

Ravi Maths Tuition

PS - Power Sharing

10th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question

40 x 1 = 40

- 1) 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. decrease the possibility of arbitrariness
 - C. delays decision-making process
 - D. accommodates diversities
 - E. increases instability and divisiveness
 - F. promote 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

- 2) 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 given above are correct?

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

- 3) Match List I (Forms of power sharing) with List II (Forms of government) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List I	List II
A Power shared among different organs of government	1. Community government
B Power shared among governments at different levels	2. Separation of powers
C Power shared by different social groups	3. Coalition Government
D Power shared by two or more political parties	4. Federal Government

(a)

A	B	C	D
4	1	2	3

 (b)

A	B	C	D
2	3	4	1

 (c)

A	B	C	D
2	4	1	3

 (d)

A	B	C	D
3	4	1	2

- 4) 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

- 5) Consider the statement on Ethnic Composition and mark the answer.
 A. The Ethnic Composition of Belgium is very complex because of diverse language speaking.
 B. French speaking community was in minority and more powerful.
 C. Dutch speaking community was in majority and less powerful.
 D. There was conflicts between the French and Dutch communities.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 (a) Both B and C are true (b) Only A is true (c) Both A and D are true (d) All are false.
- 6) The Community Government signifies
 (a) The powers of government regarding community development.
 (b) The powers of the government regarding law making for the community.
 (c) The powers of the government regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.
 (d) The government enjoys privilege to safeguard the interest of a particular community.
- 7) Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on.
 A. the stability of political order
 B. to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
 C. a fair share to minority
 D. the intrinsic worth of power sharing.
 Consider the statement:
 (a) All are appropriate (b) Only A, C and D are appropriate (c) Only B and D are appropriate
 (d) A, B and C are appropriate.
- 8) System of 'Checks and balances' means
 (a) Horizontal distribution of powers (b) Separation of Powers.
 (c) Put a check on the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs of government by maintaining a balance of power among various institutions.
 (d) Federal division of powers.
- 9) A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants is:
 (a) Community Government (b) Federal Government (c) Majoritarian (d) Prudential
- 10) How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels?
 (a) 60 % French 40% Dutch (b) 50% Dutch 50% French (c) 80% French 20% Dutch
 (d) 80% Dutch 20% French
- 11) How many times leaders of Belgium amended their constitution?
 (a) Two times (b) Three times (c) Four times (d) Since time
- 12) Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?
 A. It leads to conflict between different groups.
 B. It ensures the stability of the country.
 C. It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups >
 (a) Only A is true (b) Only B is true (c) Both A and B are true (d) Both B and C are true
- 13) Which was the only official language of Sri Lanka?
 (a) Tamil (b) Malayalam (c) Sinhala (d) None of the above
- 14) Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?
 (a) German (b) French (c) Dutch (d) none of the mention above
- 15) Which one of the following countries does not share its boundary with Belgium?
 (a) France (b) Netherlands (c) Sweden (d) Luxembourg

- 16) Which language is dominantly spoken in Belgium?
(a) Dutch (b) Spanish (c) French (d) Italian
- 17) Which of the following is the capital city of Belgium?
(a) Bruges (b) Brussels (c) Ghent (d) Antwerp
- 18) A war-like conflict between two opposite groups within a country is called
(a) Cold war (b) Civil war (c) Ethnic war (d) None of these
- 19) Sri Lanka is an island nation, just a few kilometers from the Southern coast of
(a) Goa (b) Kerala (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Lakshadweep
- 20) 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) reduces the conflict between social groups.
- 21) 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
- 22) Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka?
(a) Christian and Tamil (b) Buddhist and Hindu (c) Sinhala and Tamil (d) Sinhala and Christian
- 23) 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 Sweden social groups
- 24) 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
- 25) Consider the following statements and choose the appropriate option associated with Belgium
(a) Belgium is a small country in North America
(b) Belgium has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg
(c) Out of total population of Belgium, 80% lives in the Flemish region and speaks French language.
(d) The total population of Belgium is 10 crore.
- 26) Find the incorrect option.
(a) Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1958
(b) Belgium has a population of a little over one crore, about half of the population of Haryana
(c) Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order
(d) In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil
- 27) Find the incorrect option
(a) In Sri Lanka Tamil has two sub-groups, i.e. Srilankan Tamils and Indian Tamil
(b) Most of the Sinhala Speaking people are Hindus in Sri Lanka (c) There are 7% Christians in Sri Lanka.
(d) Sinhala was recognised as only official language in Sri Lanka.

28)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>List I</th><th>List II</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A Sri Lanka got independence</td><td>1 1956</td></tr> <tr> <td>B Act declared Sinhala as the official language</td><td>2 2009</td></tr> <tr> <td>C Civil war ended in Sri Lanka</td><td>3.1948</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	List I	List II	A Sri Lanka got independence	1 1956	B Act declared Sinhala as the official language	2 2009	C Civil war ended in Sri Lanka	3.1948
List I	List II								
A Sri Lanka got independence	1 1956								
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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
213	312	231	123

- 29) Which one of the following elements is not included in the Belgium model?
- (a) Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the government.
 (b) Many powers of the Central government have been given to State governments.
 (c) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
 (d) There is a community government which has special powers of administration.
- 30) Identify the primary objective of power sharing arrangements in Belgium from the following options.
- (a) Establishing a unitary form of government. (b) Centralised political control of government.
 (c) Establishing cultural and educational matters of Dutch. (d) Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.
- 31) Which one of the following religions was protected and fostered by Sri Lanka in their Constitution?
- (a) Christianity (b) Hinduism (c) Buddhism (d) Islam
- 32) Which one of the following ethnic communities is in majority in Sri Lanka?
- (a) Sri Lankan Tamils (b) Indian Tamils (c) Muslims (d) Sinhalese
- 33) Which one of the following languages was declared as the official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956?
- (a) Tamil (b) Sinhala (c) Hindi (d) English
- 34) Identify 'Horizontal power sharing' arrangements among the following in modern democracies.
- (a) Different organs of government. (b) Governments at different levels. (c) Different social groups.
 (d) Different parties, pressure groups and movements.
- 35) Although judges are appointed by executives, they can check functioning of executive. Executives are responsible to Parliament. Such kind of arrangement is called
- (a) Federal system (b) System of checks and balances (c) Presidential form of government
 (d) Judicial system
- 36) "In 2021, Myanmar Army, Tatmadaw, deposed democratically elected government in Myanmar ruled by National League for democracy."
 Source : The Hindu
 What kind of impacts is possible as a outcome of such actions with respect to power sharing?
- (a) Democracy will be enriched and power sharing will be ensured.
 (b) It will ensure power sharing in the country.
 (c) It will hamper power sharing as power has been snatched by army forcefully and concentrated into the Tatmadaw
 (d) There will be no any kind of impact with respect to power sharing and democracy.
- 37) Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I Majoritarianism is a belief, according to which a country should be ruled by Army.
Statement II Majoritarianism is a belief according to which majority community should be able to rule as per their will.
- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect. (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.
 (c) Both statements I and II are incorrect. (d) Both statements I and II are correct.

- 38) Why do you think power is shared among different organs of government i.e. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary called horizontal distribution of power? What does it result in?
- (a) Because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.
 - (b) Because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. This results in an imbalance of power among various institutions.
 - (c) Because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise the same powers. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.
 - (d) Because it does not allow different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.
- 39) Which of the following statements accurately describes a "community government"?
- I. 'Community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community-Dutch, French and German-speaking-no matter where they live.
 - II. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.
 - III. This government has the power regarding economical, educational and language-related issues.
 - IV. 'Community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community-Dutch, Spanish and German-speaking-no matter where they live.
- (a) Only I (b) Only III (c) Only IV (d) Both I and II
- 40) Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between majoritarianism and power sharing?
- (a) Majoritarianism emphasises the dominance of the majority community, while power sharing emphasises the sharing of power among different groups.
 - (b) Majoritarianism emphasises the need for consensus building, while power sharing emphasises the exclusion of minority groups.
 - (c) Majoritarianism emphasises the importance of accommodating minority interests, while power sharing emphasises the need for majority rule.
 - (d) Majoritarianism emphasises the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, while power sharing emphasises the use of force to impose the majority's will.

Fill up / 1 Marks

5 x 1 = 5

- 41) In Brussels ____ percent people speak French while ____ percent people speak Dutch.
- 42) In Sri Lanka, there are ____ percent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
- 43) The Sri Lankan Tamils demanded an independent state with the name of ____
- 44) A system of checks and balances comes under form of power sharing.
- 45) An example of social group sharing in Belgium is ____ government

Correct and rewrite

2 x 1 = 2

- 46) Government of Sri Lanka formulated a policy of minorities for which it recognised Tamil as official language and favoured Tamil applicants in government jobs.
- 47) In the horizontal division of power, the concept of democracy deepens as power is shared from lower to higher level i.e. center-state-local.

Assertion and reason

4 x 1 = 4

- 48) **Assertion (A)** In Belgium there is mutually acceptable arrangement for sharing power.
Reason (R) The leaders realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

- 49) **Assertion (A)** Power is shared among different social groups in Belgium.
Reason (R) Community Government in Belgium has the power regarding cultural educational and language related issue.
Codes
 (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 not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true
- 50) **Assertion (A)** Power sharing is desirable.
Reason (R) Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.
Codes
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true
- 51) **Assertion (A)** Power sharing can help to prevent conflict in society.
Reason (R) Power sharing ensures that different social groups are included in decision-making processes, reducing marginalisation and fostering inclusivity.
Codes
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true

2 Marks

49 x 2 = 98

- 52) In which country majoritarianism is followed?
- 53) Apart from the Central and State government which is the third type of government practised in Belgium?
- 54) In which continent is Belgium located?
- 55) Which community constituted majority in Brussels?
- 56) Name two languages spoken in Belgium.
- 57) In which country, the principle of Majoritarianism led to civil war?
- 58) What is the percentage of Tamil natives in Sri Lanka?
- 59) Which linguistic group is dominant in Belgium?
- 60) Name one of the major components of democracy.
- 61) Mention the major reason for the violence in Sri Lanka.
- 62) Mention the borders of Belgium
- 63) What was resented by the Dutch speaking community?
- 64) Why was there tension between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s?
- 65) What was a special problem faced by Brussels, the capital of Belgium.
- 66) Where is Sri Lanka located?
- 67) Mention the major social groups of Sri Lanka.
- 68) Name the two sub groups of Tamils in Sri Lanka.
- 69) When did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent country?
- 70) Why was majoritarian government established in Sri Lanka?
- 71) Mention the importance of the Act of 1956 passed in Sri Lanka.

- 72) What is meant by majoritarianism?
- 73) Why did the Belgium leaders amend their constitution four times between 1970 and 1993?
- 74) The arrangement worked out by the Belgium leaders is very innovative. How?
- 75) How is the community government formed?
- 76) What type of power does the community government have?
- 77) When is the unity of the country possible according to the leaders in Belgium?
- 78) When does the unity of the country get undermined?
- 79) Why is power sharing good for democracies?
- 80) What is the difference between prudential reasons of power sharing and moral reasons of power sharing?
- 81) Why did people behave in the notion of individual political power?
- 82) What is a good democratic government?
- 83) What is meant by the horizontal distribution of power?
- 84) What is federal Government?
- 85) What is vertical division of power?
- 86) Why is there reserved constituencies?
- 87) Name any two countries with which Belgium has borders.
- 88) Which minority community is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium?
- 89) When did Belgium gain independence?
- 90) Which major social group constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka?
- 91) Which country do 'Indian Tamils' belong to?
- 92) In which year, did Sri Lanka achieve its independence?
- 93) Which country has adopted Buddhism as its official religion?
- 94) State any one step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities
- 95) Who elects the Community Government in Belgium?
- 96) Which city was chosen as its headquarters when the European Union was formed?
- 97) Explain the meaning of majoritarianism as practised in Sri Lanka
- 98) Why is power sharing desirable?
- 99) Name the two major ethnic communities of Sri Lanka.
- 100) Virat Iyer visited Sri Lanka in 1980s, where he witnessed social conflict among different communities. What was that conflict and what was its ultimate consequence?

Activity Based Questions

2 x 2 = 4

- 101) Sharing of power makes people more powerful. Give reasons

- 102) Here are some examples of power sharing. Which of the four types of power sharing do these represent? Who is sharing power with whom?
- (i) 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
 - (ii) 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
 - (iii) Russia's two influential political parties, the Union of Right Forces and the Liberal Yabloko Movement, agreed to unite their organisations into a strong right-wing coalition. They propose to have a common list of candidates in the next Parliamentary elections.
 - (iv) 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

3 Marks

38 x 3 = 114

- 103) What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.
- 104) State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.
- 105) After reading this chapter, three students drew different conclusions. Which of these do you agree with and why? Give your reasons in about 50 words.
- (i) **Thomman** Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.
 - (ii) **Mathayi** Power sharing is suited only for big countries that have regional divisions.
 - (iii) **Ouseph** Every society needs some form of power sharing, even if it is small or does not have social divisions.
- 106) The Mayor of Merchtem, a town near Brussels in Belgium, has defended a ban on speaking French in the town's schools. He said that the ban would help all non-Dutch speakers integrate in this Flemish town. Do you think that this measure is keeping with the spirit of Belgium's power sharing arrangements? Give your reasons in about 50 words.
- 107) Read the following passage and pick out any one of the prudential reasons for power sharing offered in this.
- "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 the foundations of our democracy.'"
- 108) 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:

List I	List II
1. Power shared among different organs of government	A. Community government
2. Power shared among governments at different levels	B. Separation of Powers
3. Power shared by different social groups	C. Coalition government
4. Power shared by two or more political parties	D. Federal government

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

- 109) Describe the horizontal and vertical power sharing in modern democracies.
- 110) Explain the major forms of power sharing in modern democracies.
- 111) Explain four forms of participation in government under modern democratic system.
- 112) In Modern democracies, power is often shared among different organs of the government. Explain.
- 113) Explain any four forms of power sharing.

- 114) Describe any three forms of power sharing in modern democracies with examples.
- 115) What is MORAL reason of power sharing?
- 116) What were the majoritarian measures taken in Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala supremacy?
- 117) Examine any three reasons for strained relationship between Sinhala and Tamil supremacy.
- 118) What were the demands of Sri Lankan Tamils? How they struggled for their demands?
- 119) Describe any three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their independence?
- 120) What is the ethnic composition of Belgium?
- 121) What is majoritarianism? Name the country which has lost its peace due to this.
- 122) Describe the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.
- 123) The relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. Give reasons.
- 124) What was there a civil war in Sri Lanka?
- 125) Bring out the impact of civil war in Sri Lanka.
- 126) The Belgian leaders worked out an arrangement different from any other country. Bring out some of the elements of the Belgian model.
- 127) Why is power sharing desirable?
- 128) Power can be shared among governments at different levels. Explain.
- 129) Describe the ethnic composition of Belgium.
- 130) Describe the tension that existed between the Dutch and the French-speaking people in Belgium.
- 131) Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects.
- 132) Highlight any three measures adopted by the Belgian Government to accommodate regional and cultural diversities.
- 133) Describe the way in which power can be shared among governments at different levels.
- 134) Give a comparative analysis between Belgium and India in the sphere of area
- 135) What were the Majoritarian measures taken in Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala supremacy?
- 136) Evaluate the power sharing system in India.
- 137) Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow
Source A : Belgium: The ethnic complexity The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex, of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later and this led to tensions.
(i) Evaluate the development of tension between the Dutch speaking and the French speaking people of Belgium.
Source B : Ethnicity of Sri Lanka Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent). Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'.
(ii) Justify the existence of major social group of Tamils in Sri Lanka.
Source C : Dominance of Majority In Belgium, the Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the French and German-speaking population. This would push the conflict among communities further. In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community enjoyed an even bigger majority and could impose its will on the entire country.
(iii) To what extent major social groups dominate the country? Explain with examples.
- 138) Explain the two main reasons why power sharing is important in a democracy.
- 139) What is the complex ethnic composition of Belgium in terms of the percentage each language spoken there?

140) Explain any three elements of Belgian model of accommodation.

Case Study Questions

7 x 4 = 28

141) Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups, and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

1. What does the competition among different parties ensures?

(a) Such competition ensures that power does remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies.

(b) Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. But it gets worse in the long run and creates a huge amount of conflicts, unfortunately.

(c) Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.

(d) Such competition ensures that power does, essentially, remain in one hand, as in, following the traditional way of power sharing, easier and convenient, if not monarchical.

2. Explain direct form of power sharing.

(a) Sometimes power sharing can be indirect, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.

(b) Sometimes power sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.

(c) Sometimes power sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus do not share power.

(d) Sometimes power sharing can be direct, when only two parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.

3. How are interest groups associated with power?

(a) They will also have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

(b) They will not have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

(c) They will also have a share in governmental power, only through participation in governmental committees.

(d) They will also have a share in governmental power, only through participation in governmental committees.

4. What sort of interest groups can we find in a democracy?

(a) In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of only traders.

(b) In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of only businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers.

(c) In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of only traders and businessmen.

(d) In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers.

Belgium Sri Lanka Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ETHNIC composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later. This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s. The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

1. What is the ratio of French and Dutch-speaking people in the capital of Belgium?

- (a) In the capital city Brussels, 20 percent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.
- (b) In the capital city Brussels, 70 percent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.
- (c) In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 30 percent are Dutch speaking.
- (d) In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.

2. What was the state of the French-speaking minority in Belgium?

- (a) The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.
- (b) The minority French-speaking community was powerless.
- (c) The minority French-speaking community was rather poor.
- (d) The minority French-speaking community was growing in number.

3. what sort of sentiments did the Dutch-speaking people hold for the French-speaking minority?

- (a) The Dutch-speaking community respected the French-speaking minority.
- (b) The Dutch-speaking community resented the French-speaking minority.
- (c) The Dutch-speaking community envied the French-speaking minority.
- (d) The Dutch-speaking community got along well with the French-speaking minority.

4. What sort of special problem rose in Brussels?

- (a) The Dutch-speaking people constituted a minority in the country, but a majority in the capital.
- (b) The Dutch-speaking people constituted a minority in the country, as well as a minority in the capital.
- (c) The Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.
- (d) The Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the entire country.

Belgium and Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka):

Let us compare this to the situation in another country. Sri Lanka is an island nation, just a few kilometres off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu. It has about two crore people, about the same as in Haryana. Like other nations in the South Asia region, Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent). Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'. As you can see from the map, Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of the country. Most of the Sinhala speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. There are about 7 per cent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

1. What are the two groups of Tamils in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (14 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'.
- (b) Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (12 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'.
- (c) Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'.
- (d) Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (14 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'.

2. Most of the Sinhala speaking people belong to which religion?

- (a) They follow Hinduism
- (b) They follow Islam
- (c) They follow Christianity
- (d) They follow Buddhism

3. In which part of the country are Sri Lankan Tamils mostly settled?

- (a) Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of the country.
- (b) Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the south and east of the country.
- (c) Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and south of the country.
- (d) Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the west and east of the country.

4. What is the approximate population of people in Sri Lanka?

- (a) There are about 1 crore people.
- (b) There are about 2 crore people.
- (c) There are about 3 crore people.
- (d) There are about 4 crore people.

- 144) Belgium and Sri Lanka (comparison between Belgium and Sri Lanka) In Belgium, the Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the French and German-speaking population. This would push the conflict among the communities further. This could lead to a very messy partition of the country; both the sides would claim control over Brussels. In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community enjoyed an even bigger majority and could impose its will on the entire country.
1. In Belgium, which community could take advantage of its numeric majority and how?
 - (a) If we imagine Belgium's position in the same context as Sri Lanka then in that case, the Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the French and German-speaking population.
 - (b) If we imagine Belgium's position in the same context as Sri Lanka then in that case, the French community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the Dutch and German-speaking population.
 - (c) If we imagine Belgium's position in the same context as Sri Lanka then in that case, the German community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the French and Dutch-speaking population.
 - (d) If we imagine Belgium's position in the same context as Sri Lanka then in that case, the French community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the German-speaking population.
 2. Which community had a majority in Sri Lanka?
 - (a) The Hindu community had a majority in Sri Lanka.
 - (b) The Sinhala community had a majority in Sri Lanka.
 - (c) The Christian community had a majority in Sri Lanka.
 - (d) The Buddhist community had a majority in Sri Lanka.
 3. What was the advantage of existing as a majority in Sri Lanka?
 - (a) There are no bad consequences.
 - (b) This could lead to unemployment.
 - (c) This could lead to severe conflicts.
 - (d) There will be tension but people will forget easily.
 4. Name one bad consequence of a majority community imposing its will on the minority.
 - (a) They could get free employment.
 - (b) They could leave the country.
 - (c) They could impose its will on the entire country.
 - (d) They could get free accommodation.

- 145) **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Panchayati Raj

"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 the foundations of our democracy."

- (i) How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi?
- (ii) Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats.
- (iii) How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy? Explain.

- 146) **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power.

In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties.

Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers.

They also will have share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

- (i) "Power sharing is an essential component of democracy." Give one example to prove the statement.
- (ii) How is alliance of political party build an example of power sharing?
- (iii) How political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power?

147) **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population 59 per cent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language. Another 41 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent of the people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.

(i) Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium.

(ii) Explain the term ethnic.

(iii) How did the Belgium Government solve their ethnic problem? Explain.

5 Marks

13 x 5 = 65

148) Examine any four reasons for strained relationship between the Sinhala and Tamil communities.

149) Why is power sharing necessary in democracy? Explain

150) Why is power sharing desirable?

151) 'Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy' Justify the statement with three suitable points.

152) Describe the main elements of the Belgian model of power sharing.

153) Differentiate between horizontal and vertical division of powers

154) What is horizontal distribution of power?

155) What is the vertical division of power?

156) Describe any three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?

157) What was the reason of the Civil War in Sri Lanka? What was its impact on the country?

158) Compare the ways in which the Belgium and the Sri Lankans have dealt with cultural diversity.

159) "Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies but they follow different systems of power sharing." Support the statement by giving three points of differences.

160) Read the passage and answer the questions that given below.

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in security education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By (1980s) several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in Northern and Eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

(i) Evaluate the Majoritarian measures taken by the Sinhala Government?

(ii) To what extent you agree the measures by the Sinhala Government increase the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils?

(iii) Is it justified that the denied of more autonomy for provinces led to the dissatisfaction among the Sri Lankan Tamils?
