

CLASS NOTES

Class: X

Topic: POWER SHARING, CHAPTER 1
08/02/21

Subject: DEMOCRATIC POLITICS II

1. Which one of the following countries does not share its boundary with Belgium?

- (a) France (b) Netherlands
(c) Sweden (d) Luxembourg

2. Which language is dominantly spoken in Belgium?

- (a) Dutch (b) Spanish
(c) France (d) Italian

3. Power struggle demanding separate Eelam was launched by:

- (b) Sinhalese (b) Buddhists
(c) Tamilians (d) none of these

4. Belgium shares its border with:

- (a) France (b) Germany
(c) Luxembourg (d) all of the above

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

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

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

- (a) Cold war (b) Civil war
(c) Ethnic war (d) None of these

7. Belgium has worked on the principles of:

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

8. Majoritarianist constitution was adopted by:

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

9. 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

10. Power sharing is desirable because it

- (d) helps the people of different communities to celebrated their festivals.**
- (e) imposes the will of the majority community over others.**
- (f) reduces the conflict between social groups.**
- (g) ensures the stability of political order.**

11. 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**

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

- (e) vertical division of power**
- (f) horizontal distribution of power**
- (g) union division of power**
- (h) community division of power**

13. 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**

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

- (i) horizontal distribution of power**
- (j) community distribution of power**
- (k) coalition of power**
- (l) federal distribution of power**

15. 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.**

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

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

17. 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

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.***

18.Assertion : Tyranny of majority is highly desirable.

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

19.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 favoured Dutch speaking community.

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

Reason : Belgian Government favoured French speaking community.

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

Reason : India has federal system.

22.Assertion : Power Sharing is good.

Reason : It leads to ethical tension.

23.Assertion : Community government in Belgium is elected by one language community.

Reason : Community government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic groups.

24.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.

SUBJECTIVE

25. What does the system of 'checks and balances' ensure in power sharing?

26. Mention any one characteristics of power sharing.

27. Which type of powers does the Community Government of Belgium enjoy?

28. Why power sharing is good for democracies?

29. Mention any three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils.

MCQ

30. Which of the following is not one of the aspects of federal division of powers?

- (a) Sharing of powers among central provincial and local governments
- (b) Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government
- (c) The Constitution clearly lays down powers of different levels of government
- (d) There is no vertical division of powers

31. In which year Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1949
- (d) 1950

32. 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

33. 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 j 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.**

34. 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.**

35. 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.**

36. 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**

37. 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**
-