



SHIKSHA CLASSES

Sub. : D. P.

Question Paper

Marks : 20

Std. : X (CBSE)

1) Power Sharing (Democratic Politics)

Time : 45 Min.

SECTION "A"

Q. 1 : How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels? 1

- a) 60% French 40% Dutch b) 50% Dutch 50% French
c) 80% French 20% Dutch d) 80% Dutch 20% French

Q. 2 : Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing? 1

- A) It leads to conflict between different groups.
B) It ensures the stability of the country.
C) It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
a) Only A is true b) Only B is true
c) Both A and B are true d) Both B and C are true

OR

: Under which of the following is power shared in the community government of Belgium.

- a) Different social group b) Different organs of government
c) Central & state government d) State government and community government

Q. 3 : Which was the only official language of Sri Lanka? 1

- a) English b) Malyalam
c) Sinhala d) none of the mention above

Q. 4 : Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium? 1

- a) German b) French
c) Dutch d) none of the mention above

Q. 5 : How many times leaders of Belgium amended their constitution? 1

- a) Two times b) Three times c) Four times d) Since time

OR

: In which year Sri Lanka became an independent country?

- a) 1948 b) 1958 c) 1950 d) 1947

SECTION "B"

Q. 6 : What was a community government? 3

OR

: What was the political problems faced by Belgium?

Q.7: Explain composition of Belgium.

3

OR

Explain the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka.

SECTION "C"

Q. 8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

4

The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus 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.

All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.

Q.8 : 1) When Act was passed to recognise sinhala as an official language?

1

a) In 1960 b) In 1956 c) In 1975 d) In 1984

2) After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the suppremacym of which community?

1

a) Tamil Community b) Sinhala Community
c) Indian Community d) None of the above

3) Why did Sri Lanka feel alienated?

2

SECTION "D"

Q.9: How Belgiun government solved its ethnic Problem ?

5

OR

: What is majoritariaisum? How it has led to alienation of majority community in Sri Lanka?

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