

CSS Political Science Topic 8 Forms of Government

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Word that means that the government has complete control over the lives of its citizens	A. Monarchy B. Totalitarian C. Absolute D. Republic
2	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
3	The relationship between the government and the president in France is a complex one due to:	A. Direct election of the President B. Centralization of powers C. a mixed presidential - parliamentary form of government D. parliament's reduced powers to control the government
4	"Bureaucracy and Modernization" is written by	A. parsons B. Weber C. Merle Fainsod D. Seymour Martin lipset
5	What does deliberative democracy lay emphasis on	A. Aggregation of individual preferences into collective choice B. mobilization of People towards ideals and norms upheld by a wide variety of groups and committees C. Dialogue and deliberation among citizens considered D. According to equal weight to each person's preferences
6	In Democracy , source of Authority is vested in	A. The People B. The Party C. Constitution D. Law
7	"All administration means domination " who said this	A. Weber B. Martin Albrow C. R. K Merton D. Talcot Parsons
8	The best form of federalism suited for countries like Pakistan is	A. Centralized federalism B. Bargaining federalism C. Cooperative federalism D. Conflicting federalism
9	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
10	What are policy outcomes according to bureaucratic politics model?	A. Maximization of interests B. Compromises and satisfying of interests C. Implementation of the most rational policy D. Both A and B
11	A voluntary union of sovereign and independent states is called:	A. Federation B. Confederation C. Unitary State D. None of these
12	What is authority?	A. The ultimate power in society B. A government ruled by a few C. The branch of government that enforces the law D. A government's ability to exercise power without resorting to force

13	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
14	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
15	Which one of the following thinkers defended representative democracy against direct democracy?	A. J.J.Rousseau B. Karl Marx C. M.A. Bakunin D. J. Madison
16	He is known as the major theorist of bureaucracy:	A. Burk B. Dahl C. Max Weber D. None of these
17	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
18	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
19	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
20	Which one of the following statements about totalitarian democracy is correct?	A. Totalitarian democracy is a contradiction in terms B. Totalitarian democracy is a form of democracy consistent with mass society C. Totalitarian democracy was prevalent in ancient greece and the middle ages D. Totalitarian democracy serves best the interest of each and every member of society