

(w)  
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Q1) What are the two forms of federalism?

The two forms of federalism are :-  
• coming together federalism  
• Holding together federalism

2) what are the two kinds of roots federalism is formed

## Coming together

→ Independent states coming together on their own to form bigger unit

→ Increase security by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity

→ All constituent states have equal power

→ Ex: - Switzerland & USA

## Holding together

→ Large country decides to divide power between constitutional units or centre.

• Centre is more powerful vis-a-vis the states.

• Constituent units of federalism have unequal power

• Ex - India, Spain & Belgium

3) What has made India a Federal country?  
 a) The constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribute of legislative powers between the union govt. and

state govt. and local govt.

o There are three fold distribution of legislative power, under union list, state list and concurrent list.

o Union list -

\* Has subject of national importance.

\* Union alone can make laws.

\* Defence, Banking, currency, foreign affairs and communication

o State list -

\* Has subject of local & state importance.

\* State government alone can make laws

\* Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and Irrigation

o Concurrent list -

\* Has subjects of common interest both to centre and state.

\* Both the centre and state can frame laws.

\* Education, forest, Trade Union,

marriage, adoption and succession.

o Residuary Subjects -

\* subjects that don't come under the above three dots comes under this list.

\* Union Government has the power to legislate on these 'residuary' subjects.  
Ex:- computer software etc.