

**CBSE CLASS-X Social Science**  
**Important Questions**  
**Political Science Chapter-1**  
**Power Sharing**

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**1 marks Questions**

**1 How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels?**

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

**Ans. c) 80% French 20% Dutch**

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**Q.2 How many times leaders of Belgium amended their constitution?**

- A) Two times**
- B) Three times**
- C) Four times**
- D) Since time**

**Ans. C) Four times**

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**Q.3 Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?**

- 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.**
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- a) Only A is true**
  - b) Only B is true**
  - c) Both A and B are true**
  - d) Both B and C are true**

**Ans. d) Both B and C are true**

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**Q.4 Which was the only official language of Sri Lanka?**

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

Ans. c) Sinhala

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**Q.5 Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?**

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

Ans. (b) French

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**6. What is Majoritarianism?**

**Ans.** A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whatever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minorities.

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**7. Mention one step which was taken by Sri Lankan Government to create Majoritarianism.**

**Ans.** In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the official language.

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**8. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing from the Indian context.**

**Ans.** India is a multinational society and India is a democratic country.

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**9. Name the country which has lost peace due to Majoritarianism.**

**Ans.** Sri Lanka.

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**10. What is the difference between prudential and moral reasons for power sharing?**

**Ans.** Prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcome or results; where as moral reasons emphasize the very act of power sharing as valuable.

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**11. Name two subgroups of Tamils in Sri Lanka.**

**Ans.** Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Origin Tamils.

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**12. What is the system of checks and balances of power sharing?**

**Ans.** Under this system, one organ of the government keeps the check over other. None of the organs can exercise unlimited power.

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**13. State two main bases of the social divisions in Sri Lanka.**

**Ans.** Religion and Language

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**14. Who formed majority in terms of population in Sri Lanka?**

**Ans.** Sinhalese Buddhist formed majority.

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**15. Who formed majority in terms of population in Belgium?**

**Ans.** The Dutch formed majority

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**16. In which year, Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?**

**Ans.** In 1949

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**17. What is the linguistic composition of Belgium?**

**Ans.** 59% people speak Dutch, 40% people speak French and 1% people speak German.

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**18. How is power shared in modern democracies?**

**Ans.** In modern democracies power is shared among different organs of government, among government at different levels and among various political parties, pressure groups etc.

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**19. What do you mean by federal division of power?**

**Ans.** Power shared at different levels of government

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**20. Name the community that is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium.**

**Ans.** French minority community

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**21. What does the word ethnic refer to?**

**Ans.** It refers to a social division based on shared culture.

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**22. Which type of power sharing is called checks and balances?**

**Ans.** Horizontal distribution of power

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**23. Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?**

**Ans.** French and Dutch

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**24. Give one example of horizontal sharing of power.**

**Ans.** Power sharing among Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

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**25. Who elects the community government in Belgium?**

**Ans.** People belonging to one language community-Dutch, French and German

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**26. What was a community government?**

**Ans.** It was elected by the people belonging to language community – Dutch French and German speaking no metter where they live. It deals with cultural, educational and language related issues.

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**27. What was the political problems faced by Belgium?**

**Ans.** Problems of ethnic composition-

- a). 50% Dutch speaking, 40% French speaking, 1% German speaking
  - b). But in its capital- 80% French speaking, 20% Dutch speaking
  - c). French community was rich and powerful
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**28. Explain the ethnic problem of Srilanka.**

**Ans.** a). In Silence there are two communities' sinhala and Tamil

b). Among Tamils the Tamil natives who are called, Srilankan Tamils and the Indian Tamils whose forefathers come from India as plantation workers during the colonial period.

c). 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.