



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: Political Science
Chapter-2 Work Sheet:2	Topic: Federalism	Year: 2026-27

A) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1	Which of the following is a feature of federalism in India? A. Single level of government B. Division of powers between Union and State C. Only Union government makes laws D. No written Constitution
2	Panchayati Raj in India is an example of: A. Vertical division of power B. Horizontal division of power C. Judicial review D. Unitary system
3	Why was the language policy in India considered flexible? A. Hindi was imposed on all states B. English was banned after independence C. States were free to choose their own official languages D. Only Sanskrit was recognized as national language
4	Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer Statement I: Chairperson is the political head of the Zila Parishad. Statement II: Mayor is the head of the Municipal Corporation. options: A. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect. B. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct C. Both I & II are incorrect D. Both I & II are correct
5	Which among the following is an example of a unitary system of government? A. Belgium B. Sri Lanka C. India D. None of the above
6	Consider the following statements: 1. India has three levels of government. 2. The Constitution clearly divides powers between Union and State. 3. Local government is mentioned in the Constitution. Choose the correct option? A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1, 2 and 3 D. 1 only

7	Why was the demand for linguistic states accepted in India? A. To weaken regional identities B. To strengthen national unity by respecting diversity C. To impose Hindi across India D. To reduce the number of states
8	A dispute arises between two states over sharing river water. Which authority resolves this dispute? A. State Legislature B. Union Parliament C. Supreme Court D. President of India
9	Read the sentence: In India, the Union List includes subjects like defense and foreign affairs, while the State List includes subjects like police and agriculture. Which conclusion can be drawn? A. States are more powerful than the Union B. Union and States share responsibilities through division of subjects C. Only Union government controls all subjects D. State governments have no role in governance
10	Which of the following is NOT a feature of Indian federalism? A. Division of powers between Union and States B. Independent judiciary C. Equal powers for all states D. Dual citizenship

B) Assertion/Reason Questions:

In the questions given below, there are statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R)

Read the statements and choose the correct option

1	Assertion (A): India is described as a “coming together federation”. Reason (R): Different units in India have unequal powers. Options: 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.
2	Assertion (A): Linguistic reorganisation of states strengthened national unity. Reason (R): It respected regional identities while promoting the idea of India as one nation. Options: 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.

C) Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

	The Indian Constitution established a federal system of government. It divided powers between the Union and State governments through three lists: Union List, State List, and Concurrent List. While the Union List includes subjects of national importance like defense and foreign affairs, the State List covers matters of local importance such as police and agriculture. The Concurrent List allows both Union and State governments to legislate on subjects like education and forests.
--	---

Q1. Write one feature of the Union List.

Ans: It contains subjects of national importance such as defence and foreign affairs.

Q2. Why was the Concurrent List created?

Ans: To allow both Union and State governments to legislate on subjects of common interest like education and forests.

Q3. What happens if there is a conflict between Union and State law on a Concurrent List subject?

Ans: The Union law prevails over the State law.