

20/05/21

WORKSHEET

FEDERALISM.

- Q1) The federal system has two specific objectives. They are said to be as follows:
- Safeguarding and promotion of the unity of the country. Accommodation and assimilation of the regional diversity of the country.
- Q2) Independent states join together on their own to form a larger unit is known as coming together federalism. In the coming together Federation, the central government and state always seen to have equal powers.
- Q3) (i) The controversy over the Hindi and English as the official language started when our constitution made the provision that the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.

(ii) However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English should continue.

- Q4) Holding Together Federations :-
Under this, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.
- Q5) USA, Switzerland and Australia are the examples of 'coming Together federation'.
- Q6) Residuary powers are the powers that are neither prohibited nor explicitly given by law to any organ of government.
- Q7) According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these 'residuary' subjects.
- Q8) In India's federal system the union parliament and the state legislature has the power to legislate on concurrent list subjects.

Q9) Union list includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.

Q10) Public order, police, public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries, betting and gambling are some of the subjects that come under the state.

The concurrent list includes subjects that give powers to both the centre and state governments.

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