

9th Social Science Lesson 14 Questions in English

14. Forms of Government

1. Which of the following is/are important organ of Government?

- 1) Legislature
- 2) Executive
- 3) Judiciary
- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

There are three organs in government, namely – Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. These organs carry out the activities of the state. Governments are classified into unitary, federal, parliamentary and presidential forms.

2. Which of the following are the features of Government?

- 1) It comprises of several members belonging to political and administrative wings
- 2) It formulates, expresses and realises the will of the state
- 3) It serves as the instrument for delegation and execution of the state policies
- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Government is the main agency of the state. It comprises of several members belonging to political and administrative wings. It serves as the instrument for delegation and execution of the state policies for the welfare of the people. It formulates, expresses and realises the will of the state. It exercises certain legislative, executive and judicial powers based on the constitution and the laws.

3. What does the term Government refers to?

- a) **Executive functions of the state**
- b) Legislative functions of the state
- c) Judiciary functions of the state
- d) All the above

Explanation

'Government' refers to the executive functions of the state. It denotes a body having authority to make and enforce laws applicable to the civil, corporate, religious, academic or other groups.

4. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) In a monarchy, a king or queen is Head of State
 - 2) The British monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy.
 - 3) In British, the Sovereign is king or queen, the ability to make and pass legislation resides with them.
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Monarchy is the oldest form of government in the United Kingdom. In a monarchy, a king or queen is Head of State. The British monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy. This means, while The Sovereign is Head of State, the ability to make and pass legislation resides with an elected Parliament.

5. Who among the following enjoys supreme power in Unitary form of Government?

- a) Regional Government
- b) **Central Government**
- c) Either Regional or Central
- d) The powers are equally separated between Central and regional government

Explanation

A unitary system of government or unitary state, is a sovereign state governed as a single entity. The central government is supreme and the administrative divisions exercise only powers that the central government has delegated to them.

6. Which among the following country is/are examples of Unitary form of Government?

- 1) England
 - 2) USA
 - 3) Japan
 - 4) Sri Lanka
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) **1, 3, 4**
 - c) 1, 2, 4
 - d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

The examples of country which enjoy Unitary form of government are:

- England
- France
- Japan
- Sri Lanka

7. The term Governor has been derived from_____

- a) Latin
- b) Greek
- c) French
- d) Arabic

Explanation

The term Government is derived from Old French 'governor', derived from Latin 'gubernare' to direct, rule, guide, govern".

8. Which of the following are the merits of Unitary Government?

- 1) It is Suitable only for Small Countries.
 - 2) There may be conflict of authority and responsibility.
 - 3) A unitary government is less expensive.
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Merits of unitary form of government:

- Suitable for small countries.
- There is no conflict of authority and responsibility
- A unitary government will make prompt decisions and take speedy action.
- A unitary government is less expensive.
- Amendments to the constitution are easy.
- There is unity, uniformity of law, policy and administration.

9. Which of the following statement is/are the demerit of Unitary government?

- 1) It is difficult to concentrate in Local problems

- 2) The concentration of powers may pave way for the despotism of the central government.
- 3) It is not suitable for big countries.
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

De-merits of unitary form of government:

- It is not suitable for big countries.
- The central government will have to tackle so many complex problems that lead to administrative delay
- The central government will not concentrate on local problems, local interest and initiative. • The concentration of powers may pave way for the despotism of the central government.

10. Which among the following is/are the Unitary feature of Indian Constitution?

- 1) Strong Centre
- 2) Emergency Provisions
- 3) All India Services
- 4) Division of Power
 - a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 1, 3, 4
 - c) 2, 3, 4
 - d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

Unitary features of the Indian constitution

- Strong Centre • Central Government's control over state territory • Single Constitution • Flexibility of the Constitution • Unequal representation of states • Emergency Provisions • Single Citizenship • Single Integrated Judiciary • All India Services • Appointment of Governor by the central government Division of Power is Federal feature of Indian Parliament.

11. Which of the following statement about is correct?

- 1) The classification of governments into unitary and federal is based on the nature of relations between the national and the regional governments
- 2) A federal government is one in which powers are divided between the national government and the regional governments by the Constitution itself
- 3) Both Government enjoys own Jurisdiction independently.

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

Explanation

The classification of governments into unitary and federal is based on the nature of relations between the national and the regional governments. A federal government is one in which powers are divided between the national government and the regional governments by the Constitution itself and both operate in their respective jurisdictions independently.

12. Which of the following country have federal form of Government?

- 1) USA
 - 2) Argentina
 - 3) India
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Countries below have federal form of Government:

- U.S.A
- Switzerland
- Australia
- Canada
- Russia
- Brazil
- Argentina

13. Which of the following are the other names of Central Government in Federal system?

- 1) Federal government
 - 2) National government
 - 3) provincial government
 - 4) Union government
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) 1, 3, 4
 - c) 2, 3, 4
 - d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

In a federal model, the national government is known as the Federal government or the Central government or the Union government and the regional government is known as the state government or the provincial government.

14. Which of the following are the merits of federal features?

- 1) Reconciliation of local autonomy with national unity
 - 2) It gives rise to big states
 - 3) More suitable for bigger countries
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Merits of federal form of government:

• Reconciliation of local autonomy with national unity • Division of power between centre and states leads to administrative efficiency • It gives rise to big states • Distribution of powers check the despotism of central government • More suitable for bigger countries • It is good for economic and cultural progress

15. Which of the following are the demerit to Federal government?

- 1) Threat to national unity
 - 2) Double Citizenship
 - 3) Federal government is more expensive
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

De-merits of federal form of government

• Federal government is weaker when compared to the unitary government. • Federal government is more expensive • Provincial tendencies are very common • Lack of uniformity in Administration • Threat to national unity • Distribution of powers between centre and states lead to conflicts • Double Citizenship • Rigid constitution cannot be a mended easily for changing needs • The state governments sometimes place hindrances in the foreign policy

16. Which of the following federal feature is not followed in India?

- a) Division of Powers

- b) Supremacy of the Constitution
- c) **Dual Citizenship**
- d) Written Constitution

Explanation

Federal features of the Indian constitution

• Dual Government • Written Constitution • Division of Powers • Supremacy of the Constitution

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. The laws enacted by the Centre and the states must confirm to its provisions.

• Rigid Constitution • Independent Judiciary • Bicameralism

17. On the basis of the nature of relations between the executive and the legislative organs of the government, democratic government can be classified as into

- a) **Parliamentary and Presidential form**
- b) Unitary and Federal
- c) Monarch and Communism
- d) All the above

Explanation

Modern democratic governments are classified into parliamentary and presidential on the basis of the nature of relations between the executive and the legislative organs of the government.

18. The parliamentary government is also known as_____

- a) Cabinet government
- b) Responsible government
- c) Westminster model of government
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The parliamentary government is also known as cabinet government or responsible government or Westminster model of government and is prevalent in Britain, Japan, Canada and India among others.

19. Match the following

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| I. Israel | 1. Diet |
| II. Norway | 2. Congress |
| III. Japan | 3. Storting |

IV. USA 4. Kneset

- a) 4, 2, 1, 3
- b) 4, 1, 3, 2
- c) **4, 3, 1, 2**
- d) 3, 4, 1, 2

Explanation

Country	Name of Parliament
Israel	Kneset
Germany	Bundestag
Denmark	Folketing
Norway	Storting
U.S.A	Congress
Japan	Diet
Britain	Parliament

20. Which of the following is not a feature of Parliamentary form of government?

- a) Majority Party Rule
- b) Collective Responsibility
- c) **Leadership of the President**
- d) Nominal and Real Executives

Explanation

Features of parliamentary form of government

- Nominal and Real Executives • Majority Party Rule • Collective Responsibility • Dual Membership
- Leadership of the Prime Minister

21. Which of the following are demerits of Parliamentary form of government?

- 1) Unstable Government
 - 2) Dictatorship of the Cabinet
 - 3) No Continuity of Policies
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) **1, 2, 3**

Explanation

Demerits of the parliamentary form of government

• Unstable Government • No Continuity of Policies • Dictatorship of the Cabinet • Against Separation of Powers

22. Which of the following country does not follow Presidential form of Government?

- a) USA
- b) Japan**
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Russia

Explanation

The Presidential Form Of Government is also known as non-parliamentary or fixed executive system of government, basically built on the principle of separation of power and is prevalent in the USA, Brazil, Russia and Sri Lanka among others.

23. The tenure of President in Presidential form of Government is_____ years

- a) 6
- b) 4**
- c) 5
- d) 3

Explanation

The President as the head of State, he occupies a ceremonial position. The President is elected by an electoral college for a fixed tenure of four years. The President governs with the help of a cabinet or a smaller body called 'Kitchen Cabinet'. The legislative, executive and judicial powers of the government are separated and vested in three independent organs of the government.

24. Which of the following are features of Presidential form of Government?

- 1) Effective Control by the President
 - 2) Strain relationship between executive and legislature
 - 3) Facilitate decision-making
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3**
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Merits of the presidential system of government

• Democratic • Effective Control by the President • Facilitate decision-making • State government

Demerits of the presidential system of government

• Can degenerate into Dictatorship • Strain relationship between executive and legislature • Lack of Harmony between the Legislature and Executive

25. Match the following

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| I. Legislative relations | 1. Articles 268-293 |
| II. Administrative relations | 2. Articles 245-255 |
| III. Financial relations | 3. Articles 256-263 |
- a) 2, 3, 1
b) 2, 1, 3
c) 3, 1, 2
d) 1, 3, 2

Explanation

India is a union of States where the power is shared between the centre and the states, as per the procedures mentioned in the Constitution of India. Though the powers are shared between the Central and State Governments, the final decision is by the Central government in all matters. The relationship between the centre and the states are

1. Legislative relations (Articles 245-255)
2. Administrative relations (Articles 256-263)
3. Financial relations (Articles 268-293)

26. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| I. Union List | 1. population control |
| II. Concurrent List | 2. agriculture |
| III. State List | 3. Telegraphs |
- a) 3, 1, 2
b) 3, 2, 1
c) 2, 3, 1
d) 2, 1, 3

Explanation

Both the Central and State governments have the power to make laws, but the matters differ. The centre can make laws applicable to the whole nation on certain matters called as the union list. The States have the powers to make laws in some matters only, applicable to their own state, called as the State list. The concurrent list includes the subjects on which both Central and State government have the power to make laws.

Union List: Union list has 100 subjects. These include Foreign affairs, Defence, Armed forces, Posts and Telegraphs, inter-state trade and commerce and so on.

State List: The state list consists of 61 subjects, which include Public order in the state, police, prisons, Local Governments, agriculture and so on.

Concurrent List: The Concurrent list has 52 subjects which include Criminal and Civil procedures, marriage and divorce, economic and special planning, newspapers, books and printing presses, population control and so on.

27. Gross National Happiness was 1st mentioned in the constitution_____

- a) Nepal
- b) Bhutan**
- c) India
- d) Japan

Explanation

Gross National Happiness is a developing philosophy as well as an 'index' which is used to measure the collective happiness in any specific nation. The concept was first mentioned in the constitution of Bhutan, which was enacted on 18 July 2008.

28. Which of the following statement about Gross National Happiness is correct?

- 1) The term 'Gross National Happiness' was coined by the fourth king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, in the 1970
 - 2) GNH is distinguishable by valuing collective happiness as the goal of governance and by emphasising harmony with nature and traditional values.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The term 'Gross National Happiness' was coined by the fourth king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, in the 1970s. The GNH's central tenets are: "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development; environmental conservation; preservation and promotion of culture; and good governance". GNH is distinguishable by valuing collective happiness as the goal of governance and by emphasising harmony with nature and traditional values.