

1.Name of the Teacher & School - Hajira Banu Syed Hamza – Indian Education School.

2. Subject & Chapter name – Civics- Federalism

Core concept and page number – decentralisation, 24 page no.

Expected learning outcome - Appreciate, and respect the power-sharing process in India
Typology – Identification.

Question

1. Identify the **incorrect** statement regarding decentralisation in India.

- a. Rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj.
- b. A gram panchayat is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch.
- c. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form a zilla parishad.
- d. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the Zilla parishad.

Answer – c. **A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form a zilla parishad.**

Core concept and page number – Federal countries page 14.

Expected learning outcome – Analyse the map and interpret federal countries on a Map of the world.

Typology – Analysing picture.



2. Which of the following conclusions can be made from the map?

- a. Argentina is the largest federal country in South America.

- b. Germany has states that share power with the centre.
- c. Africa has the maximum number of federal nations.
- d. Most of the large countries of the world are federations.

Answer – d. Most of the large countries of the world are federations.

3.a Core concept and page number – coalition government-21

3.b Expected learning outcome – Analyse the importance or role of state and regional parties in a democracy. 3.c Typology - Analyze

3.d Question

3. Which of the following best signifies the cartoon?



- a. Perils of running a Coalition Government.
- b. The states plead for more powers.
- c. Demand for Coalition Government.
- d. Creation of linguistic States on of linguistic lines.

Answer- b. The states plead for more powers.

Core concept and page number – 15,17

Expected learning outcome - Familiarize about two kinds of routes through which federations can be formed.

Typology – case-based questions.

Question

3. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both

these levels of government enjoy their power independent of the other. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government, or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

- a. Name the two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. (1)

Answer- Coming together' federations and holding together' federations.

- b. Name the largest federation in the world. (1)

Answer- Russia

- c. In federations like India, some states enjoy a special status. Justify the statement. (2)

Answer:

- i. States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371) due to their peculiar social and historical circumstances.
- ii. Special powers are especially enjoyed in relation to the protection of land rights of indigenous peoples, their culture and preferential employment in government services.

Core concept and page number - language policy - 20

Expected learning outcome – Appreciate the diversity and the linguistic policy of India.

Typology - Application

Question –

4. A candidate wants to appear in UPSC examination conducted for recruitment to various Civil Services of the Government of India that includes the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS), and Indian Police Service (IPS) among others. In how many languages as mentioned in 8th schedule can he/she opt to take the exam? Select the appropriate option:

- a) 18
- b) 21
- c) 22
- d) 20

Answer – c. 22

Core concept and page number - Decentralisation in India, page no. 24

Expected learning outcome – Examine the meaning of decentralization and find the reason for it.

Typology - Assertion and Reasoning

Question –

5. Two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation.

Reason(R): In India local government bodies exist both in urban and rural areas.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Answer – b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

Core concept and page number - how federalism practised in India, page no. 19,20 The creation of Expected learning outcome – critically analyze how federalism practised in India. Typology - Analysing

Question –

Analyse the statements and find out which one is **NOT** an argument on how federalism practised in India.

- a. The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.
- b. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.
- c. Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre.
- d. The census of 2011 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 ‘Dogri’.

Answer – The census of 2011 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 ‘Dogri’.

Competency based Questions

Name of Chapter-federalism

Subject-Democratic Politics

I

Core Concept -Language Policy

Learning Outcome-Will be able to analyse the features of language policy of India.

Typology/Domain -Analysis

Q1.Consider the following statements regarding language policy of Indian Federation.

- I Hindi is the mother tongue of only 50% Indians.
- II Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled languages.
- III English can be used along with Hindi for official purposes.
- IV Promotion of Hindi continues to be official policy of India.

Choose the most appropriate option which explains the language policy of India. a.II,III,IV

b.I,II,III

c.I,II

d.I,III

Ans: Option -a

II

Typology :Reasoning/Analysis

Core Concept -Concept of federalism

Learning Outcome-Will ne able to analyze concept of federalism

Q2.Assertion-Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units.

Reason:India is a federal country, so it is divided into number of states.

- a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false, but reason is true.

Ans Option C

III

Learning outcome Will be able to evaluate the three fold distribution of legislative powers

Typology understanding and application

Core Concept - Threefold distribution of legislative powers

Q3.Imagine that you are a minister in Legislative assembly, which among the following subjects will fall under your jurisdiction?

- a.Banking
- b. agriculture
- c.Railways
- d.Communication

Ans Option b

IV

Typology-Understanding

Core Concept -Local government

Learning outcome -will be able to identify the officers at different levels of local governments.

Q4 Identify the designation of the presiding officer of Municipal Corporation.

- a.Mayor
- b.Secretary
- c.Sarpanch
- d.Chairperson

Ans Option a

V

Core Concept -Language policy

Typology-Analysis

Learning Outcome-Analyse language policy

Q5.As an Indian citizen, it is compulsory for an Indian Candidate to attempt an examination for central government positions only through Hindi medium. Chose the right option

a.Yes,because Hindi is a national language

b.Yes,because 40%people speak Hindi

c.No, because the candidate can attempt in any of 22 scheduled languages

d.The candidate can attempt through language of international level

Ans Option c