

WORKSHEET - POWER SHARING

Class 10 - Social Science

5 Marker Questions

1. How is the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing. [5]
2. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these. [5]
3. "Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies but they follow different systems of power sharing". Support the statement by giving three points of differences. [5]
4. Explain two sets of reasons as to why power sharing is desirable. [5]
5. Compare the ways in which the Belgium and the Sri Lankans have dealt with cultural diversity. [5]
6. Explain how Belgium was able to solve its ethnic problem? [5]
7. Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects. [5]
8. How majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain. [5]

3 Marker Questions

9. Differentiate between horizontal and vertical division of powers. [3]
10. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. Justify this statement with suitable points. [3]
11. In modern democracies, power is often shared among different organs of the government. Explain. [3]
12. Highlight any three measures adopted by the Belgian Government to accommodate regional and cultural diversities. [3]
13. "Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united." Do you agree with this statement and why? [3]
14. Describe the horizontal power-sharing arrangements. [3]
15. "Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies, but they follow different systems of power sharing". Support the statement by giving three points of difference. [3]
16. Compare the different ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity. [3]
17. What is power sharing? Why power sharing is important in a democracy? [3]
18. Examine any four reasons for strained relationship between the Sinhala and the Tamil communities. [3]

2 Marker Questions

19. How did the Belgium government accommodate the social differences? Explain with examples. [2]
20. Describe the elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversities. [2]
21. How have Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power sharing differently? [2]
22. Why is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex? [2]
23. How can power be shared among governments at different levels? Explain. [2]
24. What is Majoritarianism? [2]
25. Explain the consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan government. [2]
26. What are some of the basic elements of the Belgium model of power sharing? [2]
27. Describe the power sharing arrangement made by Belgium? [2]
28. How is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex? Explain. [2]

29. Describe three provisions through which Belgium solved its problem. [2]
30. Describe the tension that existed between the Dutch and the French-speaking people in Belgium. [2]
31. Sharing of power between the Union Government and State Governments is basic to the structure of our Constitution. Support the statement. [2]
32. Mention any three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils? [2]
33. Explain any three steps taken by the Belgium government to accommodate regional differences. [2]
34. Give reasons why power sharing is desirable. [2]
35. Why is power sharing desirable in democracy? Explain [2]
36. In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms. Explain the statement. [2]
37. Describe any three majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy. [2]
38. Describe the ethnic composition of Belgium. [2]
39. Evaluate the power sharing system in India. [2]

1 Marker Questions

40. Why is power sharing good for democracies? Explain one reason. [1]
41. State any one step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities. [1]
42. Majoritarianism is followed in which country? [1]
43. Why did the feeling of alienation increase among the Sri Lankan Tamils in 1956? Explain. [1]
44. Explain the meaning of **Majoritarianism** as practised in Sri Lanka. [1]
45. Mention any one characteristics of power sharing. [1]
46. Name the country where the Constitution was amended four times to accommodate the regional differences and cultural diversities. [1]
47. Which major social group constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka? [1]
48. Why was an Act passed in 1956 in Sri Lanka to recognise Sinhala as the only official language? [1]
49. Which country has adopted Buddhism as its official religion? [1]
50. Which type of policy was constitutionally adopted by the Government of Belgium to honour the diversities? [1]
51. Which major social groups of Sri Lanka constituted the largest share in population? [1]
52. In which year did Sri Lanka achieve its independence? [1]
53. Why is power sharing desirable? [1]
54. How is community government elected in Belgium? [1]
55. How many times between 1970 and 1993 was the Belgium Constitution amended? [1]
56. How did the feeling of alienation develop among the Sri Lankan Tamils? [1]
57. Name any two countries with which Belgium has borders. [1]
58. Why is power sharing desirable? Explain one reason. [1]
59. Why is there a need to give space to diverse social groups in the administration of a democratic country? Give any one reason. [1]
60. Why did a civil war start in Sri Lanka? [1]
61. Explain the main reason for the alienation of Tamils in Sri Lanka. [1]
62. What is the language spoken by the people residing in the Wallonia region of Belgium? [1]
63. Where is the capital of the country Belgium? [1]
64. Explain the term **majoritarianism**. [1]
65. Who elects the community government in Belgium? [1]
66. Explain any one benefit of **Power Sharing**. [1]

- 67. Describe the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka. [1]
- 68. Why power sharing is essential for democracy? [1]
- 69. Name the two major ethnic communities of Sri Lanka. [1]
- 70. Suggest the prudential reason why power sharing is good for democracy. [1]
- 71. State any two measures adopted by Sri Lanka in 1956 as part of their Majoritarian, policy. [1]
- 72. Why is power shared among different social groups? Explain. [1]
- 73. Which city was chosen as its head quarters when the European Union was formed? [1]
- 74. Name the country where ethnic struggle led to violence and revolt after 1956. [1]
- 75. Explain the meaning of horizontal distribution of power. [1]

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