

Federalism (Important MCQs for class 10th)

Description

Objective Questions:

Questions asked in Pre-boards and previous years boards

Q.1 When was [States Reorganization Commission](#) formed?

- a. 1953
- b. 1963
- c. 1952
- d. 1951

Answer: a. 1953

Q.2 How many Union Territories are there in the Indian Federation?

- a. 7
- b. 8
- c. 9
- d. 10

Answer: b. 8

Q.3 Which list in the [Indian Constitution](#) includes subjects of national importance like defense and foreign affairs?

- a. State List
- b. Concurrent List
- c. Union List
- d. Residuary List

Answer: c. Union List

Q.4 What term describes areas in the Indian Union that enjoy very little power due to their small size but cannot become independent States?

- a. Autonomous Territories
- b. Central Territories
- c. Union Territories
- d. Special Territories

Answer: c. Union Territories

Q.5 Which institution plays a crucial role in interpreting the Constitution and resolving disputes related to federalism in India?

- a. The Prime Minister
- b. The Parliament
- c. The President
- d. The judiciary, including the High Courts and Supreme Court

Answer: d. The judiciary, including the High Courts and Supreme Court.

Q.6 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

Answer: c. Both a and b

Q.7 Which of the following is not the part of third-tier system of the Panchayati Raj?

- a. Janpad Panchayat
- b. Zila Parishad
- c. Municipalities
- d. Panchayat

Answer: c. Municipalities

Q.8 Australia is an example of which type of federation?

- a. Coming together
- b. Holding together
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Answer: a. Coming together

Q.9 Identify the region/ area of India with the help of the following information.

- The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
- These areas are too small to become an independent states.

- a. District
- b. Towns
- c. City
- d. Union Territories

Answer: d. Union Territories

Q.10 Consider the following statement on the language policy followed in India. Identify the most appropriate statement.

- a. The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
- b. The language policy has made our division worse by highlighting the differences in each person's mother tongue.
- c. The language policy has led to clashes in society because each language group feels their language is superior.
- d. The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.

Answer: a. The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

Q.11 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.

Answer: d. Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications.

Q.12 States such as Assam, Nagaland, _____ and _____ enjoy special powers under Article 371 of the Constitution of India.

- a. Jammu and Kashmir ; Manipur
- b. Arunachal Pradesh ; Mizoram
- c. Tripura ; West Bengal
- d. Jharkhand ; Chhattigarh

Answer: b. Arunachal Pradesh ; Mizoram

Q.13 Which one of the following subjects comes under the legislation of Centre and State in India?

- a. Education
- b. Forests
- c. Banking
- d. Trade

Answer: a. Education

Q.14 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 orders to the provincial government.
- c. A state government is answerable to the central government.
- d. The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Answer: d. The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Q.15 _____ act as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of the government.

- a. Local Court
- b. District Court
- c. Supreme Court
- d. High Court

Answer: c. Supreme Court

Q.16 Analyse the information given below, considering one of the following correct options:

It includes subject of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.

- a. State List
- b. Concurrent List
- c. Enrollment List
- d. Union List

Answer: d. Union List

Q.17 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.

Answer: b. The central law prevails

Q.18 Consider the following statements regarding the language policy of the Indian Federation.

- i. Hindi was identified as the official language.
- ii. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as Scheduled languages.
- iii. English can be used along with Hindi for official purposes.

Choose the right option from the following:

- a. 1 and 3
- b. 1 and 2
- c. Only 1
- d. 1,2 and 3

Answer: d. 1,2 and 3

Q.19 What is the government at block level called?

- a. Gram Sabha
- b. Panchayat Samiti
- c. Nyaya Panchayat
- d. Gram Panchayat

Answer: b. Panchayat Samiti

Q.20 Besides Hindi, there are _____ other languages recognized by the Indian Constitution.

- a. 31
- b. 30
- c. 20
- d. 21

Answer: d. 21

Q.21 Which one of the following subjects come exclusively under the legislation of State Governments in India?

- a. Police
- b. Currency
- c. Computer Software
- d. Communication

Answer: a. Police

Q.22 As per language policy of Indian Government, which one of the following statements is true regarding the status of Hindi language?

- i. Only Hindi is our national language.
 - ii. Hindi is the official language,
 - iii. Hindi has been accepted as the mother tongue of all the Indians.
- a. Only i
 - b. Only ii
 - c. i and ii
 - d. i and iii

Answer: b. Only ii

Note: This is my humble request to all the readers to re-check doubtful answers. Although, i always try to provide you accurate answers but sometimes unintentional errors may occur. So, do not follow all the answers blindly if they don't fit to your existing knowledge, just check it in the N.C.E.R.T. books or other reliable sources. Lastly, you can also tell me in the comments about my mistakes to make my website more error free. **(the accuracy level of my answers is 99.9% otherwise)**

Category

- 1. Objective Questions

Date

2025/02/15