

Sub.: D. P. Total Marks: 20 **Answer Paper Std.**: X (CBSE) 1. Power Sharing (Democratic Politics) SECTION "A" Q. 1: How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels? 1 **Ans.**: c) 80% French 20% Dutch Q.2 : Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing? 1 **Ans.**: d) Both B and C are true OR : Under which of the following is power shared in the community government of Belgium. **Ans.:** a) Different social group Q. 3: Which was the only official language of Sri Lanka? 1 Ans.: c) Sinhala Q. 4: Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium? 1 Ans.: b) French Q. 5: How many times leaders of Belgium amended their constitution? 1 **Ans.**: c) Four times OR : In which year Sri Lanka became an independent country? **Ans.**: a) 1948 **SECTION "B"** Q. 6: What was a community government? Ans.: It was elected by the people belonging to language community - Dutch French and German speaking no matter where they live. It deals with cultural, educational and language related issues. OR : What was the political problems faced by Belgium?

Ans.: 1. Problems of ethnic composition: 50% Dutch speaking, 40% French speaking, 1% German

was rich and powerful.

Q.7 : Explain composition of Belgium

speaking. 2. But in its capital: 80% French speaking, 20% Dutch speaking 3. French community

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Ans.: The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex. In that country Dutch speaking people are in majority (59%), while French and German speaking are respectively 40% and 1%. The French live in the Wallonia region and the Dutch lives in flemish region. While this is the case in the country, the capital, Brussels has French speaking people as the majority (80%) and Dutch 20%.

OR

: Explain the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka.

Ans.: 1. In Sri Lanka there are two communities' sinhala and Tamil 2) Among Tamils the Tamil natives who are called, Sri Lankan Tamils and the Indian Tamils whose 40 forefathers come from India as plantation workers during the colonial period. 3) Most of the Sinhalas are Buddhist and Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. So in Srilanka the problem was who is going to hold power and enjoy the economic benefits.

SECTION "C"

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

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The leaders of the Sinhala community ------ opportunities and ignored their interests.

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

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Ans. : b) In 1956

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

Ans. : b) Sinhala Community

3) Why did Sri Lanka feel alienated?

Ans.: In 1956 an Act was passed t recognise sinhala as the only official language thus disregarding tamil and government followed preferential policies that favoured with sinhala.

SECTION "D"

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

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Ans.: The Path of accommodation adopted in Belgium. 1) Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. 2) Many Powers of the central government have been given to state government. The state government are not subordinate to the central government. 3) Brussels has a separate govt in which both the communities have equal representation. 4) There is a third kind of government called community government elected by the people belonging to Dutch, French and German no matter where they live.

OR

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

Ans.: The dominance of majority community to rule the country in whichever way it wants totally disregarding the wishes and needs of minority community is known as majoritarianism 1) In Sri Lanka mainly there are two communities- Sinhala and Tamils the leaders of the sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the govt by virtue of their majority. Sinhala has been recognized as the official language of the country by disregarding 2) Government followed a preferential policy favouring sinhalased in university portions and govt jobs. 3) The govt encouraged and protected Budhism The distrust has turned into a civil war that has caused a set back to social cultural and economic life of Sri Lanka.

