



JOINT UNIVERSITIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BOARD

AUGUST 2022 EXAMINATIONS

OPTION – D133

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.

Write and shade on your OMR Sheet the OPTION written on your question paper.

Follow the instructions on the OMR sheet.

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer FOUR Questions in ALL; 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.

1. The core proponents of the social contract theory are
 - A. Plato, Bentham and Hobbes.
 - B. Hobbes, Aristotle and Mill.
 - C. Locke, Rousseau and Socrates.
 - D. Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau.

2. The meeting of the legislature is usually brought to an end through a motion for
 - A. adjournment.
 - B. prorogation.
 - C. dissolution.
 - D. suspension.

3. Nigeria adopted the Presidential System of government for the first time during the
 - A. First Republic.
 - B. Second Republic.
 - C. Third Republic.
 - D. Fourth Republic.

4. The primary agent of political socialization is the
 - A. government.
 - B. family.
 - C. mass media.
 - D. political party.

5. An authority that is based on the supremacy of law is known as
 - A. Legal-Rational authority.
 - B. Military authority.
 - C. Charismatic authority.
 - D. Traditional authority.

6. The two principal actors in international relations are
 - A. hard and soft actors.
 - B. military and non-military actors.
 - C. state and non-state actors.
 - D. developed and developing actors.

7. One of the demerits of a one-party system is that it encourages
 - A. red-tapism.
 - B. democracy.
 - C. dictatorship.
 - D. development.

8. The term "Vassal" is associated with which of the following?
 - A. Socialism.
 - B. Feudalism.
 - C. Capitalism.
 - D. Communism.

9. Public administration is different from private administration because the former is concerned with
 - A. remote enterprise.
 - B. corporate bodies.
 - C. ethical affairs.
 - D. state affairs.

10. In a capitalist system, the working class are referred to as the
 - A. slaves.
 - B. bourgeoisie.
 - C. proletariat.
 - D. serfs.

11. Military intervention in African democracies is said to be an aberration because they are
 - A. compelled to wear complete uniform.
 - B. ill-trained for democratic governance.
 - C. mandated to head democratic systems.
 - D. very brutal in democratic system.

12. Nazism was an ideology promoted by
 - A. Benito Mussolini.
 - B. Kenneth Wheare.
 - C. Adolf Hitler.
 - D. Karl Marx.

13. A possible economic solution to insecurity in Nigeria can be achieved through
 - A. creation of more states and local government.
 - B. tackling of poverty and unemployment.
 - C. decimation of Boko Haram and Avengers.
 - D. declaration of state of emergency in Nigeria.

14. Indirect election was first introduced in Nigeria by the
 - A. Lyttleton Constitution.
 - B. Macpherson Constitution.
 - C. Richards Constitution.
 - D. Clifford Constitution.

15. The first country in West Africa to experience military coup was
 - A. Benin.
 - B. Togo.
 - C. Ghana.
 - D. Mali.

16. The centre of administration for the French colonial government in West Africa was
- A. Rufisque.
 - B. Goree.
 - C. Lome.
 - D. Dakar.
17. Apartheid regime in South Africa was brought to an end in the year
- A. 1990.
 - B. 1999.
 - C. 1994.
 - D. 1998.
18. A major factor that motivated the European invasion to Africa was
- A. Economic Revolution.
 - B. Industrial Revolution.
 - C. Political Revolution.
 - D. Social Revolution.
19. The transfer of political authority to the local government is known as
- A. devolution.
 - B. delegation.
 - C. deconcentration.
 - D. decolonization.
20. The utilisation of material and non-material resources to achieve goals of the state describes
- A. public administration.
 - B. business administration.
 - C. international relations.
 - D. local government.

21. The normative approach to political analysis is
- A. prescriptive.
 - B. scientific.
 - C. empirical.
 - D. positivist.
22. Pan Africanism as an ideology led to the formation of
- A. Southern African Development Commission.
 - B. Economic Community of West African States.
 - C. Organisation of African Unity.
 - D. Organisation of African States.
23. Exclusive power in the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria is vested in the
- A. federal government.
 - B. state government.
 - C. regional government.
 - D. local government.
24. Nigeria's first Republican Constitution was enacted in the year
- A. 1960.
 - B. 1961.
 - C. 1963.
 - D. 1964.
25. The basic feature of pre-colonial Nigeria eroded by the colonialist was the
- A. indigenous culture of the people.
 - B. education of the local people.
 - C. peace and harmony in the land.
 - D. people's national farmlands.

26. The function of the Nigerian Council of 1914 can be described as
- A. legislative.
 - B. advisory.
 - C. judicial.
 - D. reformative.
27. One of the major reasons advanced for the overthrow of the regime of General Yakubu Gowon was the failure to
- A. honour the promise to hand over power.
 - B. create new state in the federation.
 - C. promote some officer of the armed forces.
 - D. prosecute politicians in detention.
28. The Emirate system of administration is associated to
- A. Military government.
 - B. Federal government.
 - C. Confederal government.
 - D. Unitary government.
29. The political neutrality of civil servants implies that they are
- A. members of the dominant political party.
 - B. not allowed to vote during general elections.
 - C. not allowed to join any organization or group.
 - D. not allowed to be involved in partisan politics.
30. The last stage of human development characterized by the withering away of the state is
- A. slavery.
 - B. capitalism.
 - C. communism.
 - D. feudalism.

31. A major factor that undermines public confidence in the electoral process is
- A. periodic election.
 - B. regular training of officials.
 - C. free and fair atmosphere.
 - D. unlimited franchise.
32. The founder and the leader of Unity Party of Nigeria was
- A. Ambrose Ali.
 - B. Shehu Shagari.
 - C. Nnamdi Azikiwe.
 - D. Obafemi Awolowo.
33. Lord Lugard became the British High Commissioner in the territory that later became Nigeria between
- A. 1900 and 1906.
 - B. 1900 and 1930.
 - C. 1900 and 1945.
 - D. 1900 and 1953.
34. In pre-colonial West Africa, the kingdoms of Fante, Yoruba and Hausa were examples of
- A. unions.
 - B. states.
 - C. countries.
 - D. nations.
35. The legislative approach to remove a President from office is called
- A. coup d etat.
 - B. impeachment.
 - C. ultra vires.
 - D. enthronement.

36. The concept of federalism implies the
- A. centralization of power in a state.
 - B. decentralization of power in a state.
 - C. diminishing of power in a state.
 - D. fusion of power in a state.
37. The application of judgments and opinions of political objects and events is
- A. Evaluative Orientation.
 - B. Cognitive Orientation.
 - C. Affective Orientation.
 - D. Parochial Orientation.
38. The concept of behaviouralism in political studies simply means the
- A. study of political behavior.
 - B. study of voting behaviour of people in a state.
 - C. study of individuals that lives in a state.
 - D. application of science in the study of politics.
39. Feudalism as a political and economic system originated in the
- A. modern age.
 - B. ancient age.
 - C. historic age.
 - D. middle age.
40. A collegial executive is a type of executive in which power is vested in the
- A. president.
 - B. monarch.
 - C. committee.
 - D. parliament.

41. A general strategy that is used to study a political phenomenon can be described as
- A. approach.
 - B. ideology.
 - C. process.
 - D. theory.
42. In the British parliamentary system of government, the monarch can be referred to as
- A. Queen-in-Assembly.
 - B. Queen-in-Community.
 - C. Queen-in-Legislature.
 - D. Queen-in-Parliament.
43. Financial bill awaiting legislative consideration is technically known as
- A. expenditure bill.
 - B. appropriation bill.
 - C. revenue bill.
 - D. fiscal bill.
44. The revolutionary military coup took place in which of these African countries?
- A. Mali.
 - B. Nigeria.
 - C. Ghana.
 - D. Libya.
45. The colonial policy that seeks to change Africans to White men was the policy of
- A. assimilation.
 - B. association.
 - C. direct rule.
 - D. indirect rule.

46. The two major colonial powers in West Africa were
- A. Germany and France.
 - B. Britain and France.
 - C. France and Scotland.
 - D. Portugal and England.
47. African leaders usually attribute Africa's underdevelopment to
- A. Democracy.
 - B. Globalization.
 - C. Hegemony.
 - D. Colonialism.
48. Post Second World War nationalism in West Africa was basically geared towards
- A. political independence.
 - B. political integration.
 - C. political hegemony.
 - D. political socialisation.
49. Post-colonial politics in Africa is characterized by
- A. observance of the rule of law.
 - B. tolerance of oppositions.
 - C. politics of violence.
 - D. peaceful transition.
50. Apartheid regimes in South Africa promoted
- A. rise of black presidency.
 - B. segregation and empowerment.
 - C. racism and segregation.
 - D. black power and supremacy.

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer FOUR Questions in ALL; ONE Question from each course.

GOV 001: ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

1. Discuss any **FIVE** measures that promote human rights. **[15 Marks]**
2. Explain any **FIVE** of the following sub-fields of government and politics:
 - (a) Political Theory.
 - (b) Political Economy.
 - (c) International Relations.
 - (d) Comparative Politics.
 - (e) Security studies.
 - (f) Development Studies.
 - (g) Peace and Conflict studies. **[15 Marks]**

GOV 002: IDEOLOGIES AND PROCESSES OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

3. (a) What is an Electoral System? **[3 Marks]**
(b) Explain any **FOUR** types of Electoral System. **[12 Marks]**
4. Discuss any **FIVE** factors responsible for military intervention in Nigeria politics. **[15 Marks]**

GOV 003: NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

5. Describe any **FIVE** features of the 1954 Lyttleton Constitution in Nigeria. **[15 Marks]**
6. (a) What is Pre-colonial Administration? **[3 Marks]**
(b) Discuss any **THREE** features of the Igbo pre-colonial system of administration. **[12 Marks]**

GOV 004: AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

7. (a) What is Nationalism? **[3 Marks]**
(b) Explain any **FOUR** factors responsible for the emergence and development of Nationalist Movements in West Africa. **[12 Marks]**
8. (a) Define the concept of colonialism. **[3 Marks]**
(b) Describe any **FOUR** factors that necessitated the colonisation of Africa. **[12 Marks]**