**SAINIK SCHOOL GOPALGANJ**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS:X**

**ASSIGNMENT**

**Chapter 2: Federalism - (Democratic Politics-II)**

**Q1: MCQ:** Given below are four options against each question. Choose the option which you consider the most appropriate as your answer:

1.1. Which among the following are examples of ‘Coming together federations’?  
(a) India, Spain and Belgium (b) India, USA and Spain  
(c) USA, Switzerland and Australia (d) Belgium and Sri Lanka

1.2. The Union List includes subjects such as:  
(a) Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession.  
(b) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.  
(c) Residuary subjects like computer software.  
(d) Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications.

1.3. The system of Panchayati Raj involves  
(a) Village, State and Union levels (b) Village, District and State levels  
(c) Village and State levels (d) Village, Block and District levels

1.4. Which language is recognised as the national language by the Constitution of India?  
(a) Hindi (b) English  
(c) Tamil (d) None of these

1.5. Which of the following countries is an example of “coming together federation”?  
(a) U.S.A (b) India  
(c) Spain (d) Belgium

1.6. 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) The language policy of India has divided India on linguistic lines.

1.7. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.  
A. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.  
B. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.  
C.The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.  
D. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.  
(a) B and C (b) A and C  
(c) A and D (d) B and D

1.8. **In a ‘Holding together federation’:**  
A. A large country divides its power between constituent States and the national government.  
B. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.  
C. All the constituent states usually have equal powers.  
D. Constituent states have unequal powers.  
Which of the above statements are correct?  
(a) A, B, C and D (b) A and D  
(c) B and C (d) A, B and D

1.9. The number of seats reserved for women in the panchayats and municipalities is  
(a) one-fourth (b) one-third  
(c) half (d) one-fifth

1.10. ‘Holding together federations’ are not found in  
(a) India (b) Spain  
(c) Belgium (d) Australia

1.11. Subjects like computer software comes in the  
(a) Union List (b) State List  
(c) Concurrent List (d) Residuary List

1.12. Which of the following states was given a special status under Article 370(revoked)?  
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Tripura  
(c) Bihar (d) Haryana

1.13. The number of Scheduled Languages in India is  
(a) 21 (b) 22  
(c) 23 (d) 25

1.14. Which one of the following States in India had its own Constitution before the revocation of Article 370?  
(a) Uttarakhand (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) J & K (d) Nagaland

1.15. In India’s federal system, the state governments “in normal circumstances” have the exclusive power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the  
(a) Union list (b) State list  
(c) Concurrent list (d) Residuary subjects

1.16. The Constitution of India  
(a) divided powers between centre and states in three lists.  
(b) divided powers between centre and states in two lists.

(c) listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state.

(d) Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre.

1.17. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list,  
(a) the state law prevails.  
(b) the central law prevails.  
(c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.  
(d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

1.18. What is the third tier of government known as?  
(a) Village Panchayats (b) State government  
(c) Local self-government (d) Zila Parishad

1.19. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?  
(a) States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.  
(b) States are dependent on revenue or funds on the central government.  
(c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.  
(d) States have no financial autonomy.

1.20. Which of the following is **incorrect** regarding a unitary government?  
(a) There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.  
(b) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial government.  
(c) A state government is conservable to central government.  
(d) The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

1.21. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?  
(a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit

(b) The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of these

1.22. Which of the following subjects is not included in the Union list?  
(a) Defence (b) Foreign affairs  
(c) Police (d) Banking

1.23. Which level of government in India has the power to legislate on the ‘residuary’ subjects?  
(a) Union government (b) State government  
(c) Local self-government (d) Both (a) and (b)

1.24. ………. is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country?

(a) Dictatorship (b) Unitary system  
(c) Monarchy (d) Federalism

1.25. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own ………….. in specific matters.

(a) Administration (b) Jurisdiction  
(c) Execution (d) Policies

1.26. Can the fundamental provisions of the constitution be unilaterally changed by one level of government in federalism?

(a) Yes (b) No  
(c) May be in special provisions (d) Both (a) & (c)

1.27. When independent states come together 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 are practiced by which countries?

(a) Switzerland & Canada (b) USA and Britain  
(c) USA, Australia and Switzerland (d) Britain, Canada and USA

1.28. Where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. It is called ‘holding together’ federations. Which countries practice this system?

(a) India, Pakistan, Italy (b) India, Spain, Belgium  
(c) Canada, Italy, Germany (d) Australia, Canada, USA

1.29. Which one comes under the Union List in India?

(a) Police (b) Agriculture  
(c) Banking (d) Trade

1.30. Which one comes under the State List in India?

(a) Defence (b) Currency  
(c) Communications (d) Police

1.31. On which given subject can both the Union as well as the State Governments make laws?

(a) Currency (b) Defence

(c) Trade Unions (d) Agriculture

1.32. What is meant by residuary subjects?

(a) Subjects under union list  
(b) Subjects under state list  
(c) Subject under both state and union list  
(d) Subjects which are not under any list

1.33. 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?

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

1.34. **Give one feature of Union territories?**

(a) They have powers of a state.  
(b) They enjoy independent power.  
(c) The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.  
(d) These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which can be merged with any of the existing States.

1.35. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least ………. majority?

(a) 50 % (b) Three- fourth  
(c) Two- third (d) 25%

1.36. The creation of ………….. was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country

(a) States according to religion (b) States according to culture  
(c) Linguistic states (d) States according to topography

1.37. On which basis were states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand created?

(a) On the basis of language (b) On the basis of  culture, ethnicity  
(c) On the basis of religion (d) On the basis of commerce and trade

1.38. **Besides Hindi, there are ……. other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution?**

(a) 21 (b) 23  
(c) 27 (d) 24

1.39. Consider the following four statements:  
1. In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.  
2. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.  
3. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.  
4. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the following options is correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1,3 and 4  
(c)  1 and 2 only (d)  2 and 3 only

1.40. In the local government elections at least ……... of all positions are reserved for women?

(a) One – third (b) Two- third  
(c) 50% (d) 25%

**Q.2. Short Answer Type Questions:** Answer the following questions in about 80-100 words each.

2.1. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.

2.2. Differentiate between ‘coming together’ and ‘holding together’ federations.

2.3. How is power between central and state governments divided in India? Explain.

2.4.State any three differences between the local government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992.

2.5. ‘Decentralisation is a major step to realise the concept of federalism in India.’ Comment.

2.6. Explain the role of the judiciary in a federal country.

2.7. How does decentralisation lead to reduction of conflicts? Explain.

2.8. Discuss the steps taken to make India a federal state.

2.9. **What are the two kinds of roots through which federations are formed?**

**2.10. How is the Federal Government better than a Unitary One? Explain with the example of Belgium and Sri Lanka.**

**Q.3. Long Answer Type Questions:** Answer the following questions in about 100-120 words each.

3.1. Discuss the salient features of federalism.

3.2. ‘The creation of Linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in India.’ Justify this statement.

3.3. ‘India is a federation with a unitary bias. Justify this statement with five suitable arguments.

3.4. In what ways is the Indian federal structure different from that of the US? Discuss any five points of distinctions.

3.5. Explain the steps taken by the constitutional amendments of 1992 to make the local self-government more powerful and effective.

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