

CHAPTERWISE QUESTION

SOCIAL SCIENCE

FEDERALISM

SET A

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

8 × 1 = 8

1. b) USA, Japan & Belgium
2. c) Union Government
3. a) Central Government
4. a) Assam
5. d) Power is concentrated with the Central Government
6. b) The central government is undermining the spirit of federalism.
7. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
8. d) Both (I) & (II) are correct.

SECTION B - VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

2 × 2 = 4

9. i) To safeguard and promote unity of the country.
ii) To accommodate regional diversity.
10. i) Mutual trust
ii) Agreement to live together.

OR

Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified in this Constitution to ensure financial autonomy.

SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

3 × 3 = 9

11. 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.

12. I. Centre – state relations

II. Coalition Government and autonomy of states

III. Judgement of Supreme Court

OR

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. A federation has two or more levels of government.

i) The central government. This is the government for the entire country and is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest

ii) State government : This is the government at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day to day administering of their state.

Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

iii) The local government : This is the government at local level to meet the local needs and to ensure democratic participation at the grass root level.

13. i) many power given to state reserved for women

ii) No longer dependent on central government

iii) Third kind of government has power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues

SECTION D - LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

3 × 5 = 15

14. i) Two or more levels of government

ii) Same citizens separate jurisdiction

iii) Superiority of Constitution.

iv) Rigid Constitution

v) Supreme authority of the courts

vi) Dual objectives

15. i) There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed.

- ii) The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a biggest unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security.
- iii) This type is known as coming together federation.
- iv) In this category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong.

Ex. The USA, Switzerland and Australia

Holding together federations

- 1. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government
- 2. They are known as holding together federations
Ex, India, Spain and Belgium
- 3. In this second category, the central government tends to be more powerful than the States

OR

- i) Linguistic States
 - a) The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in India
 - b) All the states except a few have been formed of the people who speak the same language.
 - c) These states are known as Linguistic States.
- ii) Language policy
 - a) Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
 - b) States too have their own official languages and government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.
- iii) Centre-state relations
 - a) Till 1990 the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States.
 - b) Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre.
 - c) This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments.

16. Before 1990

- i) The history centre-state relations of India can be divided into two stages- the period before and after 1990.
- ii) Till 1990 the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States.
- iv) This meant that the State government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State governments.
- v) This undermined the spirit of federalism.

All this changed significantly after 1990

- i) This period saw the rise of regional political parties in many States of the country.
- ii) This was also the beginning of the era of Coalition government at the Centre.
- iii) Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the centre.
- iv) This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments.
- v) This trend was supported by a major judgement of the Supreme Court that made it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss state governments.

SECTION E - CASE BASED QUESTIONS

17. i. Many non- Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English should continue The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. **2**
- ii. No, Central Government cannot impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language.
- iii. Sinhala language was given the status of the one and only official language of Sri Lanka disregarding Tamil.

SET B

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

8 × 1 = 8

- 1. a) Federalism
- 2. a) Decentralisation
- 3. d) Mayor
- 4. c) Concurrent list

5. a) Central authority
6. d) Coalition form of government
7. c) A is true but R is false.
8. d) Both (I) & (II) are correct.

SECTION B - VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

2 × 2 = 4

9. i) While elections are held regularly, gram sabhas are not held regularly.
ii) Most state government have not transferred significant powers to the local governments.
10. The political culture of Coalition government led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments.

OR

The new culture of power sharing developed after 1990 with the rise of regional parties in many states.

- a) The culture marked the beginning of coalition era.
- b) The era of coalition government implies that if no single party gets a clear majority in the Lok sabha, then the major national parties including regional parties to form a government at the centre.

SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

3 × 3 = 9

11. 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
12. 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 Seat are reserved for SC, ST, OBC
3 One third of all position reserved for women
13. 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.

OR

1. Union List of the Indian constitution includes more number of subjects and more important subjects.
2. Subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. Etc are included in the Union list.
3. The Constitution provides an upper hand to Union government in the case of Concurrent list. If the laws made by central and state government conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail
4. According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these residuary subjects.

SECTION D - LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

3 × 5 = 15

- 14.i) There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power.
- ii) These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States.
 - iii) There are historical, political and geographical reasons for their existence.
 - iv) These areas are called Union Territories.
- v) These territories do not have the powers of a State.
- vi) The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
15. 1. Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayath raj. The nature of its constitution varies from State to state.
2. Each village has a gram panchayat with elected ward members, often called panch and a president of sarpanch.
 3. the panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha which includes all the voters in the village.
 4. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat.
 5. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or Mandal
 6. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area.

7. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district constitute the zilla (district) parishad
16. i) Our Constitution does not give the status of nation language any one language.
- ii) There are 22 official languages, including Hindi and English recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- iii) A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages.
- iv) The states too have their own official languages and that is their regional language.
- v) According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes would stop in 1965 but many non Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English should continue.
- vii) Promotion of Hindi continues to be the policy the Government of India.
- viii) Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language.

OR

- i) There are two or more levels of government.
- ii) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own Jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- iii) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
- iv) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- v) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
- vi) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

SECTION E - CASE BASED QUESTIONS

17. i) Centre – State relations before 1990. Before 1990, for a long time, the same party ruled both at the centre and in most of the states. This meant that the state government did not exercise their rights as autonomous

federal units. There were no conflict between the centre and the states. As and when the ruling party at the state level was different, the parties that ruled at the centre tried to undermine the power of the states. The central government would often misuse the constitution to dismiss the state government that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism. **1**

ii) Centre-State relations after 1990. The period after 1990 saw the rise of regional political parties and the beginning of the coalition Era. Since no single party got a clear majority, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many regional parties and this led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of the state government. This trend made it difficult for the central government to dismiss state government in an arbitrary manner. **2**

iii) A government formed by the coming together of at least two political parties is known as a coalition government. **1**