

Power Sharing MCQ

10th Standard

Social Science

28 x 1 = 28

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) 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

4) 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)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
4123	2341	2413	3412

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) Malyalam (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 kilometres 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) Sinhali and Tamil
(d) Sinhali 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)

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

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
213	312	231	123

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

29) **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

30) **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

4 x 4 = 16

31) 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.

32) 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.

33) 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