

CLASS X

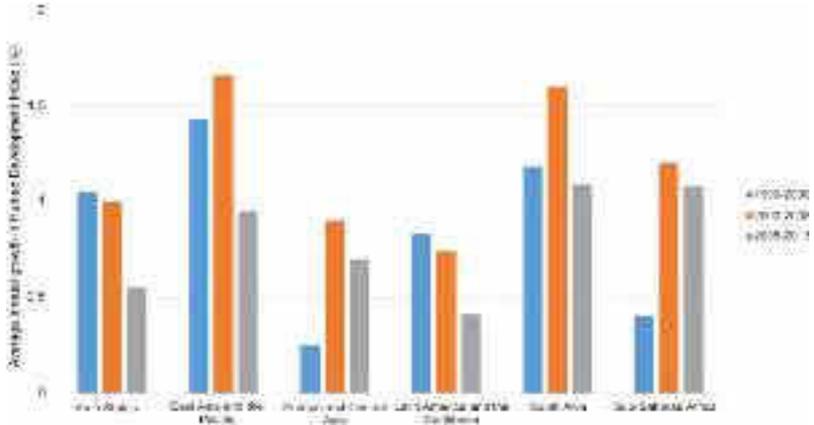
SOCIAL SCIENCE(Economics) - CODE 087

QUESTION BANK -2

DEVELOPMENT AND POWER SHARING

1. All questions carry equal marks.
2. There is no negative marking.

1.	Choose the correctly matched option from the following: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Column-1</th><th>Column-2</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. Urban unemployed youth</td><td>Cheap credit from bank</td></tr><tr><td>2. A girl from a rich urban family</td><td>Equal treatment and freedom</td></tr><tr><td>3. Prosperous farmer from Punjab</td><td>Better wage and no social discrimination</td></tr><tr><td>4. Farm labourer</td><td>Cheap labour and better MSP</td></tr></tbody></table> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) 1,3 is correctly matchedb) 3,4 is correctly matchedc) 1,2 is correctly matchedd) 1,4 is correctly matched	Column-1	Column-2	1. Urban unemployed youth	Cheap credit from bank	2. A girl from a rich urban family	Equal treatment and freedom	3. Prosperous farmer from Punjab	Better wage and no social discrimination	4. Farm labourer	Cheap labour and better MSP	
Column-1	Column-2											
1. Urban unemployed youth	Cheap credit from bank											
2. A girl from a rich urban family	Equal treatment and freedom											
3. Prosperous farmer from Punjab	Better wage and no social discrimination											
4. Farm labourer	Cheap labour and better MSP											
2.	Which of the following statement is not correct? <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) People have different as well as conflicting developmental goalsb) For development people look at a mix of goals.c) The notion for national development is likely to be similar for all.d) The quality of life depends on both material and non-material things											
3.	For calculating BMI weight(kg) of the person is divided by the: <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Square of the weight in Kg.b) Square of the height in metersc) Square root of the height in meters.d) Square of the sum of height and weight.											
4.	Development criterion include: <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Incomeb) Equal treatmentc) Freedomd) All of the above											
5.	Which country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world? Select your answer from the following. <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Countries which have accumulated huge amount of wealth and always secures the future of their citizen											

	<p>b) Countries which are among the highest in HDI are considered to be the developed country</p> <p>c) Only rich countries are considered to be developed because people have money to buy everything both material and non-material</p> <p>d) Iran is a rich country and therefore it is a developed country.</p>	
6	<p>Let's assume that there are 5 residents in India if their income is Rs 20,000, Rs 30,000, Rs40,000 Rs 35,000 and Rs15,000 respectively in 2004. Find out that India comes under which category as per World Bank criterion.</p> <p>a) Rich Countries</p> <p>b) Middle income Group countries</p> <p>c) Low-income group countries</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>	
7	<p>Let life expectancy index be 0.52 education attainment index is 0.68 and real GDP per capita Index is 0.42 for the year 1991. Calculate HDI with the above figure.</p> <p>HDI= (Life Expectancy index+ Education attainment Index +Real GDP capita Index)/3</p> <p>a) 0.52</p> <p>b) 0.44</p> <p>c) 0.54</p> <p>d) 1.62</p>	
8	<p>Refer the bar diagram given below and answer the following questions.</p>  <p>Given bar diagram represents the HDI ranking of different regions of the world in different years.</p> <p>In which year the East Asia and South Asia had highest HDI ranking?</p> <p>a) Between 1990-2000</p> <p>b) Between 2000-2008</p> <p>c) Between 2008-2013</p> <p>d) Between 1990-2013</p>	

9	<p>Classical view of economic development includes</p> <p>(a) per capita income (b) national Income (c) none of these (d) both a and b</p>	
10	<p>Dividing the total income of country with its population, we get</p> <p>I. Per-Capita income II. National income III. Average Income IV. Total Income</p> <p>(a) Only III (b) I and III (c) All of the above (d) None of these</p>	
11	<p>If industrialists want more dams, then why do local people resist it?</p> <p>(a) They will be displaced. (b) Their lands will be submerged. (c) Their will be no source of earning for them. (d) All of the above</p>	
12	<p>A good way to measure the quality of life in countries across the world is by comparing their.....</p> <p>(a) per capita Income (b) human development index (c) gross national income (d) sustainable development</p>	
13	<p>The helps in maintaining the nutritional levels of poor people by providing food at lower cost.</p> <p>(a) BMI body mass index (b) PDS public distribution system (c) GNI gross national income (d) HDI human development index</p>	
14	<p>Economic development by maintaining the natural resources for present and future use is known as -----</p> <p>(a) sustainable development (b) planned development (c) human development Index (d) development</p>	
15	<p>Assertion: The average income of a country is about US\$ 12,056; however, the country is still not a developed country. Reason: The income levels are highly skewed for the country.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of</p>	

	<p>assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
16	<p>Assertion: Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries.</p> <p>Reason: Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
17	<p>Assertion: Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.</p> <p>Reason: More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
18	<p>Assertion: A state has a per capita income of Rs. 2, 25, 000 per annum. The infant mortality rate in the state is 2%. So, the state cannot be considered a developed state.</p> <p>Reason: There are medical facilities in the state, but people fail to take their children to hospital in time.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
19	<p>Assertion: A country that was extremely rich in natural resources has mainly rely on oil extraction for revenue generation for several centuries. However, the scientists predict that the country may become poor in the future if other means of generating income are not devised.</p> <p>Reason: Oil is a non-renewable resource, and it is likely to get exhausted if not used judiciously.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>	
20	<p>Assertion: A high average income is not indicative of the overall well-being or human development in a country.</p> <p>Reason: Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities</p>	

	<p>and public facilities in a country.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false. (d) Both assertion and reason are false</p>																
21	<p>The literacy rate is highest in Kerala while the infant mortality rate is highest in Bihar. What does it show?</p> <p>(a) Most of the people in Kerala and Bihar have good living conditions. (b) Both Bihar and Kerala lack basic necessities of life. (c) The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar. (d) The standard of living in Bihar is better than Kerala</p>																
22	<p>Which of the following is not the part of the HDI?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life Expectancy Index 2. Infant Mortality Rate 3. Population Growth Rate 4. Adult Literacy Rate <p>a) Only 1 b) 1 & 2 c) 2 & 3 d) 3 & 4</p>																
23	<p>If a country has only 6 citizens, their monthly incomes are 10,000, 15,000, 20,000, 4000, 2000 and 12,000. Find the per capita income of the given country.</p> <p>a) 10200 b) 10300 c) 10500 d) 10800</p>																
24	<p>If a person's weight is 88kg and his height is 2 meters. Find out if the person is.</p> <p>a) Under-nourished b) Over-weight c) Healthy d) Can't be determined</p>																
25	<p>In a given State P, the breakup of its population is given below with its literacy rate. Find out the literacy rate of the state P?</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Can read and write</th> <th>illiterate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Below 7 Years</td> <td>4</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7-21 years</td> <td>50</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21-55 years</td> <td>35</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55 and above</td> <td>20</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Can read and write	illiterate	Below 7 Years	4	7	7-21 years	50	60	21-55 years	35	45	55 and above	20	10	
Age	Can read and write	illiterate															
Below 7 Years	4	7															
7-21 years	50	60															
21-55 years	35	45															
55 and above	20	10															

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 49% b) 45.4% c) 52.3% d) 40.5% 											
26	<p>Kerala has low infant mortality rate because it has.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) An effective PDS system b) Basic health and educational facilities c) More per capita income d) Neat and clean surroundings 											
27	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1. Human development Report</td> <td style="text-align: center;">a. Government of India</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2. Economic Survey</td> <td style="text-align: center;">b. World Bank</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3. World Development indicator</td> <td style="text-align: center;">c. UNDP</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4. Hand Book of Statistics on Indian Economics</td> <td style="text-align: center;">d. Reserve Bank of India</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Choose the correct option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1-d,2-b,3-c,4-a b) 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b c) 1-a,2-d,3-c,4-b d) 1-c,2-a,3-b,4-d 	A	B	1. Human development Report	a. Government of India	2. Economic Survey	b. World Bank	3. World Development indicator	c. UNDP	4. Hand Book of Statistics on Indian Economics	d. Reserve Bank of India	
A	B											
1. Human development Report	a. Government of India											
2. Economic Survey	b. World Bank											
3. World Development indicator	c. UNDP											
4. Hand Book of Statistics on Indian Economics	d. Reserve Bank of India											
28	<p>Tertiary sector is an important sector in developing country because.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Government discourages primary sector b) Government takes responsibility of providing basic services c) Government does not pay well for the agriculture produce d) Government emphasizes import of manufactured goods 											
29	<p>SOURCE BASED QUESTION</p> <p>Human development is a wider term which not only includes economic development but also includes development of one's knowledge and educational capabilities as well as one's health conditions so that one may lead a healthy and long life. Human development aims at building of different human capabilities so that one may make use of the natural resource, have sustainable development, have better personal and social security, have all opportunities not only to livelihood but also to ensure a decent standard of living.</p> <p>Which is not a part of Human Development of people?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Knowledge and skill b) Health and long life 											

	<p>c) Social security d) Industrial Development Ans-industrial development</p>	
30	<p>Environmental degradation does not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.</p> <p>At all times as a member of society and as individuals we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. So the debate on development continues. The technology which Scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientist develop to meet the sustainable development needs, is referred to:</p> <p>a) Eco-efficiency b) Socio-efficiency c) Renewable source d) All of the above</p>	
31	<p>Why development is a mix of goal for any individual (a) For any individual there are many things that the individual has to consider (b) Individual thinks only those things important that gives him /her good income (c) At a time only one thing is important for an individual (d) None of these</p>	
32	<p>Economic development applies to the development of a country where the people earn..... income and can satisfy all their needs.</p> <p>(a) Social, higher (b) Social, lower (c) All round, higher (d) Political average</p>	
33	<p>Developmental goals are different for different people which of the following statement is true to justify it?</p> <p>(a) Development or progress does not mean one and the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his/her own notions of development. (b) People seek things that are most important for them, i.e. things can fulfil their aspirations or desires. (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above</p>	
34	<p>What brings about stable income?</p> <p>(a) Better wages (b) Work opportunities (c) Regular work (d) decent price for their crops or other products</p>	
35	<p>If women are engaged in paid work, what difference does it make?</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Their dignity in the household and society decreases (b) No difference (c) No dignity (d) Their dignity in the household and society increases
36	<p>Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Health and nutrition is declining (b) per capita income is unstable (c) Levels of resources are not sustainable (d) Levels of development are not sustainable
37	<p>The helps in maintaining the nutritional levels of poor people by providing food at lower cost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) BMI (Body mass index) (b) PDS (Public distribution system) (c) GNI (Gross national Income) (d) HDI (Human development Index)
38	<p>Which is the most common method of measuring economic development?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Profit loss (b) Income (c) Sales (d) Import-export
39	<p>Per capita income hides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Disparities (b) Average income (c) Total income (d) None of these
40	<p>Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. A list of things required for a good life is given below. Which among the following are things money cannot buy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Full protection from infectious diseases (ii) High quality education (in) A luxury home (iv) A pollution-free atmosphere in every part of the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) (i) and(ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i), (ii) and (in) (d) (i) and (iv)
41	<p>What would be the most promising source of energy fifty years from now and why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Petroleum energy, because it is obtained from fossil fuels.

	<p>(b) Solar energy, because it is not exhaustible.</p> <p>(c) Coal based energy, because it is pollution- free.</p> <p>(d) Forest product-based energy, because India has abundant forests.</p>
42	<p>Which country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world? Select your answer from the following statements.</p> <p>(a) Countries which have accumulated huge amount of wealth and always secures the future of their citizens. These countries are considered to be developed.</p> <p>(b) Countries which are among the highest in the 'Human Development Index' are considered to be the developed countries.</p> <p>(c) Only rich countries are considered to be developed because people have money to buy everything needed for human beings—both material and non-material.</p> <p>(d) Iran is a rich country and therefore it is a developed country.</p>
43	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Average income hides disparities</p> <p>Reason (R): Criteria like skill health education should be considered for proper comparison of states and nations</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is correct but R is wrong.</p> <p>d) A is wrong but R is correct.</p>
44	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A):ground water can be used as much as we want without any hassle</p> <p>Reason (R):ground water is an example of renewable resource</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is correct but R is wrong.</p> <p>d) A is wrong but R is correct.</p>
45	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A):A small town has a high rate of robbery, however, a locality in this has well-maintained law and order.</p> <p>Reason (R):The people in the locality are aware of the importance of having security guard and the collectively pay to have the security guard in the locality</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is correct but R is wrong.</p> <p>d) A is wrong but R is correct.</p>
46	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A):A state has a per capita income of rs 2,25,000 per annum. The infant mortality rate in the state cannot be considered a developed state</p> <p>Reason (R):there are medical facilities in the state, but people fail to take their children to hospital on time</p>

	<p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A. c) A is correct but R is wrong. d) A is wrong but R is correct.</p>
47	<p>Read the comprehension and answer the following question However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such an useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income. Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development? Choose the correct option.</p> <p>(a) Different countries have different population (b) Average income is per capita income (c) National income is same as average income (d) None of these</p>
48	<p>The number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births is referred as _____.</p> <p>(a) Average income rate (b) Infant mortality rate (c) Net attendance ratio (d) None of these</p>
49	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions. "Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 meters during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements." Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option According to the passage, development without harming the environment and also keeping for the future generation is indicated which among the following options?</p> <p>(a) Marginal development (b) Unused development (c) Sustainable development (d) Futuristic development</p>
50	<p>Read the information given below and select the correct option Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate</p>

measure of the level of development, we begin to think of another criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Maharashtra, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It would be interesting to look at certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbours from Human Development Report 2014.

Human development report published by UNDP compares countries based on

- (a) The education level of the people
- (b) The health status of the people
- (c) The per capita income of the people
- (d) All of these

51 Read the given table and find out in comparison to Kerala which state has the highest infant mortality rate

SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON MAHARASHTRA, KERALA AND BIHAR

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2012)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2009-10
		2011	
Maharashtra	25	82	64
Kerala	12	94	78
Bihar	43	62	35

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Both Maharashtra and Bihar
- (d) None of these

52 Read the given data which gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil. Select the correct option which defines how it is essential for the development process of a country.

Region/Country	Reserves (2013) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808.5	78.1
United States of America	44.2	12.1
World	1687.9	53.3

- (a) If prices of crude oil increases this becomes a burden for all.
- (b) Reserves of crude oil are going to last for 50 years and more
- (c) Middle east and USA may face energy crises in future due to exhaustion of crude oil

	(d) Crude is the major source of energy for agriculture and industrial development.										
53	<p>Different people have different goals or aspirations. Identify which development goals/aspirations the following people belong to:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category of Person</th> <th>Developmental Goals / Aspirations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Landless rural labourers</td> <td>More days of work and better wages;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prosperous farmers from Punjab</td> <td>Availability of other sources of irrigation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops</td> <td>Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A rural woman from a land-owning family</td> <td>Education for children in English medium school by more earning from the land by giving it on rent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Choose the correct options</p> <p>(a) a-1,b-3,c-2,d-4 (b) a-3,b-4,c-1,d-2 (c) a-3,b-1,c-4,d-2 (d) a-4,b-2,c-1,d-3</p>	Category of Person	Developmental Goals / Aspirations	Landless rural labourers	More days of work and better wages;	Prosperous farmers from Punjab	Availability of other sources of irrigation	Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops	A rural woman from a land-owning family	Education for children in English medium school by more earning from the land by giving it on rent
Category of Person	Developmental Goals / Aspirations										
Landless rural labourers	More days of work and better wages;										
Prosperous farmers from Punjab	Availability of other sources of irrigation										
Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops										
A rural woman from a land-owning family	Education for children in English medium school by more earning from the land by giving it on rent										

POWER SHARING

<p>1. Which one of the following countries does not share its boundary with Belgium?</p> <p>(a) France (c) Sweden</p>	<p>(b) Netherlands (d) Luxembourg</p>
<p>2. In Belgium, the percentage of French community is:</p> <p>(a) 54% (b) 40% (c) 30% (d) 20%</p>	
<p>3. Which language is dominantly spoken in Belgium?</p> <p>a. Dutch (b) Spanish (c) France (d) Italian</p>	
<p>4. Power struggle demanding separate Eelam was launched by:</p> <p>a. Sinhalese (b) Buddhists (c) Tamilians (d) none of these</p>	
<p>5. Which of the following is the capital city of Belgium?</p> <p>a. Bruges (b) Brussels</p>	

(c) Ghent (d) Antwerp

7. What proportion of population speaks French in the capital city of Belgium?

- a. Bruges (b) Brussels
(c) Ghent (d) Antwerp

8. Power shared among governments at different levels is also called:

- a. horizontal distribution (b) vertical distribution
(c) slant distribution (d) none of the above

9. A war-like conflict between two opposite groups in a country is called

- a. Coldwar (b) Civilwar
(c) Ethnicwar (d) None of these

10. Belgium has worked on the principles of:

- a. majoritarianism (b) accommodation
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

11. Sri Lanka is an island nation, just a few kilometers from the Southern coast of

- a. Goa (b) Kerala
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Lakshadweep

12. Majoritarianist constitution was adopted by:

- a. Belgium (b) India
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Pakistan

13. What is the percentage of Sinhala-speaking people in Sri Lanka?

- (a) 74% (b) 75%
(c) 14% (d) 19%

14. What is the percentage of Sri Lankan Tamils out of the total population of Sri Lanka?

- a. 10 percent (b) 19 percent
(c) 13 percent (d) 25 percent

15. Power sharing is desirable because it

- a. helps the people of different communities to celebrate their festivals.
(b) imposes the will of the majority community over others.
(c) reduces the conflict between social groups.
(d) ensures the stability of political order.

16. Intelligent sharing of power is done among

- (a) Legislature and Central Government
(b) Executive and Judiciary
(c) Legislature and Executive
(d) Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

17. Division of power between higher and lower level of government is known as

- a. vertical division of power
b. horizontal distribution of power
c. union division of power

d. community division of power

19. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of:

- a. population (b) political order
- (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

20. When power is shared among different organs of the government it is called as

- a. horizontal distribution of power
- b. community distribution of power
- c. coalition of power
- d. federal distribution of power

21. Which of the following is not the benefit of power sharing?

- a. It upholds the spirit of democracy.
- b. Political parties get their expected share.
- c. It ensures political stability in the long-run.
- d. It reduces the possibility of conflicts between social groups.

22. An Act of recognising Sinhala as the official language was signed in:

- (a) 1942 (b) 1956
- (c) 1954 (d) 1948

23. Which of the following is not the form of power sharing?

- a. Vertical division of power
- b. Horizontal division of power
- c. Division of power between people
- d. Division of power among social groups

24. Power struggle demanding separating Eelam was launched by:

- a. Sinhalese (b) Buddhists
- (c) Tamilians (d) none of the above

25. 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

26. 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.

27. 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

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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

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

- 1. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.
- 2. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority.
- 3. 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.
- 4. 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. 1, 2 and 4

- C. 3 and 4
- D. 2, 3 and 4

32. 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

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

1. Power sharing is good for democracy.
2. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Which of these statements are true and false?

- A. 1 is true but 2 is false
- B. Both 1 and 2 are true
- C. Both 1 and 2 are false
- D. 1 is false but 2 is true

34. 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

35. Consider the following statements about powersharing arrangements in Belgium and SriLanka.

A. In Belgium, the Dutch-

	List I	List II
--	--------	---------

speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.

B. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the governments 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 given above are correct?

a) A, B, C and D

(b) A, B and D

(c) C and D

(d) B, C and D

36. 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:

	1	2	3	4	
(a)	D	A	B	C	Government
(b)	B	C	D	A	
(c)	B	D	A	C	
(d)	C	D	A	B	

37. governments at different levels B. Separation of powers

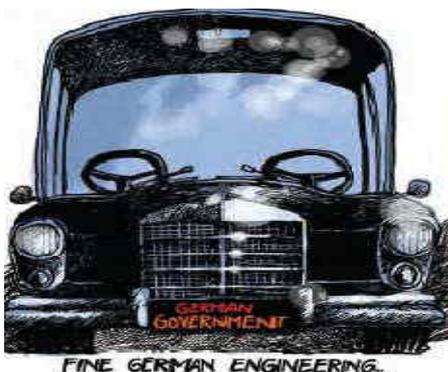
Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:

- 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

38. The cartoon below refers to the problems of running the Germany's grand coalition government that includes the two major parties of the country, namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party. What conclusion do you draw from the two steering in the vehicle?



- A. They take divergent positions on several policy matters
 B. They have similar ideologies on several policy matters .
 C. They were rival parties fighting to run the government
 D. They have equal say in the government

39. In 2005, some new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its president. During the same time the US president visited Russia. What, according to this cartoon, is the relationship between democracy and concentration of power?



- A. concentration is rather the opposite and is incompatible with the spirit of democracy
- B. Democracy is rather the opposite and is incompatible with the spirit of concentration
- C. concentration is the spirit of democracy
- D. In democracy power needs to be concentrated

ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

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

40. Assertion : Tyranny of majority is highly desirable.

Reason : It helps in making the political order more stable.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

41. Assertion : In Belgium, the leaders realized that the unity of the country is possible by respecting the feelings and interest of different countries.

Reason: Belgium favored Dutch speaking community.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

42. Assertion : French speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.

Reason : Belgian Government favored French speaking community.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

43. Assertion : In a democracy, everyone has voice in the shaping of public policies.

Reason : India has federal system.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

44. Assertion : Power should reside with one person and group located at one place in a democracy.

Reason : If the power is dispersed, it will not be possible to take decision quickly and enforce it.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

45. Assertion : Belgium and Sri Lanka both faced ethical tension among different communities.

Reason : Both the countries resolved the conflict by power sharing arrangement which gave equal representation to all the communities.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

46. Assertion : There was a feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils.
Reason : The Sri Lankan government denied them equal political rights and discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities,

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

47. Assertion : Community government in Belgium is elected by one language community.
Reason : Community government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic groups.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

48. Assertion : Sinhala was recognized as only official language of Sri Lanka.
Reason : The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala community.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

49. Assertion : Power Sharing is good.
Reason : It leads to ethical tension.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

- B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

CASE STUDIES

Here are some examples of power sharing. Which of the types of power sharing do these represent? Who is sharing power with whom?

50. The Bombay High Court ordered the Maharashtra state government to immediately take action and improve living conditions for the 2,000-odd children at seven children's homes in Mumbai.
- A. Example of power sharing among different organs of government
 - B. Example of power sharing among different levels of government
 - C. Example of power sharing among different social groups.
 - D. Example of power sharing among different political parties
51. 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.
- A. Example of power sharing among different organs of government
 - B. Example of power sharing among different levels of government
 - C. Example of power sharing among different social groups.
 - D. Example of power sharing among different political parties
52. Russia's two influential political parties, the Union of Right Forces and the Liberal Yabloko Movement, agreed to unite their organizations into a strong right-wing coalition. They propose to have a common list of candidates in the next parliamentary elections.
- A. Example of power sharing among different organs of government
 - B. Example of power sharing among different levels of government
 - C. Example of power sharing among different social groups.
 - D. Example of power sharing among different political parties
53. The finance ministers of various states in Nigeria got together and demanded that the federal government declare its sources of income. They also wanted to know the formula by which the revenue is distributed to various state governments.
- A. Example of power sharing among different organs of government
 - B. Example of power sharing among different levels of government

- C. Example of power sharing among different social groups.
- D. Example of power sharing among different political parties

54. “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.

Referring to the passage and identify the prudential reasons for power sharing offered in this from the option given.

- A. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency
- B. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy
- C. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy
- D. All the above

55. 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.

56. 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. Parents of Annette because Dutch and French have community government.
- B. Parents of Selvi because Sri Lanka have majoritarian government
- C. Both Annette and Selvi's parents desire will succeed.
- D. Neither Annette nor Selvi's parents desire will succeed.