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* Ch- 2 : Federalism :- Worksheet

Q1. What is Federalism?

A. It is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority & various constituent units of the country.

Q2. What is Unitary Government?

A. In a unitary form of government, all the power is exercised by only 1 govt.

Q3. Define Gram Panchayat.

A. Gram Panchayat consists of a village or a group of group of ~~five~~ villages divided into smaller units called "wards".

Q4. What is Panchayat Samiti?

A. It is the intermediate / the ~~middle~~ middle tier of the Panchayati Raj system.

Q5. Define Zila Parishad.

A. It is a district council in India.

Q6. What is mayor?

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A. It is an official elected or appointed to act as chief executive / nominal head of a city, town, or borough.

Q7. The subjects like - defence, banking & communication come under which list?

A. Union list

Q8. Point out 1 feature in the practice of federation in India that is similar from that of Belgium.

A. There is power sharing between the union government & state govt.

Q9. How many lists of subject ~~to~~ have been provided in the Indian constitution?

A. 3 lists

Q10. Why is Pokhran famous in India?

A. Because it served as the test site for India's 1st underground nuclear weapon detonation & every now & then nuclear tests & army training is conducted there & make it a topic in news headlines.

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Q11.

A.

Q12.

A. *

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Q11. Why is the central government of India not compelling states to adopt Hindi as their official language?

A. Because state like tamil nadu is a non-hindi speaking state & they don't accept hindi as an official language.

Q12. Contrast a federal system of government with a unitary set-up with examples.

A. * Federal system of govt is basically a form of government based on the decentralization of powers between various levels of governance, say the centre & the state.

* This is a form of govt which is based on the equal distribution of powers between the centre & the state. The constitution of this govt is so designed that powers are distributed on the basis of national & state interests.

* The central govt has not much to do with the affairs of the state as long as it does not coincide with the interests of the nation.

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- * Both the governments have their own area work & functioning. Unitary form of govt is a converse of federation & is a system in which all powers are centralized in the hands of a central govt.

Q13. Explain the role of union list, state list & concurrent list with context to India.

A.* Union lists include matters of national defense, banking, international communication, foreign affairs, & currency rate. This list handles all the international affairs of India.

- * State list includes local matters such as irrigation, agricultural trade, & police. The state list maintains all the problems at the local level in India.

- * Concurrent list contains matters of common interest of the state & union govt such as health, education, & security in the country.

Q14. What are the features of federalism?

A.* Dual government polity

- * Division of powers between various levels.

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- A.*
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- * Rigidity of constitution
- * Independence judiciary
- * Dual citizenship
- * Bicameralism

Q15. What are significances of Panchayati Raj?

- A. *
- * It teaches people the 1st lesson of democracy.
 - * It brings political awareness in rural India.

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