

Federalism

Previous Years' CBSE Board Questions

1. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option: (2024)

Column I (List)	Column II (Jurisdiction Sphere)
I. Union list subjects	A. State Governments alone make laws on it.
II. State list subjects	B. For uniformity Central Government Legislates on it.
III. Concurrent subjects	C. Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Governments.
IV. Residuary subjects	D. Central Government legislates on new subjects.

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

Answer. (d) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D

What is Federalism?

MCQ

1. Which one of the following countries is the example of 'Holding together federation'? (Term-1, 2021-22)

- (a) Australia
- (b) India
- (c) U.S.A.
- (d) Switzerland

2. Identify the correct feature of Unitary form of government from the following options. (Term-1, 2021 22)

- (a) There are two or more levels of government.



- (b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.
- (c) Each tier of government has its own jurisdiction.
- (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

3. Choose the correct pair among the following: (Term-1, 2021-22)

(Country) (Administration)

- (a) Russia - Unitary
- (b) China - Federal
- (c) Canada - Unitary
- (d) Argentina - Federal

4. Which of the following countries is an example of 'coming together federation'? (Term-1, 2021-22)

- (a) United States of America
- (b) India
- (c) Spain
- (d) Belgium

VSA (1 mark)

5. Rewrite the correct statement: India, Spain and Belgium are examples of 'Coming Together Federation'. (2020 C)

6. Rewrite the correct statement: The Union Government as well as the State Governments can make laws on State subjects like forest, trade unions, marriage, etc. (2020 C)

7. Mention the dual objectives of federal system of government. (2016)

8. What do you understand by 'coming together' federations? (2014)

SAI (3 marks)

9. Describe any three features of 'federal government! (2020)

10. Describe any three features of 'unitary government. (2020)

11. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: (2023)

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.

- (i) Explain the importance of language diversity in India.
- (ii) Differentiate between Scheduled and Non- Scheduled Languages.
- (iii) 'The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity, Explain the statement with an example.

12. Describe any three characteristics of distribution of power between the centre and states in India. (2020)

13. Enumerate the features of federalism. (2020 C, AI 2019, 2017)

LA (5 marks)

14. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Support the statement in reference of India. (2020)

15. Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together' type. (2015)

What makes India a Federal Country?

MCQ

16. Match Column-A with Column-B and choose the correct option.

Column-A (Subjects)		Column-B (List/Subjects)	
I.	Defence	1.	Concurrent list
II.	Police	2.	Union List
III.	Marriage	3.	State List
IV.	Computer Software	4.	Residency Subjects

- I II III IV
- (a) 4 3 1 2
- (b) 3 4 1 2
- (c) 4 1 3 2
- (d) 2 3 1 4
- (2023)

17. Match the column-A with column-B and choose the correct option:

Column-A (Subjects)		Column-B (List)	
(I)	Banks	1.	Concurrent List
(II)	Agriculture	2.	Union List
(III)	Education	3.	State List
(IV)	Computer	4.	Residuary Subjects

I II III IV

(a) 4 3 1 2

(b) 3 4 1 2

(c) 2 3 1 4

(d) 4 2 1 3

(2023)

18. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Union list? (Term-1, 2021-22)

- (a) Communication
- (b) Trade
- (c) Commerce
- (d) Irrigation

19. Which one of the following subjects is included in the State list? (Term-1, 2021-22)

- (a) Banking
- (c) Currency
- (b) Business
- (d) Communication

20. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List?
(Term-1, 2021-22)

- (a) Trade
- (b) Commerce
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Marriage

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

- (a) I-C , II-D , III-B , IV-A
- (b) I-A , II-B , III-C , IV-D
- (c) I-D , II-C , III-B , IV-A
- (d) I-B II-A , III-C , IV-D (Term-1, 2021-22)

VSA (1 mark)

22. List under which both the Union and State Governments can make laws under the federal system in India. (2017)

23. In which list of the Indian constitution does education come? Why? (2015)

24. Which subjects are included in the Union List? (2014) SAI (3 marks)

25. Name any two subjects that are included in Concurrent List. How are laws made on these subjects? Explain. (2019)

26. How is sharing of power between the union and the state government basic of the structure of the constitution of India? Explain. (2019)

27. What are the three lists given in the Constitution? (2014)

How is Federalism Practiced?; Decentralisation in India

MCQ

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

- (a) Dictatorial System
- (b) Unitary Federal System
- (c) Decentralised System
- (d) Imperialistic System (2023)

VSA (1 mark)

29. Which institution has been created in each State of India to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections? (2020)
30. What is the system of Panchayati Raj? (2017)
31. How do the central and state governments enjoy their power in federal system? (2016)
32. Much of the official work in Indian states is done in which language? (2016)
33. Which is the highest institution of Panchayati Raj in India? (2016)
34. What is decentralisation? What is the need for it? (2016, 2015, 2014)
35. Why was State Reorganisation Commission formed? (2016)
36. What status has been given to Hindi by the Constitution of India? (2015)
37. What is the official post for the chairperson of a Municipal Corporation? (2014)

SAI (3 marks)

38. Describe the rationale behind the implementation of Decentralisation in India. (2020)

OR

Explain the basic idea behind decentralisation of political power in India. (2019 C)

39. Describe any three steps taken to strengthen the local self-governments, by the Constitutional Amendment, 1992. (AI 2019)

OR

Explain the steps taken by the Indian Government in the year 1992 to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful. (2019 C)

40. Explain any five features of Panchayati Raj system in India. (2016)

41. Explain the factors that make federal government in India so attractive. (2016)

42. Highlight any three steps taken by India towards making it a federation. (2015)

43. Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which were the policies adopted by India that ensured this success? Explain. (2014)

SA II (4 marks)

44. Read the given extract and answer all questions. (2023)

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.

(i) Explain Decentralization in democracy.

(ii) Explain the importance of Local self Government in democracy.

(iii) Describe any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization.

LA (5 marks)

45. Describe the nature of the Panchayati Raj System in India. (2019)

46. Describe the importance of a third-tier of government in a vast country like India. (2023)

47. How has the Panchayati Raj strengthened the democracy in India? Express your views. (2016)

48. Differentiate between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat. (2015)

49. Do you take decentralisation as means to minimise the conflicts? Give your view point. (2015)

CBSE Sample Questions

What is Federalism?

MCQ

1. Which of the following countries is an example of 'Coming Together Federation'? (Term-1, 2021-22)

- (a) India
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) USA
- (d) Belgium

What makes India a Federal Country?

MCQ

2. Which one of the following subjects comes under the legislation of Centre and State in India? (2022-23)

- (a) Education
- (b) Forests
- (c) Banking
- (d) Trade

3. In India's federal system, the Central and the State governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the: (Term-1, 2021-22)

- (a) Union List
- (b) State List
- (c) Concurrent List
- (d) Residuary Subjects

4. How does Judiciary act as an umpire in a federal nation? (Term-1, 2021-22)

- (a) Judiciary rules over Centre and State
- (b) Centre and Judiciary work collectively
- (c) Courts can change structure of Constitution
- (d) Courts use the power to interpret the Constitution

5. Which of the following states of India enjoys special powers under Article 371-A of the Constitution of India? (Term-1, 2021-22)

- (a) Nagaland
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Tamil Nadu

6. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B.

	Column A		Column B
I.	Information Technology	1.	Concurrent List
II.	Police	2.	Union List
III.	Education	3.	State List
IV.	Defence	4.	Residuary Subjects

Choose the correct answer from the option given below.

- (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
- (Term-1, 2021-22)

7. Which 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 only
 - (b) I, II and IV only
 - (c) II, III and IV only
 - (d) I, II, III and IV only (Term-1, 2021-22)

8. Identify the correct statements about the theory of Federalism in the Indian Constitution.

- I. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States.
 - II. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is the basic structure of the Constitution.
 - III. It is easy to make changes to this power-sharing arrangement.
 - IV. The Parliament can change this arrangement on its own.
- (a) I and II only
 - (b) II and III only



- (c) I and III only
- (d) II and IV only (Term-1, 2021-22)

VSA (1 mark)

9. Which administrative authority legislates on Residuary subjects? (2020-21)

SAI (3 marks)

10. Describe any three federal features of Indian democracy. (2020-21)

How is Federalism Practiced?, Decentralisation in India

MCQ

11. Anita is appearing in an examination conducted for recruitment to Central Government positions. In how many languages as mentioned in the 8th Schedule can she opt to take the exam? Select the appropriate option.

- (a) 18
- (b) 21
- (c) 22
- (d) 25 (Term-1, 2021-22)

12. Identify the administrative system of Indian Government with the help of the following information. Power shared between Central and State Governments to Local Governments. It is called as a third tier of the Government. The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenues with them. Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Federal system
- (b) Unitary Federal system
- (c) Decentralised system
- (d) Unitary system (Term-1, 2021-22)

SAI (3 marks)

13. Describe any three steps taken by the government towards decentralisation in the year 1992. (2020-21)

ANSWERS

Previous Years' CBSE Board Questions

1. (b): India, Spain and Belgium are the examples of 'holding together federation. Australia, U.S.A and Switzerland are 'coming together federations.
2. (d): Under the Unitary form of government, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
3. (d): Russia, Canada and Argentina are federal countries. China is a unitary country.
4. (a): United States of America is a 'coming together' federation. India, Spain and Belgium are 'holding together' federation.
5. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of 'holding together federation!
6. Union Government as well as the state Government can make laws on concurrent subjects-like forest, trade unions, education etc.
7. Federal system has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.
8. The independent states which come together on their own to form a bigger unit so that they can increase their security, while maintaining their sovereignty are called the 'coming together federations: Examples-USA, Switzerland and Australia.
9. The three features of federal government are
 - (i) The central government gives some powers to the state government.
 - (ii) Power is distributed among legislature, executive and judiciary.
 - (iii) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
10. Three features of unitary government:
 - (i) It makes a centralised government.
 - (ii) The central government is supreme.
 - (iii) The administrative divisions such as state or districts exercise less power than centre.
11. (i) India has vast number of languages, this makes India a diverse country. Thus, it preserve the unique -identities of different communities.
 - (ii) The Indian constitution includes 22 languages therefore these are called scheduled languages. Others are called 'non-scheduled languages'.
 - (iii) This means that the diverse languages and cultures of India have blended together to create a shared sense of national identity. For example unlike Sri



Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi.

12. The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists. List of Jurisdiction:

(i) Union List : Union List includes subjects of national importance; such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

(ii) Concurrent List: Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

(iii) State List: State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

(iv) Residuary List: Anything out of purview of above mentioned list is taken as residuary subject. Union Government has the power to legislate on these subjects.

13. The key features of federalism are:

(i) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. We have three levels of government in India.

(ii) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.

(iii) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. Thus the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.

(iv) 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.

(v) The High court and the Supreme court act as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective



powers.

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

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

14. 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. We can see that all the features of federalism mentioned above apply to the provision of the Indian constitution.

15. Holding Together Federation:

(i) Large countries decide to divide its power between states and the centre.

(ii) Central government tends to be more powerful.

(iii) Federating units have unequal power.

(iv) India, Spain, Belgium are examples of Holding Together Federation.

Coming Together federation:

(i) Independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.

(ii) All the states have equal power and are strong.

(iii) By pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security.

(iv) U.S.A, Switzerland, Australia are examples of this Federation.

16. (d): 1-2, 11-3, III-1, IV-4

17. (c): 1-2, II-3, III-1, IV-4



18. (a): Communication is included in the Union list. Trade, irrigation and commerce are included in State list.

19. (b): Business is included in the State list. Banking, currency and communication are included in the Union list.

20. (d): Concurrent list includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments. These are education, forest, marriage, adoption and succession. Trade, Commerce and agriculture come under the State list.

21. (c): I-(D), II-(C), III-(B), IV-(A)

22. Concurrent List

23. Education comes under the concurrent list; so both the states and the centre can legislate on any aspect of education.

24. Subjects included in the union list are defence foreign affairs, banking, etc.

25. Concurrent List: Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

26. The sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments, there is power-sharing which is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power-sharing arrangement. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least two-thirds majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total states.

27. The three-fold distribution of legislative powers are:

(i) Union list: Union list consists of 100 (as on 2022) subjects. It includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency.

(ii) State list: State list consists of 61 (as on 2022) subjects. It contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.



(iii) Concurrent list: Concurrent list consists of 52 (as on 2022) subjects. It includes subjects of common interest to both such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.

28. (c): Decentralised system

29. State Election Commission

30. In India, the Panchayati Raj functions as a system of governance in which gram panchayats are the basic units of local administration. The system has three levels: Gram Panchayat (village level), Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (block level), and Zila Parishad (district level).

31. The central and state governments enjoy powers because their 'Powers' are clearly divided in Union list and State list. They exercise authority equally on items listed in the concurrent list. The two governments operate according to their jurisdiction.

32. Much of the official work in Indian states is done in the official language of the concerned state.

33. Zila Parishad

34. Decentralisation can be defined as systematic distribution of authority or power at every level of the government. In India, it is the centre, the state and the village level.

35. State Reorganisation Commission was formed in 1953, to recommend creation of states in India on linguistic basis.

36. Official language of India.

37. The Mayor

38. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problem and issues which are best settled at the local level, people have better knowledge about problems in their localities. They also have better idea about 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.

39. A major step towards decentralisation and strengthening of the local self-government was taken in 1992 The Constitution was amended to make the third- tier of democracy more powerful and effective. The local governing bodies were given constitutional status.

(i) Now, it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

(ii) 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.

(iii) The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

40. Rural local government is known as Panchayati Raj.

(i) Panchayati Raj is rural-based.

(ii) Each village has a Gram Panchayat.

(iii) It has Panchs and a Sarpanch.

(iv) He/she is directly elected by the adult population in the village.

(v) Panchayat works under the Gram Sabha.

(vi) All the voters meet at least twice or thrice in a year.

(vii) Few Gram Panchayat form the Panchayat Samiti or Block or Mandal.

41. (i) The jurisdiction of different arms of the government are defined.

(ii) Administrative interference is absent because there is financial autonomy.

(iii) Problems are solved as per jurisdiction. The federal structure ensures "Unity amongst the people".

42. Steps taken by any Indian towards making it a federation:

(i) Reorganisation of states on linguistic basis.

(ii) Centre-state relations are well defined.

(iii) Decentralisation at local level.

43. Federalism has succeeded in India due to the nature of democratic policies in our country. The policies adopted by India to ensure this success.

(i) Linguistic states: In 1947, the boundaries of several old states were changed in order to create new states. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state. Some states were



created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. The experience shown that the formation of linguistic states has actually made the country, more united.

(ii) Language policy: A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Therefore, many safeguards were put to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages in the Constitution.

(iii) Centre-State relations: Restructuring the Centre - State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. This happened particularly after 1990 when there was a coalition government at the centre.

(iv) Decentralisation of power: The governmental power has been decentralised to form the third tier of government in the form of Panchayati Raj and municipal government.

44. (i) When power is taken away from central and state government and given to local government is called decentralisation in democracy.

(ii) Importance of local self government-There are large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.

(iii) Steps taken for decentralisation-

(a) Setting of panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas in all the states.

(b) Direct participation of local people in decision making process.

45. Nature of Panchayati Raj System in India:

(i) Gram Panchayat is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch.

(ii) They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village.

(iii) It is the decision-making body for the entire village.

(iv) The constitution was amended in 1992 to make a more effective and powerful three tier system viz. Gram Panchayat, Block Samiti and Zila Parishad.

46. Importance of third-tier government are:

(i) 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.

(ii) They also have better ideas on how to solve the problems and where to spend the resources.

(iii) At the local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.

(iv) This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation.

47. (i) Panchayati Raj strengthened the democracy in India. Panchayati Raj is the best example of decentralisation of power.

(ii) People can get most of their problems solved at the local level by participating in decision making. This is because people understand the problems better and can find better solutions locally.

(iii) People can think and plan for themselves.

48. Gram Panchayat is a council consisting of several ward members often called 'Panchs' and a president called 'Sarpanch'. It is the decision making body for the village. The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the 'Gram Sabha'. All the voters in the village are its members.

49. Yes, decentralisation reduces conflicts. It helps in the settlement of a large number of problems and issues at the local level.

(i) It provides a platform for the direct participation of people in decision making.

(ii) Decentralisation in the form of different tiers of government is the best way to realise the principles of democracy.

CBSE Sample Questions

1. (c): USA is an example of coming together federation. In this category of federation, all the constituent-states usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the central government. (0.80)

2. (None): Education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession comes under the legislation of centre and state, both the union as well as the state governments can make laws. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the union government will prevail. Note: Both (a) and (b) are



correct. 'Banking' comes under Union list, here the Union Government alone can make laws and 'Trade' comes under state list here the State Government can make laws. (1)

3. (c): In concurrent list subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as State Government are mentioned such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. (0.80)

4. (d): Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and the power of different levels of government. The highest court acts as a umpire if disputes arise between levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. (0.80)

5. (a): Nagaland (0.80)

6. (a): 1-4, 11-3, III-1, IV-2 (0.80)

7. (b): I, II and IV only (0.80)

8. (a): The constitution declared India as a Union of States. Although, it did not use the word federation. The Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism. The Constitution originally provided for a two tier system of Government. The Union Government representing the union of India and the State Government representing the states.

9. Union/Central Government (0.80) (1)

10. The three features of federal government in Indian democracy are:

(i) The central government gives some powers to the state government.

(ii) Power is distributed among legislature, executive and judiciary.

(ii) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government. (3 × 1)

11. (c): Anita can opt 22 scheduled languages to take the examination. (0.80)

12. (c): Decentralised system (0.80)

13. (i) The Constitution mandates to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

(ii) Reservation of seats in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

(iii) Reservation of at least one third of all positions for women.

(iv) Creation of an independent institution called the State Election

Commission in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
(v) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
(Any three steps can be given) (3 × 1)