

Federal System in India

1. Consider the following statements.

- 1) The Parliament alone can make extra territorial legislation and it applicable to the Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world.
- 2) The state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state.

Which of the statement given above is / are correct.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) None of the above

Answer: c

2. Consider the following statements.

- 1) The Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the union list.
- 2) Both the Parliament and state legislature can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the state list.

Which of the statement given above is / are correct.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: a

3. Consider the following statements.

- 1) The governor can reserve certain types of bills passed by the state legislature for the consideration of President.
- 2) During financial emergency the President may direct the state government to send for his consideration Money Bill and related Bill.
- 3) Article 256 to 263 in part XI of the constitution deal with the administrative relation between the center and the state.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2, 3 only
- c) 1, 3 only
- d) 1, 2 & 3 only

Answer: d

4. Consider the following statements with regards to Public Service Commission.

- 1) The Chairman and members of state public service commission are appointed by the President.
- 2) The Chairman and members of the joint state public service commission are appointed by Prime Minister.
- 3) The Chairman and member of a state public service commission can be removed only by the President.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 & 3 only

Answer: c

5. The Sarkaria commission is related to which of the following?

- a) Centre and State Relations
- b) Banking & Financial Sector
- c) Elections Reforms
- d) Freedom of Press In India

Answer: a

6. For how long, a joint sitting of both the houses of Parliament may be convened to consider a bill which was passed by one house and pending in another house?

- a) 3 Months
- b) 6 Months
- c) 9 Months
- d) 12 Months

Answer: b

7. In which year, first general elections to Lok Sabha were held in India?

- a) 1948
- b) 1949
- c) 1950
- d) 1951

Answer: d

8. What is the number of Schedules in Constitution of India?

- a) 8
- b) 10
- c) 11
- d) 12

Hide Answer

Answer: d

9. Which among the following has the power to legislate on the matters which are neither in the Union List, nor in the State list nor in the Concurrent list of the Constitution of India?

- a) Parliament
- b) State Legislatures
- c) Both State legislatures and Parliament
- d) Neither Parliament nor State legislature

Answer: A

10. The system of Panchayat Raj involves:

- (a) Village, block and district levels
- (b) Village and state levels
- (c) Village, district and state levels
- (d) Village, state and union levels

Answer: (a)

11. Which one of the following countries is good examples of 'holding together federations'?

- (a) USA
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Australia
- (d) India

Answer: (d)

12. Which of the following was not a provision of the Act of 1956 passed in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Sinhala was recognised as the only official language
- (b) Buddhism was to be protected by the state
- (c) Provinces were given autonomy
- (d) Sinhalas were favoured in government jobs

Answer: (c)

13. 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

Answer: (d)

14.Which of the following countries is an example of 'coming together' federation?

- (a) India
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) USA
- (d) Sri Lanka

Answer: (c)

15.Choose the correct statement regarding language policy of the Indian Government.

- (a) English is our national language
- (b) Citizens are free to choose any language as national language
- (c) Hindi is our national language
- (d) Constitution of India did not declare any language as national language

Answer: (d)

16.Both the union and the state government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the:

- (a) Union list
- (b) State list
- (c) Concurrent list
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c)

17.Which of the following is not a subject of the Union List?

- (a) Foreign affairs
- (b) Currency
- (c) Banking
- (d) Law and order

Answer: (d)

18.Who among the following is the head of a Municipal Corporation?

- (a) Home Minister
- (b) Sarpanch
- (c) Governor
- (d) Mayor

Answer: (d)

19. Which one of the following countries has the federal form of government?

(a) Egypt

(b) Sri Lanka

(c) Australia

(d) England

Answer: (c)