

Golden Valley Senior Sec. Pub. School
Class - (X) Social Science (Pol. Sci)
Ch - 2 Federalism

Q1. Question/Answer:

Q1) Locate the following states on a blank outline political map of India:

Ans - Manipur, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh and Goa
(paste the political map of India in Notebook)

Q2) Identify and shade three Federal countries (other than India) on a blank outline political map of the world.

Ans 2 South Africa, Pakistan and Australia
(paste the map in Notebook)

Q3) 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-3 In India, just like in Belgium, the central government has to share its power with the regional government. However, unlike India, Belgium has a community government in addition to the central and the state government.

Q4) What is the main difference between a Federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.

Ans 4 In a Federal form of government, the central govt has to share its power with the various constituent units of the country. For ex, in India, power is divided b/w the government at various state govt & centre

In a unitary form of government, all the power is exercised by only one government. For example in Sri Lanka, the national govt has all the powers

Q5 State any two difference Between the local government before and after the constitutional Amendment in 1992

Ans	Local government before the Constitutional Amendment in 1992	Local govt After the Constitutional Amendment in 1992
1.	Election were not held regularly	It is mandatory to hold regular election to local govt bodies
2.	Local govt did not have any power or resource of their own	The state govt are required to share some power and revenue with local govt bodies

Q6 Fill in the Blanks:

Since the US is a Coming together type of Federation, all the constituent states have equal power and states are strong vis-a-vis the Federal government.

Q7 A few subject in various list of the Indian constitution are given here. Group them under the Union, state and Concurrent list as provided in the table below:-

(A) Defence, (B) Police, agriculture, Education, Banking, Forest, communication, Trade, Marriage

Ans 9 Union list - Defence, Banking, communication
State list - Police, Agriculture, Trade
Concurrent list - Education, Forest, Marriages

Q10 Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

Ans 10	list I	list II
	Union of India	Prime Ministers
	State	Governor
	Municipal	Mayor
	Gram Panchayat	Sarpanch

Q11 Telangana became the 29th states of India

Q12 What is Panchayat Raj?

Ans 12 Rural local government is popularly known as Panchayat Raj. Each village or group of village in some states, has a Gram panchayat.

Q13 Explain the role of union list, state list & concurrent list with context to India.

Ans B Union list include those subject which are of National interest on which a uniform policy is needed in the whole country. The union Govt make laws on these subjects. For Defence, Foreign Affairs, Banking etc.

State list :- include subject of state & local importance for ex police, Trade, agriculture etc. State government alone can make law in the subject of importance

Concurrent list: Include subject of common interest to Union government & the state government, Example: Education, Forest, adoption etc

Q14 Distinguish between Coming Together & Holding Together type of Federation.

Ans14 Coming Together Federation

Holding Together Federation.

1. coming Together Federation involve independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.

In Holding Together Federation the large power or country decide to divide its power b/w its constituent states & National Government.

2. In this type of Federation units try to increase their security by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity

In this type of Federation there is absence of pooling sovereignty & retaining identity

3. USA, Switzerland and Australia are example of coming Together Federation

India, Spain and Belgium are example of Holding Together Federation.

Q15 Describe the nature of the Panchayat Raj System in India

Ans Under the Panchayat Raj system, one or more village have a Gram Panchayat, a council comprising several ward members (Panch) and a Sarpanch who is its president. It is directly elected by all adults of the village. It work under the Gram Sabha. All the village's voters are its members. It must meet at least twice or thrice annually to approve the Gram Panchayat's annually Budget & to Review its performance.

HOTS (Higher order Thinking Skills)

Q: Explain the constitutional Amendments of 1992 that compare local government in India.

Ans: A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The constitution has amended to make the third tier more powerful & effective.

- (1) Now it is mandatory to hold regular election for local government bodies.
- (2) Seats are Reserved for SC, ST & OBC classes.
- (3) At least $\frac{1}{3}$ of all positions are reserved for women.
- (4) The State Election Commission monitors the election of municipalities & local government of a state.
- (5) The State government are required to share some power & revenue with local govt bodies.

Q: What is the Rational decentralisation of power? Describe the function of rural local government.

Ans: The basic behind decentralisation is that, there are a large number of problems & issues which are best settled at the local level.
Function of Rural Government.

1. The local government is a three-tier structure. At the top is District or Zila Parishad. The smallest unit of our country is a village and at the village level, we have Gram Panchayat, which is run by a head called Sarpanch. A few Gram Panchayat fall under Block. At Block level we have a Panchayat Samiti or Block committee.

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