


POLITICAL SCIENCE (DEMOCRATIC POLITICS - II)

CHAPTER 2: FEDERALISM

Q. NO	QUESTION	MARKS
1	In Federalism power is divided between various constituent units and: A. Central authority B. State C. Both A & B None of the above	1
2	What makes India a federal country? A. Division of powers between various levels. B. Independence judiciary C. Bicameralism. D. all of the above	1
3	There are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Major steps towards decentralisation of power were taken through the 69th Constitutional Amendment. Reason (R): Decentralisation in a federal structure promotes the unity and integrity of the country. i) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). ii) (A) is false, but (R) is true. iii) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). iv) Both (A) and (R) are false.	1
4	Consider the following statement regarding Language policy in Indian Federation. 1. Hindi was identified as a official language. 2. Besides Hindi there are 21 other languages recognised as scheduled language. 3. English can be used along with Hindi for official purpose. Chose the right option from the following. A. 1 and 3 B. 1 and 2 C. only 1 D. 1,2 and 3	1
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.	1

6	Anita is appearing in an examination conducted for recruitment to Central Government positions. In how many languages as mentioned in the 8th Schedule can she opt to take the exam? a. 18 b. 21 c. 22 d. 25	1
7	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	1
8	Which among the following are examples of ‘Coming together federations’? (a) India, Spain and Belgium (b) India, USA and Spain (c) USA, Switzerland and Australia (d) Belgium and Sri Lanka	1
9	There are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): A major steps toward decentralisation was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution. Reason (R): Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. i) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). ii) (A) is false, but (R) is true. iii) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). iv) Both (A) and (R) are false.	1
10	Which of the following statements are correct with regards to the State List? i) The State list contains subjects of the state as well as local importance. ii) State Governments can add subjects from the Union List into the State List. iii) Local Governments have the authority to make or change laws on subjects in the State List. iv) Subjects such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation are included in the State List. Chose the right option from the following. A. 1 and 4 B. 2 and 3 C. only 1 D. 1,2 and 3	1
11	1. Which of the following is not a feature of federalism? a) Division of powers between the central and state governments	1

	b)Supremacy of the central government c)Independent judiciary d)Checks and balances	
12	2. The three lists of subjects in the Indian Constitution are: a) Union List, State List, and Concurrent List b) Union List, State List, and Local List c) Union List, Concurrent List, and Residuary List d) Central List, State List, and Concurrent List.	1
13	3. DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable: (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (c) If assertion is true but reason is false. (d) If both assertion and reason are false. Assertion : Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation. Reason : A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.	1
14	4. Study the given cartoon and find out which one of the following leaders is shown in this cartoon? 	1
15	5. If there is a conflict between the laws made by the central government and the state government on a subject in the Concurrent List, then the law made by the _____ will prevail. a. Central government b. State government c. Supreme Court d. President	1
16	6. Which of the following states in India enjoys a special status? a. Arunachal Pradesh b. Mizoram c. Nagaland d. All of the above	1
17	DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable : (a) If both assertion and reason are true of assertion.	1

	<p>(b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) If both assertion and reason are false.</p> <p>Assertion : It is very simple to make the changes in the basic structure of the constitution.</p> <p>Reason : Both the houses have power to amend the constitution independently.</p>																
18	<p>8. Which of the following statements is true about the unitary system of government?</p> <p>a) Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government, or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.</p> <p>b) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government.</p> <p>c) State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.</p> <p>d) All of the above.</p>	1															
19	<p>9. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>List I</th><th>List II</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>Union of India</td><td>Prime Minister</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>State</td><td>Sarapanch</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.</td><td>Municipal Corporation</td><td>Governor</td></tr> <tr> <td>4.</td><td>Gram Panchayat</td><td>Mayor</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A. 1.c) , 2.a) , 3. d) ,4. b)</p> <p>B.1.a) , 2.c) , 3. b) ,4. d)</p> <p>C .1.c) , 2.a) , 3. b) ,4. d)</p> <p>D.1.a) , 2.c) , 3. d) ,4. b)</p>		List I	List II	1.	Union of India	Prime Minister	2.	State	Sarapanch	3.	Municipal Corporation	Governor	4.	Gram Panchayat	Mayor	1
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1.	Union of India	Prime Minister															
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4.	Gram Panchayat	Mayor															


20	<p>10. Which of the following is an example of ‘holding together’ federations?</p> <p>a) India</p> <p>b) USA</p> <p>c) Switzerland</p> <p>d) None of the above.</p>	1
21	<p>How many scheduled languages are recognized by the Indian constitution?</p> <p>A.19 languages besides Hindi</p> <p>B.21 languages besides Hindi</p> <p>C.18 languages besides Hindi</p> <p>D.22 languages besides Hindi</p>	1
22	<p>Identify administrative system of the Indian government with the help of the following information.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power is shared between central and state government to local government. 2. It is called the third tier of the government. 3. The state government are required to share some powers and revenues with them. <p>Select the appropriate option from the following:</p> <p>A. Federal System</p> <p>B. Unitary Federal System</p> <p>C. Decentralized System</p> <p>D. Unitary System</p>	1
23	<p>The system of panchayati raj involves :</p> <p>A. The village, block and district levels</p> <p>B. The village and state levels</p> <p>C. The village, district and state levels</p> <p>D. The village, state and union levels</p>	1
24	<p>Ram is appearing in an examination conducted for recruitment to Central Government position. In how many languages mention in the 8 schedule can he option to take the exam?</p> <p>A. 19 languages</p> <p>B. 20 languages</p> <p>C. 21 languages</p> <p>D. 22 languages</p>	1
25	<p>.... is a system of gov. in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.</p> <p>A. Federalism</p> <p>B. Secularism</p> <p>C. Socialism</p> <p>D. Nationalism</p>	1
26	<p>Identify the states which are created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.</p> <p>A. Kerala ,Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>B. Karnataka, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand</p>	1

	C.Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand D.Andhra Pradesh , Jharkhand and Uttrakhand											
27	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Hindi is identify as the only official language of India.</p> <p>Reason (R): it helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.</p> <p>A.Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>C.(A) is true, but (R) is false</p> <p>D.(A) is false, but (R) is true</p>	1										
28	<p>Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B:</p> <table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>I.Information Technology</td><td>1.Concurrent list</td></tr><tr><td>II.Police</td><td>2. Union list</td></tr><tr><td>III.Education</td><td>3. State list</td></tr><tr><td>IV.Defence</td><td>4.Residuary subject</td></tr></table> <p>Choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p> <p>A. I-4,II-3,III-1,IV-2</p> <p>B. I-3,II-4,III-1,IV-2</p> <p>C. I-4,II-1,III-3,IV-2</p> <p>D. I-4,II-2,III-1,IV-3</p>	Column A	Column B	I.Information Technology	1.Concurrent list	II.Police	2. Union list	III.Education	3. State list	IV.Defence	4.Residuary subject	1
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29	<p>If the laws made by the Union and State governments on a subject in the Concurrent list are in conflict, what decision would the judicial authority pass to end this conflict?</p> <p>A. Judiciary will take pass an independent decision on the Concurrent List.</p> <p>B. The law of the State Government will prevail.</p> <p>C. Negotiation will be ordered between the State and the Union governments.</p> <p>D.The law of the Union Government will prevail.</p>	1										
30	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): A vast country like India cannot be run through two tiers of Gov. and need a third tier.</p> <p>Reason (R): States in India are large and internally very diverse in population, as well as culture.</p> <p>A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>C.(A) is true, but (R) is false</p> <p>D. (A) is false,but (R) is true</p>	1										
31	<p>Which major step towards decentralization was not taken in 1992?</p> <p>a. It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies</p> <p>b. At least one third of all positions are reserved for women</p> <p>c. The state governments are required to Share some power and revenue with local government bodies.</p> <p>d. Two third Seats are reserved for other backward classes.</p>	1										


32	<p>Match list one with list two and select the correct answer using the codes below In the lists-</p> <table><tr><td>List I</td><td>List II</td></tr><tr><td>1 State list</td><td>a. Banking</td></tr><tr><td>2 Union list</td><td>b. Trade</td></tr><tr><td>3 Concurrent list</td><td>c. E-Commerce</td></tr><tr><td>4 Residuary Subjects</td><td>d. Forest</td></tr></table> <p>(a) 1.b),2.c),3. a),4. d) (b) 1. b),2. a),3.c),4. d) (c) 1. b),2. a),3. d),4.c) (d) 1.a),2.c),3. d),4. b)</p>	List I	List II	1 State list	a. Banking	2 Union list	b. Trade	3 Concurrent list	c. E-Commerce	4 Residuary Subjects	d. Forest	1
List I	List II											
1 State list	a. Banking											
2 Union list	b. Trade											
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33	<p>Assertion (A): When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local governments, it is called Decentralization. Reason(R): At least one third of all the positions are reserved for women in local government bodies.</p> <p>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</p> <p>A is false but R is true.</p>	1										
34	<p>Consider the following four statements:</p> <p>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 state have been devolved to the local government bodies.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <p>a) A,B,and C b) A,C,and D c) A and B only</p> <p>B and C only</p>	1										
35	<p>Which of the following is true about the unitary form of government?</p> <p>a. In a unity government, the powers are divided between the centre /union and the state or provincial government b. All the power is with the citizens. c. Power is concentrated with the central government.</p>	1										

	State government has all the powers	
36	<p>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 subject mentioned against each.</p> <p>Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> State government - State list Central government - Union list Central and State governments- Concurrent list. Local government - Residuary Subjects 	1
37	<p>Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option: - Is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dictatorship Unitary System Monarchy Federalism 	1
38	<p>What are the dual objective of federal System?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To safeguard and promote unity of the country. To accommodate the majority community. To accommodate regional diversity. To settle disputes between government. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 and 3 2 and 4 1 and 4 2 and 3 	1
39	<p>In a holding together federation:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A large country divide its power between constituent states and the national government. The central government tend to be more powerful vis -a vis the states. All the constituent states usually have equal powers. Constituent states have unequal powers. <p>Which of the above statements are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 ,2, 3, 4 1 and 4 2 and 3 1 ,2 and 4 	1
40	<p>On which basis were states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand created?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> On the basis of history On the basis of culture and ethnicity On the basis of religion On the basis of administrative efficiency. 	1


41	<p>Due to their peculiar social and historical circumstances, the constitution of India gives special status to some Indian states. These provisions are given in _____.</p> <p>i) Article 371 ii) Article 271 iii) Article 172 iv) Article 152</p>	1
42	<p>If as a minister, you were a part of the state government, which of the following subjects could fall under your jurisdiction?</p> <p>i) Banking ii) Agriculture iii) Railways iv) Communication</p>	1
43	<p>Which of the following options prove that India is a quasi- federal state?</p> <p>A. More power with centre B. Residuary subject with Centre C. Equal subjects with Centre and state D. Currency and Railways with Centre</p> <p>i) A,C, & D ii) A,B & D iii) B,C,& D iv) A,B & C</p>	1
44	<p>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 _____</p> <p>i) Jharkhand ii) Uttarakhand iii) Nagaland iv) All of the above</p>	1
45	<p>Anita is appearing in an examination conducted for recruitment to Central Government positions. In how many languages as mentioned in the 8th schedule can she opt to take the exam?</p> <p>i) 18 ii) 21 ii) 22 iii) 25</p>	1
46	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Major steps towards decentralisation of power were taken through the 69th constitutional Amendment.</p> <p>Reason(R): Decentralisation in a federal structure promotes the unity and integrity of the country.</p>	1


	<p>i) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). ii)(A) is false, but (R) is true. iii) Both(A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A) iv) Both (A) and (R) are false.</p>	
47	<p>What are the dual objectives of the federal system: i) To give state government more power than the union government. ii) To give union government more power than the state government. iii) To promote friendly relationship with UN and the neighbouring countries. iv) To promote unity of the country and to accommodate regional diversity</p>	1
48	 <p>Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon? i) It shows relationship between the Centre and State ii) It shows leaders begging for positions iii) It shows leaders getting rich iv) None of these</p>	1
49	<p>Which of the following BEST describes decentralisation in India? i) Sharing of equal powers among the three levels of the government ii) Dissolution of the powers of the state governments to strengthen the centre iii) Taking some powers from the centre and the state and giving them to the local government iv) Dissolution of powers of the Centre and strengthening of the state and the local governments</p>	1
50	<p>If the laws made by the Union and State governments on a subject in the concurrent list are in conflict, what decision would the judicial authority pass to end this conflict? i) Judiciary will take pass an independent decision on the concurrent list ii) The law of the State Government will prevail. iii) Negotiation will be ordered between the state and the Union Governments. iv) The law of the Union Government will prevail.</p>	1
51	<p>In Belgium powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments of the two regions of the country. What form of power sharing arrangement was followed in Belgium? i. Horizontal ii. Vertical iii. Between political parties iv. none of these</p>	1

52	<p>By amending the constitution in 1993 which forms of government did Belgium opt for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Unitary ii. Republican iii. Federal iv. None of these 	1
53	<p>Which of the statement given below correctly defines federalism?</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A system of government where power is concentrated in a single central authority. ii. A system of government where power is divided between a central authority and regional units. iii. A system of government where power is solely vested in provincial or state governments. iv. A system of government where power is held by a single governing body at the national level. </div>	1
54	<p>Which term describes the central authority and regional units sharing power in a federal system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Centralism ii. Dualism iii. Autocracy iv. Decentralization 	1
55	<p>The highest courts act as an umpire. Choose the option which justifies the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. they make decisions on international relations. ii. They oversee the implementation of economic policy. iii. They resolve disputes related to division of power. iv. They solely handle the local government matters. 	1
56	<p>When Maya saw the pre – independence map of India and she found that In 1947 many old States have vanished and many new States have been created. Why were new states created?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To establish a single unified language across the country. ii. To recognize differences based on culture, language, geography. iii. To eliminate the concept of states and establish unitary govt. iv. None of these. 	1

57	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct option</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is easy to make changes in the fundamental provisions of the constitution. Changes in power sharing provisions are not mentioned in the Constitution. Parliament has unlimited power to make changes in the provisions of the constitution. Changes require the consent of both the levels of government. 	1
58	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Hindi was identified as the official language in India.</p> <p>Reason (R): Hindi is the mother tongue of 40% Indians. Rest speak different languages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A. A is true but R is false. A is false but R is true. 	1
59	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): The same party ruling at the centre and state strengthened the practice of federalism.</p> <p>Reason (R): This arrangement ensured effective coordination and cooperation between the centre and the state.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A. Both A and R is true and R is not the correct explanation of A. A is true but R is false. A is false but R is true 	1
60		1

	<p>Which of the option best signifies the given cartoon?</p> <p>i. The states are content with current level of authority.</p> <p>ii. The states are requesting increased authority and autonomy from central govt.</p> <p>iii. The states are relinquishing their power to the central govt.</p> <p>iv. The states are engaged in a conflict with one another regarding power sharing.</p>	
61	Justify the federal government better than of a unitary government? With suitable examples.	2
62	Distinguish between coming together federation and holding together federation?	2
63	“Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties.” Justify	2
64	11. Suppose the Government of Maharashtra is forming a special police Battalion for Rural safety. Can the Central government order the state government to withdraw the Plan as this involves a lot of money expenditure? Justify your answer.	2
65	12. The Indian federal system has been facing some challenges in recent years. What are some of these challenges?	2
66	13. Explain any two features of the federalism.	2
67	What happened to the centre state relations when different parties ruled at the centre and state levels till 1990?	2
68	"Federalism accommodate regional diversity". Explain this statement.	2

69	 <p>The following cartoon depicts the negative aspects of coalition gov. at the centre level. Identify any two negative aspects.</p>	2
70	.State any 2 differences between the local government Before & After the constitutional amendment in 1992.	2
71	<p>Some Nepalese students were discussing the proposals On adoption of federalism in their new constitution. This is what they said.</p> <p>Raju - I don't like federalism. It would lead to reservation of seats for different caste groups as in india.</p> <p>Sameera- Ours is not a very big country. We don't need federalism.</p> <p>Rakesh - I am hopeful that the Terai areas will get more autonomy if they get their own state governments.</p> <p>Ashish - I like federalism because it will mean that powers that were earlier enjoyed by the king's will now be exercised by our elected representatives.</p> <p>What would be your response to each of these? Which of these reflect a wrong understanding of what federalism is?</p> <p>What makes India a federal country?</p>	2
72	Describe different routes for the formation of federation in different countries.	2
73	The Central government passed a law banning electric fencing of agricultural fields near forests. At the same time the state government passes a law allowing farmers to erect Electric Fencing with the special permission from the village officer. Which law will prevail? Why?	2

74	<p>The following cartoon depicts the negative aspects of coalition government at the centre. Identify any TWO negative aspects.</p> 	2
75	<p>If agriculture, commerce and public health are state subjects, why do we have ministers of agriculture, commerce and health in the Union cabinet?</p>	2
76	<p>As Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments Who do you think is authorised to make laws on the subjects given in this list.</p>	2
77	<p>How does decentralisation contribute to the principle of local self government in a democracy?</p>	2
78	<p>Gram sabha is an example of direct democracy. Highlight the role of the gram sabha to make the functioning of Panchayati Raj more effective.</p>	2
79	<p>'The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution'. Explain this concept with reference to matters of legislation.</p>	3
80	<p>Compare in what ways does the Unitary form of government differ from the federal form of government?</p>	3
81	<p>Analyse the difference in the response of Indian and Srilankan leaders regarding the adoption of official language in their respective countries.</p>	3
82	<p>If the federal experiment has succeeded in India, it is not merely because of the clearly laid out constitutional provisions. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.</p>	3
83	<p>How did India emerge as a federal state? Explain with your opinion.</p>	3

84	“Belgium is a small country but If federalism works only in big countries”- why did Belgium adopt it	3
85	Explain the process of power sharing among different organs of the government in India.	3
86	Discuss the impact of decentralisation in the progress of rural areas.	3
87	Write a brief note on the language policy adopted in India.	3
88	14.Explain the vertical division of power by giving examples from India.	3
89	15.The Supreme Court is the highest court in India. Explain the role of the Supreme Court in the Indian federal system.	3
90	16. Explain changes towards decentralization brought in the constitution after the amendments made in 1992.	3
91	"The creation of linguistic States was the first and the major test of democratic politics in our country." Justify the statement.	3
92	Why the exact balance of power between the central and state gov. does vary from one federation to other federation? Explain with example.	3
93	Explain democratic policies adopted by gov. of India which made it is successful federation.	3
94	How are legislative powers divided between union government and state governments? Explain with the help of examples?	3
95	.Compare and contrast the federal form of government with unitary system of government?	3
96	How federalism Practised in India?	3
97	Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow- 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. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.	4

	<p>When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.</p> <p>17.1 Select the two bases on which new states of India have been created</p> <p>(A) Religion and geography (B) Language and regional culture (C) Culture and religion (D) Language and community</p> <p>17.2 Which state of India was first form on the bases of language?</p> <p>(A) Karnataka (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Telangana</p> <p>17.3 Here are four reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which are true in the case of India?</p> <p>(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 (D) It lead to the disintegration of the country</p> <p>17.4 Which was the first test for democratic politics in our Country?</p> <p>(A) Caste problem (B) Language problem (C) Problems related to union territories (D) Creation of linguistic state</p>	
98	<p>A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the Status of national language to any one 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 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 that the Central</p>	

	<p>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.</p> <p>18.1 How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>(A) 15 (B) 22 (C) 20 (D) 21</p> <p>18.2 Which language is recognised as the official language by the Constitution of India?</p> <p>(A) English (B)Hindi (C)Tamil (D) Sanskrit</p> <p>18.3 According to the constitution, the use of English for official purpose was stop in Which year?</p> <p>(A) 1955 (B)1965 (C)1975 (D)1985</p> <p>18.4 Why Hindi was not given the status of national language?</p> <p>(A) Because there were only 40% people speaking Hindi language (B) To protect other language (C) Both of these (D) None of these</p>	
99	<p>Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow-</p> <p>The need for decentralization was recognized in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralize power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayat 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 powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralization in effective terms.</p> <p>A major step towards decentralization 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. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.</p> <p>19.1 What is the basic idea behind decentralization?</p> <p>(A) There are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.</p>	4

	<p>(B) Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation</p> <p>(C) Local government is the best way to realize one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.</p> <p>(D) All the above</p> <p>19.2 Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which is false for decentralization 1992.</p> <p>(A) Regular elections</p> <p>(B) The constitution was amended to make third tier more powerful and effective.</p> <p>(C) Reservations of seats for Women</p> <p>(D) No revenue powers shared with local government.</p> <p>19.3 In local self-government institutions at least one-third of all positions are reserved for?</p> <p>(A) Men (B) Women</p> <p>(C) Scheduled caste (D) Scheduled tribe</p> <p>19.4 Which of these is incorrect, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992?</p> <p>(A) One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.</p> <p>(B) Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies.</p> <p>(C) Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs.</p> <p>(D) State Election Commission looks after these elections</p>	
100	<p>Read the given source carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>What about subjects that do not fall in any of the three lists? Or subjects like computer software that came up after the constitution was made? According to our constitution the union gov. has the power to legislate on these 'residuary' subjects. We noted above that most federations that are formed by 'holding together' do not give equal powers. Some states enjoy a special status. 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 peculiar social and historical circumstances.</p> <p>Q17.1 What do you mean by residuary subjects?(1)</p> <p>Q17.2 Which gov. has the power to make laws on concurrent list?(1)</p> <p>Q17.3 " Some states of India enjoy a special status". Explain this statement.(2)</p>	4
101	<p>Read the given source carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralize 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 powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms. A major step towards</p>	4

	<p>decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.</p> <p>Q18.1 What do you mean by decentralisation? (1)</p> <p>Q18.2 Why constitution was amended in 1992? (1)</p> <p>Q18.3 What kinds of problems faced by local gov. before decentralisation in India?(2)</p>	
102	<p>Read the given source carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one 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.</p> <p>Q19.1 How many languages are recognised as Scheduled languages of India ?(1)</p> <p>Q19.2 Hindi islanguage of India.(National/ Official)(1)</p> <p>Q19.3 Hindi is the mother tongue of onlyof Indians.(1)</p> <p>Q19.4 According to constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in.(1)</p>	4
103	<p>Case based question</p> <p>Federal government has two or more tiers of government. But a vast country like India cannot be run only through these two-tiers. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government. This resulted in a third-tier if the government called local government. When power is taken away from Central and State government, it is called decentralization. As the local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.The rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj. This is a council consisting of /several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch.They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. All the Panchayat Samiti or Mandals in a district together constitute the Zilla Parishad.Local government bodies exist for urban areas as well.Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is federalism? 2. Define Panchayati raj. 3. What is known as the 3rd tier of the government? 4. explain decentralisation in India. 	4

104	<p>Case based question</p> <p>Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. How the constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements. 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 federal units. 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. In those days, the Central Government would often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the State Governments that were controlled by rival parties. This undermined the spirit of federalism. All this changed significantly after 1990. This period saw the rise of regional political parties in many States of the country. This was also the beginning of the era of coalition governments at the Centre. 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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does federalism enhance democracy in India? 2. Write a short note on constitutional amendment. 3. What happens when no single party secures majority in the parliament? <p>What is the reason for real success of federalism in India?</p>	
105	<p>Case based question</p> <p>Constitutional provisions are necessary for the success of federalism but these are not sufficient. If the federal experiment has succeeded in India, it is not merely because of the clearly laid out constitutional provisions. The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country. This ensured that the spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became shared ideals in our country. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. The formation of linguistic states united the country and made administration easier. The leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. Hindi was identified as official language. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as scheduled languages by the Constitution. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. The central government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is language policy in Indian Constitution? 2. How many scheduled languages are there in India? 3. Why could not the use of English as an official language be stopped after 1965? 4. Is Hindi is national language of India? 	
106	<p>Read the following extract and answer the questions</p> <p>A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was</p>	

	<p>identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 percent of Indians. 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 would be stopped in 1965. However, many non- Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English should 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 elites. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that 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.</p> <p>Q1. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes would be stopped in 1965. But even now all official communication are given in English also. Why?</p> <p>Q2. Suppose the Central Government orders all the state governments that the medium of instruction in schools should be Hindi. Is it constitutionally valid? Justify your answer.</p> <p>Q3. It was proved that Sri Lanka lacked the political wisdom of adopting a proper Language policy as the country had to face a civil war on the issue of language. What was the main feature of Sri Lankan language policy?</p> <p>Q4. In which state the movement took a violent form?</p>	
107	<p>18. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>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. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. But the experience has shown</p>	4

	<p>that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.</p> <p>Q1. Select the two bases on which new states of India have been created . (A) Religion and geography (B) Language and regional culture (C) Culture and religion (D) Language and community .</p> <p>Q2. Which state of India was first form on the bases of language? (A) Karnataka (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Telangana .</p> <p>Q3. Here are four reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which are true in the case of India? (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 languages. (D) It lead to the disintegration of the country.</p> <p>Q4. Which was the first test for democratic politics in our Country? (A) Caste problem (B) Language problem (C) Problems related to union territories (D) Creation of linguistic state.</p>	
108	<p>19. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow: A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one 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 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 that 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.</p> <p>Q1. How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?</p>	4

	<p>(A)15 (B)22 (C)20 (D)21</p> <p>Q2. Which language is recognised as the official language by the Constitution of India? (A)English (B)Hindi (C)Tamil (D) Sanskrit</p> <p>Q3.According to the constitution, the use of English for official purpose was stop in Which year? (A) 1955 (B)1965 (C)1975 (D)1985</p> <p>Q4. Why Hindi was not given the status of national language? (A) Because there were only 40% people speaking Hindi language. (B) To protect other language (C) Both of these (D) None of these.</p>	
109	What were the reasons behind the creation of linguistic states? What are their advantages?	5
110	Which five provisions of the constitutional amendment of 1992 really strengthened the third tier of democracy in India?	5
111	Most federations that are formed by 'holding together' do not give equal power to its constituent units. To what extent this statement is true in Indian context?	5
112	20. There is a conflict between the laws of the state government and the central government on the issue of environmental protection. Which law should prevail? Why?	5
113	21. On what type of principles is the Indian union based? Describe the three fold Distribution of Legislative powers between Union Government and the State Governments.	5
114	22. The creation of linguistic States was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country. Justify this statement.	5
115	What is Federalism? Explain any 5 features of Federalism.	5

116	“Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties.” Explain.	5
117	How has the third tier of government in our country been made more effective and powerful by the Constitutional Amendment of 1992?	5
118	Analyze the main features of federalism?	5
119	"India is a federal country" Justify the statement?	5
120	Explain the major steps taken towards decentralization for making the third tier of the government more powerful.	5
121	“Sima discusses with her grandfather about decentralisation, her grandfather tells her how the distribution of power changed after 1992 amendment.” – Explain five changes towards decentralisation brought in the constitution after the amendments made in 1992	5
122	Explain the language policy in India.	5
123	Aman discuss with Berlin in Independence day that they are very proud to be an Indian because in India they observed the power sharing system of the government. What are the power sharing arrangements in India?	5

ANSWER

Q. No	ANSWER
1	A. Central authority
2	D. all of the above
3	ii) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
4	D. 1,2 and 3
5	(b) The central law prevails
6	c. 22
7	(a) Decentralisation
8	(c) USA, Switzerland and Australia
9	i) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
10	A.1 and 4
11	The correct answer is (b). Supremacy of the central government. In a federal system, both the central and state governments have their own powers and responsibilities, and neither is supreme over the other.
12	The correct answer is (c). Union List, Concurrent List, and Residuary List. The Union List contains subjects of national importance, such as defence, foreign affairs, and currency. The State List contains subjects of local importance, such as police, education, and agriculture. The Concurrent List contains subjects that are of common interest to both the central and state governments, such as trade, commerce, and criminal law.
13	The correct answer is (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. The power of a large country is divided between constituent states and national government. The central government is more powerful than the states.
14	The correct answer is: D. A.B.Vajpayee.
15	The correct answer is (a). Central government. In case of a conflict between the laws made by the central government and the state government on a subject in the Concurrent List, the law made by the central government will prevail.
16	The correct answer is (d). All of the above. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland enjoy a special status under Article 371 of the Indian Constitution. This means that they have certain powers and responsibilities that are not enjoyed by other states.
17	The correct answer is (d) Both assertion and reason are false. It is difficult to make changes in the constitution in the federal system. Any change has to be first passed through both the houses of Parliament through at least two-third majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total states. Thus both reason and assertion are false.
18	The correct answer is: (d) All of the above.
19	The correct answer is: (D) 1.a) , 2.c) , 3. d) , 4. b)
20	The correct answer is: (a) India

21	B. 21 languages besides Hindi
22	C. Decentralized system
23	A. The Village, block and district levels
24	D. 22 languages
25	A. Federalism
26	C. Nagaland Uttarakhand and Jharkhand
27	C.Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
28	A. I-4,II-3,III-1,IV-2
29	D.The law of the Union Government will prevail.
30	A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
31	d) 2/3 seats are reserved for other backward classes.
32	c) 1. b), 2.a), 3. d) , 4.c)
33	b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
34	c) A and B only.
35	c) Power is concentrated with the central government.
36	d) Local government - Residuary Subjects.
37	d) Federalism.
38	a) 1 and 3.
39	d) 1,2 and 4.
40	b) On the basis of Culture and Ethnicity.
41	i) Article 371
42	ii) Agriculture
43	iii) B,C & D
44	iv) All of the above
45	iii) 22
46	ii) (A) is false, but (R) is true
47	iv) To promote unity of the country and to accommodate regional diversity
48	i) It shows relationship between the Centre and State
49	iii) Taking some powers from the centre and the state and giving them to the local government
50	iv) The law of the Union Government will prevail.
51	ii. Vertical
52	iii. Federal
53	ii. A system of government where power is divided between a central authority and regional units
54	iv. Decentralization
55	iii. They resolve disputes related to division of power.

56	ii. To recognize differences based on culture, language, geography
57	iv. Changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
58	i. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
59	iii. A is true but R is false.
60	ii. The states are requesting increased authority and autonomy from central govt.
61	Federal governments, as demonstrated by Belgium and Sri Lanka, offer several advantages over unitary governments. They promote power sharing, accommodate diversity, facilitate regional development, and establish checks and balances.
62	In Coming Together Federation, the Central/Union Government and the constituent state governments have almost equal authority. In Holding Together Federation, the central/union government has more powers than the governments of the member states.
63	Impact of local self-government on Indian democracy:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. • It has increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. <p>Difficulties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections are not held regularly and enthusiastically. • Gram Sabhas are not held regularly. • Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments. <p>Local governments are not given adequate resources.</p>
64	The correct answer is: No, Police and law and order is a subject in the state list and only the state government can make laws based on that subject.
65	<p>The correct answer is: One of the challenges is the increasing centralization of power in the Union government.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Another challenge is the lack of financial resources for the state governments.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The increasing partisanship in the political system is also a challenge to the Indian federal system.</p>
66	<p>The correct answer is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are two or more levels of the government. 2. Different tiers of the government govern the same citizen, but has its own jurisdictions. 3. Powers and functions of government is specified and guaranteed by constitution. 4. Fundamental provisions of constitution cannot be changed by one level of the government. <p>Such changes required the consent of both of the levels of government.</p>
67	When different parties ruled at the centre and state levels the parties at the centre tried to undermine the power of states. The central gov. misused the constitution often to dismiss the state gov. that were controlled by other parties. This is against the spirit of Federalism.
68	In federal System of gov. ministers of central and state gov. came from different societies that are based on different religions, castes, languages and creeds. So we can say that Federalism accommodate regional diversity.
69	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regional parties exert undue pressure on central gov. to protect regional interest at the cost of national interest. 2. This pressure politics may weaken the central government.

70	<p>Local government before 1992 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It was not constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to the local government bodies. b) There was no provision for reservation of seats for women in local government bodies. <p>Local government after 1992.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to the local government bodies. <p>At least 1/3 of all the positions are reserved for women in local government bodies.</p>
71	<p>I would agree with Ashish. He understands that federalism means power-sharing and not dictatorship.</p> <p>Sameera has a wrong perspective of federalism. Federalism does not depend on size. Belgium is an example of a small country following federalism.</p> <p>Federalism accommodates all divisions and differences. Raju does not realize that if there are social divisions, they have to be accommodated and minority divisions are to be protected as in India.</p>
	<p>India is a land of diversity with so many languages, religions, and regions, so the powers had to be shared to avoid conflict, no group can be allowed to dominate.</p>
72	<p>Coming together federation-</p> <p>Independent units come together on their own to form a larger unit. All the constituent units have equal power, for example Australia, U. S. A.</p> <p>Holding together federation-</p> <p>Large country decides to divide its powers among the constituent units or states, keeping a view of internal diversity. Central government tends to be more powerful.</p> <p>Example India, Spain.</p>
73	<p>The Central law will prevail because prevention of cruelty against animals is a subject in the concurrent list and if two laws conflict with each other the law made by the Central government will prevail if it belongs to the concurrent list.</p>
74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The regional parties exert undue pressure on Central government to protect regional interest at the cost national interest. ii) This pressure politics may weaken the central government
75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Yes it is true that agriculture, commerce and health are state subjects, but at the same time we have ministers in Union Cabinets. ii) The purpose is to frame policies, research and implementation of scientific innovation in these fields. iii) The Union ministers also solved the inter-state conflicts. <p>(Any 2 relevant points to be mentioned)</p>
76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. ii. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.
77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. ii. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. iii. at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation (any two)
78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the gram sabha meets at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and iii. It reviews the performance of the gram panchayat.

79	<p>The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. it contains three lists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Union List includes subjects of national importance. ii. State List contains subjects of State and local importance. iii. Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments
80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government but a federation has two or more levels of government. ii. In Unitary system 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. iii. In Unitary system the sub-units are subordinate to the central government but in federal system State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.
81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Srilankan leadership adopted majoritarian policy and In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language disregarding Tamil. ii. The leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Though promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India, promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language.
82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Well defined and clear constitutional provisions have a major role in the success of federal system but that is not enough. ii) The real success of federalism can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics of our country. iii) Respect for diversity and desire for living together became shared ideals in our country.
83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) India had emerged as an independent nation after a painful and bloody partition. ii) Soon after independence, several princely states became a part of the country. iii) The constitution declared India as union states. iv) Although it did not use the word federation, the Indian Union is based on the principals of the federalism. <p>(Any 3 relevant points to be mentioned)</p>
84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) It is wrong to say that federalism works only in big countries, as even in the smaller countries that have complex diversity, federalism is practiced. ii) The main objective of federalism is to give equal rights to all social groups and making them partner in decision making process. iii) This federal practice helps in reducing tension and in efficient administration in both big and small countries.

85	<p>The Constitution provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers – Union List, State List, and Concurrent List. Thus it contains three lists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union List includes subjects of national importance like foreign affairs, defense, etc. The Union Government alone can make laws on these subjects. • State List contains subjects of state and local importance like police, trade, etc. The State Government alone can make laws on subjects mentioned in this list. • The concurrent List includes subjects of common interest like education, forests, agriculture, etc. Both the Union and the State Governments can make laws on the subject mentioned in this list. In case of a dispute, the law made by the Union government will prevail. <p>The subjects which are not covered under these lists or subjects like computer software that came up after the constitution was made are called “Residuary subjects”. According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these subjects.</p>
86	<p>Decentralization has been seen as a way of increasing the effectiveness of rural development programmes by making them more relevant and responsive to local needs and conditions, allowing greater flexibility in their implementation and providing a means of co-ordinating the various agencies involved at the regional</p>
87	<p>Language Policy adopted in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No language was given the status of national language by our constitution. Hindi was identified as the official language. But only about 40% of Indians have Hindi as their mother tongue. • Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as Scheduled languages by the Constitution. A candidate in any examination conducted for the central government position may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. • States have their own official language and all government work takes place in the official language of the state.
88	<p>The correct answer is: When power is shared among governments at different levels, i.e., the Union or the Central Government, the State Government and the Municipality and Panchayat at the lower level. This division of power involving higher and lower levels of government is called the vertical division of power. Vertical division of power in India: The Constitution declares India as a Union of States. Although the word ‘Federation’ is not used, the Indian Union is based on the principles of federation. The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government or the Central Government representing Union of India and the State Governments.</p> <p>A third-tier of federation was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. As in any federation, these different tiers enjoy separate jurisdiction. The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and State Government. It contains three lists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Union List (97 Subjects) 2. State List (66 Subjects) 3. Concurrent List (47 Subjects)

89	<p>The correct answer is: The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution. It ensures that the Union government, the state governments, and the local governments do not violate the provisions of the Constitution.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The Supreme Court also settles disputes between the Union government and the state governments.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The Supreme Court can also strike down laws made by the Union government or the state governments if they are found to be unconstitutional.</p>
90	<p>Ans. The provisions of constitutional amendments are as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutionally mandatory to hold regular election to local government bodies. 2. Reservation on seats for SC, ST and OBC. 3. 1/3 or 33% seats are reserve for women. 4. State election commission has been created to conduct Panchayat and municipal election. 5. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
91	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. 3. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.
92	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Coming Together Federations' are formed when independent states come together to form a bigger state but Holding Together Federations' are formed when a large country decides to divide itself into sub-units. ii. All state gov. have equal power in coming together Federalism but in holding together Federalism state gov. have unequal powers. iii. Example of coming together Federalism are USA, Switzerland, and Australia. Example of holding together Federalism are India, Spain, and Belgium.
93	<p>(i) Linguistic States: After independence, the boundaries of several old states were changed in order to create new states. The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.</p>
	<p>(ii) Language Policy: The second test for the Indian federation is the language policy. The Indian constitution did not give the status of national language to any one of the language.</p> <p>(iii) Centre-State Relations: Restructuring the centre-state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. (iv) Decentralisation of Power: Power in India has been decentralised to the local government. The local government includes Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas.</p>
94	<p>Union list: It includes subjects of national importance such as defense of the country Foreign Affairs, banking communication and currency. The Union government alone can make laws.</p> <p>State list: It contains Subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade commerce, agriculture, and irrigation. The state government alone can make laws.</p> <p>Concurrent list: It includes subjects of common interest to both such as education, forest trade unions, marriage, adoption, and succession. Both union and state governments can make laws.</p>

95	<p>Unitary System:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is only one level of government or the sub units are supporting it to the central government. 2. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government. 3. The central government is supreme and the administrative divisions exercise only powers that the central government has delegated to them. <p>Federal System:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are two or more levels of government. 2. The central government cannot order the state government to do something. <p>State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.</p>
96	<p>Linguistic States: The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in India from 1947 to 2017. Many old states have vanished, and many new states have been created. Areas, boundaries, and names of the states have been chased, some states have been formed of the people who speak the same language. These states are known as linguistic States.</p> <p>Language Policy: A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Hindi was identified as the official language. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages. Recognized as scheduled languages by the constitution states to have their own official languages and government. Workplace work takes place in the official language of the concerned state.</p> <p>Center State Relations: Restructuring the center state relation is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.</p>
97	(1)B (2) C (3) B (4) D
98	(1)B (2) B (3) B (4) C
99	(1)D (2)D (3)B (4)A
100	<p>17.1 Subjects which are not included in three lists.</p> <p>17.2 Both state and central government</p> <p>17.3 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 peculiar social and historical circumstances.</p>
101	<p>18.1 It means some powers taken from central and state gov. and given it to local gov.</p> <p>18.2 To make the local gov. more powerful</p> <p>18.3 Elections to local governments were not held regularly. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own.</p>
102	<p>19.1. 22 languages</p> <p>19.2. Official language</p> <p>19.3 40%</p> <p>19.4. 1965</p>
103	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. 2. A three-tier structure of the Indian administration for rural development is called Panchayati Raj 3. Local self-government <p>Power shared between Central and State governments to local government is called the Decentralization of government</p>

104	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has increased women's representation and voice in democracy. Federal power sharing has led to formation of linguistic states which has actually made the country more united. It has also made administration easier. It reduces the power of the Central government and gives power to regional governments. 2. Constitutional Amendment meant the change in the constitution made by the supreme legislative body (Parliament) in a country. A constitutional amendment is a change made in the constitution of a state or a country. 3. Coalition governments. <p>The real success of Federalism in India can be attributed to democratic politics. Federalism refers to the practice of division of powers between the Central Government and the State Governments.</p>
105	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Indian Constitution does not grant any language the status of the national language. 2. 22 languages are called the 'Scheduled Languages'. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. 3. Constitutionally, the use of English language for official purposes was supposed to be stopped in 1965. However, this was not feasible in a diverse country like India. <p>here is no national language of India as per the constitution, Hindi and English both are considered the official language of India</p>
106	<p>Ans1: Many non- Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English should continue</p> <p>The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes</p> <p>Ans 2: No, Central Government cannot impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language</p> <p>Ans3: Sinhala language was given the status of the one and only official language in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Ans4. Tamilnadu.</p>
107	<p>The correct answer is: 1.(a)</p> <p>2.(b)</p> <p>3.(c)</p> <p>4.(c)</p>
108	<p>The correct answer is: 1.(a)</p> <p>2.(a)</p> <p>3.(c)</p>
	4.(c)
109	<p>(i) In 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state.</p> <p>(ii) Some states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.</p> <p>In the beginning, the Central government was not in the favour of linguistic states. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic states has actually made the country more united, and stronger. It has also made administration easier.</p>

110	<p>Our Constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. The following provisions were adopted in this regard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (SCs) scheduled tribes (STs) and other backward classes (OBCs). • At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. • An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. • The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state.
111	<p>In India too we find that all of its states do not have identical powers. Some states enjoy a special status. Jammu and Kashmir has its own constitution. Many provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to this state without the approval of the State Assembly. Indians who are not permanent residents of this state cannot buy land or house here. Similarly special provisions exist for some other states of India as well.</p> <p>There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power. These are areas which are too small to become an independent state but which could not be emerged with any of the existing states. These areas, like Chandigarh, or Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi, are called Union Territories. These territories do not avail powers of a state. The administration in these territories is run under the instruction of the Central government.</p>
112	<p>The correct answer is: The law that should prevail would depend on whether the issue of environmental protection is listed in the Union List, the State List, or the Concurrent List of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>a) If the issue is listed in the Union List, then the central government law would prevail.</p> <p>b) If the issue is listed in the State List, then the state government law would prevail.</p> <p>c) If the issue is listed in the Concurrent List, then the law that prevails would be the one that was passed first.</p>
113	<p>The correct answer is: The Indian Union is based on the principle of holding together federation' i.e., the Union to the unit rather than from the units to the Union. Our</p>

	<p>Constitution says that India shall be a Union of States. It is basically a federal system with striking unitary features. Hence, it is also called Quasifederal.</p> <p>The power sharing arrangement in our country is mainly based on the Quasifederal nature of the federation. The constitution, therefore, clearly provides a three-fold distribution of Legislative powers between the union government and the state government. These folds are:</p> <p>(a) Union List: Union List is the first fold of the three List system. It includes subjects of National importance because we need a uniform policy on the Union List subjects throughout the country. The Parliament is solely empowered to enact laws on the Union List Subjects. Defence, atomic energy, foreign affairs, railways, banking, posts and telegraphs are The important Union List subjects.</p> <p>(b) State List: State List is the second fold of the three-fold division. This list contains Subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade and commerce, agriculture and Irrigation. The state legislature alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the state list.</p> <p>(c) Concurrent List: This list constitutes the third fold of the List system. The Concurrent list includes subjects of common interest to both, the Union government as well as the State</p>
114	<p>The correct answer is: Following example justify this statement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states. 2. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state. 3. Some states were not formed on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. 4. The experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country more United. 5. It has also made administration is easier. <p>Explain changes towards decentralization brought in the constitution after the amendments made in 1992.</p>
115	<p>Federalism means more than one level of government.</p> <p>Main features of Federalism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are two or more levels of government. 2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation, and administration. 3. The powers and functions of each tier of government are specified and guaranteed by Constitution. 4. The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both levels of government. 5. Sources of revenue between different levels are specified by the Constitution. 6. Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective power.
116	<p>Impact of local gov. on Indian democracy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. 2. It has increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. <p>Difficulties faced by local gov:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elections are not held regularly and enthusiastically. 2. Meeting of Gram Sabhas are not held regularly. 3. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments. 4. Local governments are not given adequate resources.
117	<p>Major steps were taken by Indian Government toward decentralization in 1992:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitution mandate to hold regular elections for local government bodies. 2. Reservation of seats in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other Backward Classes. 3. Reservation of at least one-third of all positions for women. 4. Creation of an independent institution called the State Election Commission in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. 5. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
118	<p>Main features of federalism are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two or more levels of government 2. Each tier has its own jurisdiction. 3. Their jurisdiction is specified in the constitution. 4. Consent required to change the constitution. 5. Court interprets the law. 6. Specification of revenue <p>Dual objective of the government.</p>
119	<p>The Constitution declared India as a Union of states. The following points clearly show that the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under a federal government, different tiers of government, government the same citizens, India too has three levels of government, union, state and local. 2. There is a 3 fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union government and the state governments in the 3 list, Union state and concurrent list. 3. The sharing of power is basic to the structure of the Constitution, and it cannot be changed easily by the Parliament alone. It requires 2/3 majority of both the houses of Parliament. <p>In a federation Judiciary, souls are disputes between different levels of the government in case of any dispute, the high courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.</p>
120	<p>. The major steps taken towards dementalization for making the third tier of government more powerful are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. 2. Reservation of seats for SC, ST and OBC. 3. One third of the seats are reserved for women. 4. A state election commission has been created to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. <p>The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.</p>
121	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) It was made constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. ii) Seats were reserved for SCs, STs, and OBCs in the elected bodies. iii) Women were given one-third representation. iv) An independent institution, called state election commission, was created to conduct local body elections.

	v) State governments were required to share this power and revenue with local bodies.
122	<p>i) No language has the status of national language in India.</p> <p>ii) Hindi was identified as the official language</p> <p>iii) 21 other languages recognised as scheduled language by the constitution.</p> <p>iv) State also has their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned state.</p> <p>v) The central government cannot impose Hindi on states where people speak a different language.</p> <p>vi) A candidate in an examination conducted for the central government jobs may appear in the examination in any of these languages.</p> <p>(Any 5 relevant points to be mentioned)</p>
123	<p>i) India has three tier governments. Union government, State government, Panchayet and Municipalities.</p> <p>ii) The constitution clearly provides distribution of legislative powers between the union and state government through union list, state list, concurrent list and residuary powers.</p> <p>iii) All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers.</p> <p>iv) There are some units of the Indian Union, which are directly under the central government.</p> <p>v) The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.</p> <p>vi) The union and state governments have separate powers to raise revenues by levying taxes.</p> <p>(Any 5 relevant points to be mentioned)</p>