CHAPTER WISE QUESTION

Class X

SOCIAL SCIENCE FEDERALISM

Time: 11/2 hrs

Marks: 40

SET A

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS 7 × 1 = 7

- 1. Which of the following government has one level of governance and the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
 - a) Federal Government b) Community Government
 - c) Coalition Government d) Unitary Government
- 2. Who has special power in administering the Union Territories in India?
 - a) Central Government b) Chief Minister
 - c) Resident d) Governor

3. Who can make laws relating to the subjects given in the State list?

- a) State Government b) Union Government
- c) Both d) None of the above
- 4. When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called

OR

First major test of democratic politics in our country was the creation of

5. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists.

	List I	List II
	1) Coming together federation	a) Spain
	2) Holding together federation	b) USA
	3) Zilaparishad	c) Urban areas
	4) Municipal corporation	d) District level
a)	1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - c, 4 - d	b) 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c

- c) 1 c, 2 a, 3 b, 4 d
- 6. States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371), under which context do they get these provisions?

d) 1 - a, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - b

- a) Because of trade and commerce
- b) Protection of land rights of indigenous people
- c) Special provisions for agriculture d) For Defence purposes

7. Complete the following table with regard to federations

Type of Federation	Country
'Coming togerher' federation	(A) = ?
(B) = ?	India, Spain and Belgium

Assertion Reason Type questions

In the following questions there are two statements marked as Assertion Type (A) and other is Reason Type (R). Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is wrong. d) A is wrong but R is true.
- 8. Assertion (A) : Besides Hindi there are 21 other languages recognized scheduled languages by the constitution.
 - Reason (R) : Restructuring the centre state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. 1
- 9. Assertion (A) : Both the union as well as the state Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in concurrent list.

Reason (R) : According to our constitution the state government has the power to legislate on these residuary subjects. **1**

10. Analyze the information given below considering one of the following correct options.

It includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.

a) State List b) Concurrent List c) Union List d) Enrolment List 1

- 11. The first route involves independent States coming togethrert on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government.
 - a) India b) USA c) Switzerland d) Australia 1

12. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. it is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. it has to meet at least twice or thrice

in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat. **1**

What was the main purpose behind bringing the Panchayati Raj system in India?

- a) To Prevent Criminalization of Politics
- b) Decentralization of the political power to the general public
- c) To reduce election Expenses d) Development of villages

13. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows.

The Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists : Union Lists includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjecs mentioned in the Union List.

Which of the following subjects is not included in the Union list?

a) Defence b) Foreign affairs c) Police d) Banking 1

SECTION B - SHORT & LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

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- 14. Describe any three features of 'unitary government'.
- 15. "Holding Together Federations" do not have equal power to its constituent units. Explain the statement with the help of examples in context to India.3

OR

State any five important features of federalism.

- 16. "India has a large cultural, regional and religious diversity but there is unity among people".What factors are responsible for this? Elaborate.3
- 17. Explain any five features of Panchayati Raj system in India.

OR

What is a Gram Sabha? Describe any four functions of a Gram Sabha.

18. What challenges did centre-state relations in India face before the 1990s? Why is power sharing between centre and state more effective today?5

SECTION C - Case Study

19. Read the source given below and answer the questions.

The constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists: Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. Union List includes subjects of national importance of the country, foreign affairs, banking, it contains three such as defence of the country.

communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List. I State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make law relating to the subject mentioned in the state list.

Concurrent list includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on these subjects. If the laws conflict with each other the law made by the union government will prevail.

- Both the union and the state government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the 4 × 1= 4
 - a) Union list b) State list c) Concurrent List d) None of the above
- ii) Which of the following is not a subject of the Union List?
 - a) Foreign affairs b) Currency c) Banking d) Law and order
- iii) Which one of the following subjects is included in the concurrent list?
 - a) Banking b) Trade c) Police d) Education
- iv) What makes India a federal country?
 - a) As per the Indian constitution, the nation follows a three-fold distribution of legislative powers
 - b) The distribution of powers between the union and state governments
 - c) There are three lists divided between the centre and state governments
 - d) All the above

20. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows.

The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the hostorical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identify they can increase their security. This type of 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government.

India had emerged as an independent nation after a painful and blody partition. Soon after Independence, several princely states become a part of the country. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States. Although it did not use the word federation the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.

- i) Name the two different routes for the formation of federation.
 ii) What is the difference between coming and holding together federations?
 2
- iii) Why has India not used the word federation?

CHAPTER WISE QUESTION

Class X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

FEDERALISM

Time: 1½ hrs

Marks : 40

SET B

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS 7 × 1 = 7

- 1. Which countries follow the unitary system of government?
 - a) Belgium, Spain and India b) USA Japan and Belgium
 - c) United Arab Emirates, China and Sri Lanka
 - d) France, Germany and India
- 2. Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list?
 - a) Local Government b) State Government
 - c) Union Government d) State and Union
- 3. Who can make laws relating to the subjects given in the residuary list?
 - a) State Government b) Union Government
 - c) Both d) None of the above
- 4. Under the system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-Units are subordinate to central government.

OR

The overseas the implementation of Constitutional and procedures.

5. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists.

	List I	List II
	1) Union of India	a) Prime minister
	2) State	b) Sarpanch
	3) Municipal corporation	c) Governor
	4) Gram Panchayat	d) Mayor
a)	1 - c, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - b	b) 1 - a, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - d
c)	1 - c, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - d	d) 1 - a, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - b

- 6. Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which of the following holds true in the case of India?
 - a) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity
 - b) Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language
 - c) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages
 - d) All of the above

7. Complete the following table with regard to federations

Type of Lists	Lists of Subjects
State List	(A) = ?
(B) = ?	47 subjects
Union List	97 subjects

Questions 8-9 : Assertion Reason Type questions

In the following questions there are two statements marked as Assertion Type (A) and other is Reason Type (R). Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is wrong. d) A is wrong but R is true.
- 8. Assertion (A) : Belgium shifted from a federal form of government to a unitary government.
 - Reason (R) : Usually, a federation has two levels of government.
- 9. Assertion (A) : Decentralisation ensures smooth and effective functioning of the political system in diverse states.
 - Reason (R): Some states in India are very big in terms of population such as
Uttarpradesh and Maharashtra.1

10. Analyze the information given below considering one of the following correct options.

It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list.

- a) Concurrent List b) Union List c) State List d) Government List 1
- 11. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together federations. In this second category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.

Which of the following countries is good examples of 'holding together' federations?

a) USA b) Switzerland c) Australia d) India

12. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows.

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular electrons to local government bodies. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and th executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Casts, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. At least one-third of all positions are

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reserved for women. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

Which of these is incorrect, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992?

- a) One-fourth of positions are reserved for women
- b) Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies
- c) Seats are reserved for SCs STs and OBCs
- d) State Election Commission looks after these elections

13. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows.

"We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy".

Which of the following is not true with respect to Panchayati Raj?

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- i) It is example of horizontal power sharing
- ii) It enables people to participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes.
- a) i is true b) ii is true
- c) Both i and ii are false d) Both i and ii are true

SECTION B - SHORT & LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- 14. "India has a large cultural, regional and religious diversity but there is unity among people".What factors are responsible for this? Elaborate.3
- "Local government have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties". Explain.

OR

Analyse the advantages of decentralisation.

- 16. How is sharing of power between the union and state governments basic to the structure of the Constitution of India? Explain.3
- Explain any five provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 that strengthened the third tier of government in India.

OR

How is a federal government different from the unitary form of government? Why are federations preferred these days?

18. Describe the three-tier system of Indian federation?

SECTION C - Case Study

19. Read the source given below and answer the questions.

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 percent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government works takes place in the official language of the concerned State. Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite. promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different languages. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- i) How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
- b) 22 a) 15 c) 20 d) 21 $4 \times 1 = 4$
- ii) Which language is recognised as the official language by the Constitution of India?
 - a) English b) Hindi c) Tamil d) Sanskrit
- iii) According to the constitution, the use of English for official purpose was stop in Which year?
 - b) 1965 a) 1955 c) 1975 d) 1985
- iv) Why Hindi was not given the status of national language?
 - a) Because there were only 40% people speaking Hindi language
 - b) To protect other language c) Both of these d) None of these

20. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows.

i) What is decentralisation?

Federal governments have two or more tiers of governments. We have so far discussed the two-tiers of government in our country. But a vast country like India cannot be run only through these two-tiers. States in India are as large as independent countries of Europe. In terms of population, Uttar Pradesh is bigger than Russia, Maharashtra is about as big as Germany. Many of these States are internally very diverse. There is thus a need for power sharing within these States. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government, below that of the State governments. This is the rational for decentralisation of power. Thus, resulted a third-tier of government, called local government.

- ii) Why there is a need for decentralisation? 2 1
- iii) Name the third-tier of government in villages and towns respectively.