

Class X Political Science MCQs: Chapter 2 (Federalism)

Answer the following questions:

1. The System of Panchayati Raj involves:

- (a) The village, block and district levels
- (b) The village and state levels
- (c) The village, district and state levels
- (d) The village, state and Union levels

2. 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.

3. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list?

- (a) Law and order
- (b) National defence
- (c) Education
- (d) Agriculture

4. 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

5. 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.

6. Which of the following government has two or more levels?

- (a) Community Government
- (b) Coalition Government
- (c) Federal Government
- (d) Unitary Government

7. Which of the following countries is an example of “coming together federation”?

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

8. 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.

9. 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

10. 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

11. Which among the following are examples of 'Coming together federations'?

- (a) India, Spain and Belgium
- (b) India, the USA and Spain
- (c) the USA, Switzerland and Australia
- (d) Belgium and Sri Lanka

12. 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.

13. 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

14. Which one of the following states in India has its own Constitution?

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

15. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(A) Union Territory	(i) Decision-making body for the entire village
(B) Local self	(ii) An alliance of more than government two parties
(C) Coalition	(iii) Representatives' government body at the district level
(D) Zila Parishad	(iv) The area which is run by the Union / Central government

(a) A – (ii), B – (iii), C – (iv) and D – (i)

(b) A – (iv), B – (i), C – (iii) and D – (ii)

(c) A – (iv), B – (i), C – (ii) and D – (iii)

(d) A – (iv), B – (iii), C – (ii) and D – (i)

16. The system of government in which there is only one level of government is known as _____.

17. Banking and Defence are the subjects of _____ .

18. In 1947 the boundaries of several old states were changed on the basis of _____ .

19. The highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural areas is _____ .

22. The popular name of rural government is Panchayati Raj. (True/False)

23. The chairperson of the municipal corporation is known as the Sarpanch. (True/False)

24. Union Territories are the areas run by both the Union and the State Government. (True/False)

25. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
(a) National Defence	(i) rural areas
(b) Education	(ii) District
(c) Local self- government	(iii) urban areas
(d) Municipal Corporation	(iv) State list
(e) Zila Parishad	(v) Union list

26. Name the government having two or more levels of government.

27. Define 'jurisdiction'?

28. What are the two main objectives of a federal system?

29. What does the 'coming together' involve?

30. What is meant by 'holding together federation'?

31. Name the countries having 'coming together' federation and 'holding together' federation.

32. What does the third tier of federalism include?

33. Define Union List.

34. Why have the subjects like defence, foreign affairs, banking, etc. been included in the Union List?

35. Define State List.

36. Define Concurrent List.
37. What are Residuary Powers?
38. In India's federal system, which level of government has the power to legislate on residuary subjects?
Or
Which level of government in India legislates on the residuary subjects?
39. Name an Indian state which enjoys special status.
40. What are Union Territories?
41. Name any two Union Territories of India.
42. How can the fundamental provisions of the Indian constitution be changed?
43. What is the role of judiciary in a federal government?
44. What ideals are shared through democratic politics in India?
45. Why were the boundaries of several old states of India changed?
46. What are the two main basis on which new states of India have been created?
47. What has been the experience of creation of linguistic states?
48. What is a coalition government?
49. Which judgement of the Supreme Court made Indian federal power sharing more effective?
50. What does the concept of decentralisation signify?
51. What was the basic idea behind decentralisation?
52. For whom, seats are reserved in the local government bodies?

53. What is a Gram Panchayat?
54. How are the members of a Panchayat elected?
55. What is Panchayat Samiti?
56. What constitutes the Zila Parishad?
57. Who are the political heads of the municipality and gram panchayat?
58. Which government is responsible for the entire country?
59. Name the lowest level of government in rural area.
60. What is decentralisation of power?
61. Why did some leaders fear when the demand for formation of states on language was raised? What was the outcome?
62. Describe the functions of a village panchayat.

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 the Central and the State governments and given to the 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