

Power Sharing

Question 1.

Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to:

- (a) The minority as well
- (b) The country as well
- (c) Majority as well
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Majority as well

Tyranny brings ruin to the majority as well.

Question 2.

Power sharing is good because it helps to:

- (a) Increase the possibility of conflict between social groups
- (b) Reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
- (c) Share the powers between the social groups
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups

Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Question 3.

A legitimate government is one where citizens:

- (a) Through participation, acquire a stake in the system
- (b) Through roles, acquire a stake in the system
- (c) Without participation, acquire a stake in the system
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Through participation, acquire a stake in the system

A legitimate government is one where citizens through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

Question 4.

One basic principle of democracy is that people:

- (a) Can enjoy all the powers
- (b) Can not enjoy all the powers
- (c) Are the source of all political power
- (d) Are not the source of all political power

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Are the source of all political power

In democracy, people are the source of all political power.

Question 5.

In a good democratic government:

- (a) Due respect is not given to diverse groups
- (b) Due respect is given to ministers only



- (c) Due respect is given to diverse groups and views
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Due respect is given to diverse groups and views
In a good democratic government due respect is given to diverse groups and views.

Question 6.

In a democracy political power should be distributed among:

- (a) As many ministers as possible
- (b) As many citizens as possible
- (c) As many women as possible
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) As many citizens as possible
In a democracy, political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

Question 7.

Judges can check the functioning of laws made by the:

- (a) Judiciary
- (b) Executive
- (c) Legislature
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Legislature
Judges can check the functioning of laws made by the legislature.

Question 8.

A general government for the entire country is called:

- (a) General government
- (b) Central government
- (c) State government
- (d) Federal government

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Federal government
A general government for the entire country is called federal government.

Question 9.

The governments at the provincial or regional level, in India, are called:

- (a) Zila parishad
- (b) Gram parishad
- (c) Central government
- (d) State government

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) State government
In India governments at the provincial or regional level are called state government.

Question 10.

'Community government' exists in:

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Germany
- (c) USA
- (d) Belgium

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Belgium

'Community government' is the third government that exists in Belgium.

Question 11.

In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom:

- (a) To choose their rights
- (b) To choose among various contenders for power
- (c) Not to vote
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) To choose among various contenders for power

In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power.

Question 12.

Power is shared among different political parties that represent :

- (a) Different candidates
- (b) Same ideologies
- (c) Different ideologies and social groups
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Different ideologies and social groups

Power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.

Question 13.

The government of Ontario State in Canada has agreed to a land claim settlement with the:

- (a) Buddhists
- (b) Social groups
- (c) Aboriginal community
- (d) Minority community

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Aboriginal community

The government of Ontario State has agreed with the aboriginal community.

Question 14.

The Bombay high court ordered the Maharashtra state government to immediately take action and improve living conditions for the

- (a) 3000-odd women at seven women's homes in Mumbai
- (b) 2000-odd children at six children's homes in Mumbai
- (c) 2000-odd children at seven children's homes in Mumbai
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 2000-odd children at seven children's homes in Mumbai
The Bombay high court has ordered the Maharashtra state government to improve living conditions of the 2000-odd children at seven children's homes in Mumbai.

Question 15.

Belgium has borders with:

- (a) USA, Germany, Netherlands and France
- (b) Russia, Germany, Netherlands and Luxembourg
- (c) Canada, USA, Russia and Luxembourg
- (d) France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg
Belgium has borders with France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

Question 16.

Out of the total population of Belgium:

- (a) 49 percent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language
- (b) 59 percent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language
- (c) 59 percent lives in the Dutch region and speaks Flemish language
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 59 percent lives in the
Flemish region and speaks Dutch language
59 percent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.

Question 17.

The capital city of Belgium is:

- (a) Rome
- (b) Moscow
- (c) Brussels
- (d) Sydney

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Brussels
Brussels is the capital city of Belgium.

Question 18.

Sri Lanka is just a few kilometres off the southern coast of:

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Maharashtra

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Tamil Nadu
Sri Lanka is just a few kilometres off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu.

Question 19.

The percent of Sinhale-speaking in Sri Lanka are:

- (a) 64
- (b) 70
- (c) 72
- (d) 74

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 74

The percent of Sinhala-speaking in Sri Lanka are 74.

Question 20.

Most of the Sinhala-Speaking people are:

- (a) Hindus
- (b) Muslims
- (c) Buddhists
- (d) Christians

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Buddhists

Most of the Sinhala-Speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims.

Question 21.

Sri-Lanka emerged as an independent country in:

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1946
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1948

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 1948

Sri-Lanka emerged as an independent country is 1948.

Question 22.

In 1956, an Act was passed which recognised Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding:

- (a) Tamils
- (b) Muslims
- (c) Christians
- (d) Buddhists

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Tamils

This Act discriminated against the Tamils.

Question 23.

Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have:

- (a) Unequal representation
- (b) Equal representation
- (c) No representation
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Equal representation
Both the communities have equal representation.

Question 24.

Apart from the central and the state government, there is a third kind of government, in Belgium, called:

- (a) Community government
- (b) People's government
- (c) Women's government
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Community government
The third government is called 'Community Government'.

Question 25.

In Belgium the unity of the country is possible only by:

- (a) Respecting the feeling of the upper class
- (b) Respecting the feeling and interests of the power class
- (c) Respecting the feeling and interests of different communities and regions
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Respecting the feeling and interests of different communities and regions
Unity in Belgium is possible by respecting the feeling and interests of different communities and regions.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. Belgium is smaller in area than the state of Haryana.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

2. The population of Belgium is double the population of Haryana.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

3. In the capital city Brussels, 70 percent people speak Dutch while 30 per cent one French speaking.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

4. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

5. Sri Lanka is an Island nation, just a few kilometres off the coast of Kerala.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. Like other nations in the south Asia region, Sri Lanka has a diverse population.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. Tamil natives of Sri Lanka are called Sri Lankan Tamils.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. There are about 10 per cent Christians who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. The Tamils felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminate against them, etc.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. By 1990s several political organisation were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

12. Between 1970 and 1993, the Ceylon leaders amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: True

14. The state governments in Belgium, are subordinate to the central government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. Brussels does not has a separate government where both the communities have equal representation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

16. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

18. Social conflicts do not lead to violence and political instability.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

19. Tyranny of the minority is not just oppressive for the majority; it often brings ruin to the minority as well.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

22. Prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes.



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. Several reasons emphasise that power sharing is invaluable.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

24. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. In a democracy people are ruled indirectly through institutions of self governance.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take only one form.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

28. Power is shared among different organs of governments, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

29. Judges can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislature.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

30. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by the same name in different countries.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Match the following

1.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Ethnic	(a) a majority community will rule the country in whichever way it wants.
2. Majoritarianism	(b) a conflict between opposing groups within a country.
3. Civil war	(c) careful calculation of gains and losses.
4. Prudential	(d) something that is necessary.
5. Desirable	(e) a social division based on shared culture.

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Ethnic	(e) a social division based on shared culture.
2. Majoritarianism	(a) a majority community will rule the country in whichever way it wants.
3. Civil war	(b) a conflict between opposing groups within a country.
4. Prudential	(c) careful calculation of gains and losses.
5. Desirable	(d) something that is necessary.

2.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. The minority French-speaking community	(a) minority	(A) rich and powerful
2. Dutch-speaking people were a	(b) the north and was	(B) Buddhists
3. Sri-Lankan Tamils are concentrated	(c) relatively	(C) Hindus or Muslims
4. Sinhala-speaking people	(d) are	(D) east of the country
5. Most of the Tamils	(e) are	(E) capital

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. The minority French-speaking community	(c) relatively	(A) rich and powerful
2. Dutch-speaking people were a	(a) minority	(E) capital
3. Sri-Lankan Tamils are concentrated	(b) the north and was	(D) east of the country
4. Sinhala-speaking people	(d) are	(B) Buddhists
5. Most of the Tamils	(e) are	(C) Hindus or Muslims

3.



Column-A	Column-B
1. Sinhala-speakers	(a) 18 percent
2. Tamil-speakers	(b) 13 percent
3. Total number of Christians	(c) 59 percent
4. Sri Lankan Tamils	(d) 7 percent
5. Dutch speaking people	(e) 74 percent

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Sinhala-speakers	(e) 74 percent
2. Tamil-speakers	(a) 18 percent
3. Total number of Christians	(d) 7 percent
4. Sri Lankan Tamils	(b) 13 percent
5. Dutch speaking people	(c) 59 percent

Fill in the blanks

1. emerged as an independent country in 1948.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Sri Lanka

2. In Sri Lanka, a new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster
.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Buddhism

3. In Sri Lanka, the community secured an even bigger majority and could impose its will on the entire country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Sinhala

4. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggled for the recognition of as an official language.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Tamil

5. By several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1980s

6. The distrust between the two communities in Sri Lanka led to a war.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Civil

7. The leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Belgium

8. The constitution of Belgium states that number of and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Dutch

9. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each group.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: linguistic

10. has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Brussels

11. sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Power

12. Power sharing is the very of democracy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Spirit

13. A government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a state in the system.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: legitimate



14. reasons emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Moral

15. In a democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Good.

