

## Federalism

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Question 1.

The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the:

- (a) Clearly laid out constitutional provisions
- (b) Democratic politics in our country
- (c) Can be both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Democratic politics in our country

The real success of federalism in India is due to democratic policies in our country.

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Question 2.

The creation of Linguistic States was the first and a major test for:

- (a) Federal government in India
- (b) Peace in India
- (c) Democratic politics in our country
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Democratic politics in our country

It was a major test for democratic policies in our country.

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Question 3.

New states were created in India to:

- (a) Ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state
- (b) Ensure proper safety of the people
- (c) Ensure proper rule
- (d) None of the

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state

New states were created in India to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state.

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Question 4.

Some states were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on:

- (a) Culture
- (b) Ethnicity
- (c) Geography
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All the above

Some states were created for all the above factors.

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Question 5.

The official language of our country is:

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Bengali

- (c) Urdu
- (d) Punjabi

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Hindi  
Hindi is the official language.

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Question 6.

The number of languages recognised as Scheduled languages by the Constitution are

- (a) 19
- (b) 20
- (c) 21
- (d) 22

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 21  
21 languages are recognised in our country.

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Question 7.

According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in:

- (a) 1948
- (b) 1955
- (c) 1965
- (d) 1975

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1965  
English was to stop in 1965.

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Question 8.

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which:

- (a) Democracy is strengthened
- (b) Socialism is strengthened
- (c) Federalism is strengthened
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Federalism is strengthened  
Restructuring the Centre-State relations in one more way in which federalism is strengthened.

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Question 9.

When power is taken away from the Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called:

- (a) Centralisation
- (b) Decentralisation
- (c) 'Take over' government
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Decentralisation  
It is called decentralisation.

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Question 10.

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in:

- (a) 1991
- (b) 1992
- (c) 1993
- (d) 1994

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1992

It was taken in 1992.

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Question 11.

At least one-third of all positions are reserved for:

- (a) Men
- (b) Women
- (c) Children
- (d) Schedules Tribes

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Women

At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.

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Question 12.

An independent institution to conduct Panchayat and municipal elections, in each state is called:

- (a) State Election Commission
- (b) Central Election Commission
- (c) Local Election Commission
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) State Election Commission

It is called State Election Commission.

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Question 13.

Rural local government is popularly known by the name:

- (a) Rural raj
- (b) Local raj
- (c) Panchayati raj
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Panchayati raj

Rural local government is called Panchayati Raj.

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Question 14.

The head of the gram panchayat is called:

- (a) Panch
- (b) Sarpanch
- (c) Mukhia
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: (b) Sarpanch  
The head of the gram panchayat is called Sarpanch.

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Question 15.  
The political head of the zilla parishad is the:  
(a) Sarpanch  
(b) President  
(c) Chair person  
(d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Chair person  
The political head of Zila Parishad is the Chairperson.

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Question 16.  
One of the key changes made in the constitution of Belgium was to reduce the power of the central government and to give their powers:  
(a) To the state governments  
(b) To the regional governments  
(c) To the gram parishads  
(d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) None of the above  
In the Belgium constitution the power of the central government was reduced and given to the regional governments.

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Question 17.  
After 1993, Belgium shifted from a unitary to:  
(a) Central government  
(b) State government  
(c) A federal form of government  
(d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) A federal form of government  
After 1993 Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government.

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Question 18.  
Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between:  
(a) A central authority and various constituent units of the country  
(b) A state authority and various constituent units of the country  
(c) State government and state government  
(d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) A central authority and various constituent units of the country  
In federalism power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

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Question 19.  
The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or:



- (a) The local government
- (b) Central government
- (c) State government
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) The local government

The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or local governments.

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Question 20.

In a federal system, the central government:

- (a) Can order the state government to take relevant action.
- (b) Cannot order the state government to take relevant action.
- (c) Can order the state of take relevant action on certain occasions.
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Cannot order the state government to take relevant action.

In a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something.

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Question 21.

The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government:

- (a) Are not specified in the constitution
- (b) Are specified in the constitution
- (c) Are written in the constitution
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Are specified in the constitution

The jurisdiction of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.

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Question 22.

The 'coming together' federations is found in:

- (a) USA, China and Russia
- (b) India, Pakistan and Bangladesh
- (c) USA, Switzerland and Australia
- (d) Australia, Russia and Germany

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Australia, Russia and Germany

The 'coming together' federations is found in USA, Switzerland and Australia.

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Question 23.

The 'holding together' federation is found in:

- (a) India, Spain and Belgium
- (b) USA, China and Russia
- (c) Australia, Russia and Germany
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) India, Spain and Belgium

The 'Holding together' federations is found in India, Spain and Belgium.



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Question 24.

Defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, currency are subjects inducted in the:

- (a) State list
- (b) Concurrent list
- (c) Union list
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Union list

All the above subjects are included in the Union list.

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Question 25.

Police, trade, commerce, agriculture, etc. are subjects included in the:

- (a) State list
- (b) Concurrent list
- (c) Union list
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) State list

All the above subjects are included in the State list.

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Question 26.

Education, forest, trade unions, marriage, etc. are subjects included in the :

- (a) State list
- (b) Concurrent list
- (c) Union list
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Concurrent list

All the above subjects are included in the Concurrent list.

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Question 27.

Computer software is a:

- (a) Local subject
- (b) Important subject
- (c) Residuary subject
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Residuary subject

Computer software came up after the constitution was made. It does not fall in any of the three lists. It is thus, a residuary subject.

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Question 28.

Many provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to the state of:

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Bihar

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) State Territories

In the state of Jammu and Kashmir many provisions of the Indian constitution are not applicable.

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Question 29.

Areas, like Chandigarh, or Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi, are called:

- (a) State Territories
- (b) Central Territories
- (c) Union Territories
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Union Territories

All these areas are called Union Territories.

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Question 30.

In case of any dispute about the division of powers:

- (a) The High Courts and District Courts make a decision
- (b) The High Courts make a decision
- (c) The Supreme Court makes a decision
- (d) The High Court and the Supreme Court make a decision

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) The High Court and the Supreme Court make a decision

In case of any dispute about the division of power the High Court and Supreme Court make a decision.

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Write true (T) or false (F)

1. After 1993, Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

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2. Sri Lanka also has a unitary as well as a federal form of government.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

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

▼ Answer

Answer: True

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4. Under the unitary system, there are many levels of government.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

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5. State governments do not have powers of their own and thus are answerable to the central government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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6. In a federalism, the jurisdictions of the respective levels or organs of government are specified in the constitution.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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7. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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8. Courts do not have the powers to interpret the constitution.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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9. The federal system has one objective i.e. to safeguard and promote unity of the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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10. An ideal federal system has both aspects: mutual trust and agreement to live together.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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11. The exact balance of power between the central and the state governments does not vary from one federation to another

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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12. The 'coming together' federations are found in India, Spain and Belgium.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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13. The 'holding together' federation are found in USA, Switzerland and Australia.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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14. India has emerged as an independent nation after a painful and bloody partition.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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15. Soon after independence, several princely states became a part of the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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16. Although our constitution did not use the word federation, the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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17. Later on, a third tier of federalism was added to our constitution, in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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18. Union list includes subjects such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture, etc.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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19. The state list includes subjects such as banking, currency, communications, etc.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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20. Concurrent list includes subjects such as education, forest, marriage, etc.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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21. Computer software is a 'residuary' subject.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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22. All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: True

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23. Jammu and Kashmir has its own Constitution.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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24. Indians who are not permanent residents of the state of Jammu and Kashmir can buy land or home here.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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25. Some areas like Chandigarh, the capital city of Delhi, etc., are called Union Territories.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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26. All the Union Territories have the powers of a state.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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27. Any change in the constitution has to be passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least three-fourths majority.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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28. In case of any dispute about the division of powers only the Supreme Court can make a decision.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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29. The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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30. The creation of Linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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Match the following

1.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Different tiers of government	(a) interpret	(A) same citizens
2. Courts have the power to	(b) as a Union	(B) for women
3. The constitution declared India	(c) are reserved	(C) district level
4. One-third of all positions	(d) govern the	(D) of states
5. The local government structure go	(e) right up to the	(E) the constitution

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Different tiers of government	(d) govern the	(A) same citizens
2. Courts have the power to	(a) interpret	(E) the constitution
3. The constitution declared India	(b) as a Union	(D) of states
4. One-third of all positions	(c) are reserved	(B) for women
5. The local government structure go	(e) right up to the	(C) district level

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. 'Coming together' federations	(a) Belgium, India
2. 'Holding together' federations	(b) Chandigarh, Lakshadweep
3. Jammu and Kashmir	(c) Union list
4. Union Territories	(d) Australia, USA
5. Defence, foreign affairs, etc.	(e) Separate Constitution

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. 'Coming together' federations	(d) Australia, USA
2. 'Holding together' federations	(a) Belgium, India
3. Jammu and Kashmir	(e) Separate Constitution
4. Union Territories	(b) Chandigarh, Lakshadweep
5. Defence, foreign affairs, etc.	(c) Union list



## Fill in the blanks

1. .... governments existed in Belgium earlier.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Regional

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2. Sri Lanka continues to be a ..... system where the national government has all the powers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: unitary

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3. Usually, a ..... has two levels of government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: federation

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4. Under the unitary system, there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the ..... government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: central

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5. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own .....

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Jurisdiction

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6. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one ..... of government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: level

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7. .... have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Courts

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8. Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of .....

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: power-sharing

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9. In 'holding together' federations, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the .....

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: states

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10. Soon after independence, several ..... states became a part of the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: princely

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11. The Constitution of India, clearly provided a three fold distribution of ..... powers between the Union government and the state governments.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Legislature

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12. The ..... cannot on its own change the power sharing between the two governments.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Parliament

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13. The ..... plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Judiciary

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Linguistic

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15. .... government bodies exist for urban areas as well.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Local.

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