

VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM

Class Xth

SUBJECT POLITICAL SCIENCE

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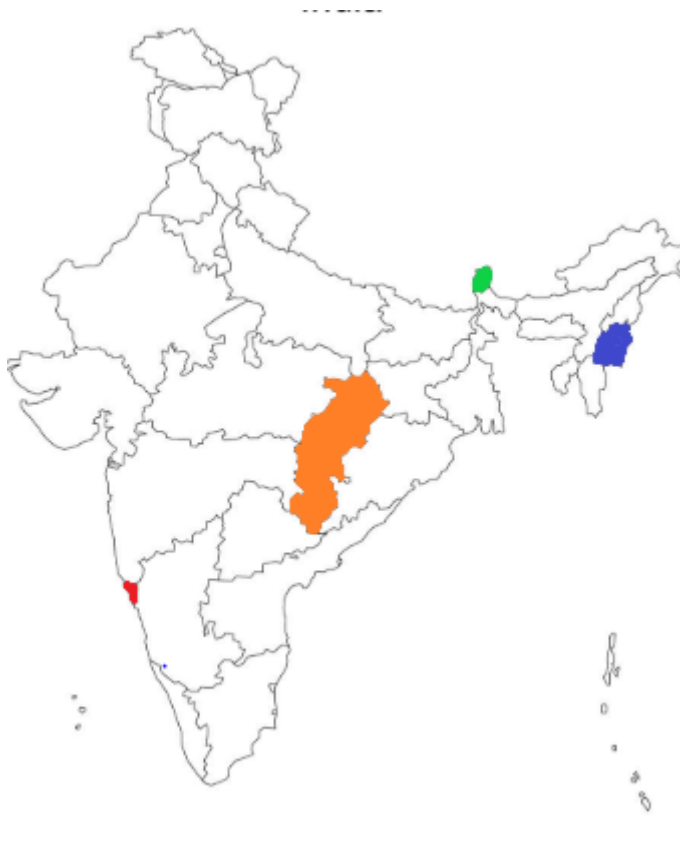
Ch:FEDERALISM

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Civics Chapter 2 – Federalism

Exercises Page No. 27

1. Locate the following States on a blank outline political map of India:
Manipur, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh and Goa.

Answer.



Green – Sikkim

Blue – Manipur

Orange – Chattisgarh

Red – Goa

2. Identify and shade three federal countries (other than India) on a blank outline political map of the world.

Answer.



1. South Africa
2. Pakistan
3. Australia

3. Point out one feature in the practice of federalism in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium.

Answer.

Feature in the practice of federalism in India that is similar to that of Belgium – There is power-sharing between the union government and state government.

Feature in the practice of federalism in India that is different from that of Belgium – India has no community government in practice, while Belgium has one.

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

Answer.

Federal Form	Unitary Form
There is a sharing of power between union and state government.	The power is centralised with the union government, and

	there is no role of state governments.
Example – India (India is a federal country with union government at the centre and state governments at the state level and Panchayati Raj at the local level.)	Example – Sri Lanka (The national government has all the powers.)

5. State any two differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992.

Answer.

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

	nature of sharing varies from State to State.
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6. Fill in the blanks:

Since the United States is a _____ type of federation, all the constituent States have equal powers and States are _____ vis-à-vis the federal government. But India is a _____ type of federation and some States have more power than others. In India, the _____ government has more powers.

Answer.

Since the United States is a **coming together** type of the federation, all the constituent States have equal powers and States are **strong** vis-à-vis the federal government. But India is a **holding together** type of federation and some States have more power than others. In India, the **central** government has more powers.

7. Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Give an argument and an example to support any of these positions.

Sangeeta: The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

Arman: the Language-based States have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.

Harish: This policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.

Answer.

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

8. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- a. **The national government gives some powers to the provincial governments.**
- b. **Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.**
- c. **Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.**
- d. **Governmental power is divided between different levels of government**

Answer.

- e. **Governmental power is divided between different levels of government**

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