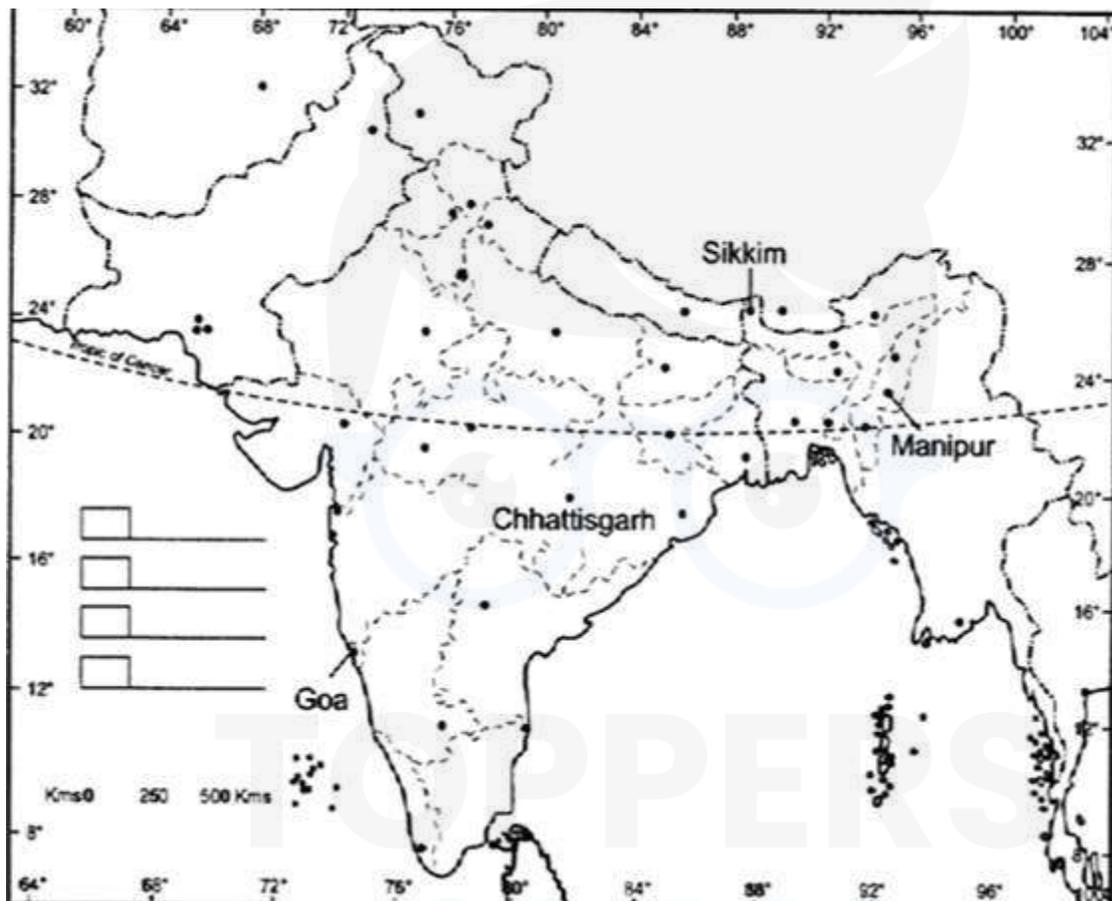


Chapter 2 Federalism

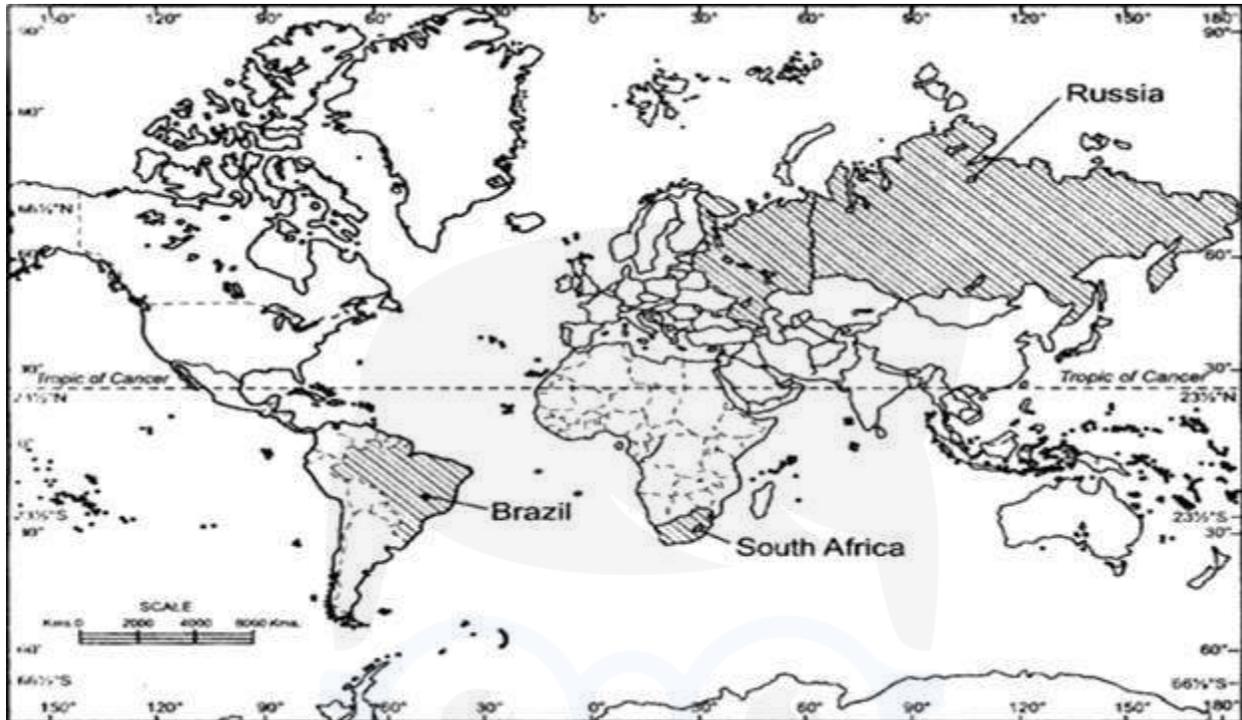
Q.1 Locate the following states on a blank outline political map of India:
Manipur, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh and Goa.

Ans.: The political map of india with given states is as follows:



Q.2 Identify and Shade three federal countries (Other than India) on a blank outline political map of the world.

Ans.: Three federal countries other than India are:



Q.3 Point out one feature in the practice of federalism in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium.

Ans.: The similarity between Indian and Belgium federalism is that both have a feature of holding together federation which means in this type of federal structure states did not have any right to secede from the union.

The difference between Indian and Belgium federalism is that state government is subordinate to the central government but this is not the case with the Belgian government. In Belgium, both centre and state government are of equal status.

Q.4 What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.

Ans.: Differences between a federal government and a unitary government is as follows:

a) In a federal form of government, the central government shares its powers with the various Constituent units of the country whereas In unitary form of government either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government

b) In the federal form of government, the central government cannot order the state government to do something or take any action whereas the central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government

c) Examples of central government are India, USA and Canada

Whereas, examples of unitary government are China, U.K, France

Q.5 State any two differences between the local government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992.

Ans.: a) Before the constitutional amendment in 1992 the elections were not held at a regular interval whereas after the constitutional amendment the local government bodies elections were made constitutionally mandatory to be held at regular interval of time

b) Before the constitutional amendment in 1992 the local governments did not have their own power and resources but after 1992 constitutional amendment there is sharing of powers and revenues from the state government to local government bodies

Q.6 Fill in the blanks:

Since the United States is a ...(a)..... type of federation, all the constituent states have equal powers and states are(b).....vis –a-vis the federal government. But India is a(c)..... type of federation and some states have more power than others. In India, the(d)..... government has more powers.

Ans.:

(a) coming together

(b) strong

(c) holding together

(d) Central

Q.7 Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Give an argument and an example to support any of these positions:

Sangeeta : the policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

Arman : Language-based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.

Harish : This policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.

Ans.: From above given all the three reactions Sangeeta's reaction is best because of our policy of accommodation the unity in our nation has been strengthened. There are many other countries in this world like Sri Lanka, where the language of the majority has been promoted. In our country, there is equal status given to all the major languages that are being spoken in various parts of our country.

This policy of accommodation not only eliminated the conflicts between groups but also made the administration easier. Due to this policy of accommodation there is a larger participation in the government's activities by people who speak various languages.

Q.8 The distinguishing features of a federal government is:

- (i) National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
- (ii) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (iii) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- (iv) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

Ans.: We know that, federal government is that form of government in which the government is formed of three branches legislative, executive and judiciary and hence the governmental power is divided between these different levels of government.

Therefore option (iv) is correct

Q.9 A few subjects in various Lists of the Indian Constitution are given here. Group them under the Union, State and Concurrent Lists as Provided in the table below

- A. Defence;
- B. Police;
- C. Agriculture;
- D. Education;
- E. Banking;
- F. Forests;
- G. Communications;
- H. Trade;
- I. Marriages;

Ans.:

Following table shows the grouping of subject with their respective lists:

Union List	Defence, Banking, Communications
State List	Polica, Agriculture, Trade
Concurrent List	Education, Forests, Marriages

Q.10 Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

a.	State government	State List
b.	Central Government	Union List
c.	Central & States Government	Concurrent List
d.	Local Government	Residuary Powers

Answer :

The residuary powers of legislation are vested in Parliament. The framers of the Constitution had placed matters of national concern in the Union List and those of purely State or local significance in the State List. Matters that are of common interest to the States and the Union were placed in the Concurrent List

Hence, option (d) is not correctly matched

Q.11 Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II
1. Union of India	A. Prime Minister
2. State	B. Sarpanch
3. Municipal Corporation	C. Governer
4. Gram Panchayat	D. Mayor

- A. 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C
- B. 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
- C. 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B
- D. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

Answer :

Correct answers of the above given list are:

This list is matching with the Power of Attorney in specific Area.

Union of India : Prime Minister

State : Governor

Municipal Corporation : Mayor

Gram Panchayat : Sarpanch

Hence, option (c) is correct

Q.12 Consider the following statements:

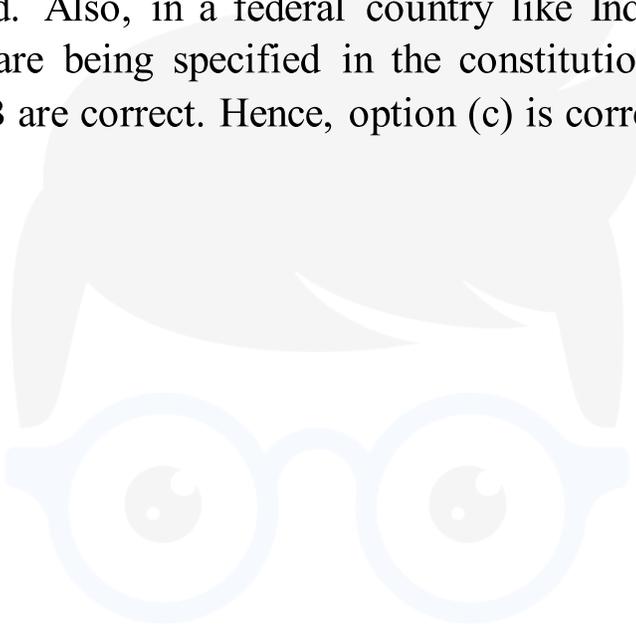
- A) In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
 - B) India is a federation because the Power of the Union and the State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
 - C) Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
 - D) India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the statements given above are correct?
- A. A, B and C

B. A, C and D

C. A and B only

D. B and C only

Ans.: We know that in a federal government is that form of government in which the government is formed of three branches legislative, executive and judiciary and powers of federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated. Also, in a federal country like India the powers of state and central are being specified in the constitution. Therefore, the statement A and B are correct. Hence, option (c) is correct



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