

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: EMUU5Y **Questions: 31** **Maximum Marks: 71** **Generated: 2026-06-26 09:30**

SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	1 Power-sharing
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 10 straightforward · 16 medium · 5 deep | Types: 9 MCQ · 7 Short · 5 Very short · 4 Assertion–reason · 3 Long · 3 Case-based | Sections: A 13Q/13m · B 5Q/10m · C 7Q/21m · D 3Q/15m · E 3Q/12m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready [1]

Which of the following best describes the term 'majoritarianism'?

- (A) A system in which power is equally shared among all communities
- (B) A belief that the majority community should rule a country in whichever way it wants, disregarding the wishes of minorities
- (C) A form of government where the judiciary holds supreme power
- (D) A constitutional arrangement that gives equal rights to all languages

- A A system in which power is equally shared among all communities
- B A belief that the majority community should rule a country in whichever way it wants, disregarding the wishes of minorities
- C A form of government where the judiciary holds supreme power
- D A constitutional arrangement that gives equal rights to all languages

◆ Power-sharing

Q2. straightforward exam-ready [1]

In Belgium's power-sharing model, who elects the 'community government'?

- (A) The Central Government appoints its members
- (B) People belonging to one language community, regardless of where they live
- (C) Only the residents of the Brussels-Capital Region
- (D) State governments of the two major regions

- A The Central Government appoints its members
- B People belonging to one language community, regardless of where they live
- C Only the residents of the Brussels-Capital Region
- D State governments of the two major regions

◆ Power-sharing

Q3. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following is an example of horizontal distribution of power?

- (A) Division of powers between the Central Government and State Governments
- (B) Reservation of seats for scheduled castes in the legislature
- (C) Power shared among legislature, executive and judiciary
- (D) Formation of a coalition government by two political parties

- A Division of powers between the Central Government and State Governments
- B Reservation of seats for scheduled castes in the legislature
- C Power shared among legislature, executive and judiciary
- D Formation of a coalition government by two political parties

◆ Power-sharing

Q4. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

A 'prudential' reason for power sharing is best described as one that is based on:

- (A) Moral values and equal rights
- (B) Careful calculation of gains and losses and better outcomes
- (C) Religious principles of justice
- (D) Constitutional mandates and legal obligations

- A Moral values and equal rights
- B Careful calculation of gains and losses and better outcomes
- C Religious principles of justice
- D Constitutional mandates and legal obligations

◆ Power-sharing

Q5. medium exam-ready**[1]**

[mcq] Which of the following statements is NOT true about Belgium's power-sharing arrangement?

- (A) The number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
- (B) The State Governments are subordinate to the Central Government on all matters.
- (C) The community government is elected by people belonging to one language community.
- (D) Brussels has a separate government in which both communities have equal representation.

- A The number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government
- B The French-speaking community was given a dominant role in the Brussels government
- C The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government
- D There is a community government elected by people of one language group

◆ Power-sharing

Q6. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

[mcq] The constitutional arrangement in which the legislature, executive and judiciary independently limit each other's powers is known as:

- (A) Federal division of power
- (B) Community governance
- (C) Checks and balances
- (D) Coalition politics

- A Federal division of power
- B Community governance
- C Checks and balances
- D Coalition politics

◆ Power-sharing

Q7. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

In Lebanon's power-sharing arrangement, which community must the Prime Minister belong to?

- (A) Maronite Catholic Christians
- (B) Orthodox Christians
- (C) Sunni Muslims
- (D) Shi'a Muslims

- A Maronite Catholic Christians
- B Orthodox Christians
- C Sunni Muslims
- D Shi'a Muslims

◆ Power-sharing

Q8. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

The division of power between the Central Government and State Governments in India is best described as:

- (A) Horizontal division of power
- (B) Vertical division of power
- (C) Community division of power
- (D) Coalition division of power

- A Horizontal division of power
- B Vertical division of power
- C Community division of power
- D Coalition division of power

◆ Power-sharing

Q9. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Two statements are given below. Read both carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Belgium's power-sharing model helped to avoid civic strife and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Reason (R): Belgium amended its constitution multiple times to give equal representation to different linguistic communities and created community governments.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

- A Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D (A) is false, but (R) is true.

◆ Power-sharing

Q10. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Two statements are given below. Read both carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Tyranny of the majority is harmful only to the minority community.

Reason (R): When the majority imposes its will, it often creates political instability that can affect all sections of society, including the majority.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

A Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C (A) is true, but (R) is false.

D (A) is false, but (R) is true.

◆ Power-sharing

Q11. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Two statements are given below. Read both carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): In a democracy, power sharing is the very spirit of governance.

Reason (R): Democracy requires that people have a right to be consulted on how they are governed, and a legitimate government gives citizens a stake in the system.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

A Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C (A) is true, but (R) is false.

D (A) is false, but (R) is true.

◆ Power-sharing

Q12. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Two statements are given below. Read both carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Sri Lankan Tamils demanded an independent state called Tamil Eelam by the 1980s.

Reason (R): The Sri Lankan government readily granted regional autonomy and official language status to Tamil, satisfying Tamil demands early on.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

A Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C (A) is true, but (R) is false.

D (A) is false, but (R) is true.

◆ Power-sharing

Q13. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Which among the following is an example of power being shared among social groups?

- (A) A High Court ordering a State Government to take corrective action
 (B) State Governments demanding greater share of central revenues
 (C) System of reserved constituencies for scheduled castes and women in legislatures
 (D) Two political parties forming an alliance before an election

A A High Court ordering a State Government to take corrective action

B State Governments demanding greater share of central revenues

C System of reserved constituencies for scheduled castes and women in legislatures

D Two political parties forming an alliance before an election

◆ Power-sharing

Q14. straightforward exam-ready**[2]**

Distinguish between 'Sri Lankan Tamils' and 'Indian Tamils' as two sub-groups of the Tamil-speaking community in Sri Lanka.

◆ Power-sharing

Q15. straightforward exam-ready**[2]**

[very_short_answer] Why did Sri Lanka experience a civil war? What were the main communities involved and what were their core demands?

◆ Power-sharing

Q16. medium exam-ready**[2]**

Differentiate between a prudential reason and a moral reason for power sharing.

◆ Power-sharing

Q17. straightforward exam-ready**[2]**

What special problem did Brussels present in the context of Belgian ethnic tensions?

◆ Power-sharing

- Q18.** medium exam-ready [2]
[very_short_answer] What is the 'community government' in Belgium? What subjects does it have power over?
◆ Power-sharing
- Q19.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain how the system of 'checks and balances' works in a democracy. Give one example of how it functions in India.
◆ Power-sharing
- Q20.** medium exam-ready [3]
Trace the sequence of majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan government after independence that led to growing alienation among the Tamil community.
◆ Power-sharing
- Q21.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain the concept of 'vertical division of power' with reference to India. Why is the constitution's role important in such a system?
◆ Power-sharing
- Q22.** deep exam-ready [3]
What does it mean to say that 'imposing the will of the majority over others may look attractive in the short run but undermines national unity in the long run'? Support your answer with evidence from Sri Lanka.
◆ Power-sharing
- Q23.** medium exam-ready [3]
[short_answer] How do political parties and interest groups participate in power sharing in a democracy? Why is competition among parties an essential element of democratic power sharing? Explain with examples.
◆ Power-sharing
- Q24.** medium exam-ready [3]
[short_answer] 'Power sharing is not just a practical need but a democratic value in itself.' Explain this statement with reference to the moral reasons for power sharing in a democracy.
◆ Power-sharing
- Q25.** deep exam-ready [3]
'Social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.' In the light of this statement, explain why power sharing is a practical necessity in diverse societies.
◆ Power-sharing
- Q26.** deep exam-ready [5]
Describe in detail the key features of Belgium's power-sharing model. How did this model successfully prevent the break-up of the country on linguistic lines?
◆ Power-sharing
- Q27.** medium exam-ready [5]
Explain the four major forms of power sharing found in modern democracies. For each form, identify one real-world example (from India or elsewhere as discussed).
◆ Power-sharing

Q28. deep exam-ready

[5]

Compare how Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with ethnic and linguistic diversity within their democracies. What lessons does this comparison offer about the importance of power sharing for national unity?

◆ Power-sharing

Q29. medium exam-ready

[4]

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for recognition of Tamil as an official language, regional autonomy and equality of opportunity. Their demands were repeatedly denied. By the 1980s, several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam. The distrust between the two communities turned into a civil war, causing thousands of deaths and displacing many families.

- (i) Identify any two specific majoritarian measures taken by the Sri Lankan government that discriminated against the Tamil community. (1 mark)
- (ii) Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils ultimately demand the creation of a separate state called Tamil Eelam? (1 mark)
- (iii) What does the Sri Lankan experience tell us about the consequences of refusing to share power with minority communities? (2 marks)

◆ Power-sharing

Q30. medium exam-ready

[4]

[case_study] Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Many powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments of the two regions, which are not subordinate to the Central Government. Brussels has a separate government in which both communities have equal representation. Apart from the Central and State Governments, a third kind of government — the 'community government' — is elected by people belonging to one language community and has power over cultural, educational and language-related issues.

- (i) Why was it considered necessary to give the State Governments of the two regions powers independent of the Central Government? (1 mark)
- (ii) What is the role of the 'community government' in Belgium, and what makes it unique compared to a typical state government? (1 mark)
- (iii) How does the Belgian model reflect the idea that sharing power strengthens rather than weakens a country? (2 marks)

◆ Power-sharing

Q31. deep exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

In the city of Beirut, there lived a man called Khalil. His parents came from different communities — his father was an Orthodox Christian and his mother a Sunni Muslim. At the end of the civil war, Lebanon's leaders agreed to some basic rules for power sharing. The country's President must belong to the Maronite sect of Catholic Christians, the Prime Minister must be from the Sunni Muslim community, the post of Deputy Prime Minister is fixed for Orthodox Christians and that of the Speaker for Shi'a Muslims. When the Christians and Muslims came to this agreement, they were nearly equal in population. Both sides have continued to respect this agreement though now the Muslims are in clear majority. Khalil does not like this system. He believes that in a 'normal' democracy, elections should be held freely and whoever wins maximum votes should become the president, regardless of community.

- (i) What type of power-sharing arrangement does Lebanon's system represent? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why do Khalil's elders, who witnessed the civil war, support the existing power-sharing rules even though the demographic balance has shifted? (1 mark)
- (iii) Evaluate Khalil's argument for 'normal' democratic elections versus the existing community-based system. Which approach is more suitable for a deeply divided society like Lebanon, and why? (2 marks)

◆ Power-sharing

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