

# CHAPTERWISE QUESTION

Class X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 1½ hrs

FEDERALISM

Marks : 40

SET A

## SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

8 × 1 = 8

1. Which countries follow the unitary system of government?
  - a) Belgium, Spain & India
  - b) USA, Japan & Belgium
  - c) United Arab Emirates, China & Sri Lanka
  - d) France, Germany & 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 has special power in administering the Union Territories in India?
  - a) Central Government
  - b) Chief Minister
  - c) President
  - d) Governor
4. Name the state in India which enjoy special powers under Article 371 of the Indian Constitution.
  - a) Assam
  - b) Madhya Pradesh
  - c) Jammu Kashmir
  - d) Punjab
5. In Unitary form of government:
  - a) All the power is divided between the Centre/union and the state provincial government.
  - b) All the power is with the citizens.
  - c) State Government has all the powers.
  - d) Power is concentrated with the Central Government
6. **Study the given picture and find out which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?**



- a) The state representatives are begging before the central government.
- b) The central government is undermining the spirit of federalism.
- c) A lady is distributing food to the beggars.
- d) None of the above.

7. 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 false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Assertion (A) : When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local governments it is called decentralisation.

Reason (R) : At least one third of all positions are reserved for women in local government bodies.

8. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement I : Besides Hindi there are 21 other languages recognized as scheduled languages by the constitution.

Statement II : Restructuring the centre state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.

- a) Statement I is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- c) Both (I) & (II) are incorrect.
- d) Both (I) & (II) are correct.

**SECTION B - VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**2 × 2 = 4**

- 9. What are the dual objectives of federal system?
- 10. Mention the two essential aspects of an ideal federal system.

**OR**

How does financial autonomy ensured in a Federal system?

**SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**3 × 3 = 9**

- 11. "Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties". Explain.
- 12. "Federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force". Explain.

**OR**

What are the different levels of government in India Federal system?

- 13. "Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government". What key changes were brought in the political system under the above-mentioned shift.

**SECTION D - LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**3 × 5 = 15**

- 14. Mention any five main features which makes India a federal country.
- 15. Distinguish between Coming together Federation and Holding together Federation.

**OR**

How is Federalism practiced in India?

16. Compare and contrast the Centre-State relations in India before and after 1990.

### SECTION E - CASE BASED QUESTIONS

17. Read the following extract and answer the questions.

4 × 1 = 4

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. 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 work 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 would be stopped in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English should 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 elites. 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 language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- i. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes would be stopped in 1965. But even now all official communication are given in English also. Why? **2**
- ii. Suppose the Central Government orders all the state governments that the medium of instruction in schools should be Hindi. Is it constitutionally valid? Justify your answer. **1**
- iii. It was proved that Sri Lanka lacked the political wisdom of adopting a proper Language policy as the country had to face a civil war on the issue of language. What was the main feature of Sri Lankan language policy? **1**

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SET B

### SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

8 × 1 = 8

1. A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent unit of the country is called  
a) Federalism      b) Communal-ism      c) Socialism      d) Democracy
2. When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called  
a) Decentralisation      b) Centralisation  
c) Panchayat Samiti      d) Federalism
3. Who is the head of urban local government?  
a) Sarpanch      b) Ward commissioner  
c) Mukhiya      d) Mayor
4. Education, forests, trade unions come under .....  
a) Union list      b) State list      c) Concurrent list      d) Residuary Powers
5. In federalism, power is divided between various constituent units and  
a) Central authority      b) States  
c) Both a and b      d) None of the above
6. Which of the following option best signifies this Cartoon?  
a) Unitary form of government  
b) Monarchy  
c) Dictator ship  
d) Coalition form of government



7. 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 false.      d) A is false but R is true.

7. 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.

8. **Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.**

Statement I : When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local governments it is called decentralisation.

Statement II : At least one third of all positions are reserved for women in local government bodies.

- a) Statement I is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- c) Both (I) & (II) are incorrect.
- d) Both (I) & (II) are correct.

**SECTION B - VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**2 × 2 = 4**

9. Give any two problems associated with the functioning of the Panchayati Raj system in India?
10. How did the political culture of coalition government help in the betterment of democratic politics of India?

**OR**

What was the new culture of power sharing developed after 1990?

**SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**3 × 3 = 9**

11. Explain the three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the state Governments.
12. What is the meaning of Decentralisation? Explain any four provisions that have been made towards decentralisation in India after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.
13. How is a federal government different from the unitary form of government? Why are federations preferred these days?

**OR**

The Constitutional division of powers envisages a more powerful Central government. Why?

**SECTION D - LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**3 × 5 = 15**

14. The existence of the Union Territories is a peculiar feature of Indian Federal system. Explain

15. How is the rural local government constituted? How does the rural local government function?
16. Explain the language policy of independent India.

**OR**

What are the key features of federalism?

**SECTION E - CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

17. **Read the passage below and answer the following questions:** **4 × 1 = 4**

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. How the constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States. This meant that the State governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units. As and when the ruling party at the State level was different, the parties that ruled at the Centre tried to undermine the power of the States.

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| i) Give an account of the Centre-State relations before 1990. | <b>1</b> |
| ii) How has the Centre-State relations changed after 1990?    | <b>2</b> |
| iii) What is a coalition government?                          | <b>1</b> |