6. One of the following is correct about **federalism** and **federations**

A. The former refers to the institutional expression whereas the latter refers to a normative concept.

B. The latter refers to the institutional expression whereas the former refers to a normative concept.

C. Both refer to ideology.

D. Both refer to the institutional expression.

E. All

7. Regional states have jurisdiction to legislate over the following matters except

A. Civil servants of the regional state

B. Organization of their police force

C. Traffic regulation

D. Labour matters

E. Over land in accordance with federal legislation

F. All

8. One of the following is **incorrect** about unitary states in contrast to federal states

A. There is one level of government and such number of administrative units as deemed necessary in unitary states

B. There is superior-subordinate relationship between the central government and administrative units in unitary states

C. The central government does not determine the form and scope of power to be exercised by administrative units

D. The central government may reorganize the administrative units in a unitary state depending on administrative, economic and other considerations

E. All

9. Which one of the following countries has a one list method of dividing power between the federal government and constituent states?

A. USA
B. Canada
C. Ethiopia
D. India
E. All
F. none

10. Which one of the following is incorrect about administrative federalism?

a. The division of powers is on roles than policy fields
b. Germany is an example of this model of division of powers
c. Executive responsibility of federal laws is that of the constituent units
d. Each level of government is responsible for execution of the policy area it is assigned
e. none

Analyze the Ethiopian federation in light of the common features of federation.