

EXERCISE

A. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1 What do you mean by the term 'Federalism' ?
- Q.2 What is unitary government ?
- Q.3 'The federal system has a dual objective'. Mention the dual objectives.
- Q.4 "There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed". Name the two routes.
- Q.5 What is a union list ?
- Q.6 What is a state list ?
- Q.7 What is a concurrent list ?
- Q.8 What are Residuary Powers ?
- Q.9 What is decentralisation ?
- Q.10 What is Gram Panchayat ?
- Q.11 What is Panchayat Samiti ?
- Q.12 What is a Zila Parishad ?
- Q.13 Who is a Mayor ?
- Q.14 What is "coming together federation" ?
- Q.15 What is the basic idea behind the power sharing of Indian Federalism ?
- Q.16 List out the significance of the formation of linguistic states.
- Q.17 Examine the concept of 'Linguistic states' ?
- Q.18 Explain two achievements and two difficulties of the local self-governments in India.
- Q.19 What is Gram Sabha ? Mention its functions.
- Q.20 Why were the linguistic states created? What are their advantages ?

B. Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1 List out the basic traits of Federalism.
- Q.2 Discuss the dual objectives of federalism.
- Q.3 Examine the general nature of federalism.
- Q.4 Distinguish between coming together federations and holding together federations.

- Q.5 What are the power sharing arrangement in our country ?
- Q.6 "Judiciary plays an important role in Indian Federation". Prove the statement.
- Q.7 Discuss the language policy of Indian Federation.
- Q.8 Examine the controversy over Hindi & English as the official language.
- Q.9 Discuss the centre state relations in Indian Federalism.
- Q.10 Examine the significance of Decentralisation.
- Q.11 Discuss the structure and composition of Rural local self government.
- Q.12 Examine the composition and structure of Urban local self government.
- Q.13 How had federalism helped Belgium to solve the ethnic problem ?
- Q.14 Mention any four features of federalism.
- Q.15 'An ideal federal system has both aspects, i.e., mutual trust and agreement to live together.' Explain.
- Q.16 'The sharing of power between the Union government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Indian Constitution'. Explain.
- Q.17 Mention any four difficulties of the local government in India.
- Q.18 What are the advantages of local governments?
- Q.19 What is a Panchayati Raj ? What is its importance ?
- Q.20 Which is the highest tier of the Panchayati Raj? Explain its composition.

C. Long Answer Type Questions

- Q.1 Examine the basic features of federalism.
- Q.2 Discuss the list system of Indian federalism.
- Q.3 How is federalism practised in India ?

- Q.4** Examine the concept of three tiers government of Indian federalism ?
- Q.5** Give a Critical analysis of new experiment on the local self government.
- Q.6** List out the attempts of the Indian constitution in order to decentralise power.
- Q.7** "India is a country of diverse language". Examine the statement under the linguistic diversity of India.
- Q.8** Distinguish between the coming together federations and the holding together federations.
- Q.9** Distinguish between the union list and the concurrent list.
- Q.10** 'Most federations that are formed by 'holding together' do not give equal power to its constituent units.' Is it true for India? Explain.
- Q.11** What is decentralisation ? What is the importance or need for decentralisation ?
- Q.12** Explain the major key features of federalism.
- Q.13** 'India is a federal country.' Explain by giving examples.
- Q.14** Name the three tier government system in India. What steps have been taken by the government to make the third tier more powerful and effective ?
- Q.15** Explain the advantages of decentralisation.

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- Q.1** The constitution of India -
 (A) Divided powers between centre and states in three list.
 (B) Divided power between centre and states in two list.
 (C) Listed the power of the states and left undefined powers to the state.
 (D) None of these
- Q.2** In case of a clash between the laws made by centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list -
 (A) The state law prevails
 (B) The centre law prevails
 (C) Both the law prevail
 (D) None of these
- Q.3** The system of Panchayati Raj involves -
 (A) The village, block and district level
 (B) The village and state level
 (C) The village and district level
 (D) All the above
- Q.4** When was the key change made in the constitution of Belgium -
 (A) 1990 (B) 1991
 (C) 1992 (D) 1993
- Q.5** United states is a type of federation -
 (A) Coming together (B) Holding together
 (C) Both the type (D) None of these
- Q.6** India is a type of federation -
 (A) Coming together (B) Holding together
 (C) State types (D) All the above
- Q.7** In India government has more power -
 (A) District (B) Centre
 (C) State (D) Village
- Q.8** is the political head of the municipal corporation -
 (A) Panch (B) Sarpanch
 (C) Mayor (D) All the above
- Q.9** is the representative body at district level -
 (A) Zila Parishad
 (B) Municipal corporation
 (C) Mandal
 (D) All the above
- Q.10** is the representative body at block level -
 (A) Block Samiti
 (B) Zila Parishad
 (C) Municipal corporation
 (D) None of these

- Q.11** is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country -
 (A) Federalism (B) Unitary
 (C) Dictatorship (D) Democracy
- Q.12** In holding together federation the central government tends to be
 (A) more powerful than the state
 (B) weak
 (C) less powerful than the state
 (D) a dictator
- Q.13** Indian constitution provides for a tier of government -
 (A) Two (B) Three
 (C) Four (D) Five
- Q.14** Which of the following Indian states has its own constitution ?
 (A) Haryana
 (B) Delhi
 (C) Jammu and Kashmir
 (D) Bihar
- Q.15** Besides, there are other languages recognised by our constitution -
 (A) English, 21 (B) Hindi, 22
 (C) Hindi, 21 (D) Punjabi, 18
- Q.16** is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch -
 (A) Gram Panchayat
 (B) Gram Sabha
 (C) Municipal Corporation
 (D) Municipality
- Q.17** A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a
 (A) Panchayat Samiti
 (B) Panchayati Raj
 (C) Local government
 (D) State government
- Q.18** Municipalities are set up in whereas Municipal Corporations are in
 (A) Big towns, small towns
 (B) Small towns, big towns
 (C) Villages, towns
 (D) Towns, villages
- Q.19** When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called -
 (A) Distribution
 (B) Centralisation
 (C) Reorganisation
 (D) Decentralisation
- Q.20** Which of the following is not a subject of the Union List ?
 (A) Foreign affairs (B) Currency
 (C) Banking (D) Law and order

ANSWERS

Q.No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	A	B	A	D	A	B	B	C	A	A	A	A	B	C	C	A	A	B	D	D