

अभ्यास

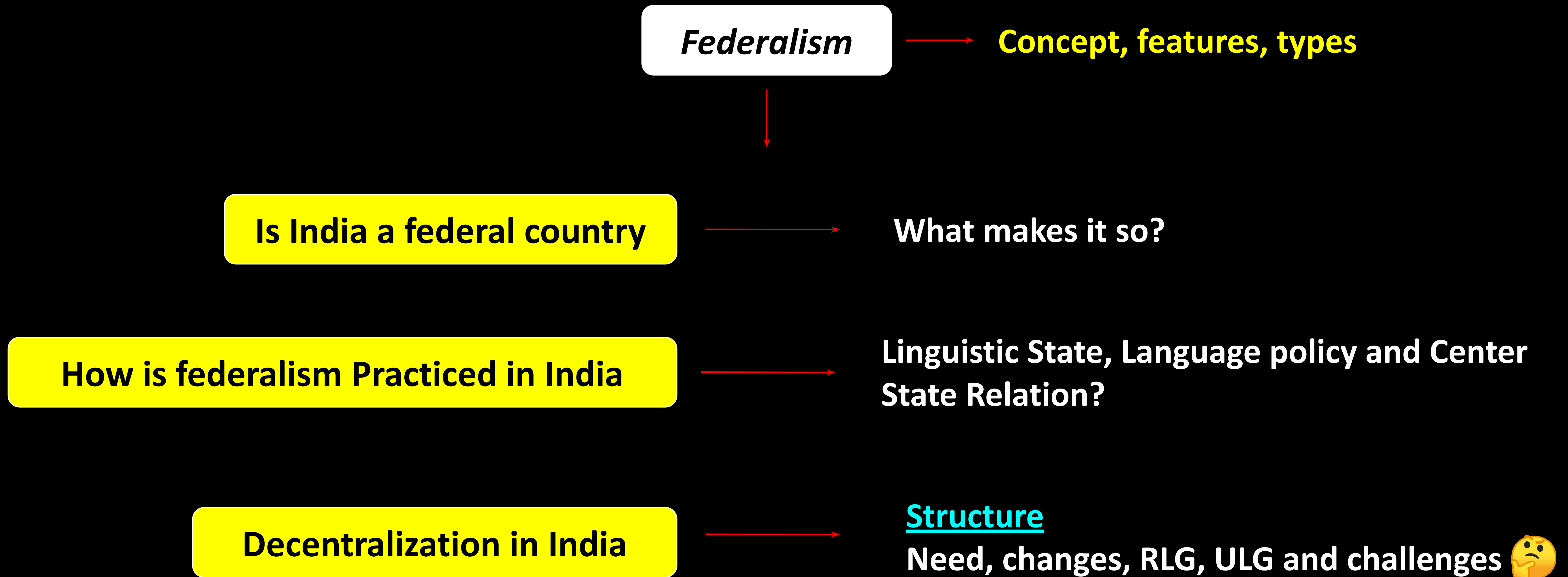
CLASS 10TH

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CIVICS | FEDERALISM

Crafted with love 

By Digraj Singh Rajput



Federalism

Power is divide between a central authority and various constituent units

V/S

Unitary government

Either one level of government or sub-unit are subordinate

Feature of federalism

- Two or more levels.
- Each tier has its own **JURISDICTION**
- Jurisdiction is constitutionally guaranteed
- Fundamental provisions cannot be changed unilaterally by one level.
- Courts have the power to settle disputes.
- Sources of revenue are specified
- **Dual objective:** safeguard and promote unity, accommodate regional diversity.

What makes India a federal country?

- Union, state and third tier (Panchayats and Municipalities).
- Union list, state list and concurrent list (residuary subjects)
- Act as a holding together federation. (UT's and different powers to different state)
- Process to change the constitution (Not Unilateral)
- High court and supreme court to settle disputes.
- State and central government have power to impose taxes.

Coming together federations:

Independent states joining to form a larger nation; each state retains autonomy; e.g. USA Switzerland and Australia

Holding together federations:

A large country dividing power between smaller states; states are subordinates of the centre; e.g. India, Spain, and Belgium.

Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following: 1

Column-I (Subject List in the Indian Constitution) Column-II (Subject)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| I. Union List | a. Trade Union |
| II. State List | b. Banking |
| III. Concurrent List | c. Police |
| IV. Residuary List | d. Internet |

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

I II III IV

a. dacb

b. b cad

c. a bdc

d. cdba

How is federalism practised in India?

Linguistic States

- States were created on the basis of language.
- This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State.
- Some States were created on the bases of Culture, Ethnicity or Geography.
- This made administration easy and country united.

Language policy

- No national language, flexibility shown to accommodate different language groups.
- English along with hindi was identified as the Official Language.
- There are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

Center-state relations

- Before and after 1990
- **Coalition government** after 1990's led to increased respect for autonomy of states, strengthen federalism.

Consider the following statements regarding language policy of Indian Federation. 1

- (1) Hindi was identified as the official language.
- (2) Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as scheduled languages.
- (3) English can be used along with Hindi for official purpose.

Choose the right option from the following :

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]

a. 1 and 3

b. 1 and 2

c. Only 1

d. 1, 2 and 3

Need? 🤔

Decentralisation in India

Challenges 🤔

Steps taken in 1992

1. Constitutionally mandatory to hold regular election to local bodies.
2. Seats were reserved for S.C, S.T, OBC
3. (1/3) of all positions are reserved for women.
4. An independent state election commission was established.
5. Power and revenue was shared with local government.

Rural local government and urban local government

Rural bodies: Each village has a **Gram Panchayats** (Head- Sarpanch) several Gram Panchayats form **Panchayat Samiti or Block or Mandal**; all **Panchayat Samiti or Block or Mandal** Panchayats form a **Zilla or District Parishad** (Head - Zilla Parishad chairperson)

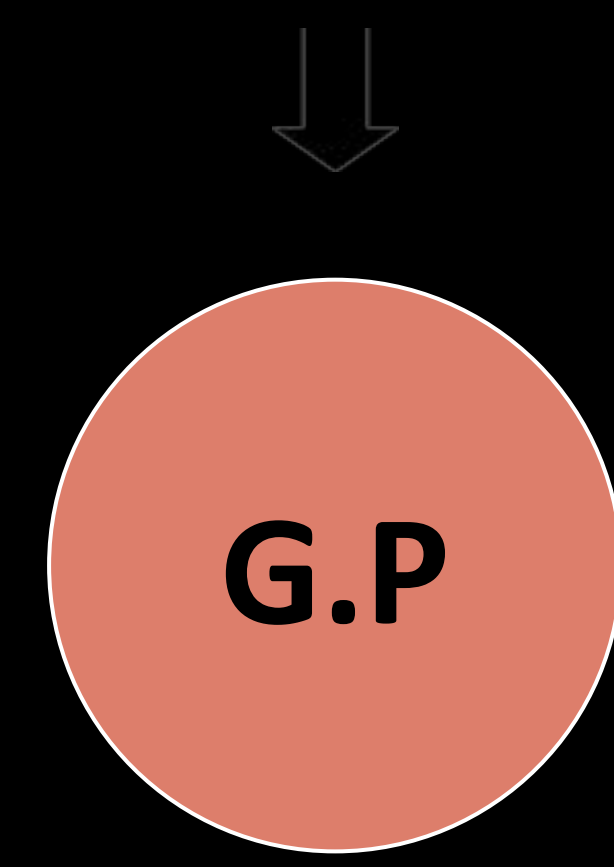
Gram Sabha body of all adult voters in a gram panchayat who supervise the working of gram panchayat.

Urban bodies: **Municipal Corporation** (Head Mayor) in big cities; **Municipalities** (Head - Municipal chairperson) in small towns.

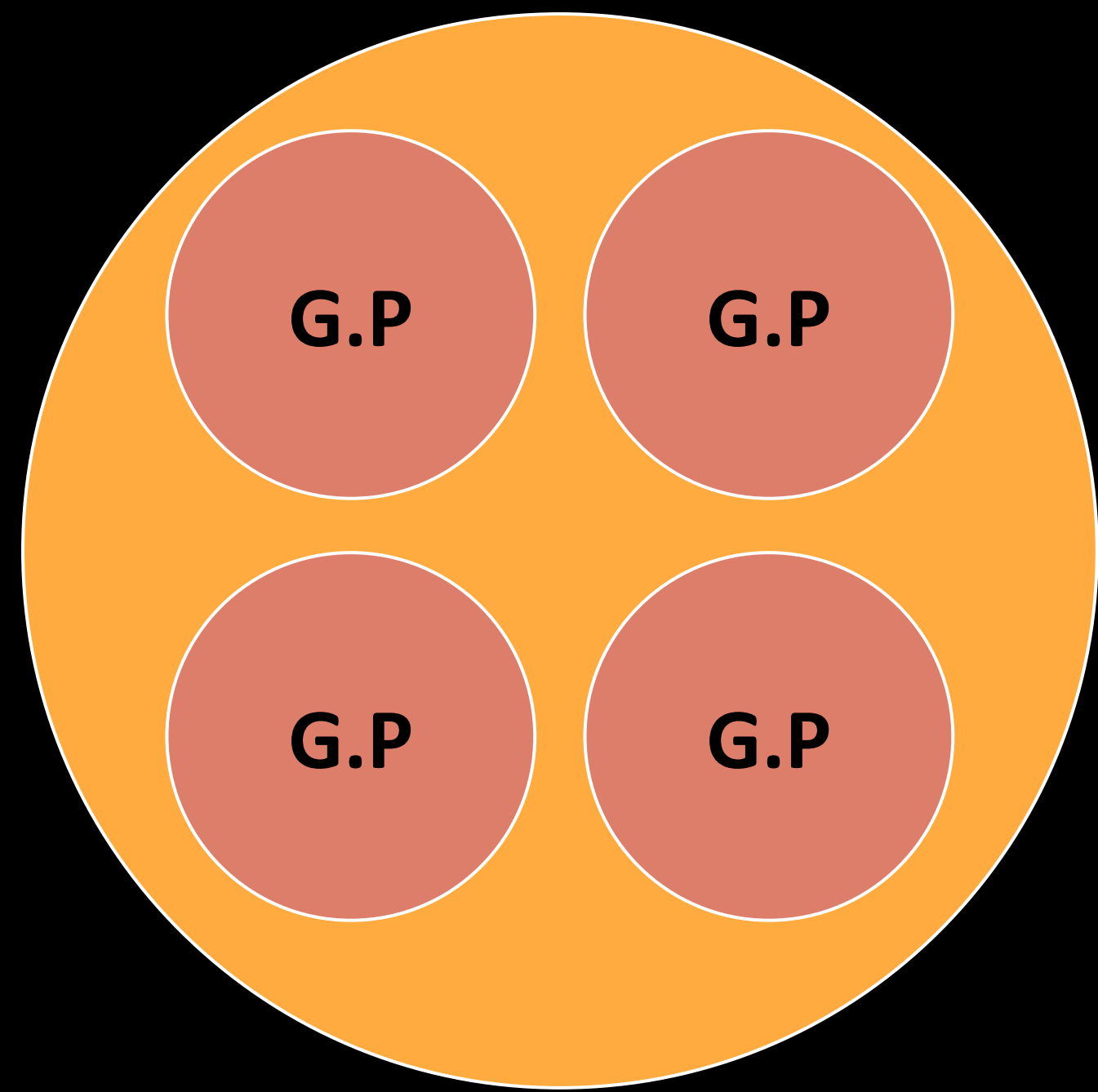
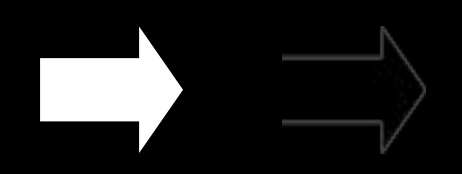
Local self Government

Achievement ➡ 36 lakh elected representatives, deepen democracy in our country, increased women's representation

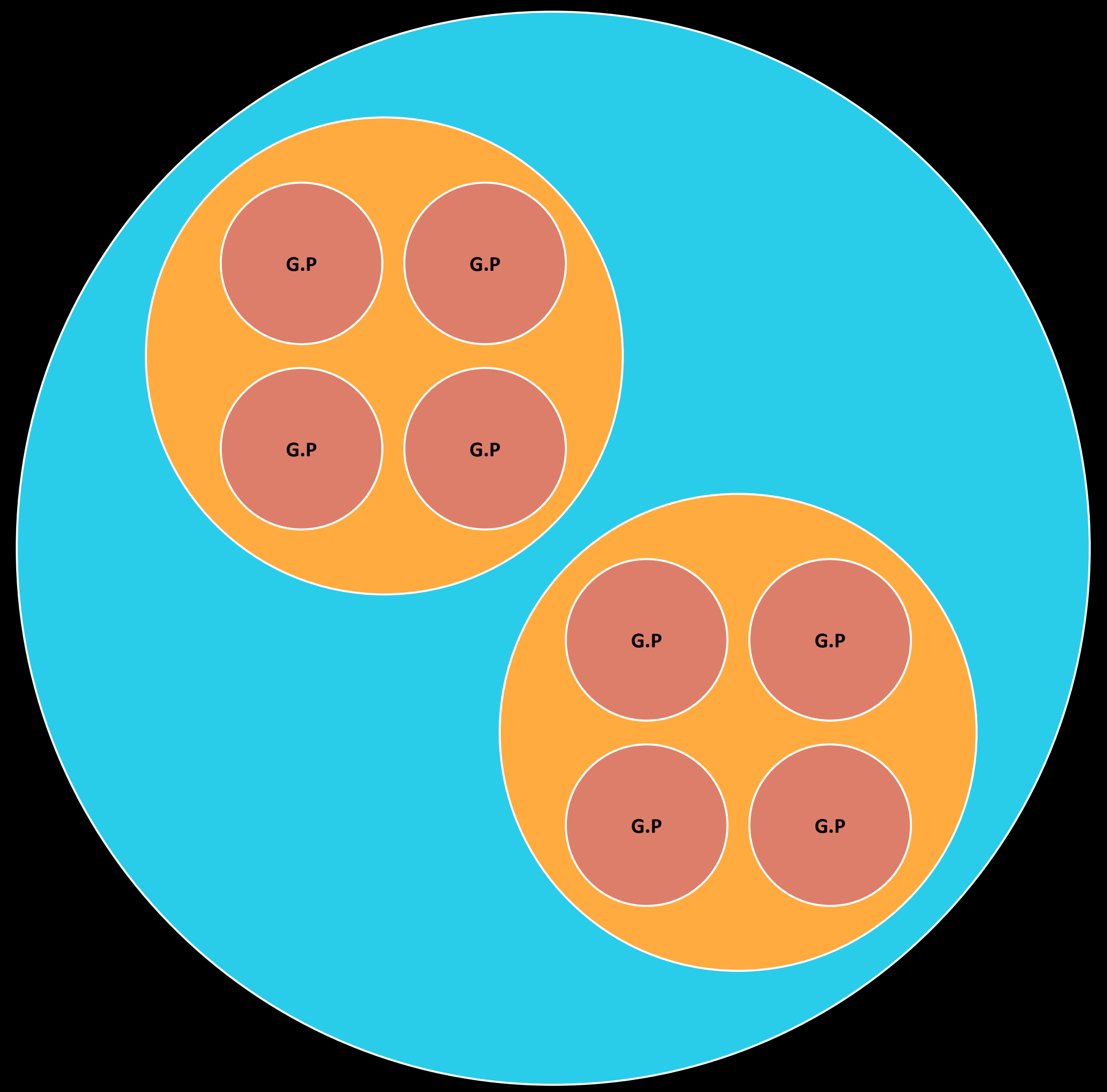
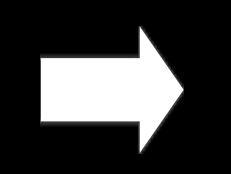
Challenges ➡ Gram sabhas are not held regularly, significant power and resources are not transferred.



Gram panchayat



Panchayat Samiti/Block/Mandal



Zilla parishad

Federalism : Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. A federation has two levels of government. Central/Union level and the State/ Provincial level.

Unitary government : In a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the subunits are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.

“Coming together” federations : Involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. E.g : USA, Switzerland and Australia.

“Holding together” federations : A large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government.
E.g : India, Spain and Belgium.

Union territories : 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 merged with any of the existing States.

Union List : The Union List includes subjects of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

State List: State List contains subjects of State and local importance, such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

Concurrent List: Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, like education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list.

Residuary Power: All those subjects which do not fall in any of the list (Union, State and Concurrent list) and came up after the constitution was made are known as residuary subjects and power to make laws on such subject resides with the central government.

Scheduled Language: 22 languages which are listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are known as the scheduled languages. A candidate in an examination conducted for the central government position may opt to take the examination in any of these languages.

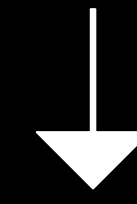
Linguistic states: These are the states created on the basis of the languages people spoke.

Coalition Government : A coalition government is formed when none of the contesting parties get majority seats in the elections for Lok Sabha or Legislative Assemblies. In such a case, two or more parties form a government by coming together, To be making an alliance and adopting a common programme.

Decentralisation : When power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation.

Gram Sabha : Gram Sabha includes all the adult citizen voters of the village. It is empowered to support the Gram Panchayat body.

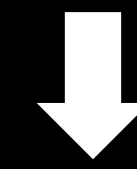
What is federalism? Mention some of the features of federalism.



Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the Country.

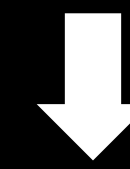
- **There are three levels of government: national, state, and local (panchayats and municipalities).**
- **The union government can't change the constitution alone; states and local governments must agree.**
- **Courts explain government decisions and solve disputes between different governments.**
- **The constitution tells how each government can raise money.**
- **The federal system helps keep the country united while respecting regional differences.**

Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together" type.



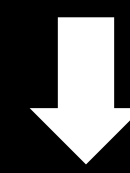
Coming together federations	Holding together federations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. In this type, independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit.b. They can increase their security by pooling Sovereignty and retaining identity.c. Examples are USA, Switzerland and Australia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. In this type, a large country decide to divide power between the Constituent States and the National Government.b. In this, the Central Government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states.c. Examples are India, Spain and Belgium.

What makes India a federal country?



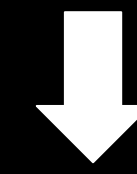
- **Three tier of Government.**
- **Different areas of Jurisdiction (Union list, State list and Concurrent list).**
- **Some states gave special power, whereas some states are union territories.**
- **Any Amendment required the majority of two third members of the both the houses, then it has to be ratified by the legislature of at least half of the total states. Fundamental provisions cannot be changed unilaterally.**
- **The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.**

Describe the division of powers divided between State and Central Governments in India.



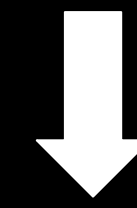
- **Union List:** It includes subjects of national importance, e.g. defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency. The Central Government alone can make decisions on these matters. The aim of including these matters in Union List is to ensure uniformity in the policy of these areas throughout the country.
- **State List:** It includes subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Government alone can make laws and decisions on these areas.
- **Concurrent List:** It includes those subjects which are of common interest to both the Central as well as State Governments. It includes matters like education, forests, marriage and trade unions. Both the State and Central Government can make decision on these matters.

Why has Federalism succeeded in India? Which were the policies adopted by India that ensured this success? Explain.



- **Linguistic States:** After Independence, the boundaries of several old states were changed in order to create new states. The creation of Linguistic States is the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.
- **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.
- **Centre-State Relations:** Restructuring the Centre State relations is one more way in which Federalism has been strengthened in practice.

Describe the steps taken to strengthen local self-governments, by the Constitutional Amendment, 1992.



- **Holding regular elections under the local government bodies has been made compulsory.**
- **Reservation of seats for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes was introduced in the elected bodies.**
- **One third i.e., 33% of the seats are reserved for women in all elected bodies.**
- **An independent institution, called the State Election Commission, was established in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal election.**
- **State government is required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.**

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/5/1]

Describe any three features of 'federalism'. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/2/1]

How is sharing of power between the Union and the State Governments basic to the structure of the Constitution of India ? Explain. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/2/1]

Name any two subjects that are included in Concurrent List. How are laws made on these subjects ? Explain. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/4/1]

Evaluate the strengths and limitations of local self-government in a democracy. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/3/1]

Describe any five features of federalism. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/3/1]

Describe the importance of a third-tier of government in a vast country like India. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Describe the nature of the Panchayati Raj system in India.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]

Describe the rationale behind the implementation of Decentralisation in India.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Which institution has been created in each State of India to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections ?

3

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

What percentage of reservation is given to women in local administration in India ?

3

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/2/1]

Describe any three characteristics of 'Union List' mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Describe any three characteristics of distribution of power between the Centre and States in India. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

Describe any three features of 'unitary government.' 3

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

Describe any three features of 'federal government.' 3

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22[Term I] - Set [32/1/4]

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option: 1

Column I: Column II

I. Union List: A. Computer-related matter

II. State List: B. Forest

III. Concurrent List C. Police

IV. Subsidiary Matters D. Defence

(a) I-D II-C III-B IV-A

(b) I-A II-B III-C IV-D

(c) I-D II-C II-B IV-A

(d) I-B II-A III-C IV-D

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22[Term I] - Set [32/1/4]

Which of the following countries is an example of 'coming together' federation ? 1

(a) United States of America

(b) India

(c) Spain

(d) Belgium

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22[Term I] - Set [32/1/4]

Which one of the following subjects is included in the Union list? 1

- (a) Communication
- (b) Trade
- (c) Commerce
- (d) Irrigation

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22[Term I] - Set [32/1/4]

Identify the correct feature of Unitary form of government from the following options: 1

- (a) There are two or more levels of government.
- (b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.
- (c) Each tier of government has its own jurisdiction.
- (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22[Term I] - Set [32/1/4]

Choose the correct pair among the following: 1

(Country) - (Administration)

- (a) Russia - Unitary
- (b) China - Federal
- (c) Canada - Unitary
- (d) Argentina - Federal

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22[Term I] - Set [32/1/4]

Which one of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List ? 1

- (a) Trade
- (b) Commerce
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Marriage

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22[Term I] - Set [32/1/4]

Which one of the following subjects is included in the State list? 1

- (a) Banking
- (b) Business
- (c) Currency
- (d) Communication

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22[Term I] - Set [32/1/4]

Which one of the following countries is the example of 'Holding together federation'? 1

- (a) Australia
- (b) India
- (c) U.S.A.
- (d) Switzerland

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Match Column - A with Column – B and choose the correct option:

1

Column - A (Subjects)

Column - B (List/Subjects)

I. Defence

1. Concurrent List

II. Police

2. Union List

III. Marriage

3. State List

IV. Computer Software

4. Residuary Subjects

Options:

I II III IV

(A) 4 3 1 2

(B) 3 4 1 2

(C) 4 1 3 2

(D) 2 3 1 4

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

Which one of the following is an example of 'coming together federation'?

1

(a) India

(b) USA

(c) Belgium

(d) Spain



Match column – A with column – B and choose the correct option :

1

Column – A (Subjects)	Column – B
(I) Banks	1. Concurrent List
(II) Agriculture	2. Union List
(III) Education	3. State List
(IV) Computer	4. Residuary Subjects

I II III IV

- (a) 4 3 1 2
 (b) 3 4 1 2
 (c) 2 3 1 4
 (d) 4 2 1 3

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/4/1]

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option. 1

Column I	Column II
i. Union List	1. Agriculture
ii. State List	2. Computer Software
iii. Concurrent List	3. Banking
iv. Residuary Subjects	4. Education

- (a) i - 3, ii - 1, iii - 4, iv - 2
 (b) i - 4, ii - 3, iii - 2, iv - 1
 (c) i - 2, ii - 4, iii - 3, iv - 1
 (d) i - 1, ii - 2, iii - 3, iv - 4

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/6/1]

Match Column - A with Column - B and choose the correct option. 1

Column - A (Subjects) Column - B (List)

I. E-Programming 1. Concurrent List

II. Police 2. Union List

III. Education 3. State List

IV. Defence 4. Residuary List

Options:

I II III IV

(A) 4 3 1 2

(B) 3 4 1 2

(C) 4 1 3 2

(D) 4 2 1 3

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/5/1]

Which one of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state ? 1

- I. More powers with Centre
- II. Residuary subjects with Centre
- III. Equal subjects with Centre and States
- IV. Currency and Railways with Centre

Options :

- (a) I, III and IV
- (b) I, II and IV
- (c) II, III and IV
- (d) I, II and III

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/4/1]

Identify the administrative level of Indian Government with the help of the information given in the box and choose the correct option :

1. Power shared between Central to Local Government.
2. The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.
3. It is called a three tier government.

Options :

- (a) Dictatorial System
- (b) Unitary Federal System
- (c) Decentralized System
- (d) Imperialistic System

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Read the given extract and answer all questions : 4

DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization. The basic idea behind decentralization is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. 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. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.

The need for decentralisation was recognized 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.

- (1) Explain Decentralization in democracy. 1
- (2) Explain the importance of Local self Government in democracy. 1
- (3) Describe any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/4/1]

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : 4

Language Diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India ? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues.

These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

- (I) Explain the importance of language diversity in India. 1
- (II) Differentiate between Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Languages. 1
- (III) 'The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity.' 2
- Explain the 2 statement with an example.

CBSE Board Paper 32/4/1 (2023)

Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow :

DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly of Panchayats and people participate enthusiastically in it but meetings of gram sabhas are not held regularly.

- (1) Why is Indian decentralisation considered as the largest experiment in democracy? 1
- (2) Analyse how constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in India? 1
- (3) Explain any two steps taken by the Indian Government for decentralisation 2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

Which of the following is responsible for resolving disputes between Centre and States? 1

- (A) Finance Commission of India
- (B) Supreme Court of India
- (C) President of India
- (D) Prime Minister of India

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/5/1]

Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India. 1

Subject list in Indian Constitution Subjects

- (A) Union List Defence and Commerce
- (B) State List Police and Agriculture
- (C) Concurrent List Forest and Communication
- (D) Residuary Subjects Computer Software and Trade

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/1]

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? 1

(Subject List in the Indian Constitution) (Subject)

- (A) Union List Subjects - Communication
- (B) State List Subjects - Education
- (C) Concurrent List Subjects - Adoption
- (D) Residuary Subjects - Marriages



CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/1]

Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option: 1

Column I (List) Column II (Jurisdiction Sphere)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| I. Union list subjects | A. State Governments alone make laws on it. |
| II. State list subjects | B. For uniformity Central Government st Legislates on it. |
| III. Concurrent subjects | C. Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Governments. |
| IV. Residuary subjects | D. Central Government legislates on new subjects. |

I II III IV

- (a) ABCA
- (b) CDAB
- (c) DCBA
- (d) BACD

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

Education falls under which one of the following lists given in the Indian Constitution ? 1

- (A) Union List
- (B) State List
- (C) Concurrent List
- (D) Residuary Subjects

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/1]

Which one of the following languages is included in Eighth Schedule in Indian Constitution? 1

- (A) Hariyanavi
- (B) Rajasthani
- (C) Garhwali
- (D) Odia

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/5/1]

Which one of the following is a scheduled language as per the Constitution of India ? 1

- (A) Bhojpuri
- (B) Garhwali
- (C) Nepali
- (D) Rajasthani



CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

Examine the role of the Constitution in the Federal System of India in two points. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/5/1]

Mention the formation of Zilla Parishad. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

Examine the role of the Supreme Court in the Federal System of India in two points. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

"Federal form of government is in direct contrast to the Unitary form of government." Explain the statement. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/5/1]

Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/1]

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: 4

Linguistic diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example, languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

- (1) How many languages were recorded as mother tongues in the 2011 Census of India ?
- (2) How were the languages grouped together in the Census report?
- (3) How does the inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contribute to linguistic diversity? Explain.

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/1]

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: 4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically, gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments. Nor have they given adequate resources. We are thus still a long way from realising the ideal of self-government.

- 1 Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats.
- 2 In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government?
- 3 What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts.

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: 4

Panchayati Raj

"We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution, Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy."

- (1) How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi?
- (2) Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats.
- (3) How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy? Explain.



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