



CBSE • CLASS 10 • SOCIAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL SCIENCE

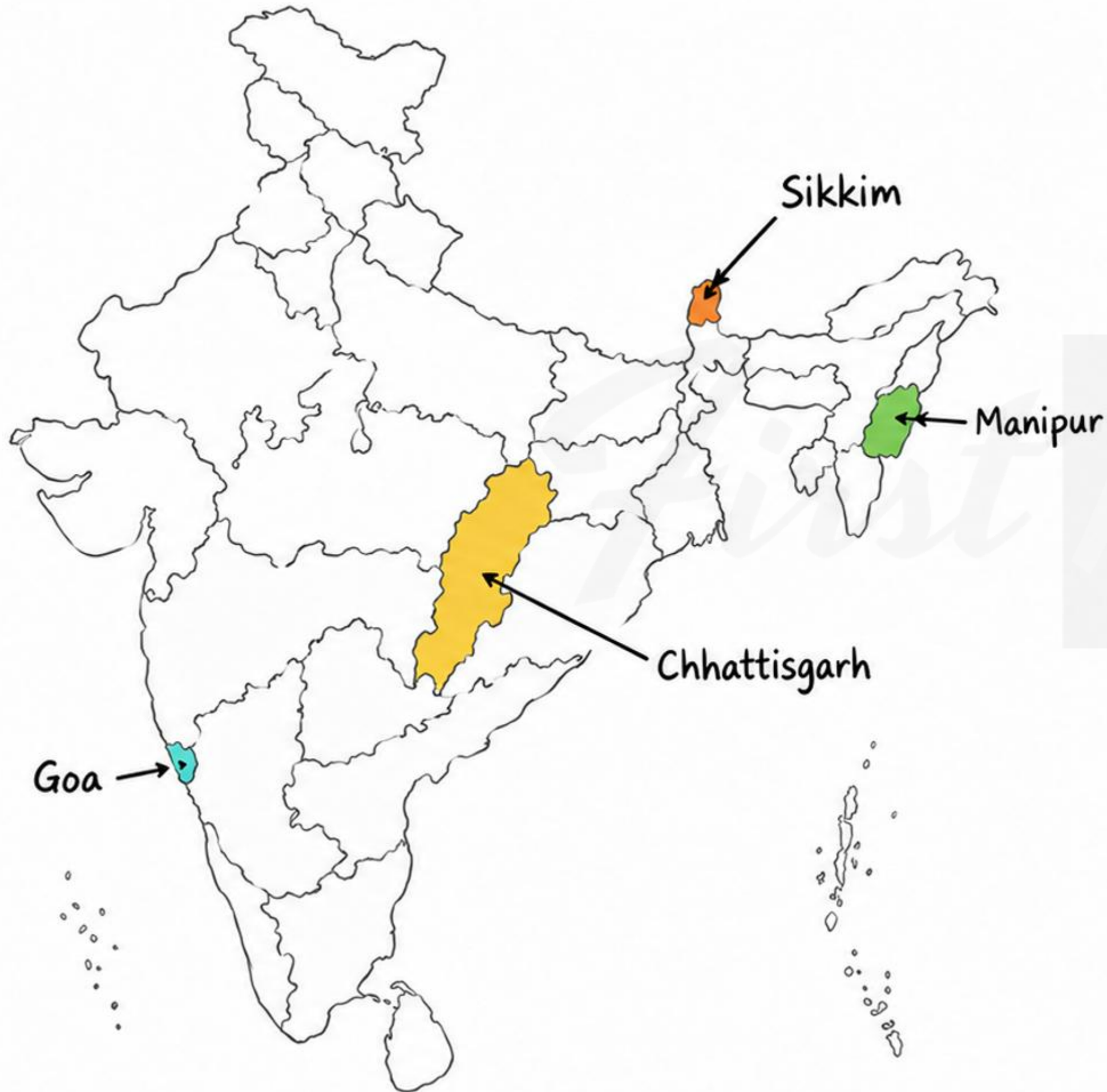
CHAPTER 02

Federalism



NCERT SOLUTIONS

INDIA MAP - FOUR STATES



QUESTION 1

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

ANSWER - LABELLED MAP

Manipur: In north-eastern India, along the border with Myanmar.

Sikkim: In the eastern Himalayas, just north of West Bengal.

Chhattisgarh: In central-eastern India, east of Madhya Pradesh.

Goa: On the western coast, between Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Shade and label only these four States on the map.

WORLD MAP - FEDERAL COUNTRIES

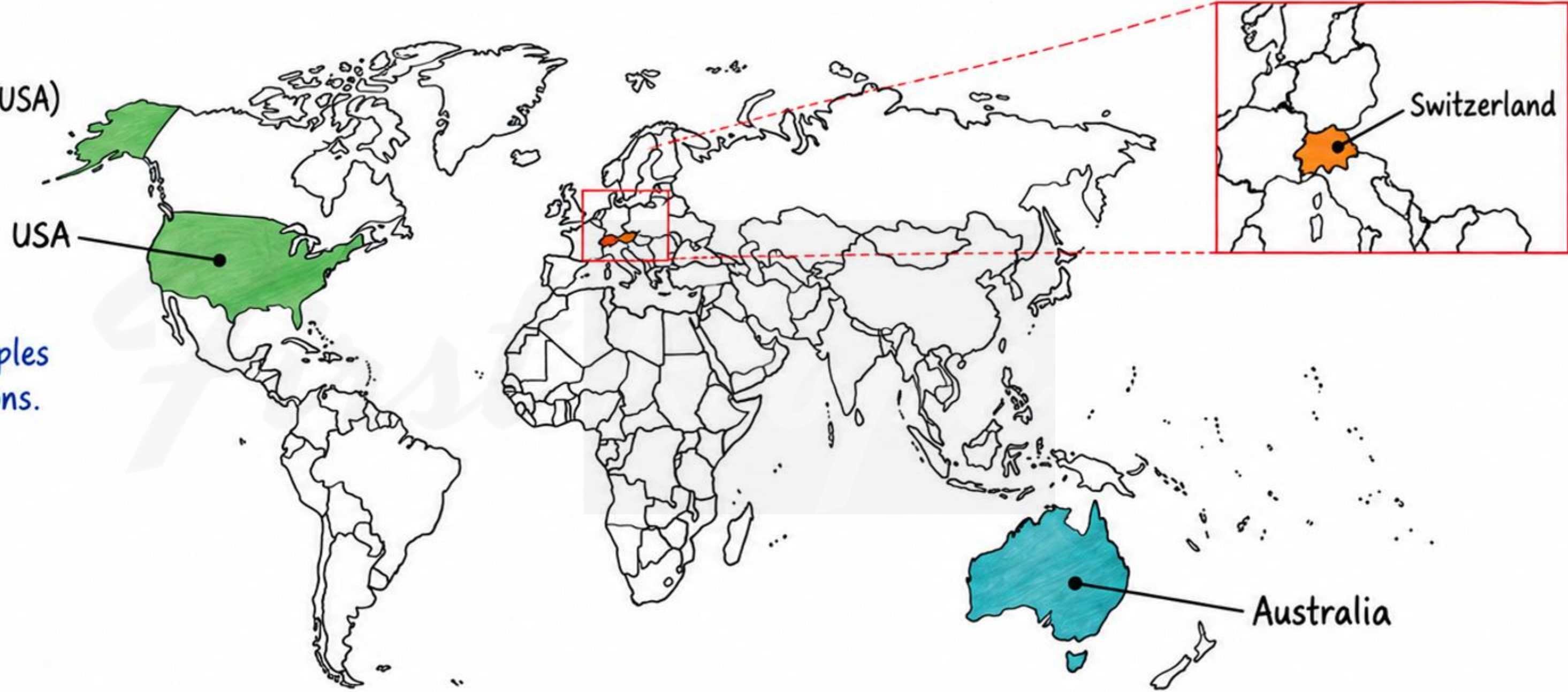
QUESTION 2

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

ANSWER

1. United States of America (USA)
2. Switzerland
3. Australia

These are the chapter's examples of coming together federations.



Map help

1. **USA:** In North America, south of Canada and north of Mexico. Include Alaska.
 2. **Switzerland:** A small landlocked country in central Europe. It is north of Italy.
 3. **Australia:** South of Asia, between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Include Tasmania.
- Shade these countries and label them clearly.

FEDERALISM - INDIA AND BELGIUM

QUESTION 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

Similarity:

Constitutional division of power.

Both countries divide powers between the central government and State or regional governments. The Constitution protects the powers of these levels.

Difference:

Community government in Belgium.

Belgium also has a community government elected by people of each language community. It deals with culture, education and language-related matters.

India has no equivalent language-community government. Its Constitution divides powers mainly among Union, State and local governments. Thus, both practise federal power sharing, but Belgium has an additional arrangement for linguistic communities.

FEDERAL AND UNITARY GOVERNMENT

QUESTION 4

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

ANSWER

Federal government:

Powers of different levels are constitutionally protected.

The central and State governments have their own areas of authority. In State subjects, a State government is not merely a subordinate office of the centre.

Example: India divides legislative subjects among Union, State and Concurrent Lists.

Unitary government:

Power mainly belongs to the central government.

There may be only one level, or regional governments may be subordinate to the centre. The centre can direct them and control the powers it gives them.

Example: The chapter describes Sri Lanka as a unitary system.

Main difference:

Federal units have powers of their own. In a unitary system, sub-units depend on the centre.



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