

## Federalism | Important Assertion & Reason Questions | Class 10

Here are the Assertion and Reason Questions along with answers and their explanations of Civics Chapter 2 – Federalism. Let's practice all possible questions to score well in exams.

### Must practice these Assertion/Reason questions

**Q.1 Assertion (A):** In a unitary system, the central government can pass orders to provincial or local governments.

**Reason (R):** In a federal system, the central government cannot order the state governments, as both are independently answerable to the people.

- 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.

**Answer:** a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** In a unitary system, the central government has the power to issue orders to the sub-units. However, in a federal system, central and state governments have separate powers and are independently answerable to the people.

**Q.2 Assertion (A):** In a federal system, the central and state governments have separate powers for legislation, taxation, and administration, as outlined in the constitution.

**Reason (R):** The constitution guarantees the existence and authority of both levels of government and cannot be changed unilaterally by one level.

- 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.

**Answer:** a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** Federalism is based on the division of powers between different levels of government, which are constitutionally guaranteed, and cannot be altered by just one tier.

**Q.3 Assertion (A):** In a federal system, courts have the power to interpret the constitution and act as umpires in disputes between different levels of government.

**Reason (R):** Courts ensure that the powers of central and state governments are not violated, protecting the system of federalism.

- 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.

**Answer:** a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** Courts serve as arbiters in federal systems, ensuring that the division of powers between levels of government is respected and protecting the constitution.

**Q.4 Assertion (A):** In a federal system, the financial autonomy of each level of government is ensured by clearly specifying the sources of revenue for each level.

**Reason (R):** This ensures that both central and state governments have the necessary resources to perform their respective functions 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) A is false, but R is true.

**Answer:** a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** Financial autonomy is crucial in federal systems, and the clear specification of revenue sources ensures that each level of government can function without relying on the other.

**Q.5 Assertion (A):** Power is shared equally between the central and state governments in India, ensuring complete autonomy at each level.

**Reason (R):** The Constitution of India allows both the Union and State Governments to exercise their powers 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) A is false, but R is true.

**Answer:** d) A is false, but R is true.

**Explanation:** While the Constitution divides powers between the central and state governments, the central government holds more power in certain areas, limiting the autonomy of states in certain aspects.

**Q.6 Assertion (A):** States like Assam, Nagaland, and Mizoram have special provisions that give them additional powers, especially in protecting their culture and land rights.

**Reason (R):** These special provisions are based on the unique historical and social contexts of these 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.

**Answer:** a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** These states enjoy special provisions due to their unique contexts, particularly regarding

cultural protection and land rights.

**Q.7 Assertion (A):** The creation of linguistic States was initially resisted, but it eventually contributed to the unity of the country and easier administration.

**Reason (R):** The formation of linguistic States allowed people who spoke the same language to live in the same State, reducing administrative complexity.

- 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.

**Answer:** a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** The creation of linguistic States led to greater unity and easier governance by ensuring linguistic homogeneity, which also simplified administration.

**Q.8 Assertion (A):** The Indian government ensured the protection of languages other than Hindi, making English an associate official language.

**Reason (R):** Hindi was adopted as the national language and was enforced uniformly across all states, despite opposition from non-Hindi-speaking regions.

- 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.

**Answer:** c) A is true, but R is false.

**Explanation:** While Hindi was promoted, the Indian government allowed English to continue alongside Hindi due to opposition from non-Hindi-speaking regions, especially Tamil Nadu, which was not a direct imposition of Hindi.

**Q.9 Assertion (A):** The centralization of power was a problem in the early years of Indian federalism, especially when the central government dismissed state governments led by rival parties.

**Reason (R):** After 1990, the rise of regional parties and coalition governments improved Centre-State relations and strengthened federalism in India.

- 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.

**Answer:** a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** The misuse of central power to dismiss state governments was a problem earlier, but the rise of regional parties and coalition governments after 1990 contributed to strengthening federalism.

**Q.10 Assertion (A):** Before the 1992 constitutional amendment, Panchayats and Municipalities had full powers and regular elections.

**Reason (R):** They were directly under the control of the State Governments, and elections were not

held regularly.

- 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 false, but R is true.
- d) A is true, but R is false.

**Answer:** c) A is false, but R is true.

**Explanation:** Panchayats and Municipalities existed, but they were weak because elections were irregular and powers were limited.

**Q.11 Assertion (A):** The gram sabha supervises the working of the gram panchayat.

**Reason (R):** All the voters in a village are members of the gram sabha.

- 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.

**Answer:** a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** The gram sabha, made up of all voters, directly monitors the gram panchayat's performance.

**Q.12 Assertion (A):** In urban areas, only municipal corporations are formed irrespective of the city's size.

**Reason (R):** Municipal corporations are meant for large cities, while municipalities are set up in smaller towns.

- 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 false, but R is true.
- d) A is true, but R is false.

**Answer:** c) A is false, but R is true.

**Explanation:** Only bigger cities have municipal corporations. Smaller towns have municipalities.

### Category

1. Assertion/Reason

### Date

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