

Ch:1 (Power Sharing) ; Ch:2 (Federalism)

I. Choose the correct option:

1. Belgium solved its problem successfully by

- a) Developing the power sharing mechanism
- b) Rejecting the policy of majoritarianism
- c) Respecting the interests of different communities
- d) All of the above

2. Prudential reason of power sharing stresses more on

- a) Reducing the possibility of conflicts between different social groups
- b) A fair chance to minorities
- c) Bringing political stability
- d) All of the above

3. The Community Government signifies

- a) The power of the government regarding economic development
- b) The power of the government regarding law making for the community
- c) The power of the government regarding cultural, educational and language related issues of a community
- d) The government enjoys privileges to safeguard the political interest of a particular community

4. Power sharing is desirable because it helps

- a) To increase pressure on the government
- b) To reduce possibilities of conflicts
- c) To generate awareness among people
- d) To increase percentage of voters

5. System of 'checks and balances' means

- a) Vertical distribution of powers
- b) Distribution of power among social groups
- c) Put a check on the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs of government by maintaining a balance of power among various institutions

- d) Federal division of powers

6. Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka
- A) Major social groups are the Sinhala speaking (74%) and Tamil speaking (18%)
 - B) Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and the Indian Tamils
 - C) There are 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala
 - D) Most of the Sinhala speaking people are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil speaking are Buddhists.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) A, B, C
- b) A, B, D
- c) B, C, D
- d) A, B, C, D

7. What does coalition government imply?

- a) Power sharing between different communities
- b) Power sharing among the different organs of the government
- c) Power sharing by two or more political parties
- d) Power sharing within the government at different levels

8. Which of these countries is an example of 'coming' together federation?

- a) Spain
- b) Belgium
- c) India
- d) USA

9. If there is a clash between the laws made by the state and the centre on a subject in the concurrent list

- a) The Centre law prevails
- b) The state law prevails
- c) The Supreme Court decides
- d) Both the laws prevail in their respective jurisdiction

10. Which of the following subjects the Union List includes?

- a) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation
- b) Education, forest, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession
- c) Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency and communications
- d) Residuary subjects like computer software

11. Which of the given subjects is not included in the state list?

- a) National Defence
- b) Law and Order
- c) Agriculture
- d) Education

12. Identify the Government that consists of two or more levels.

- a) Coalition Government
- b) Community Government
- c) Unitary Government
- d) Federal Government

13. Which of these three reactions to following language policy holds true in the case of India?

- a) The language based States have divided us as they make everyone conscious of their language

b) The policy of accommodation has strengthened the national unity

c) The language policy has helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all the other languages

14. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Which of them hold true for decentralization after 1992?

A) Local govts. do not have any power or resources of their own.

B) It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local govt. bodies.

C) The state govts. are required to share some powers and revenue with local govt. bodies.

D) No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

a) B and C b) A and C c) A and D d) B and D

II. Activity: India has the world's lengthiest written constitution with 25 Parts, 12 Schedules and 448 Articles.

Parts- a group of Articles forms a single Part.(eg. Part 1 has Art.1 to 4 with heading as Union & its territories)

Schedules- contain the Articles which has list of items.(eg. Schedule 1 contains list of states- their area, capitals etc.). It is like an annexure or appendix that highlights lists or details mentioned in its main text.

Articles-specify the composition and functioning of the Union of India, the way the three wings of govt. work, rights & duties of citizens etc.(eg.Art.14- Equality before law)

State what the following contain:

a) Parts:- I to XI, XV, XVII, XVIII, XX

b) Schedules:- I,II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, X

c) Articles:- 1, 3, 40, 167, 352, 356, 368, 370, 371.

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