

## Features of the Constitution

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### EXERCISE [PAGE 75]

#### Exercise | Q 1 | Page 75

Prepare a table to show the separation of powers in a Federal Government.

Union List	State List	Concurrent List

**Solution:**

Union List	State List	Concurrent List
i. Defence ii. Foreign relations iii. War and peace iv. Currency v. International trade.	i. Agriculture ii. Law and order iii. Local government iv. Health v. Prison administration	i. Employment ii. Environment iii. Economic and social planning iv. Personal law v. Education

#### Exercise | Q 2.1 | Page 75

**Find one word for.**

Machinery for the governance of the entire country -

**Solution:** Machinery for the governance of the entire country - **Union Government**

#### Exercise | Q 2.2 | Page 75

**Find one word for.**

Machinery for conducting elections-

**Solution:** Machinery for conducting elections - **Election Commission**

#### Exercise | Q 2.3 | Page 75

**Find one word for.**

The third list of subjects for making laws -

**Solution:** The third list of subjects for making laws - **Concurrent List**

#### Exercise | Q 3.1 | Page 75

Why does the Government function at two levels in a federation?

**Solution:**

1. The system, in which the administration of a country is cooperatively run by governments at two levels i.e. the Federal or Central level and the State level, is called as federalism or a federation.
2. Looking after the administration of a territory as large as India, from a single capital city is difficult and may also lead to the neglect of some far-flung areas.
3. Citizens of such far-flung areas are not able to participate in the affairs of the Government.
4. To avoid this, the Government functions at two levels in a federation like India having a large territory and a huge population.

**Exercise | Q 3.2 | Page 75**

What do you understand by Residuary Powers?

**Solution:**

1. Residuary Powers are special powers entrusted by the Constitution, to the Union Government.
2. Our constitution has distributed the different subjects on which laws are to be made, between the Union Government and the State Governments.
3. This distribution is done by dividing those various subjects into three lists as follows;
  - a. The Union List includes the subject on which the Union Government makes laws
  - b. The State List which includes subjects on which the State Government makes laws, and
  - c. The Concurrent List which includes subjects on which both the State and Union Governments can make laws.
4. If a subject comes up that is not included in any of these three lists, the Union Government is entitled to make laws on it. These powers of the Union Government are termed as Residuary Powers.

**Exercise | Q 3.3 | Page 75**

Why has the Constitution created an independent Judiciary for India?

**Solution:**

1. The disputes which are not mutually resolved are referred to the Judiciary.
2. The Court hears both the contesting parties and then looks into the entire matter.
3. If it feels that there is any injustice, it passes its judgement accordingly, to level the fields. This has to be done impartially.
4. To achieve this impartiality, the Constitution created an independent Judiciary for India.

5. The Constitution has made provisions like appointment of the judges by the President and not by the Government, to ensure that the independence of the judiciary is maintained.

### **Exercise | Q 4 | Page 75**

Hold a group discussion on the merits and demerits of an independent judicial system.

#### **Solution:**

##### **Merits of an independent judicial system:**

1. It enables the courts to give impartial judgments.
2. This happens because the Judiciary does not act under any political pressure.
3. As the Judges are appointed by the President and not by the government, there is no interference from the political parties in the decisions of the courts.
4. The citizens can trust an independent judiciary to keep their rights intact.

##### **Demerits of an independent judicial system:**

1. As the judiciary is independent, it is out of the scope of the government's control. Sometimes, this can create a mess.
2. The judiciary is not answerable to anyone if the process of dispensing justice is slow.

However, as we can see that the merits of an independent judicial system are more powerful as compared to its demerits, the makers of the Constitution have rightly adopted this feature.

### **Exercise | Q 5 | Page 75**

Find out about the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) and discuss the advantages of conducting elections with the EVM.

#### **Solution:**

The advantages of conducting elections with the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) are as follows:

1. The process of voting has become mechanized.
2. This has increased the speed of conducting the elections and counting the votes.
3. As the process of counting the votes is mechanized, there is no chance of human error. Hence, the final count is errorless.
4. This also helps in making the entire process safe, transparent, and glitch-free.
5. Also, malpractices like double voting or bogus voting are avoided.