

CSS Political Science Topic 7 Political Institutions and Role of Government

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following best describes the nation-state?	<p>A. Group of people who consider themselves a nation</p> <p>B. Territory in which there is a recognized authority for law-making and law enforcement</p> <p>C. Territory which is home to a given people</p> <p>D. Group of the people who choose their government</p>
2	the first systematic classification of government was given by	<p>A. Aristotle</p> <p>B. Plato</p> <p>C. Socrates</p> <p>D. Montesquieu</p>
3	Who among the following has/have identified rule-making „ rule application and rule adjudication as three authoritative governmental functions?	<p>A. Almond and Coleman</p> <p>B. Robert Dahl</p> <p>C. Harold Dwight Lasswell</p> <p>D. David Easton</p>
4	According to Max Weber, which one of the following types of authority is the basis of modern bureaucracy?	<p>A. Traditional</p> <p>B. Charismatic</p> <p>C. Legal-Rational</p> <p>D. Popular</p>
5	Lord Hew art has characterized the power and authority of bureaucracy as:	<p>A. Self-aggrandizement</p> <p>B. New despotism</p> <p>C. elite-rule</p> <p>D. Empire building</p>
6	The practice adopted by the party in power to reward its members and supports through government contracts and jobs is called	<p>A. Division of powers</p> <p>B. Implied powers</p> <p>C. Power politics</p> <p>D. Spoils systems</p>
7	Limited Government has a close affinity to	<p>A. Separation of powers</p> <p>B. Judicial supremacy</p> <p>C. Two part system</p> <p>D. Rule of Law</p>
8	Constitutional Government " means	<p>A. Representative government</p> <p>B. Limited government</p> <p>C. Government according to the Constitution</p> <p>D. Government by the consent of the people</p>
9	Modern bureaucracies are the best example of organization based on which kind's authority?	<p>A. Traditional</p> <p>B. Charismatic</p> <p>C. Rational-Legal</p> <p>D. Political</p>
10	"Bureaucracy thrives under the cloak of ministerial responsibility."	<p>A. U. S. A</p> <p>B. France</p> <p>C. Germany</p> <p>D. England</p>
11	Which one of the following groups of features pertain to the bureaucracy but not to the Ministry' as a branch of the executive in a parliamentary?	<p>A. Political and permanent</p> <p>B. Non-political and non-permanent</p> <p>C. Neutral and Permanent</p> <p>D. Neutral and non-permanent</p>
12	Constitutional Government " means	<p>A. Government according to the Constitution</p> <p>B. Government by the consent of the people</p> <p>C. Limited government</p> <p>D. Representative government</p>
13	Which one of the following is an essential prerequisite for constitutionalism?	<p>A. Limited government</p> <p>B. A written constitution</p> <p>C. Guarantee of Fundamental Rights</p> <p>D. Division of powers</p>
		<p>A. Traditional Authority</p>

14	Which one of the following is not a Weberian classification of authority?	B. Charismatic Authority C. Rational-Legal Authority D. Political Authority
15	"Government of National Unity" is a concept developed by which one of the following third world countries	A. Nigeria B. Tanzania C. Argentina D. South Africa
16	A constitutional government is	A. A limited government B. A government with a constitution C. A government headed by the President D. A government headed by the Prime minister
17	Ideology as a source of legitimacy in the state is based upon:	A. A system of beliefs that permeate the government B. National culture C. A system of beliefs which permeate the whole of society D. Centralized government
18	Under a cabinet form of government, the cabinet generally remains in office	A. For a fixed term B. so long as it enjoys the confidence of the popular chamber of legislature C. so long as it enjoys the confidence of the head of state D. So long as it enjoys the confidence of the electorate
19	The sphere in which citizens pursue their own goals in voluntary associations is known as	A. The public sphere B. Civil society C. The corporate sphere D. The political sphere
20	Bureaucracy in the modern state is the form of:	A. Traditional authority B. Rational-legal authority C. Charismatic authority D. Political authority