



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: X</b>	<b>Department: Social Science (Democratic Politics)</b>	<b>Date of submission:</b>
<b>Worksheet No:2</b>	<b>Topic: FEDERALISM</b>	<b>Year:2020-21</b>

1	<b>Define the term “Federalism” ( C.B.S. E 2015-16 )</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●It is a system of government in which the power is divided between central authority and various constitutional units of the country.</li></ul>
2	<b>Define the term “Decentralization”</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●Power is taken away from the central and state government and given to local self government.</li></ul>
3	<b>Which local body has mayor as its head? ( C.B. S. E 2014-15)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●Municipal Corporation</li></ul>
4	<b>Mention any five features which make India a Federal country. ( C.B.S.E 2013)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●There are two or more levels of government.</li><li>●Each level of government has its own Jurisdiction in specific matters of Legislation, tax ation and administration, but govern the same citizens</li><li>●Jurisdiction of the respective tiers of government are specified in the constitution.</li><li>●The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be changed unilaterally.</li><li>●Supreme court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of Government.</li><li>●Sources of revenue of each level of Government are clearly specified in the Constitution.</li><li>● To safe guard and protect the unity of the country and to accommodate regional diversity.</li></ul>
5	<b>Explain ‘ Coming together’ and ‘Holding together’ Federation with examples. ( Refer page No.15)</b>
6	<b>What makes India a Federal country?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●Vastness of the Nation ●Linguistic diversity ●Religious differences.</li></ul>
7	<b>What are the features of List System? OR What are the features of Federation? (Refer page.No.16– 17)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●Union list ●State list ●Concurrent list● Residuary powers. Explain each point with examples.</li></ul>
8	<b>What is the special status given to the state Jammu and Kashmir?</b> <p>Article 370 of the constitution give special status to the state Jammu and Kashmir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●Jammu Kashmir has its own Constitution.</li><li>●Many provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to this state without the approval of the state assembly.</li><li>●Indians who are not permanent residents of this state cannot buy land or house there.</li></ul>
9	<b>How is Federalism practised in India?</b> <p><b>1) Linguistic states:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●The formation of the Linguistic states was the first and the major test for democratic politics in the country. After Independence Indian states are divided up on the basis of language.</li><li>●But some states were created not on the basis of language but on common shared culture, ethnicity or geography. For Eg. Nagaland, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand.</li></ul> <p><b>2) Language policy:-</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Indian states are re-organized on the basis of Language.</li> <li>● Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.</li> <li>● Hindi was identified as the official language. It is the Mother tongue of the 40% of the Indians</li> <li>● There are 22 languages recognized as the scheduled languages by the Constitution.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>3) Centre state relations:-</b>  <b>How have the center State relations been restructured to strengthen Federalism? ( C.B.S.E 2011)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Constitutional arrangements for sharing power work depends on how the ruling parties and leaders follow those arrangements.</li> <li>● If different political parties are ruling in the state and the center, the center always tried to undermine the powers of the State.</li> <li>● The central government will often misuse the Constitution to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by the rival parties.</li> <li>● This undermined the spirit of Federalism.</li> </ul>
<b>10</b>	<p><b>What was the basic idea behind decentralization? OR</b>  <b>Assess the need / advantages of Local self Government. ( C.B.S.E 2015-16)</b></p> <p>The basic ideas behind decentralization as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems of their localities.</li> <li>● They also have better ideas on where spend money and how to manage things efficiently.</li> <li>● Decentralization makes it possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate the habit of democratic participation and has helped to deepen democracy in our country</li> <li>● It reduces the burden of Central and State governments and ensure the efficiency everywhere.</li> <li>● Local self-governments are the training schools of Democracy for the people in the villages</li> </ul>
<b>11</b>	<p><b>“A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992.” Discuss. OR</b></p> <p><b>The constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Justify the statement. OR</b>  <b>Which five provisions of the Constitutional amendment of 1992 really strengthened the third tier of Democracy in India? Explain. (C.B.S.E 2012)</b></p> <p>The Constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier of Democracy more powerful and effective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is mandatory to hold regular lections to the local government bodies.</li> <li>● Seats are reserved for the SC/ST and OBC.</li> <li>● 1/3 seats are reserved for Women.</li> <li>● An independent institution called the State Election have to conduct panchayat and Municipal elections ● The state Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local bodies.</li> </ul>
<b>12</b>	<p><b>Describe the composition of local self government in urban.</b></p> <p>The composition of the local self government in urban is as follows;</p> <p><b>i Municipal corporation:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Big cities have Municipal Corporation. It is the top most urban local government.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The corporation comprises elected members called councilors.</li><li>• The head of the Municipal Corporation is <b>Mayor</b>.</li></ul> <p><b>ii) Municipalities:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Municipalities are set up in towns. It comprises of elected members.</li><li>• The head of the Municipality is <b>Municipal Chairman</b>.</li></ul>
<b>13</b>	<p><b>Describe any three characteristics of distribution of power between the Central and the states in India. ( CBSE- 2019-20)</b></p> <p>Describe about the Union List, State List, Concurrent List and Residuary Powers with examples, (Refer Page. No. 16- 17)</p>