# Political authority is vested in the

@@ state

@ judiciary

@ government

@ armed forces.

# An indispensable feature of any government is

@ a written constitution

@ the independence of the judiciary

@ the separation of powers

@@ political power

# The unrestrained power of a state over its citizens defines the concept of

@ nationalism

@ self- determination

@ nation-state

@@ sovereignty

# Case-laws are made by the

@ legislature

@ council of ministers

@@ judiciary

@ president

# Which of the following undermines the independence of the judiciary?

@ The confirmation of the appointment of the chief justice by the legislature

@@ Widespread use of tribunals

@ Payment of the salaries of judicial officers by government.

@ Making the minister of justice the attorney general

# Bicameral legislatures are popular in

@ unitary system

@@ federal system

@ confederal system

@ rigid system

# One of the Weaknesses of confederation is the

@ over centralization of authority

@ lack of a central army

@@ tendencies towards secession

@ absence of local independence

# A system of government which emphasizes coordinate status of component units is referred to as

@@ federal

@ confederal

@ unitary

@ communal

# Flexible constitution is one that is

@ amended periodically

@@ easy to amend

@ amendable with difficulty

@ easy to interpret

# Unlike the British the United States constitution is

@@ rigid federal and written

@ flexible unitary and unwritten

@ rigid written and con-federal

@ flexible federal and unwritten

# The terms oligarchy and democracy identify governments according to

@@ the number of people who participate in it

@ the philosophy of the state.

@ formal distribution of power among governmental levels

@ institutional structure and relationships.

# Governments whose central concern is the equitable distribution of wealth are said to be

@ feudalist

@ capitalist

@@ socialist

@ fascist

# The presidential system of government ensures

@ democratic rule more than other systems

@ the sharing of executive powers with the legislature

@@ the concentration of powers in the chief executive

@ The decentralization of executive power

# The notion of checks and balances guarantee that

@ the executive is able to control the legislature

@ the judiciary can stop all executive actions.

@@ each branch powers government acts as watch dog over other branches

@ the legislature is subordinate to the judiciary .

# The principle of collective responsibility implies that

@ the prime minister can dissolve the entire parliament

@ the head of state can dismiss the prime minster

@ each offending minister can be reassigned

@@ the cabinet stands or falls together

# The application of the -rule of law may be constrained by

@ securing the entire of office of judges

@ insulting judges from partisan politics

@ employing men of proven integrity as judges

@@ invoking emergency powers

# A device for controlling prolonged debates in parliament is called

@ an adjournment

@ a prorogation

@ a dissolution

@@ guillotine

# In the parliamentary system, when parliament defeats a major government bill the

@ prime minister dissolves parliament

@@ entire cabinet resign

@ speaker resignation

@ opposition immediately forms a new government

# A bill becomes an Acts of Parliament after it has been

@ passed by the parliament

@@ signed by the head of state

@ processed through the committee of the house

@ debated in the house

# The primary duty of citizens to the state is

@ loyalty to traditional rulers

@ obedience to ministers

@ obedience to politicians

@@ allegiance to the government

# Individual rights are said to be inalienable if they

@ apply to citizens and aliens alike

@ cannot be denied under any circumstances

@@ can only be denied after due legal process

@ can only be denied by the legislature

# Elections present the electorate the opportunity to

@ control government policies

@ control members of parliament

@ assess the performance of the previous representatives

@@ choose among

# The process of removing an elected official by the electorate after an election is termed

@ impeachment

@ plebiscite

@@ recall

@ referendum

# Groups which seek to bring about changes in government policies without actually controlling the personnel of government are known as

@ trade unions

@@ pressure groups

@ secret societies

@ elite groups

# The style of government in the Sokoto caliphate Was

@ democratic

@@ authoritarian

@ populist

@ totalitarian

# Which of the following traditional political systems was segmentary

@ Kanem Bomu

@ Benin

@@ Igbo

@ Yoruba

# Which of the following led to the introduction of indirect rule in Nigeria by the British‘?

@ Need for adequate financial resources

@ Desire for rapid development

@ Speedy transition to independence

@@ Manpower and personnel shortages

# Warrant chiefs were appointed to

@ prevent tribal wars

@ supervise native court

@ decide divorce cases

@@ take charge of local administrations

# The 1946 Constitution is characterized by

@ official majority in the legislative council

@@ non-official majority in the legislature council

@ non official majority in the executive council -

@ federal system of government

# The Will ink Commission was set up to

@ solve boundary problems

@ review revenue allocation formula

@@ examine issues relating to the welfare of groups

@ draw up a new constitution

# The state legislatures of the second republic in Nigeria had the following EXCEPT

@ speaker

@@ senate leader

@ deputy speaker

@ clerk of the house

# Which of these constitutions recognized local government as the third tier of government?

@ The 1946 constitution

@ The 1960 Constitution

@ The 1963 Constitution

@@ the 1979 Constitution.

# A condition for judicial independence is the appointment of judges by the

@ Civil Service Commission

@@ Judicial Service Commission

@ Law Review Commission

@ Code of Conduct Bureau

# The federal system of government in Nigeria was abolished in favor of a unitary one by

@ General Yakubu Gowon

@ General Murtala Mohammed

@@ Major General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi

@ Major General Muhammed Buhari

# One of the measures taken in 1988 to grant more autonomy to the local governments in Nigeria was the

@@ abolition of state ministries of local government

@ creation of the post of supervisory councilors

@ creation of the post of chairmen of local government

@ abolition of its supervision by state governments.

# Traditional rulers were restricted to ceremonial rules by the Local Government Reforms of

@ 1966

@@ 1976

@ 1984

@ l987

# Which of the following is NOT associated with local government elections?

@@ Constituency

@ Ballot box

@ Electoral officer

@ Ward

# The Public Service Review Commission of 1994 made proposals to ensure that the public service was

@ more effective than the private sector

@ more attractive than the private sector

@ professionalized

@@ efficient and result oriented.

# Under military regimes, the branches of government become fused are the

@ judiciary and the executive

@ judiciary and the legislature

@@ legislature and the executive

@ judiciary, the executive and the legislature

# Nigeria is NOT a member of the

@ non-aligned nations

@ organization of petroleum Exporting countries

@@ Organization for Economic co-operation and development

@ International Monetary fund

# Nigeria broke diplomatic relation with France under the Balewa government over

@ the Algeria war of independence

@ French policy in the Congo

@@ atomic tests in the Sahara

@ French involvement in Togolese politics.

# The Obasanjo administration nationalized the assets of the British Petroleum over the British government’s policy in

@ Kenya

@@ Zimbabwe

@ Anglola

@ Botswana.

# Nigerian foreign policy implementation is the responsibility of the

@ Department of Immigration

@@ Ministry of External Affairs

@ Nigerian Institute of International Affairs

@ Ministry of Budget and Planning

# The head of a Nigerian mission in a Commonwealth country is called .

@ an Ambassador

@ a Consul General

@@ a High Commissioner

@ an Attaché

# Which of the following is NOT a statutory function of an embassy?

@ Issuance of visas

@ Collection of information

@@ Espionage

@ Welfare of her citizens

# ECOWAS is aimed at uniting the West African states

@ politically

@ socially

@ culturally

@@ economically

# Which of these following countries pioneered the idea of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?

@ Cote d’ lvoire

@ Mali

@ Liberia

@@ Togo

# Which of these countries was NOT a foundation member of the Organization of Africa Unity?

@ Ghana

@ Ethiopia

@@ Zimbabwe

@ Tanzania

# The United Nations was founded with the primary objective of

@ terminating colonialism in the world

@ ending the Second World War

@@ promoting world peace and security

@ uniting all nations into a world federation

# Until her independence, Namibia was a

@ Germany colony

@ South African province

@@ United Nations trusteeship

@ British protectorate