

Ravi Maths Tuition

PS - Federalism

10th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question

43 x 1 = 43

- 1) Match the List I with List II and select the 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

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1234	1234	1234	1234
DABC	BCDA	ACDB	CDAB

- 2) Consider the following statements.
- A. In a federation, the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
- B. 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.
- C. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
- D. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been developed to the local government bodies.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) A, B and C (b) A, C and D (c) A and B only (d) B and C only
- 3) Consider the statement: "Coming together federation" involves
- (i) the central government to become more powerful
- (ii) Independent states coming together on their own to form bigger unit
- (iii) Constituent units have unequal powers.
- (iv) Constituent states have equal powers.
- Which of the statements given above is correct
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) (b) (i), (iii) only (c) (ii) and (iv) only (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- 4) The constitution of India
- (a) divided powers between centre and states in three lists
- (b) divided powers between centre and states in two lists
- (c) listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state
- (d) Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre.
- 5) In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list.
- (a) the state law prevails (b) the central law prevails
- (c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions (d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.
- 6) The system of Panchayati Raj involves
- (a) The village, block and district levels (b) The village and state levels (c) The village district and state levels
- (d) The village, state and Union levels.
- 7) How many scheduled languages are recognized by the constitution?
- (a) Besides Hindi, there are 18 scheduled languages (b) Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages
- (c) Besides Hindi there are 22 scheduled languages (d) Besides Hindi there are 19 scheduled languages

- 8) The concepts of decentralisation signifies
(a) The three tier government at the urban level (b) The two tier government at only rural level
(c) Power taken away from central and state government and given to local government at both the urban and rural levels.
(d) Autonomy given to the state government
- 9) What is the government at Block level called?
(a) Gram Sabha (b) Gram Panchayat (c) Panchayat Samiti (d) Nayay Panchayat
- 10) Which local government works at district level?
(a) Panchayat samiti (b) Village panchayat (c) Zila Parishad (d) None of the mention above
- 11) By what name local government at urban area called?
(A) Municipality
(B) Municipal corporation
(C) Panchayat samiti
(a) Only A is true (b) Only B is true (c) Both B and C are true (d) Both A and B are true
- 12) Who is the chairperson of municipal Corporation?
(a) Block development officer (b) Mayor (c) Sarpanch (d) Member of Lok Sabha
- 13) Which type of government does the Belgium have?
(a) Federal (b) Communist (c) Unitary (d) Central
- 14) 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) Flance, Germany and India
- 15) 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
- 16) Which country is an example of coming together federation?
(a) Belgium (b) USA (c) Sri Lanka (d) India
- 17) 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
- 18) The first and major test for democratic politics in our country was
(a) caste problem (b) language problem (c) problems related to Union Territories
(d) creation of linguistic state
- 19) Which language has status of the national language in India?
(a) Tamil (b) Hindi (c) English (d) None of these
- 20) Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent list?
(a) Local Government (b) State Government (c) Union Government (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 21) The state which violently demanded that the use of English for official purpose should be continued, is
(a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh
- 22) Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in
(a) 1992 (b) 1993 (c) 1991 (d) 1990

- 23) Who has special power in administering the Union Territories in India?
 (a) Central Government (b) Chief Minister (c) President (d) Governor
- 24) When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called
 (a) Decentralisation (b) Centralisation (c) Panchayat Samiti (d) Federalism
- 25) Find the incorrect statement
 (a) Even in democracy, the constitution can be misused.
 (b) In reorganisation, central government shares its power with state governments
 (c) In coming together federation, all the constituent states have equal powers.
 (d) Panchayati Raj is an example of people direct participation in decision making.
- 26) Arrange in sequence according to the occurrence of the events
 i. States on the basis of language created.
 ii. Rise of regional political parties leading to coalitions.
 iii. India's journey as a democracy begins.
 iv. Central government agrees to continue the use of English.
 (a) iii, ii, i, iv (b) iii, i, iv, ii (c) i, iii, iv, ii (d) iv, i, iii, ii
- 27) Consider the following statements
 i. One third of all positions are reserved for women.
 ii. There is a three tier system of government but with unequal power distribution.
 iii. Constitution did not give status of national language to anyone language
 Which among the following is/are true regarding Indian Constitution?
 (a) i and iii (b) ii and iii (c) i and ii (d) All of these

28)

List I	List II
A. The use of English for official purpose was to stop.	1. 2011
B. There are more than 1300 language as mother tongue.	2. 1990
C. The true rise of regional political parties in India.	3. 1965

(a) (b) (c) (d)

ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
312	213	123	132

29)

List I	List II
A Maithili	1. Meghalaya
B Bodo	2. Jammu and Kashmir
C Dogri	3. Jharkhand

(a) (b) (c) (d)

ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
123	312	213	132

30)

List I	List II
A. Santhali	1. Goa
B. Konkani	2. Gujarat
C. Sindhi	3. Bihar

(a) (b) (c) (d)

ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
312	213	123	321

- 31) Identify the correct feature of Unitary form of government from the following options.
- (a) There are two or more levels of government. (b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.
 - (c) Each tier of government has its own jurisdiction.
 - (d) The sub-units are sub-ordinate to the Central Government.
- 32) Which one of the following countries is the example of 'Holding together federation'?
- (a) Australia (b) India (c) USA (d) Switzerland
- 33) Which one of the following subjects is included in the Union list?
- (a) Communication (b) Trade (c) Commerce (d) Irrigation
- 34) Which one of the following subjects is included in the State list?
- (a) Banking (b) Business (c) Currency (d) Communication
- 35) Which of the following is responsible for resolving disputes between Centre and States?
- (a) Finance Commission of India (b) Supreme Court of India (c) President of India
 - (d) Prime Minister of India
- 36) The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Government. It is comprised within the three lists- Union List, State List and Concurrent List. Which of the following lists includes the subjects of common interest like education, forest, marriage, trade unions, etc?
- (a) Union list (b) Concurrent list (c) State list (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 37) The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. Many old states have vanished and many new states have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the states have been changed. Which of the following statements related to the four reactions to the language policy followed in India is true?
- (a) Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.
 - (b) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
 - (c) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other language.
 - (d) It has created conflict of ideologies.
- 38) The states such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India. What is the context under which they do get these provisions?
- (a) Trade and commerce purposes (b) Defense purposes (c) Protection of land rights of indigenous people
 - (d) Special provisions for agricultural purposes
- 39) Mr X is appearing in an examination conducted for the recruitment to Central Government positions. In how many languages as mentioned in the Eighth schedule can he opt to take the exam?
- (a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 24 (d) 25
- 40) Which of the following is a definite indicator of the successful implementation of Federalism in India?
- (a) Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and the powers of different levels of Government.
 - (b) The authority of each tier of Government is not constitutionally guaranteed.
 - (c) A system of Government which didn't have mutual trust and agreement to live together. (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 41) Identify the system of Indian Government from the given information.
In this system powers are divided between the National Government and the Regional Governments.
In this both Centre and State Government enjoy their power independent of each other.
System of Government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- (a) Federal system (b) Unitary System (c) Parliamentary system (d) None of these

- 42) Identify the correct statement/s about the theory of federalism in the Indian Constitution.
- (i) The Constitution declared India as a Union of States.
 - (ii) Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State Governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution.
 - (iii) It is easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement.
 - (iv) The Parliament can on its own change this arrangement.
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)

43)

List I (Subject List in the Indian Constitution)	List II (Subject)
A. Union List	1. Trade Union
B. State List	2. Banking
C. Concurrent List	3. Police
D. Residuary List	4. Internet

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
4132	2314	1243	3421

Fill up / 1 Marks

4 x 1 = 4

- 44) Since the United States is a _____ type of federation, all the constituent States have equal powers and States are _____ vis-a-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.
- 45) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation are under
- 46) Pokharan is located at.....
- 47) According to the constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in.....

Picture Based Questions

1 x 1 = 1

- 48) Identify the Prime Minister of India and the name of Alliance headed by him.



- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee, NDA
- (b) PV Narasimha Rao, UPA
- (c) HD Deve Gowda, NDA
- (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee, UPA

Correct and rewrite

3 x 1 = 3

- 49) Many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of Dogri should be continued.
- 50) After 1980, we witnessed the rise of regional political parties in many local self governments of India.
- 51) At least two-third of all positions in local government are reserved for women.

Assertion and reason

2 x 1 = 2

- 52) **Assertion (A)** Municipalities are set up in towns.
Reason (B) In a municipal corporation, chairperson is known as the Mayor.
Codes
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true

- 53) **Assertion (A)** Power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government and it is known as decentralisation.
Reason (R) Large number of problems and issues are best settled at the local level and it is the basic idea behind decentralisation.
- Codes**
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true

2 Marks

45 x 2 = 90

- 54) Which type of government does Belgium have?
- 55) Which type of government do Tamils of Sri Lanka want?
- 56) How many levels of government are there in a federal system?
- 57) What are the two types of federations?
- 58) Which country is an example of coming together federation?
- 59) Who makes law on matters related to computers?
- 60) Which is the first major test of Indian federalism?
- 61) How many regional languages are recognised as scheduled languages by the constitution?
- 62) What is the name of the third tier government at rural area?
- 63) Who is the head of the gram panchayat?
- 64) Mention the important change that took place in 1993 in Belgium.
- 65) What is Federalism?
- 66) Name the two aspects of an ideal federal system.
- 67) What is coming together federation?
- 68) Explain the term holding together federations.
- 69) When was India declared as a union of states?
- 70) What is the three tier system of government?
- 71) What is Union List?
- 72) Mention the subjects of State List.
- 73) What is Concurrent List?
- 74) What are Union Territories?
- 75) What are residuary subjects?
- 76) It is not easy to make changes to the power sharing arrangement-How?
- 77) What is the role of judiciary in our constitution?
- 78) Mention the reason for the real success of federation in India
- 79) Name the states created to recognise difference based on culture, ethnicity or geography.
- 80) What is a coalition government?
- 81) What is called decentralisation?
- 82) Why is decentralisation of power required?
- 83) How is a Gram Panchayat formed?

- 84) Where do we find municipalities and corporation?
- 85) What are the basic objectives of a federal system?
- 86) Is India a 'coming together federation'?
- 87) Name two countries, besides India, which are federations
- 88) What do you mean by 'holding together federation'?
- 89) Write name of any two countries which are the examples of 'holding together federations'.
- 90) Which of the forms of government has two or more levels of government
- 91) Whose laws prevail if there is conflict between the State Government and Central Government on the subjects of the Concurrent List?
- 92) In which list do education, forest and marriages fall?
- 93) The Indian federation consists of how many States and Union Territories?
- 94) Where did India conduct its nuclear tests?
- 95) When was the report of the States Reorganisation Commission implemented?
- 96) Which period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of our country?
- 97) What do you mean by decentralisation?
- 98) Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of State Governments. Elections to these Local Governments were not held regularly.
 - (i) Which independent institution was created to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections in each state?
 - (ii) Who is the political head of the Municipal Corporation?

Activity Based Questions

4 x 2 = 8

- 99) Read the given Article carefully and answer the given question,
Some Nepalese citizens were discussing the proposals on the adoption of federalism in their new Constitution. This is what some of them said **Khag Raj** I don't like federalism. It would lead to reservation of seats for different caste groups as in India.
Sarita Ours is not a very big country. We don't need federalism.
Babu Lal I am hopeful that the Terai areas will get , more autonomy if they get their own State Government.
Ram Ganesh I like federalism because it will mean that powers that were earlier enjoyed by the king will now be exercised by our elected representatives.
If you were participating in this conversation what would be your response to each of these?
Which of these reflect a wrong understanding of what federalism is? What makes India a federal country?
- 100) Answer the following questions
 - (i) Pokharan, the place where India conducted its nuclear tests, lies in Rajasthan. Suppose the Government of Rajasthan was opposed to the Central Government's nuclear policy, could it prevent the Government of India from conducting the nuclear tests?
 - (ii) Suppose the Government of Sikkim plans to introduce new textbooks in its schools. But, the Union Government does not like the style and content of the new textbooks. In that case, does the State Government need to take permission from the Union Government before these textbooks can be launched?
 - (iii) Suppose the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha have different policies on how their state police should respond to the naxalites. Can the Prime Minister of India intervene and pass an order that all the Chief Ministers will have to obey?
- 101) Answer the following questions
 - (i) Has your village or town remained under the same state since independence? If not, what was the name of the earlier state?
 - (ii) Can you identify three state names in 1947 that have changed later?
 - (iii) Identify any three states which have been carved out of a bigger state.

- 102) What do these newspaper clippings have to say about efforts of decentralisation in India?



3 Marks

41 x 3 = 123

- 103) 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.

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

- 105) 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.

- 106) The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- (a) 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

- 107) 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	Defence, Banking, Communications
State list	Police, Agriculture
Concurrent list	

- 108) 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

- 109) State any two differences between the local governments before and after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.

- 110) Identify and Shade three federal countries (Other than India) on a blank outline political map of the world.

- 111) State any two differences between the local government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992.

- 112) What are the difficulties faced by local government bodies?

- 113) What are the dual objectives of federalism?

- 114) 'Federalism works only in big countries'. Discuss the statement.

- 115) Explain the two kinds of routes through which federation have been formed.

- 116) Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together' type.
- 117) Why do we need local government?
- 118) What are the advantages of local government?
- 119) What is Panchayati Raj? What is its importance?
- 120) Why were the linguistic states created? What are their advantages?
- 121) What is gram sabha? Describe any four functions of a gram sabha
- 122) How did Belgium shift from a unitary to a federal form of government?
- 123) How are Federations contrasted with unitary government?
- 124) Mention the key feature of the federation.
- 125) Explain the language policy of India
- 126) Under what circumstances a coalition government was formed in India?
- 127) The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier democracy more powerful and effective- Explain.
- 128) Clearly Explain the local government structure.
- 129) "We are still a long way from realising the ideal of self-government" Elucidate the statement
- 130) How have the Centre-State relations been restructured to strengthen federalism?
- 131) What is the meaning of decentralisation? Explain any four provisions that have been made towards decentralisation in India after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.
- 132) What steps were taken in 1992 in the area of decentralisation in India?
- 133) Name any two subjects that are included in concurrent list. How are laws made on these subjects?
- 134) Which features of Panchayati Raj do you like the most and why?
- 135) Describe any three features of 'unitary government'.
- 136) Mention the dual objectives of the federal system
- 137) Which is the highest tier of the Panchyati Raj? Explain its composition
- 138) "Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties." Explain.
- 139) In Panchayati Raj System, one-third of the seats have been reserved for women. Do you feel that the same should be done for State Legislature and the Parliament? Support your answer with arguments.

140)

Source A Need of third tier of government

States in India are as large as many independent countries of Europe. In terms of population, Uttar Pradesh is bigger than Russia, Maharashtra is about as big as Germany. Many of these states are internally very diverse. There is thus a need for power sharing within these States. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government, below that of the State Governments. (i) Evaluate the need of third tier government in India.

Source B Decentralisation in India

The need for decentralisation was recognised in our constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the states. But these were directly under the control of State Governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly.

Local governments did not have any power or resource of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms.

(ii) To what extent do you think that decentralisation is applied in India?

Source C Steps towards decentralisation

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Now, it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other ' Backward Classes. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.

(iii) To what extent constitution amendment made the third-tier of democracy more effective and powerful? Explain it by giving examples

141)

Evaluate the strengths and limitations of Local self-Government in a democracy.

142)

"The exact balance of power between the Central and the State Government varies from one federation to another." Substantiate the statement with suitable examples.

143)

Discuss the most likely impact if India operated without a federal system.

Build the answer around these points

Regional autonomy

Effectiveness in governance

Decision-making process

Case Study Questions

4 x 4 = 16

Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi.

According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

1. When was the use of English stopped for official purpose in India?

- (a) The use of English was stopped for official purpose in 1947 in India.
- (b) The use of English was stopped for official purpose in 1991 in India.
- (c) The use of English was stopped for official purpose in 1965 in India.
- (d) The use of English was stopped for official purpose in 1960 in India.

2. Which other language was continued along with English for official purpose?

- (a) Urdu was continued along with English for official purpose.
- (b) Punjabi was continued along with English for official purpose.
- (c) Tamil was continued along with English for official purpose.
- (d) Hindi was continued along with English for official purpose.

3. Which state demanded the use of English to continue?

- (a) Tamil Nadu demanded the use of English to continue.
- (b) Mizoram demanded the use of English to continue.
- (c) Punjab demanded the use of English to continue.
- (d) Delhi demanded the use of English to continue.

4. Which other country also witnessed a similar mass movement on imposition of an official language?

- (a) Pakistan witnessed a mass movement against the imposition of an official language.
- (b) Singapore witnessed a mass movement against the imposition of an official language.
- (c) Sri Lanka witnessed a mass movement against the imposition of an official language.
- (d) Egypt witnessed a mass movement against the imposition of an official language.

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 matter throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

1. Why are the subjects of national importance included in the Union List?

- (a) Subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
- (b) Subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency are included in this list because we need a random policy on these matters throughout the country.
- (c) Subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency are included in this list because we need a different policy for different states on these matters throughout the country.
- (d) Subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, agriculture, communications and irrigation are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.

2. Who can make laws pertaining to this Union List?

- (a) Only the State Government alone can make laws on the subjects pertaining to the Union List.
- (b) Only the Union Government alone can make laws on the subjects pertaining to the Union List.
- (c) Only the local governments alone can make laws on the subjects pertaining to the Union List.
- (d) Both the Union Government as well as the State Government can make laws on the subjects pertaining to the Union List.

3. Which of these is a subject in the Union List?

- (a) Agriculture is subject in the Union List.
- (b) Adoption and succession is subject in the Union List.
- (c) Banking is subject in the Union List.
- (d) Trade Unions is subject in the Union List.

4. Which of these is not a subject under the Union List?

- (a) Foreign Affairs is not a subject under Union List.
- (b) Currency is not a subject under Union List.
- (c) Communications is not a subject under Union List.
- (d) Marriage is not a subject under union 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.

1. Who makes the laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List?

(a) Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

(b) Only the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. The Union Government has no say over the subjects of this list.

(c) Only the Union Government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. The State Governments have no say over the subjects of this list.

(d) Both the Local as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the State Government will prevail.

2. Which of these is not a subject under the Concurrent List?

(a) Forest is not a subject under Concurrent List.

(b) Education is not a subject under Concurrent List.

(c) Adoption and succession is not a subject under Concurrent List.

(d) Agriculture is not a subject under Concurrent List.

3. Which of these is a subject under the Concurrent List?

(a) Foreign policy is a subject under Concurrent List.

(b) Marriage is a subject under Concurrent List.

(c) Banking is a subject under Concurrent List.

(d) Commerce is a subject under Concurrent List.

4. What happens when laws regarding Concurrent list are in conflict between the Union and the State government?

(a) If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the President will prevail.

(b) If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the State Government will prevail.

(c) If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

(d) If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the local governments will prevail.

Let us get back to the contrast between Belgium and Sri Lanka that we saw in the last chapter. You would recall that one of the key changes made in the Constitution of Belgium was to reduce the power of the Central Government and to give these powers to the regional governments. Regional governments existed in Belgium even earlier. They had their roles and powers. But all these powers were given to these governments and could be withdrawn by the Central Government. The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the central government. Thus, Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government. Sri Lanka continues to be, for all practical purposes, a unitary system where the national government has all the powers. Tamil leaders want Sri Lanka to become a federal system.

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments 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. In this sense, federations are contrasted with unitary governments. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

1. What change took place in 1993 in Belgium?

(a) The change that took place in Belgium in 1993 was that the regional governments were not given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the Central Government. Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government.

(b) The change that took place in Belgium in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the Central Government. Belgium shifted from a federal to a unitary form of government.

(c) The change that took place in Belgium in 1993 was that the Central government was given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the regional governments. Belgium shifted from a federal to a unitary form of government.

(d) The change that took place in Belgium in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the Central Government. Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government.

2. What is Federalism? How many levels of government are there in federation?

(a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has five levels of government.

(b) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government.

(c) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has only one level of government.

(d) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has nine levels of government.

3. Federations are contrasted with unitary government. Explain.

(a) Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. But in a federal system, state government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.

(b) Under the unitary system, either there is two levels of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. But in a federal system, state government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.

(c) Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. But in a federal system, state government has powers of its own for and is answerable to the central government.

(d) Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. But in a federal system, central government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the state governments or the judiciary.

4. What is the contrast drawn here between Belgium and Sri Lanka?

(a) Belgium shifted from a federal to a unitary form of government. Sri Lanka continues to be a unitary system where the national government has all the powers.

(b) Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government. Sri Lanka continues to be a federal system where the national government has all the powers.

(c) Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government. Sri Lanka continues to be a unitary system where the national government has all the powers.

(d) Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government. Sri Lanka continues to be a federal system where the national government has equal powers as the state.

18 x 5 = 90

148) What are the key features of federalism?

149) Explain any four/five key features of federalism which have been incorporated in the Indian Constitution.

150) What are the power-sharing arrangement in India?

151) Explain how power is shared among different organs of the government?

152) How is federalism practised in India?

153) Describe in brief the language policy in India

154) Explain any four provisions that have been made towards decentralisation in India after the constitutional amendment in 1992?

155) How has the third tier government in our country been made more effective and powerful by the constitutional amendment in 1992?

156) What is decentralisation? What is the importance or need for decentralisation?

157) How are the powers divided between the states and the centre?

158) Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which three policies adopted by India have ensured this success?

159) Explain the advantages of decentralisation.

160) "The creation of a linguistic state was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country." Justify the statement.

161) Read the passage and answer the questions that follows

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our constitution did not give the status of national language to anyone language.

Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians.

Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned state.

Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi.

According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The