

Time : 1 hour 30 Minute

STD 10 Social Studies
Chapter Based Test

Total Marks : 50

SECTION - A

*** Multiple choice questions.**

[7]

- Which of the following countries is an example of “coming together federation”?
(A) U.S.A (B) India (C) Spain (D) Belgium
- How many countries in the world have a federal political system?
(A) 42 (B) 33 (C) 25 (D) 18
- Municipalities are set up in:
(A) Metros. (B) Cities. (C) Villages. (D) Towns.
- list includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs etc.
(A) State list. (B) Union list. (C) Concurrent list. (D) Both A and B.
- Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a) State government	State List
(b) Central government	Union List
(c) Central and State governments	Concurrent List
(d) Local governments	Residuary powers

- In the data for Scheduled Languages of India which is the second highest in proportion of speakers (%) after Hindi?
(A) Telugu (B) Tamil (C) Bengali (D) Urdu
- Study the given map of India and find out the newly formed Union territories in August, 2019.



- (A) Delhi and Puducherry.
- (B) Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir.
- (C) Lakshadweep and Telangana.
- (D) Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

* In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: [3]

8. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion(A): Both the union as well as the state Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in concurrent list.

Reason(R): According to our constitution the state government has the power to legislate on these residuary subjects.

9. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion(A): Belgium shifted from a federal form of government to a unitary government.

Reason(R): Usually, a federation has two levels of government.

10. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion(A): When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local governments it is called decentralisation.

Reason(R): At least one third of all positions are reserved for women in local government bodies.

* Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each] [4]

- 11. Initially, the third-tier of democracy was not very effective and powerful. How?
- 12. What changes came to be seen in the Indian politics after 1990?
- 13. Who is the political head of the municipality?
- 14. What are the dual objectives of a federal system?

SECTION - C

* Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each]

1. Explain the threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.
2. How many seats are reserved for women in Local Government?
3. Observe the map given carefully and answer the following questions:



- i. Identify any two states that have changed their names after 1947.
 - ii. Identify any two states that have been carved out of a bigger state.
 - iii. Name any two states that were not created on the basis of language.
4. Why were the linguistic states created? What are their advantages?
 5. What do you know about the unitary system?
 6. A few subjects in various Lists of the Indian Constitution are given here. Group them under the Union, State and Concurrent Lists as provided in the table below.
 - A. Defence;
 - B. Police;
 - C. Agriculture;
 - D. Education;
 - E. Banking;
 - F. Forests;
 - G. Communications;
 - H. Trade;
 - I. Marriages;

Union List	
State List	
Concurrent List	

SECTION - D

* Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each]

1. See the following newspaper clippings. What do they want to say about efforts for decentralisation in India?



2. Explain any five features of Panchayati Raj system in India.

SECTION - E

* CASE BASED QUESTIONS

[8]

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

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.

- i. How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
 - a. 15
 - b. 22
 - c. 20
 - d. 21
- ii. Which language is recognised as the official language by the Constitution of India?
 - a. English
 - b. Hindi
 - c. Tamil
 - d. Sanskrit
- iii. According to the constitution, the use of English for official purpose was stop in Which year?
 - a. 1955
 - b. 1965
 - c. 1975

- d. 1985
- iv. 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.

2. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

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.

- i. What is the third tier of government in India known as?
 - a. Village Panchayat.
 - b. State government.
 - c. Local self-government.
 - d. Zila Parishad.
- ii. Which statement is true about Panchayati Raj?
 - a. The Panchayat samiti and Zila Parishad should be constituted with directly elected member.
 - b. Minimum age should be 18 year to contest the election at the panchayat level.
 - c. For the financial review of Panchayats, the state finance commission is established.
 - d. Election of Panchayati Raj institution is conducted under the guidance of the State Election Commission.
- iii. Which government works at district level?
 - a. Panchayat Samiti.
 - b. Zila Parishad.
 - c. Village Panchayat.
 - d. Gram Panchayat.
- iv. What was the main purpose behind bringing the Panchayati Raj system in India?
 - a. To Prevent Criminalization of Politics.
 - b. Decentralization of the political power to the general public.
 - c. To reduce election Expenses.
 - d. Development of Villages.
