



# POLITICAL SCIENCE

**BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)**

**POWER SHARING AND FEDERALISM**

## Elementary Questions

1. A very good example of sharing power among different social group is

A. Panchayati Raj system in India

B. Demand for separate Eelam by Tamils

C. Community Government in Belgium

D. Federal arrangement in India

**Answer: C**



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2. In Srilanka, the democratically elected government adopted a series of which measures to establish Sinhala supremacy?

A. Community Government

B. Federal Government

C. Majoritarian Government

D. Prudential Government

**Answer: C**



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**3. Prudential Reasons states that:**

A. Power sharing is the spirit of democracy.

B. Power sharing reduces the possibility of social conflicts.

C. Majority should always rule.

D. A check and balance system is necessary in a democracy

**Answer: B**



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4. Which of the following system of power sharing is called checks and balances?

A. Federal division of powers

B. Separation of powers

C. Vertical division of powers

D. Horizontal distribution of powers

**Answer: D**



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5. Which of the following was the outcome of the civil war in Sri Lanka?

A. Set back to Sri Lanka's excellent record of economic development

B. Destruction of both majority and minority

C. Demand for separate Tamil homeland

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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6. Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?

A. French and English

B. Dutch and English

C. French and Dutch

D. Dutch and Sinhala

**Answer: C**



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7. The Government, in which power is shared by two or more political parties, is known as:

- A. Community Government
- B. Unitary Government
- C. Federal Government
- D. Coalition Government

**Answer: D**



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8. Consider the following statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka.

A. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.

B. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala speaking majority.

C. Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity

in education and jobs.

D. The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. A,B,C and D

B. A,B and D

C. C and D

D. B , C and D

**Answer: D**



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9. Which of the following minority communities is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium?

A. French

B. Dutch

C. German

D. English

**Answer: A**



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**10.** What is the percentage of Sinhala speaking in Srilanka? Choose the correct option from the following:

A. 58

B. 74

C. 65

D. 82

**Answer: B**



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**11. Which of the following statements is false?**

A. Power sharing is not at all necessary in democracy.

B. A wise constitution gives an equal importance to all ethnic groups

C. Power sharing reduces the possibility of conflicts.

D. Power sharing leads ultimately to the division of a country or partition.

**Answer: A**



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**12. Vertical division of power is**

A. A system in which each organ of government checks the others

B. A type of distribution in which power is shared among different organs of government.

C. A type of distribution of power which involves the higher and lower levels of government

D. A type of government elected by people.

**Answer: C**



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**13.** The majority of population in Belgium lives in

- A. Wallonia region and speaks French
- B. Wallonia region and speaks Dutch
- C. Flemish region and speaks Dutch
- D. Flemish region and speaks French

**Answer: C**





14. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants is

- A. Community Government
- B. Federal Government
- C. Majoritarian
- D. Prudential

**Answer: C**



## 15. Community Government signifies

A. The powers of government regarding community development

B. The powers of the government regarding law making for the community.

C. The powers of the government regarding cultural, educational and

language related issues.

D. The government enjoys privileges to safeguard the interest of a particular community

**Answer: C**



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**16. Belgium successfully solved its problem by**

A. Rejecting policy of majoritarianism

B. Developing power sharing mechanism

C. Respecting the interest of different  
communities

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**17. Coalition Government implies**

- A. Power sharing among different organs of the government
- B. Power sharing by different communities
- C. Power sharing by two or more political parties
- D. Power sharing within the government at different levels

**Answer: C**



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**18.** In India, power sharing mechanism does not directly involve

A. Judiciary

B. Legislature

C. Executive

D. Industry

**Answer: D**



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19. Power sharing does not

A. Accommodate diversities

B. Speed up the decision making process

C. lincrease conflict among different  
communities

D. All of these

**Answer: C**



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20. People belonging to the same ethnic group believe in their same

A. Descent

B. Nationality

C. Religion

D. Creed

**Answer: A**



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21. What is the basic idea behind the power sharing of Indian federalism?

- A. Centralisation of Power
- B. Division of Subjects
- C. Decentralisation of Power
- D. Distribution of Power

**Answer: C**



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22. Why have the subjects like defence, foreign affairs, banking, etc. have been included in the Union list?

(i) These subjects are of local importance.

(ii) Require a uniform policy for the execution.

(iii) These subjects are of national importance.

(iv) Require a separate policy of each subjects

A. (iii) and (iv)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (i) and (ii)

D. (i) and (iv)

**Answer: B**



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**23.** Select the two bases on which new states of India have been created

A. Religion and geography

B. Language and regional

C. Culture and religion

## D. Geography and language

**Answer: B**



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**24.** Consider the following two statements.

(i) In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.

(iv) 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. (i),(ii),(iii)

B. (i),(iii),(iv)

C. (i),(ii) only

D. (ii),(iii) only

**Answer: C**



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**25.** Select the countries that follow coming together federal system

A. The USA, China, Australia

B. India, Spain, Belgium, Canada

C. The USA, Switzerland, Australia

D. China and India only

**Answer: C**



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**26.** The concept of linguistic states of India signifies

A. Creation of states on the basis of religion

B. Creation of states on the basis of  
different culture

C. Creation of states on the basis of  
language

D. Creation of states on the basis of  
Topography

**Answer: C**



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## 27. The Constitution of India

A. Divided powers between centre and states in three lists

B. Divided powers between centre and states in two lists

C. Listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state.

D. Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre

**Answer: A**



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**28.** The distinguishing feature of a federal system 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

**Answer: D**



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**29.** Consider the statement: "Coming together  
federation" involves:

(i) The Central government to become more

powerful

(ii) Independent states coming together on their own to form bigger unit

(iii) Constituent units have unequal powers

(iv) Constituent states have equal powers

Which of the statements given above is correct?

A. (i),(ii) and (iv)

B. (i),(iii) only

C. (ii) and (iv) only

D. (i),(iii) and (iv)

**Answer: C**



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**30.** The system of Panchayati Raj involves

- A. The village, block and district levels
- B. The village, and state levels
- C. The village district and state levels levels.
- D. The village, state and Union levels.

**Answer: A**



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## Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. What is the proportion of Tamilian in Srilanka's total population?

- A. 38 Percent
- B. 18 Percent
- C. 48 Percent
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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2. Who elects the community Government in Belgium?

A. People belonging to two language community.

B. People belonging to one language community only.

C. People belonging to all language community

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**3. The word 'Ethnic' signifies**

A. Social Division on shared culture

B. All Division on one culture



C. Some Division on different culture

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**4.** How many people speak French and Dutch the capital city of Brussels?

A. 80 percent Dutch, 20 percent French

B. 80 percent French, 20 percent Dutch

C. 90 percent French, 10 percent Dutch

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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5. Match Column I (forms of power sharing) with Column II (forms of government) and select the correct answer using the codes

given below in the lists:

Column I	Column II
A. Power shared among different organs of government.	I. Community government
B. Power shared among governments at different levels.	II. Separation of powers
C. Power shared by different social groups.	III. Coalition government
D. Power shared by two or more political parties.	IV. Federal government

A. A-IV,B-I,C-II,D-III

B. A-II,B-III,C-IV,D-I

C. A-II,B-IV,C-I,D-III

D. A-III,B-IV,C-I,D-II

**Answer: A**



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**6.** How many times leaders of Belgium amended their constitution?

A. Twenty times

B. Fifty times

C. Four times

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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7. Which is correct regarding power sharing?

A. It doesn't help to reduce the conflict between different groups.

B. More conflict between different groups.

C. It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**8. Which was the only official language of Sri Lanka?**

A. Sinhala (Shinghali)

B. Tamil

C. Portuguese

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**9. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?**

A. French

B. Italian

C. German

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**10.** Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below. Power sharing:

I. reduces conflict among different



communities.

II. decreases the possibility of arbitrariness.

III. delays decision-making process.

IV. accommodates diversities.

V. increases instability and divisiveness.

VI. promotes people's participation in government.

VII. undermines the unity of a country.

A. I,II,IV,VI

B. I,III,V,VI

C. I,II,IV,VII

D. II,III,IV,VII

**Answer: B**



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**11. What is the system of Panchayati Raj**

- A. The Block, District and City level.
- B. The Village, Block and District level.
- C. The District, City and Town level.
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**12.** List the two countries which do not have federalism.

A. North Korea and Spain

B. China and France

C. China and Sri Lanka

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**13.** How many languages are mentioned in the eighth schedule of the Indian Constitution?

A. 18 Languages

B. 22 Languages

C. 15 Languages

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**14.** Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:

I. Power sharing is good for democracy.

II. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Which of these statements are true and false?

A. I is true but II is false

B. Both I and II are true

C. Both I and II are false

D. I is false but II is true

**Answer: B**



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**15.** How many scheduled languages are recognized by the constitution?

A. Besides Hindi, there are 17 scheduled languages.

B. Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages.

C. Besides English, there are 19 scheduled languages.

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**16.** What is the government at Block level called?

- A. Panchayat Pragati
- B. Panchayat Uthan
- C. Panchayat Samiti
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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17. Which local govt works at district level?

- A. Zila Parishad
- B. Sabha Parishad
- C. Block Parishad
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**18.** By what name local government in urban area is called?

A. Municipality and Municipal Company

B. Municipality and Municipal Commission

C. Municipality and Municipal Corporation

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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19. Who is the chairperson of Municipal Corporation?

A. Councilor

B. Mayor

C. Director

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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20. Which one of the following countries fall in category of 'coming together federation'?

A. India

B. US

C. Spain

D. Belgium

**Answer: B**



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