

18.05.21

Home Assignment

CHAPTER - 1

Q1. What are the basic objectives of Federalism?

Ans → The basic objectives are:-

(i) To maintain unity of the country. In a country like India where diverse population reside safeguarding & promoting unity among these diverse group becomes the prime duty of the federal govt. The interests and needs of these groups have to be fulfilled.

(ii) To accommodate regional diversity to maintain the spirit of unity & integrity.

Q2. What do you mean by becoming federalism?

Ans → Federalism is a mixed / compound mode of government that combines a general government the combines a federal govt. with regional governments (provincial, state, cantonal, territorial or other sub-unit governments) in a single political system.

Q3. Examine the controversy over Hindi & English as the official language?

Ans → (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 purpose was to stop in 1965.

Q3. ii) However, Many non-hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English should continue.

Q4. What do you mean by Holding together federalism?

Ans → Holding together federalism is one where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states & the national government like India, Belgium & Spain.

Independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit, It is known as coming together federalism.

Q5. Name the countries having coming together federalism & Holding together federalism?

Ans → Coming together federalism :-

USA

Switzerland.

Australia.

Holding together federalism :-

India.

Spain

Belgium.

Q6. What are Residuary powers?

Ans → A residuary power is a power which retained by certain powers. have been delegated to other authorities.

Q6. The parliament has powers to make any law with respect to any matter which is not a part of Concurrent List or State List.

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

Ans → Union Government has the power to legislate on these 'Residuary' subjects.

Q8. In India's federal system which level of govt. has the power to legislate on Concurrent List subjects?

Ans → In India Union government has the power to legislate on Residuary Subject.

Q9. Name the subjects included in the Union List?

Ans → defence of country, banking, foreign affairs, communications and currency.

Q10. Name the subjects included in the State and Concurrent List?

Ans → Subjects in the Concurrent List →

(i) Education.

(ii) Forests

(iii) Weights and Measures.

(iv) Protection of Wild Animals and Birds.

(v) Administration of Justice.