

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
Subject: English
Class-X
Work sheet-1
Chapter 1 – A letter to God

Date: 10th April 2021

Answer the following questions in about 60 words:

Question 1.

Briefly describe the story of 'A Letter to God'. What did the post master do?

Answer: Lencho was a poor farmer. Once the hailstorm destroyed his harvest. He had firm faith in God. So he wrote a letter to God, asking Him to send him money. The postmaster saw this letter. He decided to help Lencho. He collected some money with the help of his employees. He put it inside an envelope. When Lencho came to the post-office to check his mail, the envelope was delivered to him. Lencho opened it and took out the money. He found that it was less than he had asked for. He became angry. He wrote another letter to God to send him the rest of money, but not through mail because the post-office employees were a bunch of crooks.

Question 2.

How did the hailstones affect Lencho's fields?

Answer: Lencho, a poor farmer needed a shower badly in his fields. He was sure that it would rain as he had seen clouds in the North-East. One day big drops of rain began to fall. Lencho went out and was very happy as the raindrops amounted to coins. His fields will yield rich crops due to these raindrops. But suddenly a strong wind began to blow and along with the rain very large hailstones began to fall. The smaller boys ran out to collect hailstones which appeared like frozen pearls. For an hour the hail rained everywhere including Lencho's corn field. The field was white as if covered with salt. The flowers were gone from the plants. The corn was totally destroyed. Lencho's soul was filled with sadness. His single hope was-help from God. So he asked God for money.

Question 3.

Who was Lencho? Why did he write a letter to God? Who received the letter and what did he do?

Answer: Lencho was a hard-working farmer with a large family. Once the much needed and pleasant rain was followed by very large hailstones and the corn standing in Lencho's field was totally destroyed. Nothing was left for the poor Lencho and his family. So, he wrote a letter to God, asking Him for one hundred pesos in order to sow his field again and live until the new crops came. The letter was received by a postman. The postmaster also read it and was moved. He collected seventy pesos and sent it to Lencho.

Question 4.

What kind of people were the post-office employees? Was Lencho justified in calling them a bunch of crooks?

Or

How did the post-office employees and postmaster help Lencho? How did Lencho react to their help?

Answer: Post-office employees were nice and generous. They laughed when they saw Lencho's letter addressed to God but soon they became serious because they were impressed by Lencho's faith in God. They decided to send him some money. They collected 70 pesos and sent it to Lencho. When Lencho opened the envelope he found in it only 70 pesos whereas he had asked God for 100 pesos. He thought the post-office people had taken away 30 pesos from the envelope. So he called them 'bunch of crooks'. He was not justified in calling them crooks. But it only shows his firm faith in God and his innocence.

Question 5.

Write a character sketch of the postmaster on the basis of the lesson, 'A Letter to God'. Give reasons for your liking.

Answer: The best part of the postmaster's character emerges when he opens the envelope. He decides to send some money to the letter writer so that his faith in God is maintained. He asks for money from his employees, he himself gives a part of his salary, and several of his friends join him in the 'act of charity'. He puts the whole money in an envelope addressed to Lencho and with it a letter containing only a single letter as signature-God. This shows that the postmaster loves to perform good deeds and finds contentment from it. Thus, he is an amiable and large hearted fellow.

Question 6.

Give a character sketch of Lencho?

Answer: Lencho is the main character of the story 'A letter to God'.

1. **A poor man:** Lencho is a poor farmer. But one year his crop was completely destroyed by hailstones. Nobody helped him. He was helpless and sad.

2. **Firm faith in God:** Lencho had firm faith in God. He believed that God would help him in misery. He would not let him die in hunger.

3. **Simple and innocent:** Lencho was very simple and innocent. He wrote a letter to God and requested to send him 100 pesos. He did not know that it was impossible. He was not surprised to have an envelope with money. He believed that it was from God.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in about 25 words:

Question 1.

Where was the house' located? Why do you think it is called the house and not a house?

Answer: The house (Lencho's house) was located on the top of a low hill. It is called 'the house' because it was the only house in the whole valley.

Question 2.

Now we're really going to get some water, woman." Is Lencho sure that it is going to rain? Give a reason for your answer.

Answer: Yes, Lencho is sure that it is going to rain because he has been looking at the sky since morning. The thick clouds in the north-east sky made the rain sure.

Question 3.

What happened at the meal time?

Answer: At meal time big drops of rain began to fall.

Question 4.

What objects does Lencho call new coins and why?

Answer: Lencho calls the raindrops new coins. The raindrops would enrich the harvest. He will get more money by selling it. So the raindrops have been called new coins.

Question 5.

What was the effect of the hailstorm?

Or

What damage did the hailstorm do?

Answer: The hailstorm completely damaged the crops in Lencho's fields. The corn was totally destroyed. The flowers had also fallen from the plants.

Question 6.

Why did Lencho ask God for money?

Answer: The rain with large hailstorm had ruined Lencho's field of ripe corn. So he was sad. His only hope was—help from God. So he asked God for money.

Question 7.

Why did the postmaster laugh at Lencho's letter?

Answer: The postmaster laughed at Lencho's letter because it was addressed to God.

Question 8.

When did Lencho receive the letter? Why did he become angry?

Answer: Lencho received the letter on the following Sunday when he went to the post-office. He became angry because he received only seventy pesos instead of one hundred.

Question 9.

Why should the postmaster have not allowed Lencho's letter to God to remain unanswered?

Answer: It would have been injustice to Lencho if the postmaster had allowed his letter to God to remain unanswered because it would have shaken his faith in God.

Question 10.

Why did Lencho describe the post-office employees as a bunch of crooks'? Were they really a bunch of crooks?

Answer: When Lencho opened the envelope, he found only 70 pesos instead of 100. He doubted that the post-office employees had taken out 30 pesos. So, he called them a bunch of crooks'. But really they were not a bunch of crooks.

Question 11

How would you describe the post-office employees?

Answer: The post-office employees were kind, generous and honest people. They helped a farmer in his need. They did not disappoint a person with utmost faith in God.

Question 12.

The postmaster was:

(a) kind, (b) generous, (c) fun-loving, (d) a good worker, (e) hardworking
Give an example in support of your answer.

Answer: The postmaster realized the need of Lencho. So he was kind. He collected money for him. He himself gave a part of his salary. So he was generous. When he read Lencho's letter, he laughed heartily. So he was fun-loving.

Question 13.

Find out the meaning of this saying, "Give a dog a bad name and | hang it."
Who in this story has a bad name?

Answer: The dog is always faithful. Due to mistake, we sometimes feel that he is unfaithful and we condemn him. The postmaster, though generous, was mistaken by Lencho as a crook.

Question 14.

Describe the view that could be seen from the house,

Answer: The view could be seen from the house was beautiful. One could, in the valley, see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with flowers. It promised a good harvest.

Question 15.

Why did Lencho go out when it started raining?

Answer: Lencho's field needed rain. So when it started raining he was very happy. In his joy, he went out of the house. He wanted to feel the rain on his body too.

Question 16.

What did Lencho think throughout the night?

Answer: Throughout the night, Lencho thought only about the help from God. He learnt that God's eyes see everything even what is deep in one's conscience.

Question 17.

What did Lencho write in his letter to God? How did he place it in the mail?

Answer: Lencho wrote in his letter to God that he badly needed one hundred pesos to sow his fields again and for his family to live until the crop. He went to town, placed a stamp on the envelope and dropped it into the mailbox at the post-office.

Question 18.

How did the postmaster collect money for Lencho?

Answer: The postmaster collected some money from his employees. He himself gave a part of his salary. He also made several of the friends to contribute for the noble cause.

Question 19.

How much money did Lencho need and how much money did he receive?

Answer: Lencho needed hundred pesos to sow his field and to live until the next crop. He received only seventy pesos.

Question 20.

What did Lencho write in his second letter to God? Or why did Lencho not want the money to be sent by mail?

Answer: Lencho wrote to God to send him the rest of money as he needed it badly. But he requested God not to send the money this time through mail because the post-office employees were dishonest.

Question 21.

What type of man was Lencho? What were his main problems?

Answer: Lencho was a simple and hard-working farmer. He had firm faith in God. He loved his family. He knew how to write and read. His main problem was of money.

Question 22.

Why was Lencho annoyed with the postal employees?

Answer: Lencho was annoyed with the postal employees because he doubted that they had taken out the money from the envelope. #

Question 23.

Why did the postman go to his boss laughing heartily?

Answer: The postman went to his boss laughing heartily because he had seen a letter addressed to God first time in his career.

Please check the following YouTube link for further clarity and reference:-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VHhkNhzVGFM>

हरि विद्या भवन
कक्षा-दसवीं
विषय -हिंदी
वर्कशीट-1

तारीख-10.4.21

(डायरी का एक पन्ना)

सामान्य निर्देश-नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न आपकी स्पर्श की किताब का पाठ- 2'डायरी का एक पन्ना' (गद्यांश भाग) पाठ के अंतर्गत दिया गया है। अतः आप इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपने साहित्य की कॉपी में करिए।

कक्षा 10 - हिंदी
स्पर्श भाग 2
पाठ-11
डायरी का एक पन्ना



परिचय

लेखक - सीताराम सेकसरिया
जन्म - 1892 (राजस्थान -नवलगढ़)
मृत्यु - 1982

डायरी का एक पन्ना

अंग्रेजों से भारत को आज़ादी दिलाने के लिए महात्मा गाँधी ने सत्यग्रह आंदोलन छेड़ा था। इस आंदोलन ने जनता में आज़ादी की उम्मीद जगाई। देश भर से ऐसे बहुत से लोग सामने आए जो इस महासंग्राम में अपना सब कुछ त्यागने के लिए तैयार थे। 26 जनवरी 1930 को गुलाम भारत में पहली बार स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया गया था। उसके बाद हर वर्ष इस दिन को स्वतंत्रता दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाने लगा। आजादी के ढाई साल बाद, 1950 को यही दिन हमारे अपने संविधान के लागू होने का दिन भी बना।

प्रस्तुत पाठ के लेखक सीताराम सेकसरिया आज़ादी की इच्छा रखने वाले उन्ही महान इंसानों में से एक थे। वह दिन-प्रतिदिन जो भी देखते थे, सुनते थे और महसूस करते थे, उसे अपनी एक निजी डायरी में लिखते रहते थे। यह कई वर्षों तक इसी तरह चलता रहा। इस पाठ में उनकी डायरी का 26 जनवरी 1931 का लेखाजोखा है जो उन्होंने खुद अपनी डायरी में लिखा था।

नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस और स्वयं लेखक सहित कलकत्ता (कोलकता) के लोगों ने देश का दूसरा स्वतंत्रता दिवस किस जोश के साथ मनाया, अंग्रेज प्रशासकों ने इसे उनका विरोध मानते हुए उन पर और विशेषकर महिला कार्यकर्ताओं पर कैसे-कैसे जुल्म ढाए, इन सब बातों का वर्णन इस पाठ में किया गया है। यह पाठ हमारे क्रांतिकारियों की कुर्बानियों को तो याद दिलाता ही है साथ ही साथ यह भी सिखाता है कि यदि एक समाज या सभी लोग एक साथ सच्चे मन से कोई कार्य करने की ठान लें तो ऐसा कोई भी काम नहीं है जो वो नहीं कर सकते।

प्रश्न-निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

प्रश्न 1. कलकत्तावासियों के लिए 26 जनवरी 1931 का दिन क्यों महत्वपूर्ण था?

प्रश्न 2. लोग अपने-अपने मकानों व सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर राष्ट्रीय झंडा फहराकर किस बात का संकेत देना चाहते थे?

प्रश्न 3. 'आज जो बात थी वह निराली थी' - किस बात से पता चल रहा था कि आज का दिन अपने आप में निराला है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न 4. डॉ. दासगुप्ता जुलूस में घायल लोगों की देखभाल तो कर ही रहे थे, उनकी फोटो भी उतरवा रहे थे। फोटो उतरवाने की क्या वजह हो सकती है?

प्रश्न 5. ऐसी कौन - सी बात थी, जिससे कलकत्ता के बारे में लग रहा था कि देश स्वतंत्र हो चुका है ?

प्रश्न 6. जब लेखक ने मोटर में बैठकर सब तरफ घूमकर देखा, तो उस समय का दृश्य कैसा था?

प्रश्न 7. लेखक को खादी भंडार आकर क्या पता चला?

प्रश्न 8. "जब से कानून भंग का काम शुरू हुआ है तब से आज तक इतनी बड़ी सभा ऐसे मैदान में नहीं की गई थी और यह सभा तो कहना चाहिए एक ओपन लड़ाई थी"। यहाँ पर कौन- से और किस कानून के भंग करने की बात कही गई है? क्या कानून भंग करना उचित था? पाठ के संदर्भ में अपने विचार प्रकट कीजिए।

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: Information Technology

Class- X

Work sheet-1

Unit 1-Communication Skills - II

Date:-10/04/2021

Q1. What are employability skills? Also explain types of employability skills.

Ans. Employability Skills can be defined as the transferable skills needed by an individual to make them 'employable'. Along with good technical understanding and subject knowledge, employers often outline a set of skills that they want from an employee. Employability skills are the core skills and traits needed in nearly every job. These are the general skills that make someone desirable to an organization. Hiring managers almost always look for employees with these skills.

Employability skills include the soft skills that allow you to work well with others, apply knowledge to solve problems, and to fit into any work environment. They also include the professional skills that enable you to be successful in the workplace. These are also considered as transferable skills because you can apply them to a job in any industry.

Types of Employability Skills

Communication

All employers look for job candidates with strong communication skills. These refer to one's ability to convey information clearly to others. Employers want employees with strong written, verbal, and nonverbal communication skills. Part of being a strong communicator also includes being a good listener; employees need to be able to understand the questions and concerns of their clients and listen to their employer's directions.

- Written Communication
- Oral Communication
- Interpersonal Skills
- Active Listening
- Attentive

ICT/Computer Skills

While most employability skills are soft skills, computer skills are hard skills that are required in all jobs. While some positions in the field of technology (such as software developers or IT specialists) require extensive programming knowledge, most jobs simply require basic experience with computers.

Employers want candidates who can use common programs like Microsoft Office, especially Word and Excel.

All candidates must exhibit a willingness to learn and adapt to new or changing technologies.

- Microsoft Office Suite
- Information and Communications Technology (ICT)
- Email Management
- Digital Calendar Management
- Mobile Devices
- Word Processing
- Search Engine Research
- Social Media

Self – management skills

This would involve maintaining work ethics, contributing as a team player and having emotional control at work place.

Entrepreneurial skills

Taking ownership of work and to be able to prioritize and plan work efficiently.

Green skills to create a work environment that has least impact negative impact on the nature and environment.

Q2. Define communication?

Ans. Communication is simply the act of transferring information from one place, person or group to another.

Every communication involves (at least) one sender, a message and a recipient. This may sound simple, but communication is actually a very complex subject.

The transfer of the message from sender to recipient can be affected by a huge range of things. These include our emotions, the cultural situation, the medium used to communicate, and even our location.

Q3. Please list elements of communication.

Ans. Following are the critical elements of the communication process:-

- (1) Sender – The one who sends the message.
- (2) Encoding – Sender encodes the message that's being sent to the receiver
- (3) Medium – A channel or a medium being used to send the message such as TV, Radio, newspaper, an email or text message.
- (4) Decoding – The encode message is then translated or decoded by the receiver in a form that is understandable to him or her.
- (5) The receiver – The decoded message is received by the person who then replies to the sender as a feedback.
- (6) Feedback – The receiver responds or sends the feedback to the receiver using a channel or medium. Feedback is typically a response or a reaction of the receiver on sender's message.

Q4. What are the different forms of communication?

Ans. Communication has three different forms of communication –

Verbal Communication – This includes oral and written form of communication.

Non Verbal Communication –

This is primarily physical or expression form of communication such as

Body movements, eye contact, posture, gestures, para language, facial expressions, space and touch.

Visual Communication –

This is categorized into things such as objects, no parking sign, maps, graphs & drawings or diagrams.

Q5. Distinguish between verbal and non-verbal communication.

Ans. Verbal communication: In this type of communication message is transmitted verbally/orally or in writing. Oral communication takes place face to face and is the easiest way to communicate with both small and a large audience and it also helps in reducing the risk of misinterpretation of the message. This is one of the most effective way of communication. This would include face to face or a telephonic conversation.

Written communication: This type of verbal communication is mostly used in a formal set up such as offices, businesses, schools, hospitals and govt. sector etc. Letter, emails, text messages, notice boards, websites, newspapers, advertisements etc. are most common forms of non-verbal communication.

Non-Verbal Communication

This form is about transmitting messages via body action and behavior rather than spoken or written form. The messages are being sent using facial expressions, gestures, body movements etc.

Non- verbal communication has three elements:-

Appearance – For example of appearance of speaker such as hairstyle, neatness, clothing etc. For surroundings – space, lightings and decorations.

Body language – Facial expressions and gestures are important part of non-verbal communication.

Sounds – Our tone, volume and rate of speech makes a big part of non-verbal communication.

Q.6 Explain visual communication along with its elements.

Ans. Visual Communication, as the name suggests, is the graphical representation of a message by one party to convey something to another. It involves transmission and interpretation of information by way of visual resources that can be read or viewed.

In layman terms, visual communication is one which is purely based on vision, i.e. eyesight. This type of communication uses visual aids to connect with the audience such as graphics, signs, symbols, typography, and electronic resources. The aids not just inform, but also persuade and entertain them.

Elements of Visual Communication

Visual Resources that can be looked upon and understood easily by the audience are used, to deliver information or ideas. The elements of visual communication are:

- Objects: Any kind of icon or shape used for showing an explanation or conveying any message, to the people it is directed to.
- Models: It is a three-dimensional representation of any person or object, whose size is smaller than the actual size of that person or object. For instance, Globe is used as a model of Earth.
- Graphs: Graph is basically a diagram representing the relationship between variables or items. Graphs are of several types like histogram, frequency polygon, bar graph, line graph, pie chart. For instance: Line graph is used by the company to show its profitability over the years.
- Tables: Tables contains data, facts and figures, organized in rows and columns systematically.
- Maps: A diagrammatic representation of a particular area, highlighting important spots, is called a Map. Nowadays, digital maps are also available, along with the printed ones.

- Photographs: Photographs are the clicked pictures which are used to describe anything in detail. For instance, If you want to show the culture of a particular region, Photographs would be of great help.
- Videos: Video is a visual recording of motion pictures, which requires a player to play it. At present, a number of people learn new skills through videos. It is one of the trending modes of communication.
- Presentations: Also called as slide shows, there are mainly used to convey main points concerning a topic.

Following YouTube link can be accessed for unit reference:-

<https://youtu.be/MyIfpcG-jus>

WORKSHEET-01
SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS
CLASS – X
CHAPTER-01 (REAL NUMBERS)
SESSION - (2021-22)

IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER

- **Real numbers** are the **numbers** which include both rational and irrational **numbers**. Rational **numbers** such as integers (-2, 0, 1), fractions($1/2$, 2.5) and irrational **numbers** such as $\sqrt{3}$, π , etc.
- **Rational Numbers**: If a **number** is expressed in the form of p/q then it is a **rational number**. Here p and q are integers, and q is not equal to 0. A **rational number** should have a numerator and denominator. Examples: $10/2$, $30/3$, $100/5$.
- **Irrational Numbers**: An **Irrational Number** is a real number that cannot be written as a simple fraction.
- **Theorem 1.1: Euclid's Division Lemma** if we have two positive integers a and b , then there exist unique integers q and r which satisfies the condition $a = bq + r$ where $0 \leq r < b$. The basis of the Euclidean **division** algorithm is **Euclid's division lemma**.
- **Theorem 1.2** (Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic) : Every composite number can be expressed (factorised) as a product of primes, and this factorisation is unique, apart from the order in which the prime factors occur.
- **Theorem 1.3** : Let p be a prime number. If p divides a^2 , then p divides a , where a is a positive integer.
- **Theorem 1.5** : Let x be a rational number whose decimal expansion terminates. Then x can be expressed in the form p/q where p and q are co-prime, and the prime factorisation of q is of the form $2^n 5^m$, where n, m are non-negative integers.

Related Questions

- Q1. Use Euclid's algorithm to find the HCF of 4052 and 12576.
- Q2. Show that every positive even integer is of the form $2q$, and that every positive odd integer is of the form $2q + 1$, where q is some integer.
- Q3. Show that any positive odd integer is of the form $4q + 1$ or $4q + 3$, where q is some integer.
- Q4. Show that any positive odd integer is of the form $6q + 1$, or $6q + 3$, or $6q + 5$, where q is some integer.
- Q5. Use Euclid's division lemma to show that the square of any positive integer is either of the form $3m$ or $3m + 1$ for some integer m .
- Q6. Given that $\text{HCF}(306, 657) = 9$, find $\text{LCM}(306, 657)$.
- Q7. Check whether $6n$ can end with the digit 0 for any natural number n .
- Q8. Find the HCF and LCM of 6, 72 and 120, using the prime factorisation method.
- Q9. Explain why $7 \times 11 \times 13 + 13$ and $7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 + 5$ are composite numbers.
- Q10. There is a circular path around a sports field. Sonia takes 18 minutes to drive one round of the field, while Ravi takes 12 minutes for the same. Suppose they both start at the same point and at the same time, and go in the same direction. After how many minutes will they meet again at the starting point?

Q11. Consider the numbers 4^n , where n is a natural number. Check whether there is any value of n for which 4^n ends with the digit zero. (Example 5)

Q12. Prove that $\sqrt{3}$ is irrational. (Example 9)

Note: Solve above given questions and note down important points in Math's fair notebook.

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-1

Class-X

Subject-Science

Session-2021-22

Ch-12: Electricity

Date: 10/04/2021

- ❖ **Electricity:-**The word electricity is formed by a Greek word Elektron or Latin word electrum.

In Electricity electric Charge flows through the Conductor, Which is used for different purpose.

- ❖ **Electric Charge-**The property of matter when it experience a force in magnetic field. It has two types:-

- (i) Positive Charge
- (ii) Negative Charge

SI Unit is Coulomb(C).

- ❖ **Electric Current:-** Flow of electric charge through a conductor in per unit time, is called electric current.

Ammeter is a device which used to calculate the current in the circuit.

Electric current $I = Q/t$

Where $Q =$ Electric Charge

$t =$ Time

- ❖ **Electric Potential:-** Total work done to carry a unit charge from infinity to a final point, is called electric potential.

SI unit is Volt(V).

Electric Potential = Work Done/ Time

$$V = W/Q$$

- ❖ **Potential Difference:-** The difference in electric potential to carry a unit charge from one point to another point, is called potential difference. It is calculated by Voltmeter.

Potential difference = $V_1 - V_2$

- **Ammeter:-** *It is used to measure current in the circuit.

*It is always connected in parallel in a circuit.

*Symbol of ammeter is \textcircled{A}

➤ **Voltmeter:-** *It is used to calculate the potential difference in a circuit.

*It is always arranged in parallel.

*Symbol of voltmeter is \textcircled{V}

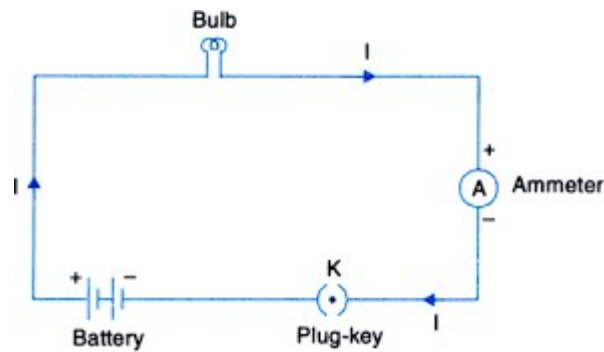
❖ **Electric Circuit:** It is a continuous and closed path of electric current.

This path is made using electrical wires and is powered by a source, like a battery.

The start of the point from where the electrons start flowing is called the source

Whereas the point where electrons leave the electrical circuit is called the return.

A simple circuit comprises of the power source (cell), conductors, switch and load(resistor).



Answer the following questions:

Q.1 How many electron are there in one coulomb?

Q.2 What is the mean of electric current?

Q.3 Define 1 Ampere.

Q.4 How much Current will flow through a conductor connected to a battery? When electric charge of 4C is flowing for 5 minutes.

Q.5 How much charge is needed to flow 2A current for 2minutes?

Q.6 Define 1 Volt.

Q.7 How much work is done to carry 5C charge from 5V source of battery ?

Q.8 20 Joule energy is taken to carry a charge of 5C by a battery.

Calculate the electric potential of the battery.

Q.9 100 Joule energy is spent to carry a charge from 10 volt source of battery.

Calculate the electric charge flowing in the circuit.

Q.10 Draw the symbol of a battery of three cells.

NOTE:

❖ **Above questions are given from NCERT books and worksheet. . ‘
For solution check the NCERT solution app & notes.**

➤ **Click over the link to get the knowledge about laws of reflection :**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nP7p5xk79jk>

➤ **Click over the link to get the knowledge about circuit diagram:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h8l8-0bqsQA>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

SESSION – 2021 – 22

CLASS – X

WORKSHEET - 1

Date – 10-04-2021

Pol.Sci- Ch-1 (Power Sharing)

Note: - All notes and questions do in your notebook

Meaning of Power Sharing

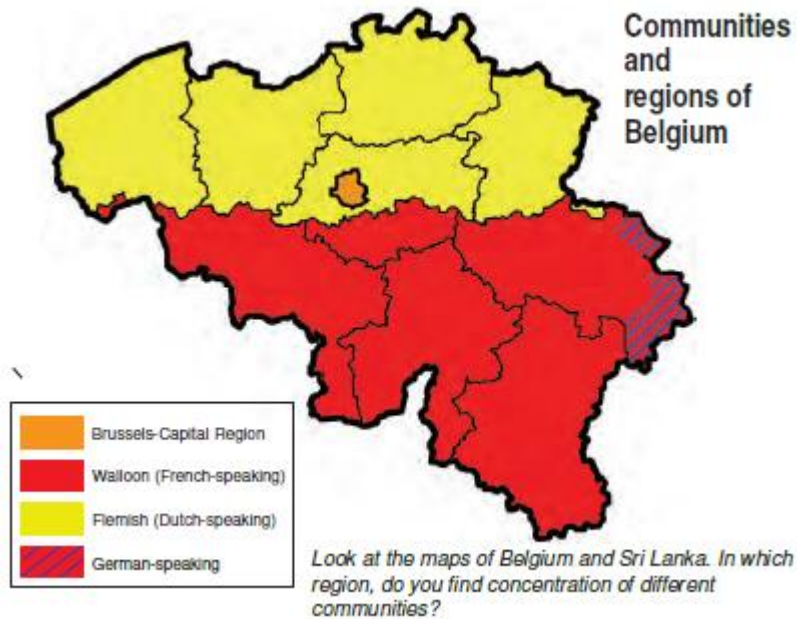
- Power Sharing is a system of political arrangements in which power is shared between different organs of the government, between different levels of the government, between social groups and between different political parties, pressure groups and movements.

Story of Belgium

- Belgium is a small country in Europe with a population of over 1 crore, about half the population of Haryana. Of the country's total population, 59% speaks Dutch language, 40% of people speak French and the remaining 1% speak German.

Look at the map below to know the language variation of Belgium.

The minority French-speaking community was rich and powerful, so they got the benefit of economic development and education. This created tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.



Accommodation in Belgium

In Belgium, the government handled the community difference very well. Between 1970 and 1993, Belgian leaders amended their constitution four times and came up with a new model to run the government.

Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model.

1. The Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government. Some special laws require the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
2. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
3. Brussels has a separate government in which both communities have equal representation.
4. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

The Belgium model was very complicated but it helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities.

Very Short Questions

Q1. What are the linguistic composition of Belgium?

- a) 59% speaks French, 40% speaks Dutch and 1% speaks German.
- b) 59% speaks Dutch, 40% speaks French and 1% speaks German.
- c) 50% speaks Dutch, 49% speaks French and 1% speaks German.
- d) 70% speaks Dutch, 25% speaks French and 5% speaks German.

Q2. Define Power Sharing.

Q3. What is power shared among different organs of the government called?

Short Questions

Q4. How did the Belgians solve their ethnic problem? Mention two points.

Q5. Describe the ethnic composition of Belgium.

Note:- Introduction – click on via link <https://youtu.be/oLvzueDnbHo>

Belgium Case Study – click on via link <https://youtu.be/xURuFGc7Vc>