



WARRIOR ONE SHOT SERIES

Class 10th Board

Political Science

Federalism

By- Kunal Sir (KMC)



Physics Wallah

TOPICS *to be covered*

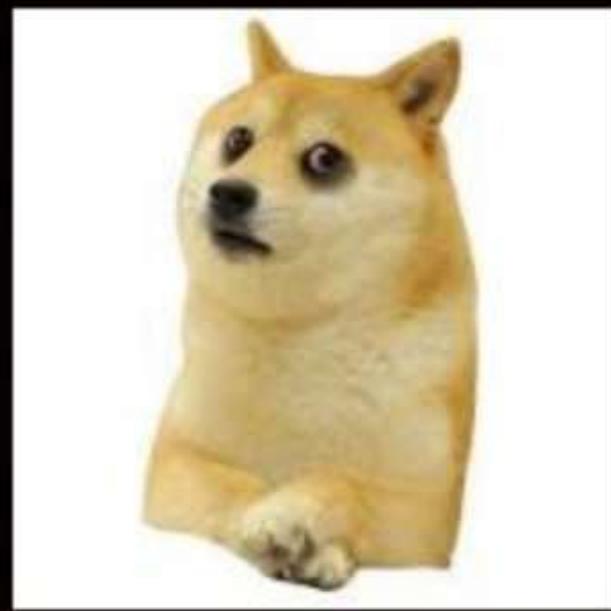


- 1 Federalism – Meaning and Features
- 2 What Makes India Federal
- 3 How Is Federalism Practised ?
- 4 Decentralisation





Warriors ! How's
The Josh ?
Hui... Hui.....





Question



Government elected by one language community in Belgium

- A** Central Government
- B** State Government
- C** Public Administration
- D** Community Government



Belgium and Sri Lanka Yad Hai ?

Belgium	
Before Amendment	After Amendment
① Central govt. was very powerful	① Some powers of the central govt. were taken and given to the regional govt.
② State / Regional govt. eniskt but had no <u>power</u>	② Regional govt. were not answerable to the central govt.
③ They were answerable to the central govt.	③ Now Belgium → <u>Federal</u>
④ Belgium → <u>unitary govt.</u>	

Belgium turned from

Unitary → Federal

Sri Lanka → Dominated by Sinhalese

Did not share power

✓ Unitary govt.

Question



Which among the following is an example of the unitary system of government?

- A** Sri Lanka 
- B** Belgium
- C** Both Sri Lanka and Belgium
- D** None



Federalism



11/2

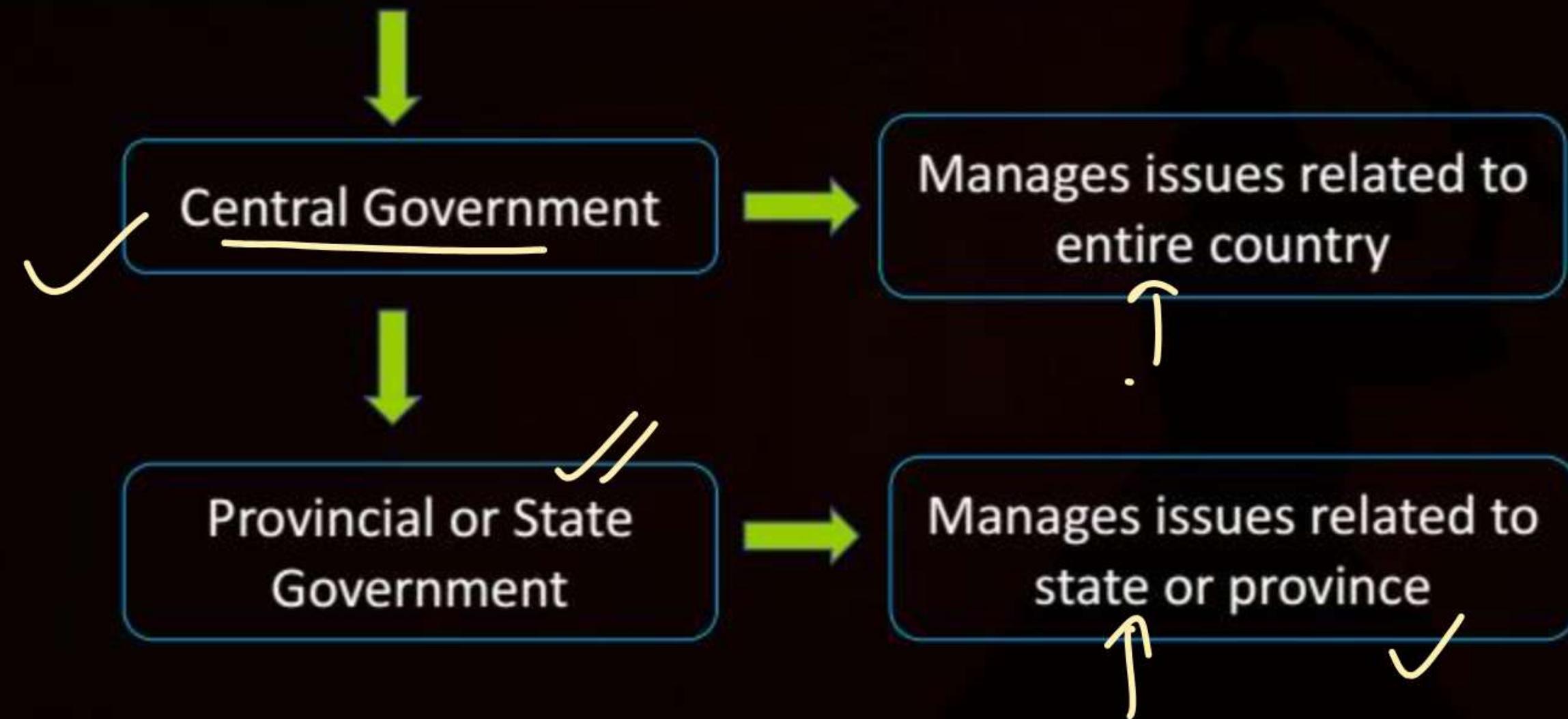
It is a system of government
where the power is divided
between a central authority
and its constituent units

In this system

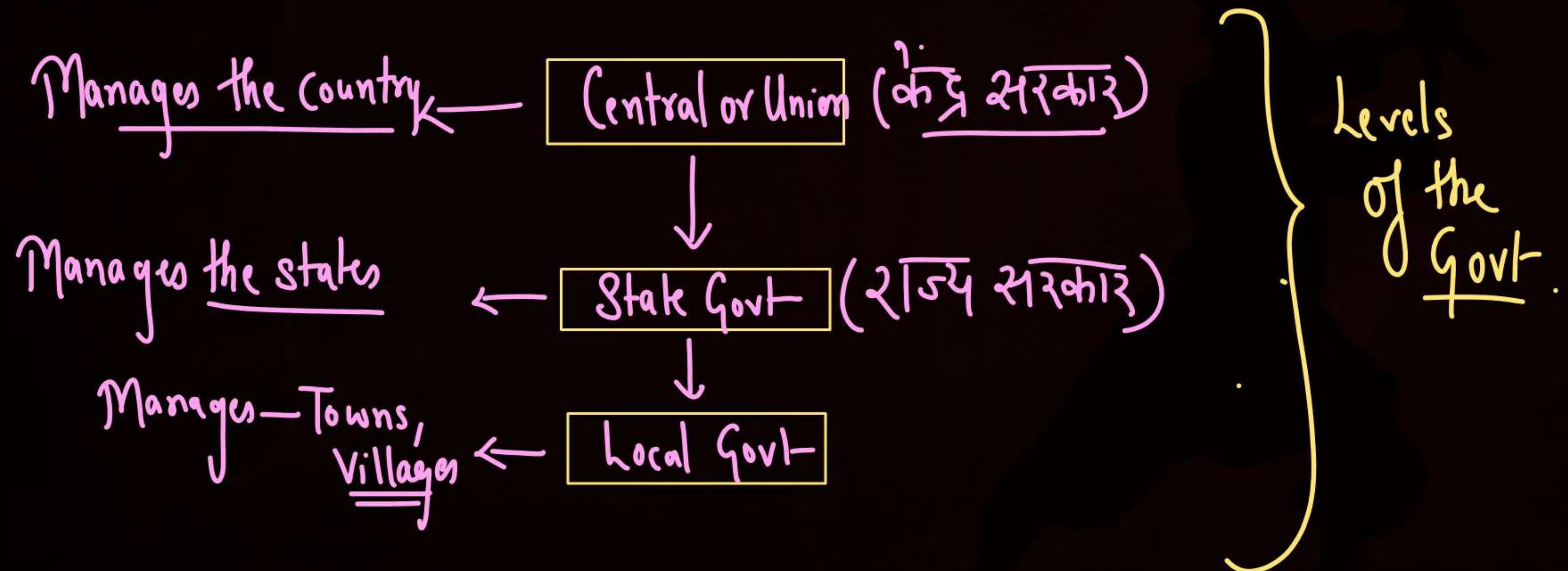
There are usually
two or more
levels of govt



Federalism



India → Federal Structure



Ques
(Ans)

Discuss the points of difference between a unitary govt.
and federal govt.

<u>Basis of Diff.</u>	-	-
.		



Unitary Vs Federal Government

Unitary System		Federal System
There is only one level of government, or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government.	✓ /	There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
The Central Government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government.	✓ /	The Central Government cannot order the state government to do something.
The central government is supreme, and the administrative divisions exercise only powers that the central government has delegated to them. Their powers may be broadened and narrowed by the central government	✓	State Government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.

Question



Which of the following statements is true about the unitary system of government? 

- A Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government, or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. 
- B The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government. 
- C State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. 
- D All of the above 

P.Y.Q

Q

"Federalism has several features.' Elaborate (5 marks)

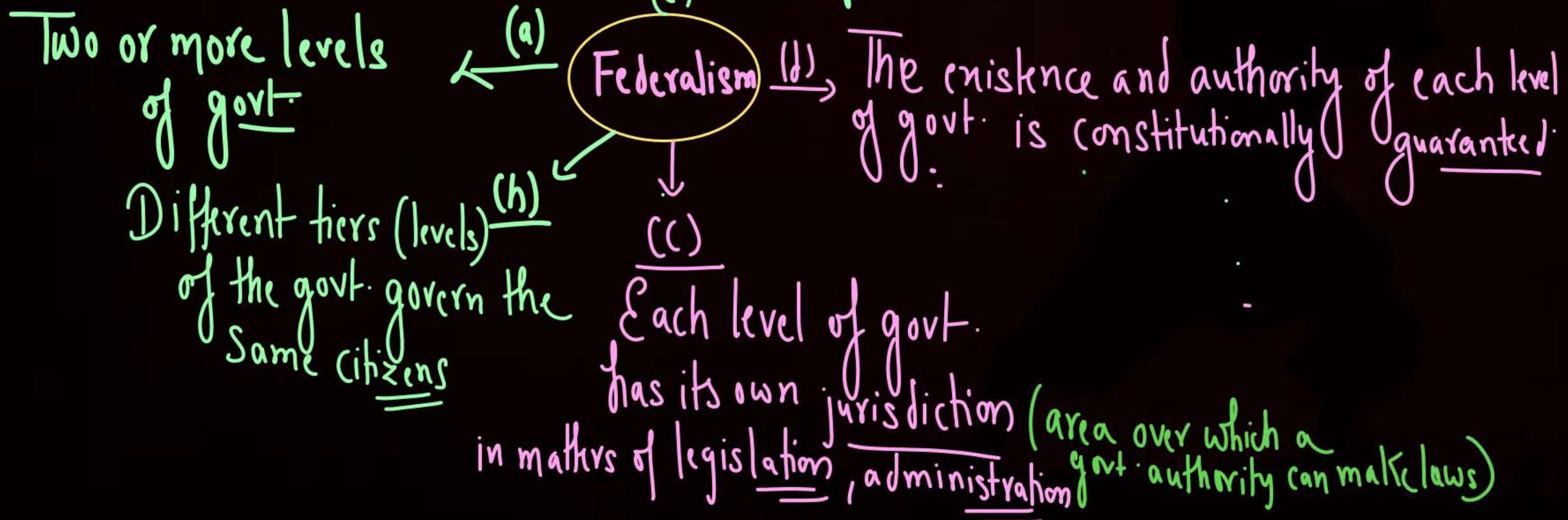
✓



Features of Federalism

The fundamental (basic) provision of the const.
cannot be changed by one level of govt.

Such changes require the consent of both the levels of govt
(approval)



Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and powers of diff. levels of govt.

Federalism

(h) Federalism has dual (दो) objectives.

Source of revenue (प्राप्ति) for each level of govt. is clearly defined in the const.

To safeguard and promote unity of the Country

To accommodate regional diversity

Question



Which of the following are key features of Federalism ?

- A Two or more levels of Government
- B Fundamental Provisions of Constitution cannot be changed by one level of govt.
- C Courts have the power to interpret the constitution
- D All of the above ✓

Question



The federal system of government has dual objectives to safeguard and promote the unity of the country while at the same time accommodating regional diversity.



- A True
- B False
- C Incorrect statement
- D None

Different countries follow different patterns
of federalism



Types of Federation

Ques. Briefly discuss the difference between Coming Together and Holding Together Federation ? (PYQ) -> (213) ✓

Coming Together

- (a) When independent states come together on their own to share political power and form a bigger group; it is called Coming together federation.

- (b) This increases their security and they also retain their identity

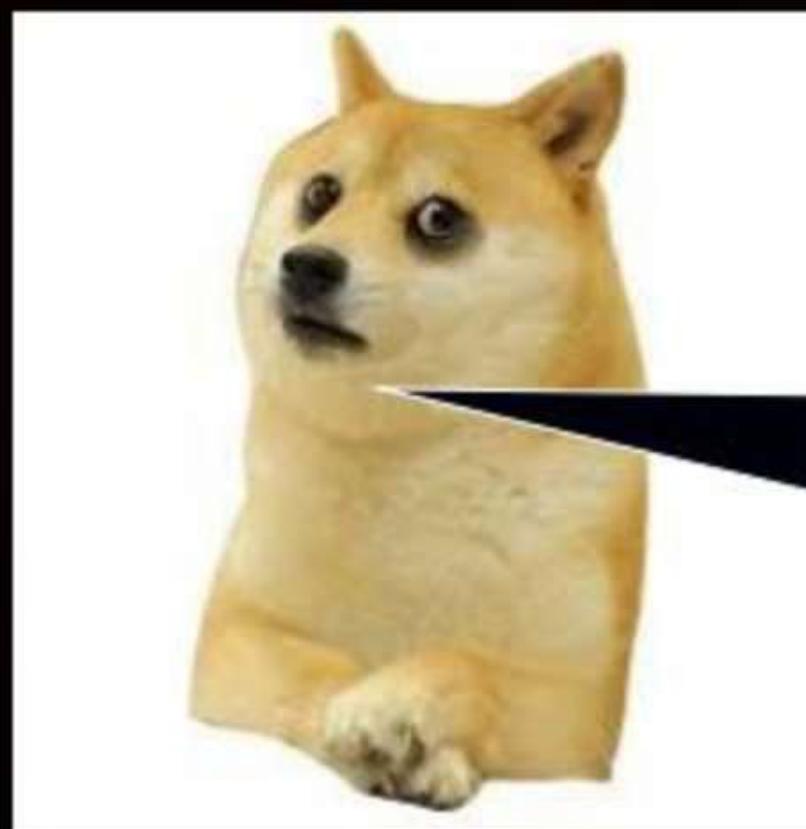
- (c) Ex: USA

Holding Together

- (a) When a central authority decides to share power with its constituent units

- (b) States are not allowed to leave the union

- (c) Ex: India



**Dosto ! Padhliya Kro ! Mai exam me likh ke
aya – “ Single sheet of paper cannot
decide my future .Hui Hui Hui ”**

**Fir ye baat Papa ko pta chal gyi! Ab mere
pas sirf single haddi bachi hai !!**

Question



Which of the following is an example of 'holding together' federations?

- A India
- B USA
- C China
- D All of the above

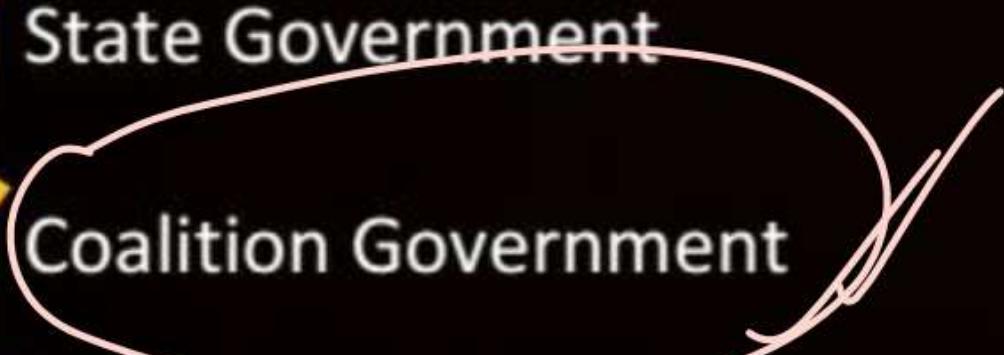
Question



Government formed by more than two political parties



- A Central Government
- B State Government
- C Coalition Government
- D Community Government



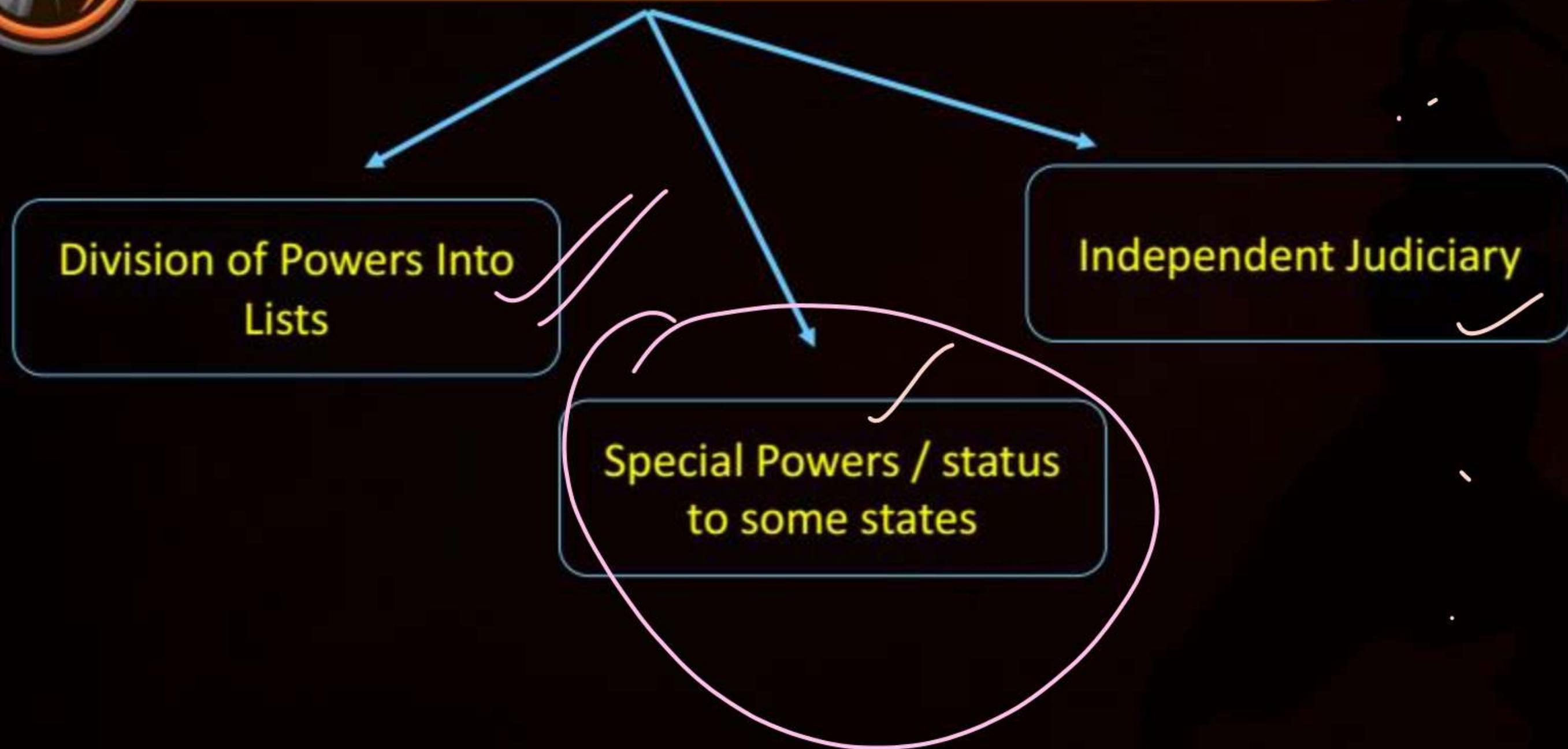
Q. What makes India a federal country? (3/5)

Q. How is federalism practised in India? (3/5)



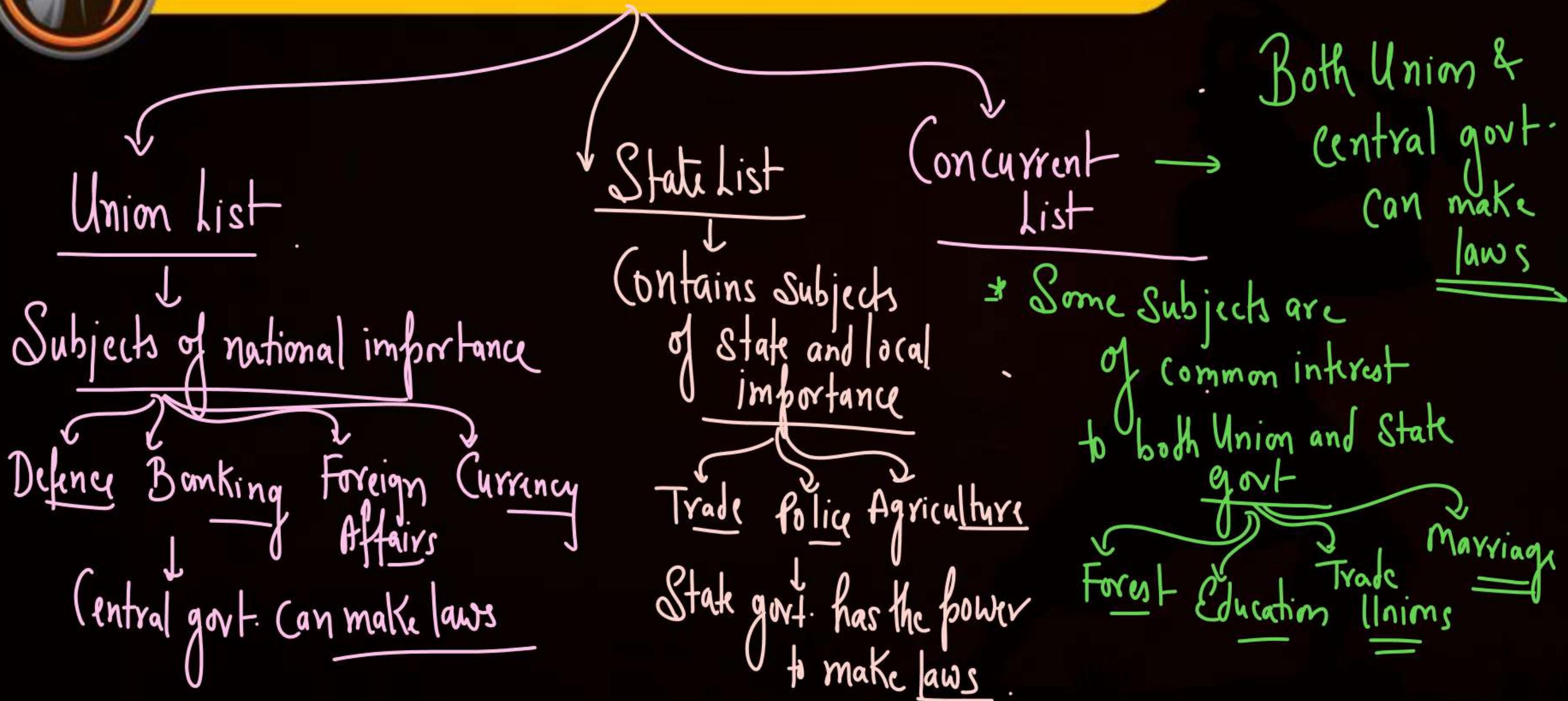


What Makes India Federal ?





Division Of Power Into Lists



* In case of conflict

Over law made in
Concurrent list-

The one made by Central
govt. is acceptable

Residuary Subjects

* Subjects that do not lie in any
of the three lists

* Central govt.
has the authority to make laws
Ex: Information Tech.,
Computer

Question



Which of the following are included in the Union List?

- A** Banking
- B** Foreign Affairs
- C** Defence
- D** All of the above ✓

Question



Who has the power to make laws on the 'residuary' subjects? (P.Y.Q)

- A Union Government
- B State Government
- C Supreme Court
- D None of the above

(entral)

Question



If there is a conflict in the laws made for the subjects in the Concurrent List, then the decision made by _____ will prevail.

A State Government

B Central Government

C President

D All of the above

✓



What Makes India Federal ?

Special Powers /Status to Some states : States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371) due to their social and historical circumstances

- This is done to protect land rights of local people, their culture and also preferential employment in government services.
- Indians who are not permanent residents of this State cannot buy land or house here

Amendments in Article 371	States List
Article 371	Vidarbha and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra and Saurashtra and Kutch regions of Gujarat.
Article 371A	Naga hills and Tuensang area of Nagaland
Article 371B	Bodoland territorial area of Assam
Article 371C	Manipur
Article 371 D	Andhra Pradesh
Article 371E	Special Provision for establishing central universities in Andhra Pradesh
Article 371F	Sikkim
Article 371G	Mizoram
Article 371H	Arunachal Pradesh
Article 371I	Goa
Article 371J	Karnataka

Question



Due to their peculiar social and historical circumstances, the Constitution of India gives special status to some Indian states. These provisions are given in _____.

(QoQo)
→ PYQ

✓✓

- A Art. 371
- B Art. 272
- C Art. 375
- D Art. 369



What Makes India Federal ?

UNION TERRITORIES

There are some units of Indian Union that enjoy little power =

These areas too small to become independent states but also cannot be merged with existing states

Central govt has special powers in ruling them =

Ex: Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi



What Makes India Federal ?

Power Sharing Between Centre and State :

- (a) Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State Governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. 
- (b) It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement. 
- (c) The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. 

T



What Makes India Federal ?

Power Sharing Between Centre and State :

- Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least two-thirds majority.

↑



✓
Lok Sabha

Rajya Sabha

- Then it has to be ratified(means –accepted) by the legislatures of at least half of the total States

✓

↑

Ques.

Any change in the power sharing arrangement between centre and state has to be passed by both the houses by — majority

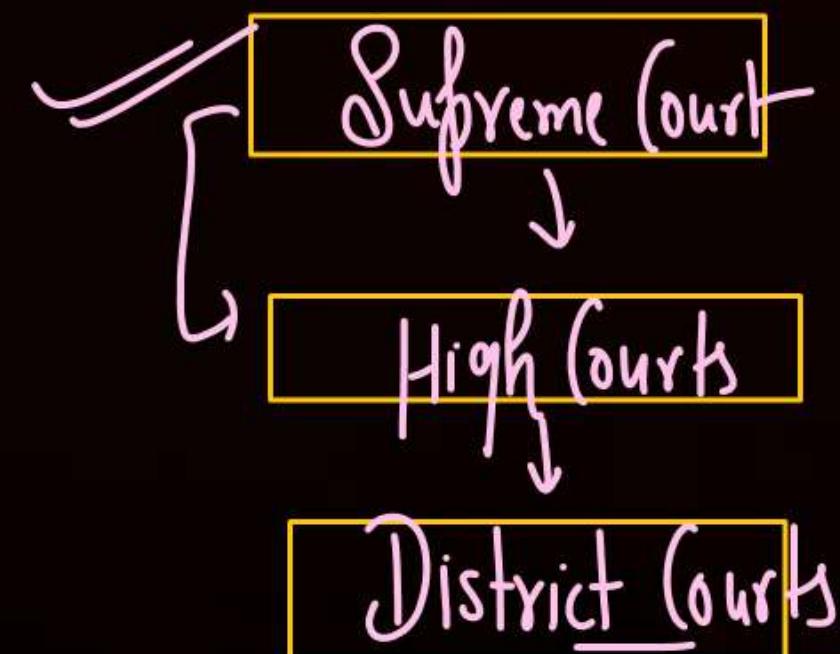
- (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ th
- (b) $2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)$
- (c) $3 / 4$ th
- (d) $\frac{1}{2}$



What Makes India Federal ?

Independent Judiciary :

- The judiciary plays an important role in the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.
- In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.



Ques. ChimKandi was reading about a dispute between Central and state govt
Which of the following have the powers to resolve the dispute?

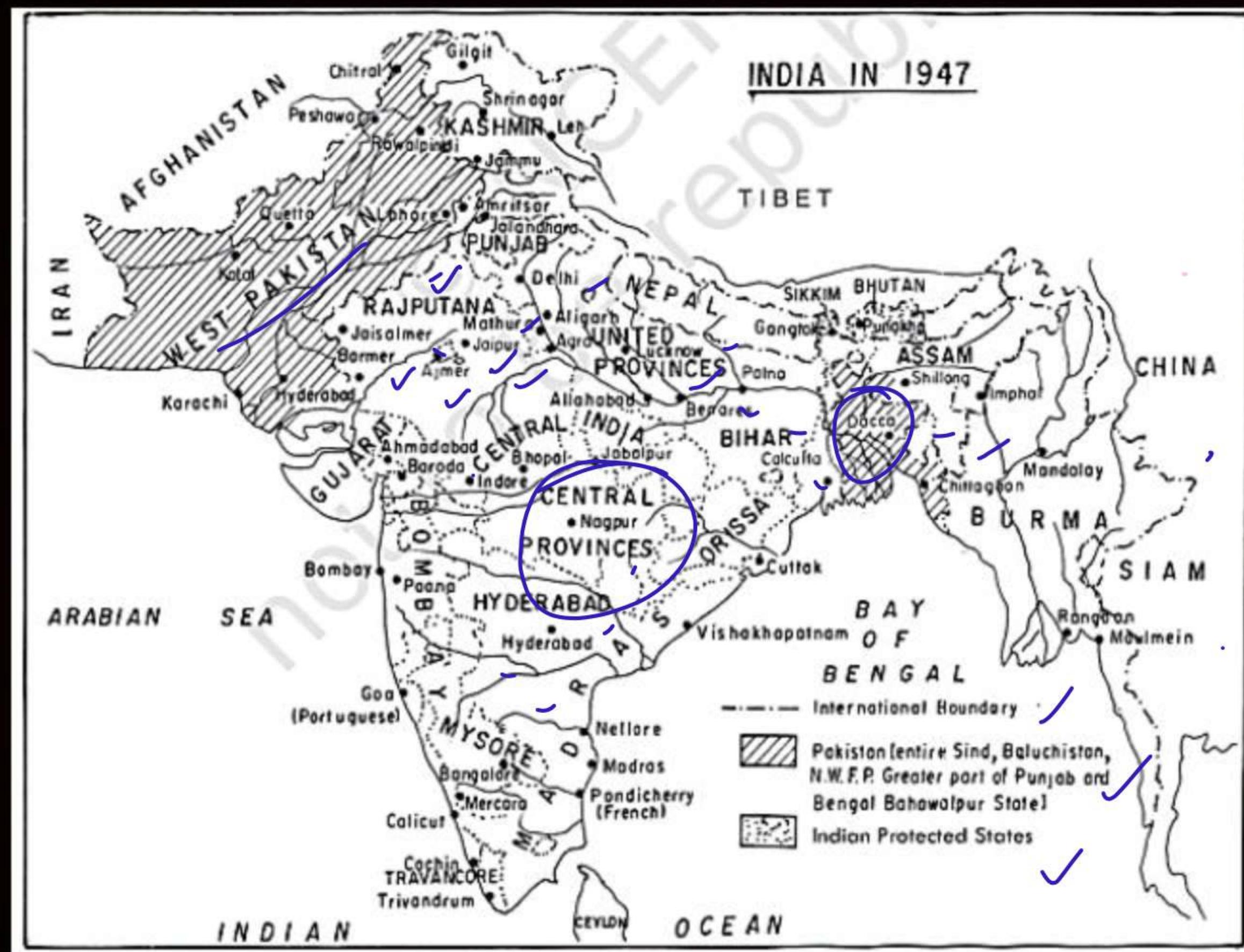
(a) Supreme Court

(b) District Court -

(c) High Court -

✓ (d) Both a & c
T

Ques: How is federalism practised in India?





How Is Federalism Practiced ?



(a)The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in India.



Linguistic States(states created on basis of language and culture)

(b)From 1947 to 2017, many old States vanished, and many new States were created.



(c)Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed.



(d)Some States have been formed of people who speak the same language. These states are known as Linguistic States.

Linguistic States



How is Federalism Practiced?

Linguistic States(states created on basis of language and culture):

- Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on:
 - ✓ culture
 - ✓ ethnicity
 - ✓ geography.
- These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.



Language Policy



(a) Our cons.

does not give status
of national language
to any particular language

(b) Hindi was

identified as the
official language

But Hindi is the mother
tongue of approx more than
43-l. Indians

(c) Alongwith Hindi,
21 more languages

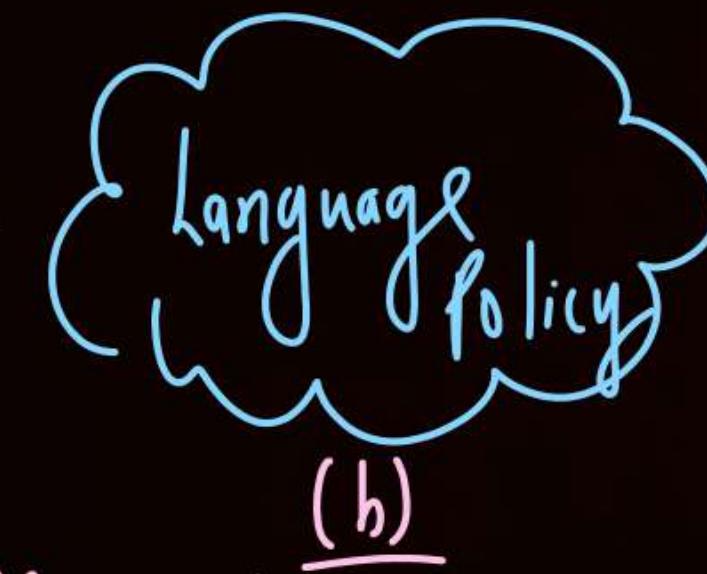
are given in 8th schedule
of the const.

They are called
Scheduled
Languages

(d) A candidate sitting
in a Central
govt. exam
can give

it in any
of these
lang.

Some states have
their own official
languages



(a)

(b)

Most of the govt. work
is done in the official
language of the concerned
state

Ques.

Chaman Prasad Churan want to appear for a central govt. exam.
He can appear the exam in which of the following mediums-

(a) Only his mother Tongue

(b) Only Hindi or English

(c) In any of the Scheduled Lang.

(d) Nme

Central govt. accepted to use English alongwith Hindi for official purposes.

According to the Const ^(a)
 Use of English for official
 purposes was to stop in 1965



(b)
 ↓

Non-Hindi speaking
 States opposed it

(c) Movement turned
 violent in Tamil
Nadu

Promotion of Hindi 

Continues to be official
policy of govt



But it does not mean
that govt. can forcefully
impose it on non-Hindi speaking
states

Linguistic diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example, languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'.

Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

A look at the enclosed table makes it clear that no one language is the mother tongue of the majority of our population. ✓
The largest language, Hindi, is the mother tongue of only about 44 per cent Indians. If we add to that all those who knew Hindi as their second or third language, the total number was still less than 50 per cent in 2011. As for English, only 0.02 per cent Indians recorded it as their mother tongue. Another 11 per cent knew it as a second or third language.

Scheduled Languages of India

Language	Proportion of speakers (%)
Assamese	1.26
Bengali	8.03
Bodo	0.12
Dogri	0.21
Gujarati	4.58
Hindi	43.63
Kannada	3.61
Kashmiri	0.56
Konkani	0.19
Maithili	1.12
Malayalam	2.88

Manipuri	0.15
Marathi	6.86
Nepali	0.24
Odia	3.10
Punjabi	2.74
Sanskrit	N
Santali	0.61
Sindhi	0.23
Tamil	5.70
Telugu	6.70
Urdu	4.19

Q10

How many Scheduled Languages are there?

- (a) 22 ✓
- (b) 24
- (c) 32
- (d) 20



How is Federalism Practiced?

Centre State Relations : -Before 1990

- Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way of making federalism stronger.
✓
- For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the States.
✓✓
- This meant that the State Governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous(independent) federal units.



How is Federalism Practiced?

Centre State Relations : Before 1990

- If the ruling party at the State level was different, the parties that ruled at the Centre tried to undermine(decrease) the power of the States.
- In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State Governments that were controlled by rival parties.



How is Federalism Practiced?

Centre State Relations : After 1990

- The period after 1990 saw the rise of regional political parties in many States of the country.
- This was also the beginning of the era of **coalition governments**(government formed by two or more political parties) at the Centre.

marla

ज्ञानधन सरकार



How is Federalism Practiced?

Centre State Relations : After 1990

- 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. ✓
- This increased the respect and power of the state government and better power sharing between centre and state ✓

Ques

Discuss the Centre State relations before and after the
rise of coalitions / regional parties ". (3/5)



Decentralisation In India

When power is taken from Central and State govt. and given to the local govt. → it is called decentralisation

The idea behind this

Some issues can be best solved at the local level

Local people can also participate in the decision making.



Decentralisation In India

- ✓ Before 1992, When local bodies were under direct control of state government then :
 - ✓ a. No regular elections ✓
 - ✓ b. The local bodies did not have any powers or resources of their own



Decentralisation In India

- A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.
(↑ Rural ↑ Urban)
- The Constitution was amended (73rd and 74th Amendment) to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.
- Major changes introduced were :



Decentralisation –Changes After 1992

(a) Const. mandatory
to hold regular
elections in the
local body

(b) Seats reserved
for SC, ST,
OBC
=

(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ rd seats
reserved
for Women

(d) State Election
Commission
formed to
hold regular
panchayat
and municipal
elections

(e) State govt
are required
to share
some power
and revenue
with local
govt.
bodies

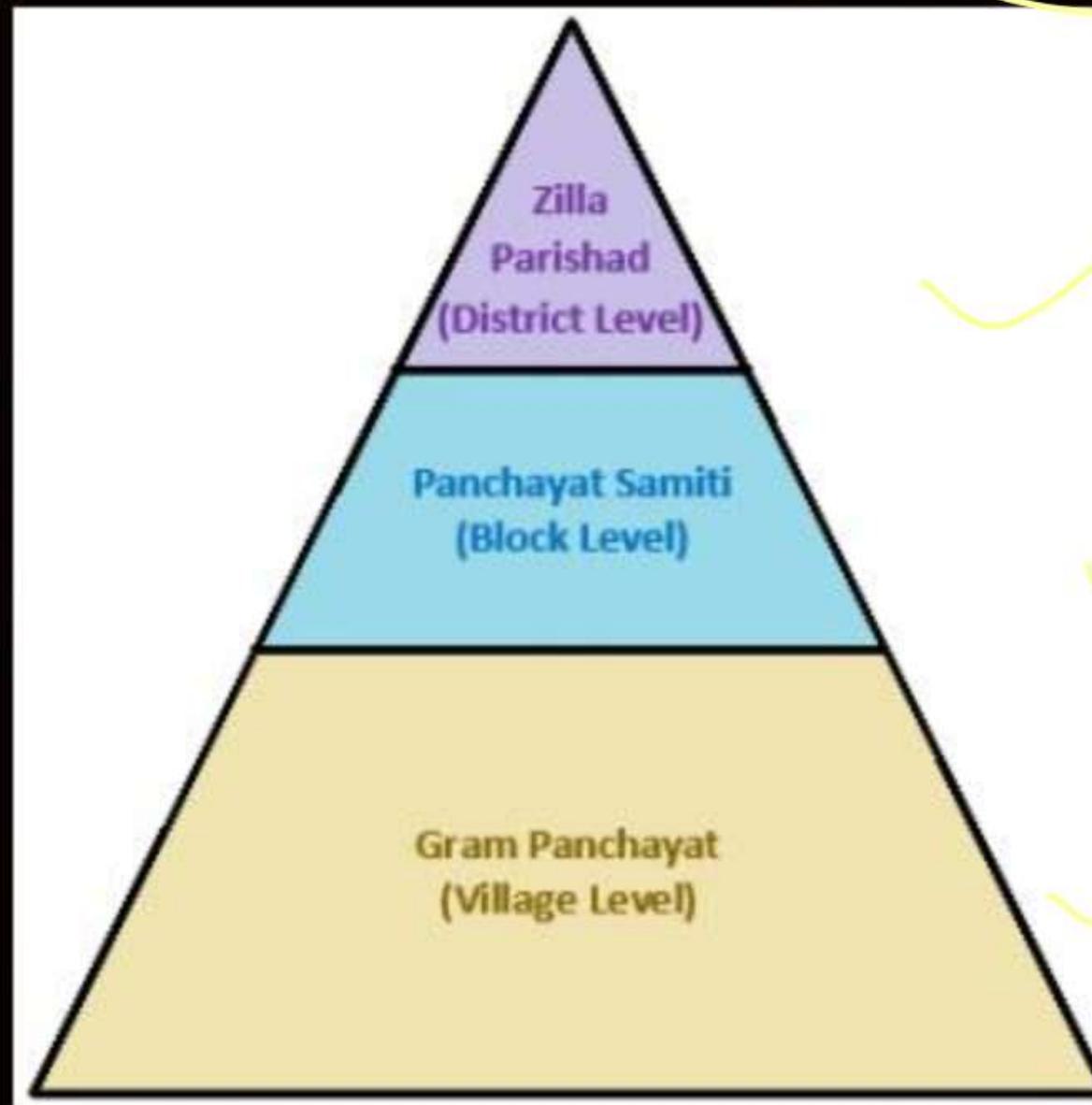
Q _____ Seats are reserved for women in local bodies.

- (a) Two-Third
- (b) Four-Fifth
- (c) One-Third
- (d) One-Fourth



Panchayati Raj System

- Rural local government is popularly known as **Panchayati Raj**.





Panchayati Raj System

- Gram Panchayat: ✓
- Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. ✓✓
- This is a council consisting of many ward members, called panch, and a president or sarpanch. ✓✓
- They are directly elected by all the adult population living in a village or ward. ✓✓✓
- Gram Panchayat is the decision-making body for the entire village. //



Panchayati Raj System

- Gram Sabha:
- The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the **Gram Sabha**.
- All the voters in the village are its members.
- It has to meet at least two or three times in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the Gram Panchayat. ✓



Panchayati Raj System

- Panchayat Samiti:
 - When Gram Panchayat are grouped together, they form a **Panchayat Samiti or Block or Mandal.** ✓ ✓ ✓
 - The member of the Panchayat Samiti representatives are elected by all the Panchayat members in that area. ✓ //



Panchayati Raj System

- Zilla Parishad : ✓
- All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the **(district) Parishad.** ✓ ✓
- Members of the Lok Sabha, MLAs of the district, and some other officials of other district-level bodies are members of Zilla Parishad. ✓ ✓



Municipalities

- Municipal Committee:
- Found in smaller towns or cities
- Municipal Chairperson is the head



Municipalities

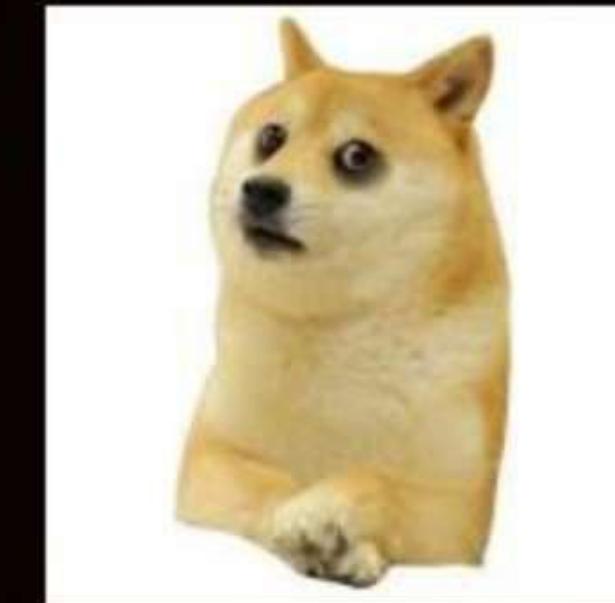
- Municipal Corporation:
- Found in big cities
- Mayor is the head of a municipal corporation

Question



Some states were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. Examples of such states are _____.

- A Jharkhand
- B Uttarakhand
- C Nagaland
- D All of The Above



Hemlo Dosto ! Maja Ni Life Ara Hai
????

Consider the following ~~two~~ 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 devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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



Important NCERT Question

Ques : 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.

- A feature in the practice of federalism in India that is similar to that of Belgium –
- There is power-sharing between the union government and state government.
- A feature in the practice of federalism in India that is different from that of Belgium – India has no community government in practice, while Belgium has one.



Ques : Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Give an argument and an example to support any of these positions. (CBQ)

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.

Ans :

- The policy of accommodation mentioned by Sangeeta is a correct reaction to the language policy followed in India.
- Due to this policy, India stands in unity with states having different languages.
- Had India not followed the policy of accommodation, several states could have proposed separation from the country.



Important NCERT Question



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

Federal Form	Unitary Form
There is a sharing of power between union and state government.	The power is centralised with the union government, and there is no role of state governments.
Example – India (India is a federal country with union government at the centre and state governments at the state level and Panchayati Raj at the local level.)	Example – Sri Lanka (The national government has all the powers.)



Important NCERT Question



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

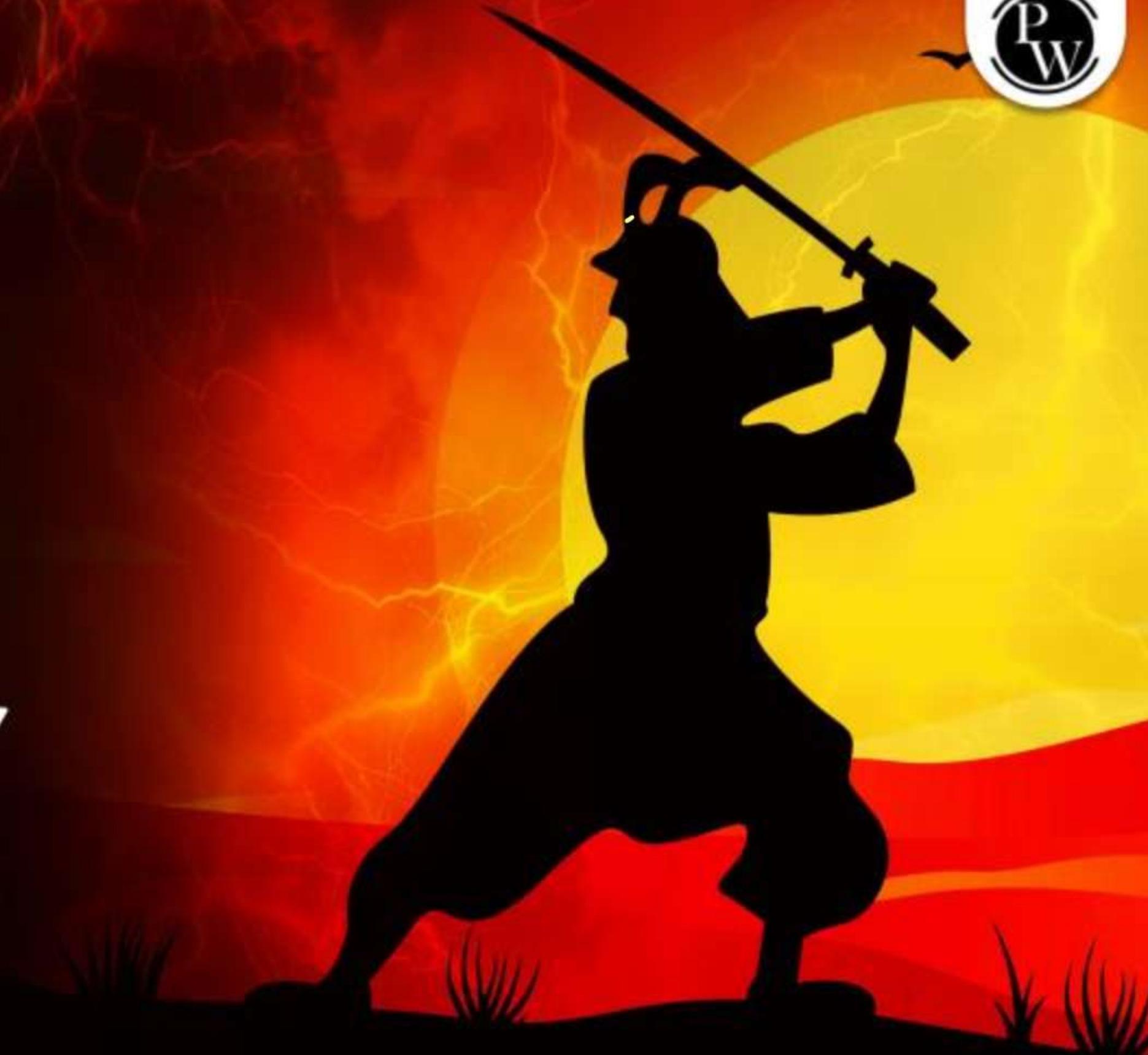


(P.Y.O)

Local Government Pre-1992	Local Government Post Constitutional Amendment 1992
Elections to these local governments were not held regularly	Now, it is constitutionally mandated to hold regular elections to local government bodies
Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own.	The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state.



Thank
You



Keep Fighting Warriors...