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**SUBJECT:-** CIVICS

**CLASS:-** XTH

**DATE:**24/11/XX

**SUBJECT TEACHER:- MR. NEEL NIRANJAN**

**CHAPTER 1. (REVISION -POWER SHARING) (BASED ON NCERT PATTERN)**

**Question 1.** Why the system of 'reserved constituencies' is adopted in India ?

**Answer:** The system of 'reserved constituencies' is adopted to give space/representation in the government and administration to diverse social groups who otherwise would feel alienated from the government.

**Question 2.** Give an example of power sharing among different political parties in a democracy.

**Answer:** Some time different political parties with different ideologies form an alliance. They contest elections jointly and after winning in the elections, these parties form a coalition government. The example is present NDA government.

**Question 3.** What was the cause of tension between Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during 1950s and 1960s ?

**Answer:** The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. On the other hand Dutch-speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education much later. This was the cause of tension between two communities during the 1950s and 1960s.

**Question 4.** Describe basic principles of democracy about power sharing.

**Answer:** (i) They elect their representatives through direct or indirect election. Those who win and secure majority in the legislature form government at various levels i.e., national, state or local.

- In democracy due respect is given to all social groups including minorities. For example in India, minorities enjoy educational and cultural rights. Reservation has been made for SCs/STs in Parliament and State Assemblies. Thus, in democracy power is shared at various levels and among various social groups. It is based on prudence or on careful calculation of gains and losses.