

Q1. What is democracy?

A:- A democracy means rule by people. It is the form of govt in which rulers are elected by people.

Q2. Democracy comes from which Greek word?

A:- Demo which means people & Kratos meaning power.

Q3. Who is the real ruler in democracy?

A:- By people.

Q4. Where did the idea of democracy come from?

A:- The term democracy first appeared in ancient Greek Political & philosophical thought in the city-state of Athens during classical antiquity.

Q5. Why are elections imp.?

A:- An election is a way people can choose their candidate for their preferences in a representative democracy. Most democratic countries hold new elections for their national legislatures every few years. What elections do it select representatives for the local areas.

Q6. What is EVM?

A:- Electronic Voting Machines

Q7. Should voting be compulsory?

A: Compulsory voting increases the political education of people. Compulsory voting does not force a choice. People can always lodge a spoiled ballot paper.

Q8. What are rights?

A: Rights are the reasonable claims of a person over other fellow beings, the society & the government.

Q9. What do you mean by federal division of power?

A: When the power in a country is divided into the central & the state govt, it is called a federal division of power.

Level-2:

Q10. Give any 3 arguments in favour of democracy?

A: (a) Democracy improves the quality of decision-making.

(b) Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.

(c) A democratic govt. is a better govt. because it is a

(c) more accountable form of government.

Q2. Give any 3 arguments against democracy?

A: (a) Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to political instability.

(b) Democracy is all about political competition & power play. There is no scope for morality.

(c) So, many people have to be consulted in a democracy. It leads to political instability.

Q3. What are the features of Indian constitution?

A: a) Longest constitution.

b) Drawn from different sources.

c) Federal system & unitary features.

d) Parliamentary form of govt.

e) Parliamentary sovereignty & judicial supremacy.

Q4. Which right is the "heart & soul" of all other fundamental rights? Explain.

A: Article 32 of constitution that is the right to constitutional remedies is considered as 'heart & soul' of constitution.

It allows an individual to approach the Supreme Court if she/he believes that his/her fundamental rights have been violated.

Q5. What are the demerits of electoral competition?

A: a) It creates disunity & factionalism in every locality.

b) It is often said that the pressure to win electoral fights does not allow sensible long-term policies to be formulated.

c)

Some good people do wish to serve the country but do not like to do so because of being dragged into the unhealthy competition.

Level - 3:

Q6. How power sharing come as strength for democracy?

A:- Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence & political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. Democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, & who have to live with its effects.

Q7. What are the essential qualifications of a good democratic government?

- A: (a) Legal equality.
- (b) Political freedom.
- (c) Rule of law.

→ A good democracy is thus first & foremost a broadly legitimated regime that completely satisfies citizens. When, institutions have the full backing of civil society, they can pursue the values of the democratic regime.

Level - 1 (very short type).

Q8. What are pressure groups?

A: Pressure groups are the organisations that attempt to influence govt. policies.

Q9. What are movement groups?

A: Movement group is an organisation which starts a movement to achieve a specific goal.

Q10. What is separation of power?

A: Separation of powers means that the 3 branches

of government are separated.

Q11. In which form of power sharing, power is shared at different levels of govt.?

A:- In democracy called vertical division of power.

Q12. In which form of power sharing, power is shared at different organs of govt.?

A:- Horizontal distribution of power.

Q13. In which continent is Belgium?

A:- Europe.

Q14. Name the countries <sup>with</sup> which Belgium shares its boundaries.

A:- France, Germany, Netherlands & Luxembourg.

Q15. Name the countries with which Belgium shares its boundaries.

A:- Germany to east, Netherlands to the north, France to the South & Luxembourg to the southeast.

Q16. Name the 2 languages are generally spoken in Belgium?

A:- Dutch & French.

Q17. Mention the minority community that was relatively rich &

A:- French community. powerful in Belgium.

Q18. Name the 3<sup>rd</sup> level govt. of Belgium.

A: community govt.

Q19. Who elects the community govt. in Belgium?

A: The citizens of Belgium.

Q20. Which is the community govt. of Belgium is a good example of which form of power sharing?

A: The system of community govt.

Level-2.

Q21. What are the different organs of the govt.?

A:

The corresponding to these three activities are 3 organs of the govt. :-

- a) the legislature.
- b) the executive.
- c) the judiciary.

Q22. What are the reasons for ethnic tension in Belgium?

A: The minority French speaking community was relatively rich & powerful.

Q23. What is the ethnic composition of Belgium?

A: The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex because in the country Dutch speaking people are the majority (59.1%) while French & German speaking people are 40.1% & 1.1%.

Q24. How did Belgium govt. solve its ethnic problems?

A: Many powers of central govt. have been given to state govt. of the regions of country.

Level-2.

Q25. What are some of the basic elements of the Belgium model of power sharing?

A:

(i) Constitution prescribes that the no. of Dutch & French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.

(ii) Many powers of the central government have been given to state govt. have been given to state govt. of the 2 regions of the country.

Q26. Describe the path of accommodation adopted in Belgium. What were its consequences?

A: Main features of the path of accommodation adopted by Belgian leaders were as given below:-

(i) Dutch & French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central govt.

(ii)

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

Sri Lanka: Case - Study.

Level-1

Q1. Which social group constituted the largest populations of Sri Lanka?

A: Sinhala.

Q2. Name 2 subgroups of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

A: Sri Lankan Tamils & Indian Tamils.

Q3. What is the only official language of Sri Lanka?

A: Tamil.

Level-2:

Q4. Explain the ethnic problems of Sri Lanka?

A: The language issue in many ways brought the Sinhalese - Tamil conflict in the forefront of Sri-Lankan politics. In terms of the dominant strands of Sinhalese language along with the Buddhist religion necessarily had to occupy the pre-eminent position in society. The Tamil natives of country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13.1.) & The Tamils who were brought as indentured labourers from India by British colonists to work on the estate plantations are called the Indian origin Tamils (5.1.)

Level-3:-

Q5. What were the political problems faced by Sri Lanka? Explain.

A: The Sinhala speakers which are living in Sri Lanka demanded that they should govern the whole country & that they also, as were high in no. compare to Tamil speakers & after a while they suggested that Sinhala would be the main language of Sri Lanka & in school no Tamil students will be there. But Tamil speakers wanted a space to live but they didn't give that so after arguing on this issues it turn into conflict & led to civil war.



Level-1:

Q1. Mention one step which was taken by Sri Lankan govt. to create Majoritarianism?

A:- In 1956 an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language.

Q2. Name the country which has lost peace due to Majoritarianism?

A:- Sri Lanka.

Q3. State 2 main bases of the social divisions in Sri Lanka.

A:- → Religion

→ Language.

Level-2:

Q4. What is civil war?

A:- It is a violent conflict between the opposing groups within a country. For ex, the conflict between Sinhalese & Indian Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Q5. Describe any 3 demands of Sri Lankan Tamils?

A:- a) Recognition of Tamil as an official language and regional autonomy.

b) For regional autonomy.

c) Equality of opportunity in securing education & jobs. Sri Lankan Tamils started a political struggle in the way of conflict with the govt.

Q6. Explain the drawbacks of majoritarianism.

A: a) Most decisions take place not by majority rule, but by plurality, unless the voting system restricts candidates.

b) Majoritarianism is referred to as a majority rule. That means a majority class ruling a minority class. This could lead to conflicts & dissatisfaction amongst the minorities.

Level- 3:-

Q1. Describe the population composition of Sri Lanka & the reasons for the formation of Majoritarian govt. in 1948?

A: (a) An island country in south Asia is known as linguistic, ethnic diversity.

(b) The country is home to Sinhalese who are in majority and Tamils, and other ethnic groups which are in minority.

(c) 74.1% of its population speak Sinhalese & 18.1% Tamil.

(d) There is also a sub division within Tamils, 13.1% of Sri Lankan Tamils.

(e) Tamils in Sri Lanka are the natives of the island country & constitute the minority group there, dominating northern & eastern part of country.

Q2. What are the outcomes & the lessons we learnt from the styles of governance in Sri Lanka & Belgium?

A1: (a) Sri Lanka & Belgium, are similar in respect of linguistic & ethnic diversity, yet both of them followed opposite policies to resolve the differences.

(b) The majoritarianism measures as followed in Sri Lanka created feeling of alienation among the Tamils leading to tensions in the region. It led to civil war waged by the Tamils who fight to create an independent state named Tamil Eelam in the north & east of the island. It is estimated that the war was claimed the lives of more than 68000 people since 1983 & it has caused significant harms to the population & the economy of country.

(c) The accommodation policies followed in Belgium have worked well so far. They are complicated but nevertheless, have been able to prevent any outbreak of civil war. The policies helped the leaders of country in creating an enabling environment for everyone to live together with unity without disturbing the social fabric of the country.

(d) Therefore, it is clear that to be able to hold the country together, it is indispensable to recognize & regard the culture & other identifying differences of various groups & create mutually acceptable policies for sharing power.