

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE
TOPIC - FEDERALISM

DIARY-LESSONPLAN

Pre-content/Content/ Post-content	Learning Outcome/Objectives	
	<u>General</u>	<u>Specific</u>
<u>Pre –Content :</u> In these chapter students would read how boundaries of States, names of States and the number of States has changed. <u>Content</u> ➤ What is Federalism; ➤ The federal provisions in the Indian Constitution; ➤ The issues involved in the relations between the centre and the States; ➤ The special provisions for certain States having a distinct composition and historical features. <u>Post Content:</u> ❖ Application of knowledge ❖ Textbook question ❖ Case study discussion •	Students will be able to- • develop the attribute it to the federal structure of governance. • understand the nature of that federal system and the practice of federalism. • relate federalism as a principle of government. • demonstrate how the real politics, culture, ideology and history determine the actual working of a federation. • interpret how the makers of the Constitution also believed that the socio-economic problems of the country needed to be handled by a strong central government in cooperation with the States	Students will be able to- • discover the nature of that federal system practiced in various countries. • formulate the attribute of the federal structure of governance. • explain the important features of federal system adopted in India. • perceive the link between provinces of state and the central government. • rephrase two sets of government created by the Indian Constitution. • interpret the Constitution that clearly demarcates subjects, which are under the exclusive domain of the Union and those under the States.

HOME WORK / ASSIGNMENT:-

- ❖ Exercise questions
- ❖ Extra questions
- ❖ Passage Based Questions

Teacher's Activity	Student's Activity	Teacher's Observation and Remedial action taken
Teacher will- ❖ ask questions related to the topic. annexure (p-2) activity ❖ ask students to prepare a debate and answer the following questions. • who decides the powers of the central government in a federation? • how are conflicts between the central government and the states resolved in a federation? • do you think that there is a need for mentioning residuary powers separately? • why do the states feel dissatisfied about the division of powers? ❖ give worksheets from annexure (p-2)	Students will- ❖ answer these questions after discussing in group. ❖ annexure (p-2) perform the activity in the class. ❖ relate it through inter-state conflict examples. ❖ complete the worksheets from annexure (p-2).	Teacher will write her own observations after the completion of the topic.

Teaching aids – blackboard, chart, textbook, icr and material required for the activity.

Methodology / innovative methods: activity based teaching, recall, explanation and discussions.

Interdisciplinary Links – History

HOD

COORDINATOR

VICE-PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL

ANNEXURE (P-1) and (p-1)

ACTIVITY NO. -P- 2

Subject	Political Science
Class	X
Chapter/Unit	Chapter -2 Federalism
Topic	Centre -State Relation
Time	2 periods
Nature of Activity	Group Work

What will I learn?

Students will be able to-

- explicate how federalism is practiced in India.
- develop oratory skills
- express opinions and appreciate diverse views enhance their analytical skill.

Skills: Analysing, Applying, Creating, Developing, Communicating, Problem Solving, Justifying, Evaluating

What do I have to do?

To assess the topic of debate- 'Indian Constitution is federal in structure but unitary in spirit' and put forth arguments convincingly thus building on inter-personal skills collaboratively. **What do I require?**

Textbook , pictures and photographs ,chart paper, glue and internet

What do I need to know?

Meaning of the word federalism and its features.

➤ Teacher's Activity

Teacher will-

- divide class into 5 to 6 groups and assign specific responsibilities like collection of data, information, charts, photographs to each group.
- instruct each group to select two speakers, one to speak for the motion, one against it, on behalf of the whole team and tell other members of the group to participate through rebuttal.
- act as the moderator and will judge on the following parameters shared with the students in advance:
 - a) Clarity of argument
 - b) Substance/ relevance
 - c) Cooperative effort and team spirit
 - d) Quality of rebuttal

How will I proceed?

➤ Student's Activity

Students will -

- follow the instructions given by the teacher and form their groups.

- collect information and data related to their topic of debate, make charts, and click and paste photographs.
- help the speaker by giving their inputs. Each group should select two speakers, one to speak for the motion, one against it, on behalf of the whole team. Other members of the group can participate through rebuttal.

What have I observed?

'Indian Constitution is Federal in structure but Unitary in spirit'

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>Arguments Against the Motion</u>	<u>Argument in favor of the Motion</u>
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

What have I learnt?

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

What am I curious to learn?

- ❖ Pokharan, the place where India conducted its nuclear tests, lies in Rajasthan. Suppose the Government of Rajasthan was opposed to the Central Government's nuclear policy, could it prevent the Government of India from conducting the nuclear tests?
- ❖ Suppose the Government of Sikkim plans to introduce new textbooks in its schools. But the Union Government does not like the style and content of the new textbooks.
In that case, does the state government need to take permission from the Union Government before these textbooks can be launched?

Let me evaluate myself

Q1) Differentiate between Holding together federation and Coming together federation in three points with an appropriate examples.

Q2) 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?

(a) State government	State List
(b) Central government	Union List
(c) Central and State governments	Concurrent List
(d) Local governments	Residuary powers

Q3) Consider the following two 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?

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) A and B only
- (d) B and C only

Q4) The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

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

Q5) What is coalition government?
