



JOINT UNIVERSITIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BOARD
SEPTEMBER 2021 EXAMINATIONS

GOVERNMENT

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer all questions in this section.

Use the OMR answer sheet provided to answer the questions.

Follow the instructions on the OMR sheet.

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer **FOUR** questions; **ONE** question from each course.

Ensure you read and follow all the Instructions on the cover page of the Answer Booklet.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

Answer all questions in this section.

1. The first franchise in the history of the democratic process in Nigeria is
 - A. property franchise.
 - B. universal franchise.
 - C. male franchise.
 - D female franchise.

2. The colonial masters introduced the office of Warrant Chief in what region of Nigeria?
 - A. Western Nigeria.
 - B. Northern Nigeria.
 - C. Lagos colony.
 - D. Eastern Nigeria.

3. The constitution that introduced restricted franchise into Nigerian politics was the
 - A. Lyttleton Constitution.
 - B. Clifford Constitution.
 - C. Macpherson Constitution.
 - D. Richards Constitution.

4. In a parliamentary system, the functions of the Head of State and the Head of Government are vested in
 - A. an individual.
 - B. inner cabinet.
 - C. two different individuals.
 - D. the ministerial council.

5. In the pre-colonial Igbo society, community policing was a function of
 - A. assembly of Ezes.
 - B. clan elders.
 - C. age-grades.
 - D. the title holders.

6. The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are
 - A. Germany, France, Poland, Hungary, and China.
 - B. USA, Russia, France, Britain, China.

- C. Britain, Japan, Australia, Germany, and USA.
D. Russia, France, Japan, USA and Britain.
7. Government-owned companies operating in the economic sector are referred to as
A. public investments.
B. public services.
C. public enterprises.
D. public utilities.
8. The political party formed in 1923 by Herbert Macaulay was
A. National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons.
B. Nigerian National Democratic Party.
C. Nigerian Council of Nigerian Citizens.
D. United National Independent Party.
9. A member of the Commonwealth that currently recognizes the British Monarch as its Head of State is
A. Ghana.
B. Geneva.
C. Australia.
D. Singapore.
10. In Nigeria's federalism, the constitutional matters, where the federal and the state governments exercise joint jurisdiction is called
A. concurrent list.
B. federalist list.
C. residual list.
D. exclusive list.
11. The chairman of the United Nations Security Council emerges through
A. rotation.
B. consensus.
C. election.
D. selection.

12. The process of law making by the legislature begins with
- A. initiating a bill.
 - B. commencing debate.
 - C. public hearing.
 - D. the first reading.
13. Nigeria's first involvement in United Nations Peacekeeping operation was in
- A. Lebanon.
 - B. Congo.
 - C. Angola.
 - D. Somalia.
14. A primary agent of political socialization is the
- A. government.
 - B. mass media.
 - C. political party.
 - D. family.
15. The concept of behaviouralism in political studies simply means the
- A. application of science in the study of politics.
 - B. study of political behavior.
 - C. study of voting behaviour of people in a state.
 - D. study of individuals that lives in a state.
16. The principle of federal character was first enunciated in the
- A. 1989 Constitution.
 - B. 1963 Constitution.
 - C. 1999 Constitution.
 - D. 1979 Constitution.
17. One of the major problems of Nigeria's federalism is
- A. lack of revenue to cater for the federation.
 - B. inadequate manpower to fill vacancies.
 - C. imbalance in the structure of the federation.
 - D. existence of viable federating units.

18. Withholding of executive assent to a bill passed by the legislature underscores the principle of
- A. probity and accountability.
 - B. separation of powers.
 - C. collective responsibility.
 - D. checks and balances.
19. In the British parliamentary system of government, the monarch can be referred to as
- A. Queen-in-Parliament.
 - B. Queen –in- Assembly.
 - C. Queen-in- Community.
 - D. Queen –in- Legislature.
20. Parliamentary supremacy exists in
- A. Britain.
 - B. France.
 - C. Austria.
 - D. Belgium.
21. The philosophical statement ‘Man is born free but everywhere in chains’ is credited to
- A. Thomas Hobbes.
 - B. Martin Luther King.
 - C. Charles Darwins.
 - D. Jean Jack Rousseau.
22. Which of the following programmes was introduced by the Murtala – Obasanjo regime?
- A. Operation Feed the Nation.
 - B. War Against Indiscipline.
 - C. Operation Green Revolution.
 - D. Structural Adjustment Programme.
23. Totalitarianism is characterized by
- A. dominance of colonial power.
 - B. existence of strong units.
 - C. presence of opposition groups.
 - D. a single recognized party.

24. Which of the following is a critical element of Max Weber's ideal bureaucracy?
- A. neutrality.
 - B. hierarchy.
 - C. redundancy.
 - D. flexibility.
25. According to the Marxist theory, those who own the means of production and distribution in a capitalist society are the
- A. bourgeoisie.
 - B. feudal lords.
 - C. proletariats.
 - D. shareholders.
26. Which of the following books was not written by Karl Marx?
- A. The Communist Manifesto.
 - B. Das Capital 1&2.
 - C. Wealth of the Nations.
 - D. The Critique of Political Economy.
27. A political ideology which emphasizes state ownership and control of the means of Production and distribution is referred to as
- A. communalism.
 - B. socialism.
 - C. fascism.
 - D. feudalism.
28. . In a capitalist system, the working class are referred to as the
- A. proletariat.
 - B. slaves.
 - C. bourgeoisie.
 - D. serfs.
29. The following are examples of political ideology **EXCEPT**
- A. fascism.
 - B. capitalism.
 - C. nazism.
 - D. atheism.

30. Fascism was an ideology propagated in
- A. Germany.
 - B. Italy.
 - C. Israel.
 - D. Russia.
31. The following factors enhanced Nigeria's foreign relations **EXCEPT**
- A. economic dependence.
 - B. non-interference.
 - C. peaceful co-existence.
 - D. respect for territoriality.
32. Laws made by local governments are called
- A. Bye-laws.
 - B. By-laws.
 - C. Buy-laws.
 - D. Boys laws.
33. The Emirate system in the administration of the Hausa/Fulani society was
- A. democratic.
 - B. stoical.
 - C. hierarchical.
 - D. secular.
34. The International Court of Justice is located in
- A. Amsterdam.
 - B. the Hague.
 - C. Rotterdam.
 - D. the Netherland.
35. The first Premier of the Western region was
- A. Ladoke Akintola.
 - B. Obafemi Awolowo.
 - C. Olufemi Awolowo.
 - D. Ladipo Akintola.

36. The Macpherson Constitution was promulgated in the year
- A. 1952
 - B. 1955
 - C. 1953
 - D. 1951
37. What is the minimum age requirement for voting in Nigeria?
- A. 16
 - B. 18
 - C. 20
 - D. 19
38. Where the constitution is supreme, unconstitutional acts of the executive and the legislature can be checked by the courts through
- A. recall process.
 - B. judicial review.
 - C. vote of no confidence.
 - D. impeachment clause.
39. The first military coup d'état in Nigeria claimed the life of a Head of State named
- A. General Yakubu Gowon.
 - B. General Murtala Mohammed.
 - C. General Aguiyi Ironsi.
 - D. General Tunde Idiagbon.
40. Centralization of power is the basic feature of a
- A. confederal government.
 - B. unitary government.
 - C. federal government.
 - D. presidential government.
41. The following are the major sources of local government revenue in Nigeria **EXCEPT**
- A. local taxes.
 - B. intergovernmental grants.
 - C. allowance from Petroleum funds.
 - D. loans from organizations.

42. Election performs the function of
- A. recruitment of the leaders in a modern state.
 - B. testing the popularity of politicians.
 - C. deceiving the populace in the society.
 - D. elimination of opponents who are in office.
43. The following are sources of Constitution **EXCEPT**
- A. precedents.
 - B. conventions.
 - C. customs.
 - D. nationalism.
44. The structure of the civil service is based on
- A. hierarchical organization.
 - B. vertical organization.
 - C. horizontal organization.
 - D. patronage organization.
45. Which of these blocs existed in Africa before the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)?
- A. Monrovia, Accra and Casablanca.
 - B. Brazzaville, Zimbabwe and Monrovia.
 - C. Casablanca, Brazzaville and Monrovia.
 - D. Algiers, Monrovia and Casablanca.
46. Oligarchy is a form of government which
- A. protects the interest of the common people.
 - B. disregards the views of the minority.
 - C. enhances the interest of the ruling few.
 - D. enhances the electoral chances of the majority.
47. Major ways of maintaining confidence in the electoral process are the following **EXCEPT**
- A. periodic free and fair election.
 - B. limited franchise is observed.
 - C. electoral officers are regularly trained.
 - D. neutrality of law enforcement agencies.

48. The Jihad that conquered the Hausaland was led by
- A. Usman Dan Fodio.
 - B. Ahmed Dan Fodio.
 - C. Umar Dan Fodio.
 - D. Sheik Dan Fodio.
49. A plan of action adopted by one state in regards to its diplomatic dealings with other countries is called the
- A. foreign policy.
 - B. foreign business.
 - C. foreign intervention.
 - D. foreign diplomacy.
50. The following were former Head of State in Nigeria **EXCEPT**
- A. General Aguiyi Ironsi.
 - B. General Yakubu Gowon.
 - C. General Turkur Buratai.
 - D. General Olusegun Obasanjo.

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer Four questions; ONE from each course.

GOV 001: ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

1. (a) Define Sovereignty. **[5 Marks]**
(b) Explain any **FIVE** types of Sovereignty. **[10 Marks]**

2. (a) List **FIVE** main Organs of the Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS). **[5 Marks]**
(b) Explain **FIVE** major problems confronting ECOWAS. **[10 Marks]**

GOV 002: FUNDAMENTALS OF GOVERNMENT

3. Explain **FIVE** main objectives of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroon (NCNC). **[15 Marks]**
4. (a) What is an Electoral System? **[5 Marks]**
(b) Outline and discuss any **FIVE** benefits of a good Electoral System. **[10 Marks]**

GOV 003: NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

5. (a) Define citizenship. **[3 Marks]**
(b) Identify and explain **FOUR** processes of acquiring citizenship. **[12 Marks]**

6. (a) Define an International Organisation. **[5 Marks]**
(b) Explain **FIVE** major roles of international Organisations. **[10 Marks]**

GOV 004: AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

7. Discuss **FIVE** features of the Presidential System of government in Nigeria. **[15 Marks]**

8. (a) What is a coup d'état? **[5 Marks]**
(b) Explain **FIVE** justifications for the 1966 military intervention in Nigerian Politics. **[10 Marks]**