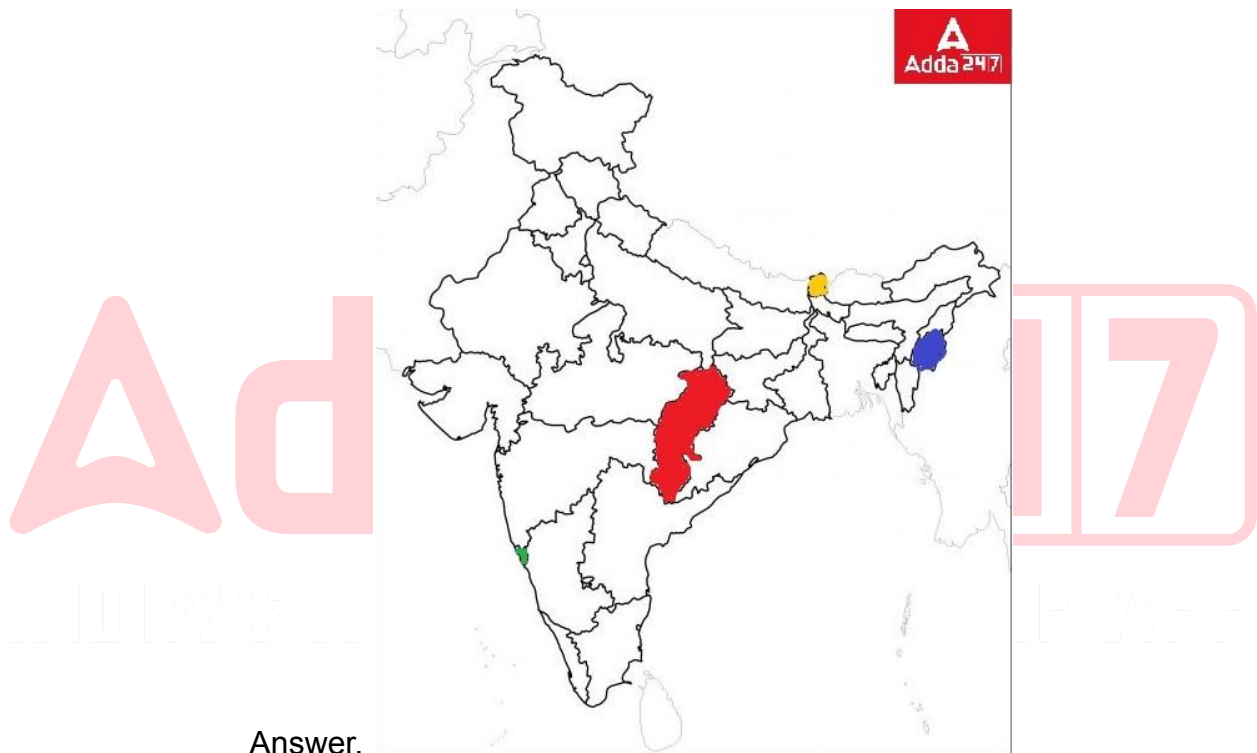


NCERT Solutions Class 10 SST Political Science Chapter 2 Federalism Questions with Answers

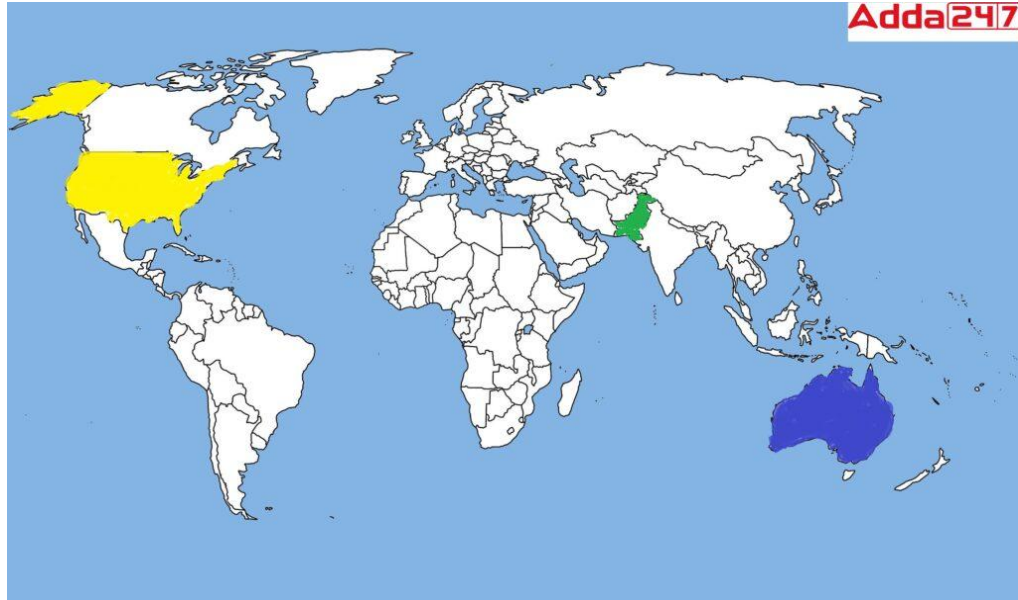
1. Locate the following States on a blank outline political map of India: Manipur, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh and Goa.



In the above Map, the name of the states according to colors are as follows

- Green – Goa
- Blue – Manipur
- Red – Chhattisgarh
- Yellow– Sikkim

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



Answer.

Three federal countries are

- Blue-Australia
- Green- Pakistan
- Yellow-USA

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.

Answer. Power-sharing between the union government and state governments is a feature of Indian federalism that is similar to Belgium federalism. In India, The central government must give control to the regional administrations, much like in Belgium.

A distinction between Belgium's and India's practice of federalism is that Belgium has a community government, whereas India does not have one.

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

Federal system of government

Unitary system of government

Definitio n	In a federal system of government, the national government's authority is divided among several parts of the nation.	In a unitary form of government, the union government has a monopoly on power, and the state governments play no part in this system.
Example	An illustration of a federal state is India, which has a union government at the national level, state governments at the regional level, and Panchayati Raj at the local level.	For instance, in Sri Lanka, all authority is vested in the national government.

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

Answer.

Local Government before 1992

Elections were held in an irregular manner under state control.

Local governments lacked powers or resources of their own.

Local Government after Constitutional Amendment 1992

A State Election Commission that is independent conducts elections on a regular basis.

The State governments share some powers and revenue with local government organizations. From State to State, sharing takes different forms.

6. Fill in the blanks:

Since the United States is a _____ type of federation, all the constituent States have equal powers and States are _____ vis-à-vis the federal government. But India is a _____ type of federation and some States have more power than others. In India, the _____ government has more powers.

Answer. Since the United States is a coming-together type of federation, all the constituent States have equal powers and States are strong vis-à-vis the federal government. But India is a holding-together type of federation and some States have more power than others. In India, the central government has more power.

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: the 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.

Answer.

8. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

A.The national government gives some powers to the provincial governments.

B.Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.

C.Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.

D.Governmental power is divided between different levels of government

Answer.

D. Governmental power is divided between different levels of government

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, **E)** Education, **F)**Banking, **G)**Forests, **H)**Communications, **I)** Trade, **J)** Marriages

Union List

State List

Concurrent List

Answer.

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

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?

State government	State List
Central government	Union List
Central and State governments	Concurrent List
Local governments	Residuary powers

Answer.

Local governments	Residuary powers
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11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
Union of India	Prime Minister
State	Governor
Municipal Corporation	Mayor
Gram Panchayat	Sarpanch

Answer:

List-I	List-II
Union of India	Prime Minister
State	Governor
Municipal Corporation	Mayor
Gram Panchayat	Sarpanch

12. Consider the following two statements.

- 1. In a federation, the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.**
- 2. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.**
- 3. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.**
- 4. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies.**

Which of the statements given above is correct?

- 1. A, B, and C**
- 2. A, C, and D**
- 3. A and B only**
- 4. B and C only**

Answer. (c) A and B only