

**RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER , CHENNAI- 82. WHATSAPP -  
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**Federalism MCQ**

10th Standard

Social Science

30 x 1 = 30

1) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

| LIST I                  | LIST II          |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1.Union of India        | A.Prime Minister |
| 2.State                 | B.Sarpanch       |
| 3.Municipal corporation | C.Governor       |
| 4.Gram Panchayat        | D.Mayor          |

|         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (a)     | (b)     | (c)     | (d)     |
| 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 |
| D A B C | B C D A | A C D B | C D A B |

2) Consider the following statements.

A.In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.

B.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.

C.Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.

D.India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been developed to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) A,B and C   (b) A,C and D   (c) A and B only   (d) B and C only

3) Consider the statement: "Coming together federation" involves

(i)the central government to become more powerful

(ii)Independent states coming together on their own to form bigger unit

(iii)Constituent units have unequal powers.

(iv)Constituent states have equal powers.

Which of the statements given above is correct

(a) (i),(ii) and (iv)   (b) (i), (iii) only   (c) (ii) and (iv) only   (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)

4) 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.

5) 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.

6) 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.

7) The concepts of decentralisation signifies

- (a) The three tier government at the urban level
- (b) The two tier government at only rural level
- (c) Power taken away from central and state government and given to local government at both the urban and rural levels.
- (d) Autonomy given to the state government

8) How many scheduled languages are recognized by the constitution?

- (a) Besides Hindi, there are 18 scheduled, languages
- (b) Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages
- (c) Besides Hindi there are 22 scheduled languages
- (d) Besides Hindi there are 19 scheduled languages

9) What is the government at Block level called?

- (a) Gram Sabha
- (b) Gram Panchayat
- (c) Panchayat Samiti
- (d) Nayay Panchayat

10) Which local government works at district level?

- (a) Panchayat samiti
- (b) Village panchayat
- (c) Zila Parishad
- (d) None of the mention above

11) By what name local government at urban area called?

- (A) Municipality
- (B) Municipal corporation
- (C) Panchayat samiti

- (a) Only A is true
- (b) Only B is true
- (c) Both B and C are true
- (d) Both A and B are true

12) Who is the chairperson of municipal Corporation?

- (a) Block development officer
- (b) Mayor
- (c) Sarpanch
- (d) Member of Lok Sabha

13) Which type of government does the Belgium have?

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

14) 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

15) 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) Communalism
- (c) Socialism
- (d) Democracy

16) Which country is an example of coming together federation?

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

17) 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

18) 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

19) Which language has status of the national language in India?

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

20) Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent list?

- (a) Local Government (b) State Government (c) Union Government
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

21) 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

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

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

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

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

24) 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

25) Find the incorrect statement

- (a) Even in democracy, the constitution can be misused.
- (b) In reorganisation, central government shares its power with state governments
- (c) In coming together federation, all the constituent states have equal powers.
- (d) Panchayati Raj is an example of people direct participation in decision making.

26) Arrange in sequence according to the occurrence of the events

- i. States on the basis of language created.
- ii. Rise of regional political parties leading to coalitions.
- iii. India's journey as a democracy begins.
- iv. Central government agrees to continue the use of English.

- (a) iii, ii, i, iv (b) iii,i, iv, ii (c) i, iii, iv, ii (d) iv,i, iii, ii

27) Consider the following statements

- i. One third of all positions are reserved for women.
- ii. There is a three tier system of government but with unequal power distribution.
- iii. Constitution did not give status of national language to anyone language

Which among the following is/are true regarding Indian Constitution?

- (a) i and iii (b) ii and iii (c) i and ii (d) All of these

|     |  |                |
|-----|--|----------------|
| 28) | <b>List I</b>  | <b>List II</b> |
|     | A. The use of English for official purpose was to stop.  | 1. 2011        |
|     | B. There are more than 1300 language as mother tongue.   | 2. 1990        |
|     | C. The true rise of regional political parties in India. | 3. 1965        |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| ABC | ABC | ABC | ABC |
| 312 | 213 | 123 | 132 |

|     |               |                      |
|-----|---------------|----------------------|
| 29) | <b>List I</b> | <b>List II</b>       |
|     | A Maithili    | 1. Meghalaya         |
|     | B Bodo        | 2. Jammu and Kashmir |
|     | C Dogri       | 3. Jharkhand         |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| ABC | ABC | ABC | ABC |
| 123 | 312 | 213 | 132 |

|     |               |                |
|-----|---------------|----------------|
| 30) | <b>List I</b> | <b>List II</b> |
|     | A.Santhali    | 1.Goa          |
|     | B. Konkani    | 2.Gujarat      |
|     | C.Sindhi      | 3. Bihar       |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| ABC | ABC | ABC | ABC |
| 312 | 213 | 123 | 321 |

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

31) **Assertion (A)** Municipalities are set up in towns.

**Reason (B)** In a municipal corporation, chairperson is known as the Mayor.

**Codes**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of 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

32) **Assertion (A)** Power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government and it is known as decentralisation.

**Reason (R)** Large number of problems and issues are best settled at the local level and it is the basic idea behind decentralisation.

**Codes**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of 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

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

33) 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 was to stop in 1965. However, many non Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English 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 elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean 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.

**1.** When was the use of English stopped for official purpose in India?

- (a) The use of English was stopped for official purpose in 1947 in India.
- (b) The use of English was stopped for official purpose in 1991 in India.
- (c) The use of English was stopped for official purpose in 1965 in India.
- (d) The use of English was stopped for official purpose in 1960 in India.

**2.** Which other language was continued along with English for official purpose?

- (a) Urdu was continued along with English for official purpose.
- (b) Punjabi was continued along with English for official purpose.
- (c) Tamil was continued along with English for official purpose.
- (d) Hindi was continued along with English for official purpose.

**3.** Which state demanded the use of English to continue?

- (a) Tamil Nadu demanded the use of English to continue.
- (b) Mizoram demanded the use of English to continue.
- (c) Punjab demanded the use of English to continue.
- (d) Delhi demanded the use of English to continue.

**4.** Which other country also witnessed a similar mass movement on imposition of an official language?

- (a) Pakistan witnessed a mass movement against the imposition of an official language.
- (b) Singapore witnessed a mass movement against the imposition of an official language.
- (c) Sri Lanka witnessed a mass movement against the imposition of an official language.
- (d) Egypt witnessed a mass movement against the imposition of an official language.

34) Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matter throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

**1.** Why are the subjects of national importance included in the Union List?

(a) Subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.

(b) Subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency are included in this list because we need a random policy on these matters throughout the country.

(c) Subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency are included in this list because we need a different policy for different states on these matters throughout the country.

(d) Subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, agriculture, communications and irrigation are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.

**2.** Who can make laws pertaining to this Union List?

(a) Only the State Government alone can make laws on the subjects pertaining to the Union List.

(b) Only the Union Government alone can make laws on the subjects pertaining to the Union List.

(c) Only the local governments alone can make laws on the subjects pertaining to the Union List.

(d) Both the Union Government as well as the State Government can make laws on the subjects pertaining to the Union List.

**3.** Which of these is a subject in the Union List?

(a) Agriculture is subject in the Union List.

(b) Adoption and succession is subject in the Union List.

(c) Banking is subject in the Union List.

(d) Trade Unions is subject in the Union List.

**4.** Which of these is not a subject under the Union List?

(a) Foreign Affairs is not a subject under Union List.

(b) Currency is not a subject under Union List.

(c) Communications is not a subject under Union List.

(d) Marriage is not a subject under union list

35) Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

**1.** Who makes the laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List?

(a) Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

(b) Only the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. The Union Government has no say over the subjects of this list.

(c) Only the Union Government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. The State Governments have no say over the subjects of this list.

(d) Both the Local as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the State Government will prevail.

**2.** Which of these is not a subject under the Concurrent List?

(a) Forest is not a subject under Concurrent List.

(b) Education is not a subject under Concurrent List.

(c) Adoption and succession is not a subject under Concurrent List.

(d) Agriculture is not a subject under Concurrent List.

**3.** Which of these is a subject under the Concurrent List?

(a) Foreign policy is a subject under Concurrent List.

(b) Marriage is a subject under Concurrent List.

(c) Banking is a subject under Concurrent List.

(d) Commerce is a subject under Concurrent List.

**4.** What happens when laws regarding Concurrent list are in conflict between the Union and the State government?

(a) If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the President will prevail.

(b) If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the State Government will prevail.

(c) If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

(d) If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the local governments will prevail.

36) Let us get back to the contrast between Belgium and Sri Lanka that we saw in the last chapter. You would recall that one of the key changes made in the Constitution of Belgium was to reduce the power of the Central Government and to give these powers to the regional governments. Regional governments existed in Belgium even earlier. They had their roles and powers. But all these powers were given to these governments and could be withdrawn by the Central Government. The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the central government. Thus, Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government. Sri Lanka continues to be, for all practical purposes, a unitary system where the national government has all the powers. Tamil leaders