

CBSE CLASS X

# Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

Code: CPL9YF

Questions: 53

Maximum Marks: 104

Generated: 2026-06-15 13:05

## SELECTIONS USED

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Source             | Previous-year board |
| Subject            | Social Science      |
| Lessons            | Federalism          |
| Year               | 2022-2026           |
| Questions selected | 53                  |

Composition — Types: 32 MCQ · 10 source\_based · 8 Short · 5 Very short

**Q1.** § Overview § Accommodation in Belgium § Forms of power-sharing

[1]

Which of the following countries is an example of sharing of power between the national and state governments to account for internal diversity ?

- A United States of America
- B Australia
- C Belgium
- D Switzerland

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q13

◆ Power-sharing

Federal and Unitary Systems – Country Examples

Forms of Power-sharing

Vertical power sharing between national and state governments

**Q2.**

[1]

Match Column – A with Column – B and choose the correct option : Column – A (Subjects): I. Defence, II. Police, III. Marriage, IV. Computer Software. Column – B (List/Subjects): 1. Concurrent List, 2. Union List, 3. State List, 4. Residuary Subjects

- A I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2
- B I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2
- C I-4, II-1, III-3, IV-2
- D I-2, II-3, III-1, IV-4

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q17

◆ Federalism

Division of Powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List, and Residuary Subjects

**Q3.** § Overview § Decentralisation in India**[1]**

How does the Indian federal structure promote balance governance across the nation ? Choose the most suitable option from the following :

- (a) By allowing states to exercise complete autonomy on all issues.
- (b) By ensuring a division of power between centre and states.
- (c) By allowing all decision making processes under the Union Government.
- (d) By giving more powers to local governments in comparison to states.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q9

◆ **Federalism**

Federal structure and balanced governance in India

**Q4.****[1]**

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I (List): a. Union list, b. State list, c. Concurrent list, d. Residuary subjects

Column II (Subject): i. Police, ii. Computer software, iii. Adoption, iv. Defence

- A a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- B a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
- C a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
- D a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q20

◆ **Federalism**

Division of Powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List, and Residuary Subjects

**Q5.****[1]**

Match column – A with column – B and choose the correct option :

Column – A (Subjects): (I) Banks, (II) Agriculture, (III) Education, (IV) Computer

Column – B (List): 1. Concurrent List, 2. Union List, 3. State List, 4. Residuary Subjects

- (a) I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2
- (b) I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2
- (c) I-2, II-3, III-1, IV-4
- (d) I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q17

◆ **Federalism**

Division of Powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List, and Residuary Subjects

**Q6.****[1]**

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I: i. Union List, ii. State List, iii. Concurrent List, iv. Residuary Subjects

Column II: 1. Agriculture, 2. Computer Software, 3. Banking, 4. Education

- (a) i – 3, ii – 1, iii – 4, iv – 2
- (b) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1
- (c) i – 2, ii – 4, iii – 3, iv – 1
- (d) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 3, iv – 4

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q10

◆ **Federalism**

Division of Powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List, and Residuary Subjects

**Q7.** § Overview § How is federalism practised?**[3]**

Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q28

◆ **Federalism**

Characteristics of the Indian Federal System

**Q8.** § Overview

[1]

Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India.

- (A) Union List – Defence and Commerce
- (B) State List – Police and Agriculture
- (C) Concurrent List – Forest and Communication
- (D) Residuary Subjects – Computer Software and Trade

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q9

## ◆ Federalism

Division of Legislative Powers: Union List, State List, and Concurrent List

**Q9.** § Overview

[4]

**Panchayati Raj**

"We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy – in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy."

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

- (36.1)** How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi ? [1]
- (36.2)** Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats. [1]
- (36.3)** How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy ? Explain. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q36

## ◆ Federalism

Mahatma Gandhi's Vision of Village Self-Rule

Objectives and Significance of Panchayati Raj

Panchayati Raj and Decentralisation of Power

**Q10.** § Overview § How is federalism practised? § Decentralisation in India

[1]

Read the following statements regarding decentralization step India took in the year 1992 and choose the correct option :

- I. Mandatory regular elections for local bodies
- II. Two-third seats reserved for women
- III. Formation of the State Election Commission
- IV. Seats reserved for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes

- (A) I, II and III are correct.
- (B) I, III and IV are correct.
- (C) II, III and IV are correct.
- (D) I, II and IV are correct.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q23

## ◆ Federalism

Decentralisation and the 1992 Constitutional Amendment (local self-government)

**Q11.** § Overview § Decentralisation in India**[1]**

Look at the given picture carefully and identify the building :

- (A) Rashtrapati Bhavan
- (B) Nirvachan Sadan
- (C) Parliament of India
- (D) Supreme Court of India

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q20

◆ **Federalism** Federal structure and balanced governance in India

**Q12.** § What is federalism?**[1]**

Belgium solved its problem of majoritarianism by strengthening which of the following types of government ?

- (A) Unitary
- (B) Presidential
- (C) Federal
- (D) Parliamentary

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q12

◆ **Federalism** Belgium's Federal Model as a Solution to Majoritarianism

**Q13.****[1]**

Choose the correct option related to Union list.

- A Police, Foreign affairs, Agriculture
- B Trade, Irrigation, Marriage
- C Education, Commerce, Banking
- D Currency, Communication, Defence

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q13

◆ **Federalism** Union List

**Q14.** § Overview § What makes India a federal country? § Decentralisation in India**[1]**

Which one of the following is the best example of 'coming together federation' ?

- (A) England
- (B) Spain
- (C) India
- (D) Switzerland

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q21

◆ **Federalism** Types of Federations: Coming Together and Holding Together

**Q15.** § What makes India a federal country?**[1]**

Which one of the following countries is an example of a 'coming together federation' ?

- A India
- B Belgium
- C Spain
- D Australia

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q22

◆ **Federalism** Coming Together Federation

**Q16.** § Overview § What makes India a federal country?**[1]**

Which one of the following is an example of 'coming together' federation ?

- (a) India
- (b) USA
- (c) Belgium
- (d) Spain

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q9

♦ **Federalism** Types of Federations: Coming Together and Holding Together

**Q17.** § Overview § How is federalism practised?**[4]**

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically, gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments. Nor have they given adequate resources. We are thus still a long way from realising the ideal of self-government.

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

**36.1** Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats. [1]

**36.2** In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government ? [1]

**36.3** What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country ? Analyse any two impacts. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q36

♦ **Federalism** Constitutional Status of Local Government (73rd and 74th Amendments)  
Local Self-Government: Panchayats and Municipalities Reservation for Women in Local Government  
Significance of Elected Representatives in Panchayati Raj

**Q18.** § Overview § How is federalism practised?**[1]**

Choose the correct option related to concurrent list of the Indian Constitution.

- (A) Marriage, Currency, Commerce
- (B) Defence, Banking, Education
- (C) Agriculture, Trade, Irrigation
- (D) Education, Forest, Marriage

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q13

♦ **Federalism** Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution

**Q19.** § Overview § What makes India a federal country? § How is federalism practised?**[3]**

How does the Indian Constitution accommodate the social diversities ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q25

♦ **Federalism** Accommodation of Social Diversities in the Indian Constitution  
Constitutional Provisions for Federalism and Diversity in India

**Q20.** § How is federalism practised?**[3]**

"The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in India." Explain the statement.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q25

◆ **Federalism**

Creation of Linguistic States as a Test for Democratic Politics in India

**Q21.** § What makes India a federal country?**[4]**

### Language Diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India ? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(I) Explain the importance of language diversity in India. [1]

(II) Differentiate between Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Languages. [1]

(III) 'The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity.' Explain the statement with an example. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q36

◆ **Federalism**

Fusion of Languages and Cultural Unity

Language Diversity in India

Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Languages

**Q22.** § How is federalism practised?**[1]**

Which one of the following is a scheduled language as per the Constitution of India ?

- (A) Bhojpuri
- (B) Garhwali
- (C) Nepali
- (D) Rajasthani

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q13

◆ **Federalism**

Scheduled Languages under the Indian Constitution (Eighth Schedule)

**Q23.** § Overview § How is federalism practised?**[2]**

Examine the role of the Supreme Court in the Federal System of India in two points.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q23(b)

◆ **Federalism**

Role of the Supreme Court in the Federal System of India

**Q24.** § Overview § How is federalism practised?**[2]**

Examine the role of the Constitution in the Federal System of India in two points.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q23(a)

◆ **Federalism**

Role of the Constitution in the Federal System of India

**Q25.** § What makes India a federal country?**[4]****Linguistic diversity of India**

How many languages do we have in India ? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example, languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :

**(36.1)** How many languages were recorded as mother tongues in the 2011 Census of India ? [1]

**(36.2)** How were the languages grouped together in the Census report ? [1]

**(36.3)** How does the inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contribute to linguistic diversity ? Explain. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q36

♦ **Federalism**

Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution – Scheduled Languages

Linguistic diversity of India

**Q26.** § Overview § What makes India a federal country? § How is federalism practised?**[1]**

Which one of the following languages is included in Eighth Schedule in Indian Constitution ?

- (A) Hariyanavi
- (B) Rajasthani
- (C) Garhwali
- (D) Odia

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q13

♦ **Federalism**

Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution – Official Languages

**Q27.** § What makes India a federal country? § How is federalism practised?**[1]**

Which one of the following languages is included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- A Bhojpuri
- B Magadhi
- C Rajasthani
- D Tamil

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q1

♦ **Federalism**

Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution – Official Languages

**Q28.** § Overview § How is federalism practised?**[2]**

Explain any two features of federalism.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q24

♦ **Federalism**

Features/Key features of federalism

**Q29.** § Overview § Decentralisation in India**[4]**

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly of Panchayats and people participate enthusiastically in it but meetings of gram sabhas are not held regularly.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

**(36.1)** Why is Indian decentralisation considered as the largest experiment in democracy ? [1]

**(36.2)** Analyse how constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in India ? [1]

**(36.3)** Explain any two steps taken by the Indian Government for decentralisation. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q36

◆ **Federalism**

Constitutional Status of Local Government (73rd and 74th Amendments)

Decentralisation in India

Panchayati Raj and Municipalities

**Q30.** § Overview § Decentralisation in India**[4]****DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA**

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization. The basic idea behind decentralization is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.

The need for decentralisation was recognized in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralize power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in 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.

Read the given extract and answer all questions :

**(36.1)** Explain Decentralization in democracy. [1]

**(36.2)** Explain the importance of Local self Government in democracy. [1]

**(36.3)** Describe any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q36

◆ **Federalism**

Decentralisation in India

Importance of Local Self-Government

Steps taken by Indian Government for Decentralisation (Constitutional Amendment 1992)

**Q31.** § Overview § What is federalism? § Decentralisation in India**[4]**

### Local Self Government

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 (district) 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.

Similarly, local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor.

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

**36.1** Explain the relationship between gram panchayats and panchayat samitis. [1]

**36.2** How is the structure of municipal corporation different from municipality ? [1]

**36.3** How does the local government structure promote democracy ? Examine. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q36

♦ **Federalism**

Local Government and Democratic Decentralisation

Local Self Government – Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis

Urban Local Bodies – Municipal Corporation vs Municipality

**Q32.** § Overview § Decentralisation in India**[1]**

Which one of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state ?

I. More powers with Centre

II. Residuary subjects with Centre

III. Equal subjects with Centre and States

IV. Currency and Railways with Centre

(a) I, III and IV

(b) I, II and IV

(c) II, III and IV

(d) I, II and III

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q9

♦ **Federalism**

Distribution of powers between Centre and States

Quasi-federal nature of India

**Q33.** § Overview § Decentralisation in India

[1]

Identify the administrative level of Indian Government with the help of the information given in the box and choose the correct option :

1. Power shared between Central to Local Government.
2. The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.
3. It is called a three tier government.
  - (a) Dictatorial System
  - (b) Unitary Federal System
  - (c) Decentralized System
  - (d) Imperialistic System

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q18

♦ **Federalism** Three-tier Government and Local Self Government

**Q34.** § Overview § What makes India a federal country? § How is federalism practised?

[2]

Why was the need for decentralisation recognized in the Indian Constitution ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q23

♦ **Federalism** Need for Decentralisation in India

**Q35.** § Overview § What is federalism? § Decentralisation in India

[1]

Which of the following is responsible for resolving disputes between Centre and States ?

- (A) Finance Commission of India
- (B) Supreme Court of India
- (C) President of India
- (D) Prime Minister of India

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q14

♦ **Federalism** Dispute Resolution between Centre and States

**Q36.** § Overview § Decentralisation in India

[2]

Explain the effectiveness of vertical distribution of 'power sharing' in the context of India.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q22

♦ **Federalism** Effectiveness of Power Sharing in India Vertical Distribution of Power (Federal, State, and Local Levels)

**Q37.** § Overview § Decentralisation in India**[4]**

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 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.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

**35.1** At how many levels has decentralisation of power been done in the Indian Constitution ? [1]

**35.2** Explain the role of local self-government in solving problems. [1]

**35.3** "Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government." Explain the statement. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q35

♦ **Federalism** Decentralisation in India Local Government as a Democratic Principle  
Local Self-Government – Panchayats and Municipalities

**Q38.** § Overview § Decentralisation in India**[4]****An Experiment in Brazil**

A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has carried out an extraordinary experiment in combining decentralisation with participative democracy. The city has set up a parallel organisation operating alongside the municipal council, enabling local inhabitants to take real decisions for their city. The nearly 13 lakh people in this city get to participate in making the budget for their own city. The city is divided into many sectors or what we call wards. Each sector has a meeting, like that of the gram sabha, in which anyone living in that area can participate. There are some meetings to discuss issues that affect the entire city. Any citizen of the city can participate in those meetings. The budget of the city is discussed in these meetings. The proposals are put to the municipality that takes a final decision about it.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

**(35.1)** Explain the meaning of 'participatory democracy'. [1]

**(35.2)** In the context of separation of powers, the given example defines which type of government ? [1]

**(35.3)** Describe the structure of the system in India which is almost similar to the above example of Brazil. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q35

♦ **Federalism** Decentralisation and Local Self-Government Federal Structure in India – Three-Tier Government (Panchayati Raj)  
Participatory Democracy

**Q39.** § Overview § What makes India a federal country? § Decentralisation in India**[1]**

Choose the correct option regarding major states involved in the Krishna Godavari issue :

- (A) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (B) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q8

♦ **Federalism** River Water Disputes between States – Krishna Godavari Issue

**Q40.** § Overview § What is federalism? § Decentralisation in India**[1]**

Read the given statements regarding urban local government and choose the correct option :

- I. Municipalities are setup in towns.
- II. Big cities have Municipal Corporation.
- III. Municipal chairperson is the head of Block Samiti.
- IV. The officer in Municipal Corporation is called as Mayor.

- A Only I, II and III are correct.
- B Only I, II and IV are correct.
- C Only I, III and IV are correct.
- D Only II, III and IV are correct.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q23

◆ **Federalism**

Urban Local Government: Municipalities and Municipal Corporations

**Q41.** § Overview § Decentralisation in India**[1]**

Read the given statements regarding decentralisation in India and choose the correct option :

- i. Rural local government is known as Panchayati Raj.
- ii. Each village or group of villages have Gram Panchayat.
- iii. Panch and Sarpanch of villages are selected by Election Commission.
- iv. Panchayat works under the supervision of Gram Sabha.

- (A) only i, iii and iv are correct.
- (B) only i, ii and iv are correct.
- (C) only ii, iii and iv are correct.
- (D) only i, ii and iii are correct.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q23

◆ **Federalism**

Decentralisation and Local Government (Panchayati Raj)

**Q42.****[1]**

Match Column – A with Column – B and choose the correct option.

Column – A (Subjects): I. E-Programming II. Police III. Education IV. Defence

Column – B (List): 1. Concurrent List 2. Union List 3. State List 4. Residuary List

- (A) I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2
- (B) I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2
- (C) I-4, II-1, III-3, IV-2
- (D) I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q17

◆ **Federalism**

Division of Powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List, and Residuary List

**Q43.** § What is federalism? § What makes India a federal country? § How is federalism practised?

[1]

Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I (List): I. Union list subjects; II. State list subjects; III. Concurrent subjects; IV. Residuary subjects

Column II (Jurisdiction Sphere): A. State Governments alone make laws on it. B. For uniformity Central Government

Legislates on it. C. Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Governments. D. Central Government legislates on new subjects.

- (a) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
- (b) I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B
- (c) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A
- (d) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q10

◆ **Federalism**

Union List, State List, Concurrent List and Residuary Subjects

**Q44.** § What is federalism?

[3]

Differentiate between federal and unitary form of government with examples.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q29

◆ **Federalism**

Federal vs Unitary Form of Government

**Q45.** § How is federalism practised?

[1]

Read the following statements regarding the creation of States on the basis of language in India and choose the correct options :

I. Formation of states on the basis of language made the country more united and stronger.

II. Formation of states on the basis of language made administration easier.

III. Formation of states on the basis of language has weakened the federal structure.

IV. Formation of states on the basis of language led to the development of Indian languages.

- A Only I, II and III are correct.
- B Only II, III and IV are correct.
- C Only I, II and IV are correct.
- D Only I, III and IV are correct.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q14

◆ **Federalism**

Formation of States on Linguistic Basis

Linguistic States and Federalism in India

**Q46.** § What makes India a federal country? § How is federalism practised?

[4]

"The report of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC), was implemented on November 1, 1956. This, in its own time and own way, has also transformed the political and institutional life of the nation. ... Gandhi and other leaders promised their followers that when freedom came, the new nation would be based on a new set of provinces, these based on the principle of language. However, when India was finally free in 1947, it was also divided...

Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. It has proved to be perfectly consistent to be Kannadiga and Indian, Bengali and Indian, Tamil and Indian, Gujarati and Indian. To be sure, these states based on language sometimes quarrel with one another.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

**(36.1)** What promise did Gandhiji make to his followers ? [1]

**(36.2)** How did language strengthen the unity of India ? [1]

**(36.3)** Mention the names of major language of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh states. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q36

◆ **Federalism**

Language-based states and national unity

States Reorganisation Commission and linguistic reorganisation of states

**Q47.** § Overview § What is federalism?

[3]

"Federal form of government is in direct contrast to the Unitary form of government." Explain the statement.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q28

◆ **Federalism**

Federal vs Unitary Form of Government

**Q48.** § What makes India a federal country? § How is federalism practised?

[1]

'Education' falls under which one of the following lists given in the Indian Constitution ?

- (A) Union List
- (B) State List
- (C) Concurrent List
- (D) Residuary Subjects

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q9

◆ **Federalism**

Concurrent List – subjects under Union, State, and Concurrent Lists

**Q49.** § Overview § What makes India a federal country? § How is federalism practised?

[1]

Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following :

Column-I (Subject List in the Indian Constitution) | Column-II (Subject)

I. Union List | a. Trade Union

II. State List | b. Banking

III. Concurrent List | c. Police

IV. Residuary List | d. Internet

- (A) I-d, II-a, III-c, IV-b
- (B) I-b, II-c, III-a, IV-d
- (C) I-a, II-b, III-d, IV-c
- (D) I-c, II-d, III-b, IV-a

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q10

◆ **Federalism**

Union List, State List, Concurrent List, and Residuary Powers

**Q50.** § Overview § What makes India a federal country? § How is federalism practised?

[1]

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?  
(Subject List in the Indian Constitution) — (Subject)

- (A) Union List Subjects – Communication
- (B) State List Subjects – Education
- (C) Concurrent List Subjects – Adoption
- (D) Residuary Subjects – Marriages

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q9

♦ **Federalism** Union List, State List, and Concurrent List

**Q51.** § Overview

[3]

"Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State Governments is basic to the structure of the Indian Constitution." Analyse the statement with suitable arguments.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q29

♦ **Federalism** Division of Powers between Union and State Governments Federalism as Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution  
Union List, State List and Concurrent List

**Q52.**

[1]

Choose the correctly matched pair from the following :  
(Country) — (System)

- (A) Canada — Unitary
- (B) Bolivia — Federal
- (C) Australia — Unitary
- (D) Spain — Federal

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q13

♦ **Federalism** Federal and Unitary Systems – Country Examples

**Q53.** § Overview § How is federalism practised?

[3]

How does the 'system of three lists' function in Indian federalism ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q26

♦ **Federalism** System of Three Lists in Indian Federalism (Union List, State List, Concurrent List)

**Q54.** § Overview

[3]

How does the Indian Constitution define the distribution of powers between the centre and the states ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q26

♦ **Federalism** Division of powers: Union List, State List and Concurrent List

**Q55.**

[1]

Choose the correctly matched pair from the following:

- A Concurrent List – Education
- B Concurrent List – Defence
- C Concurrent List – Police
- D Concurrent List – Trade

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q3

♦ **Federalism** Division of powers: Union List, State List and Concurrent List

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