

Std: 10th CBSE

Date:09/04/2023

Sub: CIVICS POWER SHARING

Marks: 30

Time: 1 1/2 hr.

Q. No. 1) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

i. Belgium is a small country in Europe and shares borders with France, _____, Germany, and Luxembourg.

- a. Italy**
- b. Sweden**
- c. the Netherlands**
- d. Spain**

Ans. Option (c).

ii. In Sri Lanka, an Act was passed in _____ to recognize _____ as the only official language, disregarding _____.

- a. 1948, Tamil, Sinhala**
- b. 1956, Sinhala, Tamil**
- c. 1948, Sinhala, Tamil**
- d. 1956, Tamil, Sinhala**

Ans. Option (b).

iii. Population of Sri Lankan Tamils is concentrated in _____ region of Sri Lanka.

- a. North and South**
- b. North and East**
- c. East and West**
- d. South and East**

Ans. Option (b).

iv. Choose the correct statement(s) about Belgium:

- 1. The french-speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.**
- 2. The Dutch language is dominantly spoken in Belgium.**
- 3. Brussels is the capital city of Belgium.**
- 4. In Belgium, the leaders realized that the unity of the country is possible by respecting the feelings and interests of different countries.**

a. 1,2,3

b. 1,3

c. 2,3,4

d. All are correct

Ans. Option (a).

v. Match the following percentage of the population from column A with the social groups in column B:

Column A (% of the population)	Column B (Social Groups)
a. 59 %	i. French speakers
b. 74 %	ii. Dutch speakers
c. 40 %	iii. Tamil speakers
d. 18 %	iv. Sinhala speakers

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

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

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

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

Ans. Option (B).

vi. Choose the correct statements:

- 1. The official religion of Sri Lanka is Buddhism**
- 2. Sri Lankan Tamil refers to Tamil natives of the country.**
- 3. The leaders of Belgium amended their constitution 3 times.**

a. 1,2

b. 1,3

c. Only 3

d. 1,2,3

Ans. Option (a).

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

Column A (Keywords)	Column B (Explanation)
a. Ethnic	i. A belief 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. Majoritarian	iv. Division based on shared culture.

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

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

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

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

Ans. Option (D).

viii. Which language is mainly spoken in the Flemish region of Belgium?

a. Dutch language

b. German language

c. Tamil language

d. None of the above

Ans. Option (a)

ix. What is the language spoken by the people residing in the Wallonia region of Belgium?

a. French language

b. Dutch language

c. German language

d. None of the above

Ans. Option (a).

x. Even though Ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the parliament or state assemblies. Such an arrangement is called

a. System of checks and balances

b. Power sharing with different political parties

c. Power sharing with pressure groups

d. Vertical division of power

Ans. Option (a).

How far do you agree with the statement that power sharing is keeping with the "Spirit" of democracy?

Ans. Power sharing keeps up with the 'Spirit' of Democracy as:

- Power sharing ensures that all people have a stake in government.
- Power sharing ensures maximum participation. It upholds the concept of people's rule. It always brings better outcomes in democracy. It ensures that people are consulted on how they are to be governed.
- Power sharing accommodates diverse groups. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Q. No. 6) Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan government.

Ans. Consequences of majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan Government:

- Tamils felt the government was not sensitive to the Tamil language and culture.
- Tamils felt discriminated against in jobs and education.
- Tamils felt the government was practicing religious discrimination.
- Relations between Tamils and Sinhalese became strained.
- Several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
- The distrust between the two communities turned into a civil war, in which, thousands of people from both communities were killed.
- It caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural, and economic life of the country.

Q. No. 7) Differentiate between the horizontal and vertical division of powers.

Or,

Describe horizontal and vertical power sharing in modern democracies.

Ans.

Horizontal Division of Power	Vertical Division of Power
1. Horizontal Division of Power is a power-sharing arrangement in which power is shared among different organs of government such as the executive, legislative, and judiciary.	1. In the vertical division of power, power is shared among governments at different levels like union, state and local levels of government i.e., it involves higher and lower levels of government.
2. In the horizontal division of power, different organs of government exercise different powers.	2. In the vertical division of power, the constitution clearly lays down the power of different levels of government.
3. Horizontal distribution specifies the concept of checks and balances in order to check the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs.	3. There is no concept of checks and balances because powers are clearly given by the constitution from the higher level to the lower level.

Q. No. 8) Which three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamil accepted and met, could have settled the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka for good? Explain.

Ans. Demands of the Tamils:

- Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
- Equal opportunities for Tamils in government jobs and educational institutions.
- Provincial autonomy for Tamil-dominated provinces.

Q. No. 9) What is power sharing? Give reasons why power sharing is desirable.

Or,

What is power sharing? Why power sharing is desirable? Explain by giving prudential and moral reasons.

Ans. When the power does not rest with any one organ of the state rather it is shared among different levels/organs of the government it is called power sharing. Power sharing is desirable in democracy because:

i. Prudential reasons:

- It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- Reducing conflict between social groups ensures the stability of political order.
- It promotes the unity of the nation.

ii. Moral reasons:

- Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effect.
- People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
- Power sharing helps in producing a legitimate government where citizens through participation acquire a stake in the system.

Explain the major forms of power sharing in modern democracies. (follow answer given in the class)

Ans. The major forms of power sharing in modern democracies are:

- Power sharing among the different organs of government. (Horizontal power sharing).
- Power sharing among governments at different levels.
- Power sharing among different social groups.
- Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups, and movements.
- In a democracy, we find interest groups such as businessmen, farmers, and industrial workers.

