

## CHAPTER-1 | Power Sharing

QUIZ  
PART-02

1. Which of the following is a prudential reason for power sharing?
- It promotes efficient decision-making
  - It reduces the possibility of conflicts between groups
  - It increases concentration of power in one authority
  - It ensures majority community dominance (B)

**Explanation:** Prudential reasons highlight that power sharing reduces the possibility of conflicts and prevents undermining national unity.

2. Which is considered a moral reason for power sharing?
- Quick policy enforcement
  - People have the right to be consulted on governance
  - One community should dominate others
  - National security demands centralized power (B)

**Explanation:** A moral reason is that people affected by decisions should be consulted, as democracy is built on participation and legitimacy.

3. Horizontal power sharing refers to distribution of power among:
- Different levels of government
  - Different organs of government
  - Different political parties
  - Different social groups (B)

**Explanation:** Horizontal power sharing distributes power among the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary to prevent concentration of power.

4. Which of the following is an example of horizontal power sharing?
- Community government in Belgium
  - Federal division of power between centre and states
  - Ministers being accountable to Parliament
  - Reserved constituencies for SCs and STs (C)

**Explanation:** Ministers are accountable to Parliament, and Judiciary can review laws — both are examples of checks and balances under horizontal power sharing.

5. Vertical power sharing is also called:
- Community government
  - Coalition politics
  - Federal division of power
  - Separation of powers (C)

**Explanation:** Vertical power sharing divides power among different levels of government — centre, state, and local — and is termed federal division of power.

6. Which of the following is NOT a form of power sharing?
- Horizontal among organs of government
  - Vertical across different levels of government
  - Among social groups
  - Centralized in one authority only (D)

**Explanation:** Power sharing ensures distribution across organs, levels, groups, and political parties — not centralization in one authority.

7. Which constitutional measure ensures power sharing among social groups in India?
- Division of powers between union and state
  - System of checks and balances
  - Reserved constituencies for weaker sections and women
  - Parliamentary accountability (C)

**Explanation:** Power sharing among social groups is ensured through reservations for SCs, STs, and women in constituencies and legislatures.

8. Power sharing through political participation is mainly seen in the form of:
- Coalition governments and role of political parties
  - Distribution of power between organs
  - Community governments
  - Judicial review (A)

**Explanation:** Political parties and alliances, along with pressure groups and movements, ensure power sharing through political participation.

9. Which is an example of power sharing among social groups outside India?
- Coalition government in Germany
  - Community government in Belgium
  - Federalism in the USA
  - Parliament in the UK (B)

**Explanation:** Belgium's unique "community government" model ensures representation of different linguistic and cultural groups.

10. Which of the following is matched correctly?
- Horizontal power sharing – Separation of powers
  - Vertical power sharing – Community government
  - Power sharing among groups – Coalition government
  - Power sharing among parties – Federalism (A)

**Explanation:** Horizontal power sharing is correctly matched with separation of powers, while the others are mismatched.