

**CLASS – X, CIVICS**

**Chapter 2 – Federalism**

**Competency based questions**

1. **‘Holding together federations are not found in 1  
   (a)** India  
   **(b)** Spain  
   **(c)** Belgium  
   **(d)** Australia
2. Consider the following statements.  **1**
3. In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
4. 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.
5. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
6. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

**(a)** A, B and C

**(B)** A, C and D

**(C)** A and B only

**(D)** B and C only

1. **Which among the following are examples of ‘Coming together federations’? 1  
   (a)** India, Spain and Belgium  
   **(b)** India, USA and Spain  
   **(c)** USA, Switzerland and Australia  
   **(d)** Belgium and Sri Lanka
2. **In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list: 1  
   (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.
3. **What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed? 1  
   (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

**6. Fill in the blanks with suitable information:**

The subjects that do not fall in any of the three lists are called……………. subjects.  **1**

The ……………. declared India as a Union of States.  **1**

**c)**  ……….. makes laws on Concurrent list subjects. **1**

**Assertion Reasoning questions**

1. **Assertion (A):** The sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution.  **1**  
   **Reason(R):** Any single government can change this arrangement.  
   **(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 correct but (R) is wrong.  
   **(d)** (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.
2. **Read the source given below and answer the question that follows: 1**This sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power-sharing arrangement. The Parliament cannot on its own to change this arrangement.  
   Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least a majority.  
   **(a)** Half  
   **(b)** Three-fourth  
   **(c)** Two-third  
   **(d)** One-fourth

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