SHIKSHA CLASSES

Sub. : D.P.			Question		Marks: 20						
Std	.: X	(CBSE)	2)	Federalism Der	nocr	atic Politics]	Г <mark>іте :</mark> 45 Mir	1.		
				SECTIO	N ".	4"					
Q.1 :	How many scheduled languages are recognized by the constitution?)	1		
	a)	Besides Hindi,									
	b)	Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages.									
	c)	Besides Hindi	there a	re 22 scheduled la	ngua	nges.					
	d)	Besides Hindi	there a	re 19 scheduled la	ingua	nges					
Q.2 :	Who	o interpret the po			1						
	a)	parliament	b)	judiciary	c)	state government	d)	none			
				OI	2						
:	How	v is panchayat Sa	miti fo	rmed?							
	a)										
	b)	By most memb	-		1	C					
	c)	By all MP'S an	d ML	A'S in the block.							
	d)	None of the ab									
Q.3 :	Whi	ch of the followi			1						
	a)	India	b)	Britain	c)	USA	d)	France			
Q.4 :	Wha	at is the governm			1						
	a)	Gramsabha	b)	Grampanchyat	c)	Panchayat Samiti	d)	Nayaypanchyat			
	. /					-					
Q.5 :	Whi	ch local governn	nent wo	orks at district leve	el?				1		
	a)	Panchayat sami	iti		b)	Village panchayat					
C	c)	Zila Parishad				d) None of the mention above					
				OI	R						
:	Who	o is the chairpers	onofN	Iunicipal Corpora	ation	?					
	a) Block development officer				b)	b) Mayor					
	c)	Sarpanch			d)	Member of Lok Sa	abha				
				SECTIO	N "]	B''					

Q.6: What are the objectives of the federal system?

OR

- : What are the steps taken by our Constitution to safeguard the different languages?
- Q.7: Some people think that democracy produces less efficient and effective government. Do you agree with their views ?

OR

: What happened to the centre state relations when different parties ruled at the centre and state levels till 1990?

SECTION "C"

Q.8: Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

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The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in So, we are like a three-tier coach in a train! I always prefer the lower berth! villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms.

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

- Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

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

Q.8: 1) When did the major steps taken towards decentralization?									
	a) In 1930	b)	In 1992	c)	In 1950	d)	In 1936		
2) What is Rural local government popularly known as?									
a) Small government					Panchayat Ra	aj			
c) Village panchayat d) None of fabove									
3) What major steps taken in 1992 towards decentralization?									
SECTION "D"									
Q.9: How is rural local government known in India? What are its different institutions?									
OR									
: Give the key features of federalism									
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