

15. How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
 (a) 15 (b) 22
 (c) 25 (d) 21
Ans : (b) 22
16. Which language has status of the national language in India?
 (a) Tamil (b) Hindi
 (c) English (d) None of these
Ans : (d) None of these
17. The municipal corporation officers are called:
 (a) Mayors (b) MLAs
 (c) Sarpanchs (d) none of these
Ans : (a) Mayors
18. Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list?
 (a) Local Government (b) State Government
 (c) Union Government (d) State and Union
Ans : (c) Union Government
19. Federations have been formed with the two kinds of:
 (a) states (b) routes
 (c) people (d) none of the above
Ans : (a) state
20. The state which violently demanded that the use of English for official purpose should be continued, is
 (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh
Ans : (c) Tamil Nadu
21. To make India a strong federation, we need:
 (a) written constitution (b) rigid constitution
 (c) independent judiciary (d) all of the above
Ans : (d) all of the above
22. Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in
 (a) 1992 (b) 1993
 (c) 1991 (d) 1990
Ans : (a) 1992
23. Who has special power in administering the Union Territories in India?
 (a) Central Government (b) Chief Minister
 (c) President (d) Governor
Ans : (a) Central Government
24. Who is the head of urban local government?
 (a) Sarpanch (b) Ward commissioner
 (c) Mukhiya (d) Mayor
Ans : (d) Mayor
25. When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called
 (a) Decentralisation (b) Centralisation
 (c) Panchayat Samiti (d) Federalism

Ans : (a) Decentralisation

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

- Holding together country decides to divide its power between the and
Ans : the national government, constituent states
- First major test of democratic politics in our country was the creation of
Ans : linguistic states
- Under the system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
Ans : Unitary
- list includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs etc.
Ans : Union
- The oversees the implementation of constitutional and procedures.
Ans : Judiciary
- in India enjoys a special status. This state has its own constitution.
Ans : Jammu and Kashmir

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

- Besides Hindi, India has 21 official languages.
Ans : True
- 1980s was the era of coalition governments.
Ans : False
- Second test for the Indian Federation was the language policy
Ans : True
- When the power is taken from the local and state government and given to central government, it is called decentralisation.
Ans : False
- Decentralisation helps to build effective communication.
Ans : True

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

- If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- If both assertion and reason are true but reason is

not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) If both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :** Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

Reason : A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The power of a large country is divided between constituent states and national government. The central government is more powerful than the states.

2. **Assertion :** Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.

Reason : It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Hindi is the identified as official language of India. However, it is spoken by only 40 per cent of Indians. Thus, to safeguard the rights of other linguistic communities, 21 other languages were recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

3. **Assertion :** It is very simple to make the changes in the basic structure of the constitution.

Reason : Both the houses have power to amend the constitution independently.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

It is difficult to make changes in the constitution in the federal system. Any change has to be first passed through both the houses of Parliament through atleast two-third majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of atleast half of the total states. Thus both reason and assertion are false.

4. **Assertion :** India is a federation.

Reason : Power resides with the central authority.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

India is a federal government and there is three-tier system of power sharing with central government, state government and local self government. It is a union of states and not a federation.

5. **Assertion :** Coalition government is formed during dearth of coal in the country.

Reason : It helps in overcoming coal crisis.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

When no party is able to prove clear cut majority, several regional parties come together to form coalition government. It has no connection with scarcity of coal in the country.

6. **Assertion :** The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List and Concurrent List are considered as residuary subjects.

Reason : The subjects included that came after constitution was made and thus could not be classified.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List and Concurrent List are considered as

Residuary subjects. It includes the subjects such as computer software that came after constitution was made. Union Government has power to legislate on these 'residuary' subjects.

7. **Assertion :** India has a federal system.

Reason : Under a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to central government.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

India has a federal government. There is a central government for the entire country and state governments for different regions. The reason is also true but does not justify the statement.

8. **Assertion :** Zilla Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

Reason : Mayor is the head of municipalities.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Panchayat samitis of a district together form the zilla parishad. Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad. Municipalities are set up in towns. Mayor is the head of municipalities. The reason does not however explain the assertion.

9. **Assertion :** A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution.

Reason : Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier more powerful and effective. It includes steps like regular elections for local government bodies, reservation of seats for OBC, SC, ST and women and creation of State Election Commission. The reason thus justifies the assertion.

10. **Assertion :** Third-tier of government is local government.

Reason : It made democracy weak.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

The third tier of government is done through decentralisation. It helped in making democracy stronger by Biging it to grass root level. Thus, the reason is false but assertion stands true.

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