

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: 9RoI3I**Questions: 14****Maximum Marks: 28****Generated: 2026-06-26 09:30****SELECTIONS USED**

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Subject | Social Science |
| Lessons | 1 Power-sharing |
| Level of understanding | Initial understanding |
| Question selection | Curated chapter coverage (~3 questions per section) |
| Model | claude-sonnet-4-6 |

Composition — Difficulty: 7 straightforward · 7 medium | Types: 8 Short · 4 Very short · 2 MCQ

Q1. straightforward initial-understanding § Overview [1]

Why is it important in a democracy that power is not concentrated in the hands of a single organ of government? Explain.

◆ Power-sharing**Q2.** medium initial-understanding § Belgium and Sri Lanka [3]

How did the Sri Lankan government's policies after 1948 reflect a majoritarian approach? What were its consequences for the Tamil community?

◆ Power-sharing**Q3.** straightforward initial-understanding § Belgium and Sri Lanka [1]

Why did the Dutch-speaking community in Belgium feel resentful towards the French-speaking minority, despite being greater in number?

◆ Power-sharing**Q4.** medium initial-understanding § Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka [3]

What is majoritarianism? How did the Sri Lankan government's policies after independence reflect this approach?

◆ Power-sharing

Q5. straightforward initial-understanding § Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka [1]

Which of the following best explains why the Sri Lankan Tamils launched political struggles from the 1950s onwards?

((A)) The Sri Lankan government denied Tamils the right to vote.

((B)) The government's policies, such as making Sinhala the only official language, made Tamils feel discriminated against.

((C)) Tamils demanded a separate country from the very beginning of independence.

((D)) The government took away land owned by Tamil farmers.

A They wanted to unite with Tamil Nadu and form a separate country.

B Government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in jobs and education, and ignored their language and culture.

C They resented the economic dominance of the Indian Tamils who had come as plantation workers.

D The Sinhala community refused to allow Tamils to practise their religion freely.

◆ Power-sharing

Q6. straightforward initial-understanding § Accommodation in Belgium [3]

In Belgium, a separate government was created for cultural and educational matters that is not based on territory but on community membership. What was the purpose of this arrangement, and which groups did it serve?

◆ Power-sharing

Q7. medium initial-understanding § Why power sharing is desirable? [3]

Power sharing is justified on two distinct grounds — one prudential and one moral. What is the difference between these two reasons?

◆ Power-sharing

Q8. straightforward initial-understanding § Why power sharing is desirable? [1]

Why is imposing the will of a majority community over minorities considered harmful for a nation in the long run?

◆ Power-sharing

Q9. medium initial-understanding § Khalil's dilemma [3]

Lebanon's post-civil-war power-sharing pact assigned the country's top positions to specific religious communities. What was the main purpose of this arrangement, and why did some Muslim leaders support it even though Muslims had grown into a clear majority of the population?

◆ Power-sharing

Q10. medium initial-understanding § Forms of power-sharing [3]

What is meant by the 'horizontal distribution of power' among the organs of government? How does it ensure that no single organ becomes all-powerful?

◆ Power-sharing

Q11. straightforward initial-understanding § Forms of power-sharing [1]

Which of the following correctly describes a 'vertical' division of power?

- ((A)) Power is shared equally between the legislature, executive, and judiciary.
- ((B)) Power is divided among governments at different levels — central, state, and local.
- ((C)) Power is shared among different political parties through coalition governments.
- ((D)) Power is distributed among various social groups and minorities.

A The legislature, executive and judiciary each exercising separate powers at the same level of government.

B Power distributed between a central/federal government and state or provincial governments.

C Different political parties forming a coalition to share power after an election.

D Reserved constituencies giving minority social groups representation in the legislature.

◆ Power-sharing

Q12. medium initial-understanding § Forms of power-sharing [2]

What is a 'coalition government', and how does it represent a form of power-sharing among political parties?

◆ Power-sharing

Q13. medium initial-understanding § Forms of power-sharing [2]

Why is power-sharing among different social groups — such as religious or linguistic minorities — considered necessary in a democracy?

◆ Power-sharing

Q14. straightforward initial-understanding § Forms of power-sharing [1]

Name any two forms of power-sharing found in modern democracies.

◆ Power-sharing

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