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Class 10 Social Science MCQs Chapter 1 Power Sharing

1. 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

2. 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 j 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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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7. 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

Fill in the Blanks

1. When European countries came together to form the European Union (EU), was chosen as the headquarters.
2. The distribution of power is also called a system of checks and balances.
3. The religion followed by Sinhala-speaking people in Sri Lanka is
4. division of power means power to be shared among the government at different levels.
5. In leaders realised that unity of the country is possible by respecting the interests of different communities.
6. In the year an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the official language.

Answers

1. Brussels
2. horizontal
3. Buddhism
4. Federal
5. Belgium
6. 1956