

CSS Political Science Topic 8 Forms of Government

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	To Weber, bureaucracy is	A. Instrument of manipulation B. An Administration of appointed officials C. Administrative organ in different types of authority D. Inefficient and Corrupt
2	What is the difference between parliamentary and presidential democracy?	A. Election of the executive branch B. Election of the legislature C. The court system D. Extent of government power
3	The word "Democracy" has been derived from the language	A. Greek B. Latin C. English D. None of them
4	"The Cabinet is the hyphen that joins the buckle that fastens the executive to the legislature", according to	A. Charles Merriam B. Joseph Schumpeter C. C.F. Strong D. Walter Bagehot
5	Which statement describes a characteristic of the British parliamentary system today?	A. The Prime Minister is elected by the majority party in Parliament B. The members of the house of commons are appointed for life C. The minority party party has no vote in the Parliament D. The monarch serves as a strong head of state
6	"Bureaucracy is the price of parliamentary democracy" ____ the statement is made by	A. Simon B. Morrison C. Parkinson D. Gresham
7	Who among the following categorized the development liberal democracy into four models? Protective, Developmental, Equilibrium and Participatory	A. Harold Laski B. L.T. Hubhouse C. C.B. Macpherson D. Joseph
8	The term "Bureaucratic" was first coined by	A. Weber B. Vincent de Gournay C. J.S Mill D. Robert Michels
9	How does the parliamentary system differ from the presidential one?	A. The president is always directly elected by the people B. The prime minister is usually the head of the party winning the most votes in parliamentary elections C. The president has more power than the prime minister D. The Prime minister has more power than the president
10	What type of government has a king or queen that holds all the power?	A. Monarchy B. Dictatorship C. Direct democracy D. Republic
11	What type of government elects representative to make all government decisions?	A. Republic B. Direct democracy C. Dictatorship D. Monarchy
12	The most powerful legislature in the world is the	A. Indian Parliament B. U.S. Congress C. Swiss legislature D. British Parliament
13	A monarchy is	A. Rule by a president, not a king B. Rule by a dictator C. Rule by a King D. Limited government

14	A telling example of a fusion of the presidential and parliamentary forms of government is provided by	A. Switzerland B. Canada C. France D. Germany
15	The principle of utilitarianism states that	A. Government is an institution intended to enforce B. Rules are meant as guidelines for most but not all C. The moral action is one that maximizes well-being D. The means justify the ends
16	Who criticized the power and authority of Bureaucracy as 'New Despotism'	A. Lord Hewart B. Ramsay Muir C. John McDonald Pfiffner D. Rolf presthus
17	The authority possessed by local bodies in a unitary system of government is	A. Derived from the central government B. Derived from the Constitution C. Derived from the people D. Derived from the people
18	"Two Treatises of Government" was written by	A. Thomas Hobbes B. Montesquieu C. John Locke D. None of these
19	Separation of powers refers to which branches of government?	A. Legislative , executive and military B. Executive, judicial and administrative C. Legislative executive and judicial D. Executive, administrative and military
20	The recent histories of France Germany, and Japan demonstrate that	A. Democracy will flourish whenever a country is prosperous B. Strong executives can lead to weak judiciaries C. it is possible to provide a stable social environment despite inadequate economic growth D. Constitutional democracy is highly adaptable