13. Assertion (A) : Power sharing is good.

Reason (R) : It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.

14. Assertion (A): the distrust between Sinhalese and Tamil communities turned into widespread conflict in Sri Lanka.

Reason (R): 1956 Act recognised Sinhala as the only official language.

15. Assertion (A): in Belgium, the leaders took a path of mutually acceptable arrangements for sharing power.

Reason (R): the leaders have realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions.

16. Assertion (A): there were tensions between the Dutch – speaking and French – speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s in Belgium.

Reason (R): French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful, which was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much better.

17. Assertion (A): Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture.

 Reason (R): the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil community strained over time.

18. Assertion (A): the arrangements made in Sri Lanka helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

 Reason (R): the example of Sri Lanka shows us that if a maturity community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to shape power, it can undermine the unity of the country.