



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: X</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: DEMOCRATIC POLITICS</b>
<b>Chapter-2 QB No:2</b>	<b>Topic: FEDERALISM</b>	<b>Year: 2023-24</b>

1	<p><b>What is Federalism?</b> Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a Central authority and various constituent units of the country.</li><li>• Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of each other</li><li>• For example, in India there are specific jurisdictions specified by the Constitution to each level of the government.</li></ul>
2	<p><b>Distinguish between Unitary and Federal form of government?</b> Ans:</p> <p><b>Unitary Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central government</li><li>• The Central govt. can pass orders to the sub-units.</li><li>• Example: United Kingdom, France, Japan.</li></ul> <p><b>Federal Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Usually there are two levels of govt. one at the Central level and the other at the State level. Both governments enjoy their power independent of the other.</li><li>• The Central govt. cannot order the State government and the State govt. has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the Central govt.</li><li>• Example: United States, India, Australia</li></ul>
3	<p><b>Explain the key features of the Federal government</b> Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are two or more levels of government.</li><li>• Different tiers of Government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of Legislation, Taxation and Administration.</li><li>• The Jurisdiction of the respective levels of the government are specified in the Constitution.</li><li>• The fundamental Provisions of the Constitution can't be unilaterally changed by one level of the government.</li><li>• Supreme court is the umpire if disputes arise with different levels of government.</li><li>• Sources of revenue are clearly specified to ensure Financial Autonomy.</li></ul> <p><b>Dual objectives of Federal system are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a) To safeguard and promote the unity of the country</li><li>• b) Accommodate regional diversity</li></ul>

4	<p><b>“There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed”. Which are they? Explain with Examples.</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><b>Coming Together Federation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit</li> <li>• To increase the security by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity</li> <li>• All constituent states have equal power</li> <li>• Example: Switzerland, USA</li> </ul> <p><b>Holding Together Federation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large country divides its power between constitutional units and the centre</li> <li>• Centre is more powerful in relation to the states</li> <li>• Constituent units of the federation have unequal powers</li> <li>• Example: India, Spain and Belgium</li> </ul>
5	<p><b>On what type of Principles is the Indian union based? How are the powers divided between the States and Center?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Explain the distribution of Legislative powers between the Union government and the State governments</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The Indian Union is based on the principle of <b>“Holding together Federation”</b></p> <p>The Constitution clearly provides a Three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union government and the State governments.</p> <p>These folds are:</p> <p><b>a) Union List</b></p> <p>It includes Subjects of National importance because we need a Uniform policy on the Union List subjects throughout the country. It has 97 subjects and Parliament only has the right to enact laws on these subjects.</p> <p>Defence, Foreign affairs, Railways, Banking etc are important Union List subjects</p> <p><b>b) State List</b></p> <p>It includes Subjects of State and Local importance such as Police, Trade and Commerce, Agriculture and Irrigation. It has 66 subjects and the State legislature alone can make laws on these subjects</p> <p><b>c) Concurrent List</b></p> <p>It includes Subjects of common interest to both the Union government as well as the State government such as Education, Forests, Marriages, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State governments can make laws on these subjects.</p> <p>But in case of a conflict between the Central and the State laws, Central laws only prevails.</p> <p><b>d) Residuary Subjects</b></p> <p>There are many new Subjects like Computer technology, Hardware, Software etc which came up after the Constitution was made. According to our Constitution, the Union Government has the power to make laws on these ‘Residuary Subjects’ .</p>
6	<p><b>“All the States in the Indian Union do not have identical powers”. Justify</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the States in the Indian Union do not have identical powers</li> <li>• Some States enjoy a special status. 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.</li> <li>• These special powers are especially enjoyed in relation to the protection of land rights of</li> </ul>

	indigenous peoples, their culture and also preferential employment in government services. Indians who are not permanent residents of this State cannot buy land or house here.
7	<p><b>What are called Union Territories?</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power. These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States.</li> <li>• Areas like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, the Capital city of Delhi etc. are called the Union Territories. These territories do not have the Powers of a State.</li> <li>• The Central Government has Special Powers in running these areas.</li> </ul>
8	<p><b>“The creation of Linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country”. Justify the statement</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India 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.</li> <li>• Some States like Uttarakhand, Nagaland and Jharkhand were created not on language basis but on the basis of Culture, Geography or Ethnicity.</li> <li>• The Central government resisted linguistic states for some time because some national leaders feared that it would lead to disintegration of the country.</li> <li>• But later on, the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country more united.</li> <li>• It has also made administration easier.</li> </ul>
9	<p><b>Examine the language policy of India as an important aspect of our Constitution</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>“The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country to avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in” Justify.</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our Constitution did not provide the status of National language to any one language but given the status of Official language to Hindi. Besides Hindi ,22 other languages are recognized as Scheduled Languages.</li> <li>• Each state has its own Official language and most of the government work in each State takes place in the Official language of the concerned State.</li> <li>• The controversy over the Hindi and English as the Official language started when Indian Constitution made the provision that the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.However many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English should continue and in Tamil Nadu this movement took a violent form.</li> <li>• The Central government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.</li> <li>• Thus, the flexibility shown by Indian Political leaders helped India to avoid the tense situation like that in Sri Lanka.</li> </ul>
10	<p><b>Explain the centre-State relations of Indian federalism.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>How far the centre- State relations strengthen Federalism?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>What was the new culture of Power sharing developed in India after 1990?</b></p>

	<p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Centre-State relations of Indian Federalism are regulated by the provisions of Indian Constitution but in reality, it depends on how ruling parties follow these provisions.</li> <li>• Earlier when ruling party at the Centre and the State was different, the Union government undermined the power of the states and misused the Constitution to dismiss and harass the State governments. This undermined the spirit of Federalism.</li> <li>• The new culture of Power sharing developed after 1990 with the rise of Regional parties in many States and this marked the beginning of the Coalition government.</li> <li>• The era of Coalition government implies that if no single party gets a clear majority, then the major National parties enter into an alliance with many parties including Regional parties to form a government at the Centre.</li> <li>• Thus, with the new culture of Power sharing more respect for Centre and State governments has begun.</li> </ul>
11	<p><b>What is Decentralization? What is the basic idea behind it?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>What are the advantages of Local Self Government?</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When power is taken away from the Central and the State governments and given to the Local government, it is called Decentralization.</li> <li>• The basic idea behind Decentralization is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.</li> <li>• People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.</li> <li>• They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• This helps to inculcate the habit of Democratic participation.</li> <li>• Local self-Governments are the training schools for Democracy</li> </ul>
12	<p><b>"The Constitution was amended to make the Third –tier of Democracy more powerful and effective". Explain</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>"A major step towards Decentralization was taken in 1992". Justify</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Steps taken by the constitution to make the Third –tier of Democracy more powerful and effective are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Now it is mandatory to conduct regular elections to Local government.</li> <li>• Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities in the elected bodies and the executive heads of the Local government.</li> <li>• At least One-third of all positions are reserved for women.</li> <li>• An independent institution called the State Election Commission conducts elections.</li> <li>• State government share some powers and revenue with local bodies.</li> </ul>
13	<p><b>Briefly explain the structure of the local government in Rural areas.</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The local self-government in Rural is popularly known as <b>Panchayati Raj</b>, which has three level system.</p> <p><b>a) Village level</b></p> <p>Each village or group of villages in some States has a Gram Panchayat and it is a Council consisting</p>

	<p>of Ward members called the <b>Panch</b> and a President called the <b>Sarpanch</b>.  The Panchayat works under the supervision of the <b>Gram Sabha</b> which has to meet at least twice or thrice a year to review the performance of the Gram panchayat and also to check the annual budget of the Panchayat.  The village panchayat is the lowest level of administration in the Panchayati Raj system.  It is the Training Schools of Democracy</p> <p><b>b) Block level</b>  A few Panchayats are grouped together to form a Panchayat samiti. The members are elected by all the Panchayat members of that area and the elected head is known as <b>Pradhan or Block Development Officer (BDO)</b></p> <p><b>C) District level</b>  All the Panchayat samitis in a district together form the Zilla Parishad and <b>President/ Chairperson</b> is the head of the Zilla parishad.</p>
14	<p><b>Briefly explain the structure local government in Urban areas</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities are set up in towns and Municipal corporations are set up in big cities. Both Municipalities and Municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of People’s representatives.</li> <li>• <b>Municipal chairperson</b> is the political head of the Municipality, Formed in Big Towns.</li> <li>• <b>Mayor</b> is the political head of the Municipal Corporation, Formed in Big Cities.</li> </ul>