

Ch:FEDERALISM

READ THE FOLLOWING SHORT TYPES QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THOROUGHLY AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND AND WRITE IN YOUR H.W.COPY.

Question 1.

What are the demerits of the Federal Government?

Answer:

Followings are the main demerits of the federal government:

1. It generates parochialism
2. It breeds competition among the states.
3. It generates secessionist trends.
4. It is harmful for national integration
5. It delays the decisions
6. It is a costly system of government

Question 2.

Write four federal features of the Indian constitution.

Answer:

1. Written and rigid Constitution:
2. The supremacy of the Constitution
3. Division of powers between centre and states.
4. Bicameral Legislature in the centre.
5. Independent Judiciary.

Question 3.

Why the Federal system of Government is necessary for India?

Answer:

India is a country of a plural society. There are people of several castes religions, regions, language, dialects and geography. For the fuller development of the people of these different complexions, the federal system is necessary which will generate unity in diversity. Therefore the federal system is necessary for India.

Question 4.

What is the nature of Indian federation?

Answer:

Although India has structural features of federalism there is no word federation in the Constitution. Article 1st the Indian Constitution says, "India, that is Bharat shall be the union of states" These words indicate the nature of Indian federal system.

The word 'union of states' means that the centre will not be the creation of states. On the contrary, the states will be created by the centre.

Question 5.

How the powers are divided between the centre and states?

Answer:

The powers are divided between the centre and states on the basis of the following three lists.

1. Central list with 97 subjects
2. State list with 66 subjects
3. Concurrent list with 47 subjects
4. Residual powers rest with the centre.

Question 6.

Write four unitary features of Indian constitution.

Answer:

1. Single constitution and single citizenship
2. Unequal distribution of powers between centre and states. This distribution is twisted toward the centre.
3. Emergency powers of the President. Art 352
4. President rule in states under Art 356
5. Governor is the appointment by President and his role as an agent of the centre.

Question 7.

What is the demand for provisional autonomy?

Answer:

Since in the Constitution of India the division of powers between the centre and states is tilted towards the centre, the states are dependent on the centre in administrative, legislative and financial matters. In their years there is a strong demand to review this existing position of distribution of powers from the different states and want more and more freedom of action. This is called as provisional autonomy.

Question 8.

What is co-operation federalism?

Answer:

Noted political scientist K. C. Wheare says that Indian federal system is a co-operative federal system in which there is a lot of co-operation between the centre and states for their mutual benefits.

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