



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: X</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: CIVICS</b>
<b>Chapter-1</b> <b>Question Bank:1</b>	<b>Topic: POWER SHARING</b>	<b>Year: 2022- 23</b>

1	<b>Define the term 'Ethnic'.</b> Ans: Ethnic means a social division based on shared culture and common descent. People belonging to an ethnic group need not have the same religion or nationality.
2	<b>Why is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex?</b> Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Belgium is a small country in Europe, having a population of a little over one crore.</li><li>• 59 per cent of the country's total population lives in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language.</li><li>• Another 40 per cent people lives in Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German.</li><li>• Whereas in the Belgian capital, Brussels, 80 per cent of the population is French-speaking and 20 per cent is Dutch-speaking.</li></ul>
3	<b>What led to tensions between the Dutch speaking and French speaking communities in Belgium during 1950s and 1960s?</b> Ans: (Page no.2,2nd para)
4	<b>'Sri Lanka has a diverse population'. Explain</b> Ans: (Page no.2,last para –page 3,1st para)
5	<b>What is Majoritarianism? Is it wrong if a majority community in a country rules? Give reasons to justify your answer.</b> Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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 Majoritarianism. Yes, it is wrong if a majority community in a country rules.</li><li>• The very idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power.</li><li>• A positive attitude towards diversity and willingness to accommodate it, is good for democracy.</li><li>• Power in the hands of one community will make the other community feel marginalized, deprived and discriminated.</li><li>• The struggle against such inequalities sometimes takes the path of conflict and defiance of State power as in Sri Lanka.</li></ul>

6	<p><b>Mention the measures adopted by the government to establish Sinhala supremacy. Analyze how Majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils?</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The democratically elected government adopted a series of measures to establish Sinhala supremacy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In 1956, an Act was passed to make Sinhala as the official language.</li> <li>○ The government followed preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for University positions and government jobs.</li> <li>○ The Constitution provided for State protection and fostering of Buddhism.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture and the government policies denied them equal political rights which led to increased feeling of alienation among them.</li> <li>• The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in every field.</li> <li>• Therefore, the measures adopted by the government to establish Sinhala supremacy led to distrust between the two communities which turned the widespread conflict into a Civil War.</li> </ul>
7	<p><b>The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles. Explain</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain any three major demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils towards the government of Sri Lanka</b></p> <p>Ans: (Page no.4,2nd para)</p>
8	<p><b>Why did civil war break out in Sri Lanka? What were the results of the war?</b></p> <p>Ans: The distrust between Tamil speaking and the Sinhalese over the Majoritarianism issue resulted in a widespread conflict which soon turned into a civil war. The results of the civil war were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thousands of people of both the communities were killed.</li> <li>• Many families were forced to leave the country and many lost their livelihood</li> <li>• Sri Lanka, in general suffered from an economic crisis</li> </ul>
9	<p><b>“Power sharing is good for democracy” Give suitable arguments</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Why is power sharing desirable?</b></p> <p>Ans: Two set of reasons have been listed out which support power sharing. They are:</p> <p><b>PRUDENTIAL REASON</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between different social groups.</li> <li>• Social conflicts can turn into violence and thereby political instability, so power sharing is a good way to ensure political stability.</li> <li>• Imposing the will of majority over minority can affect the unity of the country, so power sharing is very important for the promotion of national unity.</li> </ul> <p><b>MORAL REASON</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a very deeper reason of power sharing and keeps the spirit of democracy</li> <li>• It implies maximum popular participation so that people would be consulted on how they are to be governed.</li> <li>• Power sharing is desirable to produce a responsible and legitimate government.</li> </ul>

10	<p><b>Differentiate between Horizontal and Vertical forms of Power sharing in modern democracies</b> Ans:</p> <p><b>HORIZONTAL DISTRIBUTION OF POWER</b></p> <p>a) Power shared among different organs of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary b) There is a concept of separation of powers c) It specifies the concept of checks and balances in order to check the exercises of unlimited powers of the organs d) It ensures the concept of the expansion of democracy</p> <p><b>VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POWER</b></p> <p>a) Power shared among governments at different levels like union, state and local level b) Constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government. c) No such concept of checks and balance because powers are clearly given by the constitution from the higher level to lower level d) It promotes the concept of deepening of democracy</p>
11	<p><b>“Between 1970 and 1993, Belgium amended their constitution 4 times” Explain</b> <b>OR</b> <b>“The arrangements worked out by Belgians is very innovative”. Justify</b> Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central govt. and some special laws require the support of members from each group.</li> <li>• Many powers of the Central govt. have been given to State governments and they are no more subordinate to the Central govt.</li> <li>• Brussels has a separate govt. in which both the communities have equal representation.</li> <li>• A third kind of government called ‘Community government’ has been elected by people belonging to one language community and this government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues</li> </ul>
12	<p><b>“In modern democracies Power sharing arrangements can take various forms”. Which are they?</b> Ans: Page no.8 and 9</p>