

**. What is power sharing?**

→ Power sharing is the distribution of power among different organs or levels of government.

**2. Which country is an example of successful power sharing in Europe?**

→ Belgium

**3. What percentage of people in Belgium speak Dutch?**

→ 59%.

**4. Which community in Brussels is in the majority?**

→ French-speaking community.

**5. What is the capital of Belgium?**

→ Brussels.

**6. Name the two main linguistic communities in Belgium.**

→ Dutch-speaking and French-speaking.

**7. What is the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka's population?**

→ 74% Sinhala, 13% Sri Lankan Tamil, 5% Indian Tamil.

**8. Which community formed the majority in Sri Lanka?**

→ Sinhala-speaking people.

**9. What is meant by majoritarianism?**

→ It is a belief that the majority community should rule the country in its own way.

**10. Which act in Sri Lanka made Sinhala the only official language?**

→ Sinhala Only Act of 1956.

**11. Which religion was given special protection in Sri Lanka?**

→ Buddhism.

**12. What was the main demand of Sri Lankan Tamils?**

→ Equality of language and opportunities.

**13. What is meant by civil war?**

→ A violent conflict between different groups within the same country.

**14. Which community faced discrimination in Sri Lanka after independence?**

→ Tamil-speaking community

**15. What is horizontal power sharing?**

→ Sharing of power among different organs of government.

**16. What is vertical power sharing?**

→ Sharing of power among governments at different levels

**17. Give an example of horizontal power sharing.**

→ Among Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.

**18. Give an example of vertical power sharing.**

→ Among Central, State, and Local governments.

**19. Name any one organ of the Indian government.**

→ Judiciary.

**20. What is community government in Belgium?**

→ It is a government elected by different linguistic communities to look after cultural, educational, and language-related matters.

**21. Which level of government in Belgium has equal representation of French and Dutch-speaking people?**

→ Central government.

**22. In which country is the concept of community government practiced?**

→ Belgium.

**23. What was the result of majoritarianism in Sri Lanka?**

→ Civil war and conflict between Tamils and Sinhalese.

**24. What is meant by coalition government?**

→ A government formed by the alliance of two or more political parties.

**25. Which kind of power sharing is practiced in India through reservation?**

→ Power sharing among social groups.

**26. Name the three organs of government.**

→ Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.

**27. Which country gave equal rights to all linguistic groups through constitutional arrangements?**

→ Belgium.

**28. What is the basis of social division in Belgium?**

→ Language.

**29. Why is power sharing good for democracy?**

→ Because it prevents the concentration of power.

**30. What is meant by 'checks and balances'?**

→ A system where each organ of the government limits the powers of the other.

**Q1. Why is power sharing necessary in a democracy?**

Answer:

1. It prevents the concentration of power in one hand.

2. It ensures the participation of all social groups, maintaining political stability.

---

**◆ Q2. What are the two types of power sharing practiced in Belgium?**

Answer:

1. Power is shared among communities through community governments.
  2. Power is shared among different levels: central, state, and regional.
- 

◆ Q3. **State two major features of the Sri Lankan constitution that led to conflict.**

Answer:

1. Sinhala was declared the only official language.
  2. Buddhism was given special status over other religions.
- 

◆ Q4. **Mention any two consequences of the majoritarian policy adopted by Sri Lanka.**

Answer:

1. It led to alienation of the Tamil community.
  2. It resulted in civil war and political instability.
-

◆ Q5. How did the Belgian government accommodate regional differences?

Answer:

1. Equal representation to Dutch and French speakers in central government.
  2. Formation of separate community governments to handle cultural issues.
- 

◆ Q6. What is the difference between horizontal and vertical power sharing?

Answer:

1. Horizontal: Power is shared among organs like Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.
  2. Vertical: Power is divided among different levels — central, state, and local.
- 

◆ Q7. What is meant by the system of checks and balances?

Answer:

1. Each organ of government checks the powers of the other.
  2. It ensures no organ becomes too powerful, protecting democracy.
- 

◆ Q8. Give any two examples of power sharing among different social groups.

Answer:

1. Reserved constituencies for SCs and STs in India.
  2. Community government in Belgium for linguistic groups.
- 

◆ Q9. How is power shared among different political parties in a democracy?

Answer:

1. Power is shared through elections where different parties compete.
  2. Coalition governments also allow sharing among multiple parties.
-

◆ Q10. What are the features of horizontal distribution of power?

Answer:

1. All organs of government hold equal status and power.
  2. It promotes mutual control and balance among them.
- 

◆ Q11. Name two countries that face the challenge of power sharing due to diversity.

Answer:

1. Belgium (linguistic diversity)
  2. Sri Lanka (ethnic and linguistic diversity)
- 

◆ Q12. State two characteristics of the community government in Belgium.

Answer:

1. It is elected by people belonging to one language community.

2. It decides on cultural, educational, and language-related matters.
- 

◆ Q13. **Mention two differences between Belgium and Sri Lanka in handling diversity.**

Answer:

1. Belgium shared power; Sri Lanka concentrated it in majority hands.
  2. Belgium prevented conflict; Sri Lanka faced civil war.
- 

◆ Q14. **What are the two types of reasons why power sharing is desirable?**

Answer:

1. Prudential reasons — to avoid social conflict and instability.
  2. Moral reasons — as it is the true spirit of democracy.
-



◆ Q15. **Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils feel alienated?**

Answer:

1. They were denied equal rights in language and jobs.
  2. They were not recognized as an equal community in the constitution.
- 

◆ Q16. ***How did the government of Sri Lanka discriminate against Tamils?***

Answer:

1. Sinhala was made the only official language.
  2. Buddhism was promoted over Tamil religions.
- 

◆ Q17. **Mention two powers enjoyed by the community government in Belgium.**

Answer:

1. Decision-making on cultural and educational matters.

2. Power to promote and preserve community languages.
- 

◆ Q18. What are the advantages of vertical division of power?

Answer:

1. Ensures decentralization and local problem-solving.
  2. Enhances efficiency and accountability at all levels.
- 

◆ Q19. How is the power sharing in India an example of vertical division?

Answer:

1. The Constitution divides power among Union, State, and Local governments.
  2. Each level has clearly defined responsibilities and authority.
-

◆ Q20. What is meant by coalition government?

Answer:

1. A government formed by an alliance of multiple political parties.
2. It reflects power sharing among various political groups.