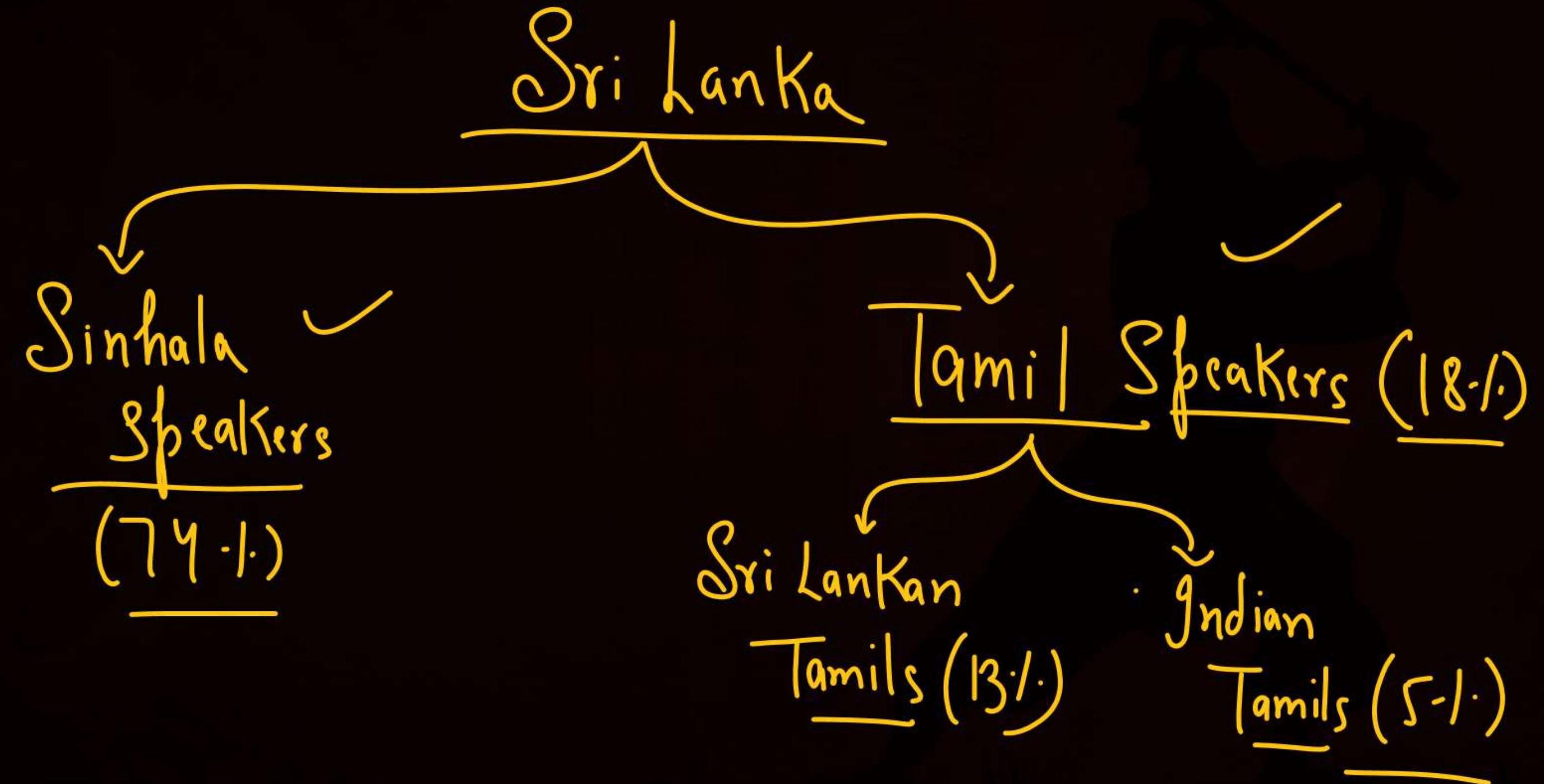
13% Sri Lankan
Tamils



18% Tamil Speaking



5% Indian Tamils



Tamils

Sri Lankan Tamil

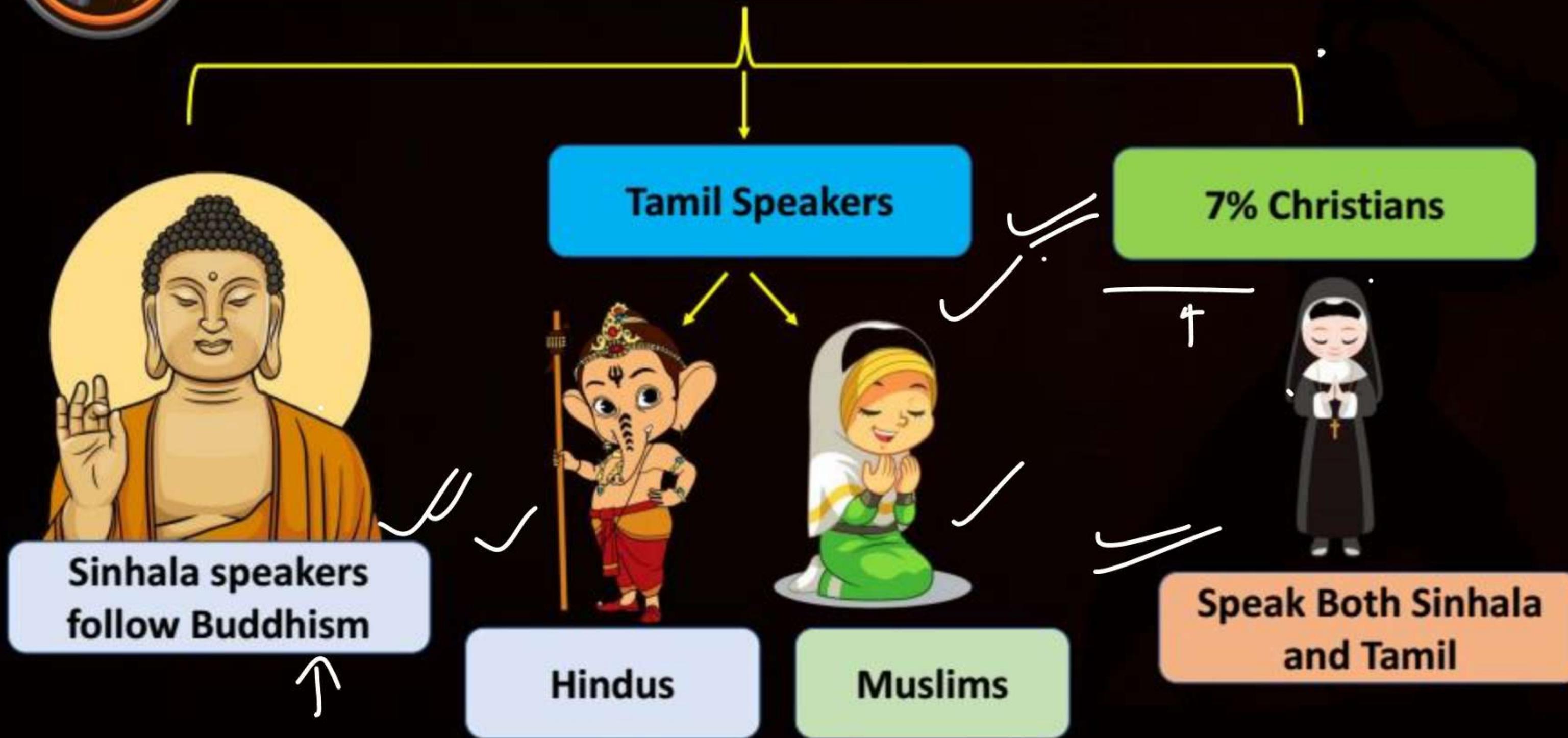
They are natives (local people)
of Sri Lanka

Indian Tamils

They are those Tamils whose
forefathers came to work
in plantations in Sri Lanka
from India during colonial
period.



Religious Division In Sri Lanka





How Did Belgium and Sri Lanka
Respond?

Sri Lanka

↓
Problem

Sinhala speakers are in
majority and can dominate
the Tamils





Majoritarianism In Sri Lanka

Majoritarianism

mark

A belief that majority community should be able to rule the country in which ever way it wants thereby disregarding the needs and wishes of minority

Ques → BYO

"What steps were taken by Sri Lanka or Sinhalese leaders to establish majoritarianism." (3/5)

Sri Lanka became independent in 1948
and a democratic govt.
was formed

Majoritarianism

(a) They took a series
of steps to
establish Sinhala
Supremacy

(b) Sinhala leaders were
in majority and
wanted to establish
their dominance (मिथि)

Majoritarianism

1956

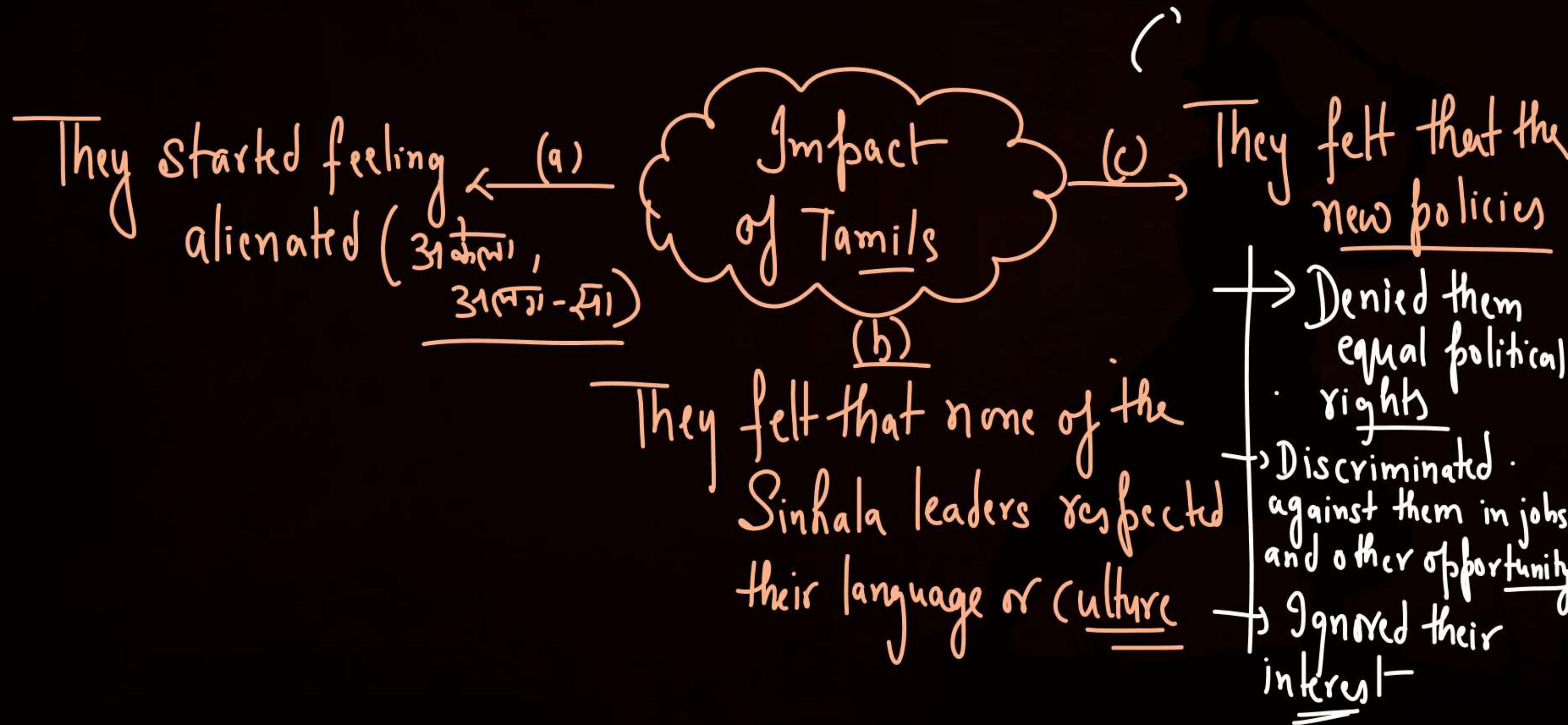
An act was passed recognising Sinhala as the official language, disregarding Tamil.

The state (govt.) followed preferential policies that favoured only Sinhala candidates for govt. jobs and university positions.

New Constitution stated that the govt. will protect and promote Buddhism

Q. Which of the following do not have an official religion?

- (a) England
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) India



Q Which of the following was not the impact of new policies on Tamils?

- (a) Make them feel alienated
- (b) Gave them equal opportunities
- (c) Ignored their interest
- (d) Both a & c

Boards
PyQs

Qn Why did Sri Lankan Tamils launch parties and struggles?

Qn How did Sri Lankan Tamils react towards govt. policies?

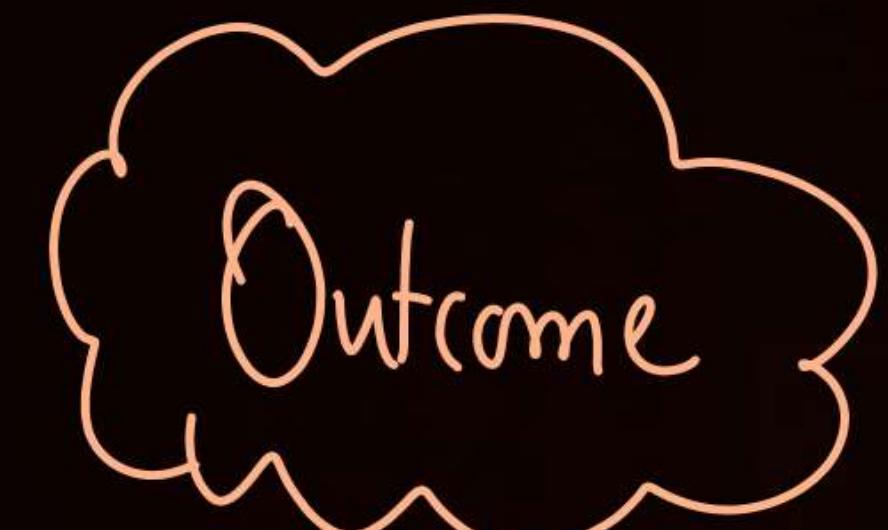
How did Tamils React?

Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggled for:

- ⇒ Recognising Tamil as official language
 - ⇒ Equal opportunities in jobs and education
 - ⇒ More Regional Autonomy
- } → These demands were continuously denied

By 1980s many political organisations were formed demanding separate Eelam (State) in northern and eastern parts

Tensions between
Tamil and
Sinhala led to
Civil War



(c) Civil War
ended in
2009

(b)
Thousands of people were
killed on both the sides,
many have to leave the
country, lost livelihoods



Accommodation In Belgium

Leaders in Belgium understood the ethnic differences

Between 1970-1993

Constitution of Belgium was amended four times

They adopted accommodation model



DOGESH KE PAKODE

Bhai Khale Garam
Pakode ,Lekin Thode
Thode
Hui.. Hui.. Hui...

Brussels had a separate govt → French accepted equal representation because (d) Dutch accepted it in the country

No. of Dutch speaking ministers = No. of French speaking ministers at the centre



Many powers of central govt were taken and given to the state govt of two regims

No. of French sp = No. of Dutch speaking

(c), State govt. are not subordinate (answerable) to Central govt

Community Govt

Apart from
Central and State govt.

↓
A third type of govt.

Called Community govt.
was formed

It was elected by
people belonging
to one language
Community

Community

It had the
power to make
laws regarding
Language
Culture
Education related
issues

Q _____ is a govt. dealing with language related issues in Belgium.

- (a) State
- (b) Central
- (c) Community
- (d) Both a & b



Dealing With Differences – Belgium and Sri Lanka

Q. How did Belgium and Sri Lanka deal with differences? (2)

Ans

Belgium

⇒ Leaders realised that unity of the country can be maintained only by respecting the feelings and interests of people.

⇒ So, they shared power

Sri Lanka

⇒ It shows that- if a majority community tries to dominate minority and does not share power.

⇒ It can harm the unity of the country



Why Is Power Sharing Desirable?

(3 marks)

<u>Prudential</u>	<u>Moral</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">① It helps to reduce the possibility of <u>conflict</u> (विवाद) between different social groups.② It avoids violence.③ It ensures the stability of the political order.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">① Power sharing is the spirit of <u>democracy</u>.② Power is shared with people in a <u>democracy</u>.③ Democratic govt. is <u>legitimate</u>. People have the power to change the govt. through <u>elections</u>.

Q. _____ is the mechanism through which people assess a govt. performance.

- (a) Impeachment
- (b) No-Confidence Motion
- (c) Question Hour
- ✓ (d) Elections



Forms Of Power Sharing

Wrong ideas people had about Power Sharing
~~if~~

Power Sharing = Power Divided → Country will become weak

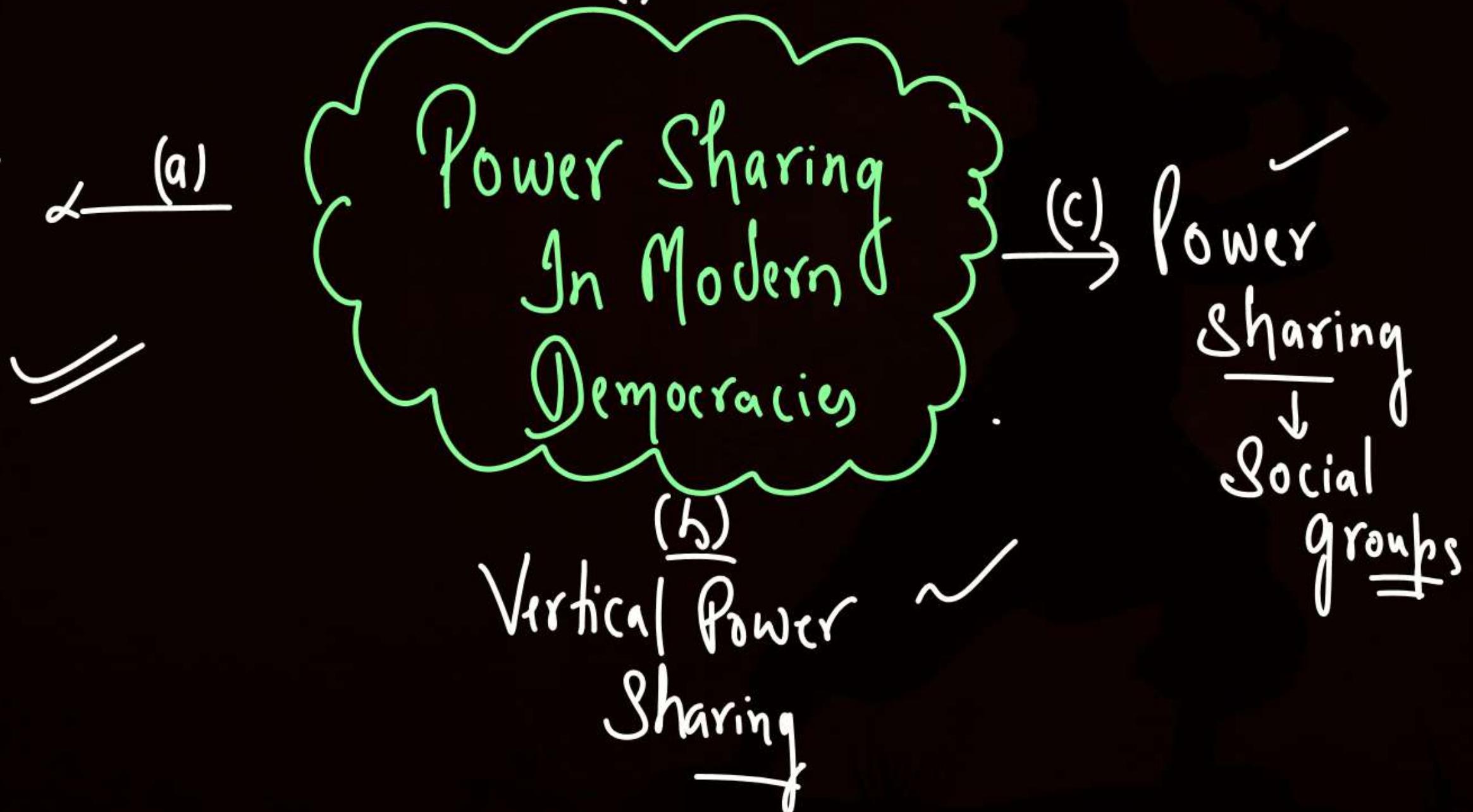
People believed that-

All power should be in the hands of one person or a group of people

Otherwise quick decisions could not be implemented

Power Sharing → Political parties, pressure groups.

Horizontal power sharing





Horizontal Form Of Power Sharing

* Power is shared among \downarrow the organs of the govt. placed at Same level.



- * They keep a check on each other's power so that no one can exercise unlimited power.
- * So, it is also called system of checks and balances.



Vertical Form Of Power Sharing

- ⇒ Power is shared among levels of the govt. ✓
 - ⇒ Also called Federal govt → General govt → For Country
↓
Regional govt → For region/state
- For country ← India
For states ← Central govt
For towns,
villages ← State govt
For towns,
villages ← Local govt

- ⇒ Constitution clearly defines powers of each level of govt.
- ⇒ It is also called federal division of power.



Power Sharing Among Social Groups

- (a) Power is shared with different religious and linguistic (based on language) groups
 - Ex: Community govt. in Belgium
- (b) Power is shared with socially weaker sections
 - Reservation of seats for women in local bodies
- (c) Religious minorities are given reservation
 - Reserved constituency for SC, ST

Q. Which of the following cannot contest elections from a Reserved Constituency?

- (a) SC
- (b) SI
- (c) General Candidate
- (d) All

Main Objective

To give opportunity
to social groups
in govt. and
administration

To give a fair share
in a political power
to social groups like

Religious Minorities

Women

Backward Classes



Power Sharing-Political Parties ,Pressure Groups and Movements



In a democracy people have the right to choose their leaders

They do this with the help of voting

Different political parties contest (fight) elections to gain political power

Sometimes two or more political parties come together to form a big group

It is called Alliance

If this alliance
wins the election,
a coalition govt
is formed

Groups formed
by businessmen,
traders, farmers,
industrial workers
to fight for their rights

✓ Pressure Groups

✓ They do not contest
elections

How do they share power?

By participating
in govt.
Committees

Influencing the decision
making process

They try to
create pressure
on the govt. from outside (through protests)



IMPORTANT CASE STUDY

NCERT

Khalil's dilemma

As usual, Vikram was driving the motorbike under a vow of silence and Vetal was the pillion rider. As usual, Vetal started telling Vikram a story to keep him awake while driving. This time the story went as follows:

"In the city of Beirut, there lived a man called Khalil. His parents came from different communities. His father was an Orthodox Christian and mother a Sunni Muslim. This was not so uncommon in this modern, cosmopolitan city. People from various communities that lived in Lebanon came to live in its capital, Beirut. They lived together, intermingled, yet fought a bitter civil war among themselves. One of Khalil's uncles was killed in that war.

At the end of this civil war, Lebanon's leaders came together and agreed to some basic rules for power sharing among different communities. As per these rules, the country's President must belong to the Maronite sect of Catholic Christians. The Prime Minister must be from the Sunni Muslim community. The post of Deputy Prime Minister is fixed for Orthodox Christian sect and that of the Speaker for Shi'a Muslims. Under this pact, the Christians agreed not to seek French protection and the Muslims agreed not to seek unification with the neighbouring state of Syria. When the Christians and Muslims came to this agreement, they were nearly equal in population. Both sides have continued to respect this agreement though now the Muslims are in clear majority.

Khalil does not like this system one bit. He is a popular man with political ambition. But under the present system, the top position is out of his reach. He does not practise either his father's or his mother's religion and does not wish to be known by either. He cannot understand why Lebanon can't be like any other 'normal' democracy. "Just hold an election, allow everyone to contest and whoever wins maximum votes becomes the president, no matter which community he comes from. Why can't we do that, like in other democracies of the world?" he asks. His elders, who have seen the bloodshed of the civil war, tell him that the present system is the best guarantee for peace..."

The story was not finished, but they had reached the TV tower where they stopped every day. Vetal wrapped up quickly and posed his customary question to Vikram: "If you had the power to rewrite the rules in Lebanon, what would you do? Would you adopt the 'regular' rules followed everywhere, as Khalil suggests? Or stick to the old rules? Or do something else?" Vetal did not forget to remind Vikram of their basic pact: "If you have an answer in mind and yet do not speak up, your mobike will freeze, and so will you!"

Can you help poor Vikram in answering Vetal?



SECTION-A

(Q1) The First World War created a new economic and political situation in India.

1. EXPENDITURE: There was a huge increase in the defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.

2. PRICES: Prices of goods increased, almost doubling between 1921 and 1922. This caused extreme hardship for the common people.

(Q2) Two major challenges faced by the 'Sugar Industry' are:-

1. seasonal nature of industry
2. old and inefficient means of transport.

SECTION-B

(Q6) Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome of that cannot be ignored.

.....

1. DEMANDS AND WISHES: As people's expectations are fulfilled, they come up with even more expectations for democracy.
2. TESTIMONY: This shows that the evaluation of democracy is never over. People's complaints themselves act as a testimony to the success of democracy. It elucidates that people have understood the main philosophy of democracy. They have become aware of their power to support or restrain the government.
3. STATUS: Democracy has transformed people from the status of objects to subjects.
∴ People wish to be ruled by the representatives elected by them and want to participate in democracy.

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS



QUESTION- 01

There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Power sharing can help to prevent conflict in society. ✓

Reasoning (R): Power sharing ensures that different social groups are included in decision-making processes, reducing marginalisation and fostering inclusivity.

- A** A is true but R is false.
- B** A is false but R is true.
- C** Both A and R are true and R explains A.
- D** Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

QUESTION- 02

In an Indian state, communities X and Y have been engaged in a long-standing conflict over issues of co-existence and resource sharing. The tensions have intensified, leading to a demand from both communities for self-administration. What is the BEST resolution to this conflict?

- A** collapsing the present government due to its inefficiency in governing the state
- B** delaying the demands of self-administration and maintaining the current power structure
- C** imposing strict regulations to control the movements and interactions of both communities
- D** establishing a power-sharing arrangement where both communities have a role in decision-making

QUESTION- 03

The principle of subsidiarity emphasises that decisions should be made by the people who are most affected by them, promoting decentralisation, efficiency, and citizen participation in governance, with higher levels of authority intervening only when lower level authorities are unable to address certain issues effectively

Which of the following constitutional principles/legislations is in close alignment with the principle stated above?

- A** separation of power between the executive, legislature and judiciary
- B** division of power between the central, state and local government
- C** right of individuals to form and join political parties of their choice
- D** reservation for women in the highest law making bodies

QUESTION- 04

Learning from Belgium's experience, which of the following steps could have MOST LIKELY avoided a civil war in Sri Lanka that ended in 2009?

- A** making reservations in jobs for the Tamil speaking minority community
- B** dividing the entire country on the basis of linguistic lines to appease the citizens
- C** devising laws to accommodate the ethnic differences of citizens to ensure peace
 - (making)*
- D** conducting a thorough census to strictly segregate the Indian Tamils from the Sri Lankan Tamils

QUESTION- 05

→ Case based



Read the passage, observe the image given below and answer the questions that follow:

The cartoon above refers to the problems of running Germany's grand coalition government that includes the country's two major parties, namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party. The two parties are rivals to each other. They had to form a coalition government because neither of them got a clear majority of seats on their own in the 2005 elections. They take divergent positions on several policy matters but jointly run the government.

- 5.1 Which disadvantage of coalition governments is the image highlighting? ✓
5.2 Why did the rival parties choose to make a coalition despite being rivals? ✓
5.3 How does a democratic system, at times, cause such a challenge?





Ans.

- 5.1 A coalition government may not agree on policy decisions which can affect a country's progress. ✓✓
- 5.2 The government at the centre enforces policy decisions that affect the entire country including the people who support each party, thus the rivals preferred to make a coalition. ✓
- 5.3 Democracy enables people to vote for their chosen representatives. In the absence of a clear majority, political parties may form a coalition ✓✓

QUESTION- 06

(P) Power-sharing can be vertical as well as horizontal.

(Q) All religious communities have reserved seats in the central government in India.

Which of the above statements is/are TRUE?

A only P

B only Q

C Both P and Q are true.

D Neither P nor Q is true.

QUESTION- 07

Which of the following is NOT an element of the Belgian model of power-sharing?

- A** Some laws can only be passed with a majority from each linguistic group.
- B** The central government has an equal number of Dutch and French ministers .
- C** State governments of the two linguistic regions enjoy some powers of the central government.
- D** Territories based on language were abolished and people were encouraged to live amongst each other. ↗

QUESTION- 08



Which of the following is correct with respect to the ethnic composition of Belgium?

- A 59% of people live in the Flemish region and speak the Dutch language.
- B 30% of people living in the Wallonia region speak French.
- C 10% of Belgians speak German.
- D 1% of Belgians speak Russian

QUESTION- 09

Annette studies in a Dutch medium school in the northern region of Belgium. Many French-speaking students in her school want the medium of instruction to be French. Selvi studies in a school in the northern region of Sri Lanka. All the students in her school are Tamil-speaking and they want the medium of instruction to be Tamil. If the parents of Annette and Selvi were to approach respective governments to realise the desire of the child who is more likely to succeed? And why?

- A** Both the parents will succeed as both Belgium and Sri Lanka share power with communities
- B** Selvi's parents are likely to succeed as Tamils are in majority in Sri Lanka
- C** None of the parents have a chance to succeed as both countries are dictatorships
- D** Annette's parents are more likely to succeed as Belgium accommodates ethnic differences and shares power

QUESTION- 10

The government of Ontario state in Canada has agreed to a land claim settlement with the aboriginal community. The Minister responsible for Native Affairs announced that the government will work with aboriginal people in a spirit of mutual respect and cooperation. Power sharing in this case is done with _____

- A Organs of the government
- B Local Government
- C Social groups and communities
- D Aboriginal government

NCERT EXERCISE QUESTIONS



QUESTION- 11

What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.

(CBSE All India 2019)

Ans.

There are different forms of power-sharing in modern democracies. They are given below:

- a. Horizontal distribution of power – Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Example: India
- b. Vertical or federal division of power – Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Example: India (Union Government and State Governments)
- c. Community government – Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as religious and linguistic groups. Example: Belgium
- d. Power-sharing between political parties, pressure groups and movements – 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

QUESTION- 12

State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power-sharing with an example from the Indian context.

**Ans.**

1. While prudential reasons stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes.
2. In India, the power is shared horizontally among various organs of government. The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are responsible for administering India.
3. Reservation is applicable in India, where various sections are given benefits over others to avoid conflicts.
4. Moral reasons emphasise the very act of power-sharing as valuable.
5. In India, citizens are given fundamental rights and directive principles of state policies are implied in the government.



QUESTION- 13

After reading this chapter, three students drew different conclusions. Which of these do you agree with and why? Give your reasons in about 50 words.

Thomman - Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.

Mathayi - Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.

Ouseph - Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.

Ans.

1. Ouseph's conclusion is the right one. Every state should have some or other form of power-sharing.
2. Power-sharing ensures a balance between different sections of society.
3. The chances of conflict reduce , and so does injustice. Hence, power-sharing becomes the value of democracy. Also, power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order

QUESTION- 14

The Mayor of Merchtem, a town near Brussels in Belgium, has defended a ban on speaking French in the town's schools. He said that the ban would help all non-Dutch speakers integrate into this Flemish town. Do you think that this measure is in keeping with the spirit of Belgium's power-sharing arrangements? Give your reasons in about 50 words.

**Ans.**

1. The measure of the Mayor of Merchtem to ban French-speaking in the town's schools near Brussels is unfair. ✓
2. It does not keep with Belgium's power-sharing arrangement. Power-sharing helps maintain a balance between different sections of society. ✓
3. In Belgium, there is a need to maintain the power-sharing between the Dutch and the French to avoid civil unrest. ✓
4. Banning the French will promote the tendency of civil unrest. ✓
5. To promote peace among different communities, the Mayor should promote a bilingual education system in the town's schools. ✓

QUESTION- 15

→ (Ans Box)

Read the following passage and pick out any one of the prudential reasons for power sharing offered in this. "We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy – in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy."

Ans.

The prudential reason in the given passage is – "Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency."

QUESTION- 16

Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below? Power sharing:

- A. reduces conflict among different communities ✓✓
- B. decreases the possibility of arbitrariness ✓✓
- C. delays decision making process ✗
- D. accommodates diversities ✓
- E. Increases instability and divisiveness ✗
- F. promotes people's participation in government ✓
- G. undermines the unity of a country ✗

(a)	A	B	D	F
(b)	A	C	E	F
(c)	A	B	D	G
(d)	B	C	D	G

QUESTION- 17

Consider the following statements about power-sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka.

- A. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community. ✗
- B. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority. ✓
- C. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power-sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.
- D. The transformation of Belgium from a unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Which of the statements given above is correct?

- (a) A, B, C and D
- (b) A, B and D
- (c) C and D
- (d) B, C and D

✓

QUESTION- 18

Match List I (forms of power-sharing) with List II (forms of government) and select the correct answer using the codes given below in the lists.

	List I	List II
1.	Power shared among different organs of government → (B) ✓	A. Community government —
2.	Power shared among governments at different levels — (D) ✓	B. Separation of powers —
3.	Power shared by different social groups (A)	C. Coalition government
4.	Power shared by two or more political parties — (C) ✓	D. Federal government

Ans.

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	A	B	C
(b)	B	C	D	A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (c)	B	D	A	C
(d)	C	D	A	B

QUESTION- 19

Consider the following two statements on power-sharing and select the answer using the codes given below.

- (A) Power-sharing is good for democracy.
- (B) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Which of these statements are true and false?

- A** A is true but B is false
- B** Both A and B are true
- C** Both A and B are false
- D** A is false but B is true

(PYQ)

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS



QUESTION- 20



Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects. **(2019 Delhi)**

Ans.

1. In Sri Lanka and Belgium, there were ethnic conflicts for power on basis of the language. The group being numerically larger were in conflict with the groups lesser in number. ✓ /
2. Both Belgium and Sri Lanka were bothered by the issue of power sharing. However, Belgium worked out an accommodation principle as compared to Sri Lanka which switched to majoritarianism. ✓
3. Power sharing took place in different ways in Belgium and Sri Lanka. Belgium opted for a conciliatory mode of power sharing through respect and representation for different communities and regions. ✓
4. On the other hand, Sri Lanka adopted a confrontational approach where the majority community exerted its dominance over others and refused to share power. ✓
5. The first approach led to stronger unity while the later approach undermined the unity of the country and caused civil war

QUESTION- 21

How has the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing.

(2019 Delhi Set)



Ans.

1. It is true that the idea of power sharing emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power.
2. Traditionally, it was believed that power should be concentrated in one hands because if power is divided then it would be difficult to take rapid decisions and apply them
3. But the development of the concept of democracy has changed this notion of power concentration in one hands. This is so because democracy believes in distribution of power among people as people are the source of authority.
4. Power can be divided among the various organs of the government, levels of the government, social groups and communities, political parties etc.
5. Moreover, concentration of power in one hands leads to revolution and war in the long run and breaks the unity of the nation.



QUESTION- 22



Describe the elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversities .

(All India 2020, 2023)

Ans.

1. The Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities in Belgium and thus worked out an arrangement which could enable all citizens to live with harmony. The elements of the Belgium Model are-
2. The Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
3. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
4. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch Speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
5. Apart from the Central and the State Government, the third kind of government called the community government is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German, which has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

QUESTION- 23

Describe the horizontal power sharing arrangement.

(All India 2020)

Ans.

1. Horizontal power-sharing refers to the distribution of power between different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary, which are placed at the same level to exercise different powers. ✓
2. Horizontal separation of power ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power and each organ checks the others.
3. It results in a balance of power among various institutions. In a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. ✓
4. Although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. ✓
5. This arrangement is also called a system of checks and balances.

QUESTION- 24

Which of the following ethnic communities is in majority in Sri Lanka?

(CBSE 2021)

- A** Sri Lankan Tamils
- B** Indian Tamils
- C** Muslims
- D** Sinhalese



QUESTION- 25

Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option. **(CBSE 2021)**

Assertion (A): Majority community is dominant in a few democratic states.

Reason (R): Dominance can undermine the unity of the country.

- A** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- B** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C** Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D** Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

QUESTION- 26

Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option. **(CBSE 2021)**

Assertion (A): Majority community is dominant in a few democratic states.

Reason (R): Dominance can undermine the unity of the country.

- A** Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- B**. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C** Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D** Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

QUESTION- 27

Consider the following statements on Power sharing and choose the correct option.

- I. Imposing the will of majority community over others. ✗
- II. It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
- III. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- IV. It brings socio-political opposition among parties. ✗

Options:

- A I and III
- B I and IV
- C II and III
- D I and II

QUESTION- 28

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

- I. It deepens democracy.
- II. It helps to reduce conflicts among social groups.
- III. It is a way to ensure political stability.
- IV. It brings socio-economic struggles.

Options:

A I, II and III

B II, III and IV

C I, III and IV

D I, II and IV

QUESTION- 29

Why is the power shared amongst different organs of government called as horizontal distribution of power? Identify the correct reason. **(CBSE 2021)**

- A** It gives the judiciary more power than the legislature and executive.
- B** It allows different organs of government to be placed at the same level.
- C** It gives representation to different ideologies at political level.
- D** It influences and coordinates in the decision-making process.

QUESTION- 30

Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

(CBSE 2022)

Assertion (A): Sri Lanka adopted Sinhala as the only official language of the state.
Reason (R): The government of Sri Lanka wanted to foster their culture, language and religion.

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

QUESTION- 31

Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between Majoritarianism and Power sharing?

- A** Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups.
- B** Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for consensus building, while Power sharing emphasizes the exclusion of minority groups.
- C** Majoritarianism emphasizes the importance of accommodating minority interests, while Power sharing emphasizes the need for majority rule.
- D** Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, while Power sharing emphasizes the use of force to impose the majority's will.

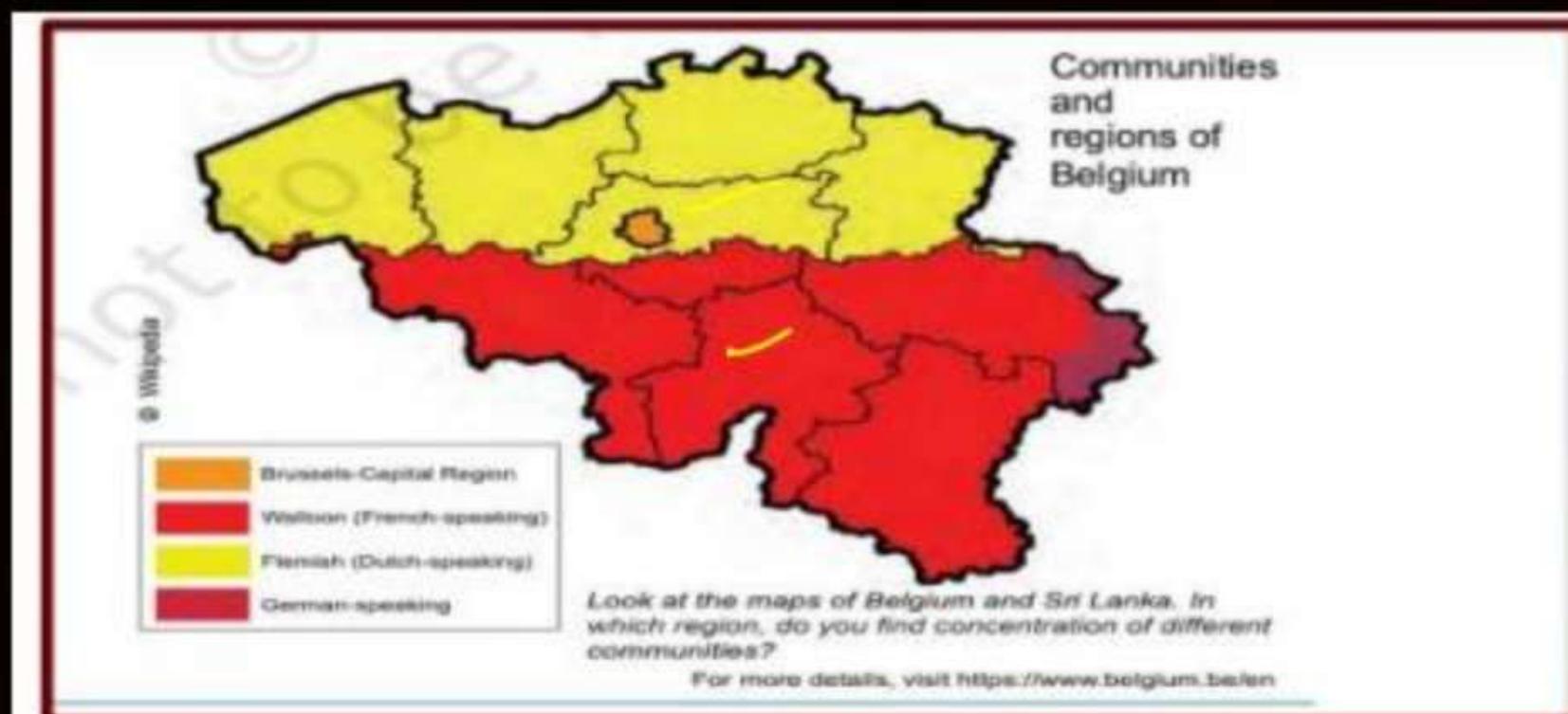
QUESTION- 32

You are a citizen of a country that has a democratic form of government. You want to ensure that the system of power-sharing in your country is effective and that no one branch of government has absolute power. Which of the following measures would best meet this goal?

- A** All power is concentrated in the hands of the legislature only.
- B** Power is divided between the central government and the states or provinces, with each level having its own sphere of influence.
- C** Power is separated among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, with each branch having its own responsibilities and powers.
- D** Power is shared among different levels of government, such as the national, regional, and local governments, with each level having some degree of autonomy.

QUESTION- 33

Study the map thoroughly and mention the languages that are dominantly present in Belgium.

**Ans.**

The languages that are dominantly present in Belgium are Dutch and French

QUESTION- 34

Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka:

- A. Major social groups are the Sinhala-speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%)?
 - B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
 - C. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
 - D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil Speaking are Buddhists.
- Which of the above statements are correct?

AA, B, C **B**A, B, D **C**B, C, D **D**A, B, C, D

QUESTION- 35

Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:

- A. It ensures the stability of political order.
- B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- C. It gives a fair share to minorities.
- D. It is the very spirit of democracy. ✗

Which of the above statements are correct?

A A, B

B A, C and D

C All are correct

D A, B & C



Thank
You



Keep Fighting Warriors...