1. Question hour can send tremor waves across the entire Council of Ministers. In this context discuss the importance of question hour and some of the concerns related to its functioning in the recent past.

**Ans:-**  Question hour is that time period in sitting of parliament in which legislators asks question to council of ministers related to their working, their financial management etc. which are in welfare of public. There are three types of questions which are-

1. Starred question:- In this type of questioning minister gives answer orally and legislator can ask counter question as well. Question have to submit 14 days prior.
2. Unstarred question:- In this type of questioning minister gives answer in written and legislator cannot ask counter questions. Question have to submit 14 days prior.
3. Short Notice question:- In this type of questioning minister have to give answer urgently, basically these type of questions asked for public importance.

**Importance of Question Hour:-**

* It keeps check on arbitrary action of ministers.
* It keeps check on financial misdoings of ministers.
* It keeps ministers accountable.
* It helps to get to know about problems facing by people and therefore can take actions immediately.

So, basically question hour can send tremor waves across the entire Council of Ministers because it exposes ministers if they are involved in any misdoings but in recent past there are so many issues come up with its functioning –

* Most of time of question hour is wasted due to ruckus in parliament for example in 2015 only 26% of the time is utilised in questioning and in 2020 it reduced to only 20%.
* There are some cases have seen in which ministers give money to parliamentarian for asking question so that he/she can trumpet about what he/she has done so far.
* Since it is decided by presiding officer that which question is to be answered and which not so sometimes biased behaviour of presiding officer can be seen.
* Parliamentarians do not have staff for preparing questions and also they lack knowledge that is why they are unable to ask questions.

1. As states divide their region in districts same as is it not better if our government divide India in smaller states for better administration. Discuss.

**Ans:-** Dividing India into smaller states for better administration is a complex issue with both potential benefits and challenges. Here are some key points to consider:

**Benefits:**

**Improved Governance and Administration:** Smaller states can lead to more focused and efficient governance, as the administration would be closer to the people. This can result in better implementation of policies and quicker response to local issues.

**Enhanced Development:** Smaller states may be able to address regional development issues more effectively. Tailored policies can cater to specific needs and resources of the area, promoting balanced regional development.

**Better Representation:** Smaller states can ensure that diverse cultural, linguistic, and ethnic groups are better represented. This can help in preserving local identities and ensuring that their specific concerns are addressed.

**Administrative Efficiency:** Smaller states might reduce bureaucratic red tape and improve administrative efficiency. Decentralized governance can facilitate better management of resources and services.

**Challenges:**

**Economic Viability:** Smaller states might struggle with economic viability. Some regions may lack the necessary resources and infrastructure to sustain themselves independently, leading to financial instability.

**Increased Costs:** The creation of new states involves significant administrative costs. This includes setting up new government structures, offices, and services, which can be a financial burden.

**Political Instability:** Redrawing state boundaries can lead to political unrest and conflicts, especially in regions with complex ethnic and linguistic compositions. This can result in social tensions and disruptions.

**Resource Allocation:** Dividing states can lead to disputes over the allocation of resources such as water, minerals, and land. Ensuring fair distribution and management of shared resources can be challenging.

National Unity: Frequent reorganization of states might affect national unity. Regionalism and local identities could become more pronounced, potentially challenging the cohesion of the country.

**Case Studies:**

**Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Uttarakhand (2000):** The creation of these states from Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh, respectively, aimed to address regional disparities and improve administration. These states have seen varied success, with improvements in some areas and ongoing challenges in others.

**Telangana (2014):** Formed from Andhra Pradesh, Telangana's creation was driven by demands for greater autonomy and development. While there have been benefits in terms of focused governance, challenges like resource allocation and economic management persist.

**Conclusion:**

The idea of dividing India into smaller states for better administration has merits but also significant challenges. Any decision to reorganize states should be based on careful consideration of various factors, including economic viability, administrative efficiency, and social harmony. It requires a balanced approach that addresses local needs while maintaining national unity and stability.