

## CHAPTER-2 | Federalism

QUIZ  
PART-02

- Why were some national leaders initially against the creation of linguistic states?
  - It would simplify administration
  - It would lead to the disintegration of the country
  - It would increase foreign investment
  - It would promote industrialization (B)

**Explanation:** Leaders feared that reorganizing states on the basis of language would weaken unity and cause disintegration.

- What was one positive outcome of the reorganization of states on a linguistic basis?
  - It increased regional rivalries
  - It made administration easier and promoted unity
  - It caused violent protests across India
  - It reduced representation in states (B)

**Explanation:** Linguistic reorganization strengthened national unity and made administration more efficient.

- How many scheduled languages are recognized in India?
  - 18
  - 20
  - 22
  - 25 (C)

**Explanation:** The Constitution recognizes 22 scheduled languages, with flexibility for states to have their own official languages.

- Which state witnessed violent protests in 1965 against making Hindi the sole official language?
  - Maharashtra
  - West Bengal
  - Tamil Nadu
  - Gujarat (C)

**Explanation:** Tamil Nadu saw violent protests demanding continuation of English along with Hindi for official use.

- What type of federalism does India follow?
  - Coming Together Federation
  - Holding Together Federation
  - Confederation
  - Unitary Federation (B)

**Explanation:** India is a "holding together" federation where power is divided among states, with the centre retaining strong authority.

- Which development after 1990 strengthened federalism in India?
  - Dominance of one single party at the centre
  - Rise of coalition governments with regional parties
  - Complete removal of state governments
  - End of multi-party democracy (B)

**Explanation:** After 1990, regional parties gained strength, leading to coalition governments and more respect for state autonomy.

- What is decentralization in India?
  - Centralization of power at the Union level
  - Transfer of power to state capitals only
  - Transfer of power from central and state governments to local governments
  - Abolition of village-level institutions (C)

**Explanation:** Decentralization means giving power to local bodies like Panchayats and Municipalities.

- Which constitutional amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions?
  - 42nd Amendment, 1976
  - 44th Amendment, 1978
  - 73rd Amendment, 1992
  - 74th Amendment, 1993 (C)

**Explanation:** The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj, ensuring regular elections and reservations.

- What is the role of the State Election Commission in India?
  - Conducts national elections
  - Conducts panchayat and municipal elections
  - Frames language policies for states
  - Supervises state police (B)

**Explanation:** The State Election Commission is responsible for conducting elections to local bodies such as Panchayats and Municipalities.

- Which is the lowest unit of Panchayati Raj in India?
  - Zilla Parishad
  - Gram Sabha
  - Panchayat Samiti
  - State Assembly (B)

**Explanation:** Gram Sabha is the village assembly where all voters are members, making it the basic unit of local self-government.