



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

WORKSHEET Ch.2.Federalism

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: X Sec: ____

1.	<p>Consider the following statements regarding the sources of revenue in a federal system. (i) States are provided with unlimited financial powers. (ii) States are dependent for revenue on the Central Government. (iii) The Central Government has no financial autonomy. (iv) The sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified in the Constitution of India to ensure its financial autonomy.</p> <p>Codes (a) Only (iv) (b) Only (i) (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) Both (ii) and (iii)</p>										
2.	<p>Identify the kind of legislative power distribution list by the Constitution of India :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It includes the subject of national interest. • Provides uniformity throughout the country. • The Union govt alone has the power to make laws related to the subjects of this list. • Banking, Defence and Communication are some of the subjects under this list. <p>Select the appropriate option from the following.</p> <p>(a) State List (b) Union List (c) Residuary List (d) All of these</p>										
3.	<p>The System of Panchayati Raj involves</p> <p>(a) The village, block and district levels (b) The village, and state levels</p> <p>(c) The village district and state levels (d) The village, state and Union levels</p>										
4.	<p>In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list:</p> <p>(a) the state law prevails. (b) the central law prevails.</p> <p>(c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions. (d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.</p>										
5.	<p>Match the following</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Column A</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(A) Union Territory</td> <td>(i) Decision-making body for the entire village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(B) Gram Panchayat</td> <td>(ii) An alliance of more than two parties</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C) Coalition</td> <td>(iii) Representatives' government body at the district level</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(D) Zila Parishad</td> <td>(iv) Area which is run by the Union / Central government</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(a) A – (ii), B – (iii), C – (iv) and D – (i) (b) A – (iv), B – (i), C – (iii) and D – (ii)</p> <p>(c) A – (iv), B – (i), C – (ii) and D – (iii) (d) A – (iv), B – (iii), C – (ii) and D – (i)</p>	Column A	Column B	(A) Union Territory	(i) Decision-making body for the entire village	(B) Gram Panchayat	(ii) An alliance of more than two parties	(C) Coalition	(iii) Representatives' government body at the district level	(D) Zila Parishad	(iv) Area which is run by the Union / Central government
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6.	<p>Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which of the following</p>										



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	<p>holds true in the case of India?</p> <p>(a) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.</p> <p>(b) Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.</p> <p>(c) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages</p>
7	<p>Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(a) B and C (b) A and C (c) A and D (d) B and D</p>
8	<p>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.</p> <p>Which of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(a) A, B, C and D (b) A and D (c) B and C (d) A, B and D</p>
9	<p>Assertion(A): When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local governments it is called decentralisation.</p> <p>Reason(R): At least one third of all positions are reserved for women in local government bodies.</p>
10	<p>Assertion(A):Belgium shifted from a federal form of government to a unitary government.</p> <p>Reason(R): Usually, a federation has two levels of government.</p>
11	<p>Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. Many old States have vanished, and many new States have been created. Areas, boundaries, and names of the States have been changed. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand. When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.</p> <p>i. Select the two bases on which new states of India have been created.</p> <p> a. Religion and geography. b. Language and regional culture.</p> <p> c. Culture and religion. d. Language and community.</p>



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	<p>ii. Which state of India was first formed on the basis of language? a. Karnataka. b. Tamil Nadu. c. Andhra Pradesh. d. Telangana.</p> <p>iii. Here are four reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which are true in the case of India? a. Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language. b. The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity. c. The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages. d. It lead to the disintegration of the country.</p> <p>iv. Which was the first test for democratic politics in our Country? a. Caste problem. b. Language problem. c. Problems related to union territories. d. Creation of linguistic state.</p>
12	<p>Arrange in chronological order from least powerful to most powerful.</p> <p>(I) Government of India (II) Agra Municipality (III) Madhya Pradesh Government (IV) Sadabad Nagar Panchayat</p> <p>Codes: (a) (I), (II), (IV) and (III) (b) (II), (III), (I) and (IV) (c) (IV), (II), (III) and (I) (d) (III), (I), (IV) and (II)</p>
13	<p>Radha is the head of Jaipur's municipal corporation. She presides over its meetings and has been elected democratically. She is very powerful and has a lot of influence in her city. What is her position?</p> <p>(a) District Magistrate (b) Mayor (c) Commissioner (d) Governor</p>
14	<p>Read the passage below and answer the following questions: The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayat in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms.</p> <p>i. What is the basic idea behind decentralization? a. There are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. b. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. c. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government. d. All the above.</p> <p>ii. In local self-government institutions at least one-third of all positions are reserved for. a. Men. b. Women. c. Scheduled caste. d. Scheduled tribe.</p> <p>iii. Which of these is incorrect, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992?</p>



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	<p>a. One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.</p> <p>b. Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies.</p> <p>c. Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs.</p> <p>d. State Election Commission looks after these elections.</p>
15	<p>The Union List includes subjects such as:</p> <p>(a) Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession.</p> <p>(b) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.</p> <p>(c) Residuary subjects like computer software.</p> <p>(d) Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications.</p>
16	<p>Identify the correct statement(s) about the unitary form of government.</p> <p>Statement I : There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government.</p> <p>Statement II: The Central Government can pass on orders to the Provincial Government.</p> <p>Statement III: Laws made by the centre are equally enforced in the rest of the states without territorial distinction.</p> <p>Statement IV: The powers of State Governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.</p> <p>Codes (a) Statement I and II are right (b) Statement II and III are right (c) Statement I, II and III are right (d) Only Statement IV is right</p>
17	<p>Which of the following is incorrect regarding a federal government?</p> <p>(a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.</p> <p>(b) The federation has only one level of government.</p> <p>(c) One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.</p> <p>(d) The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.</p>
18	<p>Which of the following helps the local government to deepen democracy in India?</p> <p>Statement I Constitutional status for local-self-government.</p> <p>Statement II It inculcates the habit of democratic participation.</p> <p>Statement III Parliamentary bills for the local-self-government.</p> <p>Codes (a) Only statement I is right (b) Only statement II is right</p> <p>(c) Only statement III is right (d) Statement I and II are right</p>
19	<p>Which of the following federal principles are found in the Indian federation?</p> <p>Statement I Equal representation of states in the Second House of Parliament.</p> <p>Statement II Bicameral Legislature at the federal level.</p> <p>Statement III Double citizenship.</p> <p>Statement IV Independent and Impartial Judiciary.</p> <p>Codes (a) Statement I and II and III are right (b) Statement II and III are right</p> <p>(c) Statement II and IV are right (d) Statement III and IV are right</p>
20	<p>Statement I: Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.</p> <p>Statement II: It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.</p> <p>(a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect. (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct. (c) Both statement are incorrect (d) Both statement are correct</p>