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Class Xth SUBJECT POLITICAL SCIENCE DATE 11.7.2021.

### **Class 10 Social Science MCQ**

#### **Chapter 1 Power Sharing**

1. Which of the following is an example of horizontal sharing of power? [CBSE 2011]

- (a) Power sharing between different states.
- (b) Power sharing between different organs of the government.
- (c) Power sharing between different levels of the government.
- (d) Power sharing between different political parties.

#### **Answer**

Answer: b

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2. Who elects the community government in Belgium? [CBSE 2011]

- (a) People belonging to one language community only.
- (b) By the leader of Belgium.
- (c) The citizens of the whole country.
- (d) The community leaders of Belgium.

#### **Answer**

Answer: a

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3. 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 privileges to safeguard the interest of a particular community.

**Answer**

Answer: c

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4. The word 'ethnic' signifies:

- (a) different religions.
- (b) social division on shared culture.
- (c) a violent conflict between opposite groups.
- (d) a careful calculation of gains and losses.

**Answer**

Answer: b

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5. Power sharing is:

- (a) the very spirit of democracy
- (b) separation of powers at different levels.
- (c) system of checks and balances.
- (d) a type of balancing powers.

**Answer**

Answer: a

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6. Choose the correct option: [CBSE 2011]

Power sharing is desirable because it helps:

- (a) To increase pressure on government.
- (b) To reduce possibilities of conflicts.
- (c) To generate awareness among people.
- (d) To increase percentage of voters.

**Answer**

Answer: b

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7. 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

**Answer**

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8. Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power-sharing arrangements?

- A. Power is shared among governments at different levels.
  - B. Power is shared among different organs of government.
  - C. Power is shared among different social groups.
  - D. Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition.
- (a) A, B, C, D
  - (b) B, C and D
  - (c) A and C
  - (d) A, C and D

**Answer**

Answer: (b) B, C and D

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9. In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy?

- (a) People are the source of all political power. !
- (b) In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.
- (c) In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.
- (d) In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them.

**Answer**

Answer: d

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10. 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:

- (a) Power Sharing
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Majoritarianism
- (d) Community Government

**Answer**

Answer: c

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11. A system of 'checks and balances' is another name for which one of the following power-sharing arrangements:

- (a) Power sharing among different social groups.
- (b) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government.
- (c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.
- (d) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments.

**Answer**

Answer: c

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12. Which one of the following statements about power-sharing arrangements is correct?

- (a) Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.
- (b) Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.
- (c) Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.
- (d) Power-sharing is not necessary at all.

**Answer**

Answer: c

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13. Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka:

- A. Major social groups are the Sinhala-speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%)?
- B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
- C. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
- D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil-speaking are Buddhists.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer**

Answer: (a) A, B, C

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14. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:

- A. It ensures the stability of political order.
- B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- C. It gives a fair share to minority.
- D. It is the very spirit of democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) All are correct
- (d) A, B & C

**Answer**

Answer: d

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