

Chapter - 10

Forms of Government

(A) Unitary and Federal (B) Parliamentary and Presidential

If the government is an integral part of the state, then it is natural to have a question what its nature should be? In the forms of government, monarchy, oligarchy, dictatorship and democracy are prominent. There are many forms of democracy: unitary and federal rule, parliamentary and presidential rule. Any form of government can be adopted from the above mentioned forms from statutory point of view. At present, democracy is considered to be the best form of government. If there is a federal form of government with parliamentary democracy in India, then the unitary form of government with the parliamentary democracy in Britain is prevalent. In the United States, the federal form of government has been arranged with the President's democracy. Apart from these, there are democratic states like France (the fifth Republic of France), Switzerland and Sri Lanka, in which coordination of parliamentary system and the President's rule can be seen. The following are the major forms of government in the modern era.

(A) Unitary and federal Government

(B) Parliamentary and Presidential Government

Unitary and federal government

The unitary and federal nature of democracy depends on the concentration or distribution of powers of governance by the state constitution. Governance powers are used from one place or from many places, There are two types of governance systems on this basis - unitary rule and federal rule. In the system of governance, when the whole power of governance is

concentrated in a central government by the constitution, it is called unitary rule. Apart from this, when the powers of governance are divided between the center and the states by the constitution, it is called the federal rule.

Unitary Government

Meaning and Definition - Unitary rule is the rule in which the entire governance power of the state remains centred in the Central Government by the Constitution. In all the states there is only one unit of governance. All the governance threads are subject to the center. Regional and local governments not only receive their powers from the Central Government, but their existence also depends on the will of the Central Government. There is a single government system for the entire country. Unitary government system exists in countries like Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium etc. Different scholars have given the following definitions of unitary government:

Dr. Garner: "The unitary government is a system in which the entire power of governance is given to one or more organs by the Constitution and local governments receive their power, autonomy and their existence as well."

Daisy : "The use of supreme legislative power by a central power is the unitary government."

Willobi : "All rights of governance in unitary states are fundamentally in the hands of a central government. This government as it thinks fit, distributes those powers among regional units."

Dr. Finer : “Unitary state is a state in which all power lies in one center and whose Desire and whose rights are all lawful in all areas. “

Characteristics of Unitary Government

Following are the characteristics of unitary government-

1. There is only one government in the whole state under unitary rule. According to the Constitution, the entire powers of governance are centered in a central government. The source of power is the central government.

2. For this administrative arrangement, the state is divided into several units for the convenience. These units are given names like state, province, region, commune and department.

3. The powers of governance between the Central Government and the local governments are not divided and distributed by the Constitution.

4. Local authorities are the parts of Central Government. They act as representatives of the Central Government. Regional and local governments are representative governments of the Central Government. They get their powers from the Central Government.

5. The Constitution of countries under unitary rule can be written, unwritten, flexible or harsh.

Merits of Unitary Government

The unitary rule has the following merits:

1. Uniformity in Administration: The greatest quality of unitary rule is that there is only one government in the whole country. As governed by the same law, the uniformity of the administration remains throughout the country.

2. Simple governance: This system is very simple. All the powers of governance are vested in the central government and all administration decisions are

easily done. There is no complexity in the use of political power. The central government can make any kind of change in the government as required. It does not have dual governance system, the government organization is easy.

3. Conflictless Governance: Unitary Governance continues effortlessly in a hassle free manner. The status of dispute between the center and its units does not arise. All units are subject to Central Government. They have to accept the decision of the center. Therefore there is no possibility of conflict.

4. Efficient and Strong Governance: Due to the centrality of power in this regime, the overall responsibility of the administration is of the Central Government. Determination of policies and governance is governed from one place. The central government does not have to depend on the units, so it works with full independence in decision-making and implementation. The central government's strength and empowerment leads to firmness and efficiency in the government. Manu, Kautilya and Shukra have also considered a well-organized and competent administrative system mandatory for the state.

5. Frugal: This system is economical. In Unitary Governance, there is a single executive and legislature for the whole country. Central and provincial governments are not required to appoint double employees. Therefore, this rule is less expensive than other rules.

6. Flexibility: Unitary rule is flexible. Due to the absence of division of the powers of governance in it, the constitution can be amended easily according to the time and circumstances.

7. National Integration: Unitary governance system is helpful in the growth of national integration. Due to the unification of the government, there is the same law for the whole country, which is executed in a uniform way, and there is only one type of justice

system. There is the same structure of administration in the entire state. Due to similar arrangements, the feelings of love, devotion, reverence and devotion are strengthened in the country. This helps in the promotion of national unity.

8. More suitable in the emergency: Unitary rule is considered to be very suitable for the emergency. There is a need to make a quick decision in terms of war, armed rebellion, emergency situation or other kinds of extraordinary circumstances and transform them into action. It is possible only in unitary rule, because it has all the powers of governance in the hands of the central government. Keeping this in view, arrangements have been made to change the federal rule to unitary rule during under the Indian Constitution.

9. Strong Foreign Policy: Foreign policy is more robust, clear and steady in unitary governance than in the federal rule. With the uniformity in the central government policies and their implementation, quick decisions can be taken in international affairs.

Demerits of Unitary Government

1. Fear of the Central Government's being autocratic: The concentration of powers gives rise to the tendency of autocracy. The rise of authoritarian rule is the centrality of power. The whole power in unitary rule is rooted in central government. In this regime, the fear of being victim of the dictatorship and dictator of the government remains intact, and the possibility of the rulers being corrupt increases.

2. Lack of administrative efficiency: In the unitary regime, the country is governed by the Central Government. This increases the workload of the central government. It is not possible for the central government to efficiently diagnose the problems and needs of the people of the entire state, who are located in different places. It reduces the speed of working and decreases in administrative efficiency.

3. Bureaucratic Governance: In the unitary rule, the increase in the workload of the central

government has to depend on government employees. The power of governance gets centered in the hands of government employees, and bureaucracy is dominated. In this arrangement, due to less opportunities for the public to participate in the work of governance, bureaucracy is dominated by the administration, whose ultimate culmination lies in administrative procrastination, delay and corruption. Administration is neither liable nor responsible for the public.

4. Anti-democracy: Decentralization of powers is essential for the success of democracy, in which units of local self-government are given complete independence. In the unitary rule, the units of local self-government have to rely on the center, which is why their independence is abducted. Unitary rule is anti-democracy. With the centralization of governance powers, the implementation of democratic principles becomes unbearable.

5. Inappropriate for large states: Unitary governance system is not suitable for large states. The countries which are vast in terms of population and area, and are diversified in language, race, religion and culture, there is no possibility of successful operation of unitary rule. Federal government system is only suitable for large states with variations.

6. Public indifference: In the unitary rule, local public does not get the opportunity to participate in government affairs. Having no active role in the public's political affairs reduces interest in his political activities and starts to become depressed. According to Dr. Garner, 'Local workshops in the unitary regime are weak, interest in public works decreases, utility of local rulers decreases and central bureaucracy develops.'

7. Neglect of local self-rule: All important decisions of unitary rule are taken by the central government. Local bodies receive their powers from the Central Government. These institutions could not function properly due to lack of adequate power. They do not get the proper opportunities for development.

Federal Government

Meaning and Definition: The word 'union' is the translation of the English word federation. The word 'federation' has been derived from the Latin word 'foedus'. The meaning of foedus is - treaty or compromise, that is, the union is the result of the reciprocal agreement of the Universal States. When two or more states together form a new state by a treaty or agreement, then that state is given the term 'union'. As Hamilton has said, "the union is a combination of some states that create a new state." The United States, Switzerland and Australia are similarly formed unions, but when a large-scale unitary state itself has many states, the state is also known as union. This type of union is not the result of the agreement. The union of India and Canada has been established this way.

The federal rule is the system in which the division of all the powers of the state is between the union government and the units (state) of the union. Both governments receive powers directly from the Constitution. Both are independent in their respective areas. The power of both of them remains fundamental. The existence of both depends on the constitution. Thus there are dual governance arrangements in the Federal States. In India, Canada, the United States, Switzerland and other countries, the Federal rule system is popular. Definitions of the Federal Governance by various scholars have been given as follows -

Dr. Garner: "Union is a system in which central and local governments are subject to the same dominant power. These governments are the highest in their respective areas, which constitutes the constitution and law of Parliament. "

Dr. Finer: "It is a rule in which a portion of power will be contained in local areas and second part in the center."

Daisy: " The federal state is a political structure in which both the unity and power are protected protecting the rights of the states. "

Willowby: The Union is a "multi-democratic state."

Characteristics of federal Government

The following are the characteristics of federal government –

Primary Characteristics

1. Written, constituted, rigid and supreme Constitution: Constitution of federal rule is written, rigid and supreme. In the written constitution, there is a clear mention of the rights and powers between the centers and the units. The rigidity of the constitution means that modification is not possible easily, therefore the sanctity of the constitution is protected. In this arrangement, the provisions of the Constitution are binding on all governments, that is, no power is above the constitution.

2. Division of powers: In the federal regime, the powers are divided between the central government and the local governments. The issues of national importance are handed over to the central government or federal government and issues of local importance to the units. The Indian Constitution also divided the power between the Union and the States.

3. Independent judiciary: Supreme Court is necessary for the federal system, whose work is to interpret and protect the constitution. This Court has the right to declare any law which is against the provisions of the Constitution passed by the Central Government or the State Governments as invalid,. The independent and powerful judiciary is the guardian of the system. In the words of Huskin - "Supreme Court in federal rule is the wheel to balance the regime."

Secondary Characteristics

1. Dual citizenship: Dual citizenship is arranged in the federal rule. Every person is a citizen of the Union government, and the state of which he is a resident. While there is a federal system in India, there is no

provision of dual citizenship. The principle of single citizenship has been accepted in the Indian federal system.

2. Bicameral System: The central legislature in the federal government system is bicameral, where the lower house represents the public of the entire union, it represents the units of the Upper House Union. The Lok Sabha in India represents all Indian citizens while the Rajya Sabha represents the states (units).

3. Dual use of sovereignty: Sovereignty is unbroken in the federal state, but expression of sovereignty in a union state is done by the central government and local government. In the federal state, both types of governments are autonomous in their respective areas, and do not interfere in each other's spheres.

Merits of federal government

At present, the federal rule is the most prevalent governance. Small states of the world have adopted it.

Sijavik is of the opinion that "Unionism has endured the problem of grabbing the states or expanding the state. This is the peaceful method of integration of states. This is the assurance of local self-government and national independence."

Following are the merits of federal rule -

1. National integration and local autonomy: In this, dual qualities of national integration and local autonomy are found. There is Unity in its organization. Small states make themselves turn into a bigger state and gain the benefits of a powerful state. Together they also safeguard their independent and separate existence, and govern themselves in their own territory. There is a uniformity in national subjects in the federal government and diversity in local subjects.

2. Coordination between centralization and decentralization: The federal rule coordinates centralization and decentralization. In this arrangement,

the issues of national importance are centralized and issues of local importance are decentralized. Therefore, this system of government is consistent with both types of benefits.

3. Administrative efficiency: Due to the concept of the public welfare state, the work of the government has increased a lot in the present time. Due to power division in this regime, the powers of governance are not centered at one place and are divided between units. This reduces the workload of the central government and increases its administrative efficiency.

4. Sufficiently suitable for large states: The federal system is particularly suitable for large state, where people of different languages, religions and culture live, and in whose interests variations are found. In such states, there is a need to establish national unity alongwith diversities, which is possible only in the federal system. Union government is useful not only for large states but also for smaller states like Switzerland, where language, religion and culture are different.

5. Method of making weak states strong: In the federal regime, many small states together form a powerful organization, by which they begin to feel themselves strong and secure. Their strength increases in the internal area, and proper opportunities for development are found. No powerful state dares to attack them. It is an absolute truth that 'power is gained from the organization'. If there are fifty different states in the US Union, if they remain separate, they never receive the power and authority in the international field, which they now receive due to the American Union. The same can be said in relation to the Indian Union.

6. Political Consciousness : The federal government provides the best political training to its citizens. In this, local self-government institutions get more power. These institutions raise interest in political problems in the citizens. This will allow citizens to enter

the political system and their political consciousness will develop.

7. Non autocratic governance : Governance cannot be undermined by the split power of governance between centre and states in the Union government system. In the words of Lord Brice, “There is no threat to the right to grab public rights by a despotic ruler in the Union.”

8. Time and money savings: Due to power division, the central government’s workload becomes somewhat lighter in the federal system. As a result, the tendency of red tapism becomes weak. By this, time is saved. The federal trend of governance is also financially beneficial. It is the responsibility of the federal government to protect the small states. States keep their separate armies, appoint ambassadors overseas and formation of foreign departments and save costs related to them.

9. Suitable for democracy: The federal system is friendly to democracy. This system has done a very important job in popularizing democracy. In Gaitel’s words, “In addition to the system of representation in the formation of democracy in the vast states, the federal system has done the most important work.”

10. Reputation in the international field: Union of India strengthens the union of several units, hence its importance and prestige increases in the international world. In today’s world, the United States, Russia and India have a great contribution in the glory of the federal system.

11. Stepping towards the World Union-By organizing small states as a large state, the Union state makes the human vision broad and generous, and thus the Union is an important step towards the creation of the World Union.

Demerits of federal government

1. Weak governance: The federal government is weak compared to unitary rule. Due to power

division and decentralization, strong governance can not be established. According to Dr. Ahirwadani, this power division presents obstacles in both internal and external areas. There is lack of uniformity and perseverance because of the conflict between the centers and the units (states).

2. Inefficient governance: Due to the dual governance system in the Union system, the work capacity of the government decreases. There is a delay in making governance decisions and the tendency of liability increases. The government can not take their decisions firmly and implement them. For this reason, the efficiency of the government decreases.

3. Conflict situation: Due to power division in union rule, there are frequent disputes between the central and the units, and this creates bitterness in union units. There is a conflict over boundary disputes. For example, India has been active in field and language controversy and there has been a situation of tension between the Center and the States at times.

4. Danger to national unity: In the federal rule, there is not only division of legislative and administrative powers between the centers and the governments of the units, but also the distribution of financial resources. Many times there is a situation of tension about issues. There is always the possibility of rebellion and revolt by the units. In the units, the feelings of provinciality take rigorous form which strikes national interest and unity. In the words of Shri Durgadas Basu, “The success and persistence of the Union Government depends on the greater cooperation and coordination between the governments (the central government and the governments of the units).”

5. Unsuitable in Emergency: In the Emergency situation, this arrangement is inappropriate. At the time of war situations or any other crisis, decisions are made at the earliest, but due to the federal system, the union has to work with the states on many subjects because

decisions cannot be made firmly without discussing them. Thus, this system cannot cope with the emergency successfully.

6. Infirmary in the international field: Union state also weakens in the international arena. Contracts and agreements with foreign governments is the subject of the Central Government. If the units do not accept those treaties and agreements then a situation like civil war is formed, and due to delay in decision, there is no concrete action from time to time. Internal-differences affect foreign policy. As a result, the status of the state decreases in foreign countries. Unitary governance system is useful in conducting foreign relations.

7. Fear of separation of the units: In the absence of the strong and efficient leadership of the Union, the units are likely to be isolated. When the federal government decides the end of 'slave practice' in the US, then this Many South American states disagreed with the policy, and the situation of civil war had arisen. This has become completely clear from the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.

8. Judiciary being conservative: In the federal rule, the judiciary is the custodian of the Constitution and it has the right to declare the legislation created by the legislature as unconstitutional. Occasionally the conservatives of the judiciary hinder development and progressive change.

Quasi-Federal System

At present, a new trend is developing in the federal states, according to which the integration of elements of unitary governance system is becoming more and more involved in the implementation of federal political systems. Some scholars have termed this system as 'semi-constitutional rule'. In this system, there are three main characteristics of federal rule, namely written and harsh constitution, power division and supreme judiciary, but in some states, there are also some unitary characteristics, in some states such as

single citizenship, center Providing more power and integrated judicial system etc. The scholars like K.C. Wheare have named it Quasi-Federal because norm of their federal system is the United States, where states have more powers than the Union. So he has called India Quasi-Federal state. Mr. Durgadas Basu also thinks that "Indian constitution is an intense system." But Prof. Wear does not believe that in the progress of the state, the place of federal rule takes place unitary rule. He writes that "I have not seen any true union change in unitary rule." Today, the power of the Center is on the rise, whereas on the other side, the units are also fully conscious and capable towards their freedom and existence. Therefore, it can be said in the conclusion that the future of the federal government is bright. Sijavik has also said, "When we look towards the future with ghosts, then in terms of the nature of the governance system, we are most likely to develop the union system." Strong also wrote in this regard that if the world wants to take the international chaos away from the world, it can be possible only through the federal governance.

Comparison between unitary and federal rule

Following are the differences between unitary and federal governments -

1. On the basis of the distribution of power of governance: The unitary rule is based on the principle of centralization of powers. In this, powers are not divided by the Constitution and the entire power is given to the Central Government by the Constitution. The union is based on the principles of decentralization of state powers. In this, the powers are divided into the powers of the central and the units of the government. In the Constitution of India, the Center has been given more powers than the state.

2. Based on the form of the Constitution: The constitution of unitary state can be of any type written, unwritten, rigid or flexible, but the constitution

of the federal state is essentially supreme, written and harsh.

3. On the basis of citizenship: In the unitary regime, only one person gets a citizenship, while in the federal regime, the person often receives dual citizenship. A person is also a citizen of the Union, and is also a citizen of that state in which he resides. In India, the relation of citizenship is to the union, the states guarantee no citizenship.

4. On the basis of the status of local governments: In the unitary regime, the provincial and local governments are under full central rule. It only works as a Central Representative. Units in the federal state receive power in the Constitution. Units are not representative of the Central Government but the center is equivalent.

5. On the basis of the power of the administrative organs: The legislature in the unitary states is the highest. The function of the judiciary is to provide justice on the basis of laws created by the legislature. The judiciary does not investigate the validity of laws, whereas in the federal states, the Constitution is supreme. Due to the interpretation and protection of the constitution, judiciary becomes more effective than the legislature. It can review the laws produced by the legislature and declare them illegal.

6. On the basis of the governance mechanism: In the unitary regime, the governance mechanism is uniform. There is only one executive and same judiciary in the same legislature. Once the form of governance becomes uniform, there is uniformity in laws and policies. In the federal system, the regime repeats itself. Having separate executive and legislative bodies in the centers and units, there is a repeat of laws and policies. There are unitary administrative services in unitary regime, whereas there is a double administrative service in the federal regime. For example in India where all India services exist for central government, there are provincial services for the state government.

7. On the basis of the size of the state -

Unitary rule is useful for small states, where uniformity of language, religion, culture etc. is found. On the contrary, the conservative government is useful for the big states, where people from different languages, religions, culture and ideology live.

Parliamentary and presidential government

The constitutional and presidential form of democracy is determined on the basis of the reciprocal relation between the executive and the legislature. The governing body in which the executive is liable to the legislature, is called a parliamentary governance. On the contrary, when the executive is independent of the governing body, it is called the Presidential rule.

Bezahat states that “the legislative and executive powers being independent from each other are the typical characteristics of the President’s rule and the combination of these two is a characteristic of the parliamentary government.” UK, Canada, Australia, Japan and India have a parliamentary system of governance. America is the best example of the presidential system of governance.

Parliamentary Government

Meaning and Definition: In the parliamentary governance, the actual executive (cabinet) is made from the legislature and is liable to the same and continues its position till his faith. In this arrangement, there is a close relationship between the executive and the legislature. Both parts of the government work together with each other and with collaborative tendencies. The executive is liable to the legislature for its actions and policies and the legislature keeps control over the executive. The head of state (king or president) is a nominal head; he is not responsible for any work of governance. The actual executive powers remain in the cabinet. Members of the Cabinet are members of the legislature so they take part in the meetings of the legislature and also vote. Parliamentary rule is also called cabinet-wise and responsible governance.

Regarding this system, Dr. Ambedkar's statement is: "In the parliamentary system of government, the responsibility of governance is evaluated after a certain time, as well as day by day." Various scholars have given the following definitions of parliamentary rule:

Dr. Garner: "Parliamentary Government is the system in which the actual executive (cabinet) is responsible for its political policies and actions towards the nominee and its popular house, finally, to the electorate."

Gatel: "Parliamentary rule is the system in which the actual executive is legally liable to the legislature for all its work."

Parliament is supreme in this arrangement. There is a certain period of Parliament. Members of the popular House of Parliament (lower house) are elected by the public directly by voting. The leader of the majority party in the parliament is appointed as the Prime Minister. He uses governance powers by making his council of ministers in Parliament. Lavell has called the cabinet "the base pillar of political arch". Ramjemore called it "the pilot of the state ship". Marriott has called it a pivot which surrounds the entire political apparatus. There is a parliamentary governance in countries like England and India. UK's parliamentary government is said to be the mother of this system.

Characteristics of parliamentary government

The following are the characteristics of parliamentary rule:

1. Dual Executive: Dual executive functions in parliamentary governance. In this arrangement, the head of state is the constitutional head of state. Traditionally, all the powers of governance are vested in the same (king or president). And all the work of governance is done by his name, but in fact he is only the nominal head of state. He is the head of the state, not the ruler.

The prime minister of the governance is responsible for his actions. The head of state is nominally an executive of an image; whereas the cabinet is a realistic and effective executive that uses all the powers of governance in practice. The powers of the President of England, Japan, India, the King or the President are mere names. The head of state may be ancestral, nominated or elected, but the government head is always elected.

2. Intimate relationship between executive and legislature: In the parliamentary system of government, there is close relationship between the executive and the legislature. Actual executive is appointed from the Council of Ministers and is responsible for the legislature and its policies. The legislature can control the executive through various tools, question-makers, question-seekers, condemnation proposals and deductions, etc., and can pass the resolution of non confidence and dismiss it. Along with this, the Council of Ministers also controls the legislature on the basis of their majority. The Actual Executive (Council of Ministers) determines the rule of governance and governs the legislature and also plays an important role in the process of law-making.

3. Joint responsibility: The main characteristic of parliamentary governance is collective responsibility. This implies that it is not solely liable for the work of a minister, the cabinet is collectively responsible to the legislature. The entire cabinet is responsible for the mistake of a minister. It is said that all the ministers drown and float together. In this arrangement, the Cabinet functions as a unit. There is always unity in its policies and decisions. Nobody can speak against a subject after making a decision.

4. Leadership of the Prime Minister: In the parliamentary governance, the Prime Minister is the leader of the system of governance. He is the corner stone of the cabinet mausoleum. The decision of cabinet, the life, the functionality and the end depends

on it. The Prime Minister leads the government and cabinet. All the ministers live in his control and can remain in the ministerial position as soon as they wish. With the resignation of the Prime Minister, the entire Cabinet gets overturned. Apart from this, the Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party as well as the leader of the Parliament.

5. Political homogeneity: Political homogeneity implies that all the members of the Cabinet should be of the same political party and or have the same theories and ideology. Due to the unity of political ideas, there is unity in cabinet policies, programs and principles. In the event of the absence of a clear majority for a political party, a coalition government is formed.

6. Confidential: Privacy is a necessary characteristic of this system. All the proceedings of the Cabinet remain confidential. All the Ministers take the oath of office that while holding their post they will maintain loyalty towards the Constitution. All ministers participate in cabinet meetings, take policy decisions, but they keep this action confidential. They do not express their differences to the public nor give the information of the Cabinet's action to the public. The privacy of government policies is essential for them.

Merits of Parliamentary Governance:

1. Responsible rule: The executive in the parliamentary system of government is fully liable to the legislature. The ministers are directly and indirectly responsible to the public. Thus, the executive has to operate its policies and programs according to the wishes of the public. In this arrangement, as Daisy has written, "The Cabinet has to be more conscious of the public because its existence depends on it." In this, the legislature represents the public. Actual executive is elected from the legislature, and also liable to the same.

2. Interpersonal cooperation between the executive and legislature: It is necessary for efficient administration to have mutual cooperation in the body of governance. In this arrangement, the executive is

formed from the Parliament and is liable to it. Therefore, unity, harmony and cooperation remain constant in them. Due to the mutual cooperation between the two organs of the government, superior laws are being created and administration is made in the public interest. The possibility of deadlock in this system is very low.

3. Check on the autocracy of the government: In this arrangement, the government never becomes autocratic because the opposition parties in Parliament and outside the Parliament always have a watch on the government's work. They periodically criticize and force them to continue working within limits. Parliament members take control over the cabinet by asking questions, condemning resolutions, stop working proposal and deduction proposal. The ministers always fear that the lawmakers will not be able to pass them off by passing a resolution of their mistrust against them and working on their arbitrary manner. There are many instances in India and England that people see when a minister has been forced to resign because of corruption, incompetence and bad character.

4. Rule of qualified and experienced persons: One of the merits of this system is also that the ruler class is qualified and experienced in it. Only the hardworking honest and popular persons can reach the government. Daisy and Laski have emphasized this quality. Laski has said about the British House of Commons: Whatever errors are there in this house, one thing is clear that its leadership has always been in the hands of high-ranking individuals. On one hand, high level of oratory power can be seen, and on the other hand the introduction of superior administrative capabilities is also found. It has a mark of merit and character. In the parliamentary system, only the person who is popular and trained can reach high administrative office.

5. Importance of opposition parties: The importance of opposition parties remains in the parliamentary governance. The opposition parties

control the government by criticizing the policies and mistakes of the government and the government is always ready to take power when it falls. Due to powerful opposition, the government always remains conscious and aware of its obligations. According to Jennings, when a government is born on getting a majority in the general election, the opposition party is also formed. When the present government is overthrown, then the opposition party becomes the government and its leader is the prime minister. This change becomes very natural.

6. Flexibility: A key merit of parliamentary governance is its flexibility or time and its changeability as required. According to Badgeat, in the emergency situation, the government can choose a ruler who can lead the nation efficiently in such a crucial situation. For example, at the time of World War II in England, Churchill was made Prime Minister instead of Chamberlain. Making the government of Chandrashekhar after VP Singh had given resignation in India-this is a unique example of the flexibility of the parliamentary system. In contrast, the presidential rule is harsh, and there is no flexibility in it. In addition to this, all the political parties in the emergency forget about mutual differences and create a joint national cabinet.

7. Political consciousness and education: In this system of government, the public gets a better opportunity to get political education. With the role of the government and the role of the Opposition party, the public gets constant information and education about the state system. The proceedings of the Parliament and views expressed by the government and opposition parties which come before the public through newspapers, television and other means of media, make the public politically conscious, and the public becomes aware of every aspect of the problem. In the words of Dr. Ashirwadani "Parliamentary system is very useful to educate the public politically. There are different parties, and the elections being held from time to time

and the publicity of the party creates political consciousness in the public.

8. State President as a fair counsel: In this regime, the head of state (king or president) symbolizes the unity of the nation and provides stability to national life. It does not belong to any political party. If the President is elected on the basis of the party, then it is expected that he will move from partisan politics to being fair and neutral and think in national interest. In this arrangement, the ministers and officials of the government regime change, but the governance keeps going smoothly under the head of the state. According to Brice, "he (the head of state) is the representative of the machine of governance, which continues peacefully despite the changes of the government." The head of state functions on his post for a certain period. He gives proper advice at the time of emergency to the government and acts as a true guide by warning the government of trying not to do unreasonable work.

Demerits of parliamentary government

Major demerits of parliamentary government are:

1. Against the separation of powers theory: According to the theory of the separation of power, the three bodies of the government-legislature, executive and judiciary are isolated. All the three should work independently and fairly in their respective fields. But in this rule, the executive and the legislature are closely related to each other. Such arrangements can easily become self-centered and a crisis may arise for the freedom of the citizens. Montesque has written, "If the powers of the executive and the legislature are centered in the same person or one institution, then there can be no freedom, because there is a fear lest the king or the Senate should create illegitimate laws and oppress them."

2. Political Factionalism: One defect of parliamentary governance is said to be that the system relies on the majority of political parties. Political parties

give less importance to national interest and more interest to Dalits, which leads to loss of national interest. The ruling party has to retain its right to rule the government, and the purpose of the opposition parties is to criticize the ruling party's work and achieve the rule. This always keeps an atmosphere of conflict, and the opposition parties continue to move against the government. Lord Bryce's statement is that "When there is no important question to the country, there is such a struggle in the opposition parties to get the posts as if the struggle between the red and white granules in the blood is going on."

3. Rise of autocracy: Due to close relationship between executive and legislature in this rule, there is always the possibility of double hazard. Daisy says that the executive can become a toy in the hands of the legislature, in the third and fourth Republic of France got the same view. On the contrary, Laski believes that if the legislature is not curb, then the executive can become dictatorial. In England, the dictatorship of the Cabinet is harshly charged. In this rule, the dictatorship of the majority party always prevails.

4. Weak rule: The rule remains weak in it. The tenure of the rule remains uncertain, depending on the will of the legislation. In the atmosphere of uncertainty, the Cabinet cannot implement it by making strong and long-term plans. Taking advantage of the weakness of the Cabinet, the legislature starts improper intervention in the governance.

5. Unstable rule: In the multi-party system of parliamentary governance, a single political party is formed due to lack of clear majority. There is a tone of differences in the mixed government. This political turmoil remains due to political differences, tensions, political parties-change, so that the government gets into a falling position. It has been said that seeds of destruction are contained in the birth of mixed governments. In the words of Ban, "They are weak, powerless and short-termed." Presently, the

governments formed on the basis of external support is temporary in nature. The political party that supports from outside gives the government a collapse by withdrawing support. There is constant instability in the government under constant pressure and no one believes in government policies. According to Dr. Garner, "The result is that the construction and deployment of cabinets is done quickly and there is lack of stability and governance."

6. Unsuitable for Emergency: In emergency or in a war-time situation, this arrangement remains inappropriate. There is a need to make decisions in the emergency right away, but in the parliamentary rule, a lot of time is spent in knowing the opinions of all the members of the Cabinet, discussing and creating consensus. With immediate and strong decision on time, immediate action is not possible. For this reason, Wilby's statement is that "this parliamentary system can not be useful in national interest during emergency or the war-conditions."

7. Tendency of dictatorship of the Cabinet: In the parliamentary rule, the majority of the elected political parties in the Parliament form the government. Due to the majority, the whole power of governance in the practice becomes centered in the cabinet, and Parliament can become an organization accepting the decisions of the ministers. The control of Parliament on cabinet is only in the theoretical point. In practice, the Cabinet controls the Parliament and the dictatorship of the Council is established. In Prof. Lasky's words, "Parliamentary rule certainly provides an opportunity for the executive to become tyrannical. In the words of Ramjemore, "The authoritarianity of today is more harsh than that of the last two generations," says the legislature.

8. Government of Inefficient Persons: In this rule, the selection of ministers is made on the basis of their merit and administrative experience, popularity and political influence in the political parties. Most

ministers in the cabinet are such as gave no experience of governance work. In this way governance is handed over to the disabled persons. In the words of Dr. Ashirwadani, "Cabinet rule is called the rule of novices, because it is the government of such people as are not experts in governance." Because of this ignorance of the ministers, the entire power of the governance goes to the hands of the permanent authorities, and bureaucracy is dominated by the legislature.

9. Neglect of administrative work: In order to maintain the popularity of the members of the Cabinet, the voters have to maintain constant contact with the voters. In order to keep the voters satisfied and happy, they have to do a lot of work, apart from this, a lot of time goes into law making. As a result, the ministers could not pay enough attention to the affairs related to the government. Sijawik's statement is that "Ministers have to do so much relating to law-making that they cannot do the work related to the executive properly."

10. Fear of dictatorship of the party in majority: In the parliamentary system of government, the full power of governance comes in the hands of the party whose membership has a majority. Due to the majority, the ruling party can ignore the interests of the public by working arbitrarily. Sometimes, with the help of its majority, it is also successful in making arbitrary modifications in the Constitution. In addition to this, the ruling party does not miss the corrupt measures to maintain power in their hands. Governance seems to be for the party's interest in place of public interest. Thus, in this system of governance, the dictatorship of the majority party is established.

Presidential Government

The second popular form of government in the modern democratic era is the presidential rule. In this rule, both the executive and the legislature remain separate and independent from each other. The basis of the President's rule is the principle of the separation of power.

Meaning and Definition: In the Presidential Governance, the executive is independent from the legislature, and also does not remain liable to the administrator for its work. In this the head of the executive (president) is the real ruler, not nominal. He is elected by the public (directly or indirectly), and his tenure is fixed by the Constitution. In this rule, there is a Council of Ministers to assist the President in his work. Members of the Council of Ministers are considered intelligent. The appointment of secretaries is made according to the wishes of the President and they remain in office till the President's will. The Secretary is liable to the President for his actions not to the legislature. They do not have a system of collective responsibility. Different scholars have given the following definitions of Presidential rule.

Dr. Garner: "Presidential rule is the system in which the executive, that is, the state president and his minister are completely independent of the legislature's control in relation to their tenure and they are not liable to it for their political policies."

Gaitel: "Presidential rule is the system in which the head of the executive is independent of the legislature for his term and to a certain extent his policies and actions."

Characteristics of the Presidential Government :

The following are the characteristics of the Presidential rule:

1. Separation of powers: The President's rule is based on the principle of separation of power. In this the legislature and executive are separate and independent from each other. Members of the Executive are not members of the legislature and are not liable to it. There is no control of legislature over the executive in this rule. The function of legislature is to make laws while the function of executive is to administer. There are different working areas of legislature, executive and judiciary.

2. Fixed Term: In this arrangement, the term of both the executive and the legislature is fixed by the constitution. In this the head of the executive (president) is elected for a certain period. This period is four years in America. Prior to this period, the legislature can not remove him by passing the Non confidence resolution. The president can be removed before a certain period only by impeachment, but the process of imposing impeachment and passing it is very complicated.

3. Actual Executive: There is a single executive in this arrangement. There is no distinction between the nominal executive and the actual executive, like the parliamentary rule. The President is the real ruler. He is the head of both the state and the government and exercises the actual powers of all executive powers provided by the Constitution.

4. Theory of Check and Balance: Full power separation is neither possible nor practical. Therefore, the principle of check and balance is adopted. If the theory of power separation is fully implemented, then there can be a block in the administration, because freedom as well as cooperation is required to work in every field, so this principle is adopted, so that there can remain interrelation and control of each of the organs with and on each other. The American Constitution has accepted the principle of power separation with the principle of check and balance.

5. Political uniformity is unnecessary: In the parliamentary rule, all ministers are of the same political party or the same ideology. They have political unity. Such kind of political uniformity is not necessary in the Presidential rule, because there is no committee like the Council of Ministers in the Presidential rule. The President appoints secretaries to operate smoothly the different departments and their tenure depends on the President's will.

Merits of the Presidential Government

1. Stability in governance: The principal merit of the President's rule is that the government remains

in it. In this, permanent executive is established for a certain period. With due time, the head of state (President) and his secretary can implement long term plans in relation to the governance system and implement them with full confidence and respect. The famous jurist Mohammed Karim Chagla has said in this regard that "the Presidential system provides stability to the establishment of a permanent executive which is independent of the control of the legislature."

2. Efficiency in governance: The efficiency of governance in the President's rule is apparent. The basis of the appointment of secretaries is efficiency and not their faith in some political party. The State President is free to select talent from different areas of the country. In various administrative departments, such persons are appointed as secretaries as are experts in their respective fields. In addition, the President and his secretaries do not have to take part in legislative work nor do they have to worry about keeping the legislature happy. So they have enough time to do administrative work. Marriott has also written in this regard that "In this type of government, the ministers do not have to go to the hospital again and again, they do their job related tasks efficiently. On the other hand, the members of the legislature also take their care in the process of law, because they are concerned only with their work."

3. Unity in Administration: In this system, all executive powers are vested in the President, so administrative decisions are taken promptly. All secretaries (ministers) have to follow the policies created by the President. In this, due to the tenure of the Chief of the Executive, the Government's policy and program can be successfully run without any fear and constraint. Having all the powers of governance contained in the President remains a complete unity in the administration.

4. Free from the faults of the party feeling: Although there are political parties in the Presidential system, but there is little chance of development of the

trend of any party because there is no unnecessary opposition party in it, and there is no strong atmosphere of the factionalism. Party feeling and views appear only at the time of the presidential election. The President cannot be dismissed before a certain period. Therefore, after the election, the political parties get stirring cold. As a result, the problems caused by the factionalism can not be found in this system. According to Brice, “In the presidential government compared to the parliamentary system, the evils of party feeling are reduced and there is a consolidation of national unity.”

5. Suitable in the Emergency: The Presidential rule is the most appropriate governance system for war and emergency, because in it decisions can be easily made in the national interest, and emergency can be faced strictly and firmly. Gilchrist writes that “At the time of any kind of national crisis there is a demand for the unity of control, a speedy and organized policy in decision-making. All this can all be well and easily made available in the presidential system.”

6. Protection of civil liberties: In the Presidential rule, freedom of citizens and their rights are protected. In this, all the powers of governance are divided into all organs of the government, and not centered in the same one and same organ. Each organ of the governance maintains balance in the rule while keeping control over the other organs, and does not allow anyone to become autocratic in its jurisdiction.

7. Independence of the legislature: Legislature works independently in this system. Like the parliamentary rule, the executive does not have control over it. It is less affected by party discipline, so the legislature can act as a lawmaker with more fairness and independence.

8. Appropriate for states with diversity: This system of government is more suitable for those states which have diversity in the name of language, culture, community, religion etc. In such states with the feature of diversity, this system communicates unity.

Demerits of Presidential Government

The following are the demerits of the Presidential Government:

1. Autocratic and unliable rule: This rule is autocratic and unresponsive. It is autocratic because the executive is free from the control of the legislature. Despite the President’s arbitrary rule, he can not be easily removed. Secondly, the President is not liable to anyone for his policies and actions. In the absence of control and responsibility, sometimes the ambitious president can harm his national interests by using his powers arbitrarily.

2. Possibility of obstruction in governance: In the presidential rule, the legislature and the executive are separate and independent from each other. There is lack of cooperation and co-ordination between them. Due to mutual differences between them, many times problems arise in the rule. The problem becomes intense when the President is of a political party and in the legislature, there is the majority of the other political party. In this rule, the President cannot compel the legislature to make the desired laws, and the legislature can not force the President to enforce any law, so in such a situation there remains an atmosphere of uncertainty and non-liberation, and both blame indecently each other.

3. Uncertainty of liability: The uncertainty of liability lies in this arrangement. In this, the functions of the executive, the legislature and the judiciary are independent and separate, so none of them can be held liable. The reality is that they do not accept their fault and blame each other. There is always the possibility of the harm to the national interests due to the neglect of liability.

4. Lack of flexibility: This is a harsh rule system. In this the Constitution is often written and strict. It cannot be easily changed. The President is elected for a certain period, despite his ineligibility proved, he

cannot be dismissed before the end of the term. In relation to this Bezhaat has written that “you already stabilize your rule and whether it is favorable or not, whether it works properly or not, whether you want it or not, you have to maintain it according to law . “

5. Harmful to administrative efficiency: In the Presidential system, there is lack of co-operation and coordination between the legislature and the Executive, due to which both the law and the civil administration can not function properly. The laws should be made in accordance with the requirement of the public, and for this to continue in the public interest, the continuous support should be maintained between the two organs of the government. In this regard, Dr. Garner has also written “In the presidential method, there is no direct hand of the President and his council in the process of making of law. “Due to the absence of interruption and harmonious collaboration between the executive and the legislature, there is lack of power and efficiency, and law making fails to be influenced by the power of public opinion.”

6. Uncertainty in foreign policy: In this system, there is no strong foreign policy. The President has to rely on the approval of the legislature in the operation and finalization of foreign relations. Therefore, the foreign policy of the government remains uncertain and vulnerable. This situation becomes frightening at the time when the President is from any one party and the majority in the administration is with another party. For example, the influential and powerful President of America, President Wilson, did not receive the support of the legislature in his policy related to the United Nations. President Wilson wanted America to become a member of the United Nations, but this proposal was rejected by the Senate .

7. Lack of political awareness in the public: In the Presidential rule, there is lack of interpersonal relations the legislature and the executive. On the contrary, in the parliamentary governance, ministers

participate in the meetings of the legislation. Questions relating to their work are asked by the Legislature to the ministers. and discussion on various serious administrative matters is made. All these information reaches the public through the means of newspapers and media. This creates awareness among the public and they get political education, but there is lack of all these things in the Presidential system.

8. Contrary to the Organistic theory: In the administration, like the organs of human body, there is mutual dependence and unity in the organs of administration, but in the President’s system, there is a lack in the relationship between all the three organs of the rule because of being separated and independent, it eliminates unity of governance.

Comparison Between Parliamentary and Presidential Governments

1. On the basis of the executive: In the parliamentary rule, the executive is in dual form—the nominal and the actual. The first is called the head of state and the other is called the head of government, it is said that in the UK, the King reigns, not rules. The President and the King-Queen of Britain are nominal and Prime Minister (Council of Ministers) in India are the actual executives. In contrast, the executive is single in the presidential rule. The power of the executive lies in one and the same person (President). America is the best example of the presidential rule system.

2. On the basis of term: The term of the actual executive (council of ministers) in the parliamentary rule is not fixed. The legislature can pass the resolution of non confidence at any time and dismiss the executive. Therefore, even after a certain period of time, the Council of Ministers has to be removed from the post when the confidence is lost, but the term of the executive in the presidential rule is fixed by the constitution. It is difficult to remove the president before the fixed term.

3. Based on the relationship between the executive and the legislature: In the parliamentary

rule, there is a continuous intimate relationship between the legislature and the executive. The leader of the majority of the lower house is made the Prime Minister and he creates his council of ministers from within the organization. The Council of Ministers is fully responsible for the legislature and the legislature has complete control over the ministers, whereas the Presidential rule is based on the theory of separation of powers. In this, the executive is created independently. There is a complete separation of the Executive (President and its Secretary) and the legislature (Congress) and members of the Executive are not members of the legislature. The executive also does not have any kind of control over the legislature.

4. On the basis of liability: In the Parliamentary rule, the Actual Executive (Council of Ministers) is collectively liable to the legislature. The executive has control over the legislature by asking the questions, by bringing the resolution of non confidence, the Kamaroko proposal, etc.. Ministers are responsible for the parliament for their work, hence it is also called responsible governance. In contrast, in the presidential administration, the executive is not responsible for the legislature, nor does it require the confidence of the legislature to perform functions.

5. On the basis of the powers of the government: The basis of parliamentary governance is the combination of the legislative and the executive powers. In this, the legislature and the executive work together in collaboration with each other, while the basis of the President's rule is the separation of the executive and the legislative power. In this, both organs of the governance work independently.

6. On the basis of the status of ministers: Status of ministers in the parliamentary rule is of high. They are paramount of their departments, and play an important role in law-making. But in the presidential rule the ministers are not departmental secretaries and they work under the President's office.

7. On the basis of change: In the parliamentary rule, changes in government can be made in time. This system proves to be more useful in the emergency. Even in the emergency, the Prime Minister can be changed – as Churchill was made the prime minister (without an election) in place of Chamberlain in Britain during World War II. The President's rule is harsh. The President cannot be changed before time. The term of the President is fixed by the constitution.

8. On the basis of the status of the party in the government: The political party which has a majority in the parliamentary governance becomes the government of the same party, but sometimes A mixed council is formed by a majority of political parties. This characteristic of parliamentary rule is called political homogeneity. On the contrary, there is lack of political homogeneity in the Presidential rule. The President can appoint any qualified person to the post of secretary without any base.

Important Points

Kinds of Government

- (A) Unitary and Federal
- (B) Parliamentary and Presidential

Unitary Government

Unitary rule is the rule in which the entire governance power of the state remains centred in the Central Government

Characteristics of unitary government-

1. The entire powers of governance are centered in a central government.
2. The state is divided into several units for the convenience.
3. The powers of governance between the Central Government and the local governments are not divided

4. Local authorities are the parts of Central Government. They act as representatives of the Central Government.
5. The Constitution of countries under unitary rule can be written, unwritten, flexible or harsh.

Merits of Unitary Governance

1. Uniformity in Administration
2. Simple governance
3. Conflicting Governance
4. Efficient and Strong Governance
5. Fiduciary
6. Flexibility
7. National Integration
8. More suitable in the emergency
9. Strong Foreign Policy

Demerits of Unitary Governance

1. Fear of the Central Government's autocracy
2. Lack of administrative efficiency
3. Bureaucratic Governance
4. Anti-democracy
5. Inappropriate for large states
6. Public indifference
7. Neglect of local self-rule

Federal Government

The federal rule is the system in which the division of all the powers of the state is between the union government and the units (state) of the union.

Characteristics of federal Government

Primary Characteristics

1. Written, manufactured, rigorous and supreme Constitution

2. Division of powers
3. Independent judiciary

Secondary Characteristics

1. Dual citizenship
2. Bicameral System
3. Dual use of sovereignty

Merits of federal rule

1. National integration and local autonomy
2. Coordination of centralization and decentralization
3. Administrative efficiency
4. Sufficiently suitable for vast states
5. Method of making powerless states strong
6. Political Consciousness:
7. Governance is not autocratic
8. Time and money savings
9. Favorable to democracy
10. Reputation in the international field
11. Stepping towards the World Union

Demerits of federal rule

1. False regime
2. Inefficient governance
3. Conflict status
4. Danger of national unity
5. Inappropriate in Emergency
6. Infirmity in the international arena
7. Fear of separation of the units
8. Judiciary being conservative

Quasi-Federal System

The states which have the features of both the unitary and the federal rules, such as, India.

Comparison between unitary and federal rule

1. On the basis of the distribution of power of governance
2. Based on the nature of the Constitution
3. On the basis of citizenship
4. On the basis of the status of local governments
5. On the basis of the strength of the administrative body
6. On the basis of the governance mechanism
7. On the basis of the size of the Parliamentary and presidential government

Parliamentary Government

In the parliamentary governance, the actual executive (cabinet) is made from the legislature and is liable to the same and continues its position till its confidence.

Characteristics of parliamentary rule

1. Dual Executive
2. Intimate relationship between executive and manager
3. Group Responsibility
4. Leadership of the Prime Minister
5. Political homogeneity
6. Privacy

Merits of Parliamentary Governance:

1. Responsive rule
2. Interpersonal cooperation in the executive and legislature
3. Check on the rule of autocracy
4. Rule of qualified and experienced persons
5. Importance of opposition parties
6. Flexibility

7. Political consciousness and education
8. State President as a fair counsel

Demerits of parliamentary rule

1. Contrary to the power-separation theory
2. Aggression in the political Parties
3. Rise of autocracy
4. Weak rule
5. Unstable rule
6. Inappropriate for Emergency
7. Tendency of the dictatorship of the Cabinet
8. Government of Disabled Persons
9. Ignorance of administrative work
10. Fear of dictatorship of majority party

Presidential rule

In the Presidential Governance, the executive is independent from the legislation, and is not liable to the legislature for its work. In this the head of the executive (president) is the actual ruler.

Characteristics of the President's rule:

1. Separation of powers
2. Fixed Term
3. Actual Executive
4. Principle of Check and Balancing
5. Political uniformity is unnecessary

Merits of the President rule:

1. Stability in governance
2. Skills in governance
3. Unity in Administration
4. Free of the faults of the party feeling
5. Suitable in the Emergency
6. Protection of civil liberties

7. Freedom of the legislature
8. Appropriate for states with diversity

Demerits of presidential rule

1. Autocratic and unresponsive rule
2. The possibility of obstruction in governance
3. Uncertainty of liability
4. Lack of flexibility
5. Harmful to administrative efficiency
6. Uncertainty in foreign policy
7. Lack of political awareness in the public
8. Contrary to the Organistic theory

Comparison Between parliamentary and presidential rule

1. On the basis of the executive
2. On the basis of term
3. Based on the relationship between the executive and the legislature
4. On the basis of liability
5. On the basis of the powers of the government
6. On the basis of the status of ministers
7. On the basis of change
8. On the basis of the status of the party in the government

What is more Appropriate for India- Parliamentary System or the Presidential System?

In the era of national movement, the establishment of parliamentary rule in India was our goal, and under the British rule, the training of this government was achieved by the class leading the Indian people. Therefore, when the issue to adopt either parliamentary or presidential system was raised before the Indian Constituent Assembly, the parliamentary system was generally considered most appropriate, but

until before the fourth general elections, Indian politics provided a new turning point. After the elections, a worrying phase of political instability and weak rule in many states of the Indian Union started. In practice, it was seen that the entire power of the Chief Minister exposes the internal disputes of his political party or the political parties in resolving the mutual disputes in the government and there is no opportunity to pay attention to the superiority of governance. In such a situation, it was argued by many people that in view of the political stability and administrative efficiency, in India, the presidential system should be adopted in place of the 'parliamentary system'.

But after considering the whole situation, it becomes clear that if the Presidential rule will solve some of the problems of Indian politics, on the other hand, some new problems will arise and Parliamentary system is better for India.

First, in India, the democracy has been established - and in such a situation if there is no effective means of controlling the executive, then there is a strong possibility of its absoluteness. Therefore, in order to keep democracy alive, only parliamentary system is suitable.

Secondly, in the neolithic democracy like India many times the public is unable to make the right decisions, and changes in leadership are required only after the election. This type of change in leadership is possible only in a parliamentary system.

Thirdly, in a developing country like India, it is very much necessary the legislature and the executive to act as a unit of mutual cooperation and governance. This situation can be achieved only in the parliamentary system.

Fourthly, democracy has been established in India and public consciousness is very essential for its success. This situation of public consciousness can be obtained in a better manner only in the parliamentary system.

On the basis of the above views, it can be said that in the interest of Indian democracy and self-governance, Parliamentary system is more appropriate for India.

Important Question

Objective Questions:

1. How many organs of the government are there?

- (A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 6

2. “The use of supreme legislative power by a central power is the unitary government. “Whose definition is this?

- (A) Daisy (B) Garner
(C) Willowby (D) Dr. Fenner

3. “The Federation is a union of some states that create a new state” Whose statement is this?

- (A) Hamilton (B) Finer
(C) Lincoln (D) Laski

4. “The cabinet is the pilot of the state ship.” Whose definition is this?

- (A) Ramjemore (B) Lowell
(C) Garner (D) Ambedkar

5. The characteristic of the Presidential governance system is?

- (A) Check and balance
(B) Autocracy
(C) Separation of powers
(D) collective liability

Very short answer type questions-

1. Describe the forms of the government?

2. What is unitary government? Explain?

3. Describe any one merit of the unitary government?

4. Describe any one demerit of unitary government?

5. What is the federal government? Describe.

6. Write the English word for Sangha?

7. Describe any one of the characteristics of the federal government?

8. Describe any one of the demerits of the federal government?

9. State the meaning of the parliamentary government?

10. Describe any one of the characteristics of the parliamentary government?

11. Describe any one of the merits of the parliamentary government?

12. Describe any one of the demerits of the parliamentary government?

13. Explain the meaning of the Presidential Governance system?

14. Describe any one of the characteristics of the Presidential Governance system?

15. Describe any one of the merits of Presidential Governance system?

16. Mention any one of the demerits of Presidential Governance system?

17. At present the Presidential Governance system is being described as a substitute for democracy? Describe.

Short answer type questions-

1. Describe the meaning and forms of government.

2. Enlist the characteristics of unitary government?

3. Make a critical interpretation of unitary government?

4. What is the federal government? Describe.

5. Describe the characteristics of the Federal Government?

6. Describe the demerits of the federal government?
7. Explain the merits of the federal government?
8. Make a comparative interpretation of unitary and federal government?
9. Describe the characteristics of the Parliamentary government.
10. Interpret the positive aspect of the parliamentary government?
11. Critical interpret the parliamentary government?
12. Describe the characteristics of the Presidential Governance system?
13. Explain the merits of the Presidential Governance system?
14. Explain the demerits of the Presidential Governance system.

15. At present, the Presidential Governance system is being described as a substitute for democracy? Give your views.

Essay type questions-

1. Compare the unitary and federal government?
2. Make a comparative analysis of the parliamentary and presidential governance system?
3. Which of the two do you consider more in public interest - the parliamentary or the presidential government? Explain.
3. Describe the merits of the Presidential Government?
4. Describe the characteristics of unitary government?
5. Critically explain the parliamentary government?

Answer Objective Question:

1 (a) 2 (a) 3 (a) 4 (a) 5 (a)