**SAINIK SCHOOL GOPALGANJ**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS:X**

**ASSIGNMENT**

**Chapter 1:Power Sharing - (Democratic Politics-II)**

**Q1:MCQ:** Given below are four options against each question. Choose the option which you consider the most appropriate as your answer:

1.1. Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power-sharing arrangements?  
A. Power is shared among governments at different levels.  
B. Power is shared among different organs of government.  
C. Power is shared among different social groups.  
D. Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition.  
(a) A, B, C, D (b) B, C and D  
(c) A and C (d) A, C and D

1.2. In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy?  
(a) People are the source of all political power.   
(b) In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.  
(c) In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.  
(d) In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them

1.3. 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 is:  
(a) Power Sharing (b) Central Government  
(c) Majoritarianism (d) Community Government

1.4. 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.

1.5. Which one of the following statements about 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 necessary at all.

1.6. 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?  
(a) A, B, C (b) A, B, D  
(c) B, C, D (d) A, B, C, D

1.7. 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 minority.  
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

1.8. Belgium Shares borders with France, the Netherlands,Germany and ……?

(a) England (b) Norway  
(c) Luxembourg (d) Italy

1.9. In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak………?

(a)  French (b) Dutch  
(c) German (d) English

1.10. 20 % of the people of Brussels Speak………?

(a) Dutch (b) English  
(c) German (d) Italian

1.11. Brussels presented a special problem. What was it?

(a) Dutch-speaking people constituted a minority in the country, but a majority in the capital  
(b) Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital  
(c) Other foreign languages were spoken in the country.  
(d) English was becoming dominant.

1.12. What percentage of Srilankan Population is Tamil Speaking?

(a) 50% (b) 20%  
(c) 18% (d) 16%

1.13.The people whose forefathers came from India to Srilanka as plantation workers during the colonial period are called…….

(a) Sri Lankan Tamils (b) Indian Tamils  
(c) Tamil Indians (d) Indian Sri Lankans

1.14. Most of the Sinhala-speaking people in Srilanka are…………?

(a) Hindus (b) Christians  
(c) Muslims (d) Buddhists

1.15. When did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent country?

(a) 1949 (b) 1950  
(c) 1948 (d) 1951

1.16. In ……….an Act was passed to recognise Sinhalese as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhalese applicants for university positions and government jobs?

(a) 1956 (b) 1957  
(c) 1958 (d) 1959

1.17. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the ………...among the Sri Lankan Tamils?

(a) Protests (b) Favouritism  
(c) Feeling of alienation (d) Subordination

1.18. By the 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding…. ……..?

(a) Certain rights (b) Independent Tamil Eelam (state)  
(c) Sovereign State (d) Priority in Jobs for Tamils

1.19. When did the Civil War of Sri Lanka end?

(a) 2010 (b) 2009  
(c) 2005 (d) 2011

1.20. How many times was the constitution of Belgium amended between 1970 and 1993?

(a) Three times (b) Two times  
(c) Four times (d) Once

1.21. The Constitution of Belgium prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers ……….. in the central government?

(a) Shall be equal (b) Dutch speaking shall be more  
(c) French speaking will be more (d) None of the above

1.22. The ‘community government’ is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking. What powers does it hold?

(a)  Cultural, educational and language-related issues.  
(b) Political issues  
(c) Defence related issues  
(d) All of the above

1.23. Give one moral reason as why power sharing is good?

(a) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups  
(b) It does not lead to confusion in managing the state  
(c) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.  
(d) Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order

1.24. The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to …….?

(a) Democracy (b) Dictatorship  
(c) Monarchy (d) Undivided political power in one hand

1.25. Give an example of horizontal distribution of power?

(a) Governments at the provincial or regional level.  
(b) Legislature, Executive and Judiciary  
(c) Among different social groups  
(d) Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Movements

1.26. Where  power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary, what is the functioning of this system called?

(a) Horizontal system  
(b) System of checks and balances  
(c) System of shared duties  
(d) System of limited power

1.27. 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 unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines  
Which of the statements is correct?

(a) All of the above

(b A, B and D  
(c) C and D

(d) B, C and D

1.28. In Sri lanka, there are about…..  percent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala?

(a) 10 (b) 15  
(c) 07 (d) 12

1.29. In Belgium……

(a) The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government  
(b) The state governments are subordinate to the Central Government  
(c) The state governments have no say before the Central Government.  
(d) The state govt. can contradict the Central Government

1.30. Name one prudential reason for power sharing?

(a) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.  
(b)  People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.  
(d) Citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system  
(d) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups

1.31. 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  
1. reduces conflict among different communities  
2. decreases the possibility of arbitrariness  
3. delays decision making process  
4. accommodates diversities  
5. increases instability and divisiveness  
6. promotes people’s participation in government  
7. undermines the unity of a country

(a) 1, 2, 4, 6  
(b) 1, 3, 5, 6  
(c) 1, 2, 4, 7  
(d) 2, 3, 4, 7

1.32. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Power sharing is good for democracy.  
Reason(R): It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

# (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A). (c) (A) is correct and (R) is false. (d) (A) is false and (R) is true.

 1.33. Give reason as to why power sharing can be good for a country?

(a) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups  
(b) Is a good way to ensure the stability of political order  
(c) It does not lead to confusion in managing the state  
(d) (a) & (b)

1.34.Belgium solved its problem successfully by:

(a) Developing the power-sharing mechanism

(b) Rejecting the policy of majoritarianism

(c) Respecting the interests of different communities

(d) All of the Above

1.35.What does the word ethnic signify?

(a) Social division on shared culture

(b) Careful calculation of gains and losses

(c) A violent conflict between the opposite groups

(d) Different religions

**Q.2. Short Answer Type Questions:** Answer the following questions in about 80-100 words each.

2.1. “Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.” Elaborate.

2.2. How does the “Reserved Constituencies” of India serve as an example of power sharing? Explain.

2.3. State prudential reasons for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

2.4. State moral reasons for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

2.5. Give any three arguments in favour of power sharing.

**Q.3. Long Answer Type Questions:** Answer the following questions in about 100-120 words each.

3.1. Explain how the Belgian leaders enabled everyone to live together within the same country in spite of the differences.

3.2. Why do you think that Sri Lanka despite its excellent record of economic development, health and education received a terrible setback to its social, culture and economic life? Give reasons.

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

3.4. Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united. Do you agree with the statement? Why?

3.5. Bring out sharp contrasts between Belgium and Sri Lankan democracies.

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