

Previous year questions and important questions are repeated so that students can do more practice for these questions.

CHAPTER 1

Federalism

- 101.** What was the key change made in the Constitution of Belgium?
- (a) to reduce the power of the regional Government
 - (b) to reduce the power of the Central Government
 - (c) to reduce the power of the Constitution
 - (d) to reduce the power of public

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm101

- 102.** In 1993, Belgium shifted from a _____ to _____ form of government.
- (a) federal, unitary
 - (b) monist, unitary
 - (c) unitary, federal
 - (d) federal , monist

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm102

- 103.** Belgium was shifted from unitary form of government to federal form of government in 1993. What does it mean?
- (a) The regional governments were given constitutional powers and were not dependent on the central government.
 - (b) The regional governments were under the control of the central government
 - (c) constitution prescribes that the dutch and french ministers shall be equal in the central government
 - (d) community government will undertake the powers of the central government

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm103

- 104.** _____ is a system of government in which the power is divided between central authority and

- various constituents of the country.
- (a) Dictatorship
 - (b) Democracy
 - (c) Federalism
 - (d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm104

- 105.** Which country changed from unitary to federal form of government in 1993?
- (a) Belgium
 - (b) Sri Lanka
 - (c) India
 - (d) US

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm105

- 106.** Identify the type of government for which Tamilians are fighting in Sri Lanka.
- (a) Unitary
 - (b) Community
 - (c) Federal
 - (d) Tyrant

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm106

- 107.** Which form of government is prevalent in Sri Lanka?
- (a) Monarchy
 - (b) Federal
 - (c) Unitary government
 - (d) Dictatorship

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm107

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108. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is _____.
- (a) Concentrated in a few hands
 - (b) Divided between a central authority and various constituents
 - (c) Divided between a central authority and various constituents
 - (d) Divided amongst various communities

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm108

109. Choose the incorrect statement-
- (a) Usually a federation has two levels of governments
 - (b) Both the levels of governments enjoy their powers independent of one another
 - (c) In a federal system, a state government has powers of its own
 - (d) In a federal system, the state government is answerable to the central government

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm109

110. Which government enjoy their power independent of the other?
- (a) government for the entire country
 - (b) governments at the level of provinces or states
 - (c) Both these levels of governments
 - (d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm110

111. In which sense, federations are contrasted with unitary governments.
- (a) the powers of the regional governments could be withdrawn by the central governments
 - (b) powers in the federations are not concentrated in single hands but distributed among the units
 - (c) the powers of the regional governments are temporary
 - (d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm111

112. Under the _____ system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
- (a) federal
 - (b) unitary
 - (c) central
 - (d) local

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm112

113. In a _____ system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something.
- (a) federal
 - (b) unitary
 - (c) central
 - (d) local

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm113

114. In a federal system _____ government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the _____ government.
- (a) central, any other country's
 - (b) State, central
 - (c) central, none
 - (d) State, chief minister of

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm114

115. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own _____ in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- (a) interdiction
 - (b) contradiction
 - (c) jurisdiction
 - (d) prediction

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm115

116. In federalism _____ tiers of government govern the _____ citizens.
- (a) Different, Different

- (b) same, Different
- (c) Different, same
- (d) same, same

- (c) Have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government
- (d) Criticize the government for the steps taken

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm116

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm120

- 117.** The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the _____.
(a) State book
(b) constitution
(c) any book
(d) president book

- 121.** The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by _____ of government.
(a) one level
(b) both levels
(c) five levels
(d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm117

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm121

- 118.** The existence and authority of each tier of government is _____ guaranteed.
(a) Manually
(b) constitutionally
(c) prime minister accordingly
(d) president accordingly

- 122.** The government organ that resolves the disputes between the Centre and the State government is _____.
(a) Parliament
(b) Armed forces
(c) Supreme Court
(d) President

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm118

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm122

- 119.** Which of the following is not the key feature of federalism?
(a) There are two or more levels of government.
(b) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
(c) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. such changes require the consent of both levels of government.
(d) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.

- 123.** What ensures financial autonomy to all levels of government?
(a) Sources of jobs for each level
(b) Sources of food for each level
(c) Sources of happiness for each level
(d) Sources of revenue for each level

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm119

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm123

- 120.** Under federalism the courts play the role of _____.
(a) Implementing decisions of the government
(b) Favours each and every step of the government

- 124.** What are the dual objectives of the federal system?
(a) To promote unity of the country and to accommodate regional diversity
(b) To disturb powers and funds to the central government
(c) to provide facilities and job to the citizens of the country

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- (d) to ensure that the power would be transferred from the state to the central government

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm124

- 125.** The main objective of the federal system is to _____.

- (a) Accommodate regional diversity
- (b) promote diversity
- (c) make centre more powerful
- (d) distribute finances to different organs

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm125

- 126.** _____ aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism.

- (a) two
- (b) three
- (c) four
- (d) five

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm126

- 127.** An ideal _____ system has both aspects : mutual trust and agreement to live together.

- (1) federal
- (b) unitary
- (c) unitary and federal
- (d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm127

- 128.** What is one main factor on which the balance of power between centre and state depends?

- (a) federal system of government
- (b) unitary system of government
- (c) Any system of government
- (d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm128

- 129.** Which one of the following countries has not adopted the holding together federation?

- (a) India
- (b) Spain
- (c) Belgium
- (d) Japan

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm129

- 130.** Which one of the following countries has not adopted the coming together federation?

- (a) Switzerland
- (b) USA
- (c) Australia
- (d) India

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm130

- 131.** 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?

- (1) A, B, C and D
- (2) A and D
- (3) B and C
- (4) A, B and D

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm131

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- 132.** The Constitution originally provided for a _____ tier system of government.
- (a) two
 - (b) three
 - (c) four
 - (d) five

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm132

- 133.** The Indian Constitution provides for a _____.
- (a) one -tier system of government
 - (b) two -tier system of government
 - (c) three -tier system of government
 - (d) four -tier system of government

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm133

- 134.** The list which includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
- (a) Union list
 - (b) State list
 - (c) Concurrent list
 - (d) Residuary subjects

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm134

- 135.** Which of the following subjects is included in the union list?
- (a) Foreign Affairs
 - (b) Police
 - (c) Agriculture
 - (d) Irrigation

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm135

- 136.** If it is desired in India to switch over to unitary system of government from the present federal structure such a change can be brought about by
- (a) A simple majority of the members of the

- parliament
- (b) A two third majority of members present and voting, provided it is not less than majority of the total members
- (c) A two third majority of the membership of the parliament
- (d) A special procedure in Parliament and ratification by a majority of States in the Indian Union

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm136

- 137.** The Union Government has exclusive powers on subjects in _____.
- (a) The Union List
 - (b) The Concurrent List
 - (c) The state List
 - (d) Both 1 and 2

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm137

- 138.** Select the correct option for state list item.
- (a) Banking
 - (b) Foreign affairs
 - (c) Police
 - (d) Military

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm138

- 139.** Select the correct option for concurrent List item.
- (a) Communication
 - (b) Agriculture
 - (c) Police
 - (d) Education

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm139

- 140.** Which of the following will come under concurrent list?
- (a) Police
 - (b) Trade and commerce
 - (c) Education
 - (d) Banking

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm140

141. Both the union as well as the state governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in _____ list.
- (a) Union
 - (b) Concurrent
 - (c) State
 - (d) Both(1)and(2)

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm141

142. On which subjects both the union as well as the state government can make laws?
- (a) Concurrent List
 - (b) Union List
 - (c) State List
 - (d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm142

143. Which government has the power to legislate on “residuary” subjects in India
- (a) Union
 - (b) state
 - (c) both
 - (d) none

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm143

144. 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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm144

145. Which of the following country is an example of “coming together federation”?
- (a) U.S.A
 - (b) India
 - (c) Spain
 - (d) Belgium

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm145

146. 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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm146

147. Some states in India has special powers or status as compared to other states and this is evident from which article of the constitution which deals with the special status of north eastern states?
- (a) A - 356
 - (b) A - 370
 - (c) A - 368
 - (d) A - 371

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm147

148. Which territories in India enjoy the powers of a state?
- (a) Chandigarh
 - (b) Lakshadweep
 - (c) Capital city of Delhi
 - (d) Andhra pradesh

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm148

149. The _____ plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.
- (a) Judiciary
 - (b) federation
 - (c) money
 - (d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm149

150. The Centre and the State governments raise the resources to meet the requirements of administration by _____.
- (a) Pursuing business activities
 - (b) Forming cooperatives
 - (c) Levying taxes
 - (d) setting public sector undertaking (PSU)

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm150

151. The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of _____ in our country.
- (a) Religious politics
 - (b) politics based on casteism
 - (c) Money politics
 - (d) Democratic politics

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm151

152. When did democracy began its journey in India?
- (a) 1974
 - (b) 1947
 - (c) 1990
 - (d) 1960

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm152

153. What was the name of independent India between August 15 1947 to January 26 1950 before it became

the republic of India this question is required ?

- (a) The Dominion of India
- (b) The constitution of India
- (c) The government of India
- (d) The prime minister of India

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm153

154. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done _____.
- (a) to ensure that people who speaks the same language lived in the same State.
 - (b) to please the political parties
 - (c) so that people of same religion can live in the same state
 - (d) to avoid communal clashes

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm154

155. In _____, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states.
- (a) 1947
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1960
 - (d) 1957

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm155

156. Which of the following Indian states were formed to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography rather than on linguistic basis?
- A. Nagaland
 - B. Uttarakhand
 - C. Jharkhand
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) A and B only
 - (b) B and C only
 - (c) A and C only
 - (d) A, B and C

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm156

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157. The formation of linguistic States has actually made the country, more _____.
 (a) divided (b) 70
 (b) complex (c) 20
 (c) united (d) 40
 (d) disagreeing

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm161

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm157

158. When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders _____ that it would lead to the _____ of the country.
 (a) feared, disintegration
 (b) integration, endured
 (c) disintegration, assured
 (d) assured, integration

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm158

159. A second test for Indian federation is the _____ policy.
 (a) language
 (b) food
 (c) house
 (d) all of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm159

160. What is not the part of language policy of the Government of India?
 (a) No national language
 (b) Scheduled languages
 (c) Spread of Hindi with a cautious approach
 (d) ban the use of English

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm160

161. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about _____ percent of Indians.
 (a) 50

162. There are _____ other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
 (a) 21
 (b) 31
 (c) 41
 (d) 11

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm162

163. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in _____.
 (a) Hindi
 (b) English
 (c) French
 (d) Any of these languages

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm163

164. Much of the government work takes place in the _____ of the concerned State.
 (a) English
 (b) Hindi
 (c) official language
 (d) any language

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm164

165. According to the Indian Constitution in which year English was to be ended as the language for official purpose?
 (a) 1950
 (b) 1947
 (c) 1965
 (d) 1999

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm165

- 166.** The parties that ruled at the centre undermined the power of states because:
- (a) there was no power sharing
 - (b) there was no right to state governments
 - (c) ruling party at the state level was different
 - (d) state governments were ruled and controlled by rival parties

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm166

- 167.** In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State governments that were controlled by rival parties. the time was _____
- (a) before 1990
 - (b) after 1990
 - (c) before 1947
 - (d) after 2016

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm167

- 168.** Which period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of our country ?
- (a) After 1990
 - (b) Before 1990
 - (c) After 1947
 - (d) Before 1950

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm168

- 169.** The state governments were rescued in power sharing by the _____.
- (a) constitution
 - (b) Judiciary
 - (c) parliament
 - (d) president

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm169

- 170.** What is the present coalition government in India?
- (a) National Democratic Alliance
 - (b) Indian National Congress
 - (c) Bharatiya Janata Party
 - (d) all of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm170

- 171.** Federal power-sharing is more effective today than in the past mainly because
- (a) It is the age of coalition governments at the centre
 - (b) states today are more conscious of their rights
 - (c) centre today depends more on states
 - (d) There are more powerful leaders at the state level

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm171

- 172.** Federal power-sharing is _____ effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force.
- (a) less
 - (b) more
 - (c) no more
 - (d) not

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm172

- 173.** How many languages are there in the 2011 census of India?
- (a) more than 1300
 - (b) less than 1300
 - (c) more than 2000
 - (d) more than 5000

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm173

- 174.** Languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under _____.
- (a) Hindi
 - (b) English

- (c) Marathi
- (d) Rajasthani

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm174

- 175.** After grouping of languages, the Census found ___ major languages. Of these ___ languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'.
- (a) 121, 22
 - (b) 22, 167
 - (c) 148, 21
 - (d) 126, 11

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm175

- 176.** The largest language, Hindi, is the mother tongue of only about ___ percent of Indians.
- (a) 66
 - (b) 88
 - (c) 44
 - (d) 89

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm176

- 177.** As for ____, only 0.02 percent of Indians recorded it as their mother tongue.
- (a) Hindi
 - (b) Kashmiri
 - (c) Kannada
 - (d) English

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm177

- 178.** How many countries have more population than Uttar Pradesh?
- (a) 4
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 7

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm178

- 179.** When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called ____.
- (a) centralisation
 - (b) federation
 - (c) government local
 - (d) Decentralisation

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm179

- 180.** The case for local self-government rests on the premise that ____.
- (a) It makes for better administration
 - (b) It facilitates a non-partisan approach
 - (c) It is a training ground for democracy
 - (d) It reduces corruption

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm180

- 181.** In which year a major step towards decentralization was taken up?
- (a) 1985
 - (b) 1991
 - (c) 1992
 - (d) 1993

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm181

- 182.** In Panchayati Raj system, ____ of the seats have been reserved for women.
- (a) 2/3rd
 - (b) 1/3rd
 - (c) 1/4th
 - (d) 1/5th

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm182

- 183.** Which institution has been created in each State of

India to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections?

- (a) SAC
- (b) MAC
- (c) PEC
- (d) SEC

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm183

184. A rural local government is popularly known by the name of _____.

- (a) Panchayati Raj
- (b) Municipal corporation
- (c) Municipal council
- (d) ward councils

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm184

185. A council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or Sarpanch is called _____.

- (a) Gram Sabha
- (b) Gram Panchayat
- (c) Gram Parishad
- (d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm185

186. The Gram Panchayat is divided into wards and each ward is represented by a _____.

- (a) Chiefminister
- (b) Panch
- (c) President
- (d) all of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm186

187. According to the State Panchayat Raj Acts, the _____ must meet at least two to four times in a year.

- (a) Gram Sabha
- (b) Gram Panchayat
- (c) Mandal samiti
- (d) Panchayat samiti

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm187

188. A few Gram Panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called _____.

- (a) Panchayat samiti
- (b) Block samiti
- (c) Mandal samiti
- (d) All of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm188

189. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the _____.

- (a) Municipality
- (b) Zila panchayat
- (c) Zila parishad
- (d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm189

190. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation such an office-bearer is called the _____.

- (a) sarpanch
- (b) city head
- (c) Mayor
- (d) sheriff

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm190

191. The head of the Municipal Corporation is the _____.

- (a) Mayor
- (b) sarpanch
- (c) Chairman
- (d) Corporator

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm191

192. Who was the political head of municipality?

- (a) Mayor

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- (b) The municipal chairperson
- (c) Sarpanch
- (d) Any member of village

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm192

193. The experiment of combining the decentralisation with participative democracy was carried out in

- (a) Sao Paulo
- (b) Porto Alegre
- (c) New York
- (d) San Diego

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm193

194. Which country has carried out an extraordinary experiment that combines both, decentralisation and participative democracy?

- (a) India
- (b) Brazil
- (c) USA
- (d) UK

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm194

195. Porto Alegre is a popular city of which country?

- (a) Brazil
- (b) India
- (c) USA
- (d) UK

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm195

196. Now there are more than 10 lakhs elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies in India. This is possible because of _____.

- (a) Growing population
- (b) Women's movements
- (c) Reservation of one-third seats for women
- (d) The policies of political parties

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm196

197. In which list of the Indian constitution does education come

- (a) Concurrent list
- (b) State list
- (c) Union list
- (4)None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm197

198. Who is the guardian of the Constitution of India

- (a) The Supreme Court of India
- (b) The government of India
- (c) The constitution of India
- (d) The District Court of India

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm198

199. At which place India conducted its first nuclear test.

- (a) Gujarat's Pokhran
- (b) Rajasthan's Pokhran
- (c) Delhi's Pokhran
- (d) Mumbai's Pokhran

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm199

200. Which is the originally provided system of constitution of India

- (a) five-tier system
- (b) four-tier system
- (c) two-tier system
- (d) one-tier system

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm200

201. Where is the original Indian Constitution?

- (a) In Rajsthan Library
- (b) In State Library of the Parliament
- (c) In Central Library of the Jammu

(d) In Central Library of the Parliament

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm201

202. What do we call to the government at block level?

- (a) Lok sabha
- (b) Gram sabha
- (c) Panchayat Samiti
- (d) Vidhan Parishad

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm202

203. Which local government works at district level

- (a) Rajya sabha
- (b) Zilla Parishad
- (c) Panchayat Samiti
- (d) Lok sabha

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm203

204. Name any Indian state which enjoys a special status.

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Rajasthan

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm204

205. What are Union Territory means?

- (a) a small administrative unit that is ruled by the state
- (b) a small administrative unit that is ruled by the union
- (c) a small administrative unit that is ruled by the other nation
- (d) a small administrative unit that is ruled by the local government

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm205

206. Who Ruled union territories?

- (a) the prime minister
- (b) the president
- (c) the governor
- (d) the union government

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm206

207. Who is known as a mayor?

- (a) the head of a country
- (b) the head of a municipal government
- (c) the head of a gram
- (d) the head of a zila

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm207

208. What is Zila Parishad?

- (a) It works at the street level
- (b) It works at the state level
- (c) It works at the district level
- (d) It works at the nation level

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm208

209. How many languages have been declared scheduled languages

- (a) 22
- (b) 11
- (c) 33
- (d) 26

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm209

210. The _____ plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures

- (a) Judiciary
- (b) executive
- (c) legislature
- (d) all of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm210

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211. Panchayat Samiti is an intermediate body that exists at _____ level.
- (a) block
 - (b) state
 - (c) nation
 - (d) all of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm211

212. Which of the following is not a scheduled language of India?
- (a) bodo
 - (b) Bangali
 - (c) Bhojpuri
 - (d) Nepali

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm212

213. The report of the state's reorganization commission (SRC) was implemented on
- (a) 1 November 1956
 - (b) 2 October 1957
 - (c) 2 October 1956
 - (d) 1 November 1957

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm213

214. Identify the personality who said, "it is the formation of linguistic states that has allowed India to escape what might have been a worse fate still".
- (a) Pt. Jawahar lal nehru
 - (b) Bipin Chndra Pal
 - (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (d) Ramachandra Guha

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm214

215. Which of the following regions did not become part of Indian Union in August, 1947?
- (a) Goa
 - (b) Assam
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh

- (d) Punjab

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm215

216. On the subject of income tax _____.
- (a) the union government has more powers than the state government
 - (b) the state government have more powers than the union government
 - (c) Both the union and the state governments have equal powers
 - (d) only the union government has powers

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm216

217. A government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties is called _____
- (a) Autocratic government
 - (b) Totalitarian
 - (c) Coalition
 - (d) Oligarchy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm217

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218. Which one of the following is true regarding a coalition government?
- (a) Only two parties for man alliance and contest elections
 - (b) Several parties compete for power
 - (c) The government is formed by two or more parties coming together
 - (d) Several parties form an alliance and compete for power

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Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm218

219. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government?

1. There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
2. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial government.
3. The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm219

220. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a federal government?

- (a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- (b) Federation has only one level of government.
- (c) One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
- (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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm220

221. Which of the following is not a key features of federalism?

- (a) Different tiers of government have their own jurisdiction.
- (b) Changes in constitution require consent of both levels.
- (c) Courts have power to interpret constitution and powers of the different levels.
- (d) Sources of revenue for only central level are specified.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm221

222. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?

- (a) States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
- (b) States are dependent on revenue or funds on the central government.
- (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- (d) States have no financial autonomy.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm222

223. Which one of the following is not an important feature of federalism?

- (a) Each level of government has its own area of Jurisdiction.
- (b) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be changed unilaterally by any one level of government.
- (c) Government has two or more than two levels.
- (d) Courts have the power to change the constitution.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm223

224. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?

- (a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
- (b) The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government.
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm224

225. In a 'Holding together federation':

1. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.
2. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.
3. Constituent states have unequal powers.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B, and C
- (b) A and B

- (c) B and C
- (d) A and C

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm225

- 226.** What are the dual objectives of federalism:
1. Safeguard and promote unity of the country
 2. Responsible for the rise of regionalism
 3. Division of horizontal power
 4. Accommodate regional diversity
- (a) A and B
 - (b) A and D
 - (c) B and C
 - (d) A, B and D

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm226

- 227.** Which one of the following group of countries are an example of 'coming together' federation?
- (a) India, USA, Belgium
 - (b) USA, Switzerland, Australia
 - (c) India, Belgium, Spain
 - (d) USA, Spain, Australia

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm227

- 228.** Which one of the following countries is good examples of 'holding together federations'?
- (a) USA
 - (b) Switzerland
 - (c) Australia
 - (d) India

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm228

- 229.** Which one of the following countries has the federal form of government?
- (a) Egypt
 - (b) Sri Lanka
 - (c) Australia
 - (d) England

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm229

- 230.** A third tier of federalism was added in the form of _____ and _____.
- (a) Residuary and Union list
 - (b) Panchayats and Municipalities
 - (c) Central and State
 - (d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm230

- 231.** What type of distribution of legislative powers does the Indian constitution provides for?
- (a) Single-fold
 - (b) Two-fold
 - (c) Three-fold
 - (d) Four-fold

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm231

- 232.** Which of the following pair of subject is incorrect?
- (a) Police and agriculture
 - (b) Banking and currency
 - (c) Computer software and trade unions
 - (d) Marriage and adoption

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm232

- 233.** In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list _____ over the state law.
- (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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm233

- 234.** Both the union and the state government can make

laws on the subjects mentioned in the:

- (a) Union list
- (b) State list
- (c) Concurrent list
- (d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm234

235. On which of the following subjects can both the Union as well as the state governments make laws?

- (a) Communication
- (b) Defence
- (c) Education
- (d) Agriculture

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm235

236. Subjects like computer software comes in the

- (a) Union List
- (b) State List
- (c) Concurrent List
- (d) Residuary List

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm236

237. Which one of the following subjects is included in the concurrent list?

- (a) Banking
- (b) Trade
- (c) Police
- (d) Trade union

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm237

238. Which of the following is not a subject of the Union List?

- (a) Foreign affairs
- (b) Currency
- (c) Banking
- (d) Law and order

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm238

239. Who among the following is called political head of the state at the state level?

- (a) Chief Minister
- (b) Speaker of Vidhan Sabha
- (c) Governor
- (d) President

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm239

240. 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 centre and left the undefined powers to the state.
- (d) Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers undefined.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm240

241. 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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm241

242. The place of Rajasthan where India conducted its nuclear tests is

- (a) Calicut
- (b) Pokhran
- (c) Kavaratti
- (d) Karaikal

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm242

- 243.** The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to _____.
- (a) Majoritarian measures adopted by India
 - (b) Social and economic differences in our country
 - (c) The nature of democratic politics in our country
 - (d) The strong government at the centre

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm243

- 244.** Which of the following was the first major test of democratic politics for India after independence?
- (a) Abolition of privy purse
 - (b) Nationalisation of banks
 - (c) Creation of linguistic states
 - (d) Reservations based on caste

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm244

- 245.** Linguistic reorganisation of state in India took place in which year?
- (a) 1956
 - (b) 1976
 - (c) 1965
 - (d) 1992

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm245

- 246.** The state of _____ is not a linguistic state.
- (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Gujarat
 - (c) Karnataka
 - (d) Jharkhand

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm246

- 247.** How many languages are included the eighth schedule of the Indian constitution other than hindi ?
- (a) 23
 - (b) 21
 - (c) 22
 - (d) 24

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm247

- 248.** Which one of the following pair of language is not included in the Eighth schedule of the Indian constitution?
- (a) Pali and Tulu
 - (b) Bodo and Maithili
 - (c) Nepali
 - (d) Sindhi and Urdu

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm248

- 249.** Much of the official work done in the state is in which of the following language?
- (a) Hindi
 - (b) English
 - (c) Both Hindi and English
 - (d) Official language of the concerned state

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm249

- 250.** Which language is recognised as the national language by the Constitution of India?
- (a) Hindi
 - (b) English
 - (c) Tamil
 - (d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm250

- 251.** Choose the correct statement regarding language policy of the Indian Government.
- (a) English is our national language
 - (b) Citizens are free to choose any language as national language
 - (c) Hindi is our national language
 - (d) Constitution of India did not declare any language as national language

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm251

- 252.** Which period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country?
- (a) Period after 1990
 - (b) Period after 2000
 - (c) Period after 1980
 - (d) Period after 1970

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm252

- 253.** What is the third tier of government known as?
- (a) Village Panchayats
 - (b) State government
 - (c) Local self-government
 - (d) Zila Parishad

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm253

- 254.** When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called _____?
- (a) Decentralisation
 - (b) Empowerment
 - (c) Devolution
 - (d) Demarcation

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm254

- 255.** Which of the following is the advantage of the local government in India?
- (a) It has depended the democracy in our country
 - (b) It has uprooted the democracy at local level in our country
 - (c) It has failed in conducting the regular elections of local bodies
 - (d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm255

- 256.** Identify which one is the basic idea behind decentralisation.
- (1) Local problem can be better settled at local level.

- (2) Local people have better idea where to spend money.
- (3) People directly cannot participate in decision making.
- (a) (1) and (2)
- (b) (2) and (3)
- (c) Only 2
- (d) All of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm256

- 257.** Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.
- (1) Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
 - (2) It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
 - (3) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
 - (4) No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.
- (a) 1 , 2 and 3
 - (b) 1 and 3
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 2 and 4

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm257

- 258.** The number of seats reserved for women in the panchayats and municipalities is
- (a) One-fourth
 - (b) One-third
 - (c) Half
 - (d) One-fifth

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm258

- 259.** 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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm259

260. Which one is not the part of 3 tier system of rural local government?

- (a) Municipalities
- (b) Village Panchayat
- (c) Block Samiti
- (d) Zila Parishad

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm260

261. How is Panchayat Samiti formed?

- (a) By most members of the zilla parishad
- (b) By a few gram panchayats when are grouped together
- (c) By all MPs and MLAs in the block
- (d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm261

262. Who is the head of Zila Parishad?

- (a) Sarpanch
- (b) Commissioner Mandal
- (c) Zila Parishad Chairperson
- (d) Mayor

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm262

263. Who is the political head of municipal corporation?

- (a) District magistrate
- (b) Mayor
- (c) Deputy mayor
- (d) Governor

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm263

264. An independent institution called _____ has

been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

- (a) The state election commission
- (b) The local election commission
- (c) The chief election commission
- (d) The election commission

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm264

265. Find the odd one out -

	Column A	Column B
(a)	Union of India	Prime minister
(b)	State	Governor
(c)	Municipal corporation	Mayor
(d)	Gram panchayat	Sarpanch

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm265

Dominion of India (1947–1950) The Government of India, whose legal name is “Union of India” as per Article 300 of the Indian constitution. The Prime Minister of India, as addressed in the Constitution of India, is the chief of the government, chief adviser to the president, head of the council of ministers and the leader of the majority party in the parliament. The prime minister leads the executive of the Government of India. Prime Minister runs the country. *Governors are responsible for implementing state laws and overseeing the operation of the state executive branch. Municipal corporation officer is called the mayor. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch.

266. Match the following and choose correct option.

Column A		Column B	
A.	Gram sabha	I.	Gram panchayat group together to form this unit.
B.	Gram panchayat	II.	It reviews the performance of the gram panchayat.
C.	Zila parishad	III.	Decision making body for the entire village.

D.	Mandals	IV.	Mandals in a district together constitute zilla . parishad
----	---------	-----	--

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- (b) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- (c) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (d) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm266

- 267.** Belgium shifted from a unitary form of government to:
- (a) democratic
 - (b) federal
 - (c) authoritarian
 - (d) none of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm267

- 268.** Which type of government does the Belgium have?
- (a) Federal
 - (b) Communist
 - (c) Unitary
 - (d) Central

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm268

- 269.** In federalism, power is divided between various constituent units and:
- (a) central authority
 - (b) states
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm269

- 270.** Which countries follow the unitary system of government?
- (a) Belgium, Spain and India
 - (b) USA, Japan and Belgium
 - (c) France, Japan and China

- (d) France, Germany and India

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm270

- 271.** In federal system, central government cannot order the:
- (a) principal
 - (b) local government
 - (c) state government
 - (d) none of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm271

- 272.** 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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm272

- 273.** Power to interpret the constitution is with the:
- (a) courts
 - (b) judiciary
 - (c) state government
 - (d) none of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm273

- 274.** 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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm274

- 275.** 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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm275

- 276.** Indian official language is:
- (a) Hindi
 - (b) English
 - (c) Urdu
 - (d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm276

- 277.** The municipal corporation officers are called:
- (a) Mayors
 - (b) MLAs
 - (c) Sarpanchs
 - (d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm277

- 278.** Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list?
- (a) Local Government
 - (b) State Government
 - (c) Union Government
 - (d) State and Union

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm278

- 279.** Federations have been formed with the two kinds of:
- (a) states
 - (b) routes
 - (c) people
 - (d) none of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm279

- 280.** 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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm280

- 281.** To make India a strong federation, we need:
- (a) written constitution
 - (b) rigid constitution
 - (c) independent judiciary
 - (d) all of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm281

- 282.** Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in
- (a) 1992
 - (b) 1993
 - (c) 1991
 - (d) 1990

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm282

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- 283.** Who has special power in administering the Union Territories in India?
- (a) Central Government
 - (b) Chief Minister
 - (c) President
 - (d) Governor

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Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm283

(d) 25

284. Who is the head of urban local government?

- (a) Sarpanch
- (b) Ward commissioner
- (c) Mukhiya
- (d) Mayor

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm284

285. 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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm285

286. The number of seats reserved for women in the panchayats and municipalities is

- (a) one-fourth
- (b) one-third
- (c) half
- (d) one-fifth

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm286

287. Holding together federations are not found in

- (a) India
- (b) Spain
- (c) Belgium
- (d) Australia

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm287

288. The number of Scheduled Languages in India is

- (a) 21
- (b) 22
- (c) 23

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm288

289. Which one of the following States in India has its own Constitution?

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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm289

290. 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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm290

291. 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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm291

292. 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.

(c) Period after 1980

(d) Period after 1970

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm292

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm296

293. What is the third tier of government known as?

- (a) Village Panchayats
- (b) State government
- (c) Local self-government
- (d) Zila Parishad

297. Which language is recognised as the national language by the Constitution of India?

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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm293

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm297

294. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?

- (a) States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
- (b) States are dependent on revenue or funds on the central government.
- (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- (d) States have no financial autonomy.

298. Which of the following subjects is not included in the Union list?

- (a) Defence
- (b) Foreign affairs
- (c) Police
- (d) Banking

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm294

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm298

295. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government?

- (a) There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
- (b) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial government.
- (c) A state government is conservable to central government.
- (d) The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

299. Which of the following is not an example of 'holding together' federations?

- (a) India
- (b) Spain
- (c) Belgium
- (d) Switzerland

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm295

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm299

296. Which period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country?

- (a) Period after 1990
- (b) Period after 2000

300. Which level of government in India has the power to legislate on the 'residuary' subjects?

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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm300

- 301.** Which among the following are examples of 'Coming together federations'?
- (a) India, Spain and Belgium
 - (b) India, USA and Spain
 - (c) USA, Switzerland and Australia
 - (d) Belgium and Sri Lanka
- (c) 2 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 4

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm301

- 302.** 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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm302

- 303.** 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.
 - (d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm303

- 304.** Which of the following statements are correct in a Holding together federation?
1. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.
 2. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.
 3. All the constituent states usually have equal powers.
 4. Constituent states have unequal powers.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - (b) 1 and 4

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm304

- 305.** _____ is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country?
- (a) Dictatorship
 - (b) Unitary system
 - (c) Monarchy
 - (d) Federalism

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm305

- 306.** How many levels of government does a federation usually have?
- (a) Single
 - (b) Two
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Multiple

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm306

- 307.** How many countries in the world have a federal political system?
- (a) 42
 - (b) 33
 - (c) 25
 - (d) 18

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm307

- 308.** In a federal system, the central government _____ order the state government to do something?
- (a) Can
 - (b) Cannot
 - (c) May
 - (d) A and C

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm308

309. State government has powers of its own for which _____.
(a) It is answerable to Central government
(b) It is not answerable to Central government
(c) It is answerable to the people
(d) b and c

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm309

310. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own _____ in specific matters.
(a) Administration
(b) Jurisdiction
(c) Execution
(d) Policies

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm310

311. Can the fundamental provisions of the constitution be unilaterally changed by one level of government in federalism?
(a) Yes
(b) No
(c) May be in special provisions
(d) (a) and (c)

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm311

312. When independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of 'coming together' federations are practiced by which countries?
(a) Switzerland and Canada
(b) USA and Britain
(c) USA, Australia and Switzerland
(d) Britain, Canada, USA

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm312

313. Where a large country decides to divide its power

- between the constituent states and the national government. It is called 'holding together' federations. Which countries practice this system?
(a) India, Pakistan, Italy
(b) India, Spain, Belgium
(c) Canada, Italy, Germany
(d) Australia, Canada, USA

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm313

314. Which one comes under the Union List in India?
(a) Police
(b) Agriculture
(c) Banking
(d) Trade

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm314

315. Which one comes under the State List in India?
(a) Defence
(b) Currency
(c) Communications
(d) Police

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm315

316. On which given subject can both the Union as well as the State Governments make laws?
(a) Currency
(b) Defence
(c) Trade Unions
(d) Agriculture

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm316

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- 317.** What is meant by residuary subjects?
- (a) Subjects under union list
 - (b) Subjects under state list
 - (c) Subject under both state and union list
 - (d) Subjects which are not under any list

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm317

- 318.** Give an example of a subject under the residuary list?
- (a) Currency
 - (b) Irrigation
 - (c) Computer software
 - (d) Commerce

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm318

- 319.** States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371), under which context do they get these provisions?
- (a) Because of trade and commerce
 - (b) Protection of land rights of indigenous people
 - (c) Special provisions for agriculture
 - (d) For Defence purposes

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm319

- 320.** Give one feature of Union territories?
- (a) They have powers of a state
 - (b) They enjoy independent power
 - (c) The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
 - (d) These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which can be merged with any of the existing States

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm320

- 321.** Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has

- to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least ___ majority?
- (a) 50 %
 - (b) Three- fourth
 - (c) Two- third
 - (d) 25%

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm321

- 322.** The creation of ___ was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country
- (a) States according to religion
 - (b) States according to culture
 - (c) Linguistic states
 - (d) States according to topography

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm322

- 323.** On which basis were states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand created?
- (a) On the basis of language
 - (b) On the basis of culture, ethnicity
 - (c) On the basis of religion
 - (d) On the basis of commerce and trade

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm323

- 324.** Hindi is the mother tongue of only about ___ percent of Indians?
- (a) 60%
 - (b) 30%
 - (c) 40%
 - (d) 50%

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm324

- 325.** Besides Hindi, there are ___ other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution?
- (a) 21
 - (b) 23
 - (c) 27

(d) 24

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm329

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm325

326. When was the beginning of the era of Coalition Governments at the Centre which led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments?

- (a) 1980s
- (b) 1990s
- (c) 1870s
- (d) 2000 onward

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm326

327. Census of India held in 2011, recorded more than ___ distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues?

- (a) 200
- (b) 500
- (c) 1200
- (d) 1300

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm327

328. As for English, only ___ percent Indians recorded it as their mother tongue?

- (a) 20%
- (b) 5%
- (c) 0.5 %
- (d) 0.02%

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm328

329. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- (a) National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
- (b) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (c) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- (d) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

330. Consider the following statements :

1. In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
2. 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.
3. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
4. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm330

331. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government below that of the State governments, it is called _____.

- (a) State offices
- (b) District government
- (c) Local government
- (d) Tehsils

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm331

332. When was the constitution amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective?

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1992
- (c) 1989
- (d) 1993

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm332

333. In the local government elections at least _____ of all positions are reserved for women?

- (a) One - third
- (b) Two- third

- (c) 50%
- (d) 25%

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm333

334. Both the union as well as the state governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in _____ list.

- (a) Union
- (b) Concurrent
- (c) state
- (d) Both A and B

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm334

335. Assertion (A): Federations that are formed by 'holding together' do not give equal power to its constituent units.

Reason (R): Some states are granted special powers.

- (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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm335

336. Assertion : The Indian Union is not based on the principles of federalism.

Reason : The Constitution of India declared India as a Union of States.

- (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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm336

337. Assertion : Belgium and Spain has 'holding together'

federation.

Reason : A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

- (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) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm337

338. Assertion : Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.

Reason : It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.

- (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) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm338

339. Assertion : It is very simple to make the changes in the basic structure of the constitution.

Reason : Both the houses have power to amend the constitution independently.

- (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) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm339

340. Assertion : India is a federation.

Reason : Power resides with the central authority.

- (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) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm340

341. Assertion : Coalition government is formed during dearth of coal in the country.

Reason : It helps in overcoming coal crisis.

- (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) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm341

342. Assertion : The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List and Concurrent List are considered as residuary subjects.

Reason : The subjects included that came after constitution was made and thus could not be classified.

- (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) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm342

343. Assertion : India has a federal system.

Reason : Under a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the subunits are subordinate to central government.

- (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) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm343

344. Assertion : Zilla Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

Reason : Mayor is the head of municipalities.

- (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) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm344

345. Assertion : A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution.

Reason : Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

- (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) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm345

346. Assertion : Third-tier of government is local government.

Reason : It made democracy weak.

- (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) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm346

347. Assertion : Power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government and it is known as decentralization

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

- (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) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm347

348. The picture portrays about the :



- (a) Uneven Dispersal of power between the Centre and State.
- (b) Lack of harmonization between Centre and State.
- (c) The states plead for more power.
- (d) Demand for power by the states can never be met.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm348

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349. The below cartoon clearly state that :



- (a) Perils of running a coalition Govt.
- (b) A coalition govt have more work to do.
- (c) The best way to run a democratic country like India is Coalition govt.
- (d) Coalition govt increases the overall efficiency of the Govt and hence shall be welcomed.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm349

350. Identify the kind of administrative system :

- It is prevailing only in 25 countries and consists of two-level Government.
 - USA is known for the oldest country running this system successfully.
 - One level of govt under this system is for the entire country and another for states that runs day to day administrative work.
 - Both of this level of govt enjoys their power independent of each other.
- (a) Unitary
 - (b) Federalism
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm350

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351. Identify the kind of legislative power distribution list by the Constitution of India :

- 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.
- (a) State List
 (b) Union List
 (c) Residuary List
 (d) All of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm351

352. Identify the unit of the Indian Union :

- These units are generally very small in size.
 - These cannot be merged with states due to some reasons.
 - These units have very small powers.
 - Examples are Chandigarh, Dadar and nagar havelli.
- (a) States
 (b) Villages
 (c) Union Territories
 (d) Central Government

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm352

353. Identify the institution -

- It resolves disputes between the states and state and centre.
 - It interprets the constitution.
 - It acts like an umpire and decides neutrally.
- (a) Media
 (b) Executive
 (c) Umpire
 (d) Judiciary

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm353

354. Identify the following

- Units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power.
- These territories do not have the powers of a State.

- The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.

- (a) Union Territories
 (b) Small States
 (c) Central Institute
 (d) Both B and C

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm354

355. Arrange the following in order of “Coming together Federations” formation system.

1. Various Independent states come together.
 2. A bigger unit or federation is formed by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity.
 3. Negotiation among states begins
 4. Examples of Such Federations are : USA and Australia.
- (a) 1, 3, 2, 4
 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (c) 2, 3, 4, 1
 (d) 4, 3, 1, 2

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm355

356. Arrange the following stages or condition for the formation of an Coalition Govt.

1. No single party get majority to form the Govt in centre or in State.
 2. All Major and some regional parties enter into alliance.
 3. After 1990, there was a rise in the regional parties.
 4. Regional Parties alliance with the national party led to power sharing and respect for the Autonomy of state Govt.
- (a) 1, 3, 2, 4
 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (c) 3, 1, 2, 4
 (d) 4, 3, 1, 2

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm356

357. Arrange the following Scheduled language of India in ascending order of the proportion of their speakers.

1. Bengali
2. Marathi

3. Hindi
4. Tamil
- (a) 1, 4, 2, 3
- (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (c) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (d) 4, 2, 1, 3

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm357

358. Complete the following table with the correct information-

Linguistic State	Reason of Resistance by the Center	Basis of creation	Example of linguistic states
The first and a major test for democratic politics of India	Fear of Disintegration	A - ?	B - ?

- (a) A -Language, B -Tamil Nadu
- (b) A -Color, B -Tamil Nadu
- (c) A -Cast, B -Tamil Nadu
- (d) A -Language, B -Rajasthan

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm358

359. Complete the following table with correct information:

Act	Full Form	Date Implementation	About
SRC	A - ?	B - ?	Reorganisation of state boundaries

- a. A -State reorganisation commission B -Nov 1 1956
- b. A -Solid reorganisation commission B -Nov 1 1956
- c. A -State reorganisation commission B -Nov 1 1940
- d. A -State reorganisation company B -Nov 1 1967

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm359

360. Complete the following table with correct information-

Name of countries	Known as	Power is divided between	Power sharing

India, Spain, Belgium	A - ?	B - ?	More of centralization of power then decentralization
-----------------------	-------	-------	---

- (a) A -Coming together federation, B -Centre and state
- (b) A -Holding together federation, B -Centre and state
- (c) A -Holding together federation, B -Village and state
- (d) A-Coming together federation, B -Centre and village

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm360

Source Based Questions 1 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

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.

- 361.** Select the two bases on which new states of India have been created
 - (a) Religion and geography
 - (b) Language and regional culture
 - (c) Culture and religion
 - (d) Language and community

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm361

Which state of India was first formed on the basis of language?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Telangana

- (b) Create new states
- (c) Rehabilitate migrants
- (d) Ensure participation

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm361

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 led to the disintegration of the country

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm361

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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm361

What was the first and major test for democratic politics in India?

- (a) Integration of states
- (b) Problems related to the partition
- (c) Creation of linguistic states
- (d) Independence of Goa

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm361

After independence, the boundaries of old states were changed to _____.

- (a) Identify the area

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm361

Source Based Questions 2 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

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. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

362. 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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm362

Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India.

- 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.

Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.

- (a) B and C
- (b) A and C
- (c) A and D
- (d) B and D

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm362

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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm362

Which of these is incorrect, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992?

- (a) One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.
- (b) Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies.
- (c) Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs.
- (d) State Election Commission looks after these elections

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm362

In which year a major step towards decentralization was taken up?

- (a) 1985
- (b) 1991

- (c) 1992
- (d) 1993

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm362

The Constitution of India was amended in 1992 to make the third-tier of democracy more effective. As a result, at least one-third of all positions in the local bodies are reserved for women. This is because

- _____.
- (a) Women are good at managing resources
 - (b) Women had inadequate representation in decision-making bodies
 - (c) We have many powerful women leaders
 - (d) Women are obedient and would follow the constitutional provisions well

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm362

Source Based Questions 3 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat. The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

- 363.** What is the third tier of government in India known as?
- Village Panchayat
 - State government
 - Local self-government
 - Zila Parishad

- Municipal Corporation
- Municipal Council
- Ward Councils

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm363

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm363

Which statement is true about Panchayati Raj?

- The Panchayat samiti and Zila Parishad should be constituted with directly elected member
- Minimum age should be 18 year to contest the election at the panchayat level
- For the financial review of Panchayats, the state finance commission is established
- Election of Panchayati Raj institution is conducted under the guidance of the State Election Commission

A council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or Sarpanch is called

- Gram Sabha
- Gram Panchayat
- Gram Parishad
- None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm363

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm363

Which government works at district level?

- Panchayat Samiti
- Zila Parishad
- village Panchayat
- Gram Panchayat

Source Based Questions 4 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

The Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists: 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 matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List. State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make law relating to the subject mentioned in the state list. 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 these subjects. If the laws conflict with each other the law made by the union government will prevail.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm363

What was the main purpose behind bringing the Panchayati Raj system in India?

- To Prevent Criminalization of Politics
- Decentralization of the political power to the general public
- To reduce election Expences
- Development of Villages

364. Both the union and the state government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the:

- Union list
- State list
- Concurrent list
- None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm363

A rural local government is popularly known by the name of _____.

- Panchayati Raj

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Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm364

Which of the following is not a subject of the Union List?

- (a) Foreign affairs
- (b) Currency
- (c) Banking
- (d) Law and order

Both the union as well as the state governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in _____ list.

- (a) Union
- (b) Concurrent
- (c) State
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm364

Which one of the following subjects is included in the concurrent list?

- (a) Banking
- (b) Trade
- (c) Police
- (d) Education

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm364

What makes India a federal country?

- (a) As per the Indian constitution, the nation follows a three-fold distribution of legislative powers
- (b) The distribution of powers between the union and state governments
- (c) there are three lists divided between the centre and state governments
- (d) all the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm364

The Indian constitution clearly provided a _____ distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the state governments.

- (a) Two fold
- (b) Three fold
- (c) Multiple fold
- (d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm364

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm364

Source Based Questions 5 : Read the source given below and answer 8 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State. 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 that 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.

365. How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (A)15
- (B)22
- (C)20
- (D)21

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm365

Which language is recognised as the official language by the Constitution of India?

- (A) English
- (B) Hindi
- (C) Tamil
- (d) Sanskrit

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm365

Which language is recognised as the national language by the Constitution of India?

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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm365

According to the constitution, the use of English for official purpose was stop in Which year?

- (a) 1955
- (B) 1965
- (C) 1975
- (D) 1985

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm365

A second test for Indian federation is the --

- (a) Linguistic States
- (b) Language policy
- (c) Centre-State relations
- (d) Both b and c

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm365

Why Hindi was not given the status of national language?

- (a) Because there were only 40% people speaking Hindi language
- (b) To protect other language
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm365

“Official Language Act provides that English would remain the official language of the country so long as non-Hindi speaking States desire.” Identify the benefit of adopting such a cautious approach?

- (a) Strengthened the spirit of federalism
- (b) Helped in avoiding confrontation with non-Hindi speaking southern states
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm365

Here are tile statements regarding 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) The 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.
- (d) Indian Constitution gives the status of national language to any one language.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm365

Source Based Questions 6 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government in federalism. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So, the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot

be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote the unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore, two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism. (i) Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power-sharing. (ii) They should also trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. An ideal federal system has both aspects: mutual trust and agreement to live together.

366. “The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.” Define the underlined word.
- (a) The area over which someone has economic authority.
 - (b) The area over which someone has political authority.
 - (c) The area over which someone has legal authority.
 - (d) The area over which someone has executive authority.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm366

Which of the following is incorrect regarding Federalism?

- (a) Two or more level of government
- (b) Different citizens, the same jurisdiction
- (c) Superiority of the Constitution
- (d) Strict Constitution

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm366

What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?

- (a) States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
- (b) States are dependent on revenue or funds from the central government.
- (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government

are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

- (d) States have no financial autonomy.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm366

The given extract throws light on _____

- (a) Comparison of Federal and Unitary government
- (b) Features of Federalism
- (c) The linguistic diversity of India
- (d) All of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm366

Which type of government has two tiers of government?

- (a) Federalism
- (b) Unitary
- (c) Both
- (d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm366

If disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their powers who acts as an umpire ?

- (a) The highest court
- (b) District Court
- (c) Subordinate court
- (d) All of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/gm366

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