

Maxprap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th

Topic : Power Sharing (POL)

Max. Marks : 50

Duration : 2 Hrs

Sections: A (MCQs), B (Short Answer-I), C (Short Answer-II), D (Long Answer), E (Case-Based).

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 23 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. (iii). Section A comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 2 question of 5 marks each and Section E comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.

Section A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each

1. What is a coalition government?
 - a) Power shared among different levels of government
 - b) Alliance of different social groups
 - c) Power shared among different organs of government
 - d) Alliance of two or more parties
2. The population of Sri Lanka is about
 - a) fifty thousand
 - b) two crores
 - c) ten crores
 - d) five million
3. European Union Parliament is located in:
 - a) Austria
 - b) Germany
 - c) Belgium
 - d) Spain
4. Which one of the following is the minority group in Sri Lanka?
 - a) Christians
 - b) Muslims
 - c) Tamils
 - d) Sinhalese
5. Which one of the following is not the benefit of power - sharing?
 - a) Ensures political stability in the long run
 - b) All political parties get their expected share
 - c) It upholds the spirit of democracy
 - d) Reduces the possibility of conflicts between social groups
6. The distrust between which two communities turned into widespread conflict and a Civil War in Sri Lanka?
 - a) Tamils and Muslims
 - b) Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils
 - c) Sinhalas and Hindus
 - d) Sinhalas and Sri Lankan Tamils
7. _____ allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
 - a) Majoritarianism
 - b) Conflict resolution

c) Vertical distribution

d) Horizontal distribution

8. Belgium solved its problem of majoritarianism by strengthening which of the following types of government?

a) Presidential

b) Federal

c) Parliamentary

d) Unitary

Assertion(A)/Reason(R) Based (9-10): In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose correct answer out of following choices.

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.

9. Assertion (A): Municipality and Panchayat are the extensions of the federal division of power.

Reason (R): Power can be shared among governments at different levels.

10. Assertion (A): Ethnicity is about shared culture.

Reason (R): People belonging to the same ethnic group have the same religion or nationality.

SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

11. What are some of the basic elements of the Belgium model of power sharing?

12. Write down the features of Vertical division of power sharing.

13. What is community government?

14. How did the Belgium government accommodate the social differences? Explain with examples.

15. Describe any three majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy.

SECTION – C

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

16. "Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united." Do you agree with this statement and why?

17. Evaluate the system of 'Checks and Balances' in the horizontal distribution of power in India.

18. Describe the horizontal power - sharing arrangements.

19. Highlight any three measures adopted by the Belgian Government to accommodate regional and cultural diversities.

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

20. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the different organs of the government.

21. What are the outcomes and the lessons we learnt from the style of governance in Sri Lanka and Belgium?

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 22 & 23 carry 4 marks each

22. Read the following text carefully 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 the 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 traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or by influencing the decision - making process.

- a) **Power sharing is an essential component of democracy.** Give one example to prove the statement. (1)
- b) How is alliance building an example of power - sharing? (1)
- c) How Political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power? (2)

23. Read the following text carefully 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 a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision - making process.

- a) What does competition among different parties ensure? (1)
- b) How are interest groups associated with politics? (1)
- c) Explain the different forms of power sharing. (2)

Power Sharing (POL) Paper Details – Analysis		
Objective Questions		
MCQ	1 marks x 8 question = 8	
Assertion Reason	1 marks x 2 question = 2	
Subjective		
Short type I	2 marks x 5 question = 10	
Short type II	3 marks x 4 question = 12	
Long Type	5 marks x 2 question = 10	
Case Studies Based		
Case 1	4 marks	
Case 2	4 marks	

Total = 50 marks Your Score =