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#492673

The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- A** National government gives some powers to the provincial government.
- B** Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- C** Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- D** Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

Solution

A federal government is a type of government in which power is divided between the central government and the regional governments. The Indian Constitution gives federal structure to the nation by specifying the distribution of powers between the central government and the states in Part XI. Some examples of federal state are the United States, Canada, Brazil, Germany, etc.

#492674

Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each.

Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- A** State government - State List
- B** Central government - Union List
- C** Central and State governments - Concurrent List
- D** Local governments - Residuary powers

Solution

Schedule 7 of the Indian Constitution categorises the legislative powers into Union List, State List and Concurrent List representing the powers conferred upon the Union, state and shared powers, respectively. The subjects not mentioned in any of the three lists are residuary powers. Parliament shall legislate upon the subjects in residuary list following the procedure as per Article 368 of the Constitution.

#492676

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

	List I		List II
1	Union of India	A	Prime Minister
2	State	B	Sarpanch
3	Municipal Corporation	C	Governor
4	Gram Panchayat	D	Mayor

- A** 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C
- B** 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
- C** 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B
- D** 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

Solution

Union of India- Prime Minister

State- Governor

Municipal Corporation- Mayor

Gram Panchayat - Sarpanch

#492678

Consider the following two statements.

A. In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.

B. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.

C. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.

D. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A A, B and C

B A, C and D

C A and B only

D B and C only