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Meritnation students can leverage study modules prepared by certified experts as they prepare CBSE Math and Science Class 10. What is federalism? Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and several constituent units of the country. Characteristics of Federalism • There are two or more levels of government. • Different levels of government govern the same citizens, but each government has power independent of the other. • The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be amended by a level of government. • The judiciary avoids conflicts between the center and the regional government in the exercise of its powers. • Revenue sources for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure their financial autonomy. Federation Types • 'Uniting' Federations: Independent States unite on their own to form a larger unit. • 'Staying Together' Federations: A large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the National. What makes India a federal country? • The Constitution originally provided for a two-level system of government - Central Government, representing the Union of India and state governments. • Later, the third level of federalism was in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. The Constitution divides powers between the Government of the Union and state governments within three lists: • Union list includes issues of national importance. • State List contains issues of state and local importance. • Simultaneous List includes topics of common interest to both the Government of the Union and state governments, such as education, forestry, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. • Waste affairs: Those subjects that are not mentioned in any of the three lists or any other subject that arises over time. Characteristics of the Indian Federation • All states of India do not have equal powers. • Parliament cannot, in turn, change the sharing of power. These changes require the approval of the two Houses of Parliament with at least two-thirds of a majority. • The Judiciary oversees the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. How is federalism practiced? Linguistic states In 1947, the borders of several ancient states of India were changed to create new states: • Based on language. • Based on culture. Language policy • Our Constitution has not made any language the national language of India. • Hindi has been identified as the official language. • In addition to Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as Languages Programmed by the Constitution. • States also have their own official languages. • English along with Hindi used for official purposes. Central-State Relations • The sharing of powers between the Center and states by the Constitution has also strengthened federalism in India. • After 1990, many regional political parties rose in many states of the country, which began an era of coalition governments in the Center, making it difficult to replace state governments in an undemocratic manner. Decentralization in India • When power is taken from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization. • Before 1992, local agencies were directly under state governments. → no regular elections were held. → Local bodies did not have their own resources or powers. • After 1992, the Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. The measures taken are: → mandatory to hold regular elections for local government bodies. → Vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Delayed Classes. → At least one third of all vacancies are reserved for women. → An independent institution called the State Electoral Commission was created in each state. → State governments are required to share some powers and revenues with local government agencies. Rural Local Government • Popularly known by the name panchayati raj. → Gram Panchayat: It is the decision-making body of the whole village. → Panchayat Samiti: Some panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called samiti panchayat or block block Matos. → Zilla Parishad: All samitis panchayat or mandals in a district together form the zilla parishad. Urban Municipal Government • In larger urban areas, there are corporations and in smaller urban areas, there are municipal corporations. NCERT Solutions Class 10 Federalism Federalism Class 10 Questions Extra MCQ Class Test 10 Federalism Discussion Forum to Share Free Notes, eBooks and Guides for Class 10 students from CBSE, ICSE and other state boards in India Get Class 10 Notes, CBSE/State PDF Download eBooks on Studynama.com You must log in or sign up to post here. Federalism Class 10 Notes Social Civic Sciences Chapter 2 SST Pdf free download is part of Class 10 Social Science Notes for Quick Revision. Here we gave Federalism Class 10 Notes of Chapter 2 of Chapter 2. FormulaE Manual for Class 10 Mathematics and Science Council CBSE Textbook Class 10 Subject Social Sciences Notes Chapter 2 Chapter Federalism Chapter 2 Chapter Federalism Category CBSE Review Notes Federalism Class 10 Notes Social Sciences Civic Federalism Chapter 2 is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and several constituent units of the country. This vertical division of power between different levels of governments is referred to as federalism. Federalism is one of the main forms of power sharing in modern democracies. The main characteristics of federalism are: two or more levels of government. Different levels of government govern the same citizens, where each level has its own jurisdiction on specific issues of legislation, taxation and administration. The existence and authority of each level of government is constitutionally governed. The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be amended unilaterally. Such changes require the consent of both levels of government. The courts have the power to interpret the Constitution. The highest court acts as an arbitrator if there is any dispute between different levels of governments. Revenue sources for each level of government are specified to ensure their financial autonomy. The federal system has two objectives of safeguarding and promoting the unity of the country, and to accommodate regional diversity. Union Territories: Some units of the Indian Union, which are too small to become an independent state and could not be merged with any of the existing states, are called Union Territories. They are also called Centrally Administered Territories. For example, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep. Coalition government: A government formed by at least two political parties. Typically, partners in a coalition form a political alliance and adopt a common program. For example, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) and the Left Front. India a federal country: the Constitution declares India as a states. Although the word Federation is not used, the Indian Union is based on the principles of the federation. The Constitution originally provided for a one system of government, government of the Union or the Central Government representing the Union of India and the State Governments. A third level of federation was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. As with any federation, these different levels enjoy separate jurisdiction. The Constitution provides for a three-way distribution of legislative powers between the Government of the Union and the State Government. Contains three lists: Union List (97 Subjects), State List (66 Subjects), Concurrent List (47 Subjects). Since India is an example of federation of staying united, where the Central Government is more powerful in relation to states; some states, for example, enjoy a special status as Jammu & Kashmir, which has its own Constitution. 'Uniting' federations: This agreement induces independent states that unite on their own to form a larger unit, so that by uniting sovereignty and maintaining identity, they can increase their security. Examples are: USA, Switzerland and Australia. Federations remaining together: In this agreement, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. Central governments tend to be more powerful than states. Often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units receive special powers, for example, India, Spain, Belgium. Power sharing between the Government of the Union and state governments: The power sharing between the Government of the Union and state governments is fundamental to the structure of the Constitution. Parliament cannot, by itself, change this agreement. Any change must be approved for the first time by the two Houses of Parliament with at least two-thirds majority. It must then be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total states. In the event of any dispute over the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision. Reasons for the success of federalism in India: Clearly established constitutional provisions that provide a triple distribution of powers on the three lists — Union List, State List and Simultaneous List — between the Union and state governments, the nature of democratic politics in our country. The creation of linguistic states. The boundaries of several ancient states in India have been changed to create new states. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state. Restricting relations between the Center and the State. India's language policy: Our Constitution did not give national language status to any language. The formation of linguistic states united the country and facilitated the administration. The leaders of our country have adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. Hindi has been identified as an official language. In addition to Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as languages programmed by the Constitution. The main steps for given in 1992 are: It is now constitutionally mandatory to carry out elections to local government bodies. Vacancies are reserved in elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other delayed classes (OBCs). At least a third of all vacancies are reserved for women. The state Electoral Commission was created to hold municipal and panchayat elections. State governments are required to share some powers and revenues with local government bodies. Structure of the new institutions Panchayati Raj: Rural Local Government is known by the name of Panchayati Raj. Each village or group of villages has a Gram Panchayat. Panch, President or Sarpanch are elected directly by the entire adult population of the village and is the decision-making body. Panchayat works under the supervision of Gram Sabha, with all voters as its members. The local structure goes up to the district level — a group of Gram Panchayats forms a Panchayat Samiti or Block or Mandal. All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals together constitute the Zilla Parishad, which consists of elected members. Members of the Lok Sabha, local MLAs and officers are also members of Zilla Parishad. Its president is the political head of Parishad. Urban areas local bodies: Municipalities are mounted in cities. Large cities are constituted in Municipal Corporations. Both are controlled by elected bodies composed of representatives of the people. The municipal president is the political head of the municipality. The head of the Municipal Corporation is an officer named mayor. More features for cbse class 10 We hope that the given Federalism Class 10 Notes Social Science Civics Chapter 2 SST Pdf free download will help you. If you have any questions about Federalism Class 10 Civics Chapter 2 Notes, leave a comment below and we'll get back to you asap. First.

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