



# POLITICAL SCIENCE

## BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

### FEDERALISM

#### Ncert Textbook Questions Solved

1. From the list of following events which ones would you identify with the functioning of

## federalism? Why?

1. The Centre on Tuesday announced Sixth Schedule status to GNLFF-led Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council, which would ensure greater autonomy to the governing body in the Hill district of West Bengal. A tripartite Memorandum of Settlement was signed in New Delhi between the Centre, West Bengal government and the Subhas Ghising-led Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) after two days of hectic deliberations.

2. Government for action plan for rain hit states: Centre has asked the rainravaged

States to submit detailed plans for reconstruction to enable it to respond to their demands for extra relief expeditiously.

3. New Commissioner for Delhi: The Capital is getting a new municipal commissioner.

Confirming this, present MCD Commissioner Rakesh Mehta said he has received his transfer orders and that he is likely to be replaced by IAS officer Ashok Kumar, who is serving as the Chief Secretary in Arunachal Pradesh. Mehta, a 1975 batch IAS officer, has been heading the MCD for about three-and-a-half years.

4.CU Status for Manipur University: Rajya

Sabha on Wednesday passed a Bill to convert the Manipur University into a Central University with the Human Resource Development Minister promising such institutions in the North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Sikkim as well.

5. Funds released: The Centre has released Rs. 553 lakh to Arunachal Pradesh under its rural water supply scheme. The first instalment was of Rs. 466.81 lakh.

6. We'll teach the Biharis how to live in Mumbai: Around 100 Shiv Sainiks stormed J. J. Hospital, disrupted daily operations, raised

slogans and threatened to take matters into their own hands if no action was taken against non-Maharashtrian students.

7. Demand for dismissal of Government: The Congress Legislature Party (CLP) in a representation submitted to State Governor recently, has demanded dismissal of the ruling Democratic Alliance of Nagaland (DAN) government for its alleged financial mismanagement and embezzlement of public money.

8. NDA government asks Naxalites to surrender arms: Amid a walkout by opposition

RJD and its allies Congress and CPI (M), the Bihar government today appealed to the Naxalites to shun the path of violence and reaffirmed its pledge to root out unemployment to usher in a new era of development in Bihar.



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2. Think which of the following statements would be correct. State why.

1. Federalism enhances the possibility of

people from different regions to interact without the fear of one's culture being imposed upon them by others.

2. Federal system will hinder easier economic transaction between two different regions that have distinct types of resources.

3. A federal system will ensure that the powers of those at the centre will remain limited.



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3. Based on the first few articles of Belgian constitution given below, explain how federalism is visualised in that country. Try and write a similar Article for the Constitution of India.

Title I: On Federal Belgium, its components and its territory.

Article 1 : Belgium is a Federal State made up of communities and regions.

Article 2: Belgium is made up of three communities: The French Community, the Flemish Community and the German



Community.

Article 3 : Belgium is made up of three regions:

The Walloon region, the Flemish region and the Brussels region.

Article 4 : Belgium has four linguistic regions:

The French-speaking region, the Dutch-speaking region, the bilingual region of Brussels Capital and the German-speaking region. Each commune (county borough) of the Kingdom is a part of one of these linguistic regions.....

Article 5 : The Walloon region is made up of the following provinces: The Walloon Brabant,

Hainault, Liege, Luxemburg and Namur. The Flemish region is made up of the following provinces: Antwerp, the Flemish Brabant, West Flanders, East Flanders and Limburg.....



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4. Imagine that you were to rewrite the provisions regarding federalism. Write an essay of not more than 300 words making your suggestions about:

(a) division of powers among the Centre and

the States, (b) distribution of financial resources, (c) methods of resolving inter-State disputes and

(d) appointment of Governors



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5. Which of the following should be the basis for formation of a State? Why?

(a) Common language (b) Common economic interests (c) Common religion (d)

Administrative convenience



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6. Majority of people from the States of north India-Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar-speak Hindi. If all these States are combined to form one State, would it be in tune with the idea of federalism? Give arguments.



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7. List four features of the Indian Constitution that give greater power to the central government than the State government.



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8. Why are many States unhappy about the role of the Governor?



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9. President's rule can be imposed in a State if the government is not being run according to the provisions of the Constitution. State whether any of the following conditions are a fit case for imposition of the President's rule in the State. Give reasons.

1. Two members of the State Legislative Assembly belonging to the main opposition party have been killed by criminals and the opposition is demanding dismissal of the State Government.

2. Kidnapping of young children for ransom is

on rise. The number of crimes against women are increasing.

3. No political party has secured majority in the recent elections of the State Legislative Assembly. It is feared that some MLAs from the other parties may be lured to support a political party in return for money.

4. Different political parties are ruling in the State and at the centre and they are bitter opponents of each other.

5. More than 2000 people have been killed in the communal riots.

6. In the water dispute between the two

States, one State government refused to follow the decision of the Supreme Court.



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**10.** What are the demands raised by the States in their quest for greater autonomy?



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**11.** Should some States be governed by special provisions? Does this create resentment



among other States? Does this help in forging greater unity among the regions of the country?



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## Additional Questions With Answers Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. USSR was one of the world's super powers, but after 1989 it simply broke up into several ..... countries





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2. Identify the Article. India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States



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3. Identify the Article. The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to

the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose.



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4. Identify the Article. Authorised the Parliament to protect persons in the service of the union or a state in respect of any action taken by them during martial law to maintain or restore order.



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5. Select the correct option. At the Ibadan Constitutional Conference of ..... Nigerian leaders decided to form a federal Constitution

A. 1940

B. 1950

C. 1955

D. 1960

**Answer: B**



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6. Select the correct option. The Sarkaria Commission that was appointed by the central government to examine the issues relating to Centre State relations

A. 1983

B. 1973

C. 1963

D. 1953

**Answer: A**



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7. Select the correct option. Article which provides for the President's rule in any State.

A. 356

B. 377

C. 21

D. 14

**Answer: A**



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8. Correct and rewrite the statement. In December 1953, the States Reorganisation Commission was set up and it recommended the creation of religious States.



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9. Correct and rewrite the statement. The carving out of Haryana from the erstwhile State of Himachal Pradesh has led to dispute

between the two States not only over border areas, but over the capital city of Chandigarh.



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**10.** Correct and rewrite the statement. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are battling over sharing the waters of Kaveri River.



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**11.** Identify the list under which Defence, Atomic Energy and Foreign Affairs falls.



**View Text Solution**

**12.** Identify the list under which Agriculture and Police falls.



**View Text Solution**

**13.** Identify the list under which land, Forests and Trade Unions fall.



**View Text Solution**

**14.** What is federalism?



**View Text Solution**

**15.** When and how did federation come into existence?



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**16.** Name the countries which have faced the disintegration after 1970.



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**17.** Mention any three federal features of the Indian Constitution.



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**18.** How many languages are there in India?



**View Text Solution**

**19.** Name two new union territories of India.



**View Text Solution**

**20.** How have the powers been distributed in the federation of India?



**View Text Solution**

**21.** What are the factors which make a federalism successful?

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**22.** What is the role of judiciary in federalism of India?

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23. Under which Article of the Constitution, Jammu and Kashmir had been considered exceptional? What was this exception?



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**Additional Questions With Answers Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Mention some unitary features of the Constitution of India.



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2. Describe the division of powers in the Indian Constitution.



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3. Justify that Constitution of India is a combination of federal and unitary forms of government.



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4. Mention some features of federal government.



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5. Can the Union Parliament frame laws on the subjects mentioned in the state list? Explain.



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6. You are a head of the state of Madhya Pradesh. Being in that position suggest any four views to solve the problem of inter-state river water dispute. Support your answer with appropriate arguments.



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7. How did the Central Government abolish the Section 370 and 35-A from Kashmir?



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## Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions | Passage Based Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Broadly, two types of disputes keep recurring. One is the border dispute. States have certain claims over territories belonging to neighbouring States. Though language is the basis of defining boundaries of the States, often border areas would have populations

speaking more than one language. So, it is not easy to resolve this dispute merely on the basis of linguistic majority. One of the long standing border disputes is the dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka over the city of Belgaum. Manipur and Nagaland too, have a long-standing border dispute. The carving out of Haryana from the erstwhile State of Punjab has led to dispute between the two States not only over border areas, but over the capital city of Chandigarh. This city today houses the capital of both these States. In 1985, the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi

reached an understanding with the leadership of Punjab. According to this understanding, Chandigarh was to be handed over to Punjab. But this has not happened yet.

Mention any two types of disputes between states.



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**2.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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On which city have Maharashtra and Karnataka a dispute?



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**3.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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Name the leader who reached an agreement/understanding with Punjab and when.



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4. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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What was the agreement?



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**5.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"The role of Governors has always been a controversial issue between the States and the central government. The Governor is not an elected officeholder. Many Governors have been retired military officers or civil servants or politicians. Besides, the Governor is appointed by the central government and therefore, actions of the Governor are often viewed as interference by the Central government in the functioning of the State government."

In which situation the role of the Governor

becomes more controversial? Why was the Sarkaria Commission appointed?



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Discuss the relevance of the Article 356 in the Indian Scenario.



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**Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer  
Type Questions li**

1. Legislative powers have been distributed between the Central Government and the State Government. Justify.



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2. What is the administrative relationship between the Central and State Government in India? Explain.



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3. Explain the financial relations between the union and the states.



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## Additional Questions With Answers Picture Based Questions

1. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



Identify the person making an appeal.



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2. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



What appeal is being made by him?

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3. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



What message does the cartoon convey?



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4. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



What message does the cartoon convey?



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5. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



How did it happen?

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6. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



When was the States Reorganisation Commission set up?



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Resource Material Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Federalism-'Quasi Federalism', 'Cooperative Federalism', 'Competitive Federalism'

Quasi Federalism: In the context of special features and provisions of Indian federalism

we use the phrase, 'Quasi Federalism', a concept given by K.C. Wheare. Quasi federalism represents a strong centre with comparatively less stronger units. Wheare describes the Indian case in its formative phase as a 'quasi federation - A unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features'. Cooperative Federalism: Cooperative federalism is the concept which reflects the relationship between the Union and the States where both come together and resolve the common problems with each other's cooperation in

amicable manner thus contributing towards the growth of a strong federation. It shows the horizontal relationship between the Union and the States where none is placed over and above the other. To ensure this strong relationship between the two, the Indian constitution has evolved and incorporated certain instruments and agencies like the Inter-State Councils, Zonal Councils, the 7th Schedule, etc.

**Competitive Federalism:**

Competitive federalism places all states vis a vis the Union on equal and competing footing where the best performing states can take the

maximum benefits of the resources, services and taxes. It ensures a healthy competition among states leading towards better performance and delivery which constitute important part of governance. The post-liberalisation era reflects the trend of competitive federalism where states are more autonomous, accountable and efficient in their functioning.

Name the three kinds of federalism.



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functioning.

Who gave the concept of Quasi Federalism?



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**3. Federalism-'Quasi Federalism', 'Cooperative Federalism', 'Competitive Federalism'**

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What does Cooperative Federalism show?



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Name the certain instrumentals and agencies of the Indian Constitution.



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## 5. Federalism-'Quasi Federalism', 'Cooperative Federalism', 'Competitive Federalism'

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competitive federalism where states are more autonomous, accountable and efficient in their functioning.

What does Competitive Federalism ensure?



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What does the post-liberalisation era reflect?



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autonomous, accountable and efficient in their functioning.

Differentiate between Quasi Federalism, Cooperative Federalism and Competitive Federalism.



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