



# SHIKSHA CLASSES

**Sub. : D. P.**  
**Std. : X (CBSE)**

**Answer Paper**  
**2. Federalism Democratic Politics**

**Total Marks : 20**

## SECTION "A"

**Q.1 : How many scheduled languages are recognized by the constitution?** 1

**Ans. :** b) Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages.

**Q.2 : Who interpret the power of constitution?** 1

**Ans. :** b) judiciary.

**OR**

**: How is panchayat Samiti formed?**

**Ans. :** b) By most members of Zilla Parishad.

**Q.3 : Which of the following is coming together federation?** 1

**Ans. :** c) USA.

**Q.4 : What is the government at Block level called?** 1

**Ans. :** c) Panchayat Samiti.

**Q.5 : Which local government works at district level?** 1

**Ans. :** c) Zila Parishad.

**OR**

**: Who is the chairperson of Municipal Corporation?**

**Ans. :** b) Mayor.

## SECTION "B"

**Q.6 : What are the objectives of the federal system?** 3

**Ans. :** Federal system has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country and accommodate regional diversity. It is based on mutual trust and agreement to live together.

**OR**

**: What are the steps taken by our Constitution to safeguard the different languages?**

**Ans. :** 1. Our constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.

2. Hindi was identified as official language but Hindi is the only mother tongue of only 40% of the Indians.

3. Therefore there were main safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled languages by the constitution.

4. Our constitution identify Hindi as official language. A candidate in an exam conducted for a central government positions may take the examinations in any of the languages state also have their own official languages and most of the government work take place in the official language of the concerned estate.

**Q.7 : Some people think that democracy produces less efficient and effective government.**

**Do you agree with their views ?**

**3**

**Ans. :** Some people think democracy as a less effective government as they are not quick and efficient in decision making, in a non democracy, the rulers do not have to bother about public opinion and all the decisions are taken very quickly and efficiently. The economic growth in the dictatorship rule have a slight increase over the democratic rule. So people think that it is a less effective government.

**OR**

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

**Ans. :** When different parties ruled at the centre and state levels the parties at the centre tried to undermine the power of states. The central government misused the constitution often to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by other parties. This is against the spirit of federalism

**SECTION "C"**

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

**4**

The need for decentralisation was -----  
-----population living in that ward

**Q.8 : 1) When did the major steps taken towards decentralization?**

**1**

**Ans. :** b) In 1992

**2) What is Rural local government popularly known as?**

**1**

**Ans. :** b) Panchayat Raj

**3) What major steps taken in 1992 towards decentralization?**

**2**

**Ans. :** i) Major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992  
ii) The constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.  
iii) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

**SECTION "D"**

**Q.9 : How is rural local government known in India ? What are its different institutions ?**

**5**

**Ans. :** 1) Rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj.

2) Its different institutions are as mentioned below :

1) **Panchayat :**

- i) There is a panchayat in each village or group of villages.
- ii) It is a council which has several ward members (panch) and a president (sarpanch).
- iii) They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village.
- iv) Panchayat is a decision-making body for the entire village.
- v) It works under the overall supervision of gram sabha.
- vi) Gram Sabha consists of all the voters and meets twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review its performance.

2) **Panchayat samiti or block or mandal** : A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this body are elected by all the members of the panchayats in that area.

3) **Zilla Parishad** : All the panchayat samities or mandals in a district constitute Zilla Parishad, whose members 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.

**OR**

**: Give the key features of federalism.**

**Ans. : There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government :**

- Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
- The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

- The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.

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