

CSS Political Science Topic 7 Political Institutions and Role of Government

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	According to Max Weber, which one of the following types of authority is the basis of modern bureaucracy?	A. Traditional B. Charismatic C. Legal-Rational D. Popular
2	Which one of the following negates the fundamental principles of bureaucracy?	A. Organization of official functions on a continuous rule-bound basis B. Appropriation of official position by the incumbent C. Trained personnel for the conduct of business D. Principle of hierarchy
3	Who among the following has/have identified rule-making, rule application and rule adjudication as three authoritative governmental functions?	A. Almond and Coleman B. Robert Dahl C. Harold Dwight Lasswell D. David Easton
4	Constitutional Government " means	A. Government according to the Constitution B. Government by the consent of the people C. Limited government D. Representative government
5	Modern bureaucracies are the best example of organization based on which kind's authority?	A. Traditional B. Charismatic C. Rational-Legal D. Political
6	Which of the following best describes the nation-state?	A. Group of people who consider themselves a nation B. Territory in which there is a recognized authority for law-making and law enforcement C. Territory which is home to a given people D. Group of the people who choose their government
7	Which one of the following is an essential prerequisite for constitutionalism?	A. Limited government B. A written constitution C. Guarantee of Fundamental Rights D. Division of powers
8	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
9	Which one of the following theories considers democracy not a government of the people but as the iron law of oligarchy?	A. The Pluralist B. The Marxist C. The Elitist D. The Idealist
10	Which one of the following is not a Weberian classification of authority?	A. Traditional Authority B. Charismatic Authority C. Rational-Legal Authority D. Political Authority
11	A simple three-fold classification of political parties into single party system, two-party system and multi-party system has been made by	A. Maurice Duverger B. Joseph LaPalombara C. Jean Blondel D. Alan Ball
12	"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
13	The practice adopted by the party in power to reward its members and supporters through	A. Division of powers B. Implied powers C. ...

government contracts and jobs is called

C. Power politics
D. Spoils systems

14 "Bureaucracy thrives under the cloak of ministerial responsibility."

A. U. S. A
B. France
C. Germany
D. England

15 Why is a coalition government considered to be unstable?

A. the two parties do not always agree
B. The prime minister must always come from the biggest party in the legislature
C. The parties which make up the coalition do not always agree
D. The prime minister receives less respect than one who is elected with a big majority

16 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

17 Lord Hart has characterized the power and authority of bureaucracy as:

A. Self-aggrandizement
B. New despotism
C. elite-rule
D. Empire building

18 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?

A. Political and permanent
B. Non-political and non-permanent
C. Neutral and Permanent
D. Neutral and non-permanent

19 the first systematic classification of government was given by

A. Aristotle
B. Plato
C. Socrates
D. Montesquieu

20 Constitutional government stands for:

A. Limited government
B. A government limited by the desires and capacities of those who exercise power
C. A government runs according to general laws known to the people
D. A government runs by people's representatives