

Q1. Name the govt. having 2/ more levels of govt.?

A:- Federalism.

Q2. What are 2 main objective of a federal system?

A: (i) Safeguarding & promotion of unity of the country.

(ii) A accommodation & Assimilation of the regional diversity of country

Q3. What does the 'coming together' involve?

A:- It involves 2 or more people, party / country joining to help each other to with a problem / situation that is out of control.

Q4. Define State List.

A:- It comprises those imp. subjects on which the state govt. can pass laws. Subjects like police, local govt., trade & agriculture within the state are included in state list.

Q5. Define concurrent List.

A:- The concurrent list comprises of the subjects which are the common concern both to the Centre & the state govt.

Q6. What are Residuary powers?

A:- A residuary power is a power which retained by a governmental

authority after certain powers have been delegated to other authorities.

Q7. In India's federal system, which level of govt. has the power to legislate or residuary subjects?

A:- the union government.

Q8. What is a coalition govt.?

A:- It consists of more than 2 parties when none of the parties secures an absolute majority in the general election. It is a group of advisors formed when different political parties come together to supervise & regulate the country.

Q9. What does the concept of decentralization signify?

A:- The concept of decentralization signifies that power taken away from central & state govt. & given to local govt. at both urban & rural areas.

Q10. What is a gram panchayat?

A:- It is the smallest unit at the village level. This is a council consisting of several ward members often called panch & president or sarpanch.

Q11. What is panchayat samiti?

A: Panchayat samiti is a local govt. body at the tehsil / taluka level in India. It works for the villages of Tehsil that together are called a development block.

Q12. What constitutes the zilla parishad?

A: All the panchayat samitis / mandals in a district together constitute the zilla parishad.

Q13. What is federalism? Explain with examples.

A: Federalism is defined as a system of govt. where there is one strong, central controlling authority, or the principles of a political party. Example - Federalism is the political party that believed in a central controlling govt., & advocacy of a centralized system of govt.

Q14. Discuss the dual objectives of federalism. What are the 2 aspects that are crucial in the practice of federalism?

A: (i) To safeguard & promote unity of the country.  
(ii) & to accommodate regional diversity.  
These are the 2 aspects are crucial for the institution & practice of federalism.

Q15. Compare the federations of coming together & holding together type.

A: In holding together federation, the central power always will maintain its dominance over constituent units which results in the lack of sovereignty often. In the coming together federation, the central govt. and the state always seem to have equal powers.

Q16. Examine the holding together nature of Indian federation.

- A: (a) States have not been given identical powers with union govt.
- (b) Few states have been given special status - like Jammu & Kashmir & North Eastern states in order to protect & preserve their custom, tradition, cultural & linguistic diversity.
- (c) Apart from these territories of the Indian union like Chandernagore, Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi.
- (d) These territories are administered by union govt. hence known as 'union territories'.

Q17. If agriculture & commerce are state subjects why do we have ministers of agriculture & commerce in the union govt.?

A:- Although agriculture & commerce are the state subjects we have ministers of agriculture & commerce at the union because of the wider prospect of these subjects regarding inter-state trade. So a uniform policy has to be legislated.

Secondly the agricultural & economic experts are part of planning commission. So we require agricultural & commerce ministers in the union for 'policy making'.

Q18. Explain the advantages of decentralization.

A:- (a) Conflicts are reduced when the power is shared between centre & states & local govt.

(b) People have better knowledge of their own problems in their localities.

(c) A large no. of problems & issues can be best settled at the local level.

Q19. Describe any 3 provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'states' govt. more effective & powerful.

A:- (a) To hold regular elections under the local govt. bodies has been made compulsory.

(b) Reservation of seats for SC, ST & OBCs in the elected bodies.

(c) 1/3<sup>rd</sup> i.e., 33% seats are to be reserved for women.

Q20. In what ways the local govt. deepened our democracy?

A:- (a) Constitutional status for local govt. has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation & voice in our country.

(b) Actually the new system of local govt. is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.

Q21. Describe any 5 features of federal govt.?

A:- (i) Independent judiciary - It is the essence of the federal govt.

(ii) Constitutional - Federalism provides constitutional status guarantees for existence authority of each tier of govt.

(iii) Distribution of powers - In federalism different tiers of govt govern the same citizens.

(iv) Constitutional guarantee - Constitution will specify the jurisdiction of each level of govt.

(v) More levels of govt. - There are 2 / more levels of govt. at the State provincial & local levels.

Q22. How is federation practiced in India?

A: Federalism in India is practised by the creation of linguistic States, language policy & centre state relation.

Linguistic States :- In 1947, the boundaries of several old States were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State.

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