

# WORKSHEET-2

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CHAPTER -2  
FEDERALISM  
CLASS - X

# WORKSHEET - 2

## ● MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS –

1. The system of Panchayati Raj involves-

- a) Village , State and Union List
- b) Village , District and State levels
- c) Village and State levels
- d) Village , Block and District levels.

2. Which among the following are examples of 'Coming together federation'?

- a) India, Spain & Belgium.
- b) Sri Lanka & Belgium.
- c) USA, Australia & Switzerland.
- d) India ,Spain & USA

### 3. The Constitution of India

- a) Divided powers between centre & states in three lists.
- b) Divided powers between centre & states in two lists.
- c) Listed the power of the states & left the undefined powers to the states.
- d) Specified the powers of the state & left the residuary powers.

### 4. The highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural areas is

- a) Block samiti
- b) Gram Sabha
- c) Gram Panchayat.
- d) Zila Parishad.

### 5) The chairperson of the Municipal Corporation is

- a) Sarpanch
- b) Chief Minister
- c) MP & MLA
- d) Mayor.

6) In 1947 the boundaries of several old states were changed on the basis of.....

- a) Castes
- b) Religion
- c) Language
- d) Region

7) In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre & 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 jurisdiction.
- d) The supreme court has to intervene to decide.

8) Which of the following subject is not included in the state lists ?

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

9) Who is the guardian of the constitution ?

- a) Executive.
- b) Supreme Courts.
- c) Police
- d) Legislature.

10) How many scheduled languages are recognised by the constitution ?

- a) 18
- b) 21
- c) 22
- d) 19

- Q.11- What is the role of judiciary in a federal system ?
- Q.12- How are constitutional changes made in a federal system?
- Q.13- 'India is a federal country'. Explain by giving examples?
- Q.14- Why was States Reorganisation Commission formed ?
- Q.15- Why were the linguistic states created after 1947?
- Q.16- 'India has a cultural, regional & religious diversity but there is unity among people'. What factors are responsible for this ? Elaborate.
- Q.17- What is a coalition govt? How did coalition govt lead to a new culture of power sharing ?
- Q.18- Mention the difficulties faced by local govt bodies ?
- Q.19- What is the basic idea behind decentralisation ?
- Q.20- What is a Gram Sabha ? Describe any four functions of a Gram Sabha.
- Q.21- 'Local governments have made a significant impact on democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties.' Explain.

Q.22- Write a short note on Gram Panchayat ?

Q.23- Who are the members of Zila Parishad ?

Q.24- Differentiate between the state & concurrent lists?

Q.25- In which list of the Indian Constitution does education come ?Why?

Q.26- Which territories in India do not enjoy the powers of a state ?

Q.27- Why were the boundaries of several states of India changed?

Q.28- How are the members of the Panchayat Elected ?

Q.29-What ideals are shared through democratic politics in India?

## Q.30- Match the following :-

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
f) Union Territory	(vi) An alliance of more than two parties government
g) Coalition	(vii) Area which is run by the Union / Central Government



Thank  
you

