

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

**Statement 1 is incorrect** – The Constitution of India, being federal in structure, divides all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between the Centre and the states. However, **there is no division of judicial power** as the Constitution has established an integrated judicial system to enforce both the Central laws as well as state laws.

**Statement 2 is incorrect** – US Model of federalism is called as coming together as all the states have come together to form a federation. However, when a **large country, like India, chooses to divide its authority between the member states and the central government, it is regarded as holding together federalism**. In this case, power is shared among various social groups to accommodate a huge diversity. Here the central government is more powerful than the state government. Different constituents of the federation may have unequal powers.

**Statement 3 is incorrect** - In common parlance, the terms “union government” and “central government” are used interchangeably in India. The constitution, however, has no reference to the Central Government or Union Government. However, **Article 300 of the Constitution says that the Government of India can be sued in the name of Union of India**.

Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 14, Centre-State Relations

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-union-or-central-govt-in-tamil-nadu-political-tussle-over-words-and-their-meaning-7383487/>

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/jess402.pdf>

Q.6) Democracy’s superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity

- the intelligence and character of ordinary men and women.
- the methods for strengthening executive leadership.
- a superior individual with dynamism and vision.
- a band of dedicated party workers.

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

The word democracy comes from the Greek word “demos”, meaning people, and “kratos” meaning power; so, democracy can be thought of as **“power of the people”**: a way of governing which depends on the will of the people. The most obvious ways to participate in government are to vote, or to stand for office and become a representative of the people. Democracy, however, is about far more than just voting, and there are numerous other ways of engaging with politics and government. The effective functioning of democracy, in fact, depends on ordinary people using these other means as much as possible. The take-off point for a democracy is the idea of consent, i.e., the desire, approval and participation of people. It is the decision of people that creates a democratic government and decides about its functioning. So, **since democracy requires voter’s decision making- hence intelligence and character of common people are called in**.

Source) <https://www.coe.int/en/web/compass/democracy>, UPSC 2017

Q.7) What is the primary objective of including the feature of Separation of Powers in the Constitution of India?

- To help judiciary in providing complete justice to the weaker sections of the society.
- Division of Labor and Functional specialization of tasks.