

FEDERALISM

SECTION A

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

Q1. Belgium shifted from a unitary form of government to:

- (a) democratic (b) federal (c) authoritarian (d) none of the above

Q2. Which type of government does the Belgium have?

- (a) Federal (b) Communist (c) Unitary (d) Central

Q3. In federalism, power is divided between various constituent units and:

- (a) Central authority (b) states (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

Q4. Which countries follow the unitary system of government?

- (A) Belgium, Spain and India
(B) USA Japan and Belgium
(C) United Arab Emirates, China and Sri Lanka
(D) France, Germany and India

Q5. In federal system, central government cannot order the:

- (a) principal (b) local government (c) state government (d) none of the above

Q6. A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent unit of the country is called

- (a) Federalism (b) Communalism (c) Socialism (d) Democracy

Q7. Education, forests, trade unions come under.....

- (a) Union list (b) State list (c) Concurrent list (d) Residuary Powers

Q8. Which country is an example of coming together federation?

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

Q9. The place of Rajasthan where India conducted its nuclear tests

- (a) Kalikat (b) Pokharan (c) Kavaratti (d) Karaikal

Q10. In Unitary form of government:

- a) All the power is divided between the Centre/union and the state provincial government.
b) All the power is with the citizens.
c) State Government has all the powers
d) Power is concentrated with the Central Government.

Fill in the blank: -

Q11. Holding together country decides to divide its power between the.....and.....

Q12. First major test of democratic politics in our country was the creation of.....

Q13. Under the _____ system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

True and false:

Q14. Besides Hindi, India has 21 official languages.

Q15. 1980s was the era of coalition governments.

Q16. Second test for the Indian Federation was the language policy.

SECTION B

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

Q 17. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source A: 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.

Source B: 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.

Source C: Concurrent List Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, 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.

Q1. Who makes law in the Concurrent list?

(A) State government (B) Union government (C) Both A and B (D) None of these

Q2. Which kind of Subject is listed in the State list?

(A) Foreign affairs, Banking (B) Police ,Trade (C) Forest, Trade Unions D) Computer Software

Q3. Which of the following pair is not correctly Matched?

(A) State government _____ State list
(B) Central government _____ Union list
(C) Central and state government _____ Concurrent list
(D) Local government _____ Residuary powers

Q4. How many lists of Subjects are given in Indian constitution?

(A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Six

SECTION C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

Q18. What is the meaning of Decentralisation? Explain any four provisions that have been made toward decentralisation in India after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.

Q19. "Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government". What key changes were brought in the political system under the above-mentioned shift.

Q20. "Federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force." Explain.

Q21. Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together' type.

Q22. Describe the three-tier system of Indian Federation?

Q23. How has the Panchayati Raj strengthened the democracy in India? Express your views.

Q24. Explain the three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the state Governments.

Q25. Explain any five provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 that strengthened the third tier of government in India.

Q26. Mention any five main features which make India a federal country.

Q27. How is a federal government different from the unitary form of government? Why are federations preferred these days?

Q28. "Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties." Explain.

ANSWER KEY

SECTION A

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. (B) Federal

2. (A). Federal

3. (a) central authority

4. (c) USA Japan and Belgium

5. (c) state government

6. (a) Federalism
7. Concurrent list
8. (b) USA
9. (b) Pokharan
10. (d) power is concentrated with the Central Government.
11. the national government, constituent states
12. linguistic states
13. Unitary system
14. True
15. False
16. True

SECTION B

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

17. 1.(C) Both A and B
2.(B) Police and Trade
3.(D) Local government-----Residuary powers
4. (C) Three

SECTION C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

18. When power is taken away from central to state Government and given to local government, it is called decentralization.

Step-1 Held Regular elections.

2. Seats are reserved for SC, ST, OBC.

3. One-third of all positions reserved for women.

19. 1. Many powers given to state government.

2. No longer dependent on central government.

3. Third kind of government has power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.

20. 1. Centre-state relations.

2. Coalition Government and autonomy of states.

3. Judgement of Supreme Court.

21. Holding Together Federation:

a. Large country decides to divide its power between states and the Centre.

- b. Central government tends to be more powerful.
- c. Federating units have unequal power.
- d. India, Spain, Belgium.

Coming Together Federation

- a. Independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
- b. All the states have equal power and are strong.
- c. By pooling sovereignty and retaining identity; they increase their security.
- d. U.S.A., Switzerland, Australia.

22. The Union Government or the Central Government, and The State Governments

But, later a third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats at rural level and Municipalities at urban level. Every level enjoys separate jurisdiction.

23. People can get most of their problems solved at the local level.

People can think and plan for themselves.

- 24.
 - 1. Division of powers
 - 2. Three-tier system
 - 3. Not equal powers to all administrative units.
 - 4. Consent of both the levels of the government.
 - 5. Jurisdiction.
 - 6. Separate sources of income.

- 25.
 - 1. regular elections to local government
 - 2. Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs.
 - 3. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.

- 26.
 - 1. Two or more levels of government.
 - 2. Same citizens separate jurisdiction.
 - 3. Superiority of Constitution.
 - 4. Rigid Constitution.
 - 5. Supreme authority of the courts.
 - 6. Dual objectives.

27. Difference:

- a. Unitary government has only one level of government whereas a federal government has two or more levels of government.
- b. In unitary government, the sub-units are subordinate to the Centre.

28. federation is preferred because:

- a. It helps in making administration effective and efficient.
- b. It helps to accommodate all diverse groups.
- c. Impact of local self-government on Indian democracy:
- d. constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy.
- e. It has increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.

Difficulties:

- a. Gram Sabha are not held regularly.
- b. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to local government.
- c. State governments do not provide adequate resources.