

CSS Political Science Topic 8 Forms of Government

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Federalism is often seen as advantageous when	A. The country covers a huge geographical area B. The country contains strong local identities C. There is a big disparity between rich and poor D. There are many cultural groups in society
2	Which of the following is the same as a monarchy?	A. Dictatorship B. Parliamentary government C. Anarchy D. Aristocracy
3	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 Suit Government have the same function
4	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
5	The 'realistic theory of democracy as a critique of the classical democracy was formulated by:	A. Ernest Barker B. Harold Laski C. Joseph Alois Schumpeter D. Hannah Arendt
6	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
7	The final outcome of the French presidential election is on the completion of (run of election) second ballot among	A. All the candidates B. Top two candidates C. Top three candidates D. Top four candidates
8	The term "elite" was first began to use in	A. France and Germany B. U.K and U. S C. U.S and U.S.S.R D. None
9	Who among the following thinkers has claimed that the history of ideas has ended with the recognition of liberal democracy as 'the final form of human government'?	A. Ralph Miliband B. Noam Chomsky C. Francis Fukuyama D. None of these
10	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
11	Left-wing dictatorships	A. seek government control of business and the economy B. are pro-religion/anti-education C. seek to impose free-market institutions on the government D. are pro-business/anti-military
12	The concept of Rights, Property, Liberty, Equality and Justice are related to	A. Dictatorship B. Aristocracy C. Democracy D. Oligarchy

13	In Democracy , source of Authority is vested in	<p>A. The People B. The Party C. Constitution D. Law</p>
14	The concept of 'democratic overload' implies	<p>A. An unwarranted State intervention in private and voluntary sectors of the economy B. The population explosion in countries with democratic political regimes C. The paralysis of a political system due to unrestrained group and electoral pressures D. Severe fiscal pressures and revenue losses in the economy of a democratic State</p>
15	Word that means that the government has complete control over the lives of its citizens	<p>A. Monarchy B. Totalitarian C. Absolute D. Republic</p>
16	Deliberative theory of democracy arose as a protest against	<p>A. Rational choice theory B. Polyarchy C. Voter apathy in well-established democracies D. All of them</p>
17	The term "Bureaucratic" was first coined by	<p>A. Weber B. Vincent de Gournay C. J.S Mill D. Robert Michels</p>
18	"theory of Divine Right of King" was presented by King James of England in century	<p>A. 16th B. 17th C. 18th D. None of these</p>
19	Which one of the following thinkers defended representative democracy against direct democracy?	<p>A. J.J.Rousseau B. Karl Marx C. M.A. Bakunin D. J. Madison</p>
20	The statement it brings about a chasm between sources of knowledge and legislative centers of their application applies to	<p>A. The Presidential system of government B. The practice of delegated legislation C. Dictatorship of the Cabinet D. The relationship between ministers and civil servants</p>