

Power Sharing | NCERT Solutions | class 10th | Civics

These are the NCERT questions and answers from Chapter 1 – *Power Sharing*. They are carefully prepared to help students clearly understand key ideas and learn how to write well-structured, scoring answers. NCERT questions form the foundation of every chapter, and practicing them helps build strong conceptual clarity. These solutions will guide you in framing your answers effectively, using the right terms and logic needed in exams. It's always a smart step to master these NCERT questions before moving on to extra or higher-level questions.

Questions:-

Q.1 What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.

Answer:- In modern democracies, power is shared in the following ways:

1. **Among political parties and pressure groups:** Power is shared through elections, coalitions, and public influence.
Example: In a coalition government, like in India, power is shared among parties.
2. **Among different organs of government:** Power is divided between the legislature, executive, and judiciary.
Example: In India, Parliament makes laws, the government implements them, and the judiciary ensures laws are followed.
3. **Among different levels of government:** Power is shared between the central and state governments. *Example:* India has Union and State governments with their own responsibilities.
5. **Among different social groups:** Power is shared to give minority communities a voice. *Example:* Reserved seats in legislatures for SCs, STs, and women in India.

Q.2 State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

Answer:- A **prudential reason** is based on practical thinking. It means power sharing helps to avoid conflicts and ensures long-term stability in a country.

Example: In India, reserved seats for SCs and STs in legislatures help reduce social tensions and give everyone a fair chance to participate.

A **moral reason** is based on the idea of what is right and fair. It means power sharing respects the values of democracy and equality.

Example: India allows state governments to make their own laws on state subjects, giving regional people a voice in governance.

Q.3 Match List I (forms of power sharing) with List II (forms of government) and select the correct answer using the codes given below in the lists:

List I (Forms of Power Sharing)

List II (Forms of Government)

1. Power shared among different organs of government **A. Community government**

List I (Forms of Power Sharing)

2. Power shared among governments at different levels
3. Power shared by different social groups
4. Power shared by two or more political parties

List II (Forms of Government)

- B. Separation of powers**
- C. Coalition government**
- D. Federal government**

- (a) D, A, B, C
- (b) B, C, D, A
- (c) B, D, A, C
- (d) C, D, A, B

Answer:- (c) B, D, A, C

Q.4 Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:

A. Power sharing is good for democracy.

B. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Which of these statements are true and false?

- (a) A is true but B is false
- (b) Both A and B are true
- (c) Both A and B are false
- (d) A is false but B is true

Answer:- (b) Both A and B are true

[Easy Notes | Power Sharing | Chapter 1 | Civics](#)

[Multiple Choice Questions | Power Sharing | Chapter 1 | Civics](#)

[Quiz | Power Sharing | Chapter 1 | Civics](#)

[Assertion and Reason Questions | Chapter 1 | Civics](#)

[Case based questions | Power Sharing | Chapter 1](#)

[Important Assignment Questions | Power Sharing | Chapter 1](#)

[Animated Video | Power Sharing | Civics](#)

Category

1. Class 10th (NCERT Solutions of Social Science)

Date

2025/08/20