

Ch-1:- Power Sharing

Worksheet

1. What is power sharing?

A. Power sharing means the distribution of power among the organs of the government such as the legislature, executive, & judiciary.

2. Why is power sharing good for democracies?

A. Power-sharing gives the right to be consulted to the people. All citizens tend to share equal political & legal rights.

3. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy? Explain.

A. Because it ensures stability of political order.

4. What is horizontal power sharing?

A. It is the power that is shared among different organs of government equally.

5. What is vertical power sharing?

A. It is the sharing of power among different

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government levels — union, state & local government.

Q6. Mention the minority community that was relatively rich & powerful in Belgium.

A. The French

Q7. Name the 3rd level government of Belgium.

A. Community government

Q8. What are the different levels of the govt.?

A. Local government, state government & central government.

Q9. What are the different organs of the government?

A. The executive, legislature & judiciary.

Q10. What are the difference between vertical power sharing & horizontal power sharing?

A.* Vertical power sharing is the sharing of power government levels — union, state & local government.

* Horizontal power sharing is the power that is

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shared among different organs of government equally.

How are the ethnic problem solved in Belgium?

Mention any 4 steps which were taken by the governments to solve the problem.

Dutch & French speaking ministers are equal in the central government.

* Some of the powers of the central government have been given to state government.

* The state governments are not subordinate to the central government.

* Brussels has a separate government where both the communities have equal representation.

* There is another government called community govt elected by the people belonging to Dutch, French & German.

What is the official religion of Sri Lanka?

Buddhism

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Q13. What is the only official language of Sri Lanka?

A. Sinhala

Q14. Explain the ethnic problems of Sri Lanka.

A. The language issue in many ways brought the Sinhalese-Tamil conflict into the forefront of Sri Lankan politics. In terms of the dominant strands of Sinhalese nationalism, the Sinhalese language along with the Buddhist religion necessarily had to occupy the pre-eminent position in society.

Q15. How did the feeling of alienation develop among the Sri Lankan Tamils?

A. The majoritarian concept has increased the strong feelings of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils because of the series of majoritarian measures adopted by the democratically elected govt in Sri Lanka. In 1956 an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language thus disregarding Tamil.

Q16. Explain the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka?

A. Sri Lanka has 2 major social groups, Sinhalese

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& Sri Lankan Tamils. People who speak Sinhala are known as the Sinhalese. People who speak Tamil are the Sri Lankan Tamils. The Sinhalese comprise 74% of the total population in Sri Lanka while Tamils make up 18% of the total population in Sri Lanka.

Q17. What is majoritarianism?

A. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes & needs of the minority.

Q18. What is civil war? Mention the 3 causes for the civil war in Sri Lanka?

A.* A civil war is a violent conflict between the opposing groups within a country.

* The 3 causes for the civil war in Sri Lanka are:-

→ Relations between the Sinhalese & Tamil community strained over time.

→ Tamils launched parties & struggle, formed political organisations demanding independent Tamil Eelam.

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Q19. Mention 1 step which was taken by Sri Lanka Government to create Majoritarianism.

A. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect & foster Buddhism.

Q20. Give a comparative analysis between Belgium & Sri Lanka?

A. The comparison between the Belgian & Sri Lankan form of power sharing is as following.

→ Belgium used the ~~the~~ system of power sharing while Sri Lanka uses the system of majoritarianism.

→ The French & Dutch were power holds equally in Belgium while the Sinhalese majority took control in Sri Lanka.

→ Belgium has been able to combat ethnic war while Sri Lanka is still suffering from ethnic discrimination.

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