

Federalism

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

NCERT Questions

Q.1. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- (a) National Government gives some powers to the provincial government.
- (b) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (c) elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- (d) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

Q.2. A few subjects in various lists of the Indian Constitution are given here Group them under the Union, State and Concurrent lists as provide in the table below.

- (a) Defence (b) Police
- (c) Agriculture (d) Education
- (e) Banking (f) Forests
- (g) Communications (h) trade
- (i) Marriages

(a) Union List	
(b) State List	
(c) Concurrent List	

Q.3. Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a) State government.	State List
(b) Central government	Union List
(c) Central and State governments	Concurrent List
(d) Local governments	Residuary powers

Q.4. Match List I with List II and select the reel correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List I	List II
1. Union of India	A. Prime Minister
2. State	B Sarpanch
3. Municipal	C. Governor
4. Gram Panchayat	D. Mayor

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	A	B	C
(b)	B	C	D	A
(c)	A	C	D	B
(d)	C	D	A	B

Q.5. Consider the following two statements.

- (i) In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
- (ii) India is a federation because the powers of the Union and state governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
- (iii) Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
- (iv) India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies. Which of the statements given above are correct ?

(a) (i), (ii), (iii)

(b) (i), (iii), (iv)

(c) (i) ,(ii) only

(d) (ii), (iii) only

Additional Questions

Q.6. Consider the statement :

"Coming together federation" involves :

- (i) The central government to become more powerful.
- (ii) Independent states coming together on their own to form bigger unit.
- (iii) Constituent units have unequal powers.
- (iv) Constituent states have equal powers.

Which of the statements given above is correct

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii) only
- (c) (ii) and (iv) only (d) (i),(iii) and (iv).

Q.7. The Constitution of India

- (a) divided powers between centre and states in three lists.
- (b) divided powers between centre and states in two lists.
- (c) listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state.
- (d) Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre.

Q.8. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list.

- (a) the state law prevails
- (b) the central law prevails
- (c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions
- (d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

Q.9. The System of Panchayati Raj involves

- (a) The village, block and district levels.
- (b) The village, and state levels
- (c) The village district and state levels
- (d) The village, state and Union levels.

Q.10. The concept of decentralisation signifies

- (a) The three tier government at the urban level.
- (b) The two tier government at only rural level
- (c) Power taken away from central and state government and given to local government at both the urban and rural levels.
- (d) Autonomy given to the state government.

Ans. 1. (d)

2. Union List: Defence, Banking, and Communication.

State List: Police, Agriculture and Trade.

Concurrent List: Education, Forest and Marriage.

3. (d)

4. (c)

5. (c)

6. (c)

7. (a)

8. (b)

9. (a)

10. (c)