

The Schram Academy
Federalism
MCQ and Question bank

I. Choose the appropriate answer for the following.

- 1) What is the originally provided system of Constitution of India?
a) A two-tier system of government b) A three-tier system of government c) A single-tier system of government. d) . A four-tier system of government
- 2) Which level of government in India has the power to legislate on the 'residuary' subjects?
a) Union government b) State government c) Local self-government d) Both a and b
- 3) Which of the following is not an example of 'coming together federations'?
a) India b) . USA c) Switzerland d) Australia
- 4) Which of the following is not an example of 'holding together' federations?
a) India b) Spain c) Belgium d) Switzerland
- 5) How many of the world's 192 countries have federal political systems?
a) Only 50 b) Only 25 c) . Only 67 d) Only 103
- 6) Which of the following subjects is not included in the Union list?
a) Defence b) . Foreign affairs c) . Police d) Banking
- 7) Who makes laws on the subjects contained in the Concurrent List?
a) Union government b) State governments c) Both Union and state governments d) None of these
- 8) Which state of India enjoys a special status and has its own Constitution?
a) Bihar b) Uttar Pradesh c) Kerala d) Jammu and Kashmir
- 9) Who administers the whole district?
a) Sarpanch b) . Mayor c) District Magistrate or Collector d) Sessions Judge

- 10) . Which language is recognised as the national language by the Constitution of India?
- a) Hindi b) English c) Tamil d) None of these
- 11) What is the name of the site of India's nuclear tests?
- a) Jaisalmer b) Bahid c) Girnar d) Pokharan
- 12) If there is a clash between the laws made by the state and centre on a subject in the concurrent list:
- a) The central law prevails b) The state law prevails c) The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide d) Both the laws prevail in their respective jurisdiction
- 13) Which of the following subjects Union List includes:
- a) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation b) Education, forest, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession c) Defence, Foreign Affairs, Banking, currency, communication d) Residuary subjects like computer software
- 14) Identify the distinguishing feature of a Federal Government:
- a) Power is distributed between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary b) National Government gives some powers to the Provincial government c) Governmental Power is divided between different levels of government d) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government
- 15) The Constitution of India has
- a) Divides power between centre and state into two lists b) Divides power between centre and state into three lists c) Listed the powers of the state and left the undefined powers to the state d) Specified the powers of the state and left the residuary powers with the state
- 16) Which of the three reactions to following language policy holds true in the case of India?
- a) The language-based States have b) The policy of accommodation c) The Language Policy has helped to d) None of these

divided us as they
make everyone
conscious of their
language

has strengthened
the National Unity

consolidate the
dominance of English
over all the other
languages

- 17) How much of the Indian populations has hindi as its mother tongue?
a) 60% b) 30% c) 40% d) 50%
- 18) What percent of the seats in the local government bodies are reserved for women?
a) One-third b) Two-third c) Half d) None of these
- 19) Which government has special powers in running Union Territories?
a) Central government b) Municipality government c) State government d) Gram panchayat
- 20) The system of Panchayati Raj involves which of the following:
a) The village, District and State Levels b) The village, State and Union Levels c) The village, Block and District Levels d) Village and State Level

Question bank

1. Define(1) unitary system of government (2) Jurisdiction.
2. What is a coalition government ?
3. What is decentralization?
- 4 Explain two achievements and two difficulties of the local self-governments in India.
5. Explain the routes of federalism?
or
Distinguish between the Coming Together Federations and the Holding Together Federations.
6. What are the advantages of decentralization?
7. What are three basic levels or tiers of government?
- 8.” Some states enjoy special powers in India”. Substantiate
9. What are union territories?
10. Is it easy for the central government alone to wake changes in the power sharing structure?

11. Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government". What key changes were brought in the political system under the above mentioned shift ?
12. Define: (a) Gram Panchayat (b) Panchayat Samiti (c) Zila Parishad (d) Mayor
13. Which is the highest tier of the Panchayati Raj? Explain its composition.
14. What is a Panchayati Raj? What is its importance?
15. Decentralization was necessary for a country like India. Do you agree or disagree. Justify your statement with reasons.
16. List out the main features of federalism.
17. What are the dual objectives of federalism?
18. Enlist the major steps towards decentralization taken by Indian government in 1992?
19. What makes India a Federal Country?
20. Point out one feature in the practice of federalism in India that is similar to any one feature that is different from that of Belgium.
21. Explain the language policy of Indian Federal. How is it different from Sri Lanka ?
22. Why were the linguistic states created? What are their advantages?

OR

The creation of linguistic states was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country."

Justify this statement.

23. "Federations are contrasted with unitary governments". Explain by giving examples from Sri Lanka and Belgium.