

OBAFEMIAWOLOWO UNIVERSITY 2006 POST UME TEST

1. The military coup of July 25, 1975 which toppled General Yakubu Gowon from power took place when he was attending which important event ?
 - a. OAU Summit in Kampala
 - b. UN General Assembly in New York
 - c. Assembly of Heads of States of ECOWAS in Monrovia
 - d. The Olympic Games
2. Which of the following Political parties did not participate in the 1979 General Elections in Nigeria ?
 - a. Unity Party of Nigeria
 - b. National Party of Nigeria
 - c. Social Democratic Party
 - d. Great Nigeria People's Party
3. Alhaji Shehu Shagari was sworn in as President of the Federal republic of Nigeria in 1979 by:
 - a. Justice Fatai Williams
 - b. Justice Adetokunbo Ademola
 - c. Justice Salihu Modibbo Alfa Belgore
 - d. Justice Isa Mohammed
4. The British took over Nigeria through
 - a. Negotiation
 - b. Bargaining
 - c. War
 - d. The Sea
5. Which of the following courts served as the highest judicial organ for Nigeria up till 1963?
 - a. Supreme Court
 - b. Federal Court of Appeal
 - c. Appellate Court
 - d. The Privy council
6. What was the primary purpose of the Sir Henry Willinks Commission of Inquiry?
 - a. To approve the independence of Nigeria
 - b. To allay the fears of minorities in Nigeria
 - c. To amalgamate Northern and Southern Nigeria
 - d. To make Lagos a British colony
7. Into how many local government areas is Nigeria officially delineated?
 - a. 654
 - b. 650
 - c. 820
 - d. 774
8. Laws made by State government are known as
 - a. Edicts
 - b. Bye Law
 - c. Acts
 - d. Decrees
9. The centenary anniversary of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria will be celebrated in
 - a. 2060
 - b. 2063
 - c. 2014
 - d. 2007
10. Which of these men introduced indirect rule in Nigeria?
 - a. Mungo Park
 - b. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
 - c. Lord Lugard
 - d. Sir James Robertson
11. Politics is an act for
 - a. man to govern himself
 - b. man to create government
 - c. states to control its destiny
 - d. man to determine others
12. A major issue that distinguishes pressure groups from political parties is
 - a. membership
 - b. objective
 - c. voting patterns
 - d. ideology
13. A nation consists of people with
 - a. common history
 - b. common ancestry
 - c. a shared set of values
 - d. A, B, and C above
14. A Totalitarian state is based on
 - a. multi – party system
 - b. total protection of civic rights
 - c. the totality of the state processes
 - d. coercion as the instrument of government
15. A political concept that defines the beliefs, attitudes and values of a society is called
 - a. Political socialization
 - b. Political culture
 - c. Political transformation
 - d. referendum
16. The agent of political socialization generally regarded as the most important is
 - a. Family
 - b. Peer group
 - c. School
 - d. Churches and Mosques
17. A political ideology that defines a system of societal organization in which the state controls the commanding heights of the economy is called
 - a. Totalitarianism
 - b. communalism
 - c. socialism
 - d. communism
18. In which of the following countries is governmental powers most fused?
 - a. Nigeria
 - b. United States of America
 - c. France
 - d. Canada
19. The benefits of separation of powers include the following except
 - a. Prevention of tyranny
 - b. check of abuse
 - c. promoting democracy with free and fair elections
 - d. avoidance of arbitrariness
20. Which of the following best describes French colonial policy in Africa?
 - a. Policy of Association
 - b. Policy of *Casus Belli*
 - c. Policy of Hostility
 - d. Policy of Assimilation
21. The electorate is generally understood to refer to:
 - a. elected members of the National assembly
 - b. elected members of the state houses of assembly
 - c. candidates who can contest elections
 - d. those citizens qualified to vote at elections
22. In a parliamentary system of government, the function of the head of state and the head of government are vested in
 - a. The inner cabinet
 - b. An individual
 - c. Two different individuals
 - d. The ministerial council
23. In a modern democracy, the ultimate source of sovereignty is the
 - a. Legislature and executive
 - b. Judiciary
 - c. ruling political party
 - d. people

ANSWER KEY

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|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 7 D | 13 D | 19 C |
| 2. C | 8 C | 14 D | 20 D |
| 3. A | 9 C | 15 B | 21 D |
| 4. D | 10 C | 16 A | 22 C |
| 5. D | 11 A | 17 C | 23 D |
| 6. B | 12 B | 18 D | |

EXPLANATION TO ANSWERS

1. General Gowon was in Organization of African Unity now known as African Union summit in Kampala (1975) when he was toppled at home by General Murtala Mohammed. (A)

2. SDP and NRC are third republic parties was created by General Babangida's regime in 1989. The other parties – UPN, GNPP, and NPN (second republic political parties) participated in the 1979 election. (C)
3. Justice Adetokunbo Ademola was the chairman of censor board of 1973. Justice Fatai - Williams was appointed Chief Justice of Nigeria by Gen. Obasanjo military regime before the handing over programme to Alhaji Shehu Shagari and he performed the swearing in ceremony(A)
4. In actual fact, at that time there was nothing like Nigeria. In the east, it was by war, in the North, it was by negotiation, in the west, it was partly war and by bargaining. British came in through the Atlantic Ocean. (D)
5. The Privy Council in London was the highest judicial organ for Nigeria until when Nigeria became republic in 1963. This was abolished replaced with supreme court and it became the highest & final court of the federation.(D)
6. 1954 constitution introduced Full fledge Federal structure in Nigeria. This exposes the fear of Minority. To allay this fear Henry Willink constitution was set up in 1957. The commission had to look into the grievances of minority group & make recognised.(B)
7. Nigeria since 1996 has been officially delineated into 774 local government area. (D)
8. Under military, the constitution is suspended, Federal and Local government law are referred to as a decree and bye – law respectively, the state law is referred to as edicts under military government. Under democracy, the state made laws are ACTS (C)
9. Southern and Northern protectorate are amalgamated in 1914. The Centenary of amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria will be in 2014 when it becomes 100 years. (C)
10. Lord Lugard introduced indirect rule in Nigeria first in Northern area until it spread to the South. (C)
11. Politics take place when people are selecting their representatives that will govern them. (A)
12. The objective of political parties is to win all election and gain control of government but the objective of pressure group is to influence the government to the benefit of her member. (B)
13. A nation is consist of people that combine all these elements: common history, common ancestry, language and any other shared values like Somali (D)
14. A totalitarian state is where state is supreme totally to any other body. All other things are inferior to state .e.g USSR Indorr Stalin(D).
15. Political culture as a concept that defines the belief, attitudes and values of a society(B).
16. The most important agent of socialization has been immediate family, for a person learn a lot from home (A)
17. In Socialism, unlike Capitalism, a state controls the commanding heights of the economy. (C)
18. Government power is fused under parliametary system of government. Although Nigeria and USA practice presidential system of government but Canada practice more organized parliametary system. (D)
19. One of the advantages of separation of Power is to prevent the excessive power of any arm of government particularly the executive. Take note of the word EXCEPT, option A, B and D are advantages of separation of power. i.e it prevent

ambiguities, arbitrariness & abuses. Separation of power have nothing to do with free and fair election, since independent electoral body organise elections (C)

20. The French Colonial policy in Africa could best be described as assimilation – which tend to change African to French in every ramification – but latter change to Association Policy – which is based on French African relation without converting African to French completely. (D)
21. Electorate is those citizens qualified to vote at elections (D)
22. The head of state can be referred to as ceremonial President while the Prime minister is the Head of government. (C)
23. The source of sovereignty in the democratic state is the people i.e sovereignty belong to the people (D)

**OBAFEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY
2007 POST UME TEST**

1. Democracy was first practiced in
 - a. Ghana
 - b. United State of America
 - c. Greece
 - d. Britain
2. Which of these Countries has the highest population in West Africa ?
 - a. Mauritius
 - b. Ghana
 - c. The Gambia
 - d. Nigeria
3. This African ruler resisted colonial rule and was later exiled by the colonial officials
 - a. Alaafin of Oyo
 - b. Oba of Benin
 - c. King Jaja of Opobo
 - d. Onisanbo of Ogbooro
4. The following countries are settler colonies except
 - a. Nigeria
 - b. South Africa
 - c. Angola
 - d. Mozambique
5. Nigeria gained Independence from colonial rule on
 - a. October 1, 1960
 - b. November, 1963
 - c. May 29, 1999
 - d. November 1, 1960
6. All but one of the following is not a symbol of political culture
 - a. A national flag
 - b. The government
 - c. An Anthem
 - d. The Constitution
7. All but one of these is not an agency of political socialization
 - a. The Constitution
 - b. The Family
 - c. Peer Group
 - d. Schools
8. All but one of these is not a tactic adopted by pressure groups in the pursuit of their objectives
 - a. Propaganda
 - b. Lobbying
 - c. Assault
 - d. Boycott
9. The following are Anglophone West African countries, except
 - a. Ghana
 - b. Nigeria
 - c. Kenya
 - d. The Gambia
10. A Nigerian who has been the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Nations Organization is
 - a. Dr. Ibrahim Gambari
 - b. Professor Adebayo Adedeji
 - c. Chief Jaja Nwachukwu
 - d. Chief Emeka Anyaoku
11. How many countries are in Africa
 - a. Fifteen
 - b. Fifty Three
 - c. Fifty
 - d. Fifty five
12. Economic community of West African States (ECOWAS) was based on the initiative of the heads of states of these two countries

- a. Nigeria and Ghana b. Nigeria and Togo
c. Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire d. B and C above
13. ECOWAS treaty was signed on
a. May 28, 1975 b. October 1, 1960
c. June 12, 1975 d. None of the above
 14. In which city was the ECOWAS Treaty signed
a. Lagos b. Banjul
c. Accra d. Abuja
 15. A capitalist state is based on
a. religion b. creating job opportunities
c. dictatorship d. free trade
 16. In politics, power is all of the following **except**
a. capacity to affect the actions of others
b. ability to make people do things they otherwise will not do
c. an object
d. it is part of a relationship
 17. Every political system performs the following basic function **except**
a. rule making b. rule transformation
c. rule enforcement d. rule adjudication
 18. These are common forms of governments **except**
a. federal b. unitary
c. plural d. confederal
 19. In a federal system
a. The centre is weak b. Plurality is abnormal
c. There is nothing like autonomous units
d. There is unity in diversity
 20. The Legislature performs the following functions **except**
a. determines the general direction of public policies b. investigating and monitoring the activities of the officials of government
c. exercises power of appointment of government officials
d. enforcing the law
 21. The Independence constitution of 1960
a. Introduced bicameral legislature
b. Catered for the three regions of Nigeria
c. Provided for emergency powers
d. Provided for fundamental human rights
 22. Nigeria became a republic in
a. 1960 b. 1961 - c. 1963 d. 1914
 23. The amalgamation of the northern and southern protectorates and the colony of Lagos was in
a. 1960 b. 1966 c. 1914 d. 1957
 24. Globalization is all but one of these
a. a renewed concept in International studies
b. limited to the west
c. a process of making the world smaller
d. an increasing integration of the world

ANSWER KEY

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|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B | 11. B | 16. C | 21. D |
| 2. D | 7. A | 12. B | 17. B | 22. C |
| 3. C | 8. C | 13. A | 18. C | 23. C |
| 4. A | 9. C | 14. A | 19. D | 24. B |
| 5. A | 10. D | 15. D | 20. D | |

EXPLANATION TO ANSWERS

1. Democracy is the system of people by the and for the people, government of simple majority. Democracy was originated from the city states of Greece. It came out of works of social philosophers like Thomas Hobbes, John Lock, J. Jean. Rousseau e.t.c (C)

2. Nigeria population is over 140 million according to 2006 census. It is about ¼ of African population. Thus in Population, Nigeria is the most populous African country. (D)
3. (C)
4. Apartheid South Africa and the Portuguese Colonial ruling in the Angola and Mozambique are described as settler because they were in total control of the territories including the resources. (A)
5. Nigeria gained her Independence from British colonial masters in October 1, 1960.(A)
6. The political culture is the way the member of a political community behave in their political activities e.g voting (B)
7. Agency of political socializing ranges from the family, School, Peer Group, Interest groups, Media, Political party etc. (A)
8. The tactics adapted by the pressure group includes these: boycott, lobbying, Propaganda, sponsor candidates in election etc apart from open assault. (C)
9. Anglophone West African countries are countries colonized by British Colonial Master in West Africa. They are just four: Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia, Sierra Leone. Kenya is in East Africa. (C)
10. Chief Anyaoku was the Secretary of the Common Wealth of Nations Organization till 2007. (D)
11. Africa counties are fifty three, although many states are still striving for Independence up till now.(B)
12. ECOWAS was the offshoot of the thought of Nazingbe Eyadema and General yakubu Gowon in 1975 and up till now both countries remain the most prominent in decision making in the organization. (B)
13. This treaty was signed in Lagos. (A)
14. Lagos ECOWAS treaty was signed in Lagos, Nigeria in 1975. (A)
15. Capitalism economy system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit rather than by the state. (D)
16. Power is ability to make a person behave in the way you want. It calls for both persuasion and reward. Power is a part of relationship and it is a central theme in politics. (C)
17. Every political system performs the function of rule making, adjudication and execution except transformation. (B)
18. The forms of government includes, Federal, Unitary and Confederal system. Plural is not part of them (C)
19. Federal system of government brings together diverse people with different ethnicity. Unlike Unitary system. There is Unity in Diversity (D)
20. The legislature has primary function which is law making and other oversight functions but enforcing law falls within the jurisdiction of judiciary. (D)
21. Enshrined in the constitution were fundamental human right, provided to allay the fear of minorities and preserve individual liberty (D)
22. The essential element of 1963 constitution is that Nigeria became republic. This made Nigeria to be in full charge of their affairs. (C)
23. Nigeria was amalgamated in 1914 by Lord Luggard. (C)
24. The key word but one of these means except one of these globalization has reduced world into global village. This is possible through explosion in information technology which integrates the world. (B)

OBAFEMI AWOLowo UNIVERSITY
2008 POST UME TEST

1. Nigeria became a republic on
 - a. May 29, 1999
 - b. October 1, 1960
 - c. January 1, 1966
 - d. October 1, 1963
2. Which of the following is **not** one of the functions of the modern legislature?
 - a. Making laws
 - b. Collecting taxes
 - c. Ratification of treaties
 - d. Performing oversight functions
3. The French colonial policy of Assimilation was intended to
 - a. To transfer technology to Africa
 - b. To make Frenchmen out of Africans
 - c. To produce well educated Africans
 - d. To prepare Africans for the Olympic Games
4. One of these is **not** a characteristic of the state
 - a. Selection of political leaders
 - b. A written constitution
 - c. Monopoly of the legitimate use of armed force
 - d. Sovereignty
5. The Economic Community of West Africa States was established in
 - a. May 1975
 - b. May 1963
 - c. May 1966
 - d. May 1996
6. The European Union (EU) is an
 - a. Economic Organization
 - b. Association of former British colonies
 - c. Organization of European states
 - d. Union of European organizations
7. What was the name of the highest ruling body during General Babangida's rule?
 - a. The Presidency
 - b. Armed forces Ruling Council
 - c. The National Council of States
 - d. The Federal Executive Council
8. One of the following is **not** a specialized agency of the United Nations Organization
 - a. Security Council
 - b. International Labour Organization
 - c. World Health Organization
 - d. UNESCO
9. Under which of the following conditions can a Nigerian be deprived of his or her citizenship?
 - a. If married to a foreign national
 - b. If one holds a dual citizenship
 - c. If convicted of Armed robbery
 - d. If one buses the National flag
10. The government of one of the following countries operates an unwritten constitution
 - a. The United states
 - b. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 - c. Post - apartheid South Africa
 - d. The United Kingdom
11. The oldest written constitution is
 - a. American Constitution
 - b. British Constitution
 - c. German Constitution
 - d. Roman constitution
12. The first indigenous Governor - General of Nigeria is
 - a. Donald Cameron
 - b. Sir James Robertson
 - c. Sir Adesoji Aderemi (the Oni of Ife)
 - d. Rt. Hon. Nnamdi Azikwe
13. The Action Group crisis was in which year?
 - a. 1966
 - b. 1962
 - c. 1963
 - d. 1965
14. Free education was introduced in west region by which of these premiers?
 - a. Chief Obafemi Awolowo
 - b. Chief S.L. Akintola
 - c. Chief Micheal Adekunle Ajasin
 - d. Chief Bola Ige
15. What does INEC stand for?
 - a. Independent National Election Committee
 - b. Independent Newspapers Executive Committee
 - c. Independent National Export Council
 - d. Independent national Electoral Commission
16. The EFCC was established to
 - a. Arrest and try corrupt politicians
 - b. Combat economic and financial crimes in Nigeria
 - c. Arrest, detain and prosecute corrupt state governors and legislators
 - d. Assist the World Bank in monitoring economic projects in Nigeria
17. The four British colonial territories in West Africa were
 - a. Senegal, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Nigeria
 - b. Nigeria, Ghana, Togo and Gambia
 - c. Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia
 - d. Gambia, Guinea, Ghana and Gabon
18. In many countries, citizenship can be acquired through the following processes except
 - a. Nationalization
 - b. Naturalization
 - c. Registration
 - d. Birth
19. Which of the following does **not** describe a party system?
 - a. One dominant party system
 - b. Two party system
 - c. Three party system
 - d. Multi party system
20. Which of the following is not a feature of Nigeria's electoral system?
 - a. Direct election
 - b. Proportional representation
 - c. General election
 - d. Secret ballot
21. Laws made by local government are called
 - a. Acts of Parliament
 - b. Local Government Acts
 - c. Bye - Laws
 - d. Local Government Decrees
22. In the pre - colonial era, which of the following was **not** a feature of the emirate administration?
 - a. Madawakin
 - b. Waziri
 - c. Sarkin Dogari
 - d. Sarkin Emir
23. Federalism was introduced in Nigeria by the
 - a. Lyttleton Constitution
 - b. Clifford Constitution
 - c. Macpherson Constitution
 - d. 1999 Constitution
24. ECOMOG was set up primarily to
 - a. Drive away the European from West Africa
 - b. Serve as a Peace keeping Force for ECOWAS
 - c. Help Nigeria to control Africa
 - d. Promote rapid economic development among ECOWAS members
25. The principles that have guided Nigeria's foreign policy since independence include the following **except**
 - a. Peaceful coexistence
 - b. Legal equality of states
 - c. Political dependence
 - d. Non - alignment
26. The body charged with the trial of persons accused of crimes against humanity is
 - a. Criminal Court of Justice
 - b. International Criminal Court
 - c. International Court of Justice
 - d. ICPC
27. The independence of the Judiciary can be enhanced by the following except
 - a. ...
 - b. ...
 - c. ...
 - d. ...

- When judges hold office for a fixed term
- When judges cannot be removed from office even when they commit crimes
- Appointment of judges by an independent body
- Political neutrality of judges

ANSWER KEY

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|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 8. A | 15. D | 22. D |
| 2. B | 9. B | 16. B | 23. A |
| 3. B | 10. D | 17. C | 24. B |
| 4. A | 11. A | 18. A | 25. C |
| 5. A | 12. D | 19. C | 26. B |
| 6. A | 13. B | 20. B | 27. B |
| 7. B | 14. A | 21. C | |

EXPLANATIONS TO ANSWERS

- (October 1, 1963) This is the year Nigeria took charge of their affair fully (D)
- Legislative makes law and perform other oversight functions but minister which is executive arms collect tax (B)
- (Making French men out of Africans is what assimilation policy of French colonial tended toward until it was changed to Policy of association) (B)
- State must have government, sovereignty etc and must have constitution. It is not the responsibility of a state to select the leader. The emerge from the people (A)
- (ECOWAS) was established by Yakubu Gowon and Nazingbe Eyadema in May 1975. (A)
- European Union (EU) with 27 member states is a political and economic organisation, many European countries are not member of EU e.g Russia, Ukraine, Sweden and so on (A)
- (Armed Forces ruling Council became highest ruling body during General Babangida's rule). National council was introduced during Muritala / Obasanjo regime (B)
- United Nation has these specialized agencies; ILO, FAO, WHO, IBRD, UNESCO, UPU, UNICEF & IMF. Security council is one of the main organs but not specialized agency of UNO (A)
- If one holds a dual citizenship (B)
- The United Kingdom operates unwritten constitution. Britain has different part of the constitution without attempting to bring them together to classify them as whole (D)
- The oldest written constitution is that of America. It was dated back to 1789 (A)
- Hon. Nnamdi Azikwe became the Governor General in 1960 representing the Queen in Nigeria until 1963. (D)
- The Action Group crisis took place in 1962 in the Western Region as a result of the serious conflict within the party. The contributing factor include personal clashes, factions, & consultations. (B)
- Chief Obafemi Awolowo, then Premier of Western Region introduced free education in the region in 1951 (A)
- INEC = Independent National Electoral Commission (D)
- EFCC was established to combat Economic and Financial Crimes in Nigeria (B)
- Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia are the first British colonial territories in West Africa. Togo, Senegal, Gabon are colonised by France (C)
- Citizenship can be acquired by birth, registration but not by naturalization (A)
- We can have a party, two parties and multi party system but not three party system (C)

- Proportional representation is not a function of Nigeria's electoral system (B)
- Laws made by Local Government are called Bye Law; the state is edict while federal is called decree (C)
- There was nothing like Sarkin Emir but we have Emir, Sarkin Fada, Dogari Waziri etc. (D)
- Lyttleton Constitution of 1954 introduced full fledged federalism system in Nigeria. (A)
- ECOMOG was set up primarily to serve peace keeping operations for ECOWAS & it was used in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Congo crises (B)
- Political dependence is not of the principles that guided Nigeria's Foreign policy since independence. (C)
- International Criminal Court is a body charged with the trial of Persons accused of crimes against humanity in this world. (B)
- Independence of judiciary can be enhanced by being politically neutral, have a fixed term of office and appointed by an independent body and not when judges can not be removed from office even when they commit crimes (B)

**OBAFEMI AWOLowo UNIVERSITY
2009 POST UME TEST**

- Traditional rulers were restricted to ceremonial rules by the local government reforms of
a. 1966 b. 1976 c. 1984 d. 1987
- A parliamentary system, who ensures that members are in the house to vote on major issues
a. Party leaders b. Speaker of the House c. Clerk of the House d. Whip
- A system in which no single person serves as the chief executive is known as
a. Republican b. Revolutionary
c. Collegial d. Parliamentary
- A social system in which power is derived from control over land is called
a. Oligarchy b. Feudalism
c. Socialism d. Welfarism
- "Rule of Law" refers to situation in which
a. Lawyers are the rulers b. Laws are supreme
c. The judiciary is independent d. Parliament makes laws
- An important principle of the civil service is
a. Authoritarianism b. Anonymity
c. Nepotism d. Partisanship
- Which of these constitution recognized local government as the third tier of government
a. The 1946 Constitution b. The 1960 constitution
c. The 1963 constitution d. the 1979 constitution
- A condition for judicial independence is the appointment of judges by the
a. Civil service commission b. Judicial service Commission
c. Low Review Commission d. Code of Conduct bureau
- The minorities Commission appointed in Nigeria in 1957 recommend that
a. More states should be created in the federation
b. No more states should be created before independence
c. Nigeria should revert to a unitary structure
d. The legislature should legislate for the minority areas
e. the minorities should constitute one state
- The second military coup d'etat in Nigeria took place on
a. January 15, 1966 b. October 1, 1966

- c. July 29, 1966 d. July 29, 1975 e. February 13, 1976
11. One of these was in existence before the outbreak of the second world war
 - a. The OAU
 - b. The League of Nations
 - c. The UNO
 - d. The Commonwealth of Nations
 - e. ECOWAS
 12. An important advantage of creating more constituents in a federal state is to
 - a. Enhance the People's participation
 - b. Enable ambitious Politicians gain political power
 - c. Make the states gain more power from the federal government
 - d. Curb the excess of the federal government
 13. Under the Presidential system
 - a. The party with the majority of seat forms the Executive
 - b. There is the principle of collective responsibility
 - c. The president may come from any of the parties
 - d. The states take instruction from the federal government
 14. Public opinion is important because it
 - a. Tells government what action it must take
 - b. Lets government know what the people want
 - c. Allows Police to manage crisis
 - d. Mothers the minorities in resource lean areas
 - e. Guarantees people's freedom and rights
 15. Bicameral legislature exists
 - a. Where two cameras are used to monitor court proceedings
 - b. To prevent the concentration of power on legislative house
 - c. To provide jobs for more politicians
 - d. To ensure that just laws are passed
 16. Africans were first elected to the legislative council in British West Africa in
 - a. Ghana
 - b. Sierra Leone
 - c. The Gambia
 - d. Nigeria
 17. One of the functions of the Ministry of External affairs is the
 - a. Deportation of illegal aliens
 - b. Issuance of Passports
 - c. Defence of the Country's Borders
 - d. Promotion of national interests
 18. The leader of the Northern People's congress was
 - a. Yakubu Maitama Sule
 - b. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
 - c. Aminu Kano
 - d. Ahmadu Bello
 19. The idea of democracy started with the
 - a. Romans
 - b. Persians
 - c. Greeks
 - d. Egyptians
 20. In the Marxist theory, those who live by selling their labour are called
 - a. Bourgeoisie
 - b. Proletariats
 - c. Feudal lords
 - d. Slaves
 21. Which of the following is NOT an acceptable means of achieving democracy?
 - a. Referendum
 - b. Recall
 - c. Initiative
 - d. Riots
 22. The branch of government responsible for implementing laws is the
 - a. Executive
 - b. Legislature
 - c. Judiciary
 - d. Police
 - e. Civil Servants
 23. In a democracy, sovereignty is vested in
 - a. The community
 - b. Public officials
 - c. Judges
 - d. The head of State
 - e. The Legislature
 24. Universal Adult Suffrage means all
 - a. Adult citizens can vote
 - b. Citizens vote
 - c. Qualified citizens can vote
 - d. Literate citizens can vote
 - e. Adult males can vote
 25. A bill that applies to the whole population and is intended to promote the general welfare is called
 - a. A private bill
 - b. A decree
 - c. An Appropriation bill
 - d. A public debate
 - e. An edict

ANSWER KEY

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|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. B | 11. B | 16. A | 21. D |
| 2. D | 7. D | 12. A | 17. D | 22. A |
| 3. D | 8. B | 13. C | 18. D | 23. A |
| 4. B | 9. A | 14. B | 19. C | 24. C |
| 5. B | 10. C | 15. D | 20. B | 25. C |

EXPLANATIONS TO ANSWERS

1. 1976 – Local government reforms change the multiple system of local government to a single tier all purpose local government and the traditional rulers were restricted to ceremonial rules (B)
2. The chief whip sees to the activities of the parliament, he monitors any voting activity within the house (D)
3. Parliamentary system of government is that in which the head of state is distinct from the head of government. Both offices and functions attached to two individuals (D)
4. Feudalism can be expressed as the identification of landed property with sovereignty, sovereignty over a parcel of land which becomes a private hereditary possession and asset to the family. (B)
5. The rule of law can be expressed as the supremacy of law over everybody in a political system. (B)
6. Civil servants are non-partisan and are anonymous and loyal to each government of day. A civil servant is not expected to address press unless allowed to do so by the minister. (B)
7. 1979 constitution made provision for a democratically truly elected local government councils. It also listed the functions of the council. (D)
8. Judicial service Commission is a body that sees to the appointment, remuneration, promotion and discipline of judiciary. (B)
9. Henry Willink's Commission, the minority commission of 1957 was a commission of inquiry that look into the fears of the minority in the country and one of its recommendations was the creation of more states. (A)
10. This is the coup that eliminated the former head of state. Gen. Aguyi Ironsi. The coup was executed in Ibadan and enthroned Gen. Yakubu Gowon on the 29th of July, 1966. (C)
11. The League of Nations was formed in 1919, after the first World War of 1914, after UNO was established. The League of Nations was established to stop the outbreak of another war but it could not serve this purpose. (B)
12. People are encouraged to take part in politics, as we have in house of Representatives in Nigeria which is based on the population of the state and the essence is to enhance people's participation in government. (A)
13. In federal system, instruction is taken from constitution and any political party can produce president under Presidential System. (C)
14. Public opinion may be defined as the belief, values and attitudes, which are commonly held and expressed by the

- minority of the people on a given public issue. Public opinion helps the government to know the feeling of the people concerning its policies and activities. (B)
15. Bicameral legislature is act of carrying out legislative functions by two chambers in a country. They are lower chamber and upper chamber. This prevent the concentration of power on a single legislative arm and only laws are passed (D)
 16. In 1920, the national congress of British West – Africa (NCBWA) was formed in Accra, Gold Coast (Ghana). Joseph Leseey and Dr. Akinwande Savage of Nigeria were instrumental to its formation. (A)
 17. (D) Ministry of External Affairs champion the foreign policy of Nigeria. Foreign policy refers to the decision and actively taken by a state to pursue her interests within the global system.
 18. Ahmadu Bello was the founder and leader of Northern Peoples Congress. He consolidated the party in the northern part of Nigeria. He was assassinated in January 15, 1966. He was the Sardauna of Sokoto and Premier of Northern Region. (D)
 19. Democracy originated form Greece. (C)
 20. Bourgeoise are the ones that pay for the services. The proletarians are the people that labour to earn their means in the capitalist society. (B)
 21. Riot is a situation in which a group of people behave in a violent way in public place, often as a protest, this do not promote democracy. (D)
 22. Legislature, the executive, the judiciary are the arms of government. The police like the civil servant are used by the executive to implement the laws (A)
 23. In democracy, sovereignty is rested on the people (community). In sovereignty, the power is rested on the hand of the people. (A)
 24. Universal Adult Suffrage means not all citizens can vote like in Nigeria, people above 18 years of age are allowed to vote. (C)
 25. Appropriation bill is the act of giving a sum of money to be used for a particular purpose. For example, passage of Budget at the National Assembly. (C)
5. During the period of 1960 – 1966, Nigeria was governed under the:
 - a. Presidential system of government
 - b. Westminster system of government
 - c. Confederal system of government
 - d. Unitary system of government
 6. Which of the following in the Sokoto Caliphate performed functions similar to that of the Bashorun in Oyo kingdom ?
 - a. Waziri
 - b. Galadima
 - c. Ma'aji
 - d. Alkali
 7. In the Igbo political system, the most senior member of the council of elders is the
 - a. Okpara
 - b. Obi
 - c. Eze
 - d. Ofo
 8. A non – monarchical state can best be described as a:
 - a. Republic
 - b. Confederation
 - c. Nation
 - d. Federation
 9. Proportional representation favours
 - a. Multi-party system
 - b. Three-party system
 - c. Two-party system
 - d. One-party system
 10. One major factor that differentiates the presidential from the parliamentary system is:
 - a. Separation of power
 - b. Judicial independence
 - c. Passage of bills
 - d. Party system
 11. A state with a hegemonic party is one in which:
 - a. There is one dominant party
 - b. There is no opposition party
 - c. There is only one party
 - d. Other parties are officially recognized.
 12. In the First Republic, politics in Northern Nigeria was dominated by
 - a. NEPU
 - b. UMBC
 - c. NCNC
 - d. NPC
 13. The creation of classless society is the ultimate aim of
 - a. Communism
 - b. Socialism
 - c. Fascism
 - d. capitalism
 14. Herbert Macaulay was the first President of
 - a. NCNC
 - b. AG
 - c. UMBC
 - d. NEPU
 15. A special election organized to decide on a political issue is known as
 - a. Plebiscite
 - b. By election
 - c. General election
 - d. Primary election

OBAFEMIAWOLOWO UNIVERSITY
2010 POST UME TEST

1. The Authur Richards constitution was designed to last for;
 - a. Nine years
 - b. Five years
 - c. Twelve years
 - d. Six years
2. Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the President exercised:
 - a. Judicial powers
 - b. Executive powers
 - c. Norminal powers
 - d. Concurrent powers
3. The Clifford constitution was notable for
 - a. Amalgamating the Northern and Southern provinces
 - b. Introducing indirect rule
 - c. Establishing the legislative council
 - d. Creating a Northern majority in the legislative council
4. In a federal constitution, legislative powers that are shared by two levels of government are referred to as
 - a. Exclusive
 - b. Extra – ordinary
 - d. Residual
 - d. Concurrent
16. Equality before the law is a component of
 - a. Separation of powers
 - b. Checks and balances
 - c. The rule of law
 - d. Constitutional law
17. In the process of implementing laws, the executive sometimes performs
 - a. Judicial functions
 - b. Bureaucratic function
 - c. Oversight function
 - d. Legislative function
18. Which of these was the main organ of the defunct OAU ?
 - a. The Liberation Committee
 - b. The Council of Ministers
 - c. The Commission for Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration
 - d. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government
19. Nigeria hosts of the Commonwealth Conference which eventually led to the Independence of
 - a. Mozambique
 - b. Namibia
 - c. Zimbabwe
 - d. Malawi
20. Multilateralism in Nigeria's foreign policy entails
 - a. Africa being the centre piece of Nigeria's foreign policy

- b. Non – aligned posture in international affairs
 - c. Quest for a permanent membership of the UN security council
 - d. Membership of international organization
21. The ancient Greeks practiced
 - a. Direct democracy
 - b. Representative democracy
 - c. Liberal democracy
 - d. Benevolent dictatorships
 22. Fascism originated from:
 - a. Greece b. Italy c. China d. Germany
 23. According to Karl Marx, the mode of production that precede Capitalism is
 - a. Mercantilism b. Feudalism
 - c. Socialism d. Communalism
 24. One of the destructive features of a democracy is that it
 - a. connotes civil rule
 - b. facilitates popular participation
 - c. Provides for a unicameral legislature
 - d. Is not associated with one party state
 25. Serfs are the dominated class under:
 - e. Capitalism b. Socialism
 - c. Fascism d. feudalism

ANSWERKEY

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. A | 11. A | 16. C | 21. A |
| 2. C | 7. D | 12. D | 17. D | 22. B |
| 3. C | 8. A | 13. A | 18. D | 23. B |
| 4. D | 9. A | 14. A | 19. C | 24. C |
| 5. B | 10. A | 15. A | 20. D | 25. D |

EXPLANATIONS TO ANSWERS

1. Arthur Richards Constitution of 1946 was designed to last for nine (9) years but lasted for five (5) years and ended in 1951. (A)
2. Nominal power, is just ceremonial power under parliamentary system of government. There is also fusion of power. (C)
3. Clifford constitution was made in 1952. The major reason was the creation of legislative council and led to the creation of political parties in Nigeria. Herbert Macaulay was the first person to establish political party in Nigeria. (C)
4. In federal constitution, concurrent legislative power is shared between the state and federal (control) government, as we have in education, resources, industrial development, roads, insurance, security (police) and also sharing of money. In residual, state government are allowed to make law as we have in establishment of traditional council.
5. Westminster is the same as parliamentary. (B)
6. The administration of Oyo empire involved the Alafin, assisted by the Aremo, the Bashorun, Oyomesi and others. The Bashorun (Prime Minister) and Oyomesi played a very key role in the administration while Waziri was a very senior adviser and administrator. He was the prime minister in Sokoto Caliphate. Galadima was in charge of the capital, Maazi was in charge of treasury. (A)
7. Ofo title holder made the council of elders. Each family head held the Ofo title and all of them put together formed the Council of Elders (D)
8. A non-monarchical system is republican. Republican system is where everybody is equal and have equal right to vote for their leaders. In monarchical, the king are from selected family. (A)

9. Multi-party system (A)
10. In parliamentary system, some members of legislature are also members of executive but under presidential system, there is total separation of power. (A)
11. (A) Hegemonic party, as in USA where Republican and Democrats are dominant in Nigeria, PDP is the dominant party.
12. In Nigeria, First Republic (1963 – 1966) NPC, NCNC and AG were the prominent political parties that contested elections. Northern Nigeria, was dominated by NPC. The AG in southwest and NCNC in South East. (D)
13. Karl Marx called communism classless society, where everybody will be equal. (A)
14. Herbert Macaulay was the founder and first president of National Citizen of Nigeria and Cameroun (NCNC) and later quit while Nnamdi Azikiwe took over. (A)
15. Plebiscite is also a "yes or no" vote of the people especially when issues of national importance referred to them. It can also be in some relevant public or political question like the issues of minorities in a political set up. (A)
16. The rule of law is defined as the supremacy of law over everybody in a political system. Rule of law is seen as a provision made by the constitution with emphasis on supremacy of the law, equality before the law and the presence or inclusion of the principle of individual rights. (C)
17. In the process of implementing laws, the executive sometimes perform a lot of functions like legislative function. Delegated legislature is the power given to the executive by the parliament to make law in the process of implementing their laws (D)
18. OAU was founded on may 25, 1963 at Addis – Ababa, Ethopia. Thirty (30) independent African state attended the inaugural meeting. The assembly of state and government is the highest and most powerful of all the organs of the organization. (D)
19. In 1965, Alhaji Tafawa Balewa, the then Prime minister host a meeting of the prime ministers of common wealth, for the purpose of discussing the unilateral declaration of independence of Ian Smith of Zimbabwe, just before the Jan. 16, 1966 coup (C)
20. Multi-lateralism is the policy of trying to make multiple agreement, that is multiple agreement with many countries. (D)
21. Democracy (direct) was defined as the government of the people, for the people and the population was still small. Now we have indirect democracy, where we have representation government or government of the majority. (A)
22. Fascism is a form of government headed by a dictator, in which government has a total control over all activities in the state and people are denied personal liberties as it originated from Italy under Benito Mussolin. (B)
23. According to Karl Marx, mode of production started from communalism led to feudalism and then to capitalism, next is socialism and finally to communism. (B)
24. (C) Democracy is a form of government in which the people exercise their governing power either directly or through representation, periodically elected by them. This informs us that democracy provides institution for expression and supremacy of people. Democracy give room for unicameral legislative which encourage dictatorship.
25. The Serf (tenants) pay their landlords annual tribute in money or kind. They are the owner of labour in the feudalism system. (D)

1. A human community that is usually cohesive and homogeneous is
 - a. state
 - b. kinship
 - c. clan
 - d. nation
 2. Which of the following made the earliest contact with the Nigerian society?
 - a. The British
 - b. The Portuguese
 - c. The French
 - d. The Germans
 3. Between 1960 and 1966, Nigeria was governed under the
 - a. presidential system of government;
 - b. Westminster system of government
 - c. Con-federal system of government
 - d. unitary system of government
 4. One major factor that differentiates the presidential from the parliamentary system is:
-

- a. separation of powers b. judicial independence
c. passage of bills d. party system
5. A major issue that distinguishes pressure groups from political parties is:
a. membership drive b. the objective
c. the voting pattern d. the ideology
6. Equality before the law is a component of:
a. separation of powers b. checks and balances
c. the rule of law d. constitutional law
7. A law passed by the legislature and assented to by the executive is:
a. an act b. a presidential proclamation
c. a decree d. a legislative order
8. The first Nigerian leader to become chairman of the Organization of African Unity was:
a. Tafawa Balewa b. Murtala Mohammed
c. Yakubu Gowon d. Aguiyi-Ironsi
9. A major feature of the policy of deregulation in Nigeria is the:
a. entronement of market forces mechanism
b. increasing dominance of the economy by the state
c. proliferations of public corporations
d. phenomenal increase in direct foreign investment
10. Bicameral legislature exists
a. where cameramen are allowed to cover the proceedings of the legislature
b. to prevent the concentration of power in one legislative house
c. to provide jobs for more politicians
d. to ensure that just laws are passed
11. The principle of checks and balances empowers the judiciary to:
a. invalidate the actions of the other arms
b. administer the criminal justice system
c. abrogate the law d. apply the law
12. Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the president exercised
a. judicial powers b. executive powers
c. nominal powers d. concurrent powers
13. The principle of federal character was first enunciated in the:
a. 1989 Constitution b. 1963 Constitution
c. a 1999 Constitution d. 1979 Constitution
14. Under military regimes in Nigeria, the branches of government that were fused are:
a. executive and the legislature.
b. executive and the judiciary
c. legislature and the judiciary
d. executive, the legislature and the judiciary
15. In a parliamentary, the term shadow cabinet is often used to refer to the:
a. back benchers in the house
b. deputy prime ministers and assistant ministers c. rebellious members of the ruling party
d. portfolio designates of the party in opposition'
16. The fundamental assumption on which the idea of the rule of law is based
a. supremacy of the constitution
b. rationality of human beings
c. equality of human being
d. love for social justice
17. Nigeria's non-aligned policy was criticized because of the:
a. ECOWAS Treaty b. Nuclear Test Ban treaty
c. Anglo-Nigerian Pact d. Non-Proliferation Treaty
18. Fascism originated from:
a. Greece b. Italy c. China d. Germany
19. Diarchy refers to the:
a. rule by the government and the opposition parties
b. mixture of parliamentary and presidential systems
c. rule by political and economic elites
d. rule by the military and civilians
20. A major flaw in liberal democracy is:
a. the limitation of the freedom of expression
b. its emphasis on political rights over economic rights
c. that it promotes political instability
d. its emphasis on collective ownership
21. After the defeat of Germany in World War 1, her former colonies were administered under the League of Nations as:
a. occupied territories b. trust territories
c. crown colonies d. protectorates
22. The Nigeria—Cameroon crisis over Bakassi peninsula occurred owing to the interpretation of the Treaty of 1913 and the:
a. resolution of the OAU b. Aruwa Accord
c. decision of the ECOWAS Tribunal
d. decision of the International Court of Justice
23. Associations whose main interest is to influence public policies without attempting to capture state power are:
a. communal groups b. trade unions
c. political parties d. pressure groups
24. Multilateralism in Nigeria's foreign policy entails:
a. Africa being the centre piece of Nigeria's foreign policy
b. Non-aligned posture in international affairs
c. Quest for a permanent membership of the UN Security Council
d. Membership of International Organizations'
25. The set of policies on the basis of which countries interact with one another is called:
a. Diplomacy b. Foreign policy
c. National policy d. International relations

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. C | 11. A | 16. A | 21. B |
| 2. B | 7. A | 12. C | 17. C | 22. B |
| 3. B | 8. A | 13. D | 18. B | 23. D |
| 4. A | 9. A | 14. A | 19. D | 24. D |
| 5. B | 10. D | 15. D | 20. B | 25. B |

EXPLANATIONS TO ANSWERS

- This is a nation with one language, one historical background, one ethnic group as we have in Yoruba nation (D)
- The Portuguese are the first imperialist to step into Nigeria, for trade and commerce (B)
- This is parliamentary or Westminster system of Government (B)
- Separation of Power differentiate Presidential system from parliamentary system; because under parliamentary there is fuse of power parliamentary members are also member of executive (A)
- They both have different objectives. The aim of political parties is to contest and win election while pressure influence government to take decision in favour of their members (B)

6. This is Rule of Law (C)
 7. An act is a law passed by the legislature and asserted to by the executive (A)
 8. OAU was formed in 1963 during Tafawa Balewa Regime (A)
 9. The policy of deregulation in Nigeria is to allow for Deregulation simply means when the forces of demand and supply determine the price in economy, this is referred to as market forces mechanism (A)
 10. Bicameral legislature involves two chambers of legislature, this to ensure that just laws are passed (D)
 11. Checks and balances empowers the judiciary to check the excesses of the other arms of government. To revalidate the other arms of government (A)
 12. In the 1963 constitution, the prime minister has the executive power while the president exercise ceremonial role or nominal powers (C)
 13. This was first enunciated in 1979 constitution (D)
 14. The executive and legislature are fused, military rule by decree (A)
 15. Shadow cabinet is a senior group of opposition spoke people in westminister (parliamentary) system of government who together under the leadership of the leader of the opposition form an alternative cabinet to the government whose members shadow or mark each individual member of cabinet (D)
 16. This is supremacy of the constitution (A)
 17. The non-align policy is when Nigeria do not belong to any of the ideological BLOCS in 1961, Nigeria form anglo – Nigeria pact that enable the British to control Nigeria air space in alignment with Nigeria, this Negate the policy of Non-alignment (C)
 18. Fascism originated from Italy under Benito Mussolini Government (B)
 19. Diarchy refers to the rule by the military and civilians. Nigeria experience this under Babagida's regime when we have civilian governors, the senate and house of representative while Babangida as the Military President (D).
 20. Liberal democracy emphasized political right over economy Right (B)
 21. B
 22. During the European scramble for Africa, Queen Victoria signed a treaty of protection with the and chief of Akwa Akpa known to European old Calabar on 10 september, 1884. The territory subsequently become defacto part of Nigeria, although the boader was never permanently delineated. After southern Cameroon voted in 1961 to leave Nigeria and become a part of Cameroon, Bakassi remained under Calabar administration until International Court of Justice judgement of 2002 and the judgement was based on the Anglo- German agreement of 11 March, 1913. The disagreement was based on these two document.(D)
 23. This is the objective of Pressure Group (D)
 24. Multilateralism entails all other Nigeria Relationship with international organization beyond Africa Continent (D)
 25. Foreign Policy guide the relationship of one country with another.
1. The principle of checks and balances modifies the theory of
 - (a) Rule of law (b) Supremacy of the law
 - (c) Separation of powers
 - (d) Delegated Legislation
 2. The European Union (EU) is an
 - (a) Economics organization
 - (b) Association of former British colonies
 - (c) Organization of European States
 - (d) Union of European organization
 3. Which of the following does not describe a party system?
 - (a) One dominant party system
 - (b) Two party system
 - (c) Three party system (d) Multi party system
 4. Laws made by local government are called
 - (a) Act of parliament (b) Local Government Acts
 - (c) Local Government Decrees (d) Bye - laws
 5. The commission established to handle the electoral activities in the Second Republic of Nigeria was
 - (a) National Electoral Commission
 - (b) National Electoral Commission
 - (c) Federal Electoral Commission
 - (d) Independent National Electoral Commission
 6. In Nigeria, promotion of judges is the responsibility of the
 - (a) Chief Justice of the Federation
 - (b) Judicial Service Commission
 - (c) Council of Legal Education
 - (d) Attorney-General and Minister of Justice
 7. The legislature in Nigeria under the 1999 Constitution is composed of
 - (a) 109 senators and 360 member of the House If Representative
 - (b) 109 senators and 350 members of the House of Representatives

- (c) 408 senators and 350 members of the House of Representatives
 (d) 100 senators and 250 members of the House of Representatives
8. Under a parliamentary system of government, cabinet hold office at the pleasure of the
 (a) head of state (b) electorate
 (c) Legislature (d) opposition
9. The ultimate authority in State is referred to as
 (a) President (b) Sovereignty
 (c) Legislature (d) Legitimacy
10. The most important aspect of political participation in a democracy is
 (a) attending political rallies
 (b) voting in elections (c) registration with a political party
 (d) the observance of electoral processes
11. One of the foremost theorist of federalism was
 (a) A.V. Dicey (b) K.C. Wheare (c) Karl Marx
 (d) Baron de Montesquieu
12. The method used to determine the possible outcome of an electoral contest is
 (a) Conduct of elections into local government offices
 (b) Registration of political parties
 (c) Conduct of gubernatorial elections (d) Delineation of electoral constituencies
13. The principle of check and balance empowers the judiciary to
 (a) Apply the law (b) Administer the criminal justice system (c) Abrogate (d) Invalidate the actions of the other arms
14. The final stage in the process of enacting legislation is
 (a) Assent (b) final reading (c) Notification (d) guillotine
15. Every political system performs the following basic functions except
 (a) Rule making (b) Rule transformation
 (c) Rule enforcement (d) Rule adjudication
16. Globalization is all but one of these
 (a) A renewed concept in international studies
 (b) Limitation to the domination of the West
 (c) A process of making the world smaller
 (d) An increasing integration of the world
17. A major factor that differentiate international politics from domestic politics is that international politics
 (a) Has no centralized institution of government
 (b) Cannot enforce sanctions
 (c) Has centralized organs of administration
 (d) Has a central law making body
18. Globalization encompasses all the following except
 (a) Market integration (b) Internationalization of politics
 (c) Technology improvement (d) Economics liberalism
19. The ten non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the
 (a) General assembly (b) trusteeship council
 (c) security council (d) economic and social council
20. Under the independence constitution of Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was
 (a) Prime Minister (b) Governor General
 (c) Lieutenant- Governor (d) Head of State
21. The judicial organ of the United Nation is the
 (a) security council (b) European court
 (c) general assembly (d) International court of justice
22. The Universal Negro Improvement Association was founded by
 (a) Casely Hayford (b) Herbert Macaulay
 (c) Marcus Garvey (d) extra-judicial killings
23. The chick's commission in Nigeria was set up to look into
 (a) state's creation (b) revenue allocation
 (c) minorities issues (d) extra-judicial killings
24. Nigeria observed the principle of collective responsibility between
 (a) 1960 and 1966 (b) 1979 and 1983
 (c) 1985 and 1993 (d) 1999 and 2003
25. Which organ is referred to as the last hope of the common man
 (a) the parliament (b) the judiciary
 (c) the executive (d) the legislature

ANSWER KEY

1. C 6. B 11. B 16. B 21. D
 2. C 7. A 12. D 17. A 22. C
 3. C 8. C 13. A 18. B 23. B
 4. D 9. B 14. A 19. A 24. A
 5. C 10. B 15. B 20. B 25. B

EXPLANATIONS TO ANSWERS

1. A sharp separation of the functions and power of the executives, legislatures and the judiciary is to establish system of checks and balances in government (C)
2. Check OAU 2008 Post UME Question 6 (A)
3. There is no three party system, instead any party system more than two is called MULTI- PARTY system (C)
4. They are bye laws, check previous questions for detail (D)
5. Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) was the commission responsible for 1979/1983 second republic elections, National Electoral Commission (NEC) was responsible for the conduct of third republic election which was aborted while Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) conducted the 1998/1999 general elections for the fourth republic (C)
6. Although Judges are appointed by the executive on the advice of the Judicial service commission but once appointed, they are promoted and can only be removed on the grounds of proven misconduct and after due process of enquiry by Judicial Service commission (B)
7. 1999 constitution operate bicameral legislature with 109 senators (three senators per state) and 360 house representative members (based on the population of the state) (A)
8. In parliamentary system, the cabinet is collectively responsible to parliament (legislature). The members of parliament are also members of executive. The entire cabinet stands or falls for the individual error or misdeed of any of its member (C)
9. Sovereignty is the supreme power and authority of the state to manage its affairs and control its territory as it deems fit without any external control. Sovereignty sees a state as second to none (B)
10. Political participation is defined as the process whereby individual get themselves involved in the political activities and in the decision making of their country. There is much

- political participation: partisan participation, contesting, criticism, and voting participation but Voting is the ultimate participation in democracy (B)
11. Federalism is a system of government whereby power is divided between central and regional governments with each level of government co-ordinate to each other. The theory of federalism was propounded by K.C. Wheare (B)
 12. This is achieved by mapping out the constituency where the election is to take place (D)
 13. The three arms act as check on one another: thus the legislature keeps the executive in check and the executive in turn can withhold its assent (at least for some time) to bills from the legislature. The Judiciary is appointed by the other two bodies but its independent is guaranteed. The Judiciary is empowered to apply law on all other arms of government (A)
 14. The legislature give final assent to Bills as a final stage of enacting legislature (A)
 15. Every political system perform the following function: Rule making, rule enforcement and Rule adjudication. Rule of transformation is not a function of political system (B)
 16. Globalization is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world view, products, ideas and other aspect of culture. Globalization describes the interplay across cultures of macro-social forces. These factors include religion, politics and economics. This question is stating that all the features mentioned are of globalisation except one of them. Option B is the only exception (B)
 17. In international politics, there are centralized organs of administration (as we have in Africa Unity, ECOWAS, UN) and these organization can issue sanctioned against erring member and have a centralized law making body (e.g United Nation security council). International politics lack centralized institution of government because all countries are sovereign state (A)
 18. Globalization can erode and universalize the characteristics of a local group. Advances in transportation and telecommunication infrastructure including the rise of the internet are major factors in globalization, generate further interdependence of economics and cultural activities. Globalization cannot internationalize politics. (B)
 19. The 10 non – members are elected for a term of two years from among the member states, that is, they are elected by the General Assemble (A)
 20. In 1960 independent constitution, the executive authority was vested in the Queen, represented by the ceremonial Governor – general who is also the head of state. Dr Nnamdi Azikwe was the Governor general (B)
 21. International Court of Justice, an International tribunal also known as the World court, is established as one of the six major organs of the United Nation to adjudicate justiceable disputes among nations of the world and render legal advisory opinions to organs of the United Nation (D)
 22. The Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) was established by **Marcus Garvey** in Jamaica, 1914. Garvey arrived in the United State on the 23rd March, 1916 and immediately launched a one year tour of the country. He organised the first branch of UNIA in June, 1917 and began published the Negro World , a journal that promoted his Africa nationalist ideas. (C)
 23. The Chick's commission of 1953 recommended the principle of derivation (Revenue allocation) (B)
 24. Principle of collective responsibility holds under parliamentary system of government, in which the legislatures are also the member of the executive. The cabinet is collectively responsible to parliament. NOTE: Nigeria practice parliamentary system of government between 1960 – 1966 (A)
 25. The judiciary is the last hope of the common man because of their independence from other arms of government. Judiciary applies law on all entity in the state. (B)
- OBAFEMI AWOLowo UNIVERSITY**
2013 POST - UTME SCREENING EXERCISE
1. What does INEC stand for?
A. Independent National Election Committee
B. Independent Newspapers Executive Committee
C. Independent National Export Council
D. Independent National Electoral Commission
 2. The principles that have guided Nigeria's foreign policy since independent include the following except
A. peaceful coexistence B. political dependence
C. legal equity of states D. non – alignment
 3. The independence of the judiciary can be enhanced by the following except
A. when judges hold office for a fixed term
B. when judges cannot be removed from office even when they commit crimes
C. appointment of judges by an independent body
D. political neutrality of judges
 4. Which of the following is not a feature of Nigeria's electoral system?
A. direct election B. general election
C. proportional representation D. secret ballot
 5. The head of the Nigerian judiciary is the
A. Chief Justice of the Federation
B. Solicitor – General of the Federation
C. Attorney – General and Minister of Justice
D. President of the Court of Appeal
 6. A major function of the state Independent Electoral Commission in Nigeria is the
A. conduct of elections into local government offices
B. registration of political parties
C. conduct of gubernatorial elections
D. delineation of electoral constituencies
 7. The study of government essential facilitates the understanding of the
A. governance of human societies
B. functioning of the entire social formation
C. observance of fundamental human rights
D. organization of the executive arm of government
 8. In judicial administration, the term 'the bench' refers to the
A. lawyer B. litigants C. registrars D. judges
 9. How does the president relieve a minister of his appointment in a presidential system of government ?
A. in consultation with the legislature
B. In consultation with the judiciary
C. by executive action D. after serving a full tenure
 10. An elected legislator in a presidential system can lose his seat through

- constitute the welfare of the people, all these facilitates the understanding of the governance of human societies (A)
8. In judicial administration, the term "the bench" refers to the Judges while "the bar" refers to the lawyer (D)
 9. Under the presidential system of government, the president is empowered to hire his ministers, with confirmation from the National assembly. The president can also sack any members of his cabinet or even reshuffle the entire cabinet without consultation with Legislature. The president is said to exercise executive action. (C)
 10. In a presidential system, an elected parliamentarian or legislator can lose his seat through a recall. The members of his/her constituency will sign that they do not want him to represent them at the house of assembly. But this has never happened in Nigeria because of the long constitutional process involves. (A)
 11. Liberal democracy is a government of simple majority which allows for representation. Nigeria, USA practice liberal democracy. The major disadvantage is that it emphasis on political right over economic right. In Nigeria, people prefer to die during election than to protest economic instability (C)
 12. A nation's national interest is the totality of values, principles and ideas which it seeks to advance and/ or protect in the international system. Although there are other interest like promotion and protection of the Nigerian nationals, promotion of Africa integration and support for Africa Unity, respect for international law, promotion of a just world economic order (A)
 13. This is when membership of a particular organisation is a criterial for political parties. In Nigeria in the 1920's, to be a member of a political party, one must be a civil servant, this is indirect political party (C)
 14. An anomic group is a group that do not have a basic structure. They may not know themselves. The formation is based on the need for the action at that time. They can cause violence. For example as we have during the fuel subsidy protest in Nigeria or the protest by an occupant of a commercial bus against a police molestation (D)
 15. Political culture is the set of opinions, beliefs and attitudes shown in a country towards politics or a political system. Political culture is shaped by a country's history and individual experience in that country. It can be represented in their national flag, national anthem and constitution but not government, government is an agent of a political socialization (D)
 16. Some of the common or popular strategy used by pressure group are propaganda, medial campaign, violence, boycott/ strike, lobbying. Pressure group do not use assault as a means to achieve its aims (C)
 17. A capitalism is an economic system in which the means of production, exchange and distribution of goods and services are in the hand of private persons, providing or borrowing the necessary capital and taking the profits after all the cost of production have been met. Capitalist state aim at achieving a society that is free to trade anywhere, at anytime (D)
 18. Power is not an object. Power is part of a relationship and it is the ability to make others behave the way you want (C)
 19. Political activity of a country at the diplomatic level is the foreign policies of the country in International politics, international relation and international law. Therefore, all the options mentioned describe political activity at diplomatic level. (D)
 20. War is an illegal instrument of foreign policy, it is not acceptable in international politics. This is seen in Syria, Afghanistan and other warring countries (A)
 21. This is gerrymandering (B)
 22. This is an instrument to control a debate, in a well regulated parliament, a debate by a parliamentarian is not more than seven minutes. This is called GUILLOTINE (A)
 23. The Aba Women's riot, also known as the women War was an insurrection in British Nigeria which occurred in the November, 1929. The revolt broke out when thousand of Igbo women in eastern Nigeria protest against the warrant chiefs, whom they accused of restricting the role of women in government. (D)
 24. In the daily administration of the town, the Alaafin was assisted, and as a matter of fact checked by a council of chiefs, the Oyo – mesi headed by Basorun, the second in command to the Alaafin. The Alaafin could not exercise his legislative functions without the Oyo – mesi who were powerful enough to depose an erring Alaafin. In 17th century alone, nine of such Alaafins were dethroned. Also to check the Oyo – mesi was a council of priest – the 'Ogboni'. The military headed by Are - Onakakanfo also exerted some check and balance on the powers of Alaafin. (A)
 25. All the political principles, policies must be people centre (D)