

CHAPTER-2 | Federalism

QUIZ
PART-01

1. What is federalism?

- A. A system with only one level of government
- B. A system where power is divided between a central authority and regional units
- C. A monarchy ruled by one king
- D. A system where only the state governments have power (B)

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

2. Which of the following is NOT a feature of federalism?

- A. Two or more levels of government
- B. Each level has its own jurisdiction
- C. Constitution can be changed unilaterally by the centre
- D. Sources of revenue clearly specified for each level (C)

Explanation: A key feature of federalism is that the constitution cannot be changed unilaterally by one level of government.

3. In a unitary system of government:

- A. States have their own independent powers
- B. Power is concentrated with the central government
- C. Both levels are answerable to the people
- D. Courts interpret the constitution (B)

Explanation: In a unitary system, the central government holds all power and sub-units are subordinate to it.

4. Which of the following countries is an example of a unitary system?

- A. Belgium
- B. USA
- C. Switzerland
- D. Sri Lanka (D)

Explanation: Sri Lanka follows a unitary system, while Belgium follows a federal one.

5. Which of the following is an objective of the federal system?

- A. To promote uniform culture only
- B. To safeguard unity while accommodating regional diversity
- C. To weaken states and strengthen the centre only
- D. To abolish state governments (B)

Explanation: Federalism aims to safeguard the unity of the country while also accommodating regional diversity.

6. "Coming together" federations are formed when:

- A. Large countries divide power among states
- B. Independent states voluntarily join to form a union
- C. Central government imposes power on smaller states
- D. States are abolished to form one authority (B)

Explanation: In "coming together" federations like the USA, independent states unite to form a country, sharing power equally.

7. Which of the following is an example of a "holding together" federation?

- A. Switzerland
- B. Australia
- C. USA
- D. India (D)

Explanation: India is an example of a "holding together" federation where power is divided within a large country, and some states have special powers.

8. Which of the following subjects is included in the Union List?

- A. Police
- B. Agriculture
- C. Defence
- D. Local government (C)

Explanation: The Union List contains subjects of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, and currency.

9. Which states in India enjoy special status under Article 371?

- A. Rajasthan and Gujarat
- B. Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram
- C. Punjab and Haryana
- D. Goa and Kerala (B)

Explanation: States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Mizoram have special provisions regarding land, culture, and employment.

10. Which of the following correctly defines residual powers in India?

- A. Powers given only to state governments
- B. Powers shared by both centre and states
- C. Powers not mentioned in any list, given to the central government
- D. Powers related only to agriculture (C)

Explanation: Residual powers are those not mentioned in the Union, State, or Concurrent lists and are assigned to the central government.