

Q-1) What are the basic objectives of Federalism?

Ans) Federalism has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore two aspects are crucial for the institution and practice of federalism.

Q-2) What do you mean by coming together federalism?

Ans) When independent states come together on their own, from a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security.

Q-3) Examine the controversy over Hindi and English as the official language (Only for XA)

Ans) According to the constitution the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.

* However many Non-Hindi speaking states

demanding that the use of English should continue.
In Tamil Nadu, the movement took a violent
~~turn~~ turn.

* The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite.

* Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of government of India.

Q-4) What do you mean by holding together federalism?

Ans) When a country decides to divide its powers between the constituent states and the national government.

Q-5) Name the countries having coming together federalism and Holding together federalism?

Ans) U.S and Australia are the two coming together federalism.

* India and Spain are Holding together federalism.

Q-6) What are residuary powers?

Ans) Residuary powers are those powers which not mentioned in legislative list and union government has powers to make laws on subject present in this list.

Q-7) In India's federal system which level of government has the power to legislate on residuary ~~list~~ subjects?

Ans) ~~Cons~~

Ans) The constitution did not use the

coord federation but it has the division of powers into a three-tier system of the central government, the state government & the local governments. The constitution of India has also mentioned the distribution of legislative powers in the form of three lists namely - Union, State and Concurrent. So each level of government has its own jurisdiction to legislate. But we have a centralized federation in which union government carries more powers than the state government. Union government has nineteen subjects whereas state as well as concurrent lists have much less number of subjects. Besides Union government also has the power to legislate on the residuary power.

Q-8) In India's federal system which level of government has the power to legislate on concurrent list of subjects?

Ans) State government as well as central government has power to legislate to concurrent the subjects.

Q-9) Name the subjects included in the Union list?

Ans) Defence of the country, Foreign affairs, banking communication and currency. These subjects are in the Union list.

Q-10) Name the subjects included in the state and concurrent list?

Ans) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation in these subjects state government alone can make laws. And in Concurrent list the union government as well as the state government take the decision in education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.