

NCERT QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS

1. Point out one feature of federalism practised in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium.

Ans. (i) Like Belgium, India also has regional and cultural differences, and many languages are spoken. So no one language is made the national language and equal importance is given to different cultures and languages.

(ii) Though in India there are central and state governments that share power, but the centre is made stronger than the states. It has more powers. In Belgium, the state governments are not subordinate to the central government.

2. What is the main difference between a Federal form of government and a Unitary one? Explain with an example.

Ans. In Federal form of government, the power is divided between the central authority and various constituent units of the country, whereas in the unitary system, there is only one level of government or if states or subdivisions are there, they are subordinate to the Central government.

Example: Federal-India, Unitary - USA.

3. State two differences between the local governments before and after the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.

Ans. The following changes took place as a result of the amendment of 1992:

(i) It is mandatory now to hold regular elections after every 5 years to local government bodies.

(ii) 1/3rd of seats are reserved for women in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions.

4. Fill in the blanks

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

Ans. coming together, strong, holding together, Union.

5. 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: Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their languages.

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

Ans. I agree with Sangeeta. If the policy of accommodation was not followed, and states were not created on linguistic basis, there would have been further partition of India. For example,

imposition of Hindi as the national language would have led the South to break away from the North and Tamil Nadu would have become an independent nation.

6. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- (1) National government gives some powers to the provincial government.
- (2) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (3) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- (4) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

Ans. (4) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

7. Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (1) State government - State List
- (2) Central government - Union List
- (3) Central and State governments - Concurrent List
- (4) Local governments - Residuary Powers

Ans. (4) Residuary powers are given to central government only.

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List I		List II	
(1)	Union of India	(A)	Prime Minister
(2)	State	(B)	Sarpanch
(3)	Municipal Corporation	(C)	Governor
(4)	Gram Panchayat	(D)	Mayor

- 1 2 3 4
- (1) D A B C
 - (2) B C D A
 - (3) A C D B
 - (4) C D A B

Ans. (3)

9. Consider the following statements.

- (A) In a federation, the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
- (B) India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
- (C) Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
- (D) India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (1) A, B, and C
- (2) A, C and D
- (3) A and B only
- (4) B and C only

Ans. (3)

10. A few subjects in various Lists of the Indian Constitution are given here. Group them under the Union, State and Concurrent Lists as provided in the table below. A. Defence B. Police C. Agriculture D. Education E. Banking F. Forests G. Communications H. Trade I. Marriages	Ans. Union List - Defence, Communications, Banking State List - Police, Agriculture, Trade Concurrent List - Education, Forests, Marriages
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