



Test / Exam Name: Civics – Power Sharing Standard: 10th

Section: Subject: Social Studies

Roll No.: Questions: 29 Time: 01:45 hh:mm Marks: 50

Instructions

- 1. Make sure to write in the point formation. You handwriting should be neat and clean
2. New section on new page
3. Honesty is the best policy.

SECTION-A

- Q1. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.
A Central government, state government, local bodies.
B Legislature, executive, judiciary.
C Among different social groups.
D Among different pressure groups.
Q2. What role do 'checks and balances' play in a democratic country? Choose the most suitable option from the following.
A To establish a direct form of government without representatives.
B To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism.
C To prevent any change to the Constitution.
D To ensure absolute power for one branch of government.
Q3. Which of the following was the primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels?
A Promoting cultural events.
B Managing international relations.
C Enforcing local laws.
D Ensuring linguistic accommodation.
Q4. Which one of the following is an example of 'coming together federation'?
A India B USA C Belgium D Spain
Q5. Which of the following States is ruled by a regional party?
A Haryana B Madhya Pradesh C Odisha D Rajasthan
Q6. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option:
1. It deepens democracy.
2. It helps to reduce conflicts among social groups.
3. It is a way to ensure political stability.
4. It brings socio-economic struggles.
Q7. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka:
A I, II, and III B II, III and IV C I, III, and IV D I, II, and IV
Q8. Christian and Tamil. B Buddhist and Hindu. C Sinhali and Tamil. D Sinhali and Christian.
1. Imposing the will of majority community over others.
2. It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.
3. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
4. It brings socio-political opposition among parties.

SECTION-B

- Q17. Sri Lanka has a diverse population. Explain.
OR
What are the major social groups of Sri Lanka?
Q18. What is vertical division of power?
Q19. Why is horizontal distribution of power sharing important? Explain
Q20. "In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms." Explain the statement.
Q21. What is the source of political power in a democracy?
Q22. Why is power sharing desirable?
OR
Why is power sharing necessary in democracy? Explain.
Q23. Define a coalition government.
Q24. What is a reserved constituency?
Q25. What are federal governments?
Q26. What kind of government is there in Brussels?
Q27. Describe any three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?
Q28. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:
The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community - Dutch, French and German-speaking - no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues. It is very complicated, even for people living in Belgium. But these arrangements have worked well so far. They helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.
1. What was chosen as the headquarters of the European Union?
1. Brussels
2. Zurich
3. Sweden
4. France
2. Who elects the community government in Belgium?
1. People belonging to one language community only
2. By the leader of Belgium.
3. The citizens of the whole country.
4. The community leaders of the Belgium.
3. The community Government signifies:
1. The powers of the government regarding community development.
2. The powers of the government regarding law making for the community.
3. The powers of the government regarding cultural ,educational and language related issues.
4. The government enjoys privileges to safeguard the interest of a particular community.
4. How many times the constitution of Belgium was amended?
1. Two times.
2. Three times.
3. Four times.
4. Five times.
Q29. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:
India, the world's largest democracy, stands as a prime example of successful power sharing in a complex and diverse society. Its democratic structure is built on the principles of federalism; separation of powers, and decentralized governance. At the heart of India's power sharing model is a multi-tiered system comprising the central government, state governments, and local self-governing bodies. This federal setup enables power to be distributed among various levels of authority, ensuring that regional and cultural diversities are respected and represented. The Indian Parliament embodies the separation of powers, with the executive, legislative, and judicial branches functioning independently to maintain checks and balances. Additionally, state governments hold significant authority over subjects in the State List, further enhancing power sharing.
Local self-governing institutions, known as Panchayats and Municipalities, play a pivotal role by devolving power to the grassroots level, promoting citizen participation, and addressing community-specific issues.
1. What are the three levels of government in India's power sharing model?
2. What principle does the Indian Parliament embody to maintain checks and balances?
3. How does India's federal setup ensure that regional and cultural diversities are respected and represented?
OR
3. Explain the role of Panchayats and Municipalities in India's power sharing model.

1 Mark
1 Mark

2 Marks
2 Marks
2 Marks
2 Marks

2 Marks
3 Marks
3 Marks
3 Marks

4 Marks
4 Marks

2 Marks
3 Marks
3 Marks
3 Marks

5 Marks