



**D.A.V. PUBLIC SCHOOL, NEW PANVEL**  
**2025-2026**  
**SUMMER HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT**  
**WORKSHEET**

**SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)**

**STD: X**

**Chapter-1 POWER SHARING**

1. Belgium successfully solved its problem by :-
  - A. Adopting policy of majoritarianism
  - B. Rejecting policy of accommodation
  - C. Respecting the interest of different communities
  - D. All the above
2. Which of the following was not a provision of the Act of 1956 passed in Sri Lanka?
  - A. Sinhala was recognised as the only official language
  - B. Buddhism was to be protected by the state
  - C. Provinces autonomy was given to Tamils
  - D. Sinhala's were favoured in government jobs
3. Reservation to weaker section and community government are the example of:
  - A. Power sharing between different organs of the government
  - B. Power Sharing among different social group
  - C. Power Sharing among Political parties, pressure groups and movements
  - D. All the above
4. Why power sharing between different organs of the government is being referred as the horizontal distribution of power?
  - A. Different organs of the government can exercise unlimited power
  - B. Different Organs of the government are placed at the same level and can check each other
  - C. Different levels of the government can exercise different power.
  - D. Different levels of the government can exercise unlimited power
5. Power sharing is desirable because it
  - A. generate awareness among people
  - B. increase percentage of voters
  - C. reduce the possibility of conflicts
  - D. increase pressure on government
6. Look at the given Sri Lanka map and mention the colored region where Sinhala speaking communities lived?
  - A. Orange colour region
  - B. Yellow colour region
  - C. Dark brown colour region
  - D. None of the above
7. Which of the following is not an element of Vertical power sharing ?
  - A. Power sharing between different levels of Government
  - B. Supervision of Higher organ over lower organ
  - C. Sharing of power between government and oppositions
  - D. None of these.

8. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?  
A. German  
B. French  
C. Dutch  
D. none of the mention above
9. The governments at the provincial or regional level, in India, are called:  
A. Zila parishad  
B. Gram parishad  
C. Central government  
D. State government
10. In which city the tensions between the Dutch and French community was more acute?  
A. Wallonia  
B. Flemish  
C. Brussels  
D. None of the above.

### **ASSERTION AND REASON BASED QUESTIONS DIRECTION:**

Mark the option which is most suitable:

**Options:**

- A. A is correct but R is wrong.
- B. A is wrong but R is correct.
- C. Both A and R are true R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. Both A and R are true R is not the correct explanation of A.

1. Assertion: Tyranny of majority is highly desirable.

Reason: It helps in making the political order more stable.

2. Assertion: In Belgium, the leaders realized that the unity of the country is possible by respecting the feelings and interest of different countries.

Reason: Belgium favoured Dutch speaking community.

3. Assertion: French speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.

Reason: Belgian Government favoured French speaking community.

4. Assertion: There was a feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils.

Reason: The Sri Lankan government denied them equal political rights and discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities.

5. Assertion: Sinhala was recognized as only official language of Sri Lanka.

Reason: The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala community.

6. Assertion: Power Sharing is good.

Reason: It helps in reducing the chances of conflict between different social groups and ensures stability of the political system.

7. Assertion: Community government in Belgium is elected by one language community.

Reason: Community government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic groups.