

Civ - Federalism

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1. Mention the number of countries having federal political system. <

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2. What are the different tiers of federalism in India? <

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3. Define Jurisdiction.

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4. Define Constitution.

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5. Define Decentralization of Power.

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6. Define Unitary System:-

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7. Define Federalism:-

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8. Which of the following have special power in administering the union territories in India?

(A) State government.

(B) Chief Minister.

(C) Central government.

(D) Federal government.

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9. Match the following columns:

*Column I Column II*

A. Union list(i) Central government

B. State list(ii) Education

C. Concurrent list(iii) Forest

D. Residuary powers(iv) Foreign affairs

Choose the correct answer from the following choices:

(A) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

(B) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)

(C) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(i)

(D) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)

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10. Name the place where India conducted its nuclear tests?

(A) Jammu.

(B) Pokharan.

(C) Kashi.

(D) Ludhiana.

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11. Which one of the following is *not* a scheduled language of India?

(A) Sindhi.

(B) Santhali.

(C) Sanskrit.

(D) Angika.

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12. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the code given below:

A. Courts have their own jurisdiction.

B. Sri Lanka has the best federal form.

C. USA has no federation system.

D. India is the only federal country.

(A) Only A is correct.

(B) B and C are correct.

(C) A and B are correct.

(D) All are correct.

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13. Which one of the following countries has type of "coming together" federation?

(A) Switzerland

(B) Spain

(C) India

(D) Belgium

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14. Which one of the following is a union territory of India?

(A) Mumbai.

(B) Banaras.

(C) Chandigarh.

(D) Lucknow.

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15. Which one of the following is the correct definition of the federalism?

(A) Separation of powers between three organs of governments.

- (B) Division of powers between centre and states.
- (C) Division of powers between different departments.
- (D) Separation of powers between ministry and departments.

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16. Which one of the following was the first successful democratic test in India?

- (A) Integration of states.
- (B) Pakistan foundation.
- (C) Creation of linguistic states.
- (D) Independence of Goa.

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17. Which one of the following is the basic idea of the decentralization?

- (A) The powers divided between central and state government.
- (B) The powers given to the local -self governments.
- (C) The powers shared between two state governments.
- (D) The powers shared between different organs of government.

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18. The municipalities are set up in -

- (A) Big cities.
- (B) Towns.
- (C) Villages.
- (D) None of these.

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19. According to the Indian Constitution in which year English was to be ended as the language for official purpose?

- (A) 1962.
- (B) 1999.
- (C) 1965.
- (D) 1954.

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20. In which of the following cities of Brazil, experiment in combining decentralization and participatory democracy was carried out?

- (A) Sao Polo.
- (B) Brazzilia.

(C) Porto Alegre.

(D) Rio-de-Zenro.

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21. In which of the following years in India, *Panchayati Raj* institution was given basic fundamental shape?

(A) 1985.

(B) 1991.

(C) 1992.

(D) 1993.

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22. Which one of the following is the best example of the "holding together" federation?

(A) India.

(B) Belgium.

(C) Spain.

(D) All of the above.

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23. Which one of the following Indian states enjoyed special status in Indian constitution?

(A) Punjab.

(B) Haryana.

(C) Jammu & Kashmir.

(D) Delhi.

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24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below it.

*List-I List-II*

A. Union of India (i) the Prime minister

B. State (ii) *Sarpanch*

C. Municipal corporation (iii) the Governor

D. Gram Panchayat (iv) Mayor

(A) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii

(B) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv

(C) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i

(D) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii

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25. Which of the following regions did not become part of Indian Union in August, 1947?

- (A) Assam.
- (B) United provinces.
- (C) Goa.
- (D) Travancore.

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26. Which one of the following states of India was not created on, November 2000?

- (A) Jharkhand.
- (B) Uttrakhand.
- (C) Chhattisgarh.
- (D) Sikkim.

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27. In a federal form of government, does the state government have the power of its own?

- (A) Yes.
- (B) No.
- (C) It is different in different countries.
- (D) State has to consult with central government.

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28. Belgium was shifted from unitary form of government to federal form of government in 1993. What does it mean?

- (A) The regional governments were given constitutional powers and were not dependent on the central government.
- (B) The regional governments were under the control of the central government.
- (C) Constitution prescribes that the Dutch and French ministers shall be equal in the central government.
- (D) Community government will undertake the powers of the central government.

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29. Choose any two of the following:

Difference between unitary system and federal system of government is:

- (A) In a unitary government the national government has all the powers.
- (B) In a federal government, power is divided between central and various constituent units of the country.
- (C) The centre and the other units of the country will have equal powers in federal form of government.

(D) a & b.

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30. Define federalism:

(A) A system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and constituent political units.

(B) A system of government in which the central government has all the powers.

(C) A system of government in which all the citizens has the power.

(D) A system of government which the minister's exercise more powers.

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31. The federal system has dual objectives:

(A) To promote unity of the country and to accommodate regional diversity.

(B) To distribute powers and funds to the central government.

(C) To provide facilities and job to the citizens of the country.

(D) All of them.

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32. Give two examples of countries with federal forms of government.

(A) Sri Lanka and Belgium.

(B) Russia and United Kingdom.

(C) India and United States of America.

(D) India and Pakistan.

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33. 'Coming together' federations includes:

(A) Large country decides to divide its power between the states and central government.

(B) Independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.

(C) Government at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing.

(D) All of them.

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34. State two difference between status of local self governments before & after the constitutional amendments in 1992.

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35. Mention the powers & responsibilities of Panchayats.

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36. Discuss various routes of federalism

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37. Discuss the lingual policy of Indian Federation.

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38. Mention the defects of the local self government.

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39. Mention the function of 'Gram Sabha'.

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40. Explain the system of local government at rural level in India. <

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41. Discuss the judicial hierarchy in India.

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42. Discuss special status given to a state by the constitution of India with special reference to Jammu and Kashmir.

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43.

Federalism works only in big countries. Discuss the statement.

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44. Federalism leads to equal society by distibution of power & reservation of seats for different caste groups. Discuss.

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45. Define union territory & why are they different from states?

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46. Explain in detail about division of powers between central & state government of India.

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47. Differentiate between a federal form of government and a unitary one?