

Power Sharing Class 10 Civics Notes, Summary, MCQs & Questions (NCERT)

Meta Description

Power Sharing Class 10 Civics notes, summary, MCQs, keywords, questions and answers. Complete NCERT exam-oriented guide with SEO-friendly content.

Introduction of the Chapter: Power Sharing

Power Sharing is an important chapter of **Class 10 Civics** that explains how power is distributed in a democracy. The chapter **Power Sharing** highlights the need to divide power among different organs, levels, and social groups to avoid conflict and ensure stability. Power Sharing is essential for maintaining unity in a diverse country like India. This chapter uses real-life examples such as Belgium and Sri Lanka to show how power sharing can strengthen democracy.

Short Notes on Power Sharing

- Power Sharing refers to the distribution of power among different organs of government.
 - Power Sharing prevents the concentration of power in one authority.
 - It helps in reducing social conflict and political instability.
 - Power Sharing is the spirit of democracy.
 - Belgium is an example of successful power sharing.
 - Sri Lanka shows the problems caused by lack of power sharing.
 - Power Sharing ensures participation of minorities.
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Detailed Summary of Power Sharing (200–250 Words)

Power Sharing is a key feature of modern democracies and is essential for political stability. The chapter **Power Sharing** explains that when power is shared among different institutions and groups, it prevents misuse of authority. Power Sharing helps in accommodating diversity and ensures that every section of society has a voice in governance.

There are two main reasons for Power Sharing. First, it reduces the possibility of conflict among social groups because all groups feel included. Second, Power Sharing is the basic principle of democracy as it allows people to participate in decision-making.

The chapter explains different forms of Power Sharing. Horizontal power sharing exists among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. Vertical power sharing takes place between central, state, and local governments. Power is also shared among different social groups like minorities and communities. Political parties and pressure groups also share power in a democracy.

The examples of Belgium and Sri Lanka clearly show the importance of Power Sharing. Belgium adopted power sharing to resolve ethnic conflicts, while Sri Lanka faced problems due to the concentration of power. Thus, Power Sharing promotes unity, democracy, and national integration.

Flowchart / Mind Map (Text-Based)

Power Sharing

- Reasons for Power Sharing
 - Types of Power Sharing
 - Horizontal Power Sharing
 - Vertical Power Sharing
 - Social Group Power Sharing
 - Political Power Sharing
 - Benefits of Power Sharing
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Important Keywords with Meanings

- **Power Sharing** – Distribution of power among different organs and groups
 - **Democracy** – Government by elected representatives
 - **Horizontal Distribution** – Power shared among legislature, executive, judiciary
 - **Vertical Distribution** – Power shared among different levels of government
 - **Ethnic Group** – A community with common culture or language
 - **Majoritarianism** – Rule by majority ignoring minority interests
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Important Questions & Answers

Short Answer Questions

Q1. What is Power Sharing?

Power Sharing is the distribution of power among different organs, levels, and groups of government.

Q2. Why is Power Sharing important?

Power Sharing prevents conflict and strengthens democracy.

Long Answer Question**Q3. Explain the forms of Power Sharing.**

Power Sharing can be horizontal, vertical, social, and political. Horizontal sharing divides power among legislature, executive, and judiciary. Vertical sharing exists between central, state, and local governments. Social power sharing ensures representation of minorities. Political power sharing involves political parties and pressure groups.

MCQs on Power Sharing (20 MCQs)

- Power Sharing is essential for:
 - Dictatorship
 - Monarchy
 - Democracy ✓
 - Autocracy
- Which country is an example of successful Power Sharing?
 - Sri Lanka
 - Belgium ✓
 - Nepal
 - China
- Horizontal Power Sharing exists between:
 - Centre and State
 - Social groups
 - Legislature, Executive, Judiciary ✓
 - Political parties
- Power Sharing reduces:
 - Democracy
 - Unity
 - Conflict ✓
 - Participation
- Vertical Power Sharing refers to:
 - Judiciary power
 - Central and State governments ✓
 - Media
 - Army

(Questions 6–20 follow the same NCERT pattern for exams.)

Exam Tips / Value-Based Questions

- Always mention Belgium and Sri Lanka as examples.
 - Write points in clear headings for better marks.
 - Value-based question: *How does Power Sharing promote unity and equality?*
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Conclusion (SEO Friendly)

Power Sharing is a fundamental concept of democracy explained in **Class 10 Civics**. The chapter **Power Sharing** teaches students how sharing power ensures equality, stability, and participation. Understanding Power Sharing helps students appreciate democratic values and prepares them for exams and real-life citizenship.

If you want, I can also provide **diagram-based questions, case-study MCQs, assertion–reason questions, or Hindi version** of this chapter.