

Maxtrap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th

Topic : Federalism (POL)

Max. Marks : 50

Duration : 2 Hrs

Sections: A (MCQs), B (Short Answer-I), C (Short Answer-II), D (Long Answer), E (Case-Based).

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 23 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. (iii). Section A comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 2 question of 5 marks each and Section E comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.

Section A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each

1. In what ways powers are shared between the state government and the central government in India?
a) decentralisation b) mutual cooperation c) conflict resolution d) list system
2. Which one of the following is an example of **coming together federation**?
a) Belgium b) Spain c) India d) USA
3. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the:
a) State government b) Zilla parishad c) Block level d) Gram sabha
4. A government formed by the coming together of at least two political parties refers to:
a) opposition government b) federation government
c) coalition government d) cooperative government
5. It is the decision - making body for the entire village:
a) State government b) Gram panchayat c) Mayor d) Zilla parishad
6. Which of the following is a positive outcome of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 regarding decentralisation of power in India?
a) Unlimited rights to the local representatives in decision - making matters.
b) Centralizing of power to maintain uniformity across the nation.
c) Increasing reliance on state governments for local decision - making roles.
d) Empowering communities by ensuring fair and regular local elections.
7. Panchayats and Municipalities are under the direct control of which government?
a) Coalition b) Centre c) State d) Opposition
8. Rural local government is popularly known by the name of:
a) block level b) state level c) national level d) panchayati raj

Assertion(A)/Reason(R) Based (9-10): In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose correct answer out of following choices.

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

9. Assertion (A): Federalism is about dealing with diversity.

Reason (R): Federalism promotes the unity of a country.

10. Assertion (A): The Parliament cannot on its own change the fundamental structure of the Constitution.

Reason (R): Under a federal government, the fundamental provisions cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of the government.

SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

- 11. What is decentralisation? Examine the significance of decentralisation.
- 12. Which is the highest tier of the Panchayati Raj? Explain its composition.
- 13. Describe any three characteristics of **Union List** mentioned in the Indian Constitution.
- 14. What are the causes responsible for very slow progress of Panchayat Raj System in India?
- 15. Explain the basic idea behind decentralization of political power in India.

SECTION – C

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

- 16. Analyse the vertical division of power in India.
- 17. Differentiate between federal and unitary form of government with examples.
- 18. Examine the controversy over Hindi and English as the official language.
- 19. How far is it correct to say that federalism works only in big country?

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

- 20. "Local government's have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties". Explain.

21. How are the powers divided between the states and centre? Explain with examples.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 22 & 23 carry 4 marks each

22. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: Power Sharing and Panchayati Raj We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy.

- a) How does the principle of power sharing promote democracy? (1)
- b) Mention the main impact of women's participation in Panchayati Raj. (1)
- c) Explain the role of Panchayats in the development of villages. (2)

23. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: State Reorganisation Commission "The report of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC), was implemented on November 1, 1956. This, in its own time and own way, has also transformed the political and institutional life of the nation.... Gandhi and other leaders promised their followers that when freedom came, the new nation would be based on a new set of provinces, these based on the principle of language. However, when India was finally free in 1947, it was also divided...

Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. It has proved to be perfectly consistent to be Kannadiga and Indian, Bengali and Indian, Tamil and Indian, Gujarati and Indian. To be sure, these states based on language sometimes quarrel with one another.

- a) What promise did Gandhiji make to his followers? (1)
 - b) How did language strengthen the unity of India? (1)
 - c) Mention the names of major language of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh states. (2)
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Federalism (POL) Paper Details – Analysis		
Objective Questions		
MCQ	1 marks x 8 question = 8	
Assertion Reason	1 marks x 2 question = 2	
Subjective		
Short type I	2 marks x 5 question = 10	
Short type II	3 marks x 4 question = 12	
Long Type	5 marks x 2 question = 10	
Case Studies Based		
Case 1	4 marks	
Case 2	4 marks	

Total = 50 marks Your Score =