

Class 10th political science

Chapter no 1.

Power sharing

Majoritarian: It is a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants.

Community Government: A type of Government which is elected by people belonging to one language community is called community government.

Prudential: It involves decision making based on prudence, or on a careful calculation of gains and losses.

Checks and Balances: In this system, each organ of the government checks the others which results in a balance of power among various institutions

Reserved Constituencies: In this, the constituencies are reserved in the Assemblies and the Parliament for minorities in order to give them a fair share in power.

Coalition government: When the alliance of two or more parties gets elected and forms a government it is known as the Coalition Government.

Ethnicity: A social division based on shared culture. People belonging to the same ethnic group, believe in their common descent because of similarities of physical type or of culture or both. They need not always have the same religion or nationality.

What do you mean by power sharing?

Ans: power sharing in sharing of responsibility and powers among different organs and label the South Government. It is strategy for resolving dispute over exercising of power. It ensure stability of the political order. It is power approach to unite the diversities by making them party to discussion making process.

What is difference between prudential and moral reason for power sharing.

Ans: prudential reason: Power sharing in democracy reduce the possible to of conflict between different social groups.

Moral reason: In a democracy, citizens have the right to be consulted how they are to be governor.

Q. Give an account of ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.

Answer Sri Lanka comprises various communities and divers population which signifies it is complex ethnicity like:

a) Sinhala speaking accounts for 74% of the total population and enjoys majority and status in the country.

b) the another community in Tamil speaking which has two sub groups.

I) the Sri Lankan Tamil is which account is for 13%. They are the native of Sri Lanka.

II) the Indian Tamil account for 5% they are of Indian origin.

c) About 7% of population is Christian (both tamils and singalas)

d) rest 1% percent are muslims.

Why is power sharing good for democracy give any three suitable arguments. Or

why is power sharing desirable ?

Ans: power sharing is desirable for various concrete reasons. Two sets of reasons have in listed out which favour power sharing into different manners like prudential reason and moral reason.

Prudential reason:

1) according to prudential reason power sharing accommodate social and diversity hence, help in reducing the possibility of conflict between social groups.

2) power sharing in another way ensures the political stability through competition among various political parties.

3) beside, power sharing is also desirable to the promotion of national unity and integrity

Moral reason.

1) moral reason is a very deep or reason of power sharing.

2) according tomorrow reason, power sharing is desirable to produce an accountable responsible and legitimate government.

3) it employees maximum popular participation through dis centralisation of powers so that the people would be consulted on how they are to big governed.

Q.Explain the concept of Majoritarianism in srilanka.

Ans:The dominance of majority community to rule the country in whichever way it wants, totally disregarding the wishes and needs of minority community is known as Majoritarianism. In 1956, an act was passed by the Sinhala government to recognise Sinhala as the official language in Sri Lanka. The Sinhala government gave preferences to the Sinhalese in getting jobs and other such benefits. The Sinhalas completely disregarded the interests of Srilankan Tamils while this act was passed. This is a case of Majoritarianism.

Q.What factors led to a civil war in Sri Lanka?

Answer:

- Measures taken in Majoritarianism gradually increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils.
- They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.
- As a result, the relations between Sinhala and Tamil communities got strained over time.
- The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, regional autonomy and equality of opportunities in getting education and jobs.
- By the 1980s, several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
- The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict. It soon turned into a civil war. As a result, thousands of people of both the communities were killed.

What is ethnic composition of Belgium?

1. Ans: the composition of Belgium is very complex because of various language speaking people like:
2. Of country's total population 59% live in Walloon region and speak Dutch language. Second) live in Flemish region and speak French.
3. remaining 1% of Belgians speak German..
4. Decides in the capital city of Brussels 80% people speak French while 20% are Dutch speaking.

Question:Explain the major forms of power sharing in modern democracies.

Or

Explain four forms of participation in government under modern democratic system.

Or

Describe horizontal and vertical power sharing in modern democracies.

Answer: (i) Power sharing among the different organs of government (Horizontal power sharing).

In a democracy, power is shared among the different organs of the government such as the legislature, executive and the judiciary. This is called the horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Under this kind of power sharing arrangement, one can exercise unlimited powers. Each organ has its own powers, and it can also check the powers of other. So this results in a balance of power among the various institutions.

(ii) Power sharing among governments at different levels : Under this, people choose separate governments at separate levels, for example, a general local government for the entire country and local governments at the provincial, sub-national or regional levels. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called a Federal government.

(iii) Power sharing among different social groups : In a democracy, especially, in a multi-ethnic society, power is also shared among social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. In some countries, there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and the administration.

(iv) Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements : In a democracy, power is also shared among different political parties, pressure groups and movements. Democracy provides the citizens a choice to choose their rulers. This choice is provided by the various political parties, who contest elections to win them. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.