

CIVICS

4

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

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I. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- are a few examples for unitary form of government.
Ans: England and France
- The Parliamentary government is also known as **Ans: Cabinet /ministry**
- In the parliamentary form of government is the leader of the majority party.
Ans: Prime Minister

ADDITIONAL

- 'Government' refers to the functions of the state. **Ans: Executive**
- The term Government is derived from old French word '.....'
Ans: Governor
- is the oldest form of government in the United Kingdom.
Ans: Monarchy
- Amendments to the constitution are easy in the form of government.
Ans: Unitary
- The form of government is good for economic and cultural progress.
Ans: Federal
- The form of government is basically built on the principles of separation of power.
Ans: Presidential

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

S.No.	Country	Name of the Parliament
1.	USA	Congress
2.	Norway	Storting
3.	Denmark	Folketing

ADDITIONAL

S.No.	Country	Form of Government
4.	Switzerland	Federal
5.	India	Parliamentary
6.	Srilanka	Unitary
7.	Japan	Parliamentary
8.	Britain	Parliamentary



III. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN.

1. Unitary and federal forms of government.

S.No.	Unitary form of government	Federal form of government
1.	In a Unitary form of government, all the powers are vested in a single centre.	In this government, powers are divided between the national and the regional governments.
2.	England, France, Japan and Sri Lanka are examples of Unitary form of government.	U.S.A., Russia, Canada and Brazil are the examples of Federal form of government.

2. Parliamentary and presidential forms of government

Parliamentary forms of Government	Presidential form of Government
President is supreme	Central Legislature is supreme
Separation of power	Absence of separation powers centralisation
Individual leadership	Collective leadership
Prime minister is from the majority party	President is directly elected by the people

IV. GIVE SHORT NOTE ON

1. Unitary form of government

- The Unitary form of government is a sovereign state governed as a single entity.
- In a Unitary form of government, all the authority and power is vested in a single centre.
- England, France, Japan and Sri Lanka are examples of Unitary form of government.

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. List out the types of constitution.

- Written constitution/Unwritten constitution
- Federal/Unitary constitution
- Flexible/Rigid constitution

2. What are the merits of a federal government?

- Division of power between centre and states leads to administrative efficiency.
- It gives rise to big states.
- Distribution of powers check the despotism of the Central government.
- More suitable for bigger countries.
- It is good for economic and cultural progress.

3. Write down the differences between unitary form of government and federal form of government.

S.No.	Unitary form of government	Federal form of government
1.	Only one Level Government or sub units.	Two Levels of Government.
2.	Mostly single citizenship.	Dual citizenship.
3.	Sub Units cannot operate independently.	Federal units are answerable to Central Government.
4.	No Division of power.	Division of power.
5.	Centralization of power.	Decentralisation of power..

ADDITIONAL

4. Write the features of Parliamentary form of government.

- Nominal and Real Executive
- Majority Party rule
- Collective responsibility
- Dual membership
- Leadership of the Prime Minister

5. What are the merits of Parliamentary form of government?

- Harmony between Legislature and Executive
- Responsible Government
- Prevents Dictatorship
- Wide Representation

6. What are the demerits of the Parliamentary form of government?

- Unstable government
- No continuity of policies
- Dictatorship of the Cabinet
- Against separation of powers.

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL.

1. Write about the merits of Unitary form of government.

The merits of the Unitary form government are-

- Suitable for small countries.
- There is no conflict of authority and responsibility.
- A Unitary government will make prompt decisions and take speedy action.
- A unitary government is less expensive.
- Amendments to the constitution are easy.
- There is unity, uniformity of law, policy and administration.



2. Write about the presidential form of government and what is the difference between presidential and parliamentary forms of government?

- In the Presidential form of government, President is the head of State.
- He is elected by an electoral college for a fixed tenure.
- The President governs with the help of a cabinet or a small body called 'Kitchen Cabinet'.
- This government is also known as non-parliamentary or fixed executive system of government.
- The difference between the Presidential and Parliamentary form of government are-

S.No.	Presidential form of	Federal form of government
1.	President is directly elected by the people.	Prime Minister is from the majority party.
2.	President is supreme.	Central Legislature is supreme.
3.	Separate powers.	Absence of separation powers.
4	Independence branches.	Independent branches with overlapping functions.
5	President is the head of state.	President is the head of state.
6	President is the head of the government.	Prime Minister is the head of the government.
7	Individual leadership.	Collective leadership.
8	President is not accountable to Congress.	Collective and individual responsibility.

ADDITIONAL

3. What are the three law making lists? Explain.

The government enacts laws for the better administration. They can be classed into three lists. They are Union list, State list and Concurrent list.

Union list:

- The Centre can make laws application to the whole nation on certain matters called as the Union list.
- Union list has 100 subjects.
- A few examples are – i) Foreign affairs ii) Defence iii) Armed forces iv) Post and telegraphs etc.

State List:

- The State has the powers to make laws in some matter only application to their own state.
- The State list has 61 subjects.
- It include police, prisons, agriculture, local government etc.

Concurrent List:

- It includes the subjects on which both Centre and State governments have the power to make laws. There are 52 subjects on which both the governments make laws.
- A few examples are criminal and civil procedures, marriage and divorce, newspapers, books and printing press, etc.

4. What are the demerits of Federal form of government?

- Federal government is weaker when compared to the unitary government.
- Federal government is more expensive.
- Provincial tendencies are very common.
- Lack of uniformity in administration
- Threat to national unity.
- Distribution of powers between centre and states lead to conflicts
- Double citizenship.
- Rigid constitution cannot be amended easily for changing needs.
- The state governments sometimes place hindrances in the foreign policy.

5. Mention the Unitary features of the Indian constitution.

- Strong centre.
- Central government's control over state territory.
- Single constitution.
- Flexibility of the constitution.
- Unequal representation of states.
- Emergency provisions.
- Single citizenship.
- Single integrated judiciary.
- All India services.
- Appointment of Governor by the central government.

