

2.

FEDERALISM

EXERCISE

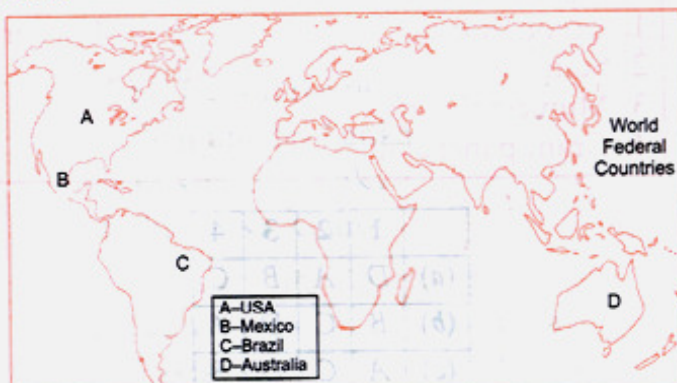
Q.1. Locate the following states on a blank outline political map of India: Manipur, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh and Goa.

Ans.



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

Ans.



(ii) Before 1992, there was not reservation for women in all states. But after 1992 at least 1/3 of seats are reserved for women in the local government bodies.

Q.8. Fill in the blanks:

Since the United states is a (i) type of federation, all the constituent states have equal powers and states are (ii) vis-a-vis the federal government. But India is a (iii) type of federation and some states have more power than others. In India, the (iv) government has more powers.

Ans. (i) 'Coming together', (ii) strong, (iii) holding together, (iv) central.

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. (i) Similar Feature: India and Belgium both are democratic countries. They have divided their political powers between the constituent states as well as the national government. Both are the examples of holding federalism. In both countries the central governments tend to be much powerful vis-a-vis the states.

(ii) Different Features: In feature India, some units of federation have unequal powers and some units have been granted specific powers like Jammu and Kashmir. But this is not prevailing in Belgium. In Indian Constitution, the word 'federation' has been used. The Indian Union is based upon principle of federation.

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

Ans. (i) Federal form of government is in which the power is divided between a central authority and different constituent units of the country.

(ii) Under the unitary system of government there is just one level of government. There are no provincial state governments as we in India have. The units if any, are subordinate towards the central government.

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

Ans. (i) Before 1992, constitutionally it was not mandatory to hold the regular election to the local government bodies. Though it was made regular after 1992.

Q.9. 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. According to my opinion, statement of Sangeeta is much correct. The government of India agreed to continue the use of English alongwith Hindi for official purposes to avoid the Lashkan kind of situation. Otherwise, the movement against Hindi would have taken more ugly turn. Hence, policy of government has strengthened national unity.

Q.10. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- (a) National government gives some powers to the provincial government.
- (b) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (c) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- (d) Governing or ruling power is divided between different levels of government.

Ans. (d) Governing or ruling power is divided between different levels of government.

Q.11. 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

Union list	
State list	
Concurrent list	

Ans.

Union list	Defence communications Banking.
State list	Police, Agriculture, Trade
Concurrent list	Education, Forests, Marriage.

Q. 12. 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 and state governments	Concurrent list
(d) Local governments	Residuary powers.

Ans. The last pair, i.e., (d) is not correctly matched. Local government do not have residuary powers. Such powers are subjects of central government.

Q. 13. Match list-I with List II and select 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) Governor
4. Gram panchayat	(d) Mayor

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	A	B	C
(b)	B	C	D	A
(c)	A	C	D	B
(d)	C	D	A	B

Ans. (c) A C D B

Q. 14. Consider the following statements:

- In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
- India is a federation as the powers of the Union and state governments are specified in the constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
- Sri Lanka is a federation as the country is divided into provinces.
- India is no longer a federation as some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements provided above are correct.

- (a) A, B and C (b) A, C and D
(c) A and B only (d) B and C only

Ans. (c) A and B only.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the Correct Options:

1. Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which of the following holds true in case of India.

- The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
- Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.
- The language policy has just helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.
- None of them

2. Which among the following are examples of coming together federations?

- India, Spain and Belgium
- India, USA and Spain
- USA, Switzerland as well as Australia.
- Belgium and Sri Lanka.

3. In a 'Holding together federation':

- A big country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.
- The central government tends to be much powerful vis-a-vis the states.

- (c) All the constituent states generally have equal powers.
(d) Constituent states have unequal powers
4. has a unitary form of government whereas has a federal government.
(a) Sri Lanka, Belgium
(b) Belgium, Sri Lanka
(c) Russia, Sri Lanka
(d) Sri Lanka, China
5. is a coming together federation.
(a) USA (b) India
(c) Pakistan (d) Russia
6. is a holding together federation.
(a) India (b) Germany
(c) Sri Lanka (d) USA
7. In holding together federation the central government tends to be.....
(a) Much powerful than the state
(b) Weak
(c) Less powerful than the state
(d) A dictator
8. Which of the following is not a subject of the Union List?
(a) Foreign Affairs
(b) Currency
(c) Banking
(d) Law and Order
9. is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and different constituent units of the country.
(a) Federalism
(b) Unitary
(c) Dictatorship
(d) Democracy
10. Which one of the following country is not a feature of federalism?
(a) Two or more levels of government
(b) Different tiers of government govern similar citizens
(c) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution
(d) The centre government can order the state government
11. Which of the following country is not an example of holding together federation?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) India (d) Belgium
12. Which one is not the part of three tiers system of Panchayati Raj?
(a) Municipalities
(b) Village Panchayat
(c) Block Samiti
(d) Zila Parishad
13. How many other languages are recognised as scheduled languages by the constitution besides Hindi?
(a) 19 (b) 21
(c) 18 (d) 20
14. Which one of the following states in India has its own constitution?
(a) Uttarakhand
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Jammu and Kashmir
(d) Nagaland
15. In India seats are reserved for women in:
(a) Cabinets
(b) Lok sabha
(c) State Legislative Assemblies
(d) Panchayati Raj bodies
16. Who among the following is known as head of the state at the state level?
(a) Chief Minister
(b) Speaker of Vidhan Sabha
(c) Governor
(d) Mayor
17. Which one of the following subjects is included in the state list?
(a) Agriculture
(b) Currency
(c) Banking
(d) Foreign affairs
18. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding to unitary government?
(a) There is just one level of the government.
(b) The sub-units of government are subordinate to the central government.
(c) There are two or more tiers of the government.
(d) The central government can pass an order to the provincial or the local government.

19. As per language policy of Indian government, which one of the following statements is true regarding status of Hindi language?

- (a) Hindi is our national language.
- (b) Hindi is the official language.
- (c) Hindi has been accepted as the mother tongue of all the Indians.
- (d) None of the above.

20. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Union List?

- (a) Trade
- (b) Police
- (c) Foreign Affairs
- (d) Commerce

Q. 6: Write note on Panchyat Raj in Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans. The concept of Panchayat Raj in J&K was adopted in 1944 by National conference in its Naya Kashmir Manifesto. The local self government was incorporated in the state constitution in 1957 under Article 16. However, Panchayati Raj institutions could not become operative till 1980's. The Panchayati Raj Act was passed finally in 1989. The Act provided for a three tier Panchayati Raj system in the state:

- i) Halqa Panchayat at village level.
- ii) Block Development Council at Block Level.
- iii) District Planning and Development Boards at District level.

Q. 6: What are the functions of Local urban bodies in J&K?

Ans. The function of local urban bodies in J&K are:

- i) Town planning.
- ii) Regularisation of land – use.
- iii) Public health, sanitation and solid waste management.
- iv) Urban forestry, protection of environment.
- v) Provision of urban amenities and facilities like parks, playfields and gardens.
- vi) Urban poverty alleviation.
- vii) Registration of births and deaths.
- viii) Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
- ix) Regulation of amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
- x) Inspection of food adulteration etc.