

CLASS NOTES

Class: X

Topic: FEDERALISM (118 questions)

Subject: DEMOCRATIC POLITICS-II

**CONTENTS-MCQ ,FILL UPS,TRUE OR FALSE,
ASSERTION AND REASON AND MCQ PRACTICE
DRILL... FOR TERM-I/ JT/01--17/08/21**

1. Belgium shifted from a unitary form of government to:

- (a) democratic (b) federal
- (c) authoritarian (d) none of the above

Ans : (b) federal

2. Which type of government does the Belgium have?

- a. Federal (b) Communist
- (c) Unitary (d) Central

Ans : (a) Federal

3. 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

Ans : (a) central authority

4. 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

Ans : (c) USA Japan and Belgium

5. In federal system, central government cannot order the:

- a. principal (b) local government
- (c) state government (d) none of the above

Ans : (c) state government

6. 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

Ans : (a) Federalism

7. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the:

- a. central government (b) judiciary
- (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

Ans : (b) judiciary

8. Which country is an example of coming together federation?

- a. Belgium (b) USA
(c) Sri Lanka (d) India

Ans : (b) USA

9. Power to interpret the constitution is with the:

- (a) courts (b) judiciary
(c) state government (d) none of the above

Ans : (b) judiciary

10. 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.

Ans : (d) power is concentrated with the Central Government.

11. The place of Rajasthan where India conducted its nuclear tests is

- a. Kalikat (b) Pokharan
(c) Kavaratti (d) Karaikal

Ans : (b) Pokharan

12. The coming together federation is:

- a. India (b) Spain
(c) USA (d) Australia

Ans : (c) USA

13. The first and major test for democratic politics in our country was

- (a) caste problem
(b) language problem
(c) problems related to union territories
(d) creation of linguistic state

Ans : (d) creation of linguistic state

14. Indian official language is:

- a. Hindi (b) English
(c) Urdu (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Hindi

15. How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 15 (b) 22
(c) 25 (d) 21

Ans : (b) 22

16. Which language has status of the national language in India?

- a. Tamil (b) Hindi
(c) English (d) None of these

Ans : (d) None of these

17. The municipal corporation officers are called:

- a. Mayors (b) MLAs
- (c) Sarpanchs (d) none of these

Ans : (a) Mayors

18. 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

Ans : (c) Union Government

19. Federations have been formed with the two kinds of:

- a. states (b) routes
- (c) people (d) none of the above

Ans : (a) state

20. The state which violently demanded that the use of English for official purpose should be continued, is

- a. Kerala (b) Karnataka
- (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans : (c) Tamil Nadu

21. To make India a strong federation, we need:

- a. written constitution (b) rigid constitution
- (c) independent judiciary (d) all of the above

Ans : (d) all of the above

22. Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in

- (a) 1992 (b) 1993
- (c) 1991 (d) 1990

Ans : (a) 1992

23. Who has special power in administering the Union Territories in India?

- a. Central Government (b) Chief Minister
- (c) President (d) Governor

Ans : (a) Central Government

24. Who is the head of urban local government?

- a. Sarpanch (b) Ward commissioner
- (c) Mukhiya (d) Mayor

Ans : (d) Mayor

25. 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

Ans : (a) Decentralisation

26. The number of seats reserved for women in the panchayats and municipalities is

- (a) one-fourth
- (b) one-third
- (c) half
- (d) one-fifth

Answer: (b) one-third

27. Holding together federations are not found in

- (a) India
- (b) Spain
- (c) Belgium
- (d) Australia

Answer: (d) Australia

28. Subjects like computer software comes in the

- (a) Union List
- (b) State List
- (c) Concurrent List
- (d) Residuary List

Answer: (d) Residuary List

29. Which of the following states has been given a special status?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Tripura
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Haryana

Answer: (a) Jammu and Kashmir

30. The number of Scheduled Languages in India is

- (a) 21
- (b) 22
- (c) 23

(d) 25

Answer: (b) 22

31. Which one of the following States in India has its own Constitution?

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) J & K
- (d) Nagaland

Answer: (c) J & K

32. 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

Answer: (c) USA, Switzerland and Australia

33. In India's federal system, the state governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the:

- (a) Union list
- (b) State list
- (c) Concurrent list
- (d) Residuary subjects

Answer: (b) State list

34. 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.

Answer: (a) divided powers between centre and states in three lists.

35. 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.

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(d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

Answer: (b) the central law prevails.

36. What is the third tier of government known as?

- (a) Village Panchayats
- (b) State government
- (c) Local self-government
- (d) Zila Parishad

Answer: (c) Local self-government.

37. 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.

Answer: (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

38. 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 conservative to central government.
- (d) The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Answer: (d) The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

39. 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

Answer: (c) Both a and b

40. Which period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country?

- (a) Period after 1990
- (b) Period after 2000
- (c) Period after 1980
- (d) Period after 1970

Answer: (a) Period after 1990

41. Which language is recognised as the national language by the Constitution of India?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) English
- (c) Tamil
- (d) None of these

Answer: (d) None of these

42. Which state of India enjoys a special status and has its own Constitution?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Answer: (d) Jammu and Kashmir

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

- (a) Defence
- (b) Foreign affairs
- (c) Police
- (d) Banking

Answer: (c) Police

44. Which of the following is not an example of 'holding together' federations?

- (a) India
- (b) Spain
- (c) Belgium
- (d) Switzerland

Answer: (d) Switzerland

45. 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

Answer: (a) Union government.

46. 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

Answer: c

47. 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.

Answer: d

48. 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

Answer: d

49. Which one of the following States in India has its own Constitution?

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) J & K
- (d) Nagaland

Answer: c

50. Which of the following countries is an example of "coming together federation"?

- (a) U.S.A
- (b) India
- (c) Spain
- (d) Belgium

Answer: a

51. 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) None of the above

Answer: a

52. 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

Answer: a

53. 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

Answer: d

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Holding together country decides to divide its power between the and

Ans : the national government, constituent states

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

Ans : linguistic states

3. Under the system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

Ans : Unitary

4. list includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs etc.

Ans : Union

5.The oversees the implementation of constitutional and procedures.

Ans : Judiciary

6.In India enjoys a special status. This state has its own constitution.

Ans : Jammu and Kashmir

TRUE OR FALSE

1.Besides Hindi, India has 21 official languages.

Ans : True

2.1980s was the era of coalition governments.

Ans : False

3.Second test for the Indian Federation was the language policy

Ans : True

4.When the power is taken from the local and state government and given to central government, it is called decentralisation.

Ans : False

5.Decentralisation helps to build effective communication.

Ans : True

ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

(a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) If assertion is true but reason is false.

(c) If both assertion and reason are false.

1.Assertion : Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

Reason : A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The power of a large country is divided between constituent states and national government. The central government is more powerful than the states.

2.Assertion : Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.

Reason : It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Hindi is the identified as official language of India. However, it is spoken by only 40 per cent of Indians. Thus, to safeguard the rights of other linguistic communities, 21 other languages were recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

3.Assertion : It is very simple to make the changes in the basic structure of the constitution.

Reason : Both the houses have power to amend the constitution independently.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

It is difficult to make changes in the constitution in the federal system. Any change has to be first passed through both the houses of Parliament through at least two-third majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total states. Thus both reason and assertion are false.

4.Assertion : India is a federation.

Reason : Power resides with the central authority. **Ans :** (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

India is a federal government and there is three-tier system of power sharing with central government, state government and local self government. It is a union of states and not a federation.

5.Assertion : Coalition government is formed during dearth of coal in the country.

Reason : It helps in overcoming coal crisis.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

When no party is able to prove clear cut majority, several regional parties come together to form coalition government. It has no connection with scarcity of coal in the country.

6.Assertion : The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List and Concurrent List are considered as residuary subjects.

Reason : The subjects included that came after constitution was made and thus could not be classified. **Ans :** (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List and Concurrent List are considered as

Residuary subjects. It includes the subjects such as computer software that came after constitution was made. Union Government has power to legislate on these 'residuary' subjects.

7.Assertion : India has a federal system.

Reason : Under a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to central government.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

India has a federal government. There is a central government for the entire country and state governments for different regions. The reason is also true but does not justify the statement.

8.Assertion : Zilla Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

Reason : Mayor is the head of municipalities.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Panchayat samitis of a district together form the zilla parishad. Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad. Municipalities are set up in towns. Mayor is the head of municipalities. The reason does not however explain the assertion.

9.Assertion : A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution.

Reason : Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier more powerful and effective. It includes steps like regular elections for local government bodies, reservation of seats for OBC, SC, ST and women and creation of State Election Commission. The reason thus justifies the assertion.

10.Assertion : Third-tier of government is local government.

Reason : It made democracy weak.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

The third tier of government is done through decentralisation. It helped in making democracy stronger by Biging it to grass root level. Thus, the reason is false but assertion stands true.

ONE MARK QUESTION

1.What is a homogeneous society?

Ans :

A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences. For example, Germany and Sweden.

2.Which University has recently installed the statues of Tommie Smith and John Carlos in its campus?

Ans :

]

In 2005, the San Jose State University installed a 20-foot high sculpture representing the protest by Tommie Smith and John Carlos.

3.Highlight the case of Northern Irelands in reference to cross-cutting of social differences.

[CBSE 2015]

or

Highlight the case of Northern Ireland with reference to overlapping of social differences.

Ans :

In Northern Ireland, people are predominantly Christian but divided between Catholic and Protestants. Class and religion overlap with each other. Thus creating a possibility of deep social divisions and tensions. If you are Catholic, you are also more likely to be poor and you may have suffered a history of discrimination. The result is that Catholics and Protestants have conflicts in Northern Ireland.

4.Give one example to show overlapping social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions

and tensions.

Ans :

Catholics and Protestants have had conflicts in Northern Ireland.

5. Which group of countries did face the problem of social division?

Ans :

Belgium, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom.

6. Who are represented by the term African-American ?

Ans :

The descendants of Africa who were brought into America as slaves between the 17th century and early 19th century.

Fill in the Blanks

1. The Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List
2. The Union Government has the power to legislate on subjects which do not fall in any of the three lists.
3. The plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.
4. If there is a conflict in the laws made in the concurrent list, the law made by the Government will prevail.
5. A third tier of government is called government.
6. When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called
7. are the local governing bodies in the villages and in urban areas.
8. The political head of a Municipal Corporation is called the

Answers

1. Union
2. Residuary
3. Judiciary
4. Union
5. Local
6. Decentralisation
7. (i) Panchayats, (ii) Municipalities
8. Mayor

MCQ DRILL FOR PRACTICE—TEST YOURSELF **(ANSWER KEY AT THE LAST)**

Q1. 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

Q2. How many levels of government does a federation usually have?

- A. Single
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Multiple

Q3. How many countries in the world have a federal political system?

- A. 42
- B. 33
- C. 25
- D. 18

Q4. In a federal system, the central government order the state government to do something?

- A. Can
- B. Cannot
- C. May
- D. A & C

Q5. State government has powers of its own for which.....

- A. It is answerable to Central government
- B. It is not answerable to Central government
- C. It is answerable to the people
- D. B & C

Q6. 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

Q7. 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. A & C

Q8. 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, USA

Q9. 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

Q10. Which one comes under the Union List in India?

- A. Police
- B. Agriculture
- C. Banking
- D. Trade

Q11. Which one comes under the State List in India?

- A. Defence
- B. Currency
- C. Communications
- D. Police

Q12. 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

Q13. 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

Q14. Give an example of a subject under the residuary list?

- A. Currency
- B. Irrigation
- C. Computer software

D. Commerce

Q15. 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

Q16. 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

Q17. 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%

Q18. 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

Q19. 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

Q20. Hindi is the mother tongue of only about percent of Indians?

- A. 60%
- B. 30%
- C. 40%
- D. 50%

Q21. Besides Hindi, there are ___ other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution?

- A. 21
- B. 23
- C. 27
- D. 24

Q22. When was the beginning of the era of Coalition Governments at the Centre which led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments?

- A. 1980s
- B. 1990s
- C. 1870s
- D. 2000 onward

Q23. Census of India held in 2011, recorded more thandistinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues?

- A. 200
- B. 500
- C. 1200
- D. 1300

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Q24. In the data for Scheduled Languages of India which is the second highest in proportion of speakers (%) after Hindi?

- A. Telugu
- B. Tamil
- C. Bengali
- D. Urdu

Q25. As for English, onlyper cent Indians recorded it as their mother tongue?

- A. 20%
- B. 5%
- C. 0.5 %

D. 0.02%

Q26. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- A. National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
- B. Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- C. Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- D. Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

Q27. Consider the following two 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.

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 1, 3 and 4
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 2 and 3 only

Q28. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government below that of the State governments, it is called.....

- A. State offices
- B. District government
- C. Local government
- D. Tehsils

Q29. When was the constitution amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective?

- A. 1990
- B. 1992
- C. 1989
- D. 1993

Q30. In the local government elections at least of all positions are reserved for women?

- A. One - third
- B. Two- third
- C. 50%
- D. 25%

CHECK YOUR PERFORMANCE

ANSWER KEY

Answer key for Class 10 Political Science Book Chapter 2 "Federalism" MCQs

Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.
1	D	11	D	21	A
2	B	12	C	22	B
3	C	13	D	23	D
4	B	14	C	24	C
5	D	15	B	25	D
6	B	16	C	26	B
7	B	17	C	27	C
8	C	18	C	28	C
9	B	19	B	29	B
10	C	20	C	30	A