

CSS Political Science Topic 8 Forms of Government

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A voluntary union of sovereign and independent states is called:	A. Federation B. Confederation C. Unitary State D. None of these
2	In the Presidential system of government , the cabinet members are	A. Elected by the legislature B. All members of the political party to which the President belongs C. Nominated by President D. All elected representative of the legislature
3	Who criticized that Weberian Bureaucracy is not a modern phenomenon?	A. Joseph LaPalombara B. Peter Michael Blau C. Creel and A.B Spitzer D. Parsons
4	Type of government where one person or small group holds all the power	A. Monarchy B. Direct democracy C. Dictatorship D. Republic
5	Parliamentary form of government first evolved in	A. The United States B. Rome C. Greece D. The United Kingdom
6	Which one of the following cannot be considered a theorist of democracy	A. Alexis de Tocqueville B. J.J. Rousseau C. J.S. Mill D. F.W. Nietzsche
7	Dual federalism implies that:	A. national and state Governments retain separate spheres of action B. National and state Governments are expected to collaborate in pursuit of the interest of the public C. National and state Governments are expected to collaborate in pursuit of the interest of the public D. national and State Government have the same function
8	In South Africa , how is the Presidential Cabinet constituted?	A. By presidential discretion B. By single party majority C. By proportional representation of coalition partners D. By proportional representation of political partners
9	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
10	The best form of federalism suited for countries like Pakistan is	A. Centralized federalism B. Bargaining federalism C. Cooperative federalism D. Conflicting federalism
11	Which of the following is true of a constitutional democracy?	A. Majority rule is limited B. All minorities combined must have power equal to that of the majority C. Minorities must have their own representation in the legislature D. Elections are free and fair but held very infrequently
12	Collective responsibility is a feature of	A. Parliamentary form B. Presidential form C. Dictatorship D. None of these
13	The distinction between the parliamentary and presidential political system depends upon	A. Legislature & executive B. P.M & President C. Parliament & President

	the relationship between	C. P.M A his cabinet D. None
14	Totalitarian governments see_____as their enemies.	A. Specific members of the previous regime B. Specific members of opposition groups C. Whole categories of people within the society D. Whole categories of democratic programs
15	According to John Locke, the best form of Government is	A. Monarchy B. Aristocracy C. Democracy D. None of these
16	In which one of the following countries does a mixture of Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government exist?	A. Switzerland B. France C. United states of America D. Germany
17	Which of the following is least likely to be found in an authoritarian state?	A. Freedom of the media B. Elections C. Presidential Government D. Strong military establishment
18	In the post second World War period, role and importance of bureaucracy has increased in:	A. Socialist states and developing states B. Developing states and liberal welfare states C. Liberal welfare states and socialist states D. Socialist states, developing states and liberal welfare states
19	He is known as the major theorist of bureaucracy:	A. Burk B. Dahl C. Max Weber D. None of these
20	'Judicial restraint as counter-philosophy to 'Judicial activism ' implies that	A. The 'original intent' of the law should be strictly adhered to in all cases B. The role of judges is merely to say what the law 'is and not to' make' law in the process of interpretation C. Judges should be value -neutral in all judicial pronouncements D. judges should not be restrained in formulating public policies and judicial philosophies