

Q1: What makes India a Federal country?
Ans: Constitution has declared India as a Union of States.

- * 3 tier of federalism - Union, State and Panchayats
- * 3 fold distribution of legislative powers under Union list, State list and concurrent list.
- * All States in the Indian Union do not have identical powers Eg. Union territories.
- * Changes in power sharing has to be passed by two thirds of majority in the parliament.
- * In case of any dispute regarding division of powers, the apex court will take decision.
- * The constitution clearly provided 3 fold distribution of legislative powers b/w the Union Govt and the State Govt and local govt with separate Jurisdiction.

Q2: What do you mean by 'Coming together Federalism'?

Ans: Independent States coming together on their own to form bigger unit.

Q3: What do you mean by 'Holding together Federalism'?

Ans: Large country deciding to divide power b/w constitutional units and centre.

30 Define Union list?
 Ans It includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency.

40 Define State list?
 Ans It comprises those important subjects on which the state govt can pass laws.

50 Define Concurrent list?
 Ans Includes subjects of common interest to both the Union as well as State government.

60 Define Residuary list?
 Ans These are subjects which do not fall under these 3 lists.