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Class Xth Subject Political science

Chapters Federalism

Read the following question and answer throughly and try to understand and Write down in your H.W.Copy.

Question

Which five provisions of Indian Constitution make India a full-fledged federation?

Answer:

A federation is a country in which the powers are divided between the union and its constituents.

India is an example of holding together federation, where the country decides to create constituent units, thereby dividing the powers and duties between the centre and the states.

The following are the five provisions that make India a full-fledged federation.

Two or more levels of government: We have a federal system whereby the constitution has more than two tiers of the government, viz. the Union

Government, State Governments and Local Government. This implies that there are more than two levels of government administration among which powers are divided and duties are given.

Three Lists: The powers are divided between the Centre and the States by three Lists: Union list, State List and Concurrent list.

Union List deals with the issues relating to the Centre, State List deals with the issues relating to the States and Concurrent List deals with the matters of both the Centre and the States.

Rigid Constitution: The Government of India is governed by the Constitution of India and it is considered the Supreme Power in the Country. It is not an easy task to amend the constitution.

For a constitutional provision to be amended, it requires ratification by half of the State Legislatures, failing which the Constitution cannot be amended.

Bicameral Legislature: India has a bicameral legislature which means that the Parliament consists of two houses, viz, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. One represents the country and the other represents the interest of the constituent states.

Financial Autonomy: The revenue sources of both the Centre and States have been clearly defined, that ensures financial autonomy to both the Centre and the States. In layman's language, the Centre and the State have different sources of income, which means they are independent of each other when it comes to revenue.

Independent Judiciary: Independent judiciary is the essence of federal government. Here, courts

have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of the different levels of government. In India, the highest court—the Supreme Court—acts as an umpire if a dispute arises between the different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

Question

Explain five changes towards decentralization brought in the Constitution after the amendments made in 1992.

Answer:

The following steps were taken towards decentralization after 1992.

It was made constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

Seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward communities (OBCs) in the elected bodies.

Women were given one-third representation.

An independent institution, called state election commission, was created to conduct local body elections.

State governments were required to share this power and revenue with local bodies.

Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]

Question

What is federalism? Distinguish between the federations of come together type and hold together type. Mention two countries each for both the types of federations.

Answer:

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Both these levels of the government—the central and the state—enjoy their power independent of the other.

The following are the differences between coming together type and holding together federations.

Question

How has federalism succeeded in India? What policies adopted by India have ensured this success?

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