

CHAPTER-2 | Federalism

QUIZ-01

1. What is federalism?

- A. One government for the whole country
- B. Division of power between two or more levels of government
- C. Rule by judiciary alone
- D. Government without a constitution (B)

Explanation : Federalism is a system where power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units.

2. Which of the following is a 'coming together' federation?

- A. India
- B. Belgium
- C. Switzerland
- D. Spain (C)

Explanation : In a 'coming together' federation like Switzerland, independent states voluntarily unite and have equal power.

3. What does the Union List include?

- A. Police and irrigation
- B. Marriage and succession
- C. Defence and foreign affairs
- D. Trade and agriculture (C)

Explanation : The Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence and foreign affairs.

4. What type of subjects are found in the Concurrent List?

- A. Local issues only
- B. National security only
- C. Shared subjects like education and marriage
- D. Residuary powers (C)

Explanation : The Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest like education, forest, marriage, etc.

5. What does decentralisation mean?

- A. More power to central government
- B. Power removed from people
- C. Power given to local government
- D. Removal of state governments (C)

Explanation : Decentralisation means power is transferred to local government bodies like Panchayats and Municipalities.

6. Which tier was added to Indian federalism through the 1992 amendment?

- A. Central
- B. Union Territories
- C. Local government
- D. Reserved constituencies (C)

Explanation : The 1992 amendment added a third tier—local government—to strengthen democracy and decentralisation.

Q7. Which language is recognized as the official language of India?

- A. Sanskrit
- B. English
- C. Bengali
- D. Hindi (D)

Explanation : Hindi is the official language, but India recognizes 22 scheduled languages and permits use of English.

8. What is the role of the State Election Commission?

- A. Conducting Lok Sabha elections
- B. Conducting elections for president
- C. Conducting panchayat and municipal elections
- D. Conducting judiciary appointments (C)

Explanation : The State Election Commission conducts elections for Panchayats and Municipalities in each state.

9. Which level of government can legislate on 'residuary subjects'?

- A. State Government
- B. Local Government
- C. Union Government
- D. Judiciary (C)

Explanation : Residuary subjects not listed in any of the three lists are legislated by the Union Government.

10. Which state has special constitutional provisions under Article 371?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Nagaland
- C. Gujarat
- D. Tamil Nadu (B)

Explanation : Nagaland and some northeastern states enjoy special provisions for land rights and cultural protections under Article 371.