



## **DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BANGALORE - EAST**

### **SOCIAL SCIENCE(POLITICAL SCIENCE)**

#### **POWER SHARING**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **CLASS: X** **SEC:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**1. A system of 'checks and balances' is another name for which one of the following power-sharing arrangements:**

- (a) Power sharing among different social groups.
- (b) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government.
- (c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.
- (d) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments.

Ans: (c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.

**2** A belief that the majority community should be able to rule country in whichever way they want, by disregarding the wishes and needs of minority is known as \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Majoritarianism

**3. Match the columns:**

Column A	Column B
(a) Coalition Government	(i) Each organ of the government checks the other
(b) Civil War	(ii) Government of more than two political parties
(c) Checks and Balances	(iii) Power may also be shared among different social groups

(d) Community Government	(iv) A violent conflict between opposing groups
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1.a- ii, b- iv, c- i, d- iii

2.a-ii,b-iii,c-i,d-iv

3. a-ii,b-i,c-iii,d-iv

4. a-ii b-iv,c-iii,d-i

Ans:1.a- ii, b- iv, c- i, d- iii

**4. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

Power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power share among various Institutions. Last year, we studied that in a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or state assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the Legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.**

4.1 The above extract related to which of the following options-

a. Horizontal power sharing      b. Vertical power sharing

c. Regional power sharing      d. local self-government

Ans: a. Horizontal power sharing

4.2 Which among the following options is correct regarding horizontal power sharing?

a. When power is shared among the government at different levels.

b. When power is shared among different organs of the government.

c. The division of the power involves higher and lower levels of government .

d. all of the above

Ans: b. When power is shared among different organs of the government.

5. In the given question there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) .

Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following.

Assertion: Community Government in Belgium is elected by people belonging to one language community.

Reason: Community Government has power regarding language related issues.

- (a) A and R are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) A and R are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) Both A and R are false.

Ans: A and R are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

5. Describe any three 'majoritarian measures' taken by the Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy.

**Ans:**

\* In the year 1956, an Act was passed, which established Sinhala as the official language to be used in Sri Lanka disregarding the minority group of Tamils. The passing of this act created a feeling of alienation among the minority group, i.e. Sri Lankan Tamils and they started to feel left-out from the society.

\* The government then started adopting and formulating government policies that favoured the Sinhala people in government jobs and for university positions, which made the Sri Lankan Tamils feel ousted.

\* The Sri Lankan Government further proclaimed that they shall foster and protect only Buddhism as their State religion and refused to cater to any other religion disregarding the religion of Sri Lankan Tamils.

6. Explain the three ways by which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.

**Ans:**

**\*Equal number of ministers:** The Government of Belgium has equal number of Dutch- and French-speaking ministers. This has been done to give equal power to the majority and the minority language speaking groups.

**\*Setting up of Community Government:** A third kind of government, named the community government, is introduced in addition to the Central and the State Government. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and lingual issues. This government comprises members from all the three communities—Dutch-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking.

**\*Fair share of power:** Many powers of the Central government have been given to the state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central government but are independent

**\*Equal representation:** In the State Government of Brussels—the capital city—both the French- and Dutch-speaking communities have equal representation.

**7. Describe three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their independence?**

**Ans:** The demands made by the Sri Lankan Tamils were as follows:

- \* To recognize Tamil language as an official language.
- \*Regional autonomy.
- \* Equality of opportunities in securing education and jobs.
- \* An independent state – Tamil Eelam – in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

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