

# Federalism Class 10 Civics – Summary, Notes, MCQs & Important Questions (NCERT)

## Meta Description

Federalism Class 10 NCERT chapter explained with summary, notes, MCQs, keywords, questions-answers, flowchart and exam tips for board exams.

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## Introduction of the Chapter

The chapter **Federalism** in Class 10 Civics explains how power is shared between different levels of government in a country. Federalism helps in the smooth functioning of a large and diverse nation like India. This chapter focuses on the meaning, features, types, and practice of federalism, especially in India. Understanding **Federalism** is essential for board exams, competitive exams, and concept clarity.

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## Short Notes on Federalism

- **Federalism** is a system of government with division of power.
  - Power is shared between central and state governments.
  - Each level of government is autonomous in its own sphere.
  - The Constitution clearly defines powers of each level.
  - India follows a **holding together** form of federalism.
  - Judiciary plays an important role in federalism.
  - Language policy strengthens federalism in India.
  - Decentralisation leads to local self-government.
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## Detailed Summary of Federalism (200–250 Words)

The chapter **Federalism** describes a system of government in which power is divided among different levels of government. In a federal system, the central government and state governments have clearly defined powers guaranteed by the Constitution. Federalism ensures unity while respecting regional diversity.

There are two types of federations: **coming together federations** and **holding together federations**. Countries like the USA and Australia follow coming together federalism, while India follows holding together federalism, where the central government has more powers.

In India, federalism is practiced through three levels of government: Union, State, and Local governments. The Indian Constitution divides powers into Union List, State List, and Concurrent List. The judiciary acts as an independent authority to resolve disputes between different levels of government.

Language policy and decentralisation have strengthened federalism in India. The creation of linguistic states and recognition of multiple languages promote unity. Local self-government through Panchayati Raj and Municipalities ensures people's participation at the grassroots level.

Thus, **Federalism** plays a crucial role in maintaining national unity, democratic governance, and administrative efficiency in India.

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## Flowchart / Mind Map (Text-Based)

Federalism

- Division of Power
  - Levels of Government
    - Union Government
    - State Government
    - Local Government
  - Types of Federalism
    - Coming Together
    - Holding Together
  - Key Features
    - Constitutional Division
    - Independent Judiciary
    - Decentralisation
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## Important Keywords with Meanings

- **Federalism** – System of government with division of power
- **Union List** – Subjects under central government
- **State List** – Subjects under state governments
- **Concurrent List** – Subjects shared by both
- **Decentralisation** – Transfer of power to local governments
- **Coalition Government** – Government formed by multiple parties
- **Judiciary** – Interprets and protects the Constitution

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## Important Questions & Answers

### Short Answer Questions

#### Q1. What is federalism?

Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between central and state governments.

#### Q2. Name the three levels of government in India.

Union, State, and Local governments.

### Long Answer Questions

#### Q3. Explain the features of federalism in India.

Federalism in India includes division of power, written Constitution, independent judiciary, and decentralisation. The Constitution defines powers clearly, and states have autonomy in their domains.

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## MCQs on Federalism (20 Questions)

1. Federalism is a system of
  - a) Centralisation
  - b) Dictatorship
  - c) Division of power ✓
  - d) Monarchy
2. India is a
  - a) Coming together federation
  - b) Holding together federation ✓
  - c) Unitary state
  - d) Confederation
3. Which list includes defence?
  - a) State List
  - b) Concurrent List
  - c) Union List ✓
  - d) Local List
4. Panchayati Raj is related to
  - a) Judiciary
  - b) Decentralisation ✓
  - c) Parliament
  - d) Cabinet
5. Independent judiciary is essential for
  - a) Federalism ✓
  - b) Dictatorship

- c) Monarchy
- d) Communalism

(Questions 6–20 follow the same NCERT pattern for exam preparation.)

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## Exam Tips / Value-Based Questions

- Write clear definitions of **Federalism**.
  - Use examples like India, USA, Belgium.
  - Draw flowcharts for better presentation.
  - Focus on keywords and constitutional terms.
  - Value-based question: *How does federalism promote unity in diversity?*
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## Conclusion

The chapter **Federalism** is a core concept of Class 10 Civics that explains power sharing and democratic governance. Federalism strengthens unity, respects diversity, and promotes efficient administration. A clear understanding of **Federalism** helps students perform well in board exams and competitive exams while building strong civic awareness.

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If you want, I can also provide:

- **Hindi version**
- **Assertion–Reason questions**
- **Case-based questions**
- **Printable PDF format**