

PREFACE

As a prospective JAMB candidate concerned with gaining admission into a higher institution, you should know the importance of using good books for your studies and relying on a solid and well researched past questions and answers.

This NEW JAMB PAST QUESTIONS contains the fruits of our close study of JAMB questions in the last 35 years from 1978-2017. We have scrutinized thousands of actual JAMB questions, traced most of them back to their respective topics, analyzed questions into topics first and secondly into subsets that are based on the JAMB expected objectives. We have gone through all the topics in the JAMB syllabus and have ensured that we eliminate all the wrong answers that are seen in other past questions you may have used. This book will also serve as CBT training guide, detailing with pictures the exact experience you will have on the day of your examination. In the process, we have come up with the following features which should make this NEW JAMB PAST QUESTIONS particularly very Helpful to you:

Typical JAMB Past Question Analyzed:

This NEW JAMB PAST QUESTIONS takes you topic by topic through more than 1,800 past questions that are included in the current JAMB syllabus in a way that stimulate your actual reading/studying habit. It shows you how to solve each problem and how to avoid being wrong.

Review of all the Answers

We have seen first-hand the damage wrong information cause to any candidates, which is why this book contains in every way new answers to questions you may already think you have answers to.

More Questions from JAMB Database

The NEW JAMB PAST QUESTIONS will introduce you to new questions you have never seen but which form part of the questions in JAMB database, familiarizing you with the range of questions and giving you helpful tips on what you are likely to see in the exam hall.

CBT Training Guide

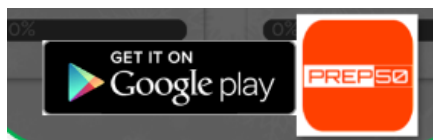
The NEW JAMB PAST QUESTIONS introduces you to Computer Based Testing training guide and along with the accompanying prep50 mobile App (available in Google Playstore) it explains everything you need to know about how to take the JAMB UTME with a computer. Practical usage experience on daily, weekly and monthly basis is available for you through the mobile application.

PREP50

This NEW JAMB PAST QUESTION is best studied with the Prep50 application (available in Android for mobile and also downloadable for desktop from **www.prep50.ng**). The application follows the same structure as the booklet and in addition has a detailed review notes of all the topics in the JAMB syllabus that you need to cover. This is essentially valuable to all candidates especially those who have finished their secondary school. It also offers you a **Weekly diagnostic quiz** geared towards the current syllabus; a test that will enable you to pinpoint your areas of weakness right away and concentrate your review on topics in which you need the most work. Two additional Mock JAMB EXAMS are available on the application with full answers and explanations to aid your final preparation before the exams.

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Basic Concepts in Government

Introduction

Government may be defined as the orderly management and control of the affairs of a polity. This topic serves as an introduction to the study of the subject and also forms the foundation of all you will learn about it. Your job here is to identify the basic concepts in governance and analyse the various political processes. The topic is broken into three sections according to the specifications of the current syllabus. A total of about 70 questions have been asked from this topic and in the last ten years, three questions are featured yearly from here on the average.

Fundamental Concepts

There are four fundamental concepts in the study of Government namely; Power, Legitimacy, Authority and Sovereignty. For detailed explanation of these fundamental concepts download PREP50 app on your electronic device.

- The supreme power of a state to make and enforce laws within jurisdiction is called** A. decolonization. B. Independence C. nationalism. D. sovereignty. [1985/24]
- Government means the machinery established by State to manage the affairs of the** A. rulers. B. aliens. C. civil servants. D. people. [1984/16]
- The right to direct and command people is** A. authority. B. power. C. opinion. D. obedience. [1988/1]
- A major difference between power and authority is that authority is** A. popularly acquired. B. more costly to exercise. C. less dependent on force. D. exercise more frequently. [1988/15]
- When a state is subject to no other authority it is said to be** A. powerful. B. Legitimate. C. Authoritative. D. Sovereign. [1989/4]
- Sovereignty is limited by** A. the criminal code. B. decrees. C. the legal system. D. international law. [1990/3]
- Political authority is vested in the** A. state. B. judiciary. C. government. D. armed forces. [1991/1]
- An indispensable feature of any government is** A. a written constitution. B. the independence of the judiciary. C. the separation of powers. D. political power. [1991/2]
- The unrestrained power of a state over its citizens defines the concept of** A. nationalism. B. Self-determination. C. nation-state. D. sovereignty. [1991/3]
- Political authority refers to the** A. ability to effect political action. B. capacity to produce desired political results. C. capacity to reshape the political behaviour of citizens. D. recognized right to exercise political power. [1993/1]
- The sovereignty of a state is determined by** A. economic and legal aspects. B. social and political aspects. C. political and legal aspects. D. economic and political aspects. [1993/2]
- Political power is naked force when it is exercised without** A. set objectives. B. state apparatus. C. governmental legitimacy. D. sovereignty. [1994/2]
- The concept of sovereignty can best be defined as** A. the state of being supreme in authority. B. power of the executive president. C. supremacy of the legislature. D. supremacy of the executive. [1995/1]
- Power is understood to mean the** A. right to compel obedience. B. capacity to compel obedience. C. relationship between the government and the people. D. desire to seize the state apparatus. [1995/2]
- On what is charismatic authority based?** A. Inherited wealth and power. B. Tyrannical tendencies. C. Institutional processes. D. Personal ability and influence. [1995/21]
- Authority refers to the** A. might to secure compliance from others within a given social setting. B. power to exercise might over others behaviour. C. mandate to exercise power over others. D. ability to compel others to act in a particular way. [1997/1]
- Government is different from other political organizations because** A. it has legitimate power over citizens. B. its officials have fixed terms of office. C. it can punish those who violate its rules. D. it is made up of elected officials. [1997/2]
- Which of the following defines the concept of government?** A. The process of administering justice in a country. B. The process of supervising the activities of the legislature. C. The orderly management and control of the affairs of a country. D. The orderly transfer of power to duly elected politicians. [1998/1]
- Power differs from influence in that it is** A. persuasive while influence is directive. B. coercive while influence is harmful. C. coercive while influence is persuasive. D. arrogant while influence is corruptible. [2001/1]
- The unrestrained power of the state over its citizens is underlined by** A. sovereignty. B. nationalism. C. self-determination. D. patriotism. [2003/4]
- The ultimate authority in a state is** A. legitimacy. B. influence. C. power. D. sovereignty. [2005/1]
- The study of government essentially facilitates the understanding of the** A. organization of the executive arm of government. B. observance of fundamental human rights. C. functioning of the entire social formation. D. governance of human societies. [2005/2]
- The recognition and general acceptance of the right to rule in a country based on laid-down regulations is known as** A. traditional authority. B. constitutional authority. C. sovereign authority. D. legitimate authority. [2007/20]
- An institution that transforms a myriad of demands into a more manageable proposal is the** A. executive. B. legislature. C. government. D. political party. [2008/15]
- Government exercises political power on behalf of the** A. elite. B. citizens. C. party caucus. D. vocal few. [2008/16]
- Power refers to the** A. ability to impose one's will upon others. B. legal nature of a constitution. C. duties political parties demand of their registered members. D. duties an individual imposes on himself. [2009/25]

27. **Power that is delegated is exercised** A. indirectly. B. by devolution. C. directly. D. by coercion. [2013/2]
28. **De jure sovereignty is acquired through** A. force. B. law. C. grant. D. treaty. [2013/3]
29. **The exercise of political power involves** A. Winning elections. B. using the police. C. deciding cases. D. allocating values. [1990/2]
30. **Sovereignty is defined as the** A. ability of a state to influence her neighbours. B. support enjoyed by a government in a state. C. ability of a state to exercise control over its territory. D. moral right to decide the state to relate with. [2015/16]
31. **A government is considered illegitimate if it comes to power through** A. unconstitutional means. B. free and fair election. C. electoral college. D. one-party system. [2015/22]
32. **A body of people and institutions that make and enforce laws for a particular society is called** A. government. B. dictatorship. C. anarchy. D. totalitarianism. [1982/20]
33. **The act of transferring autonomous powers to subordinate agencies is** A. devolution. B. deconcentration. C. concentration. D. delegation. [2013/16]
34. **The power of definite territory not to be answerable to other state is termed as** A. power. B. legitimacy. C. authority. D. sovereignty.
35. **A government obliged to use force to compel obedience seems to enjoy** A. Sovereignty B. Authority C. Influence D. Power
36. **A government is describe as legitimate if it comes to power through** A. Constitutional means B. Consensus C. Organized means D. The conduct of referendum.

Fundamental Concepts Answers

1D 2D 3A 4C 5D 6D 7A 8D 9D 10D 11D 12D 13A 14B 15D
16C 17A 18C 19C 20A 21D 22D 23D 24C 25B 26A 27A
28B 29A 30C 31A 32A 33D 34D 35D 36A

Society, State and Nation

Human beings generally do not live alone. We tend to live in communities with other people related by ethnicity, religion, language or some other cultural element. Here you are expected to identify the meaning and features of these human communities namely; Society, Nation, State and Nation-State. For detailed explanation of these communities download PREP50 on your electronic device.

1. **A political authority which maintains sovereign power over a specific geographical area is termed** A. the nation. B. the nation-state. C. the state. D. nationalism. [1984/7]
2. **A nation-state is synonymous with a** A. sovereign state. B. dependent territory. C. nation. D. political Community. [1986/3]
3. **Which of the following is NOT necessarily a characteristic feature of a state** A. territory. B. An army. C. A government. D. A system of laws. [1987/16]
4. **Which of the following is NOT necessarily a characteristic of a nation state?** A. Definite boundary. B. Sovereignty. C. Independence. D. Common language. [1989/23]
5. **A political authority which exercises sovereign power over a specific geographical area is termed a** A. nation. B. state. C. dominion. D. leviathan. [1992/1]
6. **The major difference between a- state and a nation is that the latter presupposes a** A. heterogeneous population. B. homogenous population. C. well-defined territory. D. more organized system. [1994/3]
7. **The most distinguishing characteristic of the state is** A. government. B. population. C. territory. D. sovereignty. [1998/2]
8. **The main attributes of a state are** A. population, territory, government and sovereignty. B. the press, the legislature, the executive-and the judiciary. C. federal, state and local governments. D. government, the police and the armed forces. [2000/20 and 2014/2]
9. **One of the features of a sovereign state is that** A. it is not indebted to other countries. B. has a large number of soldiers. C. practises the presidential system of government. D. has the capacity to defend itself from external aggression. [2002/7]
10. **One of the most essential characteristics of the state is** A. sovereignty. B. the rule of law. C. legitimacy. D. the civil service. [2006/27]
11. **A non-permanent feature of a state is** A. society. B. population. C. territory. D. government. [2007/12]
12. **Membership of a society is** A. reserved. B. voluntary. C. mandatory. D. honorary. [2008/11]
13. **An attribute that makes a state to be recognized as independent is** A. government. B. population. C. sovereignty. D. territory. [2008/23]
14. **A human community that is usually cohesive and homogeneous is a** A. state. B. kinship. C. nation. D. clan. [2008/27]
15. **A political entity that possesses independence is a** A. community. B. nation. C. society. D. state. [2009/35]
16. **Nation-state is synonymous with** A. nationalism. B. self-actualization. C. liberation. D. sovereignty. [2010/2]
17. **In a nation, sovereignty is vested in the** A. elite. B. electorate. C. community. D. state. [2011/4]
18. **A group of people who live together under a common law within a definite territory is a** A. state. B. community. C. nation-state. D. nation. [2013/4]
19. **Membership of a society is** A. voluntary. B. constitutional. C. conventional. D. mandatory. [2014/4]
20. **Which of the following is not an attribute of a nation?** A. Common language. B. Common belief. C. Different historical background. D. Cultural affinity. [2015/3]
21. **A sovereign state is one** A. whose constitution can only be changed by a military government. B. Where its citizens can speak without fear or favour. C. In which sovereignty is invested in the military. D. whose government decisions are made independent of foreign interference. [1983/9]
22. **A society that is politically organized under a government is called** A. sovereign state. B. community. C. national state. D. polity. [1994/1]

23. The distinctive attribute of a state is the monopoly of A. control. B. power. C. violence. D. Justice. [2012/2]
24. State as a political entity refers to A. an organized group within a definite territory. B. an association of

men in a given society. C. a branch of a nation. D. a geographical location. [2012/3]

Society, State and Nation Answers
 1C 2A 3B 4D 5B 6B 7D 8A 9D 10A 11A 12B 13C 14C 15D
 16D 17D 18A 19A 20C 21D 22A 23B 24A

Political Processes

The political processes include political culture, political socialization and political participation. **Political Culture** may be defined as the pattern of popular attitudes, beliefs, traditions and values towards politics and governance. The process of transmitting and internalizing political culture from one generation to another within the state is called **Political Socialization**. The process by which these internalized political culture are professed and manifested is termed **Political Participation**.

1. The process by which political beliefs and values are transmitted from one generation to another is best known as political A. socialization. B. culture. C. training. D. Decentralization. [1992/2]
 2. The process of learning the norms and values associated with a political system is referred to as political A. Socialization B. Indoctrination. C. culture. D. Participation [1999/13]
 3. The agent through which the state undertakes political socialization is the A. pressure group. B. peer group. C. family. D. School. [2004/35]
 4. The most important aspect of political participation in a democracy is A. registration with a political party. B. the observance of electoral process. C. voting in elections. D. attending political rallies. [2005/3]
 5. The traditions of a people that shape their government and politics represent their A. Political culture. B. political ideology. C. political acculturation. D. political socialization. [2007/16]
 6. Values, beliefs and orientation of a political system are internalized through A. political culture. B. political socialization. C. political development. D. political power. [2009/28]
 7. A fundamental component of political culture is A. economic values. B. social values. C. community structure. D. family values. [2010/3]
8. The development of attitudes and beliefs about a political system is A. political participation. B. political orientation. C. political emancipation. D. political socialization. [2011/2]
 9. Political behaviour is governed by A. political economy. B. political culture. C. political socialization. D. political ideology. [2011/3]
 10. Political socialization is associated with A. free choice of party programmes. B. military takeover of civilian government. C. the transmission of political values. D. political transition. [2013/5]
 11. The process of taking part in political and public affairs can be termed political A. participation. B. socialization. C. recognition. D. culture. [2014/3]
 12. Political values are acquired in any given society through A. political re-orientation. B. political campaign. C. political socialization. D. political indoctrination. [2012/4]
 13. The political culture of any state is a combination of the peoples' A. Rejection, subjective and participant orientations B. Collective, local and participant orientations C. Rejection, supportive and participant orientations D. Parochial, subjective and participant orientations.
- Political Processes Answers**
 1A 2A 3D 4C 5A 6B 7B 8D 9B 10C 11A 12C 13D

Forms of Government

Introduction

This topic explains the various forms of government and we shall be studying six of them according to the syllabus specification namely; Monarchy, Aristocracy, Oligarchy, Autocracy, Republicanism and Democracy. There is only one objective for this topic and it is to distinguish between the different forms of government.. Most of the questions are focused on democracy, so pay special attention to it. You will be asked at least one question from here in the next UTME exams.

Different Forms of Government

Monarchy is a form of government headed by a king or a queen and succession to the throne is hereditary. There are two types of monarchy namely: Absolute Monarchy and Constitutional Monarchy. **Aristocracy** was defined by the ancient Greek philosopher, Aristotle as a form of government in which a few wealthy and gifted individuals otherwise called nobles rule for the benefit of the whole populace. **Oligarchy** is a form of government in which sovereignty rests with a few people who rule for their selfish interests. There are different forms of oligarchy and they include Plutocracy: the government is by a few rich individual who control the economic resources of the state. Theocracy: is a form of oligarchy where sovereignty rests with a few priestly class. Diarchy: is a form of government controlled by two joint authorities. For example a government controlled by a few civilian and military rulers. Gerontocracy: is a form of government controlled by a few old men. **Autocracy** - otherwise known as totalitarian form of government can be defined as a form of government in which the supreme political power of a state is concentrated in the hands of one person whose decisions are not subject to any form of control or regularization mechanisms such as checks and balances. **Republicanism** is a form of government in which the head of state is not a monarch but an elected official. It is sometimes called a perverted form of democracy because whereas a democracy tends to depend more on majority rule and less on minority rights, republic depends more on minority rule and less on majority right. **Democracy** this is a form of government that was first associated with the ancient Greece. It may be defined as a government in which sovereignty is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents

under a periodic, free and fair electoral system. Simply put in the words of Abraham Lincoln as a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The Rise of Democracy

In today's world, democracy is the most popular form of government due to these factors: The French revolution of 1789 and the outbreak of the first world war in 1914, the social, economic and political conditions, historical writings of thinkers like Locks and Rousseau, and bad government; the incompetence and the vices of most kings also helped the rise of democracy. **Types of Democracy** There are two types of democracy; Direct democracy and Representative democracy. For a detailed treatment of these forms of government download the PREP50 app on your electronic device.

1. **Which of the following constitutes the political sovereign in a democracy?** A. The Executive. B. The Judiciary. C. The Press. D. The Electorate. [1980/26, 2012/5 and 2014/5]
2. **Democracy, means a system of government in which** A. the majority rules. B. the minority rules. C. there is no party system. D. the people rule. [1978/1]
3. **'The Queen can do no wrong' means** A. the Queen is above the law. B. the Queen acts on the advice of her ministers on matters of policy. C. the Queen is the effective centre of power in the United Kingdom. D. the Queen has the loyalty of a vast number of the British population. [1979/11]
4. **A democratic system of government is** A. efficient government. B. a mass government on behalf, of the people. C. a government that grants absolute freedom to all citizens. D. a government of the people, by the people and for the people. [1980/4]
5. **Within a democracy, citizens** A. can use all and any means to overthrow an offensive government. B. have the right and duty to be involved in the political process. C. have the duty to eliminate their political opponents. D. have the positive right to physically prevent military coups from taking place. [1980/22]
6. **The idea of democracy as a system of government was inherited from** A. The USA. B. Italy. C. England. D. Greece. [1982/8]
7. **Representative Democracy is best characterized by** A. free elections and proper register of voters. B. Proper constituencies and a real choice of candidates. C. A politically educated electorate. D. rule by the interest groups. [1983/10 and 1989/19]
8. **A government in which control of ultimate power is by a few who rule in their own selfish interests is classified as** A. a dictatorship. B. an aristocracy. C. a monarchy. D. an oligarchy. [1984/8]
9. **In a democracy, franchise is given to all** A. resident adults. B. citizens. C. citizens except members of the armed forces. D. qualified adult citizens. [1984/13]
10. **In a democracy, sovereignty is vested in** A. the community. B. public officials. C. the Head of State. D. the legislature. [1985/4]
11. **The idea of democracy was first associated with the** A. Romans. B. Persians. C. Greeks. D. Egyptians. [1986/15]
12. **A system of government in which power derives from total control of the instruments of force is called** A. monarchy. B. oligarchy. C. Capitalism. D. fascism. [1986/18]
13. **Government by the few is** A. dictatorship. B. monarchy. C. oligarchy. D. autocracy. [1988/8]
14. **An essential feature of democracy is** A. rigid constitution. B. people's consent. C. supremacy of parliament. D. bicameral legislature. [1988/18]
15. **In a modern democracy the ultimate source of sovereignty is the** A. legislature. B. People. C. supreme court. D. armed forces. [1989/20]
16. **Which of the following is NOT characteristic of democracy?** A. Popular sovereignty. B. Regular elections. C. Majority rule. D. Limited franchise. [1990/10]
17. **The terms, oligarchy and democracy, identify governments according to** A. the number of people who participate in it. B. the philosophy of the state. C. formal distribution of power among governmental level. D. institutional structure and relationships. [1991/11]
18. **Which of the following is NOT an acceptable means of achieving democracy** A. Referendum. B. Recall. C. Initiative. D. Riot. [1992/8]
19. **Which of the following best defines democracy?** A. Government based on virtuous principles and laws. B. Government based on the spirit and letter of the constitution. C. Government based on the free consent of the governed. D. Government which recognizes and respects human rights as enshrined in the constitution. [1994/9]
20. **A distinctive feature of a democratic system of government is the** A. existence of periodic competitive elections. B. existence of a single political party. C. absence of strong pressure groups. D. centralization of all powers in the executive. [1995/8]
21. **In a democracy, ultimate authority resides in the** A. electorate. B. people. C. head of state. D. armed forces. [1998/6]
22. **A government controlled by a few people for their own interests is said to be** A. an autocracy. B. a tyranny. C. an oligarchy. D. a meritocracy. [1999/5]
23. **One of the distinctive features of 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 system. [1999/7]
24. **A hereditary system of government is** A. an oligarchy. B. a gerontocracy. C. an aristocracy. D. a monarchy. [1999/8]
25. **Oligarchy is a form of government which** A. disregards the views of the minority. B. Enhances the electoral chances of the majority. C. Protects the interest of the common people. D. Enhances the interest of the ruling few. [2002/12]
26. **Government by the wealthy is known as** A. plutocracy. B. oligarchy. C. aristocracy. D. democracy. [2003/2]
27. **In a democracy, sovereign authority is exercised by the** A. legislature. B. people. C. executive. D. electorate. [2004/43]
28. **A major flaw in a liberal democracy is** A. its emphasis on political rights over economic rights. B. its emphasis on collective ownership.

- C. the limitation of the freedom of expression.
D. that it promotes political instability. [2005/4]
29. The type of government in which an individual wields absolute power is called A. theocracy. B. autocracy. C. oligarchy. D. plutocracy. [2006/33]
30. The form of government in which the powers of the hereditary ruler are limited is A. constitutional monarchy. B. aristocracy. C. absolute monarchy. D. totalitarianism. [2006/40]
31. The ancient Greeks practised A. direct democracy. B. Representative democracy. C. liberal democracy. D. benevolent dictatorship. [2007/13]
32. Which of the following is a perverted form of democracy A. Feudalism. B. Republicanism. C. Monarchy. D. Oligarchy. [2008/7]
33. A system of government that promotes the rights and freedom of the citizens is called A. oligarchy. B. plutocracy. C. autocracy. D. democracy. [2008/20]
34. In the monarchical system of government, sovereignty is vested in the A. people. B. royalty. C. legislature. D. military. [2008/25]
35. Democracy is a system of government that is A. constituted by the will of the majority of the citizens. B. imposed on the majority of the citizens. C. designed to favour the elite. D. put in place to favour the party caucus. [2009/32]
36. A form of government in which the nobles rule for the benefit of all is A. monarchy. B. gerontocracy. C. aristocracy. D. plutocracy. [2009/39]
37. A form of oligarchy in which gifted people are at the helm of affairs is A. gerontocracy. B. aristocracy. C. plutocracy. D. theocracy. [2010/4]
38. A state that is ruled by an elected citizen is A. an empire. B. a monarchy. C. a republic. D. a plutocracy. [2010/5]
39. A true democracy in the modern sense exists where the A. elite rules. B. elected representatives rule. C. majority of the people vote. D. majority of the people rule. [2010/6]
40. Which of the following is a feature of democracy A. Power vested in minority parties. B. Popular consultation. C. Interdependence of states. D. State responsibilities to society. [2011/5]
41. A political system which empowers the leader with the ultimate responsibility to execute laws is A. parliamentarianism. B. presidentialism. C. dictatorship. D. autocracy. [2012/8]
42. According to Aristotle, a form of government in which the few rule for the benefit of all is A. polyarchy. B. diarchy. C. aristocracy. D. autocracy. [2013/6]
43. Rule by the old people is known as A. theocracy. B. monarchy. C. gerontocracy. D. feudalism. [2013/7]
44. One basic feature of a monarchical form of government is that A. succession is through heredity. B. the ruler has a fixed tenure. C. separation of powers is absolute. D. members of the executive are elected. [2014/6]
45. An example of a country ruled by a constitutional monarch is A. Italy. B. Libya. C. Uganda. D. Morocco. [2014/10]
46. A good democratic constitution should aspire to evolve the following EXCEPT A. a judiciary dependent on the executive. B. genuine and truly national political parties. C. a free and fair electoral system. D. the establishment of the principle of accountability for public officers. [1990/9]
47. A system of government in which the best citizens rule is A. autocracy. B. feudalism. C. fascism. D. aristocracy. [2015/14]
48. The theory of divine right claims that rulers are accountable to A. the rich. B. the people. C. God. D. elite. [2015/17]
49. Rule by divine right is a basis of A. representative democracy. B. the republican system. C. the feudal system. D. absolute monarchy. [2015/45]
50. A non-monarchical state can be described as a A. confederation. B. republic. C. federation. D. nation. [2005/5]
51. Aristocracy is the system of government in which the few rule for A. their own benefit. B. the benefit of all. C. the benefit of their friends. D. the benefit of a few. [1986/1]
52. An important feature of democracy is A. Federal constitution B. Separation of power Majority rule D. Supremacy of the parliament.
53. A political system that claims to be democratic must embrace the principle of A. Equity and favouritism B. Generosity and Realty C. Transparency and accountability D. Adequate income principle.

Different Forms of Government Answers

1D 2A 3A 4D 5B 6D 7A 8D 9D 10A 11C 12D 13C 14B 15B 16D 17A 18D 19C 20A 21A 22C 23B 24D 25D 26A 27D 28A 29B 30A 31A 32B 33D 34B 35A 36C 37B 38C 39B 40D 41D 42C 43C 44A 45D 46A 47D 48C 49D 50B 51D 52C 53C

Arms of Government

Introduction

The objectives here are to identify the types, duties and obligations of the various arms of government; relate each arm to its functions and appreciate how these arms interrelate. Since there are three arms of government, the first three sections of this topic will treat the three arms while the fourth section will discuss their relationship. Because the primary objective of any government is to maintain law and order, we will define each of these arms according to how it relates to law. Overall about 75 questions have been asked from this topic. Expect to answer at least two questions from here in the next exams.

Legislature

Definition: The legislature is defined as the arm of government with the primary responsibility for making laws for the general benefit of a country or a region. It is mostly called parliament but can be called different names. For example in Nigeria; the federal legislature is called National Assembly while the individual state legislatures are called House of Assembly. **Functions:** The main function of the legislature is law making. For a list of other functions download PREP50 app on your electronic device. **Types:** There are two types of legislature; Unicameral Legislature

and Bicameral Legislature. For detailed discussion of the legislature download the PREP50 app on your electronic device.

1. **The major role of national legislature is to** **A.** scrutinize and criticize the executive branch. **B.** step into political vacuum created by weak executives. **C.** make laws for the general welfare of citizens. **D.** find ways and means to get money for governments. [1979/4]

2. **The main function of the legislature is** **A.** To implement law. **B.** to enforce law. **C.** to make law. **D.** to interpret law. [1979/8]

3. **The Legislature is** **A.** the body which administers the law. **B.** the body which makes law. **C.** the body which interprets the law. **D.** none of the above. [1979/23]

4. **The legislative arm of a government is always** **A.** the Parliament. **B.** the Cabinet. **C.** the highest organ of government. **D.** the body that makes laws. [1980/10]

5. **The highest legislative body in Nigeria is the** **A.** National Council of States. **B.** Senate. **C.** House of Representatives. **D.** National Assembly. [1981/46]

6. **The main function of the upper chamber in a parliamentary system of government is to** **A.** initiate new legislation. **B.** execute laws. **C.** act as a check on the lower chamber. **D.** direct the activities of the lower chamber. [1986/6]

7. **The major function of the legislative assembly is to** **A.** debate on committee reports. **B.** represent the people. **C.** make laws. **D.** vote on bills. [1986/12]

8. **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. [1987/18]

9. **A major weakness of unicameral legislature is that it** **A.** delays legislation. **B.** is unsuitable for a unitary state. **C.** breeds struggle for power. **D.** does not provide a check against hasty legislation. [1988/17]

10. **Unicameralism refers to** **A.** a two-chamber legislature. **B.** the process of secret voting in the legislature. **C.** the lower chamber in a legislature. **D.** a one-chamber legislature. [1989/8]

11. **An important function of the legislature is** **A.** judicial review. **B.** review of executive policies and actions. **C.** lobbying. **D.** defending government policies. [1989/12]

12. **Bicameral legislatures are popular in** **A.** unitary systems. **B.** federal systems. **C.** confederal systems. **D.** rigid systems. [1991/6]

13. **Bicameral legislature are a common feature of a** **A.** monarchical systems. **B.** confederal systems. **C.** federal systems. **D.** unitary systems. [1999/10]

14. **The standing committee of a legislature is one** **A.** whose members stand while deliberating. **B.** that has statutory responsibilities. **C.** that performs ad hoc functions. **D.** that has all legislators as members. [2001/2]

15. **One of the advantages of a bicameral over a unicameral legislature is that it** **A.** is cheap to maintain. **B.** promotes social equality. **C.** takes less

time for bills to be passed. **D.** prevents the passage of ill-considered bills. [2001/12]

16. **Unicameral legislature is a common feature of** **A.** unitarism. **B.** Federalism. **C.** presidentialism. **D.** parliamentarism [2004/37]

17. **An example of a country that operates a bicameral legislature is** **A.** Nigeria. **B.** Sierra Leone. **C.** Kenya. **D.** Libya. [2008/14]

18. **The legislative body of the United States of America is the** **A.** Council. **B.** Parliament. **C.** Congress. **D.** National Assembly. [2010/8]

19. **Unicameralism is a feature of the legislature in** **A.** Ghana. **B.** Nigeria. **C.** the United Kingdom. **D.** the United States. [2010/9]

20. **One main advantage of bicameral legislature is that it** **A.** is less cumbersome to pass bills. **B.** is not easy to manipulate bills. **C.** makes for quick deliberation during emergencies. **D.** makes passage of bills easy. [2014/7]

21. **An exception to the mandate of the legislature is the** **A.** enactment of laws. **B.** oversight of the executive. **C.** representation of the citizenry. **D.** conduct of external relations. [2007/25]

22. **The committee that scrutinizes budget proposals in the legislature is the** **A.** Rules and Business Committee. **B.** Public Accounts Committee. **C.** Finance Committee. **D.** Appropriation Committee. [2009/31]

23. **The Nigerian Federal Legislature is** **A.** Bicameral. **B.** unicameral. **C.** called the House of Assembly. **D.** called the House of Representatives. [1982/35]

24. **Bicameralism refers to** **A.** a one chamber legislature. **B.** the process of voting in the legislature. **C.** The upper chamber in a legislature. **D.** a two chamber legislature. [1983/4]

25. **The primary function of a legislature is** **A.** appointing a president. **B.** law making. **C.** vetoing bills. **D.** monitoring the judiciary. [1983/11]

26. **The legislature in every state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is called the** **A.** State National Assembly. **B.** State Legislative Assembly. **C.** State Traditional Council. **D.** House of Assembly. [1983/33]

27. **Unicameral legislature is often criticized for** **A.** restricting the scope of participation. **B.** cheapening the opportunity for participation. **C.** condoning the participation of traditional rulers. **D.** narrowing participation to the military. [1995/5]

28. **One of the duties of the legislature is to** **A.** implement laws. **B.** adjudicate disputes. **C.** promulgate decrees. **D.** exercise oversight. [2003/6]
- Legislature Answers**
- 1C 2C 3B 4D 5D 6C 7C 8B 9D 10D 11B 12B 13C 14C 15D
16A 17A 18C 19A 20B 21D 22D 23A 24D 25B 26D 27A
28D
- Executive**
- Definition:** The executive is defined as the arm of government that has the responsibility of formulating policies and implementation of laws. The executive is the arm of government formally responsible for governing a political
- 8

community. It is the arm of government which has the power to carry out government decisions and government laws. The Chief Executive is assisted by department of ministries. Some institutions of government that belongs to this arm of government are ministries or cabinet, all military and paramilitary agencies such as the police, army, air force etc. **Types:** There are two types of executive Parliamentary Executive and Presidential Executive. **Functions of the Executive.** The main function of the executive is the execution of laws. For a list of other functions and detailed lecture on the Executive, download PREP50 app on your electronic device.

- Which of the following governs a state in-between meetings of the legislature?** A. The Legislative Organ. B. The Upper House. C. The Lower House. D. The Executive. [1979/21]
- The Executive is** A. a committee of the legislature. B. the body that makes law. C. the, body that executes the policies of government. D. the highest organ of government. [1978/3]
- The Executive is the body that** A. executes armed robbers. B. interprets laws. C. implements laws. D. enacts laws. [1980/11]
- Which branch of government is responsible for implementing laws?** The A. Executive. B. Legislature. C. Judiciary. D. Police. [1985/2]
- The most important function of the executive organ of government is to** A. formulate policies. B. give assent to bills. C. control foreign policy. D. enforce laws. [1999/12]
- The executive is mainly concerned with the** A. confirmation of appointments. B. approval of treaties. C. approval of budgets. D. implementation of policies. [2007/18]
- The arm of government mainly responsible for the implementation of law in Nigeria is the** A. judiciary. B. police. C. legislature. D. executive. [2008/45]
- As an executive, the commissioner is charged with the responsibility of** A. making laws. B. implementing laws. C. writing laws. D. giving loans. [2013/8]
- The executive arm of government includes the** A. police. B. courts. C. national assembly. D. senate president. [1995/4]

Executive Answers

1D 2C 3C 4A 5D 6D 7D 8B 9A

Judiciary

Definition: The judiciary is defined as the arm of government that interprets the law and the constitution of the land. The judiciary is made up of justices, judges, magistrates. They normally conduct their business in a law court. The highest law court in a country is normally called the Supreme Court and it has the sole right to hear constitutional cases on matters concerning the devolution and division of powers. In this regard the Supreme Court acts as a protector of the state. **Judicial Independence:** In order to fulfil its role in a state, the judiciary must be independent of the other arms of government to enable judges try and decide cases without bias and prevent abuse of abuse of power. **Functions:** The main function of the judiciary is the interpretation of the law. For a list of other functions and detailed lecture on the Judiciary, download PREP50 app on your electronic device.

- The independence of the judiciary can be best safeguarded by** A. the Public service commission. B. a charismatic leadership. C. a liberal government. D. a system of checks and balances. [1979/20]
- The judiciary is** A. an arm of the Executive. B. the body which makes the law. C. the body which interprets the law. D. the body which enforces the law. [1978/4]
- The primary function of the judiciary is to** A. interpret laws. B. make laws. C. regulate behaviour. D. execute laws. [1981/13 and 1988/10]
- Which of these is NOT a member of the Judiciary?** A. The chief justice. B. A high court judge. C. A magistrate. D. A lawyer. [1985/20]
- The pronouncement of judges which have the force of law are called** A. judgements. B. Judicial oaths. C. orders-in- council. D. judicial precedents. [1990/4]
- Which of the following undermines the independence of the judiciary?** A. The confirmation of the appointment of the chief justice by the legislature. B. Wide- spread use of tribunals. C. Payment of the salaries of judicial officers by government. D. Making the minister of justice the attorney-general. [1991/5]
- Judicial independence in a modern democracy can be ensured by** A. the confirmation of the appointment of judges by the legislature. B. the provision that judges can only be removed from office by the president-in-council. C. making judges independent of the ministry of justice. D. safeguarding the security of tenure of judges. [1997/3]
- The Judiciary assigns clear meaning to the laws by** A. interpretation. B. enforcement. C. adjudication. D. Revision. [1998/3 and 2015/43]
- The Supreme Court through its interpretations of the constitution, is a** A. protector of the state. B. guardian of freedom. C. participator in the politics of the state. D. preserver of the status quo. [2000/18]
- Independence of the judiciary is pertinent because it accords the judiciary the power to** A. dismiss any judge who has breached the judicial code of conduct. B. determine a fixed salary for judges. C. determine a fixed term of office for the judges. D. enable the judges to try and decide cases without bias. [2004/42]
- In judicial administration, the term bench refers to the** A. judges. B. lawyers. C. litigants. D. registrars. [2005/7]
- In order to dispense justice impartially, the judiciary primarily needs** A. discipline. B. logistics. C. motivation. D. independence. [2009/45]
- The court that has ultimate power to interprets the constitution is the** A. High Court. B. Court of Appeal. C. Supreme Court. D. Magistrate Court. [2014/8]
- The principle of judicial independence makes sense only when judges** A. have freedom to try any case. B. are themselves above the law. C. have permanent tenure of office. D. can join any political party of their choice. [1994/4]

15. In a democracy, a major setback in the judicial process is **A.** political neutrality. **B.** lack of professionalism. **C.** freedom from punishment. **D.** inadequate material resources. [2007/22]
16. The determination of issues before the courts in accordance with the body of rules backed by the organized force of the community, refers essentially to **A.** judicial revision. **B.** Human rights. **C.** the rule of law. **D.** Certiorari. [1980/28]
17. The main function of the judiciary is to **A.** serve as the watch-dog of the executive. **B.** enact laws. **C.** execute the laws of the land. **D.** interpret the laws. [1983/6]
18. The Judicial organ of government is the body which **A.** implements the law. **B.** makes the law. **C.** punishes law makers. **D.** interprets the law. [1984/17]
19. A condition for judicial independence is the appointment of judges by the **A.** Civil Service Commission. **B.** Judicial Service Commission. **C.** Law Review Commission. **D.** Code of Conduct Bureau. [1991/33]
20. The independence of the judiciary can be undermined through the **A.** politicization of the appointment of judges. **B.** appointment of the minister of justice as the Attorney-General. **C.** confirmation of the appointment of judges by the legislature. **D.** payment of the salaries of judicial officers by government. [2003/7]
21. Rule adjudication is a primary function of the **A.** legislature. **B.** judiciary. **C.** executive. **D.** government. [2013/9]
22. Which of these bodies is responsible for the recommendation of the chief justice in Nigeria to the president? **A.** National Judicial Institute. **B.** National Judicial Council. **C.** Federal Judicial Service Commission. **D.** Legal and Privileges Council.
23. Which of these bodies is responsible for the recommendation of the chief justice in Nigeria to the president? **A.** National judicial council **B.** National judicial institute **C.** Federal judicial service commission **D.** Legal and privileges council.

Judiciary Answers

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

Interrelationship between the Arms

For a government to be stable, the three arms must interrelate and function through a system of checks and balances. **The judiciary** must be independent and have powers to declare as null and void legislative enactments and executive policies which are unconstitutional through a process called judicial review. The judiciary also makes law through Case Laws which are precedents and authority set by judicial rulings. **The executive** on the other hand can perform judicial function by granting of amnesty to convicted criminals and also perform quasi legislative acts in implementing of laws through delegated legislation. It also checks the legislature by granting or denying ascent to bills passed by it. **The legislature** checks executive by veto of executive bills and of course through impeachment or by passing a vote of no confidence on the president or prime minister respectively. Download the PREP50 app on your electronic device for detailed discussion on the interrelations among the arms of government.

1. In all countries, the roles of law-making and law interpretation revolve respectively on **A.** the Executive and Judiciary. **B.** the Judiciary and Legislature. **C.** the Judiciary and Executive. **D.** the Legislature and Judiciary. [1980/32]
2. The three principal organs of government are the **A.** Legislature, the Public Service and Judiciary. **B.** Political Parties, the Executive and the Judiciary. **C.** Executive, the Legislature and the Public Corporation. **D.** Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. [1984/11]
3. The power of the courts to declare legislative enactments as unconstitutional is known as **judicial** **A.** ruling. **B.** review. **C.** interpretation. **D.** Edict. [1995/10]
4. Where the constitution is supreme, unconstitutional acts of the executive and the legislature can be checked by the courts through **A.** recall. **B.** judicial review. **C.** vote of no confidence. **D.** impeachment. [2001/3]
5. One of the ways the executive performs legislative functions is through **A.** administrative review. **B.** extrajudicial decision. **C.** judicial review. **D.** delegated legislation. [2006/39]
6. In the process of implementing laws, the executive sometime performs **A.** judicial function. **B.** bureaucratic function. **C.** oversight function. **D.** legislative function. [2008/28]
7. The executive checks the excesses of the legislature through **A.** assent to bills. **B.** the use of veto power. **C.** the ratification of treaties. **D.** issuance of orders. [2009/42]
8. One judicial function performed by the executive is **A.** granting of amnesty. **B.** implementing judicial orders. **C.** ensuring obedience to the law. **D.** appointing judges. [2012/6]
9. Which of the following performs quasi legislative functions? **A.** the civil service. **B.** the executive. **C.** the judiciary. **D.** the traditional institution. [2011/8]
10. Despite the doctrine of separation of powers, the legislature plays quasi-judicial role as a result of its **A.** investigative powers. **B.** financial powers. **C.** emergency powers. **D.** appropriation powers. [1993/10]
11. The institutions which constitute the main organs of the government of a nation are the **A.** legislature, the executive and the judiciary. **B.** judiciary and the civil service. **C.** trustee and the presidium. **D.** civil service and the senate. [1995/3]
12. Removal by impeachment applies to the position of a **A.** president. **B.** chief judge. **C.** prime minister. **D.** cabinet minister. [2003/5]
13. The judiciary controls the executive in federal states through **A.** motions. **B.** delegated legislation. **C.** judicial overview. **D.** judicial review. [2013/10]

Interrelationship between the Arms Answers

1D 2D 3B 4B 5D 6D 7A 8A 9B 10A 11A 12A 13D

Structures of Government

Introduction

Structure of governance implies the various ways of organizing the powers and functions of government. There are three of such structures and they are; Unitary Structure, Federal Structure and Con-federal Structure. You are expected to know the features, reasons for adoption, merits and demerits of each of them. Over the years a total of about 58 questions have been asked from this topic and in the last ten years one or two.

Unitary

This is the structure of government in which power is centralized and concentrated in a single central government. This type of structure leads to a strong and stable government. It is usually best for States with a small geographical area and homogeneous population. Download the PREP50 app for detailed explanation.

- The structure of government implies the** **A. law making process of government. B. law enforcement process of government. C. organization of powers and function of government. D. method of revenue allocation by government** [1998/4]
- In a unitary system of government** **A. political power is diffused. B. there is a high degree of centralization. C. there is no separation of powers. D. parliament is very weak.** [1985/11]
- In a unitary state, power is concentrated in the** **A. local governments. B. constituent units of the state. C. major ethnic groups. D. national government.** [1987/5]
- One main weakness of a unitary system of government is that** **A. it facilitates the domination of minority groups. B. the constitution can be amended easily. C. it is run as a single entity. D. carpet-crossing and opposition are made difficult.** [2000/8]
- Centralization of power is the basic feature of** **A. a unitary government. B. a presidential system. C. a confederation. D. federalism.** [2002/2]
- In a unitary system of government, power is concentrated at the centre** **A. with devolution. B. without residual functions. C. without devolution. D. with residual functions.** [2004/32]
- One advantage of the unitary system over the federal system is its** **A. bureaucratic nature. B. cost effectiveness. C. small membership. D. ratification of appointments.** [2009/37]
- Which of the following countries is a unitary state?** **A. United States of America. B. Ghana. C. Nigeria. D. India.** [2011/11]
- One major advantage of the unitary system is that it tends to make government** **A. strong and stable. B. free of controversy. C. distant from the people. D. popular among the masses.** [2013/11]
- Unitary system of government is more suitable for a country** **A. with a robust and dynamic economy. B. with a relatively small area and a homogeneous population. C. that is sparsely populated. D. that possesses a strong and modern army.** [2014/9]
- Which of the following is an essential feature of a unitary government?** **A. The making and implementation of decisions are unnecessarily delayed. B. The constitution is not necessarily supreme. C. The component states have the right to secede. D. The right to secede is a source of disunity.** [2015/27]
- Centralization of state authority is closely associated with** **A. Unitary system B. Presidential system C. Parliamentary system D. Federal system**

Unitary Answers

1C 2B 3D 4A 5A 6D 7B 8B 9A 10B 11A 12A

Federal

In this structure the powers of government are shared between the central and the component units with the central governmental exercising more authority. In a federal system of government, governmental powers are shared into three which includes: The exclusive list: reserved for central government. The concurrent list: shared by the central and states governments. The residual list: not included in either the exclusive list or the concurrent list. Download the PREP50 app for detailed explanation.

- The idea of putting everyone under two levels of government at the same time is called** **A. dual policy. B. dual mandate. C. dual citizenship. D. federalism.** [1982/21]
- Constitutional disputes between states in a federation can only be settled by** **A. Parliament. B. the Supreme Court. C. a tribunal. D. The Court of Appeal.** [1990/5]
- Which of the following countries does NOT operate a federal constitution** **A. USA. B. Canada. C. France. D. Switzerland.** [1983/16]
- An important advantage of creating more constituent units in a federal state is to** **A. enhance the peoples participation in government. B. enable ambitious politicians gain political power. C. make the state gain more power. D. curb the powers of the federal government.** [1986/10]
- Which of the following is NOT a unique feature of federal constitution?** **A. Division of powers. B. At least two levels of government. C. Supremacy of the constitution. D. Independence of the judiciary.** [1987/14]
- In a federal constitution, legislative powers that are shared by two levels of government are referred to as** **A. exclusive. B. extra-ordinary. C. residual. D. Concurrent.** [1999/11]
- The final interpretation of the provisions of a federal constitution is vested in the** **A. Council. B. State. C. head of state. D. highest court of the land.** [2002/16]
- In a federal system (such as Nigeria) the local governments are directly responsible** **A. to the Federal or Central Government. B. to the State Government. C. to the Federal and State Governments. D. to no other level of government.** [1978/32]
- In a federal system, powers that are allocated to both Central and State governments are called** **A. exclusive. B. concurrent. C. arbitrary. D. residual.** [1982/3 and 1998/36]

10. **A federal system of government is the one in which** A. power is concentrated in the hands of one of the governments. B. subordinate units of government exercise sovereign power. C. the state governors can sue the central government. D. power is shared between the central and state governments. [1982/24]
11. **In a federal state, powers are shared** A. between the central government and local governments. B. between the centre and other co-ordinate units of the state. C. among the major regions of the country. D. equally among the ethnic groups in the country. [1985/6 and 1999/1]
12. **In a federal system of government** A. the central government shares powers equally with the state governments. B. all the states of the federation are equal in size and population. C. state courts control federal court. D. the central government has exclusive power over defence and foreign affairs. [1987/17]
13. **An issue over which both the centre and the states can exercise authority in a federal system is** A. shared. B. split. C. exclusive. D. concurrent. [1989/25]
14. **A system of government which emphasizes co-ordinate status of component units is referred to as** A. federal. B. confederal. C. unitary. D. communal. [1991/8]
15. **A system of government in which the central government is supreme over other levels is** A. totalitarian. B. confederal. C. federal. D. unitary. [1992/5]
16. **An important feature of the federal system of government is the existence of a** A. strong national legislature. B. president with veto power. C. court system with impartial judges. D. multiple tiers of government [1997/5]
17. **The best form of government for a heterogeneous society is a** A. quasi-federal system. B. federal system. C. Confederal system. D. unitary system. [2003/9]
18. **In a federal system, the essence of specifying the constitutional relationship between the centre and the constituent units is to** A. ensure the superiority of the centre. B. diffuse political power. C. guarantee political autonomy. D. avoid functional conflicts. [2006/37]
19. **The Upper House in most federal systems is created to** A. enable experienced elders make inputs to governance. B. ensure equality of federating units. C. oversee and check the Lower House. D. prevent excesses of the executive. [2010/10]
20. **A federal system of government can exist without** A. division of powers. B. supremacy of the written constitution. C. an executive presidential system. D. a rigid amendment procedure. [1993/7]
21. **A federal system of government has the following three advantages** A. economies of scale, uniform development and political unity. B. economies of scale, uniform development and strong army. C. strong army, greater security and economies of scale. D. economic co-operation, uniform development and greater security. [1994/5]
22. **A governmental system in which constitutional supremacy resides in the centre is** A. federal. B. confederal. C. unitary. D. parliamentary. [2012/7]
23. **The principle of two levels of government in a country is called** A. the parliamentary system. B. dictatorship. C. nationalism. D. federalism. [1986/8]
24. **One of the important advantages of federalism is that** A. any component state can secede at any time. B. each state can develop at its own pace. C. each state can only spend money allocated to it by the centre. D. citizens cannot be taxed by both state and federal, governments. [1988/14]
25. **Federalism is a constitutional arrangement in which** A. the national and regional governments derive their powers from the constitution. B. the national government acts only through the regional governments. C. regional and local authorities exist at the pleasure of national government. D. the national government does not reach individual citizens directly. [1993/5]
26. **The exclusive list is reserved for legislation by the** A. regional government. B. state government. C. local government. D. federal government. [2009/9]
27. **A constitution is federal if** A. It provides for a presidential system. B. it is unwritten. C. it is not unitary. D. there is a division of powers between a central and a number of other component authorities. [1978/2]
28. **All federal systems of government have** A. Flexible constitutions. B. industrialized economies. C. written constitutions. D. four layers of government. [1979/19]
29. **In a federal system of government, the centre is** A. superior to the other components. B. inferior to the other components. C. equal to the other components. D. of unlimited jurisdiction. [1999/2]
30. **One of the foremost theorists of federalism was** A. K.C. Wheare. B. Baron de Montesquieu. C. A.V. Dicey. D. Karl Marx. [2005/8]
31. **Constitutional matters in which the Nigerian federal and state governments exercise joint authority are on the** A. concurrent list. B. reserved list. C. residual list. D. exclusive list. [2006/9]
32. **A distinguishing feature of a federal state is** A. a written constitution. B. resource control. C. separation of powers. D. cultural diversity. [2007/19]

Federal Answers

1D 2B 3C 4A 5B 6D 7D 8B 9B 10D 11B 12D 13D 14A 15C 16D 17B 18D 19B 20C 21A 22A 23D 24B 25A 26D 27D 28C 29A 30A 31A 32A

Confederal

This is a loose union of states which are sovereign from each other but have a central authority whose powers are limited. The constituent states or regions have more powers than the central government. Download the PREP50 app for detailed explanation.

1. **Switzerland is often cited as a classic example of a country with** A. unitary constitution. B. quasi-

unitary constitution. C. federal constitution. D. confederal constitution. [1994/7]

2. Which of the following is a good example of a confederal state? A. Nigeria. B. Switzerland. C. USA. D. ECOWAS. [1985/16]
3. A confederal system of government means A. strong regional governments and a weak central authority. B. a strong central authority and weak regional governments. C. a strong central authority and strong regional governments. D. a weak central authority and weak regional governments. [1987/1]
4. When sovereignty rests with component states in a political system, the constitution is referred to as A. flexible. B. unitary. C. confederal. D. federal. [1988/3]
5. A country made up of semi-autonomous units is A. a confederation. B. a federation. C. a region. D. unitary. [1989/3]
6. One of the weaknesses of confederation is the A. over-centralization of authority. B. lack of a central army. C. tendencies towards secession. D. absence of local independence. [1991/7]
7. Ultimate power in a confederal state is A. concentrated in the central government. B. constitutionally divided between the centre and the units. C. exercised by the larger units. D. vested in the constituent units. [1993/4]
8. If the central government has less powers than the component units, the constitution is said to be A. federal. B. unitary. C. confederal. D. unwritten. [1998/5]
9. In a confederation, the constituency that a member of legislature represents is a A. Nation-state. B. region. C. senatorial district. D. parliamentary constituency. [2004/34]
10. The formation of confederations is based primarily on A. hegemonic consideration. B. historical reasons. C. security considerations. D. geographical factors. [2007/14]
11. A major characteristic of a confederal state is that A. there is supremacy of the constitution. B. the citizens often owe allegiance to the centre. C. political stability is usually low. D. the centre overrides the regions. [2008/17]
12. In which of the following systems is the power of the component units more than that of the central government? A. Confederal. B. Monarchical. C. Unitary. D. Federal. [2010/11]
13. A major weakness of confederation is A. lack of local independence. B. lack of common currency. C. over-concentration of authority. D. tendency towards secession. [2011/9]
14. In a confederal system, the power of the component units is A. insignificant. B. equal to that of the centre. C. stronger than that of the centre. D. limited. [2015/38]
15. The central decision-making organ of a confederation is made up of A. technocrats appointed by the units. B. politicians elected from the confederal constituencies. C. politicians nominated by governments of member states. D. representatives of pressure groups. [2001/4]
16. A fundamental feature of confederalism in the existence of A. Equal representation B. Strong component units C. Strong central government D. Constitutional division of powers.

Confederal Answers

1D 2D 3A 4C 5A 6C 7D 8C 9B 10C 11C 12A 13D 14C 15B 16B

Systems of Governance

Introduction

In this topic you are meant to study the various ways in which executive powers can be constituted in a government. There are three of such systems; Presidential, Parliamentary and Monarchial. For the last ten years one question is asked from this topic every year.

Presidential

The presidential system of government is a type of government in which the Office of the Head of State and the Office of the Head of Government are held by one person. For full details of the features, merits and demerits of this system of government download the PREP50 app.

1. A collegial executive is a government in which power is vested in A. a president. B. monarch. C. committee. D. parliament. [2003/3]
2. In the Presidential system of government, the President is elected to office by A. the cabinet. B. the parliament or legislature. C. the Military. D. the people through direct elections. [1978/35]
3. Under the presidential system of government in Nigeria A. there is no formal opposition in the national legislature. B. the Majority Leader exercises power which is equal to that of the President. C. State governments do not have any powers except those allowed by the Central Government. D. The personal staff of the President are civil servants. [1981/6]
4. With the adoption of the presidential system of government, Nigeria ceased to A. have representative government. B. be a member of the Commonwealth. C. have different persons as Head of State and Government. D. operate a bicameral legislature. [1981/43]
5. In the presidential system in Nigeria the Chief Executive remains in office for A. a period of eight years. B. a fixed term. C. as long as he enjoys popular support. D. two terms. [1982/7]
6. In a presidential system of government, the Executive A. executes its own laws only. B. Legislates all binding laws. C. forms the government. D. executes all anti-government plotters. [1984/1]
7. Ceremonial and executive powers are usually fused in a A. unitary system of government. B. federal government. C. presidential system of government. D. parliamentary system of government. [1985/25, 1998/10 and 2010/34]
8. Presidentialism is a system of government in which A. there is elected Head of State who exercises actual executive powers. B. the Head of State is not the chief executive. C. the executive functions are the responsibility of the entire members of a cabinet. D. all members of cabinet must also be members of the legislature. [1986/5]

9. **Under the presidential system A.** the party with the majority of seats forms the Executive. **B.** there is the principle of collective responsibility. **C.** the president may come from any of the parties. **D.** the constitution must be unwritten. [1986/11]
 10. **A major feature of the presidential system of government is that the A.** President is not responsible for his ministers mistakes. **B.** Ministers are not collectively responsible to the president. **C.** president does not need the legislature to pass laws. **D.** president is not a member of the legislature. [1987/22]
 11. **The presidential system of government ensures A.** democratic rule more than other systems. **B.** the sharing of executive powers with the legislature. **C.** the concentration of power in the chief executive. **D.** the decentralization of executive power. [1991/13]
 12. **In the presidential system of government, the president is A.** elected only through the electoral college. **B.** empowered to dissolve the legislature. **C.** Head of State and Head of Government. **D.** vested with absolute powers. [1993/11]
 13. **In the presidential system of government, the chief executive is A.** elected by the entire electorate. **B.** nominated by the legislators. **C.** selected by the party with the majority of seats in the legislature. **D.** appointed by an independent judiciary. [1998/8]
 14. **Under a presidential system of government, the legislature and the executive are A.** elected separately to a fixed term. **B.** elected separately to an unfixed term. **C.** appointed by the judiciary to a fixed term. **D.** appointed at the same time to an unfixed term. [2000/17]
 15. **In a presidential system of government, the president checks the legislature through A.** executive review. **B.** executive order. **C.** legislative order. **D.** exercise of veto. [2004/40]
 16. **How does the president relieve a minister of his appointment in a presidential system of government A.** By unilateral action. **B.** In consultation with the legislature. **C.** After serving a full tenure. **D.** In consultation with the judiciary. [2005/9]
 17. **A distinctive feature of the presidential system of government is the A.** existence of two political parties. **B.** fusion of legislative and executive powers. **C.** existence of a ceremonial head of state. **D.** fusion of ceremonial and executive powers. [2006/34]
 18. **In the presidential system of government, the leader is basically the head of the state and A.** government. **B.** the police. **C.** the military. **D.** the judiciary. [2008/21]
 19. **A prominent feature of a presidential system of government is A.** dual executive. **B.** vote of no confidence. **C.** the rule of law. **D.** separation of powers. [2009/41]
 20. **The presidential system differs from the parliamentary system of government in that A.** the tenure of office of the president is limited. **B.** the principle of collective responsibility applies. **C.** executive and legislative powers are fused. **D.** powers of the three arms of government are merged. [2013/12]
 21. **An elected legislator in a presidential system can lose his seat by A.** cross-carpeting. **B.** recall. **C.** Impeachment. **D.** a vote of no confidence. [2005/6]
 22. **Presidential system of government is one A.** where the Head of State possesses real power. **B.** where the principle of separation of powers is inapplicable. **C.** which provides for a ceremonial Head of State. **D.** in which the president is not accountable to anyone. [1980/14]
 23. **The body statutorily empowered to advise the president on matters relating to the defence of Nigeria sovereignty is the A.** Defence Policy Council. **B.** Sovereignty Wealth Council. **C.** National Security Council. **D.** National Defence Council.
 24. **The body statutorily empowered to advise the president on matters relating to the defense of Nigeria sovereignty is the A.** Sovereignty Wealth Council **B.** National Security Council **C.** Defence Policy Council **D.** National Defence Council.
 25. **In most presidential system, the requirement to vote a bill by parliament when a president withholds his assents is A.** Casting vote **B.** 2/3 majority **C.** 1/3 majority **D.** Simple majority
 26. **Individual responsibility of ministers is a feature of the A.** Confederal system **B.** Parliamentary system **C.** Presidential system **D.** Federal system
- Presidential Answers**
 1C 2D 3A 4C 5B 6C 7C 8A 9C 10D 11C 12C 13A 14A 15D 16A 17D 18A 19D 20A 21B 22A 23C 24B 25B 26C

Parliamentary

The parliamentary or cabinet system of government is a system of government in which the Head of State is different from the Head of Government. For full details of the features, merits and demerits of this system of government download the PREP50 app.

1. **In the parliamentary system of government, executive powers are vested in the A.** the President. **B.** Parliament. **C.** the Party in government. **D.** the Cabinet. [1982/2]
2. **A cabinet system of government is practised in A.** the USSR. **B.** the USA. **C.** the People's Republic of China. **D.** the United Kingdom. [1978/8]
3. **A good example of a country which operates a cabinet system of government is A.** France. **B.** the United Kingdom. **C.** the USA. **D.** the Soviet Union. [1980/8]
4. **The concept of Parliamentary Government in Britain is A.** turning into Prime Ministerial and Whitehall government in practice. **B.** in fact identical with the Presidential system in the USA supported by a tiny segment of the population. **C.** rejected by the aristocracy of that country. **D.** now a complete myth. [1980/23]
5. **In a parliamentary system of government, the head of government is usually A.** the head of state. **B.** selected from the upper chamber. **C.** a graduate of a university. **D.** the prime minister. [1982/6]
6. **In the British parliamentary system, if parliament passes a vote of no confidence on the government, the Prime Minister A.** must change some ministers.

- B. can dismiss some top civil servants. C. and his cabinet may feel obliged to resign. D. can dissolve the opposition party. [1982/17]
7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the parliamentary system of government?
A. Ministers are usually members of parliament. B. The Prime Minister is politically responsible to the parliament. C. The Head of State is the most powerful organ of government. D. The Head of Government may advise the Head of State to dissolve parliament. [1983/1]
8. A cabinet system of government is practiced in
A. Britain and Canada. B. Nigeria. C. The Soviet Union. D. all European countries including Britain. [1983/20]
9. The head of the executive branch in a parliamentary system is called the
A. prime minister. B. president. C. majority leader. D. governor-general. [1985/22]
10. In a cabinet system, the executive is appointed from the
A. legislature. B. opposition. C. upper house. D. weaker party in the coalition. [1986/9]
11. In a parliamentary system, who ensures that members are in the House to vote on major issues? The
A. party leader. B. speaker of the House. C. clerk of the House. D. whip. [1986/13]
12. A parliamentary system of government is characterized by
A. separation of powers. B. fusion of power. C. delegated legislation. D. legislative supremacy. [1987/9]
13. In a parliamentary system of government, the offices of Head of State and Head of Government are
A. fused. B. separated. C. not defined. D. indistinguishable. [1988/5]
14. The cabinet can be described as a link between the
A. executive and legislature. B. legislature and electorate. C. executive and judiciary. D. legislature and local government councils. [1989/7]
15. In the parliamentary system, when parliament defeats a major government bill, the
A. prime minister dissolves parliament. B. entire cabinet resigns. C. speaker resigns. D. opposition immediately forms a new government. [1991/18]
16. The power of a head of state to dissolve the legislature and order a general election is usually associated with the
A. presidential system of government. B. monarchical system of government. C. parliamentary system of government. D. unitary system of government. [1994/12]
17. Shadow cabinet is associated with the
A. communist system. B. presidential system. C. parliamentary system. D. fascist system. [1997/8]
18. One basic characteristic of parliamentary system of government is that the
A. upper and lower houses of the legislature have equal powers. B. cabinet is part of legislature. C. prime minister is usually a member of the upper house. D. opposition party members are also included in the cabinet. [1997/9]
19. In the parliamentary system of government, formal legislation can take the following forms except
A. royal proclamations. B. order in council. C. acts of parliament. D. ministerial pronouncement. [1999/6]
20. Which of the following is true of a parliamentary system of government? A. Clear separation of government organs. B. Strict operation of bicameral legislature. C. Removal of government by impeachment. D. Adherence to majority rule. [2001/5]
21. One major factor that differentiates the presidential from the parliamentary system is
A. passage of bills. B. separation of powers. C. party system. D. judicial independence. [2002/9]
22. In a parliamentary system of government, a vote of no confidence leads to the resignation of
A. an individual minister. B. the entire parliament. C. the prime minister. D. the entire cabinet. [2004/33]
23. Under a parliamentary system of government, the cabinet holds office at the pleasure of the
A. electorate. B. legislature. C. opposition. D. head of state. [2005/10]
24. Vote of confidence is basically a feature of
A. a coalition government. B. the parliamentary system. C. an aristocratic government. D. the presidential system. [2006/30]
25. In a parliamentary system, 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. [2007/29]
26. In a cabinet system, the legislature comprises the
A. prime minister and members of the parliament. B. prime minister and members of the jury. C. prime minister and ministers. D. president and ministers. [2009/30]
27. In a parliamentary system, when the legislature passes a vote of no confidence on the executive, it means that the
A. legislature commences legal proceeding against the executive. B. executive is expected to go on suspension. C. executive is required to resign. D. legislature ceases to trust the executive. [2010/7]
28. In a cabinet system of government, executive power is exercised by the
A. dominant party. B. head of government. C. president. D. monarch. [2010/13]
29. Members of a parliament are required to report the proceedings of the house to their
A. traditional rulers. B. political parties. C. constituencies. D. local government chairmen. [2011/10]
30. A main feature of the parliamentary system is that
A. electoral commissioners leave at the end of their tenure. B. the executive is appointed by the legislature. C. the executive consists of all party members. D. judges are drawn from the ruling party. [2011/13]
31. Legislative supremacy exists in
A. Britain. B. France. C. Soviet Union. D. Nigeria. [1986/4]
32. In which of these systems of government can the prime minister dissolve the legislature?
A. Monarchical system. B. Parliamentary system. C. Presidential system. D. Aristocratic system. [2015/6]
33. In a parliamentary system of government, ministers are
A. collectively responsible to parliament. B. not members of the legislature. C. appointed by a two thirds majority of the legislature. D. representatives of various interests in the country. [1984/20]

34. The notion of carpet-crossing in a parliamentary democracy involves A. crossing from the Lower House to the Upper House. B. changing party allegiance after election. C. opposing party discipline in parliament. D. resigning from parliament. [1990/16]
35. The fusion of the executive and legislative organs of government is associated with A. monarchy. B. the presidential system. C. fascism. D. the parliamentary system. [1992/3]
36. In the Westminster system of government, formal legislation can take the following forms EXCEPT A. royal proclamations. B. orders in council. C. act of

- parliament. D. ministerial pronouncement. [1993/12]
37. In a parliamentary system, the functions 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. [2003/1]
- Parliamentary Answers**
 1D 2D 3B 4A 5D 6C 7C 8A 9A 10A 11D 12B 13B 14A 15B 16C 17C 18B 19A 20D 21B 22D 23B 24B 25D 26A 27C 28B 29C 30B 31A 32B 33A 34B 35D 36A 37C

Monarchial

Monarchy is a system of government headed by a king or a queen. The ruler usually claims to have divine right to rule and that he/she is accountable to God alone. For full details of the features, merits and demerits of this system of government download the PREP50 app.

- In a constitutional monarchy, the authority to remove the head of state is exercised by the A. head of government. B. cabinet. C. prime minister. D. legislature. [2004/38]
- A proclamation by the Head of State ending a session of parliament is called A. a dissolution. B. an adjournment. C. a prorogation. D. an abrogation. [1983/22 and 1987/23]
- In a monarchical form of government, sovereignty resides with A. the council of ministers. B. royalty. C. peasantry. D. the entire citizenry. [1987/3]
- Prorogation is the bringing of a session of a parliament to an end through A. royal proclamation. B. final reading. C. guillotine. D. Impeachment. [2009/26]
- Ending a session of parliament by royal proclamation means the A. adjournment of parliament. B. dissolution of parliament. C. expiration of parliament. D. prorogation of parliament. [2011/12]
- The bringing of a session of a parliament to an end through royal proclamation is known as A. political impasse. B. dissolution of parliament. C. vote of no confidence. D. prorogation of parliament. [2012/16]
- A major attribute of the monarchical system of government is that A. its operation is based on collective responsibility. B. the executive is popularly elected. C. succession is hereditary. D. separation of powers is absolute. [2015/33]
- Absolute monarchy can be described as a system of government in which the head has A. derived powers. B. unlimited powers. C. restrained powers. D. prescribed powers.

Monarchial Answers
 1D 2C 3B 4A 5D 6D 7C 8B

Political Ideologies

Introduction

In this topic we will discuss the ideology that governs all political actions in a State and the various forms it take. Our discussion will try to achieve two objectives namely to differentiate between the major political ideologies and contrast modes of production of each ideology. Overall a total of 62 questions have been asked from this topic at the rate of 1 per year averagely for the last five years.

Major Political Ideologies

Definition: Ideology may be defined as a guide to political action adopted and operated by the State. The major political ideologies include: **Feudalism:** this is a political ideology in which a few powerful, noble and rich individuals called Lords own all the lands which are the hired out to the rest of the people for farming. **Capitalism:** is an ideology which states that factors of production should be privately owned and not controlled by the government **Socialism:** this ideology which can also be called Marxism advocates government ownership of factors of production in order to ensure even and equitable distribution of wealth in the society. **Communism:** is an ideology that advocates extreme nationalism and suppression of individual liberties. The ultimate goal under this ideology is to create a classless society where there is no form of socio-economic inequality. **Totalitarianism:** is a political ideology which advocates governmental control over all sources of power and every aspect of public and private life of its citizens. Two forms of ideology are Fascism and Nazism. **Communalism:** is the oldest form of political ideology in which members of the community live a communal life. The members own things in common and share them according to need. Download the PREP50 app for detailed explanation.

- Which of the following ideologies advocates governmental control over all sources A. Totalitarianism. B. Feudalism. C. Liberation. D. Democracy. [1992/7]
- The development of a classless society is the goal of A. liberalism. B. marxism. C. conversatism. D. feudalism. [2004/39 and 2014/11]
- One of the fundamental features of capitalism is A. that the major factors of production are privately owned. B. the predominance of the public sector in the economy. C. the elimination of all forms of competition. D. the rule of the few. [1982/23]
- A totalitarian government is A. a government that aspires to control every aspect of a citizen's life. B. a

- government for the masses. **C.** a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.
D. controlled by the rich. [1983/7]
5. **One feature of a totalitarian State is the existence of** **A.** a single recognized party. **B.** pressure groups. **C.** opposition groups. **D.** a colonial power. [1984/3]
 6. **A system in which a few powerful and rich nobles own land which is hired out to the poor people to farm is called** **A.** feudalism. **B.** co-operatives. **C.** communism. **D.** communalism. [1984/4]
 7. **A fascist regime is both** **A.** fair and legitimate. **B.** responsive and responsible. **C.** representative and accountable. **D.** authoritarian and totalitarian. [1984/21]
 8. **With whom is fascism associated?** **A.** Adolf Hitler. **B.** Karl Marx. **C.** John Locke. **D.** Benito Mussolini. [1984/25]
 9. **Fascism developed in** **A.** France. **B.** Germany. **C.** Italy. **D.** Soviet Union. [1985/15]
 10. **Socialism is associated with** **A.** Karl Marx. **B.** Nicolo Machiavelli. **C.** Aristotle. **D.** Plato. [1987/19]
 11. **Fascism emphasizes** **A.** individualism. **B.** equality. **C.** nationalism. **D.** collectivism. [1988/7]
 12. **A characteristic feature of communism is** **A.** free enterprise. **B.** liberal democracy. **C.** dictatorship. **D.** multi-party system. [1988/19]
 13. **Capitalism is an economic system which emphasizes** **A.** communalism. **B.** collectivism. **C.** individualism. **D.** internationalism. [1989/2]
 14. **One of the factors that led to the decline of feudalism is** **A.** opposition to the system by the wealthy. **B.** industrialization. **C.** opposition to the system by the oppressed. **D.** the discovery of new lands. [1989/5]
 15. **Fascism is a system of government which** **A.** encourages political dissent and opposition. **B.** discourages opposition. **C.** promotes equality. **D.** promotes the international brotherhood of man. [1989/18]
 16. **Which of the following, according to Marx, is the correct order in which societies progress?**
A. Capitalism, feudalism, communism, socialism.
B. Feudalism, socialism, capitalism, communism.
C. Communism, socialism, capitalism feudalism.
D. Feudalism, capitalism, socialism, communism. [1989/22]
 17. **Liberalism is a philosophy underlying** **A.** socialism. **B.** capitalism. **C.** feudalism. **D.** nazism. [1990/23]
 18. **Governments whose central concern is the equitable distribution of wealth are said to be** **A.** feudalist. **B.** capitalist. **C.** socialist. **D.** Fascist. [1991/12]
 19. **As a political ideology, communism seeks to** **A.** concentrate national wealth in the hands of a few. **B.** abolish collective ownership of property. **C.** provide adequate opportunities for citizens to make profits. **D.** eliminate all forms of socioeconomic inequality. [1993/8]
 20. **Nazism as a doctrine was proposed by** **A.** Benito Mussolini. **B.** Adolf Hitler. **C.** Karl Marx. **D.** Josef Stalin. [1993/9]
 21. **Privatization and commercialization of public enterprises in Nigeria will lead to further entrenchment of** **A.** socialism. **B.** capitalism. **C.** welfarism. **D.** fascism. [1994/36]
 22. **Serfs are the dominated class under** **A.** fascism. **B.** capitalism. **C.** feudalism. **D.** socialism. [2005/11]
 23. **Fascism originated from** **A.** Italy. **B.** Greece. **C.** Germany. **D.** China. [2006/28]
 24. **One of the greatest advocates of socialism was** **A.** Baron de Montesquieu. **B.** Karl Marx. **C.** A.V. Dicey. **D.** Adam Smith. [2006/31]
 25. **A political ideology that advocates extreme nationalism and suppression of individual liberties is** **A.** socialism. **B.** communism. **C.** feudalism. **D.** totalitarianism. [2007/21]
 26. **A characteristic of a fascist state is the existence of a** **A.** zero-party system. **B.** two-party system. **C.** one-party system. **D.** multi-party system. [2008/9]
 27. **An economic system that encourages even distribution of wealth in the society is** **A.** liberalism. **B.** socialism. **C.** mercantilism. **D.** capitalism. [2008/22]
 28. **Fascism as an ideology facilitates** **A.** totalitarianism. **B.** socialism. **C.** communalism. **D.** liberalism. [2009/40]
 29. **One of the general tenets of fascist doctrine is that the leader is** **A.** subordinate to the norms of the society. **B.** supreme relative to the constitution. **C.** subordinate to the laws of the state. **D.** weak relative to the constitution. [2000/14 and 2010/12]
 30. **A system based on hierarchies of land ownership is** **A.** communism. **B.** fascism. **C.** feudalism. **D.** totalitarianism. [2011/7]
 31. **In a feudal system, the two major classes are the serfs and the** **A.** masses. **B.** vassals. **C.** lords. **D.** elite. [2012/11]
 32. **Which of the following advocates equitable distribution of wealth?** **A.** Plutocracy. **B.** Capitalism. **C.** Aristocracy. **D.** Socialism. [2013/13]
 33. **One of the essential principles of communism is that** **A.** market forces are allowed to determine prices. **B.** there is strong individual motive to make profit. **C.** there is freedom for economic competition. **D.** priority is given to the needs of the people. [2015/10]
 34. **An ideology is essentially** **A.** a guide to political action. **B.** a manual for revolution. **C.** a curse on political actors. **D.** a non-political concept. [1980/31]
 35. **Capitalism is an economic system in which** **A.** The economy of the State is centrally planned and controlled. **B.** private persons are permitted to undertake enterprises. **C.** accumulation of private property is forbidden. **D.** the means of production are owned and controlled by the state. [1983/2]
 36. **According to Marxist theory, those who live by selling their labour are referred to as the** **A.** bourgeoisie. **B.** proletariats. **C.** feudal lords. **D.** slaves. [1986/16]
 37. **A social system in which power is derived from control over land is called** **A.** oligarchy. **B.** feudalism. **C.** socialism. **D.** presidentialism. [1986/17]
 38. **Which of these is a common feature of totalitarian regimes?** **A.** Existence of opposition groups. **B.** Competing political parties. **C.** A single recognized party. **D.** Freedom of association. [1989/21]
 39. **Marxism is directed against** **A.** state ownership of the means of production. **B.** materialism. **C.** the proletariat. **D.** Socialism. [1990/13]

40. **An economic system in which the major means of production are owned and controlled by a few individuals is called** A. socialism. B. communism. C. communalism. D. capitalism. [1994/10]
41. **The ideology that advocates the complete control of the sources of power** A. totalitarianism. B. socialism. C. liberalism. D. democracy. [1997/7]
42. **A major characteristic of the socialist system is its provision for** A. limited privacy. B. public ownership. C. unlimited privacy. D. private ownership. [1998/7]
43. **A state is said to be fascist when** A. its leader is patriotic but the citizens are not. B. all rights and liberties are subordinated to state interest. C. Its citizens are fanatically in love with their leader. D. all rights and liberties are placed above state interests. [1999/20]
44. **The central point of capitalism, as expounded by Karl Marx, is that** A. capitalists' profit is the surplus value obtained from workers' labour. B. workers are inherently incapable of being owners of their labour. C. capitalist shall always increase workers earning capacity through wages. D. capitalists shall always readily consent to workers' welfare demands. [2001/7]
45. **Communism is a system which recognizes** A. the existence of the individual. B. the ability of the individual. C. class stratification. D. the existence of the state. [2002/20]
46. **Capitalism is a system of economic organization based on** A. a mixed economy that takes all interests into consideration. B. individual ownership of the means of production. C. very fair distribution of the means of production. D. trading among people who own and control their items of trade. [2003/10]
47. **Socialism is a mode of production based on** A. state ownership of the means of production. B. collective ownership of the means of production. C. national ownership of the means of production. D. mixed ownership of the means of production. [2003/16]
48. **Communalism is a political and economic arrangement with emphasis on** A. Class competition B. Public ownership C. Class interest D. Collective ownership.

Major Political Ideologies Answers

1A 2B 3A 4A 5A 6A 7D 8D 9C 10A 11D 12C 13C 14C 15B
16D 17B 18C 19D 20B 21B 22C 23A 24B 25B 26C 27B
28A 29B 30C 31C 32D 33D 34A 35B 36B 37B 38C 39B
40D 41A 42B 43B 44A 45D 46B 47A 48D

Modes of Production

Feudalism: the mode of production is based on agriculture. The lords own the land and control production; others called serfs work for the lords. **Capitalism:** individual ownership of means of production is encouraged here. **Socialism:** the mode of production is based on the public or state or government ownership of the means of production. **Communism:** the means of production is own and control completely by the state who allocates resources to individuals according to their needs which is also determined by the state. Therefore property is collectively owned by the whole people. **Totalitarianism, Fascism, Nazism:** Under these three ideologies, the state controls the mode and means of production. Download the PREP50 app for detailed explanation.

1. **According to Marxist theory those who own and control the means of production in a capitalist society are** A. exploiters. B. colonialists. C. workers. D. bourgeoisie. [1983/12 and 1995/7]
2. **Capitalism often encourages** A. public ownership of all forms of enterprise. B. a centrally planned economy. C. private ownership of the means of production. D. deconcentration of political and economic powers in the same hands. [1984/22]
3. **Which of the following encourages capitalism?** A. Public ownership of all forms of enterprise. B. Even distribution of wealth. C. Private ownership of the means of production. D. Centrally planned economy. [1988/12]
4. **Under socialism, the control of power resides with the** A. peasants. B. bourgeoisie. C. nobles. D. proletariat. [1990/12]
5. **According to Karl Marx, the mode of production that precedes capitalism is** A. mercantilism. B. feudalism. C. socialism. D. communalism. [2007/17]
6. **Collective ownership of property is associated with** A. feudalism. B. communism. C. mercantilism. D. capitalism. [2009/33]
7. **Private ownership of the means of production is central to** A. capitalism. B. communism. C. fascism. D. feudalism. [2011/6 and 2012/10]
8. **In a socialist economy, private accumulation of wealth is** A. limited. B. encouraged. C. prohibited. D. regulated. [2011/14]
9. **The economic basis of feudalism is** A. Trade. B. Capital. C. Agriculture. D. Slavery. [2004/36]

Modes of Production Answers

1D 2C 3C 4D 5B 6B 7A 8C 9C

Constitution

Introduction

Constitution is the fundamental laws that govern a sovereign state. Your studies here should be based on learning the meaning, sources, functions and types of constitution in order achieve the objectives which are two namely; to be able to define and identify sources and functions of constitutions and secondly to be able to compare the nature of constitutions. Since 1978 a total of about 59 questions have been asked from this topic and in the last ten years, 1 is asked every year.

Sources and Functions

A constitution is defined as an established body of laws containing the fundamental principles concerning the organization and distribution of powers of government, the rules and objectives of the state and the rights and duties of the citizens. Download the PREP50 app for detailed sources and functions of constitutions.

1. **The constitution of any given country must provide** A. the distribution of powers. B. the rights and duties of the individual. C. the rule of law. D. A, B and C. [1978/38]

2. **A constitution of any country is basically** **A.** a mere piece of paper. **B.** a guide to how the country should be governed. **C.** a document stating what the leaders should do. **D.** a document stating how to acquire power. [1979/6]
3. **In general, constitutions are designed to provide** **A.** legal remedies for all political problems. **B.** clear alternative to military take-overs of elected governments. **C.** general arrangements, rules and national objectives within which political activities are conducted. **D.** codes of ethics for politicians and punishment for those who break the laws of the land. [1979/7]
4. **When we talk about the constitution of any given country we mean** **A.** the general body of rules and principles controlling the distribution of governmental power. **B.** a document defining the relations between the rulers, and ruled. **C.** a document embodying rules and principles regulating the exercise of governmental power. **D.** A, B, and C above. [1980/5]
5. **A constitution is a document** **A.** drafted by the Constituent Assembly. **B.** which states in written form the basic laws governing a country. **C.** which spells out how the president is to be elected. **D.** which forms the basis upon which a government rules a given State. [1980/9]
6. **The philosophy and fundamental laws of a country are contained in its** **A.** manifesto. **B.** constitution. **C.** party programme. **D.** decrees. [1981/2]
7. **Constitutions are useful documents because they** **A.** suppress individual rights and liberties. **B.** Provide ammunition to different sides in ideological disputes. **C.** reward the patriotic and punish traitors. **D.** lay down broad guidelines for national political interaction. [1981/9]
8. **A constitution refers to** **A.** any written legal document. **B.** basic rules for conducting the affairs of any organization. **C.** the doctrine that the power of government must be limited. **D.** rules adopted in legislative procedures. [1982/22]
9. **The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria** **A.** promotes unity in diversity. **B.** allows for the dominance of the minority ethnic groups. **C.** concentrates governmental power at one level of government. **D.** advances the interest of the rich. [1983/23]
10. **A constitution is a legal document** **A.** drawn up by lawyers. **B.** enacted by military decree. **C.** forming the basis upon which a government rules the country. **D.** which must not be altered by any succeeding government. [1984/2]
11. **Constitutions originate from a belief that there is need for** **A.** limited government. **B.** freedom of worship. **C.** full employment. **D.** judicial independence. [1988/4]
12. **An indispensable aspect of the constitution of a democratic state is** **A.** press censorship. **B.** presidentialism. **C.** fundamental human rights. **D.** socialist ideology. [1990/8]
13. **Which of the following defines a constitution?** **A.** Any written legal document. **B.** Basic laws, for the conduct of modern government. **C.** Rules adopted in legislative proceedings. **D.** The doctrine that limits the powers of government. [1992/6]
14. **One of the major sources of a constitution is** **A.** judicial precedence. **B.** political debate. **C.** opinion poll. **D.** executive order. [2000/11]
15. **An important function of a constitution is that it** **A.** provides a framework for the study of government. **B.** facilitates cross-fertilization of ideas of governance. **C.** serves as the fountain head of authority for the exercise of power. **D.** promotes citizen participation in government administration. [2001/9]
16. **One of the sources of a constitution is** **A.** common law. **B.** corporate law. **C.** statutory law. **D.** constitutional law. [2004/41]
17. **A constitution formulated and imposed on a country without popular participation is said to be created by** **A.** fiat. **B.** directives. **C.** command. **D.** decree. [2007/28]
18. **Which of the following is NOT a mode of constitutional change?** **A.** Party manifesto. **B.** Formal amendment. **C.** Judicial decision. **D.** Statutory revision. [1988/20]
19. **A constitution that is codified in a single document is** **A.** Flexible **B.** Written **C.** Rigid **D.** Unwritten.

Sources And Functions Answers

1D 2B 3C 4D 5D 6B 7D 8B 9A 10C 11A 12C 13B 14A 15C 16A 17D 18A 19B

Nature Of Constitutions

Constitution is generally classified in two ways namely; Written or Unwritten and Flexible or Rigid. The difference between written and unwritten constitution is the **codification process**. Written constitution is codified or written down in a single document while the unwritten constitution is codified or written in many documents. The difference between flexible and rigid constitution is the **amendment procedures**. The flexible constitution is easily amended while rigid constitution requires stringent procedures to be followed before it can be amended. These procedures are written down in the constitution to be amended. Generally constitutions which are written tend to be rigid while the unwritten ones tend to be flexible. For more explanation on types of constitution download the PREP50 app.

1. **An unwritten constitution is one which** **A.** is not subject to judicial review. **B.** is only partially written. **C.** is not written at all. **D.** is made up solely of a set of conventions. [1978/11]
2. **A good example of a country with a largely unwritten constitution is** **A.** the United States of America. **B.** the Soviet Union. **C.** the United Kingdom. **D.** Sierra Leone. [1979/10]
3. **The distinction between a flexible and a rigid constitution is based on** **A.** entrenched clauses. **B.** distribution of powers. **C.** amendment procedure. **D.** written and unwritten aspects. [1979/17]
4. **The British constitution, by being unwritten** **A.** encourages the dominance of the Prime Minister. **B.** gives room for the development of conventions. **C.** makes the Parliamentary system unworkable. **D.** allows unquestionable parliamentary sovereignty. [1981/8]
5. **Constitutions have been classified as rigid or as flexible according to** **A.** whether they were written or unwritten. **B.** whether they were popular or unpopular. **C.** the relative ease or difficulty of the writing process. **D.** the relative ease or difficulty of the amending process. [1981/17]

6. **We say that a constitution is rigid if** A. the sources are too many. B. The provisions are too detailed. C. it has no chapter on human rights. D. the process of changing it is too cumbersome. [1982/9]
 7. **An unwritten constitution is the one where** A. no part of the constitution is ever written down. B. the whole constitution is not contained in any one document. C. the constitution is based on the wishes of the prime minister. D. the constitution can be amended by a simple majority. [1982/19]
 8. **An unwritten constitution operates in** A. Guinea. B. USA. C. Great Britain. D. China. [1983/8, 1988/11 and 2008/8]
 9. **When a constitution is difficult to amend we say it is** A. federal. B. unitary. C. written. D. rigid. [1984/6]
 10. **A constitution is classified as unwritten because it** A. is used in Britain. B. has no written records. C. makes no provision for a clear-cut separation of powers. D. is not contained in any one document. [1985/9]
 11. **A constitution is rigid if it** A. cannot be amended. B. is found only in one written document. C. requires special procedures for amendment. D. is changed only by judicial interpretation. [1987/4]
 12. **An unwritten constitution is one which** A. embodies only tradition and customs. B. relies on the memories of elders and priests. C. codifies the basic laws in one document. D. embodies the basic laws in more than one document. [1989/17]
 13. **A flexible constitution is one that is** A. amended periodically. B. easy to amend. C. amendable with difficulty. D. easy to interpret. [1991/9]
 14. **A written constitution is one that** A. cannot be modified or amended. B. can only be amended by the highest legislative body. C. is contained in a single document. D. is drawn up by draftsmen. [1993/6]
 15. **What is the major distinguishing characteristic between flexible and rigid constitutions?** A. Manner of documentation. B. One is unwritten. C. Amendment procedure. D. Degree of legality. [1994/8]
 16. **An important aspect of an unwritten constitution is that it** A. is easy to understand by everybody. B. safeguards the monarchy. C. contains customary laws and conventions. D. is not easily amended. [1997/6]
 17. **A constitution is classified as unwritten when it** A. does not emanate from the legislature. B. provides for separation of powers. C. originates from Britain. D. is not contained in any single document. [1999/19]
 18. **A constitution that requires a plebiscite or a referendum to be amended is** A. rigid. B. unwritten. C. flexible. D. written. [2001/8]
 19. **Constitutional disputes in states with written constitutions are resolved by the** A. ombudsman. B. judiciary. C. electorate. D. legislature. [2003/13]
 20. **An unwritten constitution is** A. partially written and based on convention. B. completely unwritten and based on convention. C. entirely based on case laws. D. completely sourced from parliamentary law. [2005/12]
 21. **A written constitution is distinguished by its** A. dependence on ordinary amendment procedures. B. cumbersome and complex amendment procedure. C. codification process. D. reliance on case laws. [2006/26]
 22. **A constitution is classified as rigid if** A. it requires special procedures to amend. B. its core provisions are made by decree. C. all its provisions cannot be amended. D. any of its provisions can be amended. [2007/24]
 23. **One merit of a written constitution is its** A. legibility. B. total flexibility. C. rigidity. D. ease of reference. [2008/26]
 24. **An advantage of flexible constitution is that it allows for** A. political awareness. B. constitutional stability. C. reduction of ambiguities. D. ease of amendment. [2009/24]
 25. **The earliest classification of constitutions was the work of** A. K.C. Wheare. B. Plato. C. Aristotle. D. J.J. Rousseau. [2011/15]
 26. **An example of a country with a flexible constitution is** A. South Africa. B. Britain. C. Benin Republic. D. the United States of America. [2012/12]
 27. **A constitution that is difficult to amend is** A. flexible. B. rigid. C. written. D. unwritten. [2013/14]
 28. **Which of the following constitutions is more suitable for centralization of political power?** A. Flexible constitution. B. Unwritten constitution. C. Rigid constitution. D. Written constitution. [2013/15]
 29. **One of the advantages of a flexible constitution is that it** A. quickly accommodates new ideas. B. is not easily adaptable to change. C. relies on judicial interpretation. D. guards against the emergence of dictatorship. [2015/7]
 30. **A flexible constitution is one which is** A. known to all the citizens. B. written by the parliament. C. easily amended. D. popular with the legislators. [2014/12]
 31. **A Constitution that is confided in a single document is** A. unwritten. B. written. C. flexible. D. rigid.
- Nature Of Constitutions Answers**
1B 2C 3C 4B 5D 6D 7B 8C 9D 10D 11C 12D 13B 14C 15C 16C 17D 18A 19B 20A 21C 22A 23D 24D 25C 26B 27B 28A 29A 30C 31B

Principles of Democratic Government

Introduction

So many features make a government a democratic one. Here you should learn only eight of such principles according to the specification of the current syllabus. The objectives for the lesson are two namely to identify the principles of democratic government and determine the application of these principles. Overall a total of 66 questions have been asked from this topic at the rate of 1 per year averagely for the last ten years.

The Principles

The principles are; Ethics and Accountability in Public Office, Separation of Power, Checks and Balances, Individual Responsibility, Collective Responsibility, Constitutionalism, Rule of Law and Representative Democracy. Download the PREP50 app for detailed explanation of these principles.

1. **The idea of collective responsibility in the Executive branch of government means that A.** no single member of the Executive can take any responsible decision. **B.** a member of the Executive has no way out of decisions made in that body. **C.** a member of the Executive cannot publicly criticize decisions collectively made without first resigning. **D.** responsibility within the Executive is not unilateral. [1978/41]
2. **The separation of judicial, legislative and executive functions is designed to A.** promote freedom. **B.** prevent tyranny. **C.** promote peace. **D.** prevent anarchy. [1999/9]
3. **When a bill passed by the legislature is vetoed by the executive the action underscores the principle of A.** probity and accountability. **B.** separation of powers. **C.** collective responsibility. **D.** checks and Balances. [2001/10]
4. **Constitutionalism means A.** the constitution is largely made up of conventions. **B.** the constitution is not easy to amend. **C.** the provisions of the constitution are strictly adhered to. **D.** there is parliamentary supremacy. [1985/19]
5. **Constitutionalism means A.** promotion of the constitution. **B.** respect for the constitution. **C.** electoral processes based on the constitution. **D.** voting rule and regulations. [1994/6]
6. **Constitutionalism refers to the A.** process of operating a constitution. **B.** process of drafting a constitution. **C.** adherence to a constitution. **D.** amendment of an existing constitution. [2000/16 and 2011/16]
7. **The rule of law is a cardinal principle associated with A.** democratic systems. **B.** federal systems. **C.** communist systems. **D.** feudal systems. [2000/4]
8. **Collective responsibility means that A.** all ministers are collectively responsible to the prime minister. **B.** ministers are collectively responsible to the parliament. **C.** no minister may publicly criticise decisions made collectively in cabinet without first resigning. **D.** ministers must first clear their public statements on policy matters with the Cabinet Office before delivering them. [1981/5]
9. **The principle of collective responsibility means that ministers A.** are collectively responsible to the head of state. **B.** are collectively responsive for cabinet decisions. **C.** are heads of their respective departments. **D.** must always show a sense of responsibility to their fellow ministers. [1988/13]
10. **The principle of collective responsibility implies that A.** the prime minister can dissolve the entire parliament. **B.** the head of state can dismiss the prime minister. **C.** each offending minister can be reassigned. **D.** the cabinet stands or falls together. [1991/15]
11. **The principle of collective responsibility implies that A.** individual views cannot be expressed **B.** decisions taken are defended in spite of individual opinions. **C.** those who hold different views must acquiesce. **D.** government cannot be personalized. [1999/4]
12. **The principle of the rule of law stipulates that A.** only judges interpret the law. **B.** law-makers are above the law. **C.** everyone is equal before the law. **D.** lawyers make laws. [1993/14]
13. **The principle of separation of powers was made popular by A.** Thomas Hobbes. **B.** John Locke. **C.** Niccolo Machiavelli. **D.** Baron de Montesquieu. [2004/25]
14. **The absence of the rule of law in government will bring about A.** political apathy. **B.** treasonable offences. **C.** human rights abuse. **D.** corrupt practices. [2002/11]
15. **To ensure the rights and freedom of citizens, the powers of the arms of government must be A.** fused. **B.** incorporated. **C.** separated. **D.** Rotated. [2012/14]
16. **The principle of the rule of law aims at A.** subjecting the military to the laws of the land. **B.** equality before the law. **C.** lack of independence of the judiciary. **D.** punishing the innocent. [2015/28]
17. **The separation of powers means the same as A.** presidential system of government. **B.** checks and balances. **C.** the rule of law. **D.** supremacy of the judiciary. [1978/5]
18. **The term rule of law means A.** nobody is above the law. **B.** everybody is equal before the law. **C.** we are being governed by lawyers. **D.** A and B above. [1979/13]
19. **Separation of power is primarily a A.** means of ensuring parliamentary supremacy. **B.** restriction on the powers of the executive. **C.** device to limit the powers of the executive to enhance individual freedom. **D.** means of guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary. [1979/16]
20. **When a government sincerely strives to make justice and fair treatment the foundations of law and order in its society we say that the government observes A.** the rule of Gerontocracy. **B.** the rule of Bureaucracy. **C.** the rule of Law. **D.** the rule of Popular Sovereignty. [1979/22]
21. **The principle of separation of powers ensures A.** the erosion of executive power. **B.** that the legislature is supreme. **C.** the preservation of the fundamental liberties of the citizens. **D.** that all the branches of government have equal powers and safeguarded [1980/3]
22. **The principle of separation of powers implies that A.** the Executive is supreme. **B.** the Executive is powerless. **C.** power is shared by different but coordinate organs in the State. **D.** power is shared by competing departments in the State. [1980/12]
23. **The doctrine of the separation of powers is based on the assumption that A.** those who hold power may encroach on the liberties of the powerless. **B.** power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. **C.** man is a political animal. **D.** A and B. [1981/16]
24. **The principle of the separation of powers implies that the three main organs of government work**

- A. separately. B. independently and co-operatively. C. against one another. D. reluctantly and gradually for the executive. [1983/5]
25. **The principle of checks and balances is necessary because it** A. prevents governments from becoming dictatorial. B. prevents the Executive from functioning. C. makes the Executive stronger than the other organs. D. makes the three organs hate each other. [1984/5]
26. **The rule of law implies** A. the rule by lawyers. B. that only the Head of State is above the law. C. the absence of a military government. D. that no one is above the law. [1985/7]
27. **The theory of separation of powers was for the first time clearly formulated by** A. Jean Bodin. B. Jean Austin. C. Baron de Montesquieu. D. Lord Bryce. [1985/13]
28. **The term Rule of Law refers to situations in which** A. lawyers are the rulers. B. laws are supreme. C. the judiciary is independent. D. Parliament makes laws. [1987/13]
29. **The doctrine of separation of powers is associated with** A. Montesquieu. B. Locke. C. Marx. D. Hobbes. [1988/9]
30. **The major advantage of the principle of separation of powers is that it provides for** A. an executive premier. B. a powerful legislature. C. a very strong executive. D. checks and balances. [1989/6]
31. **The rule of law implies that** A. judges interpret the law. B. lawyers interpret the law. C. Everyone is subject to the law. D. the legislature makes the law. [1990/14]
32. **The notion of checks and balances guarantees that** A. the executive is able to control the legislature. B. the judiciary can stop all executive actions. C. each branch of government acts as a watchdog over other branches. D. the legislature is subordinate to the judiciary. [1991/14]
33. **Accountability in public office means that officers shall** A. keep proper account of state finances. B. render good account of their activities. C. not accept bribes and gratification. D. declare their assets periodically. [1994/13]
34. **The goal of the theory of separation of powers is to** A. make the executive dependent on the legislature. B. give more powers to the legislature. C. protect individual liberty. D. create efficiency in the judiciary. [1995/9]
35. **The principle by which both the governors and the governed are bound by the laws is called** A. constitutionalism. B. constitutional supremacy. C. rule by decree. D. rule of law. [1998/12]
36. **The notion of equality before the law is the same as the principle of** A. supremacy of the constitution. B. rule of law. C. independence of the judiciary. D. social equality. [1999/18]
37. **Separation of powers is a principle which enables each arm of government to** A. probe one another. B. overlap the functions of the other. C. carry out its constitutional functions. D. moderate the scope of the constitution. [2000/19]
38. **The operation of the rule of law is undermined by the** A. unfriendly attitude of pressure groups. B. existence of administrative tribunals and special immunities. C. conspiracy by the two houses of the legislature to impeach the president. D. inability of the press to discharge its responsibilities. [2003/20]
39. **The fundamental assumption on which the idea of the rule of law is based is** A. supremacy of the constitution. B. rationality of human beings. C. equality of human beings. D. love for social justice. [2004/31]
40. **The principle of checks and balance empowers the judiciary to** A. administer the criminal justice system. B. apply the law. C. invalidate the actions of the other arms. D. abrogate the law. [2005/13]
41. **The principle of separation of powers is intimately related to** A. checks and balances. B. the bureaucratic process. C. democratic rule. D. the rule of law. [2006/29]
42. **Equality before the law is a component of** A. separation of powers. B. checks and balances. C. the rule of law. D. constitutional law. [2008/12]
43. **The principle that advocates strict adherence to the fundamental laws of a country is** A. constitutionalism. B. individual responsibility. C. absolutism. D. collective responsibility. [2009/36]
44. **The rule of law is a negation of** A. equality before the law. B. supremacy of the law. C. limited power. D. absolute power. [2012/13]
45. **Which of the following is a feature of checks and balances?** A. Judicial review. B. Code of conduct. C. Judicial precedent. D. Judicial immunity. [2014/13]
46. **The essence of checks and balances is to** A. enhance the functioning of government and prevent arbitrary use of power. B. ensure that people have their own rights. C. make sure that power is not delegated to other bodies or individuals. D. prevent political parties from putting pressure on government. [1994/11]
47. **The principle of checks and balances reinforces separation of powers in order to** A. prevent unconstitutional change of government. B. Make the legislature more powerful. C. prevent the emergence of dictatorship. D. protect the powers of the executive. [2002/14]

The Principles Answers

1C 2B 3D 4C 5B 6C 7A 8C 9B 10D 11B 12C 13D 14C 15C
16B 17B 18D 19C 20C 21C 22C 23D 24B 25A 26D 27C
28B 29A 30D 31C 32C 33B 34C 35D 36B 37C 38B 39C
40C 41A 42C 43A 44D 45A 46A 47C

Application of the Principles

To determine how and where each of these principles is applied, download the PREP50 app.

- The cabinet system of government embodies the principle of separation of powers because** A. it does not encourage the appointment of a president. B. the Executive is not separate from the legislature. C. it gives less powers to a prime minister than a president. D. the Executive is not directly appointed by the electorate. [1979/24]
- In a presidential system of government, ministers are** A. collectively responsible to the Senate. B. collectively responsible to the president. C. individually responsible to the president. D. individually and collectively responsible to the electorate. [1984/10 and 1999/3]

3. **In the cabinet system of government, individual responsibility of ministers means that** A. only ministers can be held responsible for errors. B. a minister must hold his subordinates responsible for his failures. C. the prime minister can remove an erring minister. D. no individual can be held responsible for government decisions. [1992/9]
 4. **The principle of collective responsibility does not operate under the presidential system of government because** A. cabinet members are responsible people. B. the legislative and the executive work together. C. the executive is elected for a fixed term. D. the judiciary will overrule the impeachment of the cabinet. [1992/10]
 5. **In a presidential system the theory of separation of powers is not absolute because the president** A. can declare a state of emergency. B. can be impeached by the court. C. assents to bills. D. can declare laws null and void. [1997/10]
 6. **The principle of checks and balances is found mainly in** A. parliamentary system. B. presidential system. C. monarchies. D. Oligarchies. [1997/11]
 7. **The resignation of the cabinet after a defeat in parliament, is an expression of the principle of** A. political accountability. B. collective responsibility. C. checks and balances. D. rule of law. [1998/9]
 8. **Nigeria observed the principle of collective responsibility between** A. 1993 and 1991. B. 1985 and 1993. C. 1979 and 1983. D. 1960 and 1966. [2000/22]
 9. **Individual as opposed to collective responsibility is a basic feature of the** A. presidential system of government. B. socialist system of government. C. monarchical system of government. D. parliamentary system of government. [2006/35]
 10. **The principle of separation of powers is best practised in the** A. feudal system. B. presidential system. C. monarchical system. D. parliamentary system. [2010/14]
 11. **The application of the rule of law can be limited by** A. giving judges full authority. B. invoking emergency powers. C. securing the tenure of office of judges. D. insulating judges from partisan politics. [1995/12]
 12. **The term rule of law is applicable only** A. In Western- type democracies. B. in Socialist countries. C. in developing countries. D. in State where laws are supreme. [1980/13]
 13. **The principle of the Separation of Powers in the new Constitution of Nigeria is different from that of the USA because** A. traditional rulers can play a dominant role. B. there are two houses of the National Assembly. C. the President is above the law. D. the Vice President is not the President of the Senate. [1980/27]
 14. **The application of the rule of law can be hindered by** A. independence of the judiciary. B. irresponsible press. C. unequal distribution of wealth. D. free access to education. [1988/2]
 15. **The principle of separation of powers is fundamental to the** A. parliamentary system. B. presidential system. C. totalitarian system. D. federal system. [1990/11]
 16. **The application of the rule of law may be constrained by** A. securing the tenure of office of judges. B. insulating judges from partisan politics. C. employing men of proven integrity as judges. D. invoking emergency powers. [1991/16]
 17. **Which of the following violates the principle of the rule of law** A. Arbitrary increase of prices by traders. B. Criticism of government actions by the press. C. Arbitrariness of government policies. D. Arbitrariness of individuals in the society. [1994/15]
 18. **The application of the principle of separation of powers seems impracticable because power is** A. centralized. B. fused. C. separated. D. delegated. [2002/21]
 19. **Ethics and accountability in government can be guaranteed through** A. legislative cooperation. B. executive and judicial immunity. C. due process and transparency. D. administrative reforms. [2007/10]
- Application of the Principles Answers**
1B 2C 3A 4C 5A 6B 7B 8D 9A 10B 11B 12D 13D 14B 15B 16D 17C 18D 19C

Processes of Legislation

Introduction

Laws are made in form of acts of parliament, decrees, edicts or delegated legislation. Our objective here is to analyze the processes involved in the making of laws in each form. Questions are featured from this topic at the rate of 1 per year averagely for the last five years.

Processes Involved in the Making of Laws

To understand how bills become Acts of Parliament; how military governments make decrees and edicts; and how bodies other than the legislature make delegated legislations, download the PREP50 app.

1. **A typical form of delegated legislation is** A. acts of parliament. B. decree. C. bye-law. D. Gazette. [2000/6]
2. **Delegated legislation is legislation** A. made by judicial tribunals. B. made by a Minister acting under an Act of Parliament. C. made by local government. D. made by parastatals. [1978/12]
3. **Another name for delegated legislation is** A. administrative legislation. B. Executive legislation. C. subordinate legislation. D. all of the above. [1979/14]
4. **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 bill. [1985/5]
5. **Case-laws are made by the** A. Legislature. B. Executive. C. Judiciary. D. Attorney-General and Minister of Justice. [1985/12 and 1991/4]
6. **A tax law is a** A. private bill. B. speaker's bill. C. public bill. D. judicial bill. [1988/21]
7. **Attempts to influence legislation by persuading legislators are known as** A. socialization.

- B. gerrymandering. C. lobbying. D. electioneering. [1988/22]
8. **A bill becomes an Act of Parliament after it has been** A. passed by the parliament. B. signed by the head of state. C. processed through the committee of the house. D. debated in the house. [1991/19]
9. **Laws made by the attorney-general and minister of Justice are called** A. temporary laws. B. bills of attainder. C. case laws. D. ex post facto laws. [1995/13]
10. **A tax law originates from** A. a private member's bill. B. an education tax bill. C. a judicial bill. D. a public bill. [1997/13]
11. **Indirect legislation can be achieved by** A. judicial interpretation and precedent. B. passing of bills and making of decrees. C. passing a private member's bill. D. the two legislative chambers considering a bill [1999/22]
12. **In the legislative process, a bill is a** A. motion accepted for debate. B. motion rejected after debate. C. proposal before the legislature. D. law passed by the legislature. [2001/11]
13. **A law passed by the legislature and assented to by the executive is** A. a presidential proclamation. B. a decree. C. a legislative order. D. an act. [2002/4]
14. **The final stage in the process of enacting legislation is** A. guillotine. B. notification. C. assent. D. final reading. [2005/14]
15. **A bill could become law without the president's assent if** A. over ruled by the Supreme Court. B. supported by a two-thirds majority of the legislature. C. necessitated by a state of emergency. D. assented to by the Chief Justice. [2006/42]
16. **The process of law-making by the legislature begins with** A. initiating a bill. B. commencing debate. C. a public hearing. D. the first reading. [2007/11]
17. **A bill is a draft which is awaiting the consideration of the** A. executive. B. party caucus. C. legislature. D. judiciary. [2012/9]
18. **A Congressional bill can become a law without presidential assent when** A. the president is careless enough to forget to sign the bill into law within a certain number of days. B. a bill was, in the first instance, passed by both Houses of Congress with a two thirds majority. C. each of the two Houses voting with a two-thirds majority passes a bill which has been vetoed by the president. D. the country is at war. [1979/12]
19. **In a parliamentary system of government, a Bill is almost certain to be passed after the** A. second reading. B. third reading. C. fourth reading. D. fifth reading. [1980/7]
20. **In parliament, the most extensive amendment to a bill takes place at the** A. first reading. B. committee stage. C. second reading. D. final stage. [1990/17]
21. **A device for controlling prolonged debates in parliament is called** A. an adjournment. B. a prorogation. C. a dissolution. D. a guillotine. [1991/17]
22. **The official report of proceedings in parliament is known as the** A. hansard. B. diary of events. C. gazette. D. summary of proceedings. [1997/4]
23. **The empowerment of the Police Service Commission to make rules for the appointment, promotion and dismissal of its personnel, is an example of** A. a decree. B. a penal law. C. a delegated legislation. D. an executive order. [1998/11]
24. **Laws made by military government at the state level are called** A. edicts. B. acts. C. decrees. D. bye-laws. [2014/14]
25. **Bye-laws are usually made and enforced by** A. state governments. B. trade unions. C. local authorities. D. Chief Inspector. [1982/30]
26. **A bye-law is made by** A. parliament. B. Congress. C. an electoral college. D. the local government. [1990/15]
27. **Sine-Die as a legislative terminology means** A. expression of dissatisfaction. B. recall. C. recess. D. indefinite adjournment. [2015/42]
28. **Laws made by state governments are known as** A. bye-laws. B. decrees. C. edicts. D. acts. [2004/23]
29. **Delegated legislation** A. means sharing responsibility between central and local government on a fifty basis. B. decentralizes responsibility for law making subject to agreed controls from the centre. C. Has advantages and disadvantages. D. once permitted is almost impossible to control. [1980/20]
30. **Delegated legislation is the power to make laws by** A. local councils when parliament is in recess. B. bodies other than parliament. C. the International Law Commission. D. military rulers . [1985/10]
31. **Delegated legislation is justified by the** A. superior knowledge of issues by the executive. B. fear that public debates in parliaments would endanger national security. C. slow and unwieldy process of decision making in legislative houses. D. constitutional superiority of the Executive over the legislative branch of government. [1989/10]
32. **One criticism of delegated legislation is that it** A. subjects citizens to executive decrees. B. makes laws too flexible. C. makes laws too technical. D. is not useful in emergency situation. [1992/4]
33. **Delegated legislation is disadvantageous because it** A. erodes the principle of separation of powers. B. makes hasty review of legislation possible. C. disallows quick action during emergencies. D. increases the work of the legislature. [1993/13]
34. **Bye-laws made by the Minister of Transport for running the Nigerian Railway Corporation is an exercise of** A. delegated power. B. parliamentary power. C. statutory power. D. residual power. [1995/11]
35. **Legislative control over delegated legislation can be performed through** A. withdrawal of delegated powers by the judiciary. B. nullification of unconstitutional legislation. C. investigation into the exercise of delegated power. D. approval of legislation by the Chief Justice. [1999/16]
36. **Delegated legislation becomes unavoidable when** A. Legislators cannot reach a consensus. B. issues under consideration are technical. C. issues under consideration are personal. D. legislators have to proceed on a recess. [2002/18]
37. **Delegated legislation refers to the laws made by** A. non-legislative bodies. B. the legislature. C. military governments. D. civilian governments. [2004/27]

38. An advantage of delegated legislation is
A. supremacy. B. convenience. C. effectiveness.
D. efficiency. [2008/19]

39. A typical form of delegated legislation is A. a bye-law. B. an act. C. a decree. D. a bill. [2010/15]

40. An advantage of delegated legislation is that
A. ministers and lawmakers work together. B. it hastens the implementation of policy. C. much time is saved in the process. D. technical issues are handled by experts. [2011/17]

41. Delegated legislation is made by bodies other than the A. president. B. governor. C. parliament. D. Judiciary. [2012/15]

42. Bye-laws are A. enactments by the legislature. B. regulations enacted by the local governments. C. fundamental judicial statements. D. private bills.[1987/42]

43. Under the military regime in Nigeria, state enactments are known as A. laws. B. decrees. C. edicts. D. promulgations. [1990/29]

44. The most critical debates on a bill and amendments to it take place during the A. first reading. B. second reading. C. third reading. D. assent. [1992/12]

45. The act of bringing a legislative session to an end only for business to continue later is called
A. adjournment. B. prorogation. C. resolution. D. abrogation. [1994/14]

46. A legal document yet to be enacted into law but still under debate in the legislature is known as
A. an edict. B. a decree. C. a white paper. D. a bill. [1995/6]

47. A meeting of the legislature is usually brought to an end with A. a dissolution. B. an adjournment. C. suspension. D. a prorogation. [2003/18]

Processes Involved in the Making of Laws Answers
1C 2B 3D 4D 5C 6C 7C 8B 9A 10D 11A 12C 13D 14C 15B
16D 17C 18C 19B 20B 21D 22C 23C 24A 25C 26D 27D
28C 29B 30B 31C 32C 33A 34A 35C 36B 37A 38D 39A
40C 41C 42B 43C 44C 45A 46D 47B
- Citizenship
- Introduction
- Citizenship is the status enjoyed by nationals of a State which ensure that they are entitled to full legal, political, social and economic rights. It is important to note that not all residents of State are citizens. Our objectives here are to be able to differentiate between the various methods of acquiring citizenship and secondly to be able to specify the rights and responsibilities of a citizen and assess the obligations of the state. Overall a total of 54 questions have been asked from this topic at the rate of 1 per year averagely for the last ten years.
- Methods of Acquiring Citizenship
- One can acquire citizenship of a State through any of these five means namely; By Birth, By Descent, By Registration, By Naturalization and Honourary Citizenship. To understand how each of these works, download the PREP50 app.
1. The citizenship of a country may be acquired by an individual through A. decolonization. B. nomination. C. nationalization. D. naturalization. [1984/14]

2. Citizenship may be changed by A. renunciation. B. remarriage. C. divorce. D. conviction. [1988/6]

3. The legal process by which an alien is accepted as a national of a country other than his own is known as A. naturalization. B. citizenship. C. expatriation. D. indigenization. [1995/14]

4. Naturalization is a process of acquiring citizenship by A. persons of dual nationality. B. foreign visitors to a country. C. resident foreigners of good character. D. persons born abroad. [1999/23]

5. Citizenship refers to the A. indigenous member of a state. B. social status of a person in a state. C. highest position in a state. D. legal status of a member of a state. [2000/3]

6. The citizenship of a country could be acquired through A. parliamentary legislation. B. birth and naturalization. C. registration and arbitration. D. presidential proclamation. [2003/14]

7. The citizenship of a country can be acquired by an alien through A. habitation. B. assimilation. C. association. D. Naturalization. [2008/18]

8. Citizenship of a state by descent requires that A. one is born and bred in the state. B. one’s mother was born in the state. C. one’s grandparents were citizens of that state. D. one is domiciled in that state. [2009/44]

9. Which of the following types of citizenship cannot be withdrawn? A. Citizenship by naturalization. B. Citizenship by conquest. C. Citizenship by birth. D. Honorary citizenship. [2013/17]

10. Citizenship is acquired by an alien through A. conferment. B. naturalization. C. Registration. D. birth. [2014/15]

11. Citizenship can be acquired through A. indoctrination. B. association. C. registration. D. referendum. [2015/2]

12. Citizenship in a modern state expresses the status of a person who possesses A. some religious rights. B. social rights only. C. exclusive economic rights. D. full political rights. [2002/19]

13. Citizenship acquired through marriage is referred to as A. Naturalization. B. registration. C. honorary. D. Nationalization. [2005/15]

Methods of Acquiring Citizenship Answers
1D 2A 3A 4C 5D 6B 7D 8C 9C 10B 11C 12D 13B

Rights and Responsibilities of a Citizen

Download the PREP50 app for a full treatment of the rights and responsibilities of a citizen and obligations of the state.

1. The order used by the court against unnecessary detention is A. interlocutory injunction. B. habeas corpus. C. that of extradition. D. mandamus. [1997/14]

2. Rights are A. claims which the law allows. B. claims against the state. C. claims which are natural to men. D. what are written in the constitution. [1978/6]

25

3. **The citizen's obligations are** **A.** what the government orders. **B.** duties the individual imposes on himself. **C.** what the law requires of the individual. **D.** what the military decrees. [1978/9]
4. **If the rights of the individual are violated or threatened, where can he go for redress?** **A.** The Executive branch of government. **B.** The Legislative branch of government. **C.** The Local Government Council. **D.** The Judicial branch of government. [1978/34]
5. **Which of the following is not a fundamental human right?** **A.** Freedom of speech. **B.** Freedom of religion. **C.** Freedom of the press. **D.** None of the above. [1979/1]
6. **The primary obligation of citizenship is** **A.** Loyalty to one's ethnic group. **B.** loyalty to the state and participation in the political process. **C.** loyalty to one's school and church. **D.** loyalty to one's local government council. [1979/18]
7. **Fundamental human rights of citizens are provided for in** **A.** the United Nations Charter. **B.** the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. **C.** The OAU Charter. **D.** the constitutions of states. [1980/15]
8. **It is the duty of every citizen** **A.** to go to school. **B.** to participate in the Operation Feed the Nation scheme. **C.** to perform his civic responsibilities. **D.** not to jump queues. [1980/16]
9. **The inalienable rights of the citizens are best protected through** **A.** mass participation in political processes. **B.** an independent and fearless judiciary. **C.** a cabinet system of government. **D.** a written constitution. [1981/12]
10. **All of the following are obligations of a citizens, except** **A.** giving money to beggars. **B.** obedience to laws. **C.** voting. **D.** payment of taxes. [1982/10]
11. **In Nigeria, the institution that preserves civil liberty is the** **A.** Public Complaints Commission. **B.** Federal Electoral Commission. **C.** Law Courts. **D.** Police Commission. [1983/48]
12. **The three fundamental rights of citizens are** **A.** salvation, property, freedom of thought. **B.** employment, property and social security. **C.** life, liberty and property. **D.** freedom of movement, association and religion. [1984/12 and 2004/29]
13. **A constitutionally defined set of individual rights which governments are obliged to protect constitutes** **A.** statutory rights. **B.** customary rights. **C.** civil rights. **D.** natural rights. [1984/18]
14. **Which of the following is NOT a fundamental human right in Nigeria?** **A.** Right to education. **B.** Right to personal liberty. **C.** Freedom of thought. **D.** Freedom of conscience. [1986/21]
15. **Fundamental rights are best guaranteed by** **A.** independent judiciary. **B.** good leadership. **C.** effective legislature. **D.** efficient civil service. [1987/6]
16. **Freedom of speech in a democratic state is limited by** **A.** law of sedition. **B.** law of trespass. **C.** press censorship. **D.** martial law. [1990/19]
17. **Habeas corpus is an essential process for safeguarding the right of citizens to** **A.** vote. **B.** personal liberty. **C.** own property. **D.** freedom of speech. [1990/20]
18. **The primary duty of citizens to the state is** **A.** loyalty to traditional rulers. **B.** obedience to ministers. **C.** obedience to politicians. **D.** allegiance to the government. [1991/20]
19. **Individual rights are said to be inalienable if they** **A.** apply to citizens and aliens alike. **B.** cannot be denied under any circumstances. **C.** can only be denied after due legal process. **D.** can only be denied by the legislature. [1991/21]
20. **The fundamental rights of citizens include** **A.** social security and free speech. **B.** religious freedom and collective aggression. **C.** immunity from libel and right to employment. **D.** right to life and liberty. [1992/13]
21. **The inalienable rights of the citizen are best protected through** **A.** an elected government. **B.** a humane head of state. **C.** a constitution. **D.** a fearless judiciary. [1995/15]
22. **When school pupils sing the national anthem and salute the flag, they are** **A.** performing their obligations as citizens. **B.** exercising their rights as citizens. **C.** practicing to be leaders of tomorrow. **D.** carrying out their responsibilities as citizens. [1997/15]
23. **A major duty of citizens is to** **A.** Vote at elections. **B.** associate freely. **C.** pay taxes. **D.** join political parties. [1997/16]
24. **One instrument for safeguarding the rights of citizens is** **A.** judicial interpretation. **B.** Presidential pardon. **C.** legislative intervention. **D.** writ of habeas corpus. [1999/15]
25. **The law of libel limits a citizen's right to freedom of** **A.** movement. **B.** association. **C.** expression. **D.** worship. [2004/29]
26. **A right enjoyed by citizens but denied non-citizens is the right to** **A.** equality before the law. **B.** vote and be voted for. **C.** life, liberty and security. **D.** freedom of worship. [2006/36]
27. **One of the obligations of a citizen is** **A.** obedience to the laws of the land. **B.** active participation in partisan politics. **C.** sticking to his beliefs. **D.** loyalty to the ruling party. [2007/26]
28. **The rights of a citizen can be withdrawn by the state if the person** **A.** is pronounced dead. **B.** opposes the government violently. **C.** is convicted of a serious crime. **D.** leaves the country permanently. [2010/16]
29. **One essential duty of a citizen to his state is to** **A.** pay his tax. **B.** encourage other citizens to be loyal. **C.** support the government in power. **D.** recite the pledge. [2011/18]
30. **The right of citizens to participate in the affairs of government of their country is called** **A.** economic right. **B.** civil right. **C.** political right. **D.** social right. [2012/17]
31. **The right which is fundamental to citizens is the right to** **A.** work. **B.** life. **C.** worship. **D.** associate. [2015/46]
32. **A court order directing a detainee to be brought to court is called** **A.** referendum. **B.** Summons. **C.** injunction. **D.** habeas corpus. [1982/13]
33. **The writ of habeas corpus is applied to secure the** **A.** right to personal liberty. **B.** independence of the judiciary. **C.** Freedom of the press. **D.** Right to own Private property. [1986/20]
34. **Which of the following is NOT a civic obligation of every Nigerian citizen?** **A.** Freedom of conscience

- and religion. **B.** Obedience to laws. **C.** Payment of taxes. **D.** Voting by adults. *[1984/27]*
- 35. The obligation to pay taxes regularly is justified because** **A.** citizens choose their own government. **B.** citizens enjoy services provided by government. **C.** government does not discriminate in its provision of services to different parts of the nation. **D.** taxes are the only source of government revenue. *[1989/11]*
- 36. Fundamental human rights of citizens are provided for in** **A.** the United Nations Charter. **B.** the OAU Charter. **C.** the constitution of Amnesty International. **D.** the 1979 constitution of Nigeria. *[1989/46]*
- 37. Which of the following best represents duties and obligations of government?** **A.** Respect for national symbols. **B.** Provision of public utilities. **C.** Care of public property. **D.** Obedience of laws. *[1994/17]*

- 38. A court order compelling the executive or its agencies to produce an unlawfully detained person is called a writ of** **A.** mandamus. **B.** subpoena. **C.** habeas corpus. **D.** injunction. *[1994/28]*
- 39. The rights of a citizen can be withdrawn by the state if the person** **A.** leaves the country. **B.** is convicted by a court. **C.** opposes the government. **D.** is pronounced dead. *[1998/13]*
- 40. A good citizen must show respect for the** **A.** president. **B.** national symbol. **C.** rich. **D.** elders.
- 41. A good citizen of a country must adhere to the** **A.** Cultural heritage and values **B.** Norms and Customs **C.** Laws of the country **D.** Community ethics
- Rights And Responsibilities Of A Citizen Answers**
1B 2A 3C 4D 5D 6B 7D 8C 9B 10A 11C 12C 13C 14A 15A 16A 17B 18D 19C 20D 21C 22A 23C 24D 25C 26B 27A 28C 29A 30B 31B 32D 33A 34A 35B 36D 37B 38C 39B 40B 41C

The Electoral Process

Introduction

This topic discusses everything about elections. Overall a total of 82 questions have been asked from this topic at the rate of 1 per year averagely for the last ten years.

Franchise

Franchise otherwise known as suffrage refers to the right to vote and be voted for in an election. It is generally of two types; Limited or Restricted Franchise and Universal Franchise. Download the PREP50 app for detailed treatment of franchise.

- The process of depriving persons of the right of voting is called** **A.** Enfranchisement. **B.** disqualification. **C.** dismissal. **D.** disenfranchisement. *[1983/3]*
- The franchise is** **A.** an order of the court. **B.** the paper which a voter casts at elections. **C.** the right to vote. **D.** the receipt given to tax payers. *[1979/9]*
- The principle of universal adult suffrage refers to** **A.** the right of all adult people to vote. **B.** the structure of political parties. **C.** the legal nature of a constitution. **D.** the right to free speech. *[1978/49]*
- When we talk about adult male suffrage we mean** **A.** all adults can vote. **B.** all adult males can vote. **C.** all men who pay tax can vote. **D.** all adult males who pay tax can vote. *[1979/25]*
- The term franchise refers to** **A.** French-speaking people. **B.** property owners. **C.** the right to choose representatives to the Legislature. **D.** the voting card. *[1980/18]*
- Franchise means** **A.** ability to speak French. **B.** membership of the Franco-phone community. **C.** the right to choose representatives to the Legislature. **D.** the right to vote. *[1981/10]*
- The Nigerian electoral system gives voting rights to** **A.** aliens. **B.** Africans above the age of twenty one. **C.** children over twelve years old. **D.** Nigerian citizens who are 18 years old and above. *[1981/11]*
- Universal Suffrage means** **A.** adult participation in politics. **B.** giving, voting right to women above the age of 21. **C.** property ownership. **D.** the right of qualified adults to vote. *[1982/1]*
- Citizens legally qualified to vote for parliamentary candidates form** **A.** a ward. **B.** the electorate. **C.** members of the House of Assembly. **D.** political parties. *[1984/23]*
- Universal Adult Suffrage means all** **A.** adult citizens can vote. **B.** citizens can vote. **C.** qualified citizens can vote. **D.** literate citizens can vote. *[1985/3]*
- A person who is disenfranchised is** **A.** allowed to be voted for. **B.** allowed to exercise his voting right. **C.** not permitted to vote. **D.** a prohibited immigrant. *[1985/21]*
- Franchise means** **A.** resident aliens can vote. **B.** French people can vote. **C.** right to vote. **D.** executive order. *[1987/8]*
- In a true democracy, franchise can be limited by** **A.** sex. **B.** education. **C.** age. **D.** Wealth. *[1990/22]*
- Universal adult suffrage is usually restricted in most political systems to** **A.** those with landed property. **B.** literates. **C.** citizens. **D.** those not more than 70 years old. *[1992/15]*
- Franchise ensures** **A.** participation in public affairs. **B.** a classless democratic system. **C.** the emergence of ideal leadership. **D.** equal representation. *[1993/17]*
- An electoral system which restricts voting rights to only male adults is termed** **A.** popular franchise. **B.** male suffrage. **C.** adult suffrage. **D.** limited franchise. *[1994/16]*
- Enfranchisement describes the process of** **A.** allowing eligible persons the right to vote. **B.** allowing special categories of persons to contest elections. **C.** allowing all women the right to vote. **D.** the actual act of voting. *[1995/16]*
- In a democracy, franchise is given to all** **A.** adult citizens. **B.** citizens. **C.** loyal party members. **D.** resident adults. *[1998/14]*
- The right that enables citizens to express their electoral preferences is** **A.** franchise. **B.** suffrage. **C.** coat-tails. **D.** referendum. *[2008/10]*
- The act of denying an eligible person the right to vote in an election is** **A.** gerrymandering. **B.** disenfranchisement. **C.** filibustering. **D.** restricted franchise. *[2008/24]*
- Franchise in an electoral process means the** **A.** the sovereignty of a nation. **B.** rights and duties of

- citizens. **C.** right to vote. **D.** ownership of means of production. [2011/19]
- 22. The right of all eligible citizens to vote and be voted for is referred to as** **A.** gender equality. **B.** political mandate. **C.** restricted franchise. **D.** universal suffrage. [2009/27]
- 23. The right of citizens to vote is** **A.** adult suffrage. **B.** universal suffrage. **C.** nationality suffrage. **D.** electoral suffrage. [2013/18]

- 24. Universal suffrage is limited by** **A.** race. **B.** income. **C.** gender. **D.** age. [2015/39]
- 25. The first franchise in the history of the democratic process is** **A.** property franchise. **B.** universal franchise. **C.** male franchise. **D.** female franchise. [2004/24]

Franchise Answers

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

Electoral Processes

The main electoral process is election and its forms include; Direct Election, Indirect Election, Bye Election, Primary Election, Referendum or Plebiscite, Runoff Election or Second Ballot Other electoral processes are Recall, Opinion poll and Gerrymandering. These processes are fully explained on the PREP50 app.

- 1. A Constituency** **A.** is the same as a Legislature. **B.** is part of the campaign process. **C.** is an area or district in which the inhabitants can send a representative to Parliament. **D.** consists of party executives and free-wheelers. [1978/50]
- 2. Which of the following is true as a major function of elections?** **A.** Elections serve the purpose of recruitment of the leaders to office in a modern state. **B.** The elections give the people a chance to eliminate opponents who are in office. **C.** They are means of testing the popularity of politicians. **D.** Politicians use elections as tools to deceive the populace. [1978/28]
- 3. Persons legally qualified to vote for parliamentary candidates form** **A.** public opinion. **B.** Political parties. **C.** the electorate. **D.** the upper house. [1979/15]
- 4. An electoral district is** **A.** a polling booth. **B.** a constituency. **C.** a ward. **D.** a subdivision of the state. [1980/1 and 1984/19]
- 5. The purpose of registration before elections is to** **A.** know the total population of a country. **B.** Know the names of all taxable adults. **C.** know the number of people that support each political party. **D.** guard against fraud at elections. [1982/5]
- 6. A constituency is the same as** **A.** a local government area. **B.** a region in a federal system of government. **C.** an electoral district. **D.** any large town where people vote. [1982/16]
- 7. When the electorate vote for representatives who in turn vote on their behalf we say it is** **A.** an indirect election. **B.** an unfair election. **C.** a rigged election. **D.** a disputed election. [1983/14]
- 8. An election which is conducted to fill a vacant seat in a legislature is called a** **A.** by election. **B.** general election. **C.** referendum. **D.** plebiscite. [1983/15]
- 9. Elections among candidates from same party before the final elections are called** **A.** running mates. **B.** electoral colleges. **C.** party conventions. **D.** primaries. [1984/24]
- 10. An electoral district for a local government election is a** **A.** constituency. **B.** local government area. **C.** polling booth. **D.** ward. [1984/49]
- 11. An election conducted to fill a vacant post in a legislature is known as** **A.** a primary election. **B.** a general election. **C.** a by-election. **D.** an indirect election. [1985/18]
- 12. A system of voting in which the voters are asked a yes or no question on a major issue is called** **A.** first past the post. **B.** a referendum. **C.** An absolute majority. **D.** an indirect election. [1986/23]
- 13. A special election organised to decide on a political issue is** **A.** plebiscite. **B.** by-election. **C.** general election. **D.** primary election. [1987/11]
- 14. The electorate means** **A.** elected members of the Assembly. **B.** candidates for election. **C.** electoral officers. **D.** citizens qualified to vote. [1987/12]
- 15. The body that selects the head of government following a general election is the** **A.** Senate. **B.** electoral college. **C.** electoral committee. **D.** supreme court. [1987/20]
- 16. Elections present the electorate the opportunity to** **A.** control government policies. **B.** control members of parliament. **C.** assess the performances of the previous representatives. **D.** choose among candidates. [1991/22]
- 17. The process of removing an elected official by the electorate after an election is termed** **A.** impeachment. **B.** plebiscite. **C.** recall. **D.** referendum. [1991/23 and 2000/10]
- 18. Electoral colleges have been criticized because they** **A.** are very expensive. **B.** create more seats in the legislature. **C.** make the legislature too responsive. **D.** sometimes negate the wishes of the electorate. [1992/14]
- 19. An election in which citizens are called upon to vote for or against a specified issue is called a** **A.** mandate. **B.** referendum. **C.** by-election. **D.** run-off election. [1992/16]
- 20. Gerrymandering means** **A.** the second ballot system. **B.** single transferable vote. **C.** the manipulation of constituency boundaries. **D.** the tyranny of the majority. [1993/15]
- 21. Another term for an electoral district is a** **A.** ward. **B.** local government area. **C.** politically demarcated area. **D.** constituency. [1993/16]
- 22. Free and fair elections do NOT accommodate** **A.** obedience to the rules of the game. **B.** equality of all votes. **C.** freedom of choice by voters. **D.** partial electoral administration. [1993/18]
- 23. An electoral process in which candidates for elective offices are selected by party members is known as** **A.** primary election. **B.** electoral college. **C.** direct election. **D.** preferential voting. [1994/18 and 2010/17]
- 24. A non-party election occurs when** **A.** all candidates run as independents. **B.** there are no party symbols. **C.** only party candidates contest. **D.** voters have no parties. [1995/18]
- 25. The process of dividing a country into electoral districts is known as** **A.** demarcation. **B.** delineation. **C.** delimitation. **D.** distribution. [1997/18]

26. **A referendum is a device to ensure that**
A. elections are free and fair. **B.** legislators vote to resolve contentious issues. **C.** bye-elections are held to fill vacant positions. **D.** decisions are effected with the consent of citizens. [2000/7]
27. **The manipulation of boundaries of constituencies in order to win more seats is called** **A.** devolution. **B.** rigging. **C.** gerrymandering. **D.** delimitation. [2001/14]
28. **The independent National Electoral Commission has the power to prepare and maintain the register of** **A.** political parties. **B.** constituencies. **C.** voters. **D.** electoral candidates. [2001/31]
29. **A major way of maintaining confidence in the electoral process is by ensuring that** **A.** unlimited franchise is observed. **B.** electoral officers are regularly trained. **C.** elections are conducted in a free and fair atmosphere. **D.** elections are conducted as and when due. [2002/6]
30. **The delineation of constituencies is a major duty of the** **A.** boundary commission. **B.** electoral commission. **C.** political parties. **D.** national assembly. [2002/17]
31. **Election as a political process is significant because it** **A.** is associated with campaigns for public office. **B.** facilitates the recall process. **C.** facilitates constitutional change of government. **D.** enables citizens to vote. [2003/11]
32. **The method used to determine the possible outcome of an electoral contest is** **A.** opinion poll. **B.** referendum. **C.** plebiscite. **D.** press review. [2005/19]
33. **A crucial requirement for the successful conduct of elections is** **A.** the existence of organized political parties. **B.** an independent electoral commission. **C.** a highly mobilized electorate. **D.** the adequate funding of political parties. [2006/43]
34. **The declaration of election results is the exclusive duty of** **A.** political party chairmen. **B.** electoral commissions. **C.** chief justices. **D.** election petition tribunals. [2007/15]
35. **A vote taken by the citizenry on an important political issue is a** **A.** recall. **B.** general election. **C.** bye-election. **D.** referendum. [2007/23]
36. **Which of the following is a duty of an electoral commission?** **A.** Registration of political parties. **B.** Creation of political parties. **C.** Establishment of electoral tribunals. **D.** Inauguration of the parliament. [2009/38]
37. **The commission charged with the conduct of federal elections in Nigeria is** **A.** NEC. **B.** FEDECO. **C.** INEC. **D.** NECON. [2012/18]
38. **An intra-party activity for the selection of candidates for elective positions is known as** **A.** primary election. **B.** general election. **C.** mid-term election. **D.** bye-election. [2012/20]
39. **The officer responsible for announcing the result of an election is known as** **A.** returning officer. **B.** electoral officer. **C.** ballot officer. **D.** presiding officer. [2014/16]
40. **The power of appointing the chairman of the Independent National Electoral Commission is vested in the** **A.** President. **B.** Senate. **C.** Judicial Council. **D.** Council of State. [2014/32]
41. **The principle whereby a legislator's tenure is abruptly brought to an end by his constituency is known as** **A.** rejection. **B.** reference. **C.** recall. **D.** return. [1994/19]
42. **The deliberate tampering with the delimitation of constituencies in order to win more seats is called** **A.** gerontocracy. **B.** gerrymandering. **C.** delimitation. **D.** bureaucracy. [1985/14]
43. **In liberal democracies, elections help to** **A.** determine the acceptability of the government. **B.** unite the country against outside groups. **C.** create goodwill throughout the nation. **D.** identify the richest groups in the country. [1987/21]
44. **In the medieval era, suffrage was first tried to** **A.** Membership of nobility **B.** Gender equality **C.** Age qualification **D.** Property qualification.

Electoral Processes Answers

1C 2A 3C 4B 5D 6C 7A 8A 9D 10D 11C 12B 13A 14D 15B
16D 17C 18D 19B 20C 21D 22D 23A 24A 25C 26D 27C
28C 29C 30B 31C 32A 33B 34B 35D 36A 37C 38A 39A
40A 41C 42B 43A 44D

Electoral Systems

Electoral system is the process through which representatives of the people are voted into office as legislators and executives. It is different from the ballot system. The different types of electoral system are as follows Plurality System, Second Ballot/Run-Off, Proportional Representation, Absolute Majority, Alternative Voting While the types of ballot system are Secret ballot, Open Ballot, Open Secret Ballot, Compulsory Voting, Optional Voting, Voting by Proxy, Voting by Post. Download the PREP50 app for full explanation of each system.

1. **Which of the following is the least democratic selection process?** **A.** First past the post system. **B.** Proportional representation. **C.** Indirect election. **D.** Co-option. [1990/7]
2. **An electoral system is the system which governs** **A.** the appointment of the Pope. **B.** how people vote. **C.** the conduct of elections. **D.** the appointment of cabinet ministers. [1978/10]
3. **Which of these is NOT a method of election?** **A.** Co-option. **B.** Second ballot. **C.** Proportional Representation. **D.** Primary election. [1982/18]
4. **The major advantage of the secret ballot is that** **A.** it is faster than other systems. **B.** nobody can be prevented from voting. **C.** It ensures the anonymity of each voter. **D.** it extends the franchise to all adults. [1983/17]
5. **In a simple majority electoral system, the candidate that wins is the one who** **A.** obtains the greatest number of votes cast. **B.** has spent the most amount of money. **C.** has travelled most widely in the country. **D.** has most support among labour union leaders. [1985/17]
6. **Under proportional representation, elections are won on the basis of** **A.** simple majority of votes cast. **B.** absolute majority of votes cast. **C.** Two-thirds majority of votes cast. **D.** votes received relative to those of other parties. [1987/10]
7. **In simple plurality electoral system, the winner receives** **A.** more than half of the votes cast.

- B.** overwhelming majority of all votes cast. **C.** more votes than those for all other candidates combined. **D.** the highest vote cast in favour of any candidate. [1988/16]
8. **An electoral system in which the candidate who receives the largest number of votes wins is** **A.** the preferential ballot. **B.** the second ballot. **C.** proportional system. **D.** plurality system. [1989/14]
9. **The second ballot is based on the principle that a successful candidate must obtain** **A.** absolute majority. **B.** simple majority. **C.** forty percent of the votes. **D.** fifty percent of the votes. [1990/6]
10. **Proportional representation is often criticized because it** **A.** tends to preserve the multi-party system. **B.** is too simple to operate. **C.** ensures that each party has a minister. **D.** provides that each state is represented according to its population. [1993/19]
11. **An electoral system that apportions legislative seats to a group relative to its actual voting strength is referred to as** **A.** franchise. **B.** simple plurality. **C.** proportional representation. **D.** discriminatory majority. [1995/17]
12. **The simple plurality electoral system is often criticized because** **A.** the ruling party may lose the election. **B.** the winner may not poll an absolute majority. **C.** it works against all opposition parties. **D.** it is easy to rig. [1997/17]
13. **The major advantage of secret balloting is that it** **A.** allows people to vote freely. **B.** ensures the anonymity of the voter. **C.** extends the franchise to all adults. **D.** is faster than the other systems. [1998/15]
14. **A candidate who wins an election by a simple majority, must have been voted for by** **A.** a majority of the electorate. **B.** Most the electorate. **C.** a good number of the voters. **D.** a majority of the voters. [1998/16]
15. **Proportional representation is a system of allocating seats in the legislature based on** **A.** gender participation in politics. **B.** contribution to the national economy. **C.** total votes in an election. **D.** an area's involvement in politics. [2002/8]
16. **A major consequence of proportional representation is that it** **A.** discourages voting along ethnic lines. **B.** favours the development of a two-party system. **C.** encourages the proliferation of parties. **D.** reduces the chances of political instability. [2002/13]
17. **An electoral system in which parties are assigned seats in the parliament commensurate to the number of votes polled is** **A.** absolute majority. **B.** simple majority. **C.** proportional representation. **D.** indirect election. [2012/19]
18. **An electoral system in which a candidate with the highest number of votes in a constituency is declared winner is** **A.** second ballot system. **B.** absolute majority system. **C.** simple majority system. **D.** alternative vote system. [2015/19]
19. **Proportional representation favours** **a** **A.** multiparty system. **B.** three-party system. **C.** two-party system. **D.** one-party system. [1989/1]
20. **Which of these statements is CORRECT about Proportional Representation?** **A.** It makes the assembly representative of all citizens. **B.** It is simple to operate. **C.** It preserves the party system. **D.** It gives the parties seats in proportion to their popular support. [1983/18]
21. **Proportional representation is recommended because it** **A.** favours small parties. **B.** is simple to operate. **C.** leads to liberal democracy. **D.** preserves the party system. [1986/22]
22. **In a first-past-the-post electoral system, a candidate is declared elected when he** **A.** obtains a two-thirds majority of the votes cast. **B.** Records the highest number of the votes cast. **C.** Scores the aggregate of the opponent's votes. **D.** obtains one-third of the votes cast. [2005/16]
23. **The major factor militating against the efficient operation of electoral commissions in Nigeria is** **A.** inadequate public support. **B.** population size. **C.** inadequate skilled manpower. **D.** excessive political interference. [2012/33]
24. **Option A4 was introduced during** **A.** General Abdul-Salami Abubakar Administration. **B.** General Sani Abacha Administration. **C.** General Gowon Administration. **D.** General Babangida Administration.

Electoral Systems Answers

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

Political Parties and Party Systems

Introduction

Of course you know that when we talk about party in the study of government, we don't mean your normal birthday, graduation or owambe parties where you gist, eat, drink and dance rather we mean a group of people like APC, PDP, APGA etc. **The main aim** of a political party is to contest and win elections in order to control political power. There are two objectives here namely; assess the role of political parties and distinguish between types of party systems. Overall thirty-three questions have been asked from this topic and for the last ten years one is asked yearly.

Political Parties

For a detailed study of political party, its types, functions, merits and demerits download the PREP50 app.

- The two primary elements in politics are** **A.** war and peace. **B.** order and conflict. **C.** patriotism and economic sabotage. **D.** nationalism and freedom. [1986/2]
- Which of the following is NOT usually associated with the activities of political parties?** **A.** Providing political education. **B.** Selecting and supporting candidates for public office. **C.** Forming the government. **D.** Controlling the judiciary. [1989/15]
- A document outlining the aims and objectives of a political party is** **A.** conventions. **B.** agenda. **C.** manifesto. **D.** statute. [2015/41]
- The primary function of political parties is to** **A.** oppose the government. **B.** aggregate interests. **C.** mobilise public opinion. **D.** provide welfare for their members. [1978/25]
- A political manifesto is a document which outlines** **A.** a country's development. **B.** a party's

- programme. **C.** the national policy. **D.** an ethnic interest. [1986/24]
6. **While pressure groups aim at influencing government decisions the primary aim of political parties is to** **A.** Promote the welfare of their members. **B.** execute particular programmes. **C.** influence legislation in order to benefit their members. **D.** control political power [1989/9]
 7. **Which of the following functions is performed by both political parties and pressure groups?** **A.** Contesting elections. **B.** Interest articulation. **C.** Formal opposition to government. **D.** Working for the interests of their members. [1990/1]
 8. **One of the main functions of a political party is** **A.** political evaluation. **B.** interest aggregation. **C.** political accountability. **D.** interest determination. [1994/20]
 9. **Political Parties are formed essentially to** **A.** capture state power. **B.** replace bad governments. **C.** compete with the military for power. **D.** satisfy the needs of members. [1997/19]
 10. **What distinguishes a political party from other social institutions is the desire to** **A.** influence the international community on local issues. **B.** promote the interest of party members. **C.** win elections and form a government. **D.** influence government policies in certain directions. [2003/19]
 11. **On the basis of its structure, a political party can be classified as indirect if** **A.** it campaigns for votes through agents. **B.** its membership is acquired through other groups. **C.** it controls government indirectly. **D.** it contests elections by proxy. [2005/17]
 12. **The ultimate aim of political parties is to** **A.** increase the political awareness of the electorate. **B.** formulate and implement policies. **C.** implement people-oriented programmes. **D.** acquire and exercise power. [2014/17]
 13. **A political party is different from a pressure group in its** **A.** source of finance. **B.** objective. **C.** organization. **D.** strategy. [2013/19]
 14. **The most important objective of political parties is to** **A.** elect their spokesmen. **B.** lobby the government. **C.** form effective national organizations. **D.** control the government. [1992/17]
 15. **One of the activities of political parties is to** **A.** Assess public fund **B.** Mobilize the electorate **C.** Establish interest groups **D.** Register voters.
- Political Parties Answers**
1B 2D 3C 4B 5B 6D 7B 8B 9A 10C 11B 12D 13B 14D 15B

Party System

Party system is simply the number of political parties legally allowed to exist in a state. There are five types of party system namely; One party system, Hegemonic party system, Two party system, Multi-party system and Non-partisan or Zero party system. For full explanation of party system download the PREP50 app.

1. **A state with a hegemonic political 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. [2009/46]
2. **Coalition government arises when** **A.** one of the parties has a majority in parliament. **B.** no party has a majority in parliament. **C.** two or more parties co-operate to pass a bill in parliament. **D.** the ruling party is defeated in parliament. [2000/13]
3. **Which of the following is a feature of the one party system?** **A.** Respect for the rule of law. **B.** Freedom of expression. **C.** Dictatorship. **D.** Limited choice. [2015/34]
4. **A one party state is a state where** **A.** there are no general elections. **B.** the President cannot be opposed. **C.** there is complete agreement on issues among party members. **D.** the ruling party is the only legal one. [1980/17]
5. **To say that a country has a multi-party system means that** **A.** there are only two political parties in existence. **B.** only two parties can contest elections. **C.** the constitution recognizes more than one party. **D.** more than one party should form the government at a time. [1982/14]
6. **Which of the following countries operates a single party system** **A.** Ghana. **B.** Nigeria. **C.** Tanzania. **D.** Uganda. [1982/45]
7. **A party system made up of more than two parties may not qualify for the title of a multi-party system when** **A.** the country in question has a unitary form of government. **B.** the country in question has a federal form of government. **C.** the parties are not competitive. **D.** different parties are supported by distinct political interests. [1983/21]
8. **A one party system of government** **A.** is found only in Africa. **B.** allows no official opposition. **C.** does not provide for a legislature. **D.** is practised only where the citizens share identical views about policy. [1985/8]
9. **One argument against a multi-party system is the** **A.** inability to develop the nation. **B.** encouragement of diverse opinions and opposition. **C.** ability to attract foreign investment. **D.** banning of pressure groups. [1986/25]
10. **A party system can be defined by the** **A.** structures of political parties. **B.** manner the government and the parties operate. **C.** relationship between the parties and the voters. **D.** number of political parties in a country. [1998/17]
11. **A dominant two-party system is operated in** **A.** the United Kingdom and the United States. **B.** India and Pakistan. **C.** France and Germany. **D.** South Africa and Senegal. [1999/21]
12. **A disadvantage of the one-party system is that it** **A.** makes accountability difficult. **B.** negates freedom of association. **C.** emphasizes political differences. **D.** delays decision-making. [2000/2]
13. **One argument against a multi-party system is the** **A.** encouragement of opposition and instability. **B.** banning of interest groups. **C.** inability to attract foreign assistance. **D.** high cost of conducting elections. [2001/15]
14. **A common feature of a multi-party system is that government is formed by** **A.** the major political party. **B.** a coalition of political parties. **C.** all the registered political parties. **D.** the party with the highest votes. [2002/5]
15. **In a dominant one-party system, there is** **A.** one party that controls other political parties. **B.** only

- one political party recognized by law. **C.** one among many parties that always wins elections. **D.** one party which embraces all the citizens. [2006/38]
- 16. In theory, one major advantage of the one-party system is that it** **A.** guarantees social justice. **B.** eliminates intra-party conflict.. **C.** promotes greater mass participation in government. **D.** serves as an instrument of national integration. [2010/18]
- 17. The type of party system in practice is defined by the** **A.** manner in which the parties operate. **B.** number of political parties in a country. **C.** relationship between the parties and the

electorate. **D.** structure of the political parties. [2011/20]

- 18. In a one party State** **A.** there are no free citizens. **B.** Communism is banned. **C.** The communist party is the only legal party. **D.** the ruling party is the only legal party. [1983/19]
- 19. One of the objectives of a multiparty system is to** **A.** prevent rigging. **B.** provide alternatives. **C.** avoid ethnicity. **D.** eliminate corruption. [2007/27]

Party System Answers

1A 2B 3D 4D 5C 6C 7C 8B 9B 10D 11A 12B 13A 14B 15C 16D 17B 18D 19B

Pressure Groups

Introduction

Pressure groups are groups of people who though are not in government and don't want to acquire political power exert influence on the decisions of the government. It is important to understand that the major difference between pressure groups and political parties is in objective of the two; while political parties are formed to contest and win elections in order to control political power, pressure groups do not aim to take control of government rather they only seek to influence the government to favour their interests. Overall a total of 35 questions have been asked from this topic at the rate of 1 per year averagely for the last ten years.

Pressure Groups

For a detailed study of functions, types, mode of operations, merits, demerits and factors that increase the success of pressure groups download the PREP50 app.

- Interest groups are important to democracies because they** **A.** represent the masses. **B.** do not allow misrule. **C.** represent groups who otherwise would be left out. **D.** provide a forum for confronting the government. [1993/20]
- Pressure groups are** **A.** organizations which want to overthrow the government. **B.** organisations which seek to influence the policies of the government. **C.** associations of people who share the, same ideology. **D.** political parties. [1978/7]
- In a modern state, Pressure Groups find that the most effective way of achieving their purposes is by** **A.** causing trouble among the populace. **B.** influencing decisions of government. **C.** forming political parties. **D.** A and C. [1978/39]
- Which of the following are pressure groups?** **A.** The Nigerian Chamber of Commerce. **B.** The Nigeria Union of Teachers. **C.** The National Union of Nigerian Students. **D.** All of the above. [1979/2]
- Pressure groups are really** **A.** nuisances which most governments would like to ignore. **B.** people with sinister motives who pretend to serve the public interest. **C.** greedy citizens who pursue purely selfish interests. **D.** organized bodies which try to influence legislation or government decisions in their favour. [1979/3]
- Pressure groups politics are usually directed to** **A.** limited or sectoral goals. **B.** national objectives. **C.** the interests of the Nigerian Medical Association. **D.** the goals of the Nigeria Union of Teachers. [1980/2]
- The main role of pressure groups is to** **A.** influence the Legislature and the Executive to make decisions favourable to them. **B.** inject emotional and selfish issues into national debates. **C.** influence the general public. **D.** use all means to assist selected multinational corporations in fulfilling their objectives. [1980/21]
- The main role of pressure groups is to** **A.** oppose oppressive legislation. **B.** protect the interest of the country against foreign power. **C.** resist temptation of gifts made by multinational companies to influence their judgement. **D.** influence legislation in order to benefit their members. [1981/3]
- Pressure groups are important because they** **A.** enjoy publicity. **B.** manage political crisis for their members. **C.** sponsor candidates for election. **D.** represent groups who may otherwise be ignored. [1982/15]
- The membership of pressure groups is limited because they** **A.** pursue specific and narrow objectives. **B.** are mainly concerned with public interests. **C.** promote other people's interests. **D.** are not friendly. [1982/25]
- While political parties aim at forming a government, pressure groups aim at** **A.** imposing military rule. **B.** causing social unrest. **C.** Influencing governmental decisions. **D.** getting all workers to unite. [1983/13]
- Which of the following is NOT a pressure group in Nigeria** **A.** Farmers. **B.** The Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT). **C.** The Catholic Church. **D.** Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU). [1983/27]
- The most basic property of pressure groups which differentiates them from political parties is that they** **A.** are not as interested in politics. **B.** do not seek to influence public opinion. **C.** do not support candidates in elections. **D.** do not nominate candidates as their own official representatives. [1984/9]
- The main objective of pressure groups is to** **A.** win political power. **B.** conduct free and fair elections. **C.** mobilize support on behalf of the government. **D.** protect the interests of its members. [1987/7]
- Groups which seek to bring about changes in government policies without actually controlling the personnel of government are known as** **A.** trade unions. **B.** pressure groups. **C.** secret societies. **D.** elite groups. [1991/24]
- The primary function of a pressure group is to** **A.** win and control governmental power. **B.** elect their officials. **C.** influence government policy.

- D. organize workers to confront government. [1992/18]
17. **The major distinguishing factor between a political party and a pressure group is that while the former**
A. is effectively organized, the latter is not.
B. engages in propaganda, the latter does not.
C. seeks power, the latter influences it. D. does not form a government, the latter does. [1995/19]
18. **One major aim of a pressure group is to** A. capture political power. B. influence the policies of the government. C. install a government of its choice. D. implement policies that will benefit its members. [1998/18]
19. **The feature which best differentiates pressure groups from political parties is that they do not** A. Have interest in politics. B. Seek to influence public opinion. C. Have permanent organization. D. Nominate ministers. [1999/17]
20. **Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through interest** A. mobilization. B. aggregation. C. manipulation. D. articulation. [2000/9]
21. **A major issue that distinguishes pressure groups from political parties is** A. membership drive. B. the voting pattern. C. ideology. D. the objective. [2002/1]
22. **Associations whose main interest is to influence public policies without having to capture power are** A. communal groups. B. trade unions. C. political parties. D. pressure groups. [2003/12]
23. **The pressure group that resorts to unconventional methods to achieve its objectives is called**
A. promotional group. B. interest group. C. anomic group. D. institutional group. [2005/18]
24. **A tactic employed by pressure groups to achieve their objectives is** A. lobbying. B. memorandum. C. propaganda. D. electioneering campaign. [2010/19]
25. **Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through** A. interest mobilization. B. interest aggregation. C. interest formulation. D. interest manipulation. [2011/21]
26. **The primary aim of pressure groups is to** A. attract people's attention. B. protect the interest of members. C. capture political power. D. fight corrupt officials. [2012/21]
27. **One of the functions of pressure groups is to**
A. contest elections to serve the people.
B. nominate the president. C. prepare the budget. D. articulate the opinion of their members. [2013/20]
28. **The main objective of pressure groups is to** A. protect the interest of the country against foreigners. B. serve as opposition to the government. C. promote the interest of political parties. D. influence legislation for the benefit of their members. [2014/18]
29. **Associational interest groups are organized to**
A. further the interests of members. B. specifically lobby the government. C. support the government. D. achieve goals affecting other associations. [2001/16]
30. **An interest group that admits members and conducts its affairs according to stated rules is described as** A. organizational. B. associational. C. Non-associational. D. institutional. [2004/26]
31. **An example of promotional pressure group is the**
A. Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs. B. Nigerian Medical Association. C. Civil Liberties Organization. D. Manufacturers Association of Nigeria. [2008/13]
32. **Occupational pressure groups pursue their objectives mainly by** A. issuing ultimatums and embarking on strikes. B. alienating the government. C. embarking on guerrilla warfare. D. contesting elections. [2009/29]
33. **The anomic pressure groups usually adopt** A. strike action. B. lobbying approach. C. petition option. D. spontaneous strategy.
34. **A major factor that hinder the operation of pressure group is** A. Dialogue B. Leadership C. Military D. Objectives
- Pressure Groups Answers**
1C 2B 3B 4D 5D 6A 7A 8D 9D 10A 11C 12A 13D 14D 15B 16C 17C 18B 19D 20B 21D 22D 23C 24A 25B 26B 27D 28D 29A 30B 31C 32A 33D 34B

Public Opinion

Introduction

Public opinion is the aggregate views of groups of people on particular government activities. Overall a total of 21 questions have been asked from this topic at the rate of 1 per year averagely for the last ten years.

Meaning and Importance of Public Opinion

For a detailed study of meaning, formation, measurements, functions and limitations of public opinion download the PREP50 app.

- Public opinion is important because it** A. tells government what action it must take. B. lets government know what the people want. C. protects minorities. D. guarantees a free press. [1985/1]
- A common means of influencing public opinion is** A. public policy-making. B. legislation. C. propaganda. D. lobbying. [1989/13]
- Public opinion refers to views and ideas expressed by** A. citizens regarding government policies or other issues. B. government regarding the public interest. C. elites about what the public wants. D. students about the public. [1989/24]
- The most effective way of monitoring public opinion is** A. by examining the questions asked by journalists. B. by the frequency of the press releases of pressure groups. C. by referendum. D. through opinion poll. [1990/21]
- The biased presentation of information in order to influence public opinion is referred to as** A. mobilization. B. propaganda. C. indoctrination. D. distortion. [1992/19]
- Public opinion is the view expressed by a** A. few members of the society. B. few articulate members in a society. C. majority of the members of a society. D. group of individuals in a society. [1995/20]

7. **A systematic effort to manipulate the beliefs, attitudes and actions of the public through the mass media and other means is called** A. political education. B. public opinion. C. propaganda. D. brainstorming. [1997/20]
 8. **Which of the following is the commonest means of expressing public opinion?** A. Handbill. B. newspapers. C. radio. D. television. [1998/19]
 9. **One effective way by which governments ascertain public support and reactions is through** A. the press. B. social mobilization. C. opinion leaders. D. elections. [1998/20]
 10. **The main function of public opinion is to** A. change the policy of government. B. provide direction for public policy. C. support the policy of government. D. indoctrinate the people. [2000/5]
 11. **A characteristic of public opinion is that it is** A. positive. B. static. C. dynamic. D. Negative. [2000/12]
 12. **Public opinion is a view that is** A. held by the majority. B. active in the public realm. C. widely publicized. D. no longer a secret. [2001/17]
 13. **One major disadvantage of public opinion is that** A. gossip and rumours thrive. B. the critics of government policies are always harassed. C. leaders are unnecessarily criticized. D. a vocal minority claims to represent the majority. [2002/10]
 14. **A major influence on the formulation of public opinion is** A. the family. B. the mass media. C. public journals. D. peer groups. [2004/28]
 15. **Public opinion helps a government to** A. develop the country in line with the people's aspirations. B. monitor its socio-cultural policy. C. monitor the economic situation in the country. D. identify those that are opposed to its policies. [2006/32]
 16. **Public opinion can be measured through** A. rumour. B. negotiation. C. strike action. D. referendum. [2010/20]
 17. **Opinion polls are organised to find out the** A. people's expectations from government. B. feelings of people about particular issues and policies. C. benefits derived by people from government. D. people's thought about a particular government policy. [2011/22]
 18. **Which of the following is used in gauging public opinion?** A. Constitution. B. Educational institution. C. Mass media. D. Electoral college. [2012/22]
 19. **Public opinion refers to the** A. aggregate of attitudes held by members of the national assembly. B. aggregate views of groups on particular government activities. C. views held by the president of a country. D. views of the Chief Justice of a country. [2013/21]
 20. **Which of the following is not a dimension of public opinion?** A. Intensity. B. Substance. C. Polling. D. Orientation. [2014/19]
 21. **Public opinion becomes politically relevant when it** A. criticises people in power. B. influences the decisions of government. C. aggregates views and interests. D. is in support of government. [2003/15]
 22. **Public opinion can be used as** A. a government policy outcome. B. a check on government. C. an alternative to government policy. D. an opposition to government.
 23. **The essence of public opinion is to ensure that government programs align with the interest of** A. Interest group B. International organizations C. Political parties D. The citizens
- Meaning and Importance of Public Opinion Answers**
 1B 2C 3A 4D 5B 6C 7C 8C 9C 10B 11C 12A 13D 14B 15A 16D 17B 18C 19B 20B 21C 22B 23D

The Civil Service

Introduction

In this topic, we will study the section of government called the Civil Service which is a body within the executive arm of government responsible for the practical administration and implementation of government policies. A careful look at the UTME past questions over the years shows that about 29 questions have been asked from the topic on the average of 1 question per year.

The Significance of Civil Service

For detailed study of the definition, characteristics, functions, structure, control and problems of the civil service download the PREP50 app.

1. **The principle of anonymity of civil servants means that they** A. have a career. B. are not the servants of a particular government. C. are trained for the duties they perform. D. are credited or blamed for anything they do. [1983/25]
2. **A permanent civil service** A. makes continuity in government possible. B. makes civil servants arrogant. C. promotes ethnic domination. D. Is undemocratic. [1981/1]
3. **Anonymity of the civil servant means that civil servants must** A. serve any government impartially. B. be politically neutral. C. have job security. D. not receive the credit or blame for any good or bad policy. [1982/12]
4. **The political neutrality of civil servants implies that they** A. are not allowed to join any organization or group. B. have no dealings with politicians. C. are not allowed to be involved in partisan politics. D. have permanent tenure. [1985/23 and 2001/18]
5. **The main objective of the Public Service Review Commission headed by Chief Jerome Udoji was to make the Nigerian public service** A. less corrupt. B. more attractive financially. C. more efficient and result-oriented. D. superior to the private sector. [1986/41]
6. **An important principle of the Civil Service is** A. authoritarianism. B. anonymity. C. nepotism. D. partisanship. [1987/15]
7. **The political neutrality of civil servants is guaranteed by not allowing them to** A. vote. B. be members of any interest groups. C. have dealings with politicians. D. engage in partisan politics. [1989/16]
8. **Which of the following organs control the Civil Service?** A. Parliament and the courts. B. Trade unions and the courts. C. The police and parliament. D. Tribunals and interest groups. [1995/30]

9. **Under the Civil Service Reforms of 1988, the Nigerian civil service became** A. nationalized. B. professionalized. C. bureaucratized. D. indigenized. [1995/31]
 10. **Three important concepts associated with a well-organized civil service are** A. Meritocracy, neutrality and bureaucracy. B. General orders, confidentiality and redtapism. C. Neutrality, anonymity and impartiality. D. Bureaucracy, confidentiality and general orders. [1997/33]
 11. **Which of the following best describes the role of the civil service?** A. Promoting the interest of civil servants. B. Advising government and implementing its policies. C. Keeping records for government. D. Providing information on government and its agencies. [1999/14]
 12. **The civil service cadre responsible for the general supervision and control of ministries is the** A. administrative B. professional. C. Executive. D. clerical. [2000/1]
 13. **The idea of making the civil service permanent, neutral and anonymous is to** A. enhance efficiency in administration. B. ensure loyalty and support. C. prevent opposition to government. D. make civil servants a functional elite. [2001/19]
 14. **The structure of the civil service is based on** A. patronage system. B. hierarchical organization. C. lateral organization. D. merit system. [2002/3]
 15. **To qualify for absorption into the administrative cadre of the civil service in Nigeria, an applicant must be** A. knowledgeable in civil service rules. B. a senior civil servant. C. specifically trainee in public administration. D. a holder of a first university degree. [2002/15]
 16. **The highest grade in the civil service is known as the** A. administrative cadre. B. executive cadre. C. clerical cadre. D. technical cadre. [2004/30]
 17. **The major function of the civil service is** A. Advising government and implementing its policies. B. promoting the interest of civil servants. C. providing relevant information on government. D. keeping records of the activities of government. [2005/20]
 18. **As a component of the state, the civil service is important because it ensures** A. gender equality. B. effective cost-benefit analysis. C. continuity in governance. D. equality among professions. [2006/41]
 19. **A key characteristic of the civil service is** A. transparency. B. patriotism. C. merit system. D. quota system. [2008/6]
 20. **Which of the following is the main function of the civil service?** A. Mobilizing grassroots support for government. B. Implementing government policies. C. Supporting the party in power. D. Allocating resources to the federating units. [2010/21]
 21. **The rules and regulations of the civil service are called** A. Service Order. B. Administrative Order. C. General Order. D. Bureaucratic Order. [2011/33]
 22. **A messenger in civil service is classified under the** A. professional class. B. clerical class. C. auxiliary class. D. executive class. [2015/20]
 23. **An important ingredient of the civil service is** A. hierarchy. B. imbalance. C. nepotism. D. partisanship. [2015/50]
 24. **The civil service belongs to the organ of government called the** A. legislature. B. executive. C. judiciary. D. parastatals. [1993/3]
 25. **The civil service embraces all workers in** A. all private corporations. B. public and private companies. C. government ministries. D. public corporations. [2003/17]
 26. **The smooth operation of the civil service in Nigeria is mostly hampered by** A. inadequate training of personnel. B. corruption and inefficiency. C. debt burden and redundancy. D. poor infrastructure. [2003/24]
 27. **A permanent structure that facilitates continuity and guarantees orderly conduct in governance is** A. bureaucracy. B. public corporation. C. ombudsman. D. political party. [2012/23]
 28. **The class that oversees the implementation of government decisions and policies is the** A. administrative. B. clerical. C. executive. D. Technical. [2013/22]
 29. **Civil service is an independent structure of government composed of** A. Political Leadership B. Career bureaucrats C. Head of service D. Career diplomat.
- The Significance Of Civil Service Answers**
1B 2A 3D 4C 5C 6B 7D 8A 9B 10C 11B 12A 13A 14B 15D
16A 17A 18C 19C 20B 21C 22C 23A 24B 25C 26B 27A
28A 29B

Pre-colonial Polities

Introduction

Before the coming of the British and the consequent colonialism, there were different nations existing with their different governments in the area we today call Nigeria. These governments were tribally based. In this topic we will study the forms, structures, systems and the basic concepts obtainable in each of the four major tribal governments according to the specifications of the current UTME syllabus. In general, these pre-colonial polities had no clear separation of powers except for the Yorubas. A major feature that was obtainable in many of these polities was the age grade organization. Some of the nations were regarded as stateless because they had no formal governmental institutions. Overall a total of 70 questions have been asked from this topic at the rate of 2 per year averagely for the last ten years.

Pre-Jihad Hausa and the Emirate System

Before the Jihad of Uthman Dan Fodio (1804 – 1808) most of the present day northern Nigeria was governed by the Habe rulers under fourteen (14) kingdoms grouped into two; Hausa Bakwai and Banza Bakawi. Islam was introduced into the area around 11th century and prepared it for the subsequent Islamic domination of political life of the populace by 19th century which introduced the emirate system. Overall the government under the Emirate system was **theocratic in form** (the Caliph or Emir was the political, religious and spiritual leader), **centralized and unitary in structure** (political authority was vested in the Caliph or Emir), **totalitarian ideologically** (the Caliph or Emir had

executive, legislative and judicial powers) and **the system was monarchical** (the Caliph was the King and succession to the throne was by bloodline). For detailed study of the pre-jihad and emirate system download the PREP50 app.

- The style of government in the Sokoto caliphate was A. democratic. B. authoritarian. C. populist. D. totalitarian. [1991/25]**
- When was the emirate system of government introduced in Nigeria? A. Nineteenth Century. B. Twentieth Century. C. Eighteenth Century. D. Seventeenth Century. [1979/31]**
- Islam was introduced into Northern Nigeria A. before the 13th century. B. in the 17th century. C. after the Jihad of Uthman Dan Fodio. D. by the British in the early 20th century. [1979/26]**
- The ratification of the appointment of an emir in the pre-colonial fulani society was done by the A. Galadima. B. the Emir of Sokoto. C. the Emir of Gwandu. D. B or C above. [1980/37]**
- Which of the following ethnic groups had centralized administration in pre-colonial Nigeria? A. Ibibio. B. Ijaw. C. Tiv. D. Hausa. [1986/27]**
- One main feature of government in many pre-colonial societies in Nigeria was A. age-grade organization. B. grade union movement. C. student's organization. D. council of Obas. [1988/23]**
- The ruling system in pre-colonial hausa-Fulani societies where rulers were both religious and political heads was referred to as A. meritocracy. B. oligarchy. C. theocracy. D. Aristocracy. [1988/28]**
- In the traditional Hausa-Fulani political system, political authority was vested in the A. Emir. B. Talakawa. C. Alkali. D. Emirate Council. [1989/26]**
- Vassalage as a political system was practised by the A. Ibibio and Igala. B. Tiv. C. Hausa-Fulani. D. Igbo and Efik. [1992/23]**
- In the Habe political system, the Sarki was assisted in performing his executive functions by the A. alkali. B. khadi. C. ulama. D. galadima. [1993/21]**
- The geographical entity in which the traditional ruler was both the religious and political head was the A. Tiv society. B. Efik kingdom. C. Jukun kingdom. D. Sokoto Caliphate. [1995/23]**
- A major feature of the system of government in the Sokoto Caliphate was that A. it was based on customs and traditions. B. it was theocratic. C. it was democratic. D. power was effectively decentralized. [1997/23]**
- The administration of the capital of the emirate under the pre-colonial Hausa-Fulani political system was entrusted to the A. galadima. B. Waziri. C. sarkin fada. D. sarkin pawa. [1998/22]**
- The duty of an Alkali under the Hausa-Fulani political system is to A. adjudicate under Islamic laws. B. make Islamic laws. C. execute Islamic laws. D. make treaties under Islamic laws. [1999/33]**
- The western zone of the Sokoto caliphate was administered from A. Kebbi. B. Ilorin. C. Bida. D. Gwandu. [2001/20]**
- The emirate system of administration can be likened to a A. federal system of government. B. confederal system of government. C. unitary system of government. D. constitutional monarchy. [2002/38]**
- Under the emirate system, legislative functions were performed by the A. Ulama. B. Khadi. C. Emir. D. Hakimi. [2005/21]**
- 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. [2008/40]**
- Under the pre-colonial Sokoto Caliphate system, the next in command to the Sultan was the A. Madaki. B. Waziri. C. Alkali. D. Galadima. [2011/25]**
- In the Hausa pre-colonial political system, a district was headed by A. a hakimi. B. a dagaci. C. an alkali. D. a waziri. [2012/24]**
- Under the emirate system, the commander of the army is the A. Alkali. B. Hakimi. C. Sarkin Fada. D. Madawaki. [2013/24]**
- In the pre-colonial Hausa political system, the Madawaki performed the function of A. Minister of Interior. B. Minister of Works. C. Minister of Education. D. Minister of Defence. [2014/21]**
- One of the legacies of pre-colonial Nigeria destroyed by the British was the A. peace and harmony in the land. B. indigenous cultures of the people. C. education of the local people. D. nation's farmlands. [2003/26]**
- Galadima in the emirate system refers to A. a village head. B. the officer in charge of the army. C. the administrator of the capital city. D. a judge. [2006/1]**

Pre-Jihad Hausa and the Emirate System Answers

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

Igbo

The Igbo pre-colonial political system can best be described as **acephalous** as there was no centralized governing body over the whole area. This feature also made it impossible for an autocratic leader to emerge. The political system among the Igbos was based on family ties and was segmentary. For detailed study of the organs of the Igbo pre-colonial system download the PREP50 app.

- In the pre-colonial Igbo political system, which of the following was the most democratic organ of government? A. The Umuada. B. Eze. C. Izu. D. Oha-na-Eze. [1979/30]**
- Pre-colonial Igbo society was A. centralized. B. acephalous. C. feudal. D. capitalist. [1986/26]**
- Which of the following traditional political systems was republican? A. Igbo. B. Yoruba. C. Fulani. D. Bini. [1987/25]**
- Igbo traditional system of government encouraged participation through A. ozo title. B. segmentary kinship. C. divine kingship. D. town assembly. [1989/28]**
- During the pre-colonial period in Eastern Nigeria, autocratic rule was made difficult by the A. activities of secret societies. B. ruler's fear of dethronement. C. absence of a system of centralized authority. D. demands of pressure groups. [1992/22]**
- In terms of administrative structure, which of the following sets of pre-colonial Nigerian political systems do NOT match? A. Igbo and Tiv. B. Benin**

- and Igbo. **C.** Sokoto and Oyo. **D.** Benin and Sokoto. [1994/22]
- 7. In the Igbo political system, authority was shared among** **A.** men and women with Ozo titles. **B.** all age groups and warrant chiefs. **C.** elders of the community and Ofo title holders. **D.** title holders and age groups. [1997/21]
- 8. The Aro system in Igboland was a** **A.** political organization. **B.** commercial organization. **C.** religious organization. **D.** imperial organization. [1998/24 and 2010/24]
- 9. A characteristic of most pre-colonial governments in Nigeria is that they** **A.** had no defined functions. **B.** performed only executive functions. **C.** had no clear separation of powers. **D.** observed independence of the judiciary. [2000/35]
- 10. Some pre-colonial Nigerian societies are described as stateless because** **A.** they had no formal governmental institutions. **B.** they had no definite political boundaries. **C.** their population was too small. **D.** they were not independent. [2001/21]
- 11. In pre-colonial Igbo society, decisions on public issues were reached mainly through** **A.** the oracles. **B.** majority votes. **C.** imposition. **D.** consensus. [2002/43]
- 12. In pre-colonial governance, women played prominent roles in the** **A.** Tiv society. **B.** Igbo society. **C.** Yoruba Kingdom. **D.** Jukun Kingdom. [2006/17]
- 13. In the Igbo political system, the most senior member of the council of elders is the** **A.** okpara. **B.** obi. **C.** eze. **D.** ofo. [2009/7]

- 14. The Igbo political system was based on** **A.** Umuada. **B.** age grades. **C.** family ties. **D.** Umunna. [2010/23]
- 15. In pre-colonial Igboland, autocratic rule was made difficult by the** **A.** pressure from age-grades. **B.** activities of cult societies. **C.** fear of dethronement. **D.** absence of a centralized system of authority. [2011/23]
- 16. Which of the following societies was classified as acephalous?** **A.** Igbo. **B.** ijaw. **C.** Benin. **D.** Ibibio. [2011/26]
- 17. An acephalous, pre-colonial political system is best represented by the** **A.** Oyo empire. **B.** Igbo political organization. **C.** Ijaw political organization. **D.** Benin empire. [1998/21]
- 18. In the pre-colonial Igbo society, the maintenance of peace and order was the function of the** **A.** assembly of Ezes. **B.** clan elders. **C.** age-grades. **D.** assembly of title holders. [2003/23]
- 19. The pre-colonial Igbo political system was largely** **A.** republican. **B.** dictatorial. **C.** monarchical. **D.** authoritarian. [2007/36]
- 20. Which of the following traditional political systems was segmentary?** **A.** Kanem Bornu. **B.** Benin. **C.** Igbo. **D.** Yoruba. [1991/26]
- 21. Igbo pre-colonial system was generally regarded as** **A.** Centralized **B.** Organized **C.** Acephalous **D.** Indirect.

Igbo Answers

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

Yoruba

The pre-colonial political system of the Yoruba on the whole can best be described as a confederation of monarchies and chiefdoms all recognizing **Ile-Ife** as the ancestral home. The town was the basic unit of government. For detailed study of Yoruba's pre-colonial polity especially the Oyo Empire download the PREP50 app.

- 1. Before colonial rule, Yoruba traditional rulers were appointed by** **A.** the people acting through their representatives. **B.** the Ogboni. **C.** Ifa (oracle)priests. **D.** Kingmakers. [1978/13]
- 2. In the Oyo traditional political system, the Alaafin of Oyo was elected or chosen by a group known as** **A.** Tributary Chiefs. **B.** Bales. **C.** Obas. **D.** Oyomesi [1979/45]
- 3. The basic unit of government in pre-colonial Yoruba land was the** **A.** town. **B.** empire. **C.** palace. **D.** ward. [1988/27]
- 4. Which of the following had a centralized administration in pre-colonial Nigeria?** **A.** The Igbos. **B.** The Tivs. **C.** The Ibibios. **D.** The Yorubas. [1990/40]
- 5. The Yoruba traditional governmental system was** **A.** egalitarian. **B.** republican. **C.** democratic. **D.** monarchical. [1992/21]
- 6. In the Oyo empire, the Alaafin was** **A.** an absolute monarch. **B.** popularly elected. **C.** a constitutional monarch. **D.** worshipped as a deity. [1993/22]
- 7. Which of the following traditional Nigerian societies practised the system of checks and balances?** **A.** Tiv. **B.** Yoruba. **C.** Hausa. **D.** Igbo. [1994/21]
- 8. In which of the following Nigerian pre-colonial political units was the principle of separation of powers institutionalized?** **A.** Oyo Empire. **B.** Benin Empire. **C.** Hausa states. **D.** Bornu Empire. [1995/22]
- 9. The crucial check on an autocratic Oba in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system was** **A.** presenting to him a suicide symbol. **B.** Avoiding the palace. **C.** sending him on exile. **D.** refusing to carry out his orders. [1997/22]
- 10. In the pre-colonial Yoruba society, the powers of the Oyomesi were checked by the** **A.** Baale. **B.** Ogboni. **C.** Aare Onakakanfo. **D.** Bashorun. [1998/23]
- 11. The pre-colonial Yoruba political system as a whole can best be described as a** **A.** federation of chiefdoms and localities. **B.** confederation of chiefdoms and localities. **C.** confederation of monarchies and chiefdoms. **D.** highly centralized kingdom. [2004/15]
- 12. In the pre-colonial Yoruba political system, the council of chief constituted the** **A.** ombudsman. **B.** executive. **C.** judicial arm. **D.** legislative arm. [2006/14]
- 13. The Ogboni cult in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system played the role of the** **A.** judiciary. **B.** executive. **C.** police. **D.** legislature. [2007/47]
- 14. Who was the political head of the Old Oyo Empire?** **A.** Alaafin. **B.** Bashorun. **C.** Aremo. **D.** Oyomesi. [2010/22]
- 15. Which of the following ensured the practice of democracy in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system?** **A.** Checks and balances. **B.** Fusion of

- power. **C.** Individual responsibility. **D.** The rule of law. [2012/25]
- 16. The performance of ritual rites in the Yoruba empire is the responsibility of the** **A.** Oyo mesi. **B.** Aare-ona kakanfo. **C.** Oba. **D.** Ogboni. [2013/23]
- 17. In the Old Oyo Empire, the Ajele** **A.** was the Head of the army. **B.** ensured the safety of all trade routes. **C.** ensured good governance of the districts. **D.** mobilised the army. [2014/22]

- 18. In the pre-colonial Yoruba system, the power of the Alaafin was checked by the** **A.** aremo. **B.** oluwo. **C.** ajele. **D.** baale. [2015/9]
- 19. The officer in charge of the administration of the palace in the Yoruba political structure is the** **A.** ba'ale. **B.** oluwo. **C.** ilari. **D.** iwarefa. [2008/35]
- 20. The head of army in Yoruba empire was the** **A.** Baale. **B.** Arewo. **C.** Oyomesi. **D.** Are-one Kakanfo.

Yoruba Answers

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

Tiv

The Tiv pre-colonial polity had no administrative divisions and no chiefs or councils. Leadership was based on age, influence, and affluence. The leaders' functions were to furnish safe conduct, arbitrate disputes within their lineages, sit on moots, and lead their people in all external and internal affairs. For detailed study of Tiv pre-colonial polity download the PREP50 app.

- 1. The pre-colonial Tiv society can best be described as** **A.** monarchical. **B.** republican. **C.** aristocratic. **D.** feudalistic. [2005/22]
- 2. In the segmented Tiv society, governance was usually confined to the** **A.** age grade. **B.** chiefdom. **C.** family. **D.** clan. [2009/14]
- 3. In which of the following ethnic groups was the pre-colonial political structure NOT influenced by the Islamic culture?** **A.** Kanuri. **B.** Nupe. **C.** Tiv. **D.** Fulani. [1986/28]

Tiv Answers

1B 2D 3C

Imperialist Penetration

Introduction

The Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885 divided almost the entire African continent among the following European powers: France, Britain, Portugal, Germany, Spain, Belgium and Italy and thus colonialism was born in Africa. The objectives of this topic are to understand how these foreign powers were able to penetrate into Africa using Nigeria as a case study and study, compare and contrast the policies adopted by Britain and France in governing their colonial territories. About 94 questions have been asked from this topic since inception of UTME exams and in the last ten years, two is featured yearly.

Processes of Penetration

Download the PREP50 app to fully understand how the colonial powers penetrated Africa.

- 1. Colonialism was successfully imposed on West Africa because** **A.** the colonial people thought colonialism was divinely inspired and therefore readily welcomed the imperial power with open arms. **B.** the colonial people believed the whiteman to be superior to the black man and they were in Africa on a civilizing mission. **C.** the colonial people could not withstand the technological superiority of the colonial power. **D.** the colonial people believed they were being liberated from the autocratic rule of the indigenous ruling elite. [1979/46]
- 2. In the history of Nigeria, 1914 was the** **A.** year the British established their rule over Nigeria. **B.** beginning of the First World War. **C.** year Lugard effected the amalgamation of Nigeria. **D.** year the railway system was completed. [1979/47]
- 3. The doctrine of The Dual Mandate was put forward to justify** **A.** apartheid in South Africa. **B.** Neocolonialism. **C.** slavery. **D.** colonialism. [1980/19]
- 4. It was through the activities of that the Niger area became a British sphere of influence** **A.** Lord Lugard. **B.** the United Africa Company. **C.** Herbert Macaulay. **D.** the Royal Niger Company. [1980/42]
- 5. The power of British Trade Unions now constitutes** **A.** a real threat to the Queen and the British Establishment. **B.** a danger to the Judiciary. **C.** A threat to the House of Lords. **D.** a challenge to the idea of Parliamentary Sovereignty. [1981/4]
- 6. Lagos became a Crown Colony in** **A.** 1900. **B.** 1914. **C.** 1886. **D.** 1861. [1983/38]
- 7. The amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Protectorates of Nigeria was in** **A.** 1914. **B.** 1922. **C.** 1951. **D.** 1953. [1985/33]
- 8. The British Government revoked the charter of the Royal Niger Company and took over the direct administration of Nigeria in** **A.** 1861. **B.** 1900. **C.** 1906. **D.** 1914. [1986/29 and 1999/26]
- 9. The forceful domination of one country by another is called** **A.** nationalism. **B.** totalitarianism. **C.** dictatorship. **D.** colonization. [1987/24]
- 10. Dual mandate was proposed by** **A.** Hugh Clapperton. **B.** Hugh Clifford. **C.** Lord Luggard. **D.** George Goldie. [1992/25]
- 11. The Aba women riot was caused by the attempt to introduce** **A.** indirect Rule to Southern Nigeria. **B.** direct taxes. **C.** the warrant chief system. **D.** forced labour. [1992/27]
- 12. Which of these sets represents the disadvantages of colonialism** **A.** Exposure to western education, culture imperialism and external trade relations. **B.** Cultural imperialism, external manipulations and foreign control of domestic economy. **C.** External manipulation, civil service evolution and liberal democracy. **D.** Liberal democracy, foreign domination and cultural imperialism. [1993/23]
- 13. Imperialism was adopted by Europe to** **A.** expand its economic and political base. **B.** develop the economies of the colonies. **C.** establish a democratic society similar to that of Europe. **D.** end ethnic rivalries in the colonies. [1993/24]
- 14. In which order did the various European groups penetrate into the interior of present-day Nigeria?** **A.** Explorers, missionaries, traders and

- imperialists. **B.** Explorers, traders, missionaries and imperialists. **C.** Explorers, traders, imperialists and missionaries. **D.** Explorers, imperialists, traders and missionaries. [1995/24]
15. **The people of Southern Nigeria first came in contact with Europeans through** **A.** military expeditions. **B.** church missions. **C.** gunboat diplomacy. **D.** peaceful trade. [1997/24]
16. **The Lagos Colony and Protectorate was amalgamated with The Protectorate of Southern Nigeria in** **A.** 1886. **B.** 1893. **C.** 1906. **D.** 1922. [1999/31]
17. **The leading agent in the expansion of British influence in Northern Nigeria in the 1890s was the** **A.** British Council in Calabar. **B.** Royal Nigeria Company. **C.** Royal West African Frontier Force. **D.** British Consul in Lagos. [2002/41]
18. **The major motivation for British colonization of Nigeria was to** **A.** westernize Nigerians. **B.** spread religion. **C.** protect Nigeria from external attack. **D.** satisfy British economic interests. [2004/22]
19. **The signing of protectorate treaty was used by the Europeans to penetrate** **A.** the Niger Delta. **B.** Eastern Nigeria. **C.** Northern Nigeria. **D.** Western Nigeria. [2006/7]
20. **Which of the following made the earliest contact with the Nigerian society?** **A.** The Portuguese. **B.** The Germans. **C.** The British. **D.** The French. [2007/30]
21. **Which of the following formalized colonial penetration into Africa?** **A.** Paris Treaty. **B.** Treaty of Wesphalia. **C.** Berlin Conference. **D.** Treaty of Versailles. [2008/42]
22. **The foremost British trading company on the West African coast was** **A.** John Holt and Sons. **B.** Royal Niger Company. **C.** Lever Brothers. **D.** United African Company. [2010/26]
23. **Which of these rulers resisted colonial rule and was deported to Calabar** **A.** King Jaja. **B.** King Kosgko. **C.** Oba Ovoramwen. **D.** King Dosunmu. [2010/27]
24. **Colonization of Africa was mainly motivated by** **A.** security considerations. **B.** economic reasons. **C.** religious reasons. **D.** cultural factors. [2012/26]
25. **Tubman Goldie was famous for the** **A.** suppression of local rulers. **B.** merger of British companies into the United African Company. **C.** Akassa Raid. **D.** treaty of friendship to race of Nikki. [1993/26]
26. **The Lagos Colony and the Southern Protectorate of Nigeria were joined in the year** **A.** 1904. **B.** 1906. **C.** 1910. **D.** 1914. [1993/25]
27. **In 1879, four British companies were merged to form the United African Company by** **A.** Frederick Lugard. **B.** John Beecroft. **C.** Tubman Goldie. **D.** Macgregor Laird. [1998/25]
28. **Pacification refers to a process through which some areas in Nigeria were acquired by** **A.** military conquest. **B.** gunboat diplomacy. **C.** signing of treaties. **D.** peaceful negotiation. [2009/17]
29. **A major consequence of colonialism on Nigeria is** **A.** economic dependence. **B.** the attainment of equal status with Europe. **C.** suppression of state structures. **D.** the upliftment of its image. [2015/5]

Processes of Penetration Answers

1C 2C 3D 4D 5D 6D 7A 8B 9D 10C 11B 12B 13A 14B 15D 16C 17B 18D 19C 20A 21C 22B 23A 24B 25B 26B 27C 28D 29A

British Policy

The British used two policies in governing colonial Nigeria: Direct Rule and Indirect Rule. To study these policies in details download the PREP50 app.

1. **The adoption of a federal system of government in Nigeria under colonial rule was necessitated mainly by** **A.** geographical proximity. **B.** administrative convenience. **C.** cultural diversity. **D.** vast economic resources. [2007/31]
2. **During colonial administration, the office of the warrant chief was introduced in** **A.** Western Nigeria. **B.** Northern Nigeria. **C.** the Lagos Territory. **D.** Eastern Nigeria. [2006/13]
3. **The Nigerian Council was created by** **A.** Hugh Clifford. **B.** Arthur Richards. **C.** Frederick Lugard. **D.** Graeme Thompson. [1988/35 and 1998/28]
4. **The governor-general of Nigeria at the time of political independence was** **A.** Lord Frederick Lugard. **B.** Sir John Macpherson. **C.** Sir Arthur Richards. **D.** Sir James Robertson. [1993/30]
5. **The first Governor-General of Nigeria was** **A.** Lord Lugard. **B.** Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe. **C.** Sir James Robertson. **D.** (the late) Major-General Aguiyi Ironsi. [1978/29 and 1983/31]
6. **Indirect Rule, as practiced by the British in their West African colonies** **A.** did not attempt to reform existing traditional institutions. **B.** satisfied neither the rulers nor the ruled. **C.** had nothing in common with the reality of French rule in their colonies. **D.** meant ruling through existing rulers and attempting to check excesses. [1978/42]
7. **Indirect Rule was introduced into Nigeria by** **A.** Dame Margery Perham. **B.** Sir Donald Cameron. **C.** Sir Frederick Lugard. **D.** Sir Authur Richards. [1979/27]
8. **In the organization of British colonial rule in West Africa, which of these was the lowest level of government and administration?** **A.** The District Commissioner. **B.** The Lieutenant Governor. **C.** The Chief Secretary. **D.** The Provincial Commissioner. [1979/32]
9. **The colonial administration in Nigeria was** **A.** authoritarian. **B.** democratic. **C.** development-oriented. **D.** none of the above. [1979/33]
10. **The system of Indirect Rule failed in the former Eastern Nigeria primarily because** **A.** of the fragmented political structure. **B.** the Chiefs refused to co-operate with colonial officers. **C.** Of the high incidence of taxation. **D.** the colonial officers imposed warrant chiefs on the people. [1979/34]
11. **The concept of Indirect Rule in Nigeria is usually associated with** **A.** Sir George T Goldie. **B.** Sir Donald Cameron. **C.** Major Claude Macdonald. **D.** Lord Lugard. [1980/6]
12. **The common colonial institution in British West Africa included** **A.** the West African Research Council and Gambian Police Force. **B.** the West African Universities Commission and West African Joint Admission and Matriculation Board. **C.** The

- West African Currency Board and the West African Airways Corporation. **D.** the West African Teachers Association and West African Labour Union. *[1980/30]*
- 13. Lord Lugard is widely regarded as** **A.** the most imaginative governor in the British colonies. **B.** The originator of the durbar ceremony in Northern Nigeria. **C.** the best friend which Southern Nigerian nationalist leaders ever had. **D.** the father of indirect Rule. *[1981/19]*
- 14. The four British colonial territories in West Africa were** **A.** Ivory Coast, Gambia, Nigeria and Senegal. **B.** Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia and Sierra Leone. **C.** Gabon, Cameroon, Nigeria and Gambia. **D.** Senegal, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Ghana. *[1981/27]*
- 15. The system of Indirect Rule in Nigeria** **A.** enhanced the attainment of political independence. **B.** provided employment for educated Nigerians. **C.** slowed down the nationalist movements. **D.** suited the traditional political systems of Eastern Nigeria. *[1981/28]*
- 16. The main goals of colonial administration in Nigeria were the** **A.** industrialization and expansion of the economy. **B.** education and employment of Nigerians. **C.** preservation and protection of traditional heritage. **D.** maintenance of law order and exploitation of the national wealth. *[1981/29]*
- 17. One of the earliest political institutions set up in the colonial period to allow for local participation in politics was the** **A.** Supreme Military Council. **B.** Legislative Council. **C.** Federal Executive Council. **D.** Willinks Commission. *[1982/32]*
- 18. The main function of the Legislative Council in British Colonial West Africa was to** **A.** advise the Governor on policy. **B.** make the law. **C.** execute the law. **D.** act as a disciplinary body for the civil servants. *[1982/46]*
- 19. A popular principle of colonial administration in British West Africa was** **A.** association. **B.** indirect rule. **C.** paternalism. **D.** Westernization. *[1983/29]*
- 20. Southern Nigeria was divided into Eastern and Western Provinces for administrative purposes in** **A.** 1935. **B.** 1937. **C.** 1939. **D.** 1945. *[1984/41 and 1984/41]*
- 21. Who was the architect of the British rule in Nigeria?** **A.** George Tubman Goldie. **B.** Frederick Lugard. **C.** Hugh Clifford. **D.** Arthur Richards. *[1987/29]*
- 22. Under the indirect rule system** **A.** chiefs were allowed to govern their people. **B.** colonial administrators shared power equally with traditional rulers. **C.** traditional rulers were encouraged to adopt the British system of government. **D.** colonial administrators increased the powers of traditional rulers. *[1987/33]*
- 23. One of the major features of the constitution operative in the British West African colonies during the 1920s was the** **A.** introduction of the elective principle. **B.** removal of colonial governors by colonial legislative councils. **C.** introduction of universal adult suffrage. **D.** abolition of the local governments. *[1988/33]*
- 24. Africans were first elected to the legislative council in British West Africa in** **A.** Ghana. **B.** Sierra Leon. **C.** The Gambia. **D.** Nigeria. *[1988/38]*
- 25. Traditional rulers in Nigeria exercised the greatest political powers under** **A.** the military administrations. **B.** the second republic. **C.** the first republic. **D.** indirect rule. *[1990/25]*
- 26. The principal objective of British colonial policy in Nigeria was to** **A.** lay a solid foundation for Nigerian independence. **B.** help build a virile Nigerian economy. **C.** promote missionary activities. **D.** exploit and expropriate Nigerian resources for British interests. *[1990/27]*
- 27. Which of the following factors contributed most to cash crop production during the colonial administration in Nigeria?** **A.** Education. **B.** Pacification. **C.** Forced Labour. **D.** Taxation. *[1990/28]*
- 28. Which of the following led to the introduction of indirect rule in Nigeria by the British?** **A.** Need for adequate financial resources. **B.** Desire for rapid development. **C.** Speedy transition to independence. **D.** Manpower and personnel shortages. *[1991/27]*
- 29. Warrant chiefs were appointed to** **A.** prevent tribal wars. **B.** supervise native courts. **C.** decide divorce cases. **D.** take charge of local administrations. *[1991/28]*
- 30. Which of the following was NOT a feature of colonial administration in Nigeria?** **A.** Forced labour. **B.** Low prices for exports. **C.** Taxes on the population. **D.** Education levy. *[1992/24]*
- 31. In British West Africa, the elective principle was first introduced in** **A.** Nigeria. **B.** Ghana. **C.** Sierra Leone. **D.** The Gambia. *[1994/24]*
- 32. Indirect rule was introduced in Nigeria because** **A.** traditional rulers were powerful. **B.** there were few administrators in the country. **C.** the colonialists were poor administrators. **D.** the native authorities were already well organized. *[1995/25]*
- 33. Nigeria's first law- making body after the amalgamation was known as the** **A.** Nigerian Council. **B.** National Assembly. **C.** Nigeria National Assembly. **D.** Legislative Council. *[1997/25 and 2010/30]*
- 34. One major flaw of the British Indirect Rule in Nigeria was that the system** **A.** made use of traditional institution. **B.** championed ethnocentrism. **C.** encouraged the, use of European administrators. **D.** was not centralized. *[1997/26]*
- 35. Which of the following was a feature of the government of a British protectorate?** **A.** Legislative Council. **B.** Provincial Authority. **C.** Executive Council. **D.** Native Authority. *[1998/26]*
- 36. Educated elites did not like the system of Indirect Rule in Nigeria because it** **A.** did not make provisions for them. **B.** was exploitative and cumbersome. **C.** made traditional rulers too powerful. **D.** was undemocratic and oppressive. *[1998/27]*
- 37. The method used by the British to facilitate the administration of Southern Nigeria was** **A.** persuasion. **B.** dialogue. **C.** divide and rule. **D.** trade concession. *[2001/22]*
- 38. A major function of the Warrant Chiefs was to** **A.** prevent tribal wars. **B.** supervise native courts and markets. **C.** stop ritual killings. **D.** take charge of local administration. *[2001/23]*

39. Under colonial administration, what was the status of the inhabitants of the Lagos Crown Colony? **A.** British servants. **B.** British citizens. **C.** British settlers. **D.** British subjects. [2006/10]
40. Indirect rule as a British colonial policy was first introduced in **A.** India. **B.** Uganda. **C.** Ghana. **D.** Nigeria. [2007/33]
41. The final court of appeal in Nigeria during the colonial era was the **A.** privy council. **B.** high court. **C.** supreme court. **D.** appeal court. [2007/41]
42. The Native Authority system of local administration was introduced by the British in Nigeria to **A.** introduce Western education. **B.** ensure the administration of justice. **C.** empower traditional rulers. **D.** facilitate tax collection. [2007/42]
43. The British colonial rule in Nigeria brought about **A.** a stagnation in social formations. **B.** the pampering of traditional rulers. **C.** a change in the mode of production. **D.** stabilization in the price of raw materials. [2008/46]
44. Indirect rule encouraged **A.** inter-communal cooperation. **B.** the rise of nationalism. **C.** communal integration. **D.** exploitation and oppression. [2011/27]
45. The indirect rule system of administration was more successful in Northern Nigeria because **A.** the people were mainly interested in being governed indirectly. **B.** of the existence of an organized structure in the area. **C.** the Europeans ensured that

the farmlands of the natives were not confiscated. **D.** the natives showed little or no resistance. [2013/25]

46. The six African members of the Nigeria Council were nominated by the **A.** Queen. **B.** district officers. **C.** natives. **D.** governor. [2009/3]
47. The head of a crown colony under the British rule was the **A.** Governor. **B.** Secretary of Native Affairs. **C.** Secretary of State. **D.** Governor General. [2015/47]
48. In Eastern Nigeria, colonial policies were administered through the **A.** warrant chiefs. **B.** council of elders. **C.** ozo title holders. **D.** age grades. [2015/48]
49. The Native Authority system was most effective and successful in **A.** Eastern Nigeria. **B.** Northern Nigeria. **C.** Mid-Western Nigeria. **D.** Western Nigeria. [2004/18]
50. Indirect rule failed to address Nigeria's problem as a result of the **A.** Traditional authorities used for it. **B.** Diverse political system already in place **C.** French policy of assimilation **D.** Homogenous nature of Nigeria.

British Policy Answers

1B 2D 3C 4D 5A 6D 7C 8A 9A 10A 11D 12C 13D 14B 15C 16D 17B 18A 19B 20C 21B 22A 23A 24D 25D 26D 27C 28D 29D 30D 31A 32B 33D 34B 35D 36A 37C 38D 39D 40A 41A 42D 43B 44B 45B 46D 47A 48A 49B 50A

French Policy

The French colonial policy was in two forms; Assimilation and Association. To study these policies in details download the PREP50 app.

- The French idea of assimilation as applied in their colonies** **A.** was to make Frenchmen out of African subjects. **B.** would have been allowed to produce more Frenchmen in the colonies than in France itself. **C.** recognised real value in traditional African culture and was merely aimed at upgrading it. **D.** was abandoned within a couple of years of its operation. [1978/43]
- The French pattern of colonial administration in West Africa** **A.** was basically the same as the British. **B.** had as its primary objective the development of the colonial territories. **C.** was based on the principle of assimilation. **D.** involved the settlement of a very large number of French people in West Africa. [1979/28]
- The abolition of the indigene at was effected in French colonies in** **A.** 1943. **B.** 1944. **C.** 1946. **D.** 1956. [1980/36]
- The French policy of Assimilation** **A.** Enabled Europeans to assimilate and come to terms with African cultural values. **B.** produced radical African leaders who were anxious to terminate cordial relationships with France. **C.** was aimed at converting Africans into Frenchmen. **D.** was the same in theory as the British policy of Indirect Rule. [1980/40]
- Cultural assimilation was a feature of** **A.** French colonial policy in Africa. **B.** the Portuguese rule in Angola. **C.** the British rule in Africa. **D.** A and B. [1981/32]
- The failure of the assimilation policy necessitated the introduction of** **A.** indirect rule. **B.** direct rule. **C.** association. **D.** paternalism. [2005/23]
- Acculturation in colonial administration was associated with the** **A.** French policy of assimilation. **B.** British policy of direct rule. **C.** French policy of association. **D.** British indirect rule system. [2007/38]
- France introduced the policy of assimilation in her colonies primarily to** **A.** discourage them from ritual killings. **B.** teach them the art of leadership. **C.** change their way of life. **D.** give them a sound education. [2010/25]
- The French colonial system was underlined by the policy of** **A.** assimilation. **B.** paternalism. **C.** socialism. **D.** indirect rule. [2012/27]
- The Loi Cadres a major factor in the constitutional development of the French colonial territories, was introduced in** **A.** 1940. **B.** 1946. **C.** 1950. **D.** 1956. [1978/15]
- Which of the following countries voted no in the referendum conducted by France in 1958?** **A.** Ivory Coast. **B.** Togo. **C.** Cameroon. **D.** Guinea. [1982/50]
- In the French policy of assimilation.** **A.** The native administration was modified to suit changing circumstances **B.** There was dual citizenship where you can be a citizen and a subject **C.** The citizens did not feel the direct impact of colonial masters **D.** There was a reduction in the resistance of local people foreign rule.

French Policy Answers

1A 2C 3C 4C 5D 6C 7A 8C 9A 10D 11D 12B

Process of Decolonization

Introduction

Nigeria achieved independence from Britain on October 1, 1960. In this topic you are supposed to study nationalism and how it was born in Nigeria; the nationalistic leaders and parties they formed; and the external factors that led to our decolonization. Expect to answer at least three questions from this topic in the next UTME.

Nationalism

Nationalism can be defined as an act of consciousness shared by people who consider themselves denied of their distinctive existence, social equality, political independence and economic wellbeing by a colonial ruler. For full details of the types, movements and strategies used by Nigeria's nationalists download the PREP50 app.

- The first general election in Nigeria was held in** A. 1933. B. 1952. C. 1955. D. 1959. [1983/46]
- The (former) Western Region of Nigeria became internally self-governing in** A. 1955. B. 1957. C. 1958. D. 1959. [1978/17]
- The nationalist movements in Nigeria and Gold Coast (Ghana)** A. were different from each other in all respects. B. produced the same results in both countries. C. were dominated by traditional rulers. D. influenced each other significantly. [1978/46]
- The (former) Northern Region of Nigeria became internally self-governing in** A. 1956. B. 1957. C. 1958. D. 1959. [1980/33]
- Which of the following political movements had the greatest impact on Nigerian nationalists before the 1950s?** A. Universal Negro Improvement Association. B. The African People's Union. C. National Congress of British West Africa. D. The Pan-African Congress. [1980/35]
- Nationalist movements in West Africa** A. began earlier in the French colonies than in the British ones. B. were given all necessary support by the colonial governors who were liberal at heart. C. were assisted by indigenous individuals educated in Europe and North America. D. were in fact encouraged and later led by traditional rulers who had the much needed foresight and courage. [1980/39]
- Nationalism in West Africa aimed at** A. working out an alliance with the colonial regimes. B. bringing all the educated elite together. C. the attainment of political independence from Britain. D. the attainment of political independence from the colonisers. [1981/21]
- Which of these was NOT a demand of the nationalist movements in Nigeria?** A. Promotion of Africans to senior service positions. B. Increased African representation in the legislative assemblies. C. Improved conditions of service and salaries for Africans. D. Withdrawal of military bases from Africa. [1983/43]
- The Zikist Movement was popular for its** A. philosophy of non-violence. B. promotion of mass literacy. C. militant nationalism. D. encouragement of multi-party system. [1986/31]
- Which of the following sets of factors contributed to the development of nationalism in Nigeria?** A. Racial discrimination and oppression. B. Corruption and ethnicity. C. Paternalism and indirect rule. D. Election malpractices and party differences. [1986/32]
- The greatest achievement of nationalist movements in Africa is the** A. unity of African States. B. love and peace among African States. C. sovereignty of most African States. D. economic independence of African States. [1986/46]
- The Nigerian nationalist movement was greatly assisted by the** A. Manufacturers Association of Nigeria. B. Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry. C. trade unions. D. traditional rulers. [1988/24]
- Which of the following governors of Nigeria opposed the demands of the National Congress of British West Africa?** A. Lord Frederick Lugard. B. Sir Arthur Richards. C. Sir Hugh Clifford. D. Sir Alan Burns. [1988/29]
- Which of the following aroused and promoted nationalistic feeling among Nigerians?** A. Slave trade, indirect rule and amalgamation. B. Economic exploitation, racial discrimination and political parties. C. Communal riots, news media and religious differences. D. Traditional rulers, district officers and governors-general. [1989/35]
- Which of the following internal factors did NOT affect the development of nationalist movements in colonial Nigeria?** A. Denial of equal opportunities to Nigerians vis-a-vis their European counterparts. B. The establishment of political parties and newspapers. C. The influx of West Indian and American intellectuals. D. The development of modern education. [1993/27]
- Nationalist activities were earlier in British than in French West Africa because the** A. French West Africans were not interested in having self-government. B. British colonialists were no longer interested in governing their acquired territories. C. French administrative policies did not allow for political agitation. D. nationalists in British West Africa were more united than their French counterparts. [1994/23]
- Nationalism in Nigeria was facilitated by** A. the actions of the veterans of the two world wars and traditional rulers. B. the activities of Christian churches and missionaries. C. education and urbanization. D. rapid economic growth. [1998/29]
- At its inception in 1919, the National Congress of British West Africa was led by** A. Marcus Garvey. B. Casely Hayford. C. William Du Bois. D. Nnamdi Azikiwe. [2006/5]
- In orientation, early nationalism in Nigeria was essentially** A. revolutionary. B. reformist. C. reactionary. D. radical. [2008/39]
- The consciousness of a common identity of a people is called** A. nationalism. B. integration. C. indoctrination. D. emancipation. [2009/43]
- Nigerian nationalism was described as two-phased by** A. David Ricardo. B. John Payne Jackson. C. James S. Coleman. D. Edward Wilton Blyden. [2010/28]
- The main achievement of the nationalists in Nigeria was** A. political liberation of the nation. B. building the nation. C. registration of political

- parties. **D.** economic liberation of the nation. [2011/28]
- 23. The earliest nationalist activities in Nigeria were spearheaded by** **A.** educated elites. **B.** trade unions. **C.** traditional rulers. **D.** political parties. [2013/26]
- 24. The first notable nationalist movement in West Africa was the** **A.** National Congress of British West Africa. **B.** West Africa Students Union. **C.** Nigeria Youth Movement. **D.** Aborigines Rights Protection Society. [2013/27]
- 25. The General Strike of 1945 was caused primarily by the** **A.** persistent implementation of discriminatory laws. **B.** disparity in the criteria for employment. **C.** harshness in trade laws as it concerns the Africans. **D.** government's rejection of a demand for an increase of 50 per cent in the cost of living allowance. [2014/23]
- 26. Nationalist agitation began in Nigeria with the** **A.** annexation of Lagos in 1861. **B.** formation of West African Youth League. **C.** Lagos protest against water rate in 1908. **D.** introduction of Indirect Rule. [2014/25]
- 27. The emergence of nationalism was essentially the result of the ills of** **A.** colonialism. **B.** imperialism. **C.** independence. **D.** slavery. [2014/26]
- 28. Which of the following pre-independence organizations was formed in London in 1945?** **A.** The Jamiyyar Mutanen Arewa. **B.** the Igbo State Union. **C.** the Egbe Omo Oduduwa. **D.** Urhobo Progressive Union. [1989/27]
- 29. Nigerian elites agitated against colonial rule** **A.** by guerrilla warfare. **B.** by civil war. **C.** through television. **D.** through newspapers. [1983/39]
- 30. The process of nationalism was accelerated by** **A.** the signing of the Atlantic Charter. **B.** improvement in warfare tactics. **C.** rapid economic development. **D.** the coming of Christian missionaries. [2004/20]
- 31. Nigeria attained independence in 1960 through** **A.** negotiation between the British government and Nigerian nationalists. **B.** armed struggle by Nigerian nationalists and traditional rulers. **C.** negotiation between the British government and the United Nations. **D.** negotiation between the British government and traditional rulers. [1987/36]
- 32. The Eastern and Western regions of Nigeria achieved the status of self-government in** **A.** 1959. **B.** 1957. **C.** 1950. **D.** 1955. [2003/25]
- Nationalism Answers**
 1D 2B 3D 4D 5C 6C 7D 8D 9C 10A 11C 12C 13C 14B 15C
 16C 17C 18B 19D 20A 21D 22A 23A 24A 25D 26B 27A
 28C 29D 30A 31A 32B

Nationalist Leaders

Some Nigerians played a very vital role in the task of pioneering Nigerian nationalism. For details of such leaders and their contributions download the PREP50 app.

- Which of the following would you consider the most famous among the leaders of nationalist movements in Nigeria?** **A.** Kwame Nkrumah. **B.** General Olusegun Obasanjo. **C.** Herbert Macaulay. **D.** Anthony Enahoro. [1978/40]
- Which of the following people was one of the founding members of the National Congress of British West Africa?** **A.** Bode Thomas. **B.** Osita Agwuna. **C.** Aminu Kano. **D.** Dr. Akiwande Savage. [1979/36]
- The three great Nigerian nationalists between 1950 and 1966 were** **A.** Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe, and Obafemi Awolowo. **B.** Ahmadu Bello, Nnamdi Azikiwe, and Theophilus Danjuma. **C.** Obafemi Awolowo, Herbert Macaulay, and Ahmadu Bello. **D.** Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo and Ahmadu Bello. [1983/30]
- The 1953 motion that Nigeria should become independent in 1956 was moved by** **A.** Chief Anthony Enahoro. **B.** Sir Ahmadu Bello. **C.** Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe. **D.** Sir James Robertson. [1984/40]
- The foremost nationalist leaders in pre independent Nigeria were** **A.** Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo, and Shehu Shagari. **B.** Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo and Ahmadu Bello. **C.** Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo and Muhammadu Ribadu. **D.** Alvan Ikoku, Samuel Akintola, Herbert Macaulay and Ahmadu Bello. [1987/40]
- The motion by Anthony Enahoro demanding independence for Nigeria was moved in** **A.** 1951. **B.** 1953. **C.** 1956. **D.** 1957. [1989/32]
- The two nationalist leaders who led the tour of Northern Nigeria in 1946 to campaign against the Richards Constitution were** **A.** Ahmadu Bello and Abubakar Tawafa Balewa. **B.** Nnamdi Azikiwe and Obafemi Awolowo. **C.** Ahmadu Bello and Samuel Ladoke Akintola. **D.** Herbert Macaulay and Nnamdi Azikiwe. [1990/37]
- The first leader of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons was** **A.** Nnamdi Azikiwe. **B.** Michael Okpara. **C.** Samuel Ikoku. **D.** Herbert Macaulay. [1995/27]
- In 1947 Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe led a delegation to the British Colonial Office in London to protest against the** **A.** provisions of the Richards Constitution. **B.** appointment of Bernard Bourdillon as Governor-General. **C.** appointment of Oliver Lyttleton as colonial secretary. **D.** provision of the Macpherson constitution. [1997/28]
- The motion for self-government in Nigeria was proposed by Chief Anthony Enahoro in** **A.** 1950. **B.** 1953. **C.** 1956. **D.** 1958. [1999/34]
- Radical nationalism in Nigeria is generally attributed to the influence of** **A.** Aminu Kano. **B.** Herbert Macaulay. **C.** Nnamdi Azikiwe. **D.** Mbonu Ojike. [2012/28]
- Which of the following nationalists was the founder of Nigeria's first political party?** **A.** Nnamdi Azikiwe. **B.** Herbert Macaulay. **C.** Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. **D.** Ahmadu Bello. [2014/27]
- Herbert Macaulay was the first president of** **A.** NCNC. **B.** AG. **C.** UMBC. **D.** NEPU. [1987/31]
- Which of the following was founded by Chief Ladipo Solanke?** **A.** NYM. **B.** NNDP. **C.** WASU. **D.** NCNC. [2015/44]
- The three well-known national leaders in Nigeria between 1948 and 1966 were** **A.** Dr. Nnamdi

- Azikiwe, Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Alhaji Ahmadu Bello. **B.** Lord Lugard, Sir Arthur Richards and Sir John Macpherson. **C.** Herbert Macaulay, Ernest Okoli and Okokon Ndem. **D.** Alhaji Isa Kaita, Dr K.O. Mbadiwe and Chief S.L. Akintola. *[1981/26]*
- 16. Anthony Enahoro became popular in Nigerian nationalist struggle for his** **A.** Motion for self-

government in 1956 **B.** Declaration of independence **C.** Fight against racial discrimination **D.** Stance against apartheid regime in south Africa.

Nationalist Leaders Answers

1C 2D 3D 4A 5B 6B 7D 8D 9A 10B 11C 12B 13A 14C 15A 16A

External factors

There were some external factors that influenced the nationalistic movement in Nigeria. For full list of such factors and their impact download the PREP50 app.

- Which pair of West African countries influenced each other's post-independence political development most?** **A.** Nigeria and Gambia. **B.** Ghana and Sierra Leone. **C.** Togo and Liberia. **D.** Nigeria and Ghana. *[1981/42]*
- The first Pan African conference was held in** **A.** Paris. **B.** Brussels. **C.** London. **D.** New York. *[1978/18]*
- The participation of Nigerians in the Second World War created in the nationalists the awareness that the** **A.** Africans were superior. **B.** Africans were more qualified to rule. **C.** Europeans were not superior. **D.** Europeans were less tactful in warfare. *[2009/10]*
- The major external factor that promoted nationalism in Nigeria was** **A.** the Second World War. **B.** Anti-apartheid Movement. **C.** Pan-Africanism. **D.** the Yom Kippur War. *[2011/29]*
- The fifth Pan-African Conference took place in** **A.** 1920. **B.** 1945. **C.** 1958. **D.** 1960. *[1981/20]*
- The founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was** **A.** Casely Hayford. **B.** Herbert Macaulay. **C.** Marcus Garvey. **D.** W.E.B. Du Bois. *[1987/39]*

- The author of the famous book Renascent Africa which inspired African nationalism is** **A.** Obafemi Awolowo. **B.** Duse Mohammed Ali. **C.** Ernest Okoli. **D.** Nnamdi Azikiwe. *[1989/30]*
- After 1945, the demand of African nationalists changed from reform to independence because** **A.** colonial rule became less oppressive. **B.** colonial rule was in disarray. **C.** the Second World War boosted their morale. **D.** the Second World War enhanced colonial rule. *[2001/24]*
- Two foreigners that directly aroused nationalist feelings among Nigerians are** **A.** Edward Blyden and Payne Jackson. **B.** Casely Hayford and James Norton. **C.** W. E. du Bois and H.O. Davies. **D.** Marcus Garvey and Casely Hayford. *[2012/29]*
- Which of the following influenced nationalist activities in Nigeria?** **A.** Indian Congress Party. **B.** Negro Diaspora Congress. **C.** Pan-African Congress. **D.** National Congress of British West Africa. *[2009/15]*

External factors Answers

1D 2A 3C 4A 5B 6C 7D 8C 9D 10D

Nationalist Parties

Political parties were formed to pursue the nationalistic ideology in Nigeria. For full details of the parties; their leaders, electoral performance and impact on the nationalistic struggle download the PREP50 app.

- A common feature of the earlier political parties in Nigeria was that they** **A.** were formed by the government. **B.** started as socio-cultural organizations. **C.** were backed by the colonialists. **D.** were non-elitist in nature. *[2004/16]*
- Which of the following did not take part in the early nationalist movement of Nigeria?** **A.** The Lagos Weekly Record. **B.** Macaulay's National Democratic Party. **C.** The Nigerian Youth Movement. **D.** The Democratic Party of Nigeria and the Cameroons. *[1979/29]*
- The first nationalist political party in post World War II Nigeria was** **A.** NEPU. **B.** NPC. **C.** NCNC. **D.** AG. *[1981/18]*
- The Nigerian Youth Movement was founded in** **A.** 1920. **B.** 1922. **C.** 1936. **D.** 1937. *[1981/22]*
- Which of the parties listed below was founded by Herbert Macaulay in 1923?** **A.** The Nigerian Youth Movement. **B.** The Action Group. **C.** The National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons. **D.** The Nigerian National Democratic Party. *[1982/38]*
- The N.C.N.C. sent a delegation to London in 1947 to protest against the** **A.** Burns Constitution. **B.** Republican Constitution. **C.** Richards Constitution. **D.** Lyttleton Constitution. *[1983/28]*
- The Northern People's Congress stand during the nationalist struggle for Nigeria's independence was for** **A.** immediate independence for Nigeria. **B.** gradual evolution towards independence. **C.** the continuation of British rule. **D.** independence in 1956. *[1992/26]*
- The nationalist organization formed in Nigeria in the late 1930s was the** **A.** National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. **B.** Nigerian Youth Movement. **C.** Nigerian National Democratic Party. **D.** Action Group. *[1997/27]*
- The political party formed in 1923 by Herbert Macaulay was** **A.** National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. **B.** Nigerian National Democratic Party. **C.** Nigerian Youth Movement. **D.** United National Independent Party. *[2005/24]*
- The Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP) of the pre-independence era** **A.** dominated the political scene in Lagos. **B.** was formed to replace the Action Group as the ruling party in the Western Region. **C.** had branches all over the country. **D.** was warmly supported by traditional rulers. *[1985/40]*
- The Nigerian Youth Movement was formed to** **A.** fight for greater participation of Nigerians in colonial politics **B.** enable the educated elite seize power from the chiefs. **C.** establish more schools throughout the country. **D.** fight for the free movement of youths. *[1987/32]*
- In the 1950s, the Northern Elements Progressive Union was notable in Nigerian politics because it**

- A. opposed Northern traditional rulers. B. agitated for the formation of a unitary form of government. C. allied with the Northern People's Congress to form the regional government. D. won the election to the Northern House of Assembly. [1989/29]
13. **The leader of the Northern People's Congress was** A. Yusuf Maitama Sule. B. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. C. Aminu Kano. D. Ahmadu Bello. [1989/36]
14. **The first political party in Nigeria was the** A. Nigerian National Democratic Party. B. Nigerian Youth Movement. C. Action Group. D. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. [1990/31]
15. **The motion for self-government was moved in 1953 by the** A. Northern People's Congress. B. Action Group. C. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. D. Northern Elements Progressive Union. [1990/39]
16. **The political party that replaced NNDP before independence was** A. NYM. B. NCNC. C. UNDP. D. AG. [1994/31]
17. **Four pre-independence political parties in Nigeria included the** A. AG, NCNC, NNDP and NYM. B. NNDP, NCNC, NPC and AG. C. NNDP, NCNC, NPC and UMBC. D. NYM, NCNC, NPC and NNDP. [1997/37]
18. **The main goal of the NNDP was to** A. agitate for Nigeria's independence. B. achieve franchise for Nigerians. C. secure limited autonomy for the natives. D. secure independence for Nigeria. [2007/45]
19. **The Northern Peoples Congress was established in** A. 1944. B. 1978. C. 1977. D. 1951. [2015/24]
20. **The first political party, properly so-called, was formed in Nigeria in** A. 1916. B. 1923. C. 1944. D. 1948. [1978/14]
21. **The primary factor which led to the formation of political parties in colonial Nigeria was** A. introduction of the elective principle and representative institutions. B. increased wealth of the indigenous elites. C. granting of self government by the colonial administration. D. call by black people all over the world for a final assault on colonialism. [1992/35]
22. **The first political party that contested election in Nigeria after the Clifford Constitution was** A. Nigerian Youth Movement. B. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. C. Northern People's Congress. D. Nigerian National Democratic Party. [1997/36]
23. **In the 1930s, the political movement that challenged the NNDP domination of Lagos politics was the** A. NYM. B. AG. C. NPC. D. NCNC. [2000/32]
24. **The Nigerian Youth Movement collapsed as a result of** A. its failure to win election. B. shortage of funds to run its affairs. C. the harassment of its leadership by government. D. the breakup of its leadership. [2001/33]
- Nationalist Parties Answers:**
1B 2D 3C 4C 5D 6C 7B 8B 9B 10A 11A 12A 13D 14A 15B 16B 17B 18A 19D 20B 21A 22D 23A 24D

Constitutional Development in Nigeria

Introduction

At amalgamation of Southern and Northern protectorates of Nigeria in 1914, there was no constitution to govern the new entity formed. This topic discusses the various constitutional attempts of the colonial era in Nigeria. Overall a total of 67 questions have been asked from this topic and on the average of 1 per year for the last ten years.

Hugh Clifford Constitution (1922)

This was the second constitution written for Nigeria, the first was the Lugard Constitution of 1914. To study the details of this constitution download the PREP50 app.

- The first political party in Nigeria was formed after the introduction of the** A. Richards Constitution. B. Clifford Constitution. C. Bourdillon Constitution. D. Macpherson Constitution. [1983/40]
- Voting first started in Nigeria in 1923 because the Clifford Constitution of 1922 granted** A. independence. B. self-government. C. dominion status. D. elective principle. [1984/31]
- The Clifford Constitution** A. provided for universal adult suffrage. B. made the Governor dependent on the Executive Council. C. provided for an unofficial majority membership of the Legislative Council. D. introduced the elective principle into Nigerian politics. [1985/41]
- Which constitution was created to legislate for the Lagos Colony and the Southern Provinces?** A. The Richard Constitution. B. The Clifford Constitution. C. The Lyttleton Constitution. D. The Macpherson Constitution. [1986/33]
- 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. [1987/37]
- Under the 1922 Clifford Constitution, franchise was granted in Calabar and Lagos to** A. all adults. B. male adults. C. persons with an annual income of at least 100 pounds. D. male adults with an annual income of at least 100 pounds. [1997/29]
- Which of the following contributed greatly to the introduction of the Clifford Constitution?** A. Nigeria National Democratic Party. B. Lagos Youth Movement. C. Nigerian Youth Movement. D. National Congress of British West Africa. [2000/30]
- The constitution that introduced restricted franchise into Nigerian politics was the** A. Lyttleton Constitution. B. Clifford Constitution. C. Independence Constitution. D. Richards Constitution. [2002/35]
- Before 1945, the component units of Nigeria were** A. states. B. regions. C. districts. D. provinces. [2014/24]
- One significant aspect of the legislative council of 1922 was that** A. Africans were in majority. B. It made laws only for the southern provinces. C. The colony of Lagos and protectorate of southern Nigeria were merged. D. Laws governing land

ownership in the north were extended to the south. [1993/28]

11. **Elective principle was first introduced in Nigeria by the** A. Clifford Constitution. B. Richard Constitution. C. Lyttleton Constitution. D. Macpherson Constitution. [2015/11]
12. **A historic feature of the Legislative Council that met in 1923 was that for the first time it**

A. included official members who were Nigerians. B. included only British officials. C. acted in a deliberative capacity. D. included elected African members. [1984/33]

Hugh Clifford Constitution (1922) Answers 1B 2D 3D 4B 5C 6D 7D 8B 9D 10B 11A 12D

Arthur Richards Constitution (1946)

The Arthur Richards Constitution of 1946 was the last constitution formulated for Nigeria without participation of Nigerians. To study the details of this constitution download the PREP50 app.

1. **The 1946 Constitutions in Nigeria and the Gold Coast (Ghana) were the results of** A. pressures from nationalists within the colonies. B. pressures from the British Government. C. pressures by United States of America. D. pressures from within and from outside these colonies. [1978/33]
2. **The Richards Constitution in Nigeria provided for the** A. total independence of the country. B. introduction of self-government. C. unification of the territories ruled by Britain in West Africa. D. division of Nigeria into three administrative units. [1981/23]
3. **Which of the following was the last Constitution formulated for Nigeria without Nigerian participation?** A. The Clifford (1922) Constitution. B. The Richards (1946) Constitution. C. The Macpherson (1951) Constitution. D. The Lyttleton (1954) Constitution. [1982/37]
4. **The Richards Constitution in Nigeria provided for the** A. House of Chiefs in the Western Region. B. unofficial majority in the Legislative Council. C. appointment of Nigerians as Chief Judge. D. House of Chiefs in the Eastern Region. [1982/44]
5. **The Richards Constitution** A. abolished the elective principle in choosing members of the Legislative Council. B. amalgamated the northern and southern groups of provinces. C. established a central legislative council. D. abolished regional assemblies. [1984/34]
6. **Lagos was first amalgamated with the Western Region as a result of the** A. Clifford Constitution (1922). B. Richard Constitution (1946). C. Macpherson Constitution (1951). D. Lyttleton Constitution (1954). [1985/30]
7. **The Arthur Richards Constitution introduced into Nigeria** A. federalist. B. republicanism. C. regionalism. D. the multi-party system. [1985/38]
8. **The principle of regionalism was introduced into Nigerian politics by the** A. Macpherson Constitution. B. Lyttleton Constitution. C. Richards Constitution. D. Clifford Constitution. [1988/34]
9. **Indirect election was first introduced in Nigeria by the** A. Lyttleton Constitution. B. Macpherson Constitution. C. Richards Constitution. D. Clifford Constitution. [1990/38]
10. **The 1946 Constitution is characterized by** A. official majority in the legislative council. B. non-official majority in the legislative. C. non-official majority in the executive council. D. federal system of government. [1991/29]
11. **The 1946 constitution was remarkable because it** A. created ministerial positions in Nigeria. B. introduced regional governments in Nigeria. C. introduced for the first time, the elective principle. D. brought about self-government for Nigeria. [1998/30]
12. **Regional consciousness in Nigeria was introduced by the** A. Lyttleton Constitution. B. Clifford Constitution. C. Macpherson Constitution. D. Richards Constitution. [2000/26]
13. **A distinctive feature of the Richards Constitution was its provision for** A. official members in the Legislative Council. B. unofficial members in the Legislative Council. C. a Legislative Council for the whole of Nigeria. D. the establishment of local councils. [2005/27]
14. **The Arthur Richards Constitution was designed to last for** A. nine years. B. five years. C. twelve years. D. six years. [2003/22]

Arthur Richards Constitution (1946) Answers 1D 2D 3B 4B 5C 6B 7C 8C 9C 10B 11B 12D 13C 14A

John Macpherson Constitution (1951)

This constitution was formulated after wide consultation of the Nigeria peoples during the regional conferences of Enugu, Ibadan and Kaduna held in 1950. To study the details of this constitution download the PREP50 app.

1. **The crisis in the.... contributed to the breakdown of the Macpherson Constitution** A. Action Group. B. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. C. Northern Elements Progressive Union. D. Northern People's Congress. [1980/41]
2. **The breakdown of the Macpherson Constitution was partly caused by the crises within the** A. Action Group. B. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon. C. Northern People's Congress. D. Democratic Party. [1981/31 and 1995/26]
3. **The constitution which introduced the ministerial system into the Nigerian political system is the** A. Richards Constitution. B. Lyttleton Constitution. C. Macpherson Constitution. D. Independence Constitution. [1984/43]
4. **The Macpherson Constitution of Nigeria created a** A. bicameral legislature for Eastern Nigeria. B. bicameral legislature for the Central government. C. unicameral legislature for Western Nigeria. D. bicameral legislature for Western Nigeria. [1985/37]
5. **Under the Macpherson Constitution, members of the central legislature were** A. appointed by the governor-general. B. chosen from the regional legislature. C. elected directly by the whole country. D. appointed by the regional Lt Governors. [1987/38]

6. The Ibadan Conference of 1950 was convened to discuss the provisions of the

A. Richards Constitution. B. Macpherson Constitution. C. Clifford Constitution. D. Lyttleton Constitution. [2002/44]

7. Ethnic politics in Nigeria can be traced to the

A. Macpherson Constitution. B. Lyttelton Constitution. C. Clifford Constitution. D. Richards Constitution. [2007/50]
8. One of the unique innovations of the 1951 constitution was the introduction of

A. Regional premiers. B. the office of the speaker. C. the office of the prime minister. D. regional executives. [1992/28]

John Macpherson Constitution (1951) Answers

1B 2B 3C 4D 5B 6B 7D 8D

Oliver Lyttleton Constitution (1954)

The Oliver Lyttleton constitution was formulated in 1954 and for the first time it made Nigeria a federation with clear division of functions between the Centre and the Regions. To study the details of this constitution download the PREP50 app.

1. The civil service was first regionalized by the

A. Richards Constitution. B. Clifford Constitution. C. Lyttleton Constitution. D. Independence Constitution. [1989/31]

2. One important aspect of the Lyttleton Constitution was the

A. abolition of the regional Houses of Assembly. B. granting of greater regional autonomy. C. declaration that Nigeria would be independent in 1960. D. enormous powers given to the colonial governors. [1981/24]

3. Nigeria became a Federation under the new constitution of 1954 because

A. provided for equal representation between the North and the South. B. created the post of a Prime Minister. C. provided for a division of members of parliament. D. provided for a division of functions between the centre and component units. [1983/49]

4. The Lyttleton Constitution is important because it

A. confirmed that Nigeria would be independent in 1960. B. confirmed Nigeria’s federal structure. C. introduced franchise into Nigerian politics. D. made Nigeria sovereign. [1985/36]

5. A landmark of the Lyttleton Constitution was

A. creation of the post of Prime Minister. B. creation of a second chamber at the centre. C. creation of the position of Speaker of the House of Representatives. D. removal of the Governor-General as Chairman of the federal cabinet. [1988/36]
6. Federalism was introduced in Nigeria under the

A. Richards Constitution. B. Lyttleton Constitution. C. Macpherson Constitution. D. Independence Constitution. [2000/25]

7. The first federal constitution in Nigeria was the

A. Clifford Constitution. B. Macpherson Constitution. C. Lyttleton Constitution. D. Independence Constitution. [2005/26]

8. A major shortcoming of the Lyttelton Constitution was that

A. it did not provide for a second chamber at the federal level. B. the Governor-General continued to head the government. C. no provision was made for the office of the prime minister. D. it failed to provide for the office of a premier. [2008/37]

Oliver Lyttleton Constitution (1954) Answers
1C 2B 3D 4B 5B 6B 7C 8C

Independence Constitution (1960)

The Independence Constitution can best be described as written, monarchical and parliamentary. It was negotiated by Nigerians but was the last Nigerian Constitution to have British input. The constitution was preceded by the constitutional conferences of 1957 and 1958. To study the details of this constitution and constitutional conferences that preceded it download the PREP50 app.

1. The Minorities Commission appointed in 1957 in Nigeria was headed by

A. Justice Udo Udoma. B. Sir Henry Willink. C. Sir Allan Lennox-Boyd. D. Justice Darnley Alexander. [1995/34]

2. The 1958 Constitutional Conferences responded to the fears of minorities by recommending the

A. creation of the Mid-Western Region. B. formation of a national government. C. regionalization of the public service. D. entrenchment of fundamental human rights. [1981/30]

3. The Minorities Commission appointed in 1957 was headed by

A. Sir Henry Willink. B. Justice Udo Udoma. C. Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh. D. Sir Allan Lennox-Boyd. [1986/30]

4. Under the Independence Constitution, the head of government was the

A. Governor-general. B. President. C. Prime minister. D. Premier. [1988/39]

5. The office of the prime minister of Nigeria was first created by the

A. Ibadan constitutional conference of 1950. B. London constitutional conference of 1953. C. London constitutional conference of 1957. D. London constitutional conference of 1958. [1989/33]
6. The Willink Commission was set up to

A. Solve boundary problems. B. review revenue allocation Formula. C. examine issues relating to the welfare of groups. D. draw up a new constitution. [1991/30]

7. A thorny issue during the 1957/58 Nigerian constitutional conferences was the

A. leadership of the first post-independence government. B. problem of ethnic minorities. C. control of the Mid-West by the Western Region. D. status of Lagos. [1994/25]

8. The Independence Constitution can be described as

A. monarchical and presidential. B. republican and parliamentary. C. monarchical and parliamentary. D. federal and republican. [1999/27]

9. Under the Independence Constitution of Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was

A. Head of State. B. Governor-General. C. Prime Minister. D. Lieutenant Governor. [2000/29]

10. Nigeria formally became a federation in

A. 1963. B. 1960. C. 1946. D. 1914. [2002/31]

11. **The 1960 Independence Constitution of Nigeria provided for the** A. Queen as Head of State. B. Governor-General as Head of State. C. Governor-General as Head of Government. D. President as Head of Government. [2006/12]
12. **One major weakness of the Independence Constitution is that it** A. empowered Britain to continue to rule. B. failed to provide the country with full sovereignty. C. gave full powers to the Supreme Court in Nigeria. D. gave total independence to Nigeria. [2010/29]
13. **Sir Henry Willink of Britain was the chairman of a commission which investigated one of the following problems of Nigeria in 1958** A. Commercial Banking Problems. B. Minority Problems and Fears. C. Problems of Political Parties. D. Problems of Public Corporations. [1979/41]
14. **The central legislature of Nigeria became bicameral in** A. 1945. B. 1951. C. 1959. D. 1963. [2001/26]
15. **The Independence Constitution** A. provided for a republican status for the country. B. created a unitary state. C. was negotiated by Nigerians. D. was imposed on Nigerians by the British. [1983/45]
16. **The Minorities Commission appointed in Nigeria in 1957 recommended 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 of government. D. the Federal Legislature should legislate for the minority areas. [1984/44]
17. **Under the Independence Constitution** A. the governor-general could appoint any member of the House of Representatives as Prime Minister. B. a bicameral legislature was introduced in the country. C. forty-four members were elected into the Senate. D. higher education was made the exclusive responsibility of the federal government. [1985/42]
18. **In Nigeria the office of Prime Minister was first created in** A. 1954. B. 1957. C. 1958. D. 1959. [1985/48]
19. **One of the agreements of the 1957 Constitutional Conference was that** A. Southern Cameroons should constitute a separate region. B. a House of Chiefs was to be created in the Western Region. C. the office of the speaker of the House of Representatives was to be created. D. the police was to be regionalized. [1990/36]
20. **The 1960 Independence Constitution could be described as written,** A. monarchical and parliamentary. B. republican and parliamentary. C. monarchical and presidential. D. federal and republican. [1993/29]
21. **During the 1957 constitutional conference, the Willink Commission was set up to** A. recommend a date for independence. B. suggest an equitable revenue allocation formula. C. create new regions in Nigeria. D. recommend solutions to the problem of the minorities. [1999/32]
22. **The main feature of the independent constitution was** A. Republicanism B. The privy council C. Presidentialism. D. Unicameral legislature.

Independence Constitution (1960) Answers

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

Post-Independence Constitutions

Introduction

In this topic we will learn about constitutions that were drafted for Nigeria after her Independence. There are four of such constitutions; 1963, 1979, 1989 and 1999 Constitutions. Since 1978 a total of 54 questions have been asked from here in Government UTME exams and in the last ten years 1 is asked from here on the average.

1963 Constitution

This is usually called the Republican Constitution because it made Nigeria a republic and broke the last colonial shackles to Britain. It was written and rigid. To study the details of this constitution download the PREP50 app.

1. **Under what constitution did the Supreme Court become the highest Court of Appeal in Nigeria?** A. Macpherson Constitution. B. Clifford Constitution. C. Richards Constitution. D. The 1963 Constitution. [1984/42]
2. **The division of powers between the federal and regional governments into exclusive, concurrent and residual lists was done by the** A. Republican Constitution. B. 1979 Constitution. C. 1999 Constitution. D. Independence Constitution. [2014/28]
3. **Nigeria adopted a republican constitution on** A. October 1, 1960. B. October 1, 1963. C. October 1, 1966. D. May 1, 1967. [1985/46]
4. **Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the power of judicial review was vested in the** A. Supreme Court. B. Parliament. C. President. D. the Chief Justice of the Federation. [1997/31 and 2011/32]
5. **The major innovation of the Republican Constitution of 1963 was that** A. the Prime Minister ceased to be Head of State. B. the Governor's office as the representative of the Queen was abolished. C. the Cabinet was no longer responsible to the legislature. D. it introduced the Executive Presidential System. [1983/42]
6. **Before the 1963 Constitution, the highest court of appeal for Nigeria was the** A. Supreme Court. B. Federal Court of Appeal. C. Privy Council. D. Federal High Court. [1986/35]
7. **A common provision in the 1963 and 1979 Constitution is the** A. registration of political parties by FEDECO. B. financing of local governments by the federal government. C. Judicial Service Commission. D. Bicameral legislature for the central government. [1988/37]
8. **The Queen of England ceased to be the Head of State of Nigeria at** A. independence on October 1960. B. the attainment of self-government by the regions. C. the adoption of the Republican Constitution on October 1963. D. the inception of the presidential system on October 1979. [1989/37]
9. **Under the 1963 Constitution, federal judges were appointed by the** A. President on the advice of the

- Prime Minister. **B.** Chief Justice of the Federation. **C.** Prime Minister. **D.** Judicial Service Commission. [1989/38]
- 10. The 1963 Constitution of Nigeria was** **A.** written and flexible. **B.** written and rigid. **C.** flexible and unwritten. **D.** unitary and rigid. [1989/39]
- 11. In the 1963 Constitution, there was separation of powers between the** **A.** President and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. **B.** executive and the legislature. **C.** Head of State and the President. **D.** Head of Government and the Head of State. [1994/26]
- 12. A major feature which differentiated the 1963 and 1979 constitutions was that in the former,** **A.** ministers were appointed from the National Assembly. **B.** ministers were appointed from outside the National Assembly. **C.** the prime minister was elected by the whole country. **D.** the National Assembly comprised the senate and the house of assembly. [1994/27]
- 13. Under the 1963 Constitution, a bill could only become law if it was accented to by the** **A.** Prime minister. **B.** President. **C.** Queen. **D.** Governor-General. [1995/28]

- 14. Which of the following statements is true about the 1963 and 1979 constitutions?** **A.** both had provisions for the office of the president. **B.** both had provisions for the office of a constitutional president. **C.** both provided for the offices of prime minister and president. **D.** both had provisions for the office of an executive president. [1998/31]
- 15. Under the 1963 constitution, items not listed in the exclusive and concurrent lists were within the exclusive competence of the** **A.** executive. **B.** federal parliament. **C.** regional legislatures. **D.** Judiciary. [2001/28]
- 16. Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the President exercised** **A.** judicial powers. **B.** nominal powers. **C.** concurrent powers. **D.** executive powers. [2006/3]
- 17. The Nigeria Independence Constitution was modified by the** **A.** 1989 Constitution. **B.** 1979 Constitution. **C.** 1963 Constitution. **D.** 1999 Constitution. [2014/29]

1963 Constitution Answers

1D 2A 3B 4A 5B 6C 7D 8C 9A 10B 11D 12A 13B 14B 15C 16B 17C

1979 Constitution

This Constitution replaced that of 1963. A constituent assembly was elected in 1977 to draft the constitution. The final draft was submitted by the Assembly to the Supreme Military Council headed by General Olusegun Obasanjo who then approved it. To study the details of this constitution download the PREP50 app.

- 1. Under the constitution of the Second Federal Republic of Nigeria, statutory allocation of revenue to local government councils is the responsibility of the** **A.** President. **B.** Governor. **C.** National Assembly. **D.** House of Assembly. [1981/47]
- 2. In their deliberations on the Sharia issue, the Constituent Assembly in Nigeria** **A.** threw out the entire issue from the proposed Constitution. **B.** accepted the recommendations of the Constitution Drafting Committee (CDC). **C.** united the country over the issue of Sharia. **D.** accepted the principle of Sharia law and justice but modified the provision in the Draft Constitution. [1979/50]
- 3. The members of the Nigerian Constituent assembly were elected by** **A.** bye-election. **B.** a general election. **C.** electoral colleges. **D.** indirect election. [1985/26]
- 4. Which of the following served as the electoral college during the election into the Constituent Assembly in 1978?** **A.** Local communities. **B.** Local government councils. **C.** The Federal Electoral Commission. **D.** Traditional councils. [1990/24]
- 5. Before it became effective, the 1979 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was finally approved by** **A.** the Nigerian Labour Congress. **B.** the National Assembly. **C.** the Supreme Military Council. **D.** a referendum. [1982/29]
- 6. The Nigerian 1979 Constitution gives the right to vote to** **A.** every resident alien in Nigeria. **B.** every Nigerian child. **C.** all secondary school children. **D.** all Nigerians of eighteen years and above. [1982/33]
- 7. In which of the following institutions does the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria provide for the representation of traditional rulers?** **A.** The Senate. **B.** National House of Chiefs. **C.** The Population Bureau. **D.** Council of States. [1982/39]
- 8. The 1979 Nigerian Constitution is unique because it** **A.** provides for a Head of Government. **B.** introduces the participation of women in politics. **C.** provides for a Head of State who is also Head of Government. **D.** provides for a House of Chiefs. [1983/34]
- 9. Under the 1979 Nigerian Constitution, each state is allowed to elect** **A.** two senators. **B.** five senators. **C.** as many senators as the state can finance. **D.** from two to five senators depending on the population of the state. [1983/44]
- 10. The 1979 Nigerian Constitution provides for presidential elections every** **A.** four years. **B.** Eight years. **C.** time the military hands over the reins of government. **D.** time the incumbent is impeached or dies. [1983/47]
- 11. To be elected President of Nigeria, the 1979 Constitution states that one must have attained the age of** **A.** 21 years. **B.** 35 years. **C.** 50 years. **D.** 60 years. [1984/46]
- 12. Under the 1979 Nigerian Constitution, the Supreme Court judges were appointed by the** **A.** Judicial Service Commission. **B.** President. **C.** Honourable Chief Justice. **D.** Senate. [1985/28]
- 13. The fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy in the 1979 Constitution do NOT include** **A.** democracy and social justice. **B.** federal character and inequality. **C.** concentration of wealth and provision of maximum welfare. **D.** national integration and ethnic loyalty. [1987/34]
- 14. Under the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria, the president of the federal republic could only be removed from office by** **A.** the National Assembly. **B.** the Senate. **C.** the House of Representatives. **D.** a motion approved by at least two-thirds of all the state houses of assembly. [1989/42]

15. **Under the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria, the head of the judiciary was the** **A.** Attorney-General and Minister of Justice. **B.** Chief Justice of the Federation. **C.** Solicitor-General and Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Justice. **D.** Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court. [1989/43]
16. **Which of these constitutions recognised local government as the third tier of government** **A.** The 1946 Constitution. **B.** The 1960 Constitution. **C.** The 1963 Constitution. **D.** The 1979 Constitution. [1991/32 and 2001/27]
17. **The Constituent Assembly of 1978 had the primary responsibility of** **A.** drafting a constitution for the Second Republic. **B.** deliberating on, debating and amending the draft constitution. **C.** Passing the constitution into law. **D.** Conducting a referendum on the draft constitution. [1992/29]
18. **To qualify to be president of the federal republic of Nigeria under the 1979 constitution, a candidate must** **A.** be at least 40 years of age. **B.** be a Nigerian by birth. **C.** have the highest number of votes cast at the election. **D.** have not less than 1/4 of the votes cast at the election in each of at least 2/3 of all states in the federation. [1992/30]
19. **Under the 1979 Constitution, the functions of the Civil Service Commission include the** **A.** appointment of Civil Service Commissioners. **B.** appointment, promotion and discipline of civil servants. **C.** negotiating better conditions of service for civil servants. **D.** appointment, promotion and discipline of political appointees. [1992/34]
20. **The term federal character was popularised by the** **A.** 1975 Constitution Drafting Committee. **B.** 1979 Constitution. **C.** Murtala/Obasanjo regime. **D.** Buhari regime. [1993/36]
21. **Apart from, discussing the draft of the 1979 Constitution, what was the major pre-occupation of the constituent assembly in 1978?** **A.** revenue allocation. **B.** Sharia issue. **C.** formation of political parties. **D.** election of a president. [1994/32]
22. **Under the 1979 Constitution in Nigeria, each state of the federation** **A.** had a bicameral legislature. **B.** had equal legislators in the House of Representatives. **C.** had an equal number of senators. **D.** was provided with a presidential liaison officer. [1997/30]
23. **Residual powers in the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria were vested in the** **A.** local and state governments. **B.** state governments. **C.** federal government. **D.** local government. [2000/33]
24. **The first Nigerian constitution to provide for the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy was the** **A.** 1999 Constitution. **B.** 1989 Constitution. **C.** 1960 Constitution. **D.** 1979 Constitution. [2002/34]
25. **A distinguishing feature of the 1979 Constitution was the** **A.** introduction of a federal structure. **B.** introduction of unicameralism into Nigeria. **C.** departure from the parliamentary to the presidential system. **D.** preservation and entrenchment of republicanism. [2004/17]
26. **The principle of federal character was first enunciated in the** **A.** 1989 Constitution. **B.** 1963 Constitution. **C.** 1999 Constitution. **D.** 1979 Constitution. [2007/40]
27. **The presidential system of government was introduced in Nigeria with the Constitution of** **A.** 1960. **B.** 1979. **C.** 1989. **D.** 1999. [2011/30]
28. **Quota system and federal character principles were entrenched in the 1979 Constitution to ensure** **A.** loyalty. **B.** economic empowerment. **C.** equity. **D.** even development. [2012/37]
29. **Under the 1979 Constitution, statutory allocation of revenue to local government councils is the responsibility of the** **A.** Council of State. **B.** Houses of Assembly. **C.** National Economic Council. **D.** Federal Legislature. [2013/29]
30. **The underlining difference between the 1963 and 1979 constitutions lies in the** **A.** Overriding power of the president over the parliament **B.** Operating of the principles of separation powers **C.** Adoption of unicameral and bicameral legislative houses **D.** Overriding power of the head of government.
31. **The apex court in Nigeria's 1979 constitution is the** **A.** appeal court. **B.** high court. **C.** supreme court. **D.** magistrate court.

1979 Constitution Answers

1C 2D 3D 4B 5C 6D 7D 8C 9B 10A 11B 12B 13B 14A 15B 16D 17B 18B 19B 20B 21A 22C 23A 24D 25C 26D 27B 28C 29D 30B 31C

1989 Constitution

This constitution like the two post-independence constitutions before it was also republican. It was drafted in 1989, when General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida (IBB), the then military Head of State, promised to terminate military rule by 1990 — a date which was subsequently pushed back to 1993. It was used for aborted Third Republic. To study the details of this constitution download the PREP50 app.

1. **A feature common to the 1963, 1979 and 1989 constitutions of Nigeria was that they provided for a** **A.** republican system. **B.** prime minister. **C.** ceremonial head of state. **D.** president as head of government. [1999/30]
2. **The 1989 Nigerian Constitution provided for a** **A.** multi-party system. **B.** zero-party system. **C.** two-party system. **D.** one-party system. [2008/43]

1989 Constitution Answers

1A 2C

1999 Constitution

This constitution ushered in the fourth republic and is currently in use in the federation. To study the details of this constitution download the PREP50 app.

1. **Under the 1999 Constitution, the power to declare war is vested in the** **A.** National Security Council. **B.** Legislature. **C.** Executive. **D.** National Council of States. [2004/21]
2. **One of the major defects of the 1999 Constitution was that it was** **A.** influenced by foreign powers. **B.** conceived by the military. **C.** drafted by the State Houses of Assembly. **D.** drafted by the National Assembly. [2015/8]

3. **Under the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria, the power to create local governments is vested in the**
A. Office of the Deputy Governor. B. National Assembly. C. Presidency. D. State Assembly. [2002/36]
 4. **Under the 1999 Constitution, the appointment of ministers and ambassadors must be ratified by the**
A. House of Representatives. B. Senate. C. Presidency. D. National Council of States. [2005/28]
 5. **The legislature in Nigeria under the 1999 Constitution is composed of** A. 100 senators and 250 members of the House of Representatives. B. 108 senators 350 members of the House of Representatives. C. 109 senators and 360 members of the House of Representatives. D. 109 senators and 350 members of the House of Representatives. [2005/29]
 6. **The chairman of the National Defence Council as provided in the 1999 Constitution is the** A. Chief of Army Staff. B. Chief of Defence Staff. C. President. D. Minister of Defence. [2006/8]
 7. **The power to nominate members of the judiciary at the federal level under the 1999 Constitution is vested in the** A. Federal Judicial Service Commission. B. Supreme Court. C. National Judicial Council. D. Nigerian Bar Association. [2009/12]
 8. **Under the 1999 Constitutions of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the appointment and posting of members of election tribunal on the elections conducted by INEC is the responsibility of the** A. Chief Justice of Nigeria. B. President, Court of Appeal. C. Chairman, Independent National Electoral Commission. D. President of Nigeria. [2011/42]
- 1999 Constitution Answers**
1C 2B 3D 4B 5C 6C 7C 8B

Institutions of Government in the Post - Independence Period

Introduction

This topic discusses the structure, functions and workings of the three arms of government in Nigeria after independence. Since 1978 about 40 questions have been asked from this topic and in the last ten years 1 is asked yearly.

Legislative Institutions

To fully understand the structure, functions and workings of the legislative arm of government in the post-independence Nigeria download the PREP50 app.

1. **The main function of the National Assembly is to** A. fix salaries for all the state governors. B. make laws for the country. C. direct public attention to the excesses of public officials. D. condemn the South African government for its policy of apartheid. [1981/14]
2. **In order to qualify for membership of the House of Representatives in Nigeria, a citizen must have attained the age of** A. 21. B. 18. C. 30. D. 45. [1981/33]
3. **The legislative organ of the Federal Government in the First Republic was the** A. Parliament. B. judiciary. C. Legislative council. D. National Assembly. [1990/33]
4. **The state legislatures of the Second Republic in Nigeria had the following EXCEPT a** A. speaker. B. senate leader. C. deputy speaker. D. clerk of the house. [1991/31]
5. **The expenditure of public funds by the executive in Nigeria is controlled by the** A. judiciary. B. ministry of finance. C. legislature. D. president. [2003/28]
6. **The two chambers of elected national representatives in Nigeria are called** A. the National Assembly. B. House of Assembly. C. the Senate. D. the Parliament. [2004/14]
7. **The National Assembly in Nigeria is primarily responsible for** A. executing laws. B. interpreting laws. C. ratifying appointments. D. making laws. [2012/32]
8. **Which of the following principal officials was NOT a member of the State House of Assembly?** A. The Leader of the House. B. The Speaker. C. The Deputy Speaker. D. The Clerk of the House. [1988/31]
9. **During the period 1960 to 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. [1998/33]

Legislative Institutions Answers

1B 2C 3A 4B 5C 6A 7D 8D 9B

Executive Institutions

To fully understand the structure, functions and workings of the executive arm of government in the post-independence Nigeria download the PREP50 app.

1. **The Head of State in the First Republic of Nigeria was** A. an executive president. B. a nominal president. C. a party leader. D. a nominee of the whole country. [1986/39]
2. **Which of the following is NOT a function of the Police Force in Nigeria?** A. Traffic control. B. Arrest of criminals. C. Making of laws. D. Prosecution of criminals. [1986/36]
3. **The Inspector General of Police is appointed by the executive on the advice of the** A. Nigerian Police Council. B. Police Service Commission. C. House of Representatives. D. Senate of the Federal Republic. [2009/1]
4. **In Nigeria the agency mainly responsible for the maintenance of internal peace and security is the** A. Army. B. Navy. C. Civil Defence Corps. D. Police. [2012/31]
5. **The President of Nigeria** A. has a tenure of seven years. B. has to be elected every four years. C. has a tenure of five years. D. cannot seek re-election. [1981/36]
6. **The first executive president of Nigeria was** A. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe. B. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. C. General Yakubu Gowon. D. Alhaji Shehu Shagari. [1995/29]

7. **The first Head of Government in independent Nigeria was** A. Nnamdi Azikiwe. B. Ahmadu Bello. C. Tafawa Balewa. D. Herbert Macaulay. [1999/29]
8. **When Nigeria achieved independence in 1960, the Head of State was the** A. President. B. Prime Minister. C. Governor- General. D. Queen of England. [2001/25]
9. **Before the collapse of Nigeria’s First Republic in 1966, the Prime Minister was both** A. the Head of Government and a law maker. B. the Head of State

and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. C. Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and party leader. D. Head of State and party leader. [1993/31 and 2013/28]

10. **The designation of ministers as chief executives and accounting officers was recommended by a commission headed by** A. Dotun Philips. B. Jerome Udoji. C. Simeon Adebo. D. S.J. Cooley. [2010/31]

Executive Institutions Answers
1B 2C 3A 4D 5B 6D 7C 8D 9A 10C

Judicial Institutions

To fully understand the structure, functions and workings of the judicial arm of government in the post-independence Nigeria download the PREP50 app.

1. **Constitutional cases in Nigeria can only be raised in the first instance in** A. the Supreme Court. B. The High Courts. C. the Courts of Appeal. D. the Sharia Court of Appeal. [1978/20]
2. **Adjudication of conflict between the Federal and regional governments in the First Republic was reserved for** A. National Industrial Court. B. Supreme Court. C. Federal Court of Appeal. D. Federal High Court. [2008/34]
3. **The head of the Judiciary in every state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is called** A. Honourable Chief Justice. B. Head of Judicial Service. C. Grand Khadi. D. Chief Judge. [1981/41]
4. **The head of the Nigerian judiciary is the** A. Attorney-General and Minister of Justice. B. Chief Justice of the Federation. C. President of the Court of Appeal. D. Solicitor-General of the Federation. [2005/30]
5. **In Nigeria, promotion of judges is the responsibility of the** A. Council of Legal Education. B. Attorney-General and Minister of Justice. C. Judicial Service Commission. D. Chief Justice of the Federation. [2005/33]
6. **In Nigeria, appellate cases from Courts of Appeal go to** A. the Supreme Military Council. B. the Privy

Council. C. the Supreme Court. D. the Judiciary Advisory Council. [1979/38]

7. **The highest court in Nigeria is called the** A. Federal Court of Appeal. B. High Court. C. Upper Area Court. D. Supreme Court. [1980/46]

8. **The decision of the Supreme Court of Nigeria is** A. subject to appeal. B. subject to judicial review. C. final. D. B and C. [1981/15]

9. **Judges in Nigeria enjoy security of tenure** A. if they are appointed by the President. B. if they have the support of the Nigerian Bar Association. C. if they are of good behaviour. D. during the life of the government which appoints them. [1986/34]

10. **In Nigeria, the highest court for muslims is the** A. Alkali Court. B. Sharia Court of Appeal. C. Supreme Court. D. Upper Area Court. [1986/37]

11. **The highest court in Nigeria before 1963 was the** A. Supreme Court. B. High Court. C. Judicial Committees of the Privy Council. D. Court of Appeal. [1992/32]

12. **Before Nigeria became a republic, the highest body charged with administration of justice was the** A. Privy Council. B. High Court. C. Supreme Court. D. Court of Appeal. [2001/29]

Judicial Institutions Answers
1A 2B 3D 4B 5C 6C 7D 8C 9C 10B 11C 12A

Public Commissions Established by the 1979 and Subsequent

Introduction

The 1979 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is very remarkable in the study of the Nigerian polity as it created so many public commissions and agencies. In this topic, we will study five of such commissions and four others that were created by subsequent constitutions. On the average, only one (1) question is featured yearly from here in Government UTME for the last ten years. For a full list of all commissions created by the 1979 and subsequent Constitutions, download the PREP50 app.

Public Complaints Commission

Download the PREP50 app to learn all about this commission.

1. **Which of the following bodies in Nigeria performs the function of an Ombudsman?** A. The Public Service Commission. B. The National Economic Planning Commission. C. The National Security Organization. D. The Public Complaints Commission. [1980/50]
2. **Which public commission was not established by the 1979 Nigerian Constitution?** A. Udoji Commission. B. Federal Electoral Commission. C. Public Service Commission. D. Public Complaints Commission. [1983/36]
3. **The Public Complaints Commission is empowered to investigate complaints and** A. prosecute false complainants. B. report findings to appropriate authorities for action. C. reprimand authorities

against whom complaints are made. D. refers complaints to traditional rulers. [1988/26]

4. **Public Commissions established under the 1979 constitution were expected to be** A. independent of the executive. B. part of the executive. C. advisory to the executive. D. advisory to the legislature. [1993/34]

5. **The Nigerian Public Complaints Commission as the Ombudsman suffers most from** A. poor knowledge of the workings of the public service. B. manipulation by political office holders. C. too many complaints to handle effectively. D. lack of power to enforce its decisions. [2000/34]

6. **The main reason for the poor performance of the Public Complaints Commission in Nigeria is that**

- A.** its activities are interfered with. **B.** it lacks adequate funds to play its roles. **C.** people have not been lodging complaints. **D.** it lacks the powers to prosecute offenders. [2006/6]
7. **A major objective of the Public Complaints Commission is** **A.** training and promotion of public servants. **B.** settlement of disputes among individuals. **C.** addressing the grievances of individuals and groups. **D.** fighting corruption and indiscipline. [2012/34]
8. **The agency responsible for investigating allegations of maladministration in the civil service is the** **A.** Federal Civil Service Commission. **B.** Code of Conduct Bureau. **C.** Public Complaints Commission. **D.** Federal Character Commission. [2009/34]
9. **A major shortcoming of the Ombudsman is** **A.** lack of executive power to enforce decisions. **B.** lack of adequate resources. **C.** its inability to restrain bureaucratic excesses. **D.** lack of clear-cut mandate. [2010/32]

10. **Which of the following was NOT established by the 1979 Nigerian Constitution?** **A.** Police Service Commission. **B.** National Universities Commission. **C.** Federal Electoral Commission. **D.** National Population Commission. [1984/36]
11. **Which of the following was not established under the 1979 Nigerian constitution?** **A.** National Council on Education. **B.** National Economic Council. **C.** National Security Council. **D.** National Defence Council. [1998/34]
12. **The 1979 Constitution established the** **A.** National Human Rights Commission. **B.** National Population Commission. **C.** Federal Road Safety Commission. **D.** Federal Civil Defence Corps. [2003/27]
13. **Ombudsman as an institution in Nigeria is known as the** **A.** Public Complaints Commission. **B.** Code of Conduct Bureau. **C.** Public Service Commission. **D.** Political Bureau. [1989/44]

Public Complaints Commission Answers
1D 2A 3B 4C 5D 6D 7C 8C 9A 10B 11D 12B 13A

Electoral Commissions (State and Federal)

Download the PREP50 app to learn all about these commissions.

1. **Which of the following was NOT the responsibility of the Federal Electoral Commission in Nigeria?** **A.** Supervision of polling. **B.** Compilation of electoral register. **C.** Delimitation of constituencies. **D.** Swearing in of members of the Houses of Assembly. [1984/26]
2. **Under the 1979 Nigerian Constitution, State Electoral Commissions are to conduct** **A.** gubernatorial election. **B.** Elections into state Houses of Assembly. **C.** local government elections. **D.** all elections. [1982/42]
3. **Which of the following electoral bodies in Nigeria conducted elections from 1979 to 1983?** **A.** National Electoral Commission. **B.** Independent National Electoral Commission. **C.** National Electoral Commission of Nigeria. **D.** Federal Electoral Commission. [2000/15]
4. **The head of the electoral body that conducted the June 12 1993 elections was** **A.** Humphrey Nwosu. **B.** Ovie-Whiskey. **C.** Eme Awa. **D.** Dagogo Jack. [2007/48]
5. **The option A4 model was used in the conduct of the** **A.** 1993 elections. **B.** 1999 elections. **C.** 2007 elections. **D.** 1983 elections. [2014/39]
6. **Which of the following was NOT a function of FEDECO during the Second Republic?** **A.** Organizing, conducting and supervising all elections. **B.** Providing guidelines, rules and regulations for political parties. **C.** Arranging for the registration of persons qualified to vote. **D.** Swearing-in of elected candidates. [1995/32]
7. **The commission established to handle the electoral activities in the Second Republic of Nigeria was** **A.** INEC. **B.** NECON. **C.** FEDECO. **D.** NEC. [2005/31]
8. **Which of the following is saddled with the conduct of general elections in Nigeria's Fourth Republic?** **A.** National Electoral Commission of Nigeria. **B.** Independent National Electoral Commission. **C.** National Electoral Commission. **D.** Federal Electoral Commission. [2008/48]
9. **Major function of the State Independent Electoral Commissions in Nigeria is the** **A.** conduct of gubernatorial election. **B.** delineation of electoral constituencies. **C.** registration of political parties. **D.** conduct of elections into local government offices. [2005/32]

Electoral Commissions (State and Federal) Answers
1D 2C 3D 4A 5A 6D 7C 8B 9D

Civil Service Commission

Download the PREP50 app to learn all about this commission.

1. **Which of the following is an autonomous governmental agency?** **A.** The Civil Service Commission. **B.** The National Security Council. **C.** The Manpower Advisory Committee. **D.** The National Emergency Relief Agency. [1990/34]
2. **The body that is responsible for the appointment, discipline, promotion and dismissal of civil servants is the** **A.** Civil Service Commission. **B.** Ministry of Labour and Productivity. **C.** Ministry of Establishment. **D.** Bureau for Public Service Reforms. [2014/20]
3. **Which organ was enshrined in the 1979 Constitution to protect public servants from political interference and arbitrary dismissal?** **A.** Public Complaints Commission. **B.** Code of Conduct Bureau. **C.** Federal Judicial Service Commission. **D.** Federal Civil Service Commission. [1994/30]

Civil Service Commission Answers
1A 2A 3D

Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal

Download the PREP50 app to learn all about the bureau and its tribunal.

1. **The Code of Conduct Bureau was essentially established to** **A.** enhance probity and accountability in public service. **B.** ensure the independence of the public service. **C.** reduce

- corruption in public life. **D.** protect the rights of public servants. [1999/25 and 2011/34]
2. **The main function of the Code of Conduct Bureau is to** **A.** give the judiciary more powers to discipline erring judges. **B.** give the police more powers to make arrests. **C.** ensure accountability in government business. **D.** protect public officers from the press. [2002/29]
3. **Judicial administration in respect of national code of conduct lies with the** **A.** Public Complaints Commission. **B.** Judicial Service Commission.

Federal Character Commission

Download the PREP50 app to learn all about this commission.

1. **The main function of the Federal Character Commission in Nigeria is** **A.** settling disputes among societies. **B.** providing free social services to the citizens. **C.** ensuring fair representation of all states in the public service. **D.** reviewing unfair administrative decisions. [2014/31]
2. **The fear of domination in the public service led to the** **A.** adoption of population as a formula for

- C.** Code of Conduct Bureau. **D.** Code of Conduct Tribunal. [2004/19]
4. **The primary function of the Code of Conduct Bureau is to** **A.** ensure due process by public officers. **B.** ensure minimum standard of morality. **C.** retain custody of declarations. **D.** receive declaration of assets. [2013/32]

Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Answers
1A 2C 3D 4D

- revenue allocation. **B.** establishment of the Civil Service Commission. **C.** introduction of rotational presidency. **D.** establishment of the Federal Character Commission. [2009/6]

Federal Character Commission Answers
1C 2D

Other Commissions

They are National Boundary Commission, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, Council of State, National Population Commission and Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission. Download the PREP50 app to learn all about these commissions.

1. **The President of Nigeria is advised on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country by the** **A.** National Security Council. **B.** National Defence Council. **C.** Council of State. **D.** Federal Executive Council. [2001/32]
2. **The body whose responsibility it is to recruit the senior staff of local government councils in Nigeria is the** **A.** Public Service Commission. **B.** State Ministry of Local Government. **C.** Emirate or Council of Chiefs. **D.** President. [1982/43]
3. **The Public Service Review Commission of 1991 made proposals to ensure that the public service was** **A.** more effective than the private sector. **B.** more attractive than the private sector. **C.** professionalized. **D.** efficient and result-Oriented. [1991/38]
4. **The Public Service Commission (Nigeria) is responsible for the appointment of all** **A.** judges of the High Court. **B.** officials of public corporations. **C.** civil servants. **D.** military personnel. [1978/19]

5. **The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission was established by the** **A.** 1963 Constitution. **B.** 1999 Constitution. **C.** 1989 Constitution. **D.** 1979 Constitution. [2015/30]
6. **In Nigeria, the function of the Council of States is** **A.** judicial. **B.** investigative. **C.** legislative. **D.** advisory. [1993/32]
7. **The public agency now mandated to register births and deaths in Nigeria is the** **A.** National Civic Registration Commission. **B.** Civil Service Commission. **C.** Ministry of Health. **D.** National Population Commission. [1997/34]
8. **The Revenue Mobilization, Allocation and Fiscal Commission is statutory empowered to determine the remuneration of** **A.** all civil servants. **B.** only elected representatives. **C.** political office holders. **D.** employees of public corporations. [2013/31]

Other Commissions Answers
1B 2A 3D 4C 5B 6D 7D 8C

Political Parties in the Post- Independence period

Introduction

Many political parties have existed in the history of Nigeria. In this topic we will study political parties by learning about their formation, membership and achievements within each republic. Overall a total of 51 questions have been asked from this topic with one featuring yearly for the last ten years.

First Republic

The political parties that operated in the Nigerian political landscape of the first republic (1960 – 1966) were generally ethnically based. The major ones were: **In the North:** Northern People’s Congress (NPC). **In the East:** National Council of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC). **In the West:** Action Group (AG). The minor ones were: **In the North:** The Northern Elements Progressive Union (NEPU), The United Middle Belt Congress (UMBC), The Borno Youth Movement and The Ilorin Talaka Parapo (ITP). **In the East:** The United National Independent Party , The Democratic Party of Nigeria and the Cameroons and The Dynamic Party. **In the West:** The Nigerian National Democratic Party, Niger Delta Congress (NDC) , The Mid-West Democratic Front (MDF) and The Commoners’ Liberal Party. For details of the formation, leaders and electoral performance of these parties download the PREP50 app.

1. **The government of Nigeria from 1960 to 1964 was formed by the** **A.** NCNC (National Council of Nigerian Citizens). **B.** NPC (Northern People’s Congress). **C.** NCNC/NEPU{Northern Elements Progressive Union) alliance. **D.** A and C above. [1980/47]
2. **The headquarters of registered political parties in Nigeria must be located in** **A.** the federal capital.

- B. the state where most of their supporters come from. C. any state capital. D. the Northern and Southern parts of Nigeria. [1981/40]
3. **The two parties which formed the coalition government in 1959 were the** A. NCNC and the AG. B. NPC and the NCNC. C. NPC and the AG. D. PRP and the UPGA. [1984/39]
 4. **Which of the following parties formed the opposition in the House of Representatives during Nigerian First Republic?** A. NCNC and NEPU. B. AG and UMBC. C. NPC and NNDP. D. NCNC and MDF. [1986/40 and 1999/28]
 5. **The Nigerian National Alliance of the First Republic was made up of** A. NCNC and NDP. B. NPC and AG. C. NPC and NNDP. D. NCNC and AG. [1988/40]
 6. **The major political parties in Nigeria during the First Republic were** A. NPC, NCNC, AG. B. UMBC, AG, NEPU. C. NNDP, NEPU, NPC. D. NPC, AG, NNDP. [1989/40]
 7. **In the First Republic, politics in the Northern region was dominated by the** A. NEPU. B. UMBC. C. NCNC. D. NPC. [2003/34]
 8. **In the First Republic, the official opposition party was the** A. Northern People's Congress. B. Northern Elements Progressive Union. C. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. D. Action Group. [2005/25]
 9. **Members of the Senate in Nigeria's First Republic were** A. elected directly by the people. B. elected by Electoral College. C. nominated by regional and federal governments. D. nominated by the president of the House. [2012/30]
 10. **The NCNC and the NPC facilitated the creation of the** A. Western Region. B. Eastern Region. C. Mid-West Region. D. Northern Region. [2014/33]
 11. **The three largest political parties in Nigeria between 1951 and 1966 were** A. Northern People's Congress (NPC), Action Group (AG), Northern Elements Progressive Union (NEPU). B. United National Independent Party (UNIP), National Council of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC), and NPC. C. National Council of Nigeria and Cameroon (NCNC), Northern People's Congress (NPC), and Action Group (AG). D. United Middle Belt Congress (UMBC), NPC and NCNC. [1979/35]
 12. **In 1964, the National Council of Nigerian Citizens and the Action Group formed the** A. Coalition Governments. B. Nigerian Advance Party. C. Nigerian National Alliance. D. United Progressive Grand Alliance. [1981/48]
 13. **Who was appointed by the federal government of Nigeria as the administrator of Western Region in 1962?** A. Dr. M.A. Majekodunmi. B. Chief Odeleye Fadahunsi. C. Chief S.L Akintola. D. Chief Remi Fani Kayode. [1986/38]
 14. **The premier of Western Region immediately after independence was** A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo. B. Chief Ladoke Akintola. C. Dr. M.A. Majekodunmi. D. Alhaji D.S. Adegbenro. [1998/32]
 15. **The Action Group crises of 1963 led to the formation of** A. NPC. B. NCNC. C. UPP. D. NEPU. [2011/31]
 16. **The President of Nigeria was indirectly elected through secret ballot for a period of five years by the Senate in** A. 1963. B. 1979. C. 1983. D. 1960. [2014/30]
 17. **The political party that originated from Jamiyyar Mutanem Arewa was** A. UMBC. B. BYM. C. NEPU. D. NPC. [2015/4]
 18. **Which of these is the first political party in Nigeria?** A. NPC. B. NNDP. C. NCNC. D. NYM.

First Republic Answers

1D 2A 3B 4B 5C 6A 7D 8D 9C 10C 11C 12D 13A 14B 15C 16A 17D 18B

Second Republic

The electoral body of the republic, Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) registered five political parties for the elections that held in 1979. The parties were: National Party of Nigeria (NPN), The Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), Nigerian People's Party (NPP), Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) and People's Redemption Party (PRP). National Advance Party (NAP) failed to qualify for registration in 1978. However, in 1982, it was registered to contest the General Elections coming up the following year. For details of the formation, leaders and electoral performance of these parties download the PREP50 app.

1. **Under the regulations for the conduct of the 1979 elections in Nigeria a candidate could be declared ineligible if** A. he did not pay his tax as and when due. B. he did not pay his tax annually. C. he did not pay his Federal Tax. D. he did not pay his State Tax. [1980/44]
2. **President Shehu Shagari was elected** A. by the Election Tribunal. B. by the Supreme Court. C. on the first ballot. D. by the Federal Electoral Commission. [1981/37]
3. **The type of government operated in Nigeria between October 1st 1979 and December 31st 1983 is called a** A. collegial system of government. B. presidential system of government. C. unitary system of government. D. parliamentary system of government. [2003/21]
4. **The following six political parties were registered for the 1983 elections** A. NCNC, UPN, NPP, NNDP, UMBC, NAP. B. NPN, NAP, NPP, PRP, GNPP, UPN. C. NPN, NNA, PPP, PRP, PPA, UPN. D. NPP, Chop Chop, PPP, PPA, UPN, PRP. [1985/47]
5. **During the second republic, some local government councils were created by** A. State governments. B. the Federal government. C. the National Assembly. D. the Judiciary. [1990/26]
6. **In which of the following states was the governor impeached during the second republic?** A. Borno. B. Bendel. C. Kaduna. D. Anambra. [1990/41]
7. **In 1979, the Unity Party of Nigeria contested and won gubernatorial elections in** A. Lagos, Ogun, Imo, Oyo and Bendel. B. Lagos, Kwara, Oyo, Ogun and Benue. C. Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Ondo and Bendel. D. Lagos, Kwara, Ogun, Oyo and Ondo. [1999/38]
8. **The political party with the widest spread of membership in Nigeria during the Second Republic was the** A. GNPP. B. NPP. C. NPN. D. UPN. [2000/23]
9. **In the Second Republic, the ruling National Party of Nigeria formed an alliance with the** A. Great Nigeria People's Party. B. Nigeria Advance Party.

- C. Unity Party of Nigeria. D. Nigeria People's Party. [2004/44]
10. **During the Second Republic, the Great Nigeria People's Party won the governorship election in** A. Borno and Kaduna States. B. Gongola and Sokoto States. C. Borno and Gongola States. D. Sokoto and Bauchi States. [2005/34]
11. **In the Second Republic, the total membership of each House of Assembly was determined by the** A. electoral commission. B. political parties. C. constitution. D. electorate. [2009/4]
12. **The party that did not control any state in the Second Republic was** A. NAP. B. PRP. C. NPP. D. GNPP. [2009/16]
13. **Which of the following political parties was the first to be formed when the ban on politics was lifted in 1978?** A. NPN. B. UPN. C. NPP. D. PRP. [2011/35]
14. **Under Nigeria's Second Republic, the Senate was under the leadership of** A. John Wash Pam. B. J. S. Tarka. C. Joseph Wayas. D. Godwin Ume-Ezeoke. [2013/30]
15. **The major objective of the manifesto of the People's Redemption Party in the Second Republic was** A. housing for all. B. welfare of the nation. C. emancipation of the masses. D. free education. [2007/43]
16. **The five political parties recognized by the Nigerian Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) for The 1979 elections were** A. UPN, GNPP, NPN, PRP and NPC. B. GNPP, PRP, UPN, NPP and NAP. C. PRP, UPN, MOP, GNPP and NPP. D. NPN, NPP, UPN, PRP and GNPP. [1980/29]
17. **The six registered political parties in Nigeria in 1982 were** A. UPN, NPN, PPA, PPP, NPP and NAP. B. NPN, UPN, NPP, PRP, PPP, and NNDP. C. PPA, NCNC, GNPP, NPN, UPN and PPP. D. UPN, GNPP, NAP, PRP, NPP and NPN. [1983/26]
18. **During the second republic in Nigeria, the branch of the legislature responsible for ratifying presidential nominees for appointments was the** A. Senate. B. Council of States. C. House of Representatives. D. Public Service Commission. [1997/12]
19. **The major problem of the unity party of Nigeria during Nigerian second republic was** A. over-centralization of powers. B. existence of factions. C. unclear zoning arrangement. D. conservative nature of members.

Second Republic Answers

1A 2C 3B 4B 5A 6C 7C 8C 9D 10C 11C 12A 13B 14C 15C 16D 17D 18A 19A

Third Republic

This was a botched republic which was introduced by the military government under General Ibrahim Babaginda. The era witnessed a two party system featuring National Republican Convention (NRC) and Social Democratic Party (SDP) as the political parties. For details of the formation, leaders and electoral performance of these parties download the PREP50 app.

1. **In the botched Third Republic, the unit of representation in the House of Representatives was the** A. local government. B. electoral ward. C. senatorial district. D. entire state. [1998/37]
2. **The options A-4 voting system was introduced into the political process in Nigeria during the** A. Third Republic. B. Fourth Republic. C. First Republic. D. Second Republic. [2008/38]
3. **The party system practiced in Nigeria's Third Republic was** A. multi-party. B. two-party. C. zero-party. D. one-party. [2013/33]

Third Republic Answers

1A 2A 3B

Fourth Republic

This republic started with the transition to civil rule in 1998. The electoral commission during this era called Independent Electoral Commission (INEC) initially registered three political parties for the 1999 general elections namely; Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), All People's Party (APP) and Alliance for Democracy (AD). On June 2, 2002 INEC registered three new parties namely; United Nigeria People's Party (UNPP), All Progressive Grand Alliance (APGA) and Nigeria Democratic Party (NDP). On October 2002, 24 new parties were also registered. Currently the total number of parties is more than 60 ensuring wider political participation of the citizenry. For current list and details of the formation, leaders and electoral performance of these parties download the PREP50 app.

1. **One of the strong points of the multi-party system in Nigeria's Fourth Republic is** A. wider anti-democracy campaign. B. the provision for a bicameral legislature. C. government interference. D. wider political participation. [2010/33]
2. **The three registered political parties at the inception of Nigeria's Fourth Republic were** A. POP. DPP and PPA. B. PDP, AD and APP. C. PDP, AD and PPA. D. PDP, APP and AC. [2012/35]
3. **In 1999, the Alliance for Democracy won the governorship election in** A. four states. B. five states. C. seven states. D. six states. [2006/11]
4. **Which of the following was registered by the Independent National Electoral Commission?** A. APP. B. NPP. C. NRC. D. GDM. [2015/25]

Fourth Republic Answers

1D 2B 3D 4A

The Structure and Workings of Nigerian Federalism

Introduction

The idea of Nigerian federalism was first expressed by H. R. Palmer in 1928. He held the view that since there were three separate units, uniform legislation may cause upheaval and confusion. C. J. Letham also later proposed a federation for Nigeria. These views helped Bennerd Bourdullon in 1939 to divide the area now called Nigeria into three administrative units — the East, West and Northern provinces. Our focus here is to understand how federalism

works in Nigeria; the problems and solutions that have been proffered. Since 1978 a total of 46 questions have been asked from this topic in UTME exams and in the last ten 2 is asked yearly on the average.

Workings of Nigerian Federalism

For details of the adoption and features of Nigerian federalism including the timeline of the creation of states download the PREP50 app.

1. **Nigeria adopted a federal system of government because of** **A.** the fear of domination of minorities. **B.** uneven development. **C.** the availability of limited resources. **D.** The adoption of a state religion. [2013/34]

2. **The Mid-Western Region was created in Nigeria in** **A.** 1961. **B.** 1962. **C.** 1963. **D.** 1964. [1979/37]

3. **When did Nigeria adopt the nineteen-state structure?** **A.** 1960. **B.** 1966. **C.** 1976. **D.** 1979. [1987/28]

4. **Which of the following was the LEAST important rationale for Nigerian federalism?** **A.** The vastness of the territory and the size of the population. **B.** Diverse cultures. **C.** Economic benefits. **D.** Bicameral legislature. [1990/35]

5. **The first minority state to be created in the Nigerian federation was** **A.** Benue-Plateau. **B.** Cross River. **C.** Kwara. **D.** Mid-West. [1994/33]

6. **The creation of more states in Nigeria has** **A.** eliminated ethnic and religious conflicts. **B.** reduced the gap between rich and poor states. **C.** increased the powers of the federal government. **D.** increased the powers of the states and local governments. [1997/39]

7. **Federalism was adopted in Nigeria as a constitutional response to the problem of** **A.** educational imbalance. **B.** national identity. **C.** ethnic pluralism. **D.** manpower and resources. [1998/35]

8. **How many states were created in Nigeria in 1967?** **A.** 21. **B.** 19. **C.** 12. **D.** 4. [2000/27]

9. **The relationship between the tiers of government in Nigeria can be described as one of** **A.** coordinate and independent jurisdiction. **B.** voluntary subordination. **C.** superior-subordinate co-existence. **D.** independent co-existence. [2004/50]

10. **The Nigerian federalism is a** **A.** four-tier system. **B.** three-tier system. **C.** two-tier system. **D.** one-tier system. [2008/44]

11. **The committee that recommended the suitability of Abuja as Nigeria's new Federal Capital Territory was headed by** **A.** Justice Akinola Aguda. **B.** Justice Buba Ardo. **C.** Justice Ayo Irikefe. **D.** Justice Udo Udoma. [1994/40 and 2015/36]

12. **An important factor that brought about the introduction of federalism in Nigeria was the**
- A.** existence of three regions. **B.** division of powers between the federal and state governments. **C.** diversity and complexity in social and cultural patterns. **D.** existence of cultural bicameral legislature. [1987/27]

13. **Nigeria adopted the nineteen-state structure in** **A.** 1960. **B.** 1966. **C.** 1969. **D.** 1976. [1995/35]

14. **In Nigeria, functions shared by the central and state governments include** **A.** external representation, education and provision of water. **B.** Construction of roads, defence and health. **C.** control of ports, health and education. **D.** education, provision of water and construction of roads. [1997/38]

15. **The first restructuring of the Nigerian Federation took place with the** **A.** creation of the Mid-West Region in 1963. **B.** abolition of federalism in 1966. **C.** military counter-coup of 1966. **D.** creation of states in 1967. [2001/34]

16. **Which of the following states were created in 1996?** **A.** Akwa Ibom and Kogi. **B.** Gombe and Zamfara. **C.** Adamawa and Ekiti. **D.** Ebonyi and Osun. [2007/37]

17. **The component units of the Nigerian federation comprise** **A.** federal, state, local government and federal capital territory. **B.** federal capital territory, national assembly, supreme court and civil service. **C.** national assembly, military, police and civil service. **D.** constituency, ward, emirate and chieftdom. [2011/37]

18. **The Sharia legal system was first introduced in the Fourth Republic in** **A.** Kano State. **B.** Katsina State. **C.** Zamfara State. **D.** Sokoto State. [2012/36]

19. **Which of the following headed the committee that recommended the suitability of Abuja as a new federal city?** **A.** Justice Akinola Aguda. **B.** Justice Buba Ardo. **C.** Justice Atanda Fatai Williams. **D.** Justice Udo Udoma. [2013/37]

20. **The restricting of the Nigeria federal system in 1996. led to the emergence of** **A.** 21 states **B.** 19 states **C.** 36 states **D.** 20 states.

Workings of Nigerian Federalism Answers
1A 2C 3C 4D 5D 6A 7C 8C 9A 10B 11A 12C13D 14D 15A 16B 17A 18C 19A 20C

Problems

There are several issues encountered in the implementation of federalism in Nigeria, for details download the PREP50 app.

1. **Nigerian federalism before 1966 was bedevilled by** **A.** amendment clauses of the constitution. **B.** large number of the local government areas. **C.** lack of uniformity of the civil service. **D.** uneven sizes of the constituent regions. [1987/35]

2. **Three of the principles used in revenue allocation in Nigeria are** **A.** national interest, cultural ethnocentrism and national unity. **B.** land mass, primary school enrolment and geographical location. **C.** Derivation, equality and even
- development. **D.** needs, derivation and relative stability. [1992/36]

3. **The results of the 1973 census in Nigeria were rejected because** **A.** the figures were unacceptable to the U.N. **B.** the figures were controversial. **C.** Nigerians were contented with the existing population figures. **D.** there were preparations for a fresh census. [1992/37]

4. **One major constraint on the smooth operation of federalism in Nigeria is the** **A.** lack of an acceptable

- revenue allocation formula. **B.** inability to conduct a successful census. **C.** high cost of administration. **D.** frequent change of government. [1994/34]
5. **Problems arising from population census in Nigeria are mainly caused by** **A.** public opinions of the people. **B.** unreliable census figures. **C.** political manipulation by the elite. **D.** The registration of the under aged people. [2008/41]
6. **A major problem associated with the Nigerian federalism is** **A.** ethnic conflicts. **B.** environmental pollution. **C.** boundary disputes. **D.** fiscal allocation. [2009/2]
7. **One of the major problems of Nigerian federalism is** **A.** imbalance in the structure and sizes of units of the federation. **B.** pre-colonial administrative structure among the units of the federation. **C.** lack of revenue to cater for the demands of the federation. **D.** inadequate manpower to fill vacancies. [2014/34]
8. **Revenue allocation in Nigeria is majorly based on** **A.** national interest, population and landmass. **B.** needs, derivation and relative stability. **C.** derivation, equality and even development. **D.** landmass, school enrolment and geographical location. [2015/15]
9. **The major problem of the Nigerian federal structure in the first republic was** **A.** ethnicity. **B.** politicization of the military. **C.** lopsided size of the component units. **D.** rigging of elections. [1990/32]
10. **The most important challenge facing the Fourth Republic is** **A.** the need to develop Nigeria culturally. **B.** the successful conduct of the 2003 elections. **C.** how to develop Nigeria's social institutions. **D.** how to deal with the military. [2003/29]
11. **A major contentious issue confronting Nigerian federalism is** **A.** revenue allocation. **B.** poverty. **C.** health care delivery. **D.** education. [2010/35]
12. **Which of the following commission is responsible for sharing revenue based on agreed formula in Nigeria?** **A.** National Human Right Commission. **B.** National Planning Commission. **C.** Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission. **D.** Federal Civil Service Commission.

Problems Answers

1D 2C 3B 4A 5B 6A 7A 8C 9A 10B 11A 12C

Solutions to Problems

Nigeria constantly seeks for ways of alleviating the problems of its federalism, for a list of solutions proffered so far download the PREP50 app.

1. **The Land Use Decree of 1970 vested the ownership of land in Nigeria in the** **A.** local chiefs. **B.** local governments. **C.** state governments. **D.** federal government. [2001/35]
2. **The principle of federal character was adopted in order to promote equitable allocation of** **A.** opportunities between males and females. **B.** revenue between groups in the country. **C.** positions and appointments among people of various regions. **D.** appointments between the North and the South. [2011/36]
3. **Which of the following was an ad hoc Revenue Allocation Commission?** **A.** Ashby Commission. **B.** Adedeji Commission. **C.** Udoji Commission. **D.** Phillipson Commission. [1993/35]
4. **The body set up to review the revenue allocation formula in 1980 was the** **A.** Udoji Commission. **B.** Dina Commission. **C.** Okigbo Commission. **D.** Adebo Commission. [2002/28]
5. **A problem of Nigerian federalism that was resolved by the Supreme Court between the federal government and the littoral states centered on resource** **A.** maximization. **B.** generation. **C.** derivation. **D.** control. [2003/32]
6. **Which of the following was done during the Gowon administration to reduce regional structural in balance in the federation?** **A.** Increase in revenue allocation. **B.** Formation of political parties. **C.** Appointment of ministers. **D.** Creation of states. [2014/35]
7. **Regional governments in Nigeria established banks to** **A.** assist in funding party activities. **B.** mobilize development funds. **C.** counter the excess of foreign banks. **D.** serve the need of local areas. [2015/4]

Solutions to Problems Answers

1D 2C 3D 4C 5D 6D 7B

Local Government

Introduction

The local government is the third tier government created by a central or state government in order to bring development to the grass roots. Here you are meant to study its evolution and structure in Nigeria. Since 1978, about sixty questions have been asked from this topic. Expect to answer at least one question on local government in the next UTME.

Evolution and Structure

In the year 1976, an extensive reform was made to the structure of the local government in Nigeria. Download the PREP50 app for details of this reform; structure of the local government before and after the reforms.

1. **To raise funds, local governments can levy** **A.** import duties. **B.** income taxes. **C.** excise duties. **D.** rates. [1978/22]
2. **All members of the newly constituted local government councils in Nigeria were** **A.** directly elected. **B.** indirectly elected. **C.** appointed by the State Governors. **D.** appointed by the Head of State. [1978/27]
3. **The new Local Government Reforms in Nigeria** **A.** seek to establish uniformity in type, purpose and functions of local authorities. **B.** make traditional rulers more powerful than ever before. **C.** are a waste of time and the federal governments money. **D.** promote unity but a flow for some diversity in the structure of local governments. [1978/47]
4. **The 1976 local government reforms provide for a term of office** **A.** 4-year. **B.** 5-year. **C.** 2-year.

- D. 3-year. [1980/43]
5. **The local government reforms of 1976 in Nigeria were designed to** A. decentralize authority. B. increase political socialization. C. enlist grassroots support. D. all of the above. [1981/49]
 6. **Under the present local government system in Nigeria, local councils get the bulk of their finances from** A. rates and taxes. B. state governments. C. the federal government. D. self-help schemes. [1982/27 and 1986/42]
 7. **The transfer of authority to local government councils is known as** A. demarcation. B. delegation. C. fusion. D. devolution. [1983/24]
 8. **Local Government Reforms were carried out by the Federal Military Government in** A. 1970. B. 1976. C. 1979. D. 1967. [1983/37]
 9. **Rates are generally collected in Nigeria by** A. the State Ministry of Finance. B. the Department of Inland Revenue. C. the Emirate or Traditional Council. D. the Local Government Council. [1984/48]
 10. **Local governments in Nigeria are created in order to** A. create more civil service jobs. B. encourage competition and rivalry among groups. C. bring the government nearer to the people. D. prevent the creation of more states. [1985/32]
 11. **The term Chief-in-Council in Nigeria means that the Chief** A. is elected by the council. B. is superior to the council. C. cannot oppose the decision of the council. D. is nominated by the government. [1986/43]
 12. **Traditional rulers under the 1976 Local Government Reforms had** A. executive powers. B. Chief-in-council status. C. limited powers. D. Legislative powers. [1986/44]
 13. **Which of the following is a function of the local government in Nigeria?** A. Collection of radio and television licenses fees. B. Collection of company tax. C. Appointment of customary court judges. D. Appointment of traditional rulers. [1987/26]
 14. **The 1976 Local Government Reforms declared that traditional rulers should** A. perform executive functions. B. preside over local government councils. C. perform advisory roles. D. enact laws. [1987/41]
 15. **According to the 1976 Local Government Reforms, the chief executive of a local government council is the** A. Supervisory Councillor. B. Chairman of the Local Government Council. C. Governor of the State. D. Secretary of the Local Government Council. [1988/32]
 16. **The main source of local government finance since the 1976 Reform has been** A. local rates. B. levies. C. revenue from court fines and licences. D. the federal government. [1989/41]
 17. **One of the measures taken in 1988 to grant more autonomy to the local governments in Nigeria was the** A. abolition of state ministries of local government. B. creation of the post of supervisory councillors. C. creation of post of chairmen of local governments. D. abolition of its supervision by state governments. [1991/35]
 18. **Traditional rulers were restricted to ceremonial rules by the Local Government Reforms of** A. 1966. B. 1976. C. 1984. D. 1987. [1991/36]
 19. **Which of the following is NOT associated with local government elections?** A. Constituency. B. Ballot box. C. Electoral officer. D. Ward. [1991/37]
 20. **The most important aspect of the 1976 Local Government Reforms was the** A. introduction of a uniform system of local government. B. introduction of party politics at the local levels. C. subordination of local government to the federal and state governments. D. recognition of local government as autonomous and sovereign government. [1992/39]
 21. **Local governments were created in Nigeria mainly to** A. realize the objective of full employment. B. bring government nearer to the people. C. prevent the creation of more states. D. encourage competition and rivalry amongst ethnic groups. [1992/40]
 22. **The local government is an example of** A. concentration of power. B. separation of power. C. devolution of power. D. delegation of power. [1993/38]
 23. **The body responsible for exercising the functions of local governments in the 1976 reforms was the** A. Local Government Commission. B. Local Government Council. C. Local Government Committee. D. Committee of Chairmen and Supervisory Councillors. [1993/39]
 24. **The 1976 Local Government Reforms has** A. reduced political corruption at the local level. B. resulted in accelerated development in the rural areas. C. created more autonomy for local administration. D. reduced the political roles of traditional rulers. [1994/37]
 25. **One major democratic innovation in local government administration introduced by the Babangida regime was the** A. appointment of portfolio councillors. B. appointment of retired military officers as sole administrators. C. selection of heads of personnel management departments from the councillors. D. separation of powers between the executive and legislative arms of the councils. [1998/40]
 26. **The change in the role of traditional rulers in local government administration in Nigeria can be attributed to the** A. 1976 local government reforms. B. involvement of the military in politics. C. lack of support for the traditional rulers by the citizens. D. 1988 civil service reforms. [1998/41]
 27. **Rates are usually collected in Nigeria by the** A. ministries of commerce in the state. B. local government council. C. the department of the Inland Revenue. D. the traditional rulers. [1999/39]
 28. **One main reasons for the creation of more local government in Nigeria is** A. make them more responsive to people's needs. B. weaken the power of traditional authority. C. make them more receptive to traditional rulers. D. establish them as the third tier in the federal structure. [1999/40]
 29. **In Nigeria the Local Government Service Commission is set up by the** A. local government councils. B. federal government. C. state government. D. local government chairmen. [2000/31]
 30. **The equivalent of a commissioner at the local government level is the** A. Executive Chairman.

- B. Secretary. C. Councillor. D. Supervisory Councillor. [2001/30]
31. **The main source of financing local government in Nigeria is** A. internal revenue generation. B. statutory revenue allocation. C. special state grants. D. grants-in-aid. [2001/36]
32. **The most remarkable legacy of the 1976 Local Government Reform in Nigeria was the introduction of** A. the office of sole administrators. B. caretaker management committees. C. uniformity in structure and functions. D. the third tier of government. [2001/37]
33. **The fees collected by local governments at motor parks represent** A. user charge. B. fines. C. income tax. D. levies. [2002/32]
34. **The abolition of the state ministries of local governments in 1989 entails those local governments** A. are equal to the states. B. no longer have anything to do with state governments. C. are no longer subordinate to state governments. D. have more control over their funds. [2002/39]
35. **The main duty of the Local Government Service Commission is to** A. handle requests for the creation of more local governments. B. supervise and manage the affairs of local governments. C. create job opportunities at the local level. D. conduct elections into local councils. [2002/42]
36. **Financial allocation to local governments by the federal or the state government to supplement the cost of a project is called** A. revenue allocation. B. reimbursement. C. statutory allocation. D. matching grant. [2003/31]
37. **The body responsible for running the personnel affairs of senior local government staff in Nigeria is the** A. Local Government Service Commission. B. Local Government Council. C. State Civil Service Commission. D. Senior Staff Committee. [2004/46]
38. **The 1976 Local Government Reforms in Nigeria transformed the relationship between states and local governments into one of** A. equality. B. master and servant. C. subordination. D. partnership and cooperation. [2004/47]
39. **In local government administration Chief-and-Council implies that** A. all members of the local council are appointed and controlled by the Chief. B. the Chief is a member of the local council but he does not exercise veto power. C. the council operates independently of the Chief's authority. D. members of the local council appoint the Chief to office. [2005/35]
40. **In the present local government structure, traditional rulers play** A. a judicial role. B. an advisory role. C. a legislative role. D. an executive role. [2005/36]
41. **Before the 1976 reforms, the three-tier local government system was practiced by** A. Mid-Western and Eastern Nigeria. B. Western and Northern Nigeria. C. Eastern and Western Nigeria. D. Northern and Eastern Nigeria. [2006/18]
42. **Following the 1976 Local Government Reforms in Nigeria, the local governments were empowered to** A. promulgate edicts. B. promulgate and enforce bye-laws. C. appoints and dismiss chairmen. D. appoint and dismiss directors personnel. [2007/34]
43. **In the Nigerian Constitution, the powers to create local governments lie with the** A. State governors. B. National Assembly. C. Presidency. D. State houses of Assembly. [2007/35]
44. **Following the reform of the Native Authority system in Northern Nigeria, traditional rulers become** A. Prefects. B. Chief-in-Council. C. Council. D. Chief-and-Council. [2011/40]
45. **A major source of revenue in the post-1976 local government in Nigeria is** A. the joint state-local government account. B. internally generated revenue. C. the federation account. D. grants and loans. [2013/39]
46. **One of the main duties of the Local Government Service Commission is to** A. create an enabling working environment for council workers. B. handle requests for the creation of more local governments. C. supervise and manage the personnel of the local governments. D. conduct election into Local Council. [2014/38]
47. **The 1976 Reforms made the local government the** A. fourth-tier of government. B. first-tier of government. C. second-tier of government. D. third-tier of government. [2015/2]
48. **One of the major reasons for the creation of local governments in Nigeria is to** A. monitor the activities of state governments. B. increase the revenue base of state governments. C. amend laws by the National Assembly. D. enhance even development in the country. [2015/5]
49. **The Nigerian 1981 Revenue Allocation Act entitled the local governments to?** A. 20 per cent. B. 12 per cent. C. 31 per cent. D. 10 per cent. [1982/34]
50. **Presidentialism in local government administration is understood to mean** A. the abolition of the role of traditional rulers as Chairmen. B. local government Chief Executives to be known as Presidents. C. Chair- men of local governments to serve as accounting officers. D. the phasing out of the post of Councillors. [1995/38]
51. **Local governments have been stripped of one of their important functions through the establishment of the** A. National Primary Education Commission. B. National Health Care Commission. C. National Board for Local Governments. D. National Orientation Agency. [1995/39]
52. **The General Purpose Committee of the local government functions as a** A. committee for awarding contracts. B. cabinet of the local government. C. body responsible for supervising self-help projects. D. committee of the local government on public relations. [2000/21 and 2010/38]
53. **The 1976 Reforms have been most beneficial to the** A. Nigeria Police. B. federal government. C. local government. D. civil service. [2003/36]
54. **Prior to 1966, the system of local government in Wes- tern Region was based on the three-tier structure of** A. native authority, division and district councils. B. district, local and area councils. C. division, district and local councils. D. province, district and local councils. [2008/36]
55. **Prior to 1976, the local government system practised in Northern Nigeria was** A. Chief-and-Council. B. Chief-in-Council. C. Prefectorial. D. Council. [2009/13]

56. The tenure of an elected chairman of local government is determined by the **A.** Federal Executive Council. **B.** National Union of Local Government Employees. **C.** National Assembly. **D.** State House of Assembly. [2015/1]
57. In which of the following local government reforms were portfolio councillors first introduced? **A.** 1991 **B.** 1976 **C.** 1989 **D.** 1992.

Evolution and Structure Answers
 1D 2A 3A 4D 5D 6C 7B 8B 9D 10C 11C 12C 13A 14C 15B
 16D 17A 18B 19A 20A 21B 22C 23B 24D 25D 26A 27B
 28A 29C 30D 31B 32C 33D 34D 35B 36C 37A 38D 39B
 40B 41D 42B 43B 44B 45C 46C 47D 48D 49D 50C 51A
 52B 53C 54D 55B 56D 57B

Public Corporation and Parastatals

Introduction

Here we learn all about government owned businesses; their types, and mode of operations and how to run them better via deregulation, privatization and commercialization. Overall 37 questions have been asked from this topic and in the last five years one feature yearly on the average.

Operations of Public Corporations and Parastatals

Parastatals are different from ministries, the difference is that while parastatals are organized as business enterprises ministries are civil service departments are set up to provide governmental services. To fully understand the operations of public corporations and parastatals download the PREP50 app.

- Parastatals are established to** **A.** render social services. **B.** enhance entrepreneurial skills. **C.** expand business transactions. **D.** maximize government profits. [2010/37]
- The main purpose of establishing public enterprises in Nigeria is to** **A.** compete with the private sector. **B.** increase government revenue. **C.** enrich the elite. **D.** provide essential service. [2010/36]
- One of the major criticisms against public corporation is that they** **A.** determine the conditions of service of their employees. **B.** make profits but not necessarily efficient. **C.** can sue and be sued. **D.** have a separate source of revenue. [2015/32]
- By establishing public corporations, governments are trying to** **A.** eliminate private enterprises. **B.** compete with private enterprise. **C.** render crucial services to the public in areas which the civil service cannot effectively handle. **D.** make quick profit at the expense of the people. [1978/37]
- The major problems that confront public corporations in Nigeria include** **A.** Management problems, corruption and ethnic loyalty. **B.** excessive government directives and lack of funds. **C.** red tape and manpower shortage. **D.** All of the above. [1980/45]
- Public corporations are set up to** **A.** make profits. **B.** compete with the private sector. **C.** cater for those businesses that cannot be left entirely to private enterprise. **D.** get board appointments for politicians. [1981/44 and 1987/49]
- Which of the following is NOT a public corporation in Nigeria?** **A.** Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board. **B.** Nigerian Steel Development Authority. **C.** Nigerian National Oil Corporation. **D.** Nigerian National Shipping Line. [1984/15]
- Public corporations are established mainly to** **A.** cater for the welfare of their board members. **B.** give advice to the government on commerce. **C.** co-ordinate the affairs of several ministries. **D.** provide essential services and amenities on a commercial basis. [1985/44]
- Which of the following groups are all public corporations?** **A.** UAC, NNPC, NPA, NEPA. **B.** NITEL, NAA, NUC, NTC. **C.** NEPA, NNPC, NITEL, NAA. **D.** UAC, NTC, NPA, NAA. [1988/25]
- In Nigeria, public corporations are also known as** **A.** multinational corporations. **B.** private enterprises. **C.** parastatals. **D.** co-operative societies. [1993/37]
- One of the basic differences between ministries and public corporations is that while ministries are** **A.** run on rules, public corporations are not. **B.** wholly owned by the government, public corporations are owned by both government and individuals. **C.** not established with specific statutes, public corporations are. **D.** not important in developmental process, public corporations are. [1994/35]
- Examples of public corporations in Nigeria are** **A.** UAC and CFAO. **B.** NEPA and UAC. **C.** CFAO and NCC. **D.** NEPA and NRC. [1995/37]
- Public corporations mainly differ from the ministries in that they** **A.** are not bureaucratic. **B.** provide social services to the public. **C.** require highly professional staff. **D.** are organized as business enterprises. [1998/38]
- The day-to-day operation of public corporations is the direct responsibility of the** **A.** management. **B.** union workers. **C.** supervising ministry. **D.** board of directors. [2000/28]
- Legislative control of public corporations in Nigeria is effected through** **A.** the dissolution of their managements. **B.** the reorganization of their boards. **C.** bye-laws. **D.** acts of the National Assembly. [2002/33]
- Government-owned companies operating in the economic sector are referred to as** **A.** public investments. **B.** public services. **C.** public enterprises. **D.** public utilities. [2004/45]
- Public corporations are established mainly to** **A.** offer free services. **B.** make profit for government. **C.** provide jobs for the unemployed. **D.** provide services at subsidized rates. [2007/32]
- Public corporations are established to** **A.** reduce government spending. **B.** boost government revenue. **C.** improve provision of social appointments. **D.** create vacancies for political appointments. [2008/49]
- Which of the following mostly militates against the efficiency and productivity of public corporations in Nigeria?** **A.** Incessant interference by government. **B.** The management teams are

- always appointed at will. **C.** Boards are often non-professionals. **D.** Members of the management team are always at loggerheads. [2009/11]
- 20. An example of a public corporation in Nigeria is**
A. National Population Commission. **B.** First Bank of Nigeria. **C.** National Universities Commission. **D.** Nigerian Television Authority. [2011/39]
- 21. Workers in the public corporations are known as**
A. civil servants. **B.** private employees. **C.** public servants. **D.** professional employees. [2012/38]
- 22. A public corporation is managed by** **A.** the board of directors. **B.** a minister. **C.** a general manager. **D.** the board of governors. [2013/38]
- 23. A problem of public corporations in Nigeria is**
A. emphasis on subsidies. **B.** wastage of resources. **C.** choice of leadership. **D.** public control. [2014/36]

- 24. The National Bureau for Public procurement was established by** **A.** Buhari's Administration **B.** Yar'adua's Administration **C.** Obasanjo's Administration **D.** Goodluck's Administration
- 25. Public corporations are administered through**
A. board of directors. **B.** parliament. **C.** state house of assembly. **D.** ministry.
- 26. A public corporation established to provide power supply during Obasanjo's administration was** **A.** FRCN. **B.** NEPA. **C.** PHCN. **D.** NNPC.

Operations of Public Corporations and Parastatals Answers

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

Deregulation, Privatization and Commercialization

The aim of these policies which divest government of control over commercial ventures is to increase the efficiency, accountability and effectiveness of the co-operations, as it has been proven overtime that government cannot manage business properly. To fully understand the differences among them download the PREP50 app.

- 1. The difference between commercialized and privatized companies is that in the former** **A.** public ownership is dominant. **B.** government subsidizes costs. **C.** profit motive is recessive. **D.** private ownership is dominant. [2004/48]
- 2. In Nigeria, privatization and commercialization policies were introduced to** **A.** divest government major control of commercial ventures. **B.** allow government control of the private sector. **C.** hand over the control of commercial ventures to citizens. **D.** increase the asset base of government. [2011/38]
- 3. The privatization of public corporations in Nigeria is undertaken by the** **A.** Bureau of Public Enterprises. **B.** Nigerian Stock Exchange. **C.** Federal Civil Service Commission. **D.** Federal Executive Council. [2007/44]
- 4. A major merit of privatization is that it increases** **A.** industrial harmony. **B.** activities on the stock exchange. **C.** public fiscal resources. **D.** labour turnover. [2006/15]
- 5. Deregulation as an economic policy borders on** **A.** the removal of subsidies on public utilities. **B.** the removal of restrictions and extension of competition. **C.** privatization. **D.** commercialization. [2007/49]
- 6. A primary objective of the privatization policy in Nigeria is** **A.** probity. **B.** responsiveness. **C.** transparency. **D.** accountability. [2008/47]
- 7. Privatization and commercialization programmes in Nigeria have** **A.** increased public utilities. **B.** de-emphasized government ownership. **C.** reduced government revenue. **D.** encouraged corruption. [2009/5]
- 8. One of the advantages of privatization is that it** **A.** relieves government of its liquidity problem. **B.** makes the poor to be richer. **C.** gives private individuals control over public corporations. **D.** make public corporations more effective. [1992/38]
- 9. Privatization of public corporations in Nigeria implies** **A.** government divestment from the companies. **B.** the public take-over of companies. **C.** the autonomy of government companies. **D.** the commercialization of public corporations. [1995/36]
- 10. The privatization of public corporation is aimed at** **A.** making their goods and services available. **B.** making them reliable. **C.** making them more efficient. **D.** allowing the public to control them. [1998/39]
- 11. The Bureau for Public Enterprises is charged with the responsibility for** **A.** privatization and commercialization. **B.** generating revenue. **C.** eradicating poverty. **D.** providing employment opportunities. [2003/30]
- 12. A major feature of the policy of deregulation in Nigeria is the** **A.** proliferation of public corporations. **B.** phenomenal increase in direct foreign investment. **C.** entronement of market forces mechanism. **D.** increasing dominance of the economy by the state. [2006/4]
- 13. The central objective of privatization in Nigeria is to** **A.** reduce the retrenchment of workers. **B.** encourage prompt payment of salaries. **C.** improve standard of living. **D.** improve the efficiency of enterprises. [2012/39]
- 14. One feature of public corporation that was weakened by privatization is** **A.** social harmony. **B.** government control. **C.** social control. **D.** national integration. [2014/37]

Deregulation, Privatization and Commercialization Answers

1A 2A 3A 4B 5B 6D 7B 8D 9A 10C 11A 12C 13D 14B

The Military in Nigerian Politics

Introduction

The military otherwise called the armed forces is a body within the executive arm of government charged with the primary responsibility of protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country. Simply put, the military maintains the security of the country. In this topic we will study how and why the military in Nigeria got involved with politics and general administration of the country; the structure and impact of the various military administrations

and how and why they finally returned to their barracks leaving politics for the politicians. Overall about 62 questions have been asked from the topic since 1978 and 2 is asked every year on the average for the last ten years.

Factors that Led to Military Intervention in Politics

For details of the factors that brought the military to government download the PREP50 app.

1. **The organs of government which are normally fused in a military regime are the** **A.** Civil Service and parastatals. **B.** Legislature and the Executive. **C.** Executive and the Judiciary. **D.** Judiciary and the Legislature. *[1987/2, 1991/39 and 1995/41]*

2. **The military takeover of power from politicians in West African countries** **A.** when politicians have become corrupt and are reckless in their use of power. **B.** when there is a breakdown of law and order in the country. **C.** for reasons which touch on the interest of the military. **D.** all of the above. *[1978/36]*

3. **In 1966 the military intervened in Nigerian politics because** **A.** the country was not operating a presidential system of government. **B.** there was a high level of corruption in the country. **C.** crude oil had been discovered in the country. **D.** political processes have broken down. *[1985/39]*

4. **The military normally belongs to the arm(s) of government known as** **A.** the legislature and the judiciary. **B.** the executive. **C.** the judiciary. **D.** the judiciary and the executive. *[1990/30]*

5. **By statute, the main responsibility of the Armed Forces of Nigeria is to** **A.** form a military government. **B.** maintain law and order. **C.** defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. **D.** take part in peace-keeping operations in troubled neighbouring countries. *[1992/31]*

6. **The primary function of the Armed Forces of Nigeria is to** **A.** promote and protect the security of the nation. **B.** protect the head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the nation. **C.** protect the citizens against corrupt and oppressive politicians. **D.** protect the country’s image by participating in peace-keeping operations. *[1994/29]*

7. **Which of the following factors was not responsible for the military intervention in Nigerian politics in 1966?** **A.** Willingness of

politicians to relinquish power. **B.** the Western Regional election of 1965. **C.** The Federal Election of 1964. **D.** Ethnic politics and lawlessness. *[1998/42]*

8. **The immediate cause of the January 15, 1966 military coup in Nigeria was the** **A.** crisis over the population census. **B.** election crisis in the Western Region. **C.** Kano Riots. **D.** Tiv Riots. *[2004/49]*

9. **The immediate cause of the 1966 military coup d’etat in Nigeria was** **A.** nepotism. **B.** political instability. **C.** military ambition. **D.** corruption. *[2009/8]*

10. **Military intervention in Nigeria arose from** **A.** perceived incapability of civilians to govern. **B.** international pressure for change. **C.** the desire for a military government. **D.** civilians desire to relinquish power. *[2000/24 and 2012/40]*

11. **An edict in a military regime is a legislation enacted by the** **A.** both federal and state government. **B.** local government **C.** state government **D.** federal government.

12. **The organ of government that was not on existence under military regimes in Nigeria was the** **A.** Legislature **B.** Executive **C.** Legislature and judiciary **D.** Judiciary.

13. **The military regime abolished the state ministries of local government in Nigeria in** **A.** 1990 **B.** 1985 **C.** 1989 **D.** 1987

14. **The armed forces are classified as** **A.** Political appointees **B.** civil servants **C.** Federal civil servants **D.** Public servants.

15. **During military regimes Nigeria power is fused between** **A.** Executive and Judiciary **B.** Legislature and Judiciary **C.** Legislature, executive and Judiciary **D.** Legislature and Judiciary.
- Factors that Led to Military Intervention in Politics**
Answers
- 1B 2D 3D 4B 5C 6A 7A 8B 9B 10A 11C 12A 13B 14D 15C
- Structure and Impact of Military Regimes**
- For the structure and impact of each of the eight military regimes in Nigeria’s history download the PREP50 app.
1. **The federal system of government in Nigeria was abolished in favour of a unitary one by** **A.** General Yakubu Gowon. **B.** General Murtala Muhammed. **C.** Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi. **D.** Major-General Muhammadu Buhari. *[1991/34]*

2. **Which of the following would act for the Head of State when he is out of the country?** **A.** The Chief Justice of the. Supreme Court. **B.** The Chief of Army Staff. **C.** The Chief of Staff, Supreme Military Headquarters. **D.** The General Office Commanding, First Division. *[1978/21]*

3. **The military was last in power in Nigeria between** **A.** 1954 and 1960. **B.** 1960 and 1966. **C.** 1966 and 1979. **D.** 1979 and 1983. *[1984/35]*

4. **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. *[1984/45]*

5. **The first military coup d’etat in Nigeria occurred on** **A.** October 1, 1960. **B.** October 1, 1963. **C.** January 15, 1966. **D.** January 15, 1967. *[1985/45]*

6. **The head of the first military government in Nigeria was** **A.** General Murtala Muhammed. **B.** General Yakubu Gowon. **C.** General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi. **D.** General Olusegun Obasanjo. *[1987/30]*

7. **When did the Federal Military Government abolish the four regions in Nigeria?** **A.** 1963. **B.** 1966. **C.** 1970. **D.** 1976. *[1988/41]*

8. **Law making under military regimes is done through** **A.** delegated legislation. **B.** administrative enactments. **C.** the promulgation of decrees. **D.** the Ministry of Justice. *[1992/11]*

9. **The highest decision-making body in Nigeria under the Buhari regime was the** **A.** Armed Forces Ruling Council. **B.** Supreme Military Council. **C.** National Council of States. **D.** Federal Executive Council. *[1992/33]*

10. **The Nigerian Military Government launched the Second National Development Plan in 1970 purposely** **A.** to develop all the disadvantaged

63

- states. **B.** to accelerate the development of the country. **C.** for rapid economic and social development of the country after the civil war. **D.** to further the cause of a united, strong and self-reliant nation. [1992/41]
11. **A feature unique to General Murtala Muhammed's Supreme Military Council as compared to that of General Yakubu Gowon was the** **A.** inclusion of civilians as members. **B.** exclusion of military governors from the council. **C.** inclusion of the chief justice as a member. **D.** the exclusion of the inspector-general of police from the council. [1992/42]
 12. **A major problem of military governments in Nigeria is the** **A.** absence of proper accountability. **B.** abolition of the post of ombudsman. **C.** absence of the rule of law. **D.** encouragement of foreign investors. [1992/43]
 13. **Under the military administration, Supreme Court decisions are subject to review by** **A.** Sharia Court of Appeal. **B.** no other court of law. **C.** Federal Court of Appeal. **D.** Judicial tribunals. [1993/33]
 14. **The Babangida administration's transition to civil rule programme officially started in** **A.** 1992. **B.** 1990. **C.** 1987. **D.** 1985. [1994/38]
 15. **A major negative impact of military intervention in Nigerian politics is the** **A.** politicization of the military. **B.** domination of the economy by foreign powers. **C.** poor performance of the military in foreign peace-keeping operations. **D.** neglect of the welfare of military personnel. [1994/39]
 16. **Who among the following served as chairmen of NEC under General Babangida?** **A.** Chief Ani and Justice Ovie-Whiskey. **B.** Prof. Awa and Prof Nwosu. **C.** Prof. Uya and Alh. Kurfi. **D.** Col. Wase and Chief Esua. [1995/33]
 17. **The military administration that attempted to tackle the problem of inefficiency in the public sector by mass retirement of public officers was the** **A.** Gowon administration. **B.** Murtala administration. **C.** Obasanjo administration. **D.** Buhari administration. [1995/40]
 18. **Under the Babangida administration, the political bureau recommended at the federal level** **A.** unicameral legislature and multi-party system. **B.** bicameral legislature and multi-party system. **C.** unicameral-legislature and two-party system. **D.** bicameral legislature and two-party system. [1997/35]
 19. **After the botched coup of January 1966, power was handed over to General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi by the** **A.** Senate. **B.** President. **C.** House of Representatives. **D.** Council of ministers. [1997/40]
 20. **The two military coups that toppled civilian regimes in Nigeria were those of** **A.** January 1966 and July 1975. **B.** February 1976 and December 1983. **C.** January 1966 and December 1983. **D.** July 1966 and August 1985. [2002/37]
 21. **The first Military coup in Nigeria toppled the government of** **A.** General Yakubu Gowon. **B.** Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe. **C.** Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. **D.** Major General Aguiyi-Ironsi. [2008/33]
 22. **The political structure of Nigeria under the first military regime was** **A.** confederal. **B.** quasi-federal. **C.** federal. **D.** unitary. [2008/50]
 23. **Decree 34 of 1966 was unacceptable to many Nigerians because it was** **A.** considered as alien. **B.** seen as instrument of impoverishment. **C.** promulgated without consultation with the people. **D.** perceived to abolish the federal system. [2010/40]
 24. **The first institution introduced by the military to exercise legislative power was the** **A.** Supreme Military Council. **B.** Armed Forces Ruling Council. **C.** Federal Executive Council. **D.** Provisional Ruling Council. [2012/41]
 25. **The military Head of State during the Third Republic was** **A.** General Olusegun Obasanjo. **B.** General Ibrahim Babangida. **C.** General Murtala Muhammed. **D.** General Sani Abacha. [2003/33]
 26. **One outstanding action for which the Gowon administration will be remembered in Nigeria's political history is the** **A.** organization of FESTAC. **B.** construction of roads. **C.** creation of twelve states. **D.** civil service purge. [1998/43]
 27. **The highest ruling body under the Murtala/Obasanjo regime differed remarkably from that of the Gowon administration because of the** **A.** inclusion of civilians as members. **B.** exclusion of military governors from the council. **C.** inclusion of the Chief Justice as a member. **D.** exclusion of the Inspector General of Police from the council. [1999/36]
 28. **The Murtala/Obasanjo regime in Nigeria increased the number of states from** **A.** 4 to 12. **B.** 12 to 19. **C.** 19 to 21. **D.** 30. [2001/38]
 29. **Nigeria's recognition of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to lead that country was made under** **A.** General Yakubu Gowon. **B.** General Murtala Muhammed. **C.** General Muhammadu Buhari. **D.** General Ibrahim Babangida. [2001/44]
 30. **In Nigeria the Council of State was first created by** **A.** General Olusegun Obasanjo. **B.** General Murtala Muhammed. **C.** Major-General Aguiyi Ironsi. **D.** General Yakubu Gowon. [2002/30]
 31. **One of the reasons advanced for the overthrow of the Gowon regime was its failure to** **A.** honour the promise to hand over power. **B.** promote some officers of the armed forces. **C.** try politicians in detention. **D.** create new states. [2003/35]
 32. **The highest decision-making body under the Gowon Regime was the** **A.** Provisional Ruling Council. **B.** Supreme Military Council. **C.** Armed Forces Ruling Council. **D.** Federal Executive Council. [2006/16]
 33. **The Structural Adjustment Programme was introduced by the** **A.** Babangida regime. **B.** Abacha regime. **C.** Murtala/Obasanjo regime. **D.** Buhari regime. [2007/46]
 34. **Under whose regime were Akwa Ibom and Katsina States created?** **A.** Gen. Sani Abacha. **B.** Gen. Yakubu Gowon. **C.** Gen. Murtala Muhammed. **D.** Gen. Ibrahim Babangida. [2011/41]
 35. **The highest policy-making body under the Gowon Regime was the** **A.** Federal Executive Council. **B.** Armed-Forces Ruling Council. **C.** Provisional Ruling Council. **D.** Supreme Military Council. [2013/35]
 36. **Nigeria became a federation of thirty-six states during the era of** **A.** Yakubu Gowon. **B.** Ibrahim

- Babangida. **C.** Sani Abacha. **D.** Abdulsalami Abubakar. [2013/36]
- 37. The Provisional Ruling Council was the highest ruling body during the regime of** **A.** Sani Abacha. **B.** Muharnmadu Buhari. **C.** Ibrahim Babangida. **D.** Murtala Muhammed. [2013/40]
- 38. The Technical Aids Corps was established during the regime of** **A.** Ibrahim Babangida. **B.** Muhammadu Buhari. **C.** Olusegun Obasanjo. **D.** Sani Abachi. [2014/42]
- 39. The main legislative body in Nigeria between 1966 and 1975 was the** **A.** Armed Forces Ruling Council. **B.** Supreme Military Council. **C.** Provisional Ruling Council. **D.** National Security Council. [2002/40]
- 40. The Babangida Regime differed from the Buhari Regime because in the former** **A.** governors were members of the National Council of States. **B.** ministers executed government policies. **C.** governors were assisted by commissioners. **D.** the post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff was created. [2015/49]
- 41. The first military government in Nigeria was headed** **A.** General Yakubu Gowon. **B.** General Aguiyi Ironsi. **C.** General M. Mohammed. **D.** General O. Obasanjo [1983/32]
- 42. The major change effected by the government of Major General J.T.U. Aguiyi-Ironsi was the**

- A.** abolition of federalism. **B.** reposting of government officials. **C.** dissolution of boards of corporations. **D.** creation of states. [1988/30]
- 43. Between 1966 and 1975, the highest legislative body in Nigeria was the** **A.** Armed Forces Revolutionary Council. **B.** Supreme Military Council. **C.** Armed Forces Ruling Council. **D.** Provisional Ruling Council. [1997/32]
- 44. Decree No. 34 of May 1966 is also known as the** **A.** State Security Decree. **B.** Suspension and Modification Decree. **C.** Public Order Decree. **D.** Unification Decree. [1999/37]
- 45. Counter-trade was introduced by the government led by** **A.** Abdulsalami Abubakar. **B.** Olusegun Obasanjo. **C.** Muhammadu Buhari. **D.** Ibrahim Babangida. [2009/18]
- 46. The highest organ of the state during the Babangida Regime was the** **A.** Federal Executive Council. **B.** Provisional Ruling Council. **C.** Armed Forces Ruling Council. **D.** Supreme Military Council. [2010/39]

Structure and Impact of Military Regimes Answers
 1C 2C 3C 4C 5C 6C 7B 8C 9B 10C 11B 12C 13D 14C 15A
 16B 17B 18D 19A 20C 21C 22D 23D 24A 25B 26C 27B
 28B 29B 30B 31A 32B 33A 34D 35D 36C 37A 38A 39B
 40D 41B 42A 43B 44D 45C 46C

Process of Military Disengagement in Politics

For details of the processes that are involved each time the military pull out of Nigeria's government administration download the PREP50 app.

- 1. Once a country changes from military to civilian rule, future military rule becomes** **A.** impossible. **B.** a matter of time. **C.** a question only of the wishes of senior military officers. **D.** difficult if the civilian regime pursues popular and widely beneficial policies. [1981/39]
- 2. In Nigeria, military regimes returned power to civilians through** **A.** negotiations. **B.** impositions. **C.** transition programmes. **D.** constitutional conferences. [2006/19]
- 3. Military disengagement from politics is always preceded by** **A.** the retirement of military

- personnel. **B.** the making of a new constitution. **C.** an increase in workers salaries. **D.** the establishment of more universities. [2007/39]
- 4. The first successful disengagement of the military from politics in Nigeria was carried out by the government of** **A.** Murtala/Obasanjo. **B.** Buhari/Idiagbon. **C.** Addulsalami Abubakar. **D.** Ibrahim Babangida. [2005/37]

Process of Military Disengagement in Politics Answers
 1D 2C 3B 4A

Foreign Policy

Introduction

Foreign policy is the set of guidelines that shape the relationship of one State with another. In this topic you are meant to learn what determines the foreign policy of a State, the foreign policy of Nigeria and the non-alignment movement. Expect to answer two questions from here in the next UTME exams.

Foreign Policy and its Determinates

For full explanation of foreign policy and its determinants download the PREP50 app.

- 1. Nigeria's quest for a leadership role in Africa hinges principally on her** **A.** military might. **B.** economic strength. **C.** size and population. **D.** generosity. [2000/41]
- 2. 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 interest. [1988/44]
- 3. The term comprador bourgeoisie has been used by scholars to describe** **A.** foreign businessmen in Nigeria. **B.** foreign diplomats working in Nigeria. **C.** Nigerian businessmen who represent foreign interests. **D.** Nigerian contractors to foreign government. [1994/41]
- 4. In international relations, countries have a right to** **A.** export oil. **B.** create more states. **C.** diplomatic immunity of their envoys. **D.** own a police force. [1990/50]
- 5. Which of the following is NOT a statutory function of an embassy?** **A.** Issuance of visas. **B.** Collection of information. **C.** Espionage. **D.** Welfare of her citizens. [1991/45]
- 6. A virile foreign policy is one characterized by** **A.** a vibrant press, vibrant public opinion and a dynamic civil society. **B.** propaganda, espionage and economic embargoes. **C.** a stable polity, buoyant economy and visionary leadership. **D.** the nature and dynamics of the international system. [2008/30]

7. **The set of policies on the basis of which countries interact with one another is called** A. constructive engagement policy. B. socio-economic policy. C. national policy. D. foreign policy. [2009/48]
8. **A self-articulated strategy chose by a state to protect national interest is it's** A. foreign diplomacy. B. foreign policy. C. foreign relation. D. foreign investment.
9. **The focus of Nigeria's foreign policy is** A. Commonwealth as its centerpiece B. African Union as its centerpiece C. African as its centerpiece D. ECOWAS as its centerpiece.
10. **The policy that encapsulates the actions of a state towards others is** A. International policy B. Foreign policy C. Foreign relations D. Diplomatic policy.
11. **Nigeria chose Africa as the center piece of her foreign policy because** A. She wants to promote friendly relations among independent African states B. She wants to sustain her dominance over other African states C. Her economy cannot grow without the support of other African States D. She wanted to promote sports and cultural relations among African states

Foreign Policy and its Determinates Answers

1C 2D 3C 4C 5C 6C 7D 8B 9C 10B 11A

Major Objectives of Nigeria's Foreign Policy

For full details of objectives of Nigeria's foreign policy, how she relates with the world's major powers and developing nations download the PREP50 app.

1. **Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France in 1961 because of** A. France's diplomatic relations with Israel. B. France's atomic test in the Sahara Desert. C. Her poor relations with the francophone countries. D. General de-Gaulle's negative attitude towards her. [1997/45 and 2010/41]
2. **Nigeria's relations with other nations is determined by her** A. political culture. B. political socialization. C. national interest. D. national consciousness. [1993/41]
3. **An example of Nigeria's external cultural relations is her** A. establishment of diplomatic relations with other nations. B. economic aid to neighbouring countries. C. exchange of students with friendly nations. D. trade interactions with developing countries. [1998/44]
4. **The Barclays Bank and the British Petroleum Company in Nigeria were nationalized in the late 1970s for transacting business with** A. France. B. South Africa. C. Portugal. D. Libya. [2001/42]
5. **South-South cooperation is a major policy plan on which Nigeria bases her relations with** A. developed countries. B. countries of the Southern Hemisphere. C. developing countries. D. member countries of the OAU. [2001/43]
6. **Nigeria's relation with black political communities outside Africa is built on** A. shared political aspirations. B. expectations of political support from them. C. economic considerations. D. perceived cultural affinities. [2004/6]
7. **The Obasanjo administration nationalized the assets of the British Petroleum over the British government's policy in** A. Kenya. B. Zimbabwe. C. Angola. D. Botswana. [1991/42]
8. **In 1978, the Obasanjo Administration nationalized the assets of the British Petroleum and the Barclays Bank in Nigeria in reaction to the British** A. monopoly of Nigeria's oil market. B. occupation of the Falkland Islands. C. continued trade links with South Africa. D. reluctance to write off Nigeria's debts. [1997/44]
9. **During the Civil War the major power that expressed moral support for Biafra's self-determination was** A. France. B. China. C. the United States. D. Great Britain. [2001/41]
10. **The atomic bomb tests carried out around the Sahara Desert made Nigeria server relations with** A. France. B. Canada. C. The United States. D. Germany. [2005/38]
11. **At independence in 1960, the permission to establish a diplomatic mission in Nigeria was not granted to** A. the United States of America. B. Japan. C. the United Kingdom. D. the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [1998/45]
12. **In the first republic, Nigeria was very reluctant to have meaningful relation with** A. Italy. B. the Soviet Union. C. the United States of America. D. Germany. [1992/47]
13. **Which of the following reasons best explains why Nigeria during the first republic, could not pursue an independent foreign policy?** A. the numerous differences among the ethnic groups. B. lack of political ideology. C. Nigeria was a non-aligned country. D. Nigeria's economy was dependent on the Western countries. [1994/44]
14. **A major factor that influenced the formulation of Nigeria foreign policy in the First Republic was** A. geo- graphical location. B. the colonial legacy. C. economic consideration. D. the parliamentary system. [2001/39]
15. **Which of the following principles does NOT govern Nigeria's foreign policy?** A. National interest. B. Non-alignment. C. African interests. D. International terrorism during the struggle for Angolan independence. [1989/48]
16. **Nigeria's first external affairs minister was** A. Alhaji Nuhu Ramali. B. Prof. Ishaya Audu. C. Dr. Okoi Arikpo. D. Dr. Jaja Wachukwu. [1990/47]
17. **Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France under the Balewa government over** A. the Algerian war of independence. B. French policy in the Congo. C. atomic tests in Sahara. D. French involvement in Togolese politics. [1991/41]
18. **Nigerian foreign policy implementation is the responsibility** A. Department of Immigration. B. Ministry of External Affairs. C. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. D. Ministry of Budget and Planning. [1991/43]
19. **The foreign affairs minister who advocated the concept of Medium powers was** A. Prof. Ibrahim Gambari. B. Major-General Joe Garba. C. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman. D. Prof. Bolaji Akinyenu. [1994/43]
20. **The foreign affairs minister who introduced economic diplomacy as a foreign policy initiative was** A. Prof. Bolaji Akinyemi. B. Major-General Ike

- Nwachukwu. C. Prof.Ibrahim Gambari. D. Major-General Joseph Garba. [1997/42]
21. **One of the underlying principles of Nigerian foreign policy is** A. encouragement-of peace-keeping operations in Africa. B. interference in the internal activities of other countries. C. non-commitment towards African unity. D. respect for sovereign equality of all states. [1999/47]
 22. **The foreign policy thrust of the Babangida administration was** A. economic diplomacy. B. war against narcotics. C. military aggression. D. African interest. [2000/44]
 23. **Nigeria's departure from pro-west policy during the Murtala Mohammed regime was as a result of** A. the economic interest of the West in Nigeria. B. Nigeria's increased international influence. C. the growing trade between Nigeria and the East. D. Nigeria's concern for decolonization in Africa. [2001/40]
 24. **Nigeria's relations with Britain were at a very low ebb under the** A. Shagari Regime. B. Buhari Regime. C. Gowon Regime. D. Babangida Regime. [2003/40]
 25. **Nigeria's support for the South-South Cooperation is based on her desire to** A. assert her leadership role in Africa. B. promote her non-aligned policy. C. promote economic understanding in the Third World. D. counter the political and military domination by major powers. [2004/1]
 26. **One major determinant of Nigeria's foreign policy is** A. commitment to world peace. B. cooperation among African states. C. non-alignment in world affairs. D. external influences. [2006/44]
 27. **Under the Technical Aid Corps, Nigerian experts are deployed to** A. Asia, Africa and the Pacific. B. Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean. C. Europe, South America and Asia. D. the Pacific, the Caribbean and Europe. [2013/42]
 28. **The review of Nigerian foreign policy under the Murtala-Obasanjo regime was done by** A. Adedeji Commission. B. Phillips Commission. C. Udoji Commission. D. Aboyade Commission. [2014/40]
 29. **Which of the following is a guiding principle of Nigeria's foreign policy?** A. Interference in the affairs of African countries. B. Decolonisation of all African states. C. Total opposition to the Cold War. D. Posting of only career diplomats as envoys. [2014/41]
 30. **Which of the following world powers was the first to come to Nigeria's aid during the civil war?** A. Britain. B. USA. C. Germany. D. USSR. [2000/42]
 31. **Which of the following countries had a strained relationship with Nigeria over the Angolan crisis of 1975?** A. The Soviet Union. B. Tanzania. C. The United States of America. D. South Africa. [1992/46]
 32. **Nigeria's liberal posture to the communist bloc was as a result of the** A. assistance she received from the Soviet Union during the civil war. B. establishment of the Soviet embassy in Nigeria. C. importation of Soviet technology. D. poor state of her economy. [2015/21]
 33. **Which of the following countries is closely associated with the development of Ajaokuta Steel Project?** A. U.S.A. B. Germany. C. India. D. Russia. [1994/42]
 34. **Nigeria's major export commodities in the early years of her independence were** A. cocoa, groundnut and ginger. B. cocoa, rubber and benniseed. C. cocoa, palm oil and groundnut. D. rubber, kolanut and cotton. [1997/41]
 35. **Nigerians opposed the Defence Pact with Britain at independence because it** A. was forced on Nigeria by Britain. B. was very ambiguous. C. was of no benefit to Nigeria. D. offended their pride at independence. [2000/39]
 36. **The Technical Aid Corps programme was initiated by Nigeria to contribute to the socio-economic development of** A. developing countries. B. West Africa. C. the Third World. D. Africa. [2006/45]
 37. **Multilaterism in Nigeria's foreign policy entails her** A. Stand on Africa as the centrepiece of her policy. B. Non-aligned posture in the international system. C. quest for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council. D. membership of international organizations. [2008/32]

Major Objectives of Nigeria's Foreign Policy Answers

1B 2C 3A 4B 5C 6D 7B 8C 9A 10A 11D 12B 13D 14B 15D
16D 17C 18B 19D 20C 21D 22D 23D 24B 25C 26A 27A
28A 29B 30A 31C 32B 33D 34C 35D 36D 37B

Nigeria's Non-aligned Posture

The concept of non-alignment defines the way a group of countries mainly former colonies; after independence conduct their international relations with other countries by trying to stay out of rivalries between the world super powers and power blocs during the Cold-War. For details of the Non-Alignment policy download the PREP50 app.

1. **Nigeria's interest in teaming up with other developing countries in the world is predicated on** A. her desire to consume more manufactured goods. B. her desire to produce more raw materials. C. preserving her independence and promoting development. D. getting a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council. [2007/8]
2. **An attribute that Nigeria shares with most non-aligned countries is** A. her large size. B. the state of her economy C. her large population. D. her heterogeneous population. [2002/48 and 2010/42]
3. **The first conference of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in** A. Belgrade. B. Bandung. C. Havana. D. Harare. [1990/48]
4. **Nigeria's foreign policy of non- alignment was a reaction to** A. British imperialism. B. East-West ideological competition. C. militarism of ex- colonial powers. D. Third World poverty. [1992/45]
5. **The adoption of non-alignment as a principle of Nigerian foreign policy is aimed at** A. promoting Nigeria's leadership aspiration in Africa. B. placing Nigeria on a comfortable position to contribute to international peace and morality. C. enabling Nigeria assume equal status with the world powers. D. fulfilling a basic requirement for her acceptance into the Security-Council of the UN. [1995/44]
6. **Non-alignment is no longer relevant in Nigerian policy because** A. she is seen as the leader of Africa.

- B. her focus is on Africa. C. of the formation. D. the cold war has ended. [1997/43]
7. **Nigeria's non-aligned policy means that she will**
A. have nothing to do with the super-powers. B. not take sides in international issues based on ideological considerations. C. avoid having any dealing with any country with ideological leanings. D. relate only with member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement. [1999/46]
8. **Nigeria's Non-Alignment Policy is constrained by her** A. strong ties with Western powers. B. membership of the ECOWAS. C. Afrocentric posture. D. membership of the UNO. [2003/42]
9. **Nigeria demonstrated her commitment to the policy of non-alignment during the regime of A.** Ibrahim Babangida. B. Muhammadu Buhari. C. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi. D. Murtala Muhammed. [2004/13]
10. **Nigeria's non-aligned policy was criticized because of the A.** ECOWAS Treaty. B. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. C. Anglo-Nigerian Defence Pact. D. Non-proliferation Treaty. [2007/6]

11. **The adoption of non-alignment as a principle of Nigeria's foreign policy was aimed at A.** fulfilling a basic requirement for acceptance in the UN Security Council. B. insulating Nigeria against having to take side in the Cold War. C. promoting Nigeria's leadership aspiration in Africa. D. attaining equal status with the world powers. [2011/44]
12. **Nigeria's non-alignment policy in the Sixties lacked real substance because of her A.** close ties with Britain. B. Afrocentric policy. C. poor economic potential. D. partnership with Asian countries. [2013/41]
13. **Nigeria teamed up with other developing countries to assert a neutral posture under the platform of A.** Nationalist Movement. B. Pan-African Movement. C. Non-aligned Movement. D. Negritude Movement. [2009/50]
14. **In 1979, the non-aligned member states were A.** 37. B. 19. C. 21. D. 27. [2011/45]

Nigeria's Non-aligned Posture Answers

1C 2B 3A 4B 5B 6D 7B 8A 9D 10C 11B 12C 13C 14B

Relations with African Countries

Introduction

In relating with other countries of the world, Nigeria considers Africa first. In this topic we will discuss why and how that happens. We will also study NEPAD which is a new idea promoted to enhance the development of Africa. Overall a total of 32 questions have been asked from this topic and in the last ten years one is asked yearly.

Nigerian Foreign Policy and Africa

Download the PREP50 app for details of Afro centric nature of Nigeria's foreign policy.

1. **Nigeria was regarded as a Frontline State because she** A. assisted liberation struggles in Southern Africa. B. assisted ECOMOG troops in Liberia. C. sent troops for peace-keeping in Somalia. D. sent policemen to Namibia. [1994/48]
2. **The Technical Aid Corps scheme in Nigeria aims at strengthening relations with A.** countries in the Northern Hemisphere. B. countries in the Southern Hemisphere. C. African countries. D. West African countries. [2000/40]
3. **Nigeria's relations with African countries are under-scored by its policy of A.** non-alignment. B. afrocentrism. C. political diplomacy. D. peaceful co-existence. [2000/43]
4. **Nigeria's active role in the liberation of some countries in Southern Africa earned her** A. recognition as the giant of Africa. B. membership of SADC. C. the status of a frontline state. D. the chairmanship of the Eminent Persons Group. [2002/45]
5. **The dispute between Nigeria and Cameroun is over A.** trade. B. exploration rights. C. territory. D. fishing rights. [2003/37]
6. **Nigeria supports the South-South cooperation as a foreign policy objective for mutual understanding among A.** sub Saharan African countries. B. developing countries. C. Asian and Sub-Saharan African countries. D. nations south of the equator. [2005/39]
7. **Nigeria became a frontline state in the Southern African liberation struggle because of her** A. influence on African proxy wars. B. commitment to end colonialism. C. anti-apartheid stance. D. connection with South Africa. [2006/46]
8. **Nigeria's commitment to the liberation of Africa could best be seen in her policy towards** A. Namibia and Mozambique. B. The Congo and Zimbabwe. C. Sierra Leone and Chad. D. South Africa and Angola. [2009/47]
9. **The granting of asylum to Charles Taylor by Nigeria was to A.** defy the western powers. B. control Liberia. C. protect Nigerians in Liberia. D. promote peace in Liberia. [2014/43]
10. **Nigeria is regarded as a frontline state because she** A. assisted ECOMOG troops in Liberia. B. sent troops for peacekeeping in Somalia. C. sent policemen for peace-keeping in Namibia. D. assisted the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. [2014/44]
11. **The country whose interest conflicted with those of Nigeria over Angola in 1975 was A.** USSR. B. USA. C. France. D. Cuba. [1995/45]
12. **The Nigeria-Cameroun crisis over the Bakassi peninsula occurred owing to the interpretation of the treaty of 1913 and the A.** Maroua Accord. B. resolution of the OAU. C. decision of the International Court of Justice. D. decision of the ECOWAS Tribunal. [2005/41]
13. **Which of the following African countries received Nigeria's assistance to fight her war of independence in 1975/76? A.** Namibia. B. Angola. C. South Africa. D. Mozambique. [1994/46]
14. **Nigeria's concern for decolonization in Africa was responsible for her abandonment of pro-West policy during the A.** Shonekan administration. B. Shagari administration. C. Aguiyi-Ironsi regime. D. Murtala regime. [2006/49]
15. **The country that championed decolonization in Africa was A.** Nigeria. B. South Africa. C. Ghana. D. Kenya. [2012/43]
16. **The foreign policy of Nigeria is centred on Africa because of her A.** membership of OAU. B. membership of ECOWAS. C. concern for and

- attention to African problems. **D.** commitment to end colonization in Africa. [1993/42]
- 17. The principle of Africa being the centre-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy has been demonstrated in**
A. Egypt. **B.** Gabon. **C.** Zambia. **D.** Namibia. [1995/46]
- 18. The concept of Africa as the centre-piece of Nigerian foreign policy implies that Nigeria**
A. should interfere in the internal affairs of other African states. **B.** support secessionist movements in Africa. **C.** participate in any peace-keeping operation in Africa. **D.** lay more emphasis on African issues. [1998/46]
- 19. An indication that Africa is still the centre-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy was the creation of the**
A. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. **B.** Ministry of Integration and Cooperation in Africa. **C.** Nigeria Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies. **D.** Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [2005/40]
- 20. Which of the following justifies the Afro-centric foreign policy of Nigeria?** **A.** Her location in the West African sub-region. **B.** Her colonisation by a foreign power. **C.** Her physical size, population and resource endowments. **D.** Her ability to contribute to peace keeping missions. [2008/29]
- 21. Nigeria was classified as a frontline state for**
A. helping to end the crisis in Liberia.

- B.** participating in peace-keeping in the Congo. **C.** spearheading the formation of African Union. **D.** supporting the liberation efforts in Southern Africa. [2010/44]
- 22. The centre-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy covers only** **A.** Asia. **B.** Europe. **C.** Africa. **D.** Latin America. [2013/43]
- 23. Nigeria's opposition to apartheid was demonstrated in** **A.** South Africa. **B.** Tanzania. **C.** Zambia. **D.** Somalia. [2015/13]
- 24. Nigeria's contribution to the liberation movements in Africa was demonstrated in her**
A. resolving the Malian crisis. **B.** hosting of FESTAC. **C.** non-aligned posture. **D.** struggle against apartheid. [2015/18]
- 25. The main constraint on Nigeria-Francophone West African cooperation is** **A.** cultural differences. **B.** ideological differences. **C.** economic dependence. **D.** poor road network. [2003/43]
- 26. The main focus of Nigeria's foreign policy since independence centres on** **A.** South-South Cooperation. **B.** sub-regionalism. **C.** globalism. **D.** Afrocentrism. [2012/42]

Nigerian Foreign Policy and Africa Answers

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

NEPAD

Download the PREP50 app for details NEPAD.

- 1. The New Partnership for Africa's Development was mainly promoted by** **A.** Ghana, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. **B.** Kenya, South Africa and Senegal. **C.** Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa. **D.** Tanzania, Burkina Faso and Egypt. [2006/47]
- 2. NEPAD was adopted during the OAU summit held in** **A.** Tunis. **B.** Lusaka. **C.** Cairo. **D.** Abuja. [2007/7]
- 3. A major drawback to the NEPAD initiative is its**
A. articulation by few African leaders. **B.** affiliation to the African Union. **C.** inability to empower the youth. **D.** reliance on Western donors for funds. [2012/44]

NEPAD Answers

1C 2D 3D

Nigeria and International organisations

Introduction

International organisations are bodies usually set up with the primary objective of promoting international economic, social and technical co-operations for the mutual benefits of all members. Nations join them in order to advance their individual interests and as such the activities of Nigeria in these organizations are primarily influenced by her national interests. In this topic we will be studying five (5) of such bodies which Nigeria belongs to and her contributions to them. This topic is very important as it accounts for six questions every year in the Government UTME.

ECOWAS

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was formed following the Lagos Treaty of May 28th 1975. It was reviewed in 1991 to make it more responsive to new challenges facing the organisation. For the details of the operations, members, organs, aims and achievements of ECOWAS download the PREP50 app.

- 1. Nations join international organizations so that they could** **A.** advance their interests. **B.** get foreign aid. **C.** form alliances. **D.** become more developed. [1997/48]
- 2. The activities of Nigeria in the international community are primarily influenced by**
A. propaganda. **B.** national interest. **C.** military power. **D.** diplomacy. [2003/39]
- 3. The treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was** **A.** concluded in Lome (Togo) in December, 1976 after hard and extensive negotiations. **B.** designed as the main pillar on which an eventual African common market would be built. **C.** the brain-child of Togo and Ghana. **D.** signed in Lagos in May, 1975, to promote trade and other economic co-operation in the region as a whole. [1978/48]
- 4. ECOWAS represents** **A.** the English-speaking equivalent of the Francophone economic community in West Africa. **B.** an attempt to progressively eliminate obstacles to free movement of goods, services and people throughout West Africa. **C.** a continent-wide economic dimension of pan-Africanism. **D.** a concrete achievement by the Economic Community for Africa (ECA). [1979/44]
- 5. Where is the Headquarters of the fund of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)?** **A.** Lagos. **B.** Accra. **C.** Cotonou. **D.** Lome. [1981/35]

6. **Where is the administrative headquarters of ECOWAS?** A. Lome. B. Accra. C. Abidjan. D. Lagos. [1982/41]
7. **The ECOWAS treaty was signed in 1975 in** A. Accra. B. Freetown. C. Abidjan. D. Lagos. [1983/41]
8. **Which of the following is NOT a member of ECOWAS** A. Nigeria. B. Togo. C. Ghana. D. Cameroun. [1985/35]
9. **The administrative headquarters of ECOWAS is in** A. Lome. B. Cotonou. C. Dakar. D. Lagos. [1987/44]
10. **Which of the following pairs are members of ECOWAS?** A. Nigeria and Cameroon. B. Liberia and Congo. C. Senegal and Zaire. D. Cape Verde and Burkina Faso. [1988/50]
11. **The ECOWAS trade liberalization programme excludes trade in** A. unprocessed goods. B. crude oil. C. traditional crafts. D. industrial products. [1990/42]
12. **ECOWAS is aimed at uniting the West African states** A. politically. B. socially. C. culturally. D. economically. [1991/46]
13. **One of the achievements of ECOWAS is the** A. eradication of colonialism. B. adoption of vehicle insurance scheme. C. settlement of Liberian refugees. D. respect for human rights. [1995/50]
14. **The organ responsible for the general administration of ECOWAS is the** A. Executive Secretariat. B. Council of Ministers. C. Authority of Heads of State and Government. D. Tribunal of the Community. [1998/47]
15. **How many countries constitute the Economic Community of West African States?** A. 16. B. 15. C. 13. D. 11. [2000/46]
16. **The Economic Community of West African States has made impressive progress in the area of** A. free movement of persons and right of residence. B. increased trade among members. C. political integration of the region. D. providing financial aid to its members. [2001/50]
17. **The major problem of the ECOWAS is lack of** A. a common currency. B. commitment by members. C. uniform ideology. D. a common customs union. [2003/46]
18. **The Lagos Treaty of May 28th, 1975 led to the formation of the** A. African Economic Summit. B. Lagos Plan of Action. C. Economic Community of West African States. D. Economic Commission for Africa. [2004/7]
19. **The current Executive Secretary of the ECOWAS is** A. Mohammed Ibn Chambers. B. Lansana Kouyate. C. Abbas Bundu. D. Abubakar Qattara. [2004/10]
20. **The power to exercise overall control of the executive functions of ECOWAS is vested in the** A. Technical and Special Commissions. B. Council of Ministers. C. Authority of Heads of State and Government. D. Secretary-General. [2005/49]
21. **The ECOWAS Tribunal is responsible for** A. interpreting ECOWAS treaties. B. ratifying international treaties for member states. C. trying erring member states of ECOWAS. D. ensuring compliance with global treaties. [2006/20]
22. **ECOWAS main achievement in recent years has been in the area of** A. infra-structural development. B. cultural integration. C. security and defence. D. political unity. [2008/3]
23. **One major function of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS is** A. preparing the budget of the Community. B. organizing international conferences. C. appointing staff of the Secretariat. D. appointing the Executive Secretary. [2010/47]
24. **The approval of treaties and agreements of the Economic Community of West African States is the responsibility of the** A. Assembly of Heads of State and Government. B. Secretariat. C. Council of Ministers. D. ECOWAS Tribunal. [2010/50]
25. **The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) came into being** A. through the combined efforts of Gambia, Ivory Coast and Liberia. B. to promote economic growth and development through freer and expanded trade between its members. C. to enable the sixteen member states surrender their sovereignties to a supranational regional community. D. to help the poorest countries in the region catch up with trice richer ones. [1980/48]
26. **ECOWAS is** A. an international military/defence organization. B. a regional economic organization. C. a trans-national religious group. D. a West African English-speaking organization. [1985/34]
27. **Which of the following sets of nations belong to both the ECOWAS and the UNO?** A. Sierra Leone and Uganda. B. Zimbabwe and Nigeria. C. Cameroun and Burkina Faso. D. Ghana and Mauritania. [1989/45]
28. **The ECOWAS Treaty was reviewed in 1991 to** A. accommodate the interest of France. B. make it responsive to new challenges. C. accommodate extra sub-regional interests. D. mobilize ECOMOG. [2003/47]
29. **The most active organ of the Economic Community of West African States is the** A. Tribunal of the community. B. Authority of heads of state and government. C. Technical and specialized commission. D. Council of ministers. [2002/26]
30. **Which of the following countries has withdrawn her membership of the ECOWAS?** A. Senegal. B. Mauritania. C. Guinea Bissau. D. Burkina Faso. [2009/20]
31. **ECOWAS protocol on free movement of person, goods and services is aimed at** A. Protesting ECOWAS countries from foreign markets B. Blocking European influence in the region C. Promoting global integration D. Promoting economic integration and development in the region.

ECOWAS Answers

1A 2B 3D 4B 5D 6D 7D 8D 9D 10D 11C 12D 13C 14A 15A
16A 17A 18C 19A 20C 21A 22D 23D 24A 25B 26B 27D
28B 29B 30C 31D

ECOWAS & Nigeria

For Nigeria, ECOWAS is the major medium through which it pursues her economic, political and social interest in West Africa. For full details of Nigeria's contributions to ECOWAS download the PREP50 app.

- The countries with which Nigeria participated in the ECOMOG peace-keeping operations were** A. Sierra Leone and Cote d'Ivoire. B. Liberia and Sierra Leone. C. Liberia and Guinea. D. Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire. [2004/4]
- The major organization through which Nigeria, pursues her economic, political and social interests in West Africa is** A. ECOWAS. B. ADB. C. EGA. D. OAU. [1993/43]
- Nigeria's membership of the ECOWAS is informed by her desire to** A. form a sub-regional high command. B. develop a market in the sub-region. C. promote economic integration. D. become a sub-regional power. [2002/46]
- Which of the following countries pioneered the idea of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?** A. Cote d'Ivoire. B. Mali. C. Liberia. D. Togo. [1991/47, 2011/47 and 2013/44]
- ECOMOG at the initial stage of its intervention in Liberia was perceived as** A. neutral. B. incompetent. C. partisan. D. invaders. [2012/46]
- Which of these international organizations was Nigeria a founding member?** A. NATO. B. The Commonwealth. C. UNO. D. ECOWAS. [2015/40]
- The two leaders that played the most prominent roles in the formation of the ECOWAS were** A. Achempong and Jawara. B. Gowon and Eyadema. C. Kerekou and Tubman. D. Kounche and Senghor. [2000/48]
- Nigeria's role in ECOMOG is essentially informed by her** A. desire for peace and stability. B. chairmanship of ECOWAS. C. desire to establish democracy. D. membership of ECOWAS. [1999/42]
- Nigeria spearheaded the formation of ECOWAS during the regime of** A. Ibrahim Babangida. B. Olusegun Obasanjo. C. Murtala Muhammed. D. Yakubu Gowon. [2010/43]
- Nigeria's membership of the ECOWAS has been beneficial to her because, it** A. Has assisted in the fight against Boko Haram insurgency B. Has tied Nigeria's economic fortunes to west Africa C. Has helped to eliminate obstacles to free movement of person D. Ensured Nigeria return to democratic rule in 1999.

ECOWAS & Nigeria Answers

1B 2A 3C 4D 5D 6D 7B8A 9D 10C

OAU & AU

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was an international organisation founded on the sovereign equality of the member states. It was changed to African Union in a move spearheaded by the then Libyan leader Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi. The reason for the transformation was to empower the body to be able to face its modern challenges and promote Africa's socio-cultural advancement. For the details of the operations, members, organs, aims and achievements of OAU and AU download the PREP50 app.

- The African leader mostly credited for spearheading the formation of the African Union is** A. Muammar Ghaddafi. B. Abdelaziz Bouteflika. C. Abdoulaye Wade. D. Thabo Mbeki. [2012/47]
- Which of the following ideological group were in existence before the formation of the Organization of African Unity?** A. Cassablanca, Brazzaville and Monrovia groups. B. Cassablanca, Brazzaville and Conakry groups. C. Cassablanca, Lagos and Monrovia groups. D. Brazzaville, Lome and Accra groups. [2015/23]
- The OAU was formed in** A. 1946. B. 1956. C. 1960. D. 1963. [1978/26]
- The supreme policy-making organ in the Organisation of African Unity is** A. the Council of Ministers. B. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government. C. the General Secretariat. D. the specialized commissions. [1978/30]
- The dominant idea behind the establishment of the Organization of African Unity is** A. that Africa must unite. B. to show the world that Africa can also do what Latin American and Asian countries have done. C. to provide a framework and opportunities for co-operation on common African problems. D. to promote economic development of Africa. [1978/45]
- Which is the supreme organ of the OAU?** A. The Council of Ministers. B. The Administrative Secretary General. C. The Assembly of the Heads of State and Government. D. None of the above. [1979/40]
- The OAU has its headquarters in** A. Freetown. B. Dar es Salaam. C. Nairobi. D. Addis Ababa. [1979/42]
- The Organization of African Unity was established for the main purpose of** A. opposing imperialism in all its forms and manifestations. B. establishing an African High Command. C. protecting the human rights of all Africans wherever they may live. D. encouraging cooperation and unity among African States. [1981/38]
- The OAU was founded to** A. effect an immediate political union of African States. B. end colonialism in Africa by 1970. C. promote the unity and solidarity of African states. D. create a common market in sub Saharan Africa. [1982/26]
- The Organization of African Unity was set up in** A. 1960. B. 1957. C. 1963. D. 1975. [1982/31]
- The major conflict that threatened the existence of the OAU as an international organization from 1982-3 was the conflict** A. in Chad. B. between Namibia and South Africa. C. between the Polisario Front and Morocco. D. in Angola. [1984/30]
- All the following are organs of the OAU EXCEPT** A. The Commission on Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. B. The Council of Ministers. C. The General Secretariat. D. The Economic Commission for Africa. [1984/50]
- The annual budget of the OAU is approved by the** A. Assembly of Head of State and Government. B. Council of Ministers. C. Secretary General. D. General Assembly. [1985/29 and 1999/43]
- The administrative headquarters of OAU is in** A. Addis Ababa. B. Lagos. C. Accra. D. Nairobi. [1986/47]

15. Which of these groups of African leaders is closely associated with the formation of the OAU A. Haile Selassie, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, William Tubman. B. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Jean Bokassa, Kwame Nkrumah. C. Kwame Nkrumah, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Jomo Kenyatta. D. Julius Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah, Haile Selassie. [1986/50]
 16. One of the objectives of the OAU is to ensure A. mutual assistance of member states in suppressing domestic uprising. B. Non-interference in internal affairs of member states. C. constant readjustment of territorial boundaries of member states. D. unification of liberation movements in Southern Africa. [1987/43]
 17. Which of the following countries belonged to the Casablanca Group? A. Liberia. B. Tunisia. C. Mali. D. Cote D'Ivoire. [1987/48]
 18. The appointment of the Secretary-General of the OAU is made by the A. Economic Commission for Africa. B. OAU Secretariat. C. Council of Foreign Ministers. D. Assembly of Heads of State and Government. [1988/48]
 19. The headquarters of the OAU Liberation Committee is located in A. Lagos. B. Addis Ababa. C. Dares Salaam. D. Harare. [1990/45]
 20. Which of the following groups advocated political union of African states? A. The Congo Group. B. The Brazzaville Group. C. The Casablanca Group. D. The Monrovia Group. [1990/46]
 21. Which of these countries was NOT a foundation member of the Organisation of African Unity? A. Ghana. B. Ethiopia. C. Zimbabwe. D. Tanzania. [1991/48]
 22. The highest policy making body of the OAU is the A. Economic and Social Commission. B. Council of Ministers. C. General Secretariat. D. Assembly of Heads of State and Government. [1993/45]
 23. Financial contributions to the liberation movements in Southern Africa by African governments were channelled through the A. EGA. B. ECOWAS. C. OAU. D. UNO. [1993/49]
 24. The OAU is founded on the principle of A. settlement of international disputes by armed struggles. B. justifiable interference in the domestic affairs of member states. C. sovereign equality of member states. D. equal contribution by member states. [1995/49]
 25. The Secretary-General of the OAU is appointed by the A. Council upon the recommendation of the Assembly. B. Council upon the recommendation of the Secretariat. C. Assembly upon the recommendation of the Council. D. Defence Commission. upon the recommendation of the Secretariat. [2000/49]
 26. The independent African countries that signed the OAU Charter on May 25, 1963 were A. Togo and Sierra Leone. B. Morocco and Angola. C. Togo and Morocco. D. Chad and the Gambia. [2003/49]
 27. The leaders who spearheaded the transformation of the Organization of African Unity into the African Union are from A. Nigeria, Liberia and Kenya. B. Algeria, Libya and Morocco. C. South Africa, Libya and Zambia. D. Nigeria, Libya and South Africa. [2004/8]
 28. A major problem of the defunct Organization of African Unity was A. language barrier. B. inadequate resources. C. cultural diversity. D. ideological differences. [2004/9]
 29. A major achievement of the OAU was the A. decolonization of Africa. B. promotion of development. C. eradication of poverty. D. establishment of democracy in Africa. [2005/48]
 30. The transformation of the OAU to AU is essentially to A. enhance Africa's economic development. B. accelerate Africa's political development. C. accelerate Africa's technological development. D. promote Africa's socio-culture advancement. [2006/23]
 31. The African Union was established to A. form an African High Command. B. promote global economic dominance by Africa. C. address current international developments affecting Africa. D. consolidate Africa's position in global politics. [2007/3]
 32. The structure of the African Union includes A. The Court of Justice, Pan African Congress and People's Assembly. B. Pan African Parliament, the Court of Justice and the Peace and Security Council. C. Specialized Technical Commission, the Court of Justice and Humanitarian Board. D. People's Assembly, Humanitarian Board and the Peace and Security Council. [2012/45]
 33. The AU differs from the OAU in having A. no assembly of Heads of State. B. effective tools for decision enforcement. C. no permanent headquarters. D. a minimum of divergent viewpoints. [2013/49]
 34. The Secretary General of the OAU holds office for a renewable period of A. four years. B. five years. C. Six years. D. three years. [2014/49]
 35. Based on its objectives, the Organization of African Unity can primarily be classified as A. a social organization. B. a political organization. C. a cultural organization. D. an economic organization. [1999/41]
 36. The AU's right to intervene in a member country in crisis portrays it as A. an international organization. B. a regional organization. C. a supranational organization. D. a continental organization. [2009/22]
 37. Which of the following is the function of the Council of Ministers of the OAU A. Co-ordinating the general policy of the organization. B. Directing the finances of the organization. C. Preparing the agenda of the organization's meetings. D. reviewing the functions and activities of other organs of the organization. [2001/49]
 38. Which of the following 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. [2008/5]
- OAU & AU Answers**
1A 2A 3D 4B 5C 6C 7D 8D 9C 10C 11C 12D 13B 14A 15D
16B 17C 18D 19C 20C 21C 22D 23C 24C 25C 26C 27D
28D 29A 30D 31D 32A 33B 34B 35B 36A 37C 38D

OAU, AU & Nigeria

For full details of Nigeria's contributions to OAU and AU download the PREP50 app.

- 1. Nigeria established a trust fund for other African countries with the** A. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. B. Nigerian Industrial Development Bank. C. African Development Bank. D. Economic Commission for Africa. [1997/47]
- 2. In 1991, the African Economic Community Treaty was signed in** A. Addis Ababa. B. Abuja. C. Lome. D. Tripoli. [2000/37]
- 3. In 1981, Nigeria participated in an Organization of African Unity peace-keeping force to replace Libyan forces in** A. Somalia. B. Chad. C. Ethiopia. D. Zaire. [2001/46]
- 4. Nigeria's role in the African Union was most prominent during the regime of** A. President Ibrahim Babangida. B. President Olusegun Obasanjo. C. President Shehu Shagari. D. President Umaru Yaradua. [2013/45]
- 5. In 1973, following an OAU resolution, Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with** A. South Africa. B. France. C. Israel. D. Cuba. [1992/44]
- 6. Nigeria is the major shareholder in the** A. OPEC Fund for Development. B. African Development Bank. C. World Bank. D. International Monetary Fund. [1995/42]
- 7. Under the umbrella of the OAU Nigeria mediated in the dispute between** A. Kenya and Somalia. B. Tunisia and Morocco. C. Ethiopia and Somalia. D. Zimbabwe and Tanzania. [2005/43]
- 8. Nigeria declared that she would not attend OAU summit in Tripoli in 1982 unless** A. Colonel Gaddafi resigned as the Libyan Head of State. B. Libya withdrew her troops from Chad. C. President Shehu Shagari became the chairman of OAU. D. Cameroun was suspended for killing Nigeria soldiers at Bakasi [2007/5]
- 9. To which of these groups did Nigeria belong before the formation of the OAU?** A. The Brazzaville group. B. The Monrovia group. C. The Casablanca group. D. The West Africa group. [1984/37]
- 10. Before the OAU was formed in 1963, Nigeria was a member of the** A. Monrovia Bloc. B. Afro-Arab Bloc. C. Casablanca Powers. D. Brazzaville Group. [1988/46]
- 11. Which of the following has NOT been a Secretary-General of the OAU?** A. Adebayo Adedeji. B. Ide Oumarou. C. Diallo Telli. D. Edem Kodjo. [1988/47]
- 12. To which of these bodies did Nigeria belong before the formation of the OAU in 1963?** A. Casablanca Group. B. Monrovia Group. C. African and Malagasy Union. D. Pan African Union. [1993/46]
- 13. Prior to the formation of the OAU in 1963, Nigeria identified with the** A. Monrovia Group. B. Casablanca Group. C. Brazzaville Group. D. Libreville Group. [2000/36]
- 14. The first Nigerian leader to become Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity was** A. Murtala Muhammed. B. Yakubu Gowon. C. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi. D. Tafawa Balewa. [2006/50]
- 15. During the struggle for Angolan independence, Nigeria supported** A. UNITA. B. MPLA. C. FNLA. D. SWAPO. [1989/49]
- 16. In 1993, Nigerian troops were on peace-keeping assignment to** A. Liberia and Burundi. B. Rwanda and Liberia. C. Chad and Liberia. D. Liberia and Somalia. [1997/46]

OAU, AU & Nigeria Answers

1C 2B 3B 4B 5C 6B 7C 8B 9B 10A 11A 12B 13A 14B 15B 16D

Commonwealth

Commonwealth of Nations is an international organization of 53 member states that are mostly Britain and her former colonies. Though few member states like Mozambique and Rwanda who joined in 2009 had no former colonial or constitutional link with Britain. For the details of the origin, operations, members, defects and impact of Commonwealth of Nations download the PREP50 app.

- 1. A major limitation of the Commonwealth is that it lacks** A. the power to set formal rules to govern the affairs of member-nations. B. an organizational structure and a definite identity. C. enough funds to run its affairs. D. the power to compel member-nations to comply with its decisions. [2009/19]
- 2. The impact of the Commonwealth of Nations is felt most in the area of** A. military cooperation. B. economic cooperation. C. diplomatic cooperation. D. cultural cooperation. [2002/22]
- 3. Nigeria hosted the Commonwealth Conference which eventually led to the independence of** A. Mozambique. B. Malawi. C. Namibia. D. Zimbabwe. [2008/31]
- 4. The country that was suspended because of her apartheid posture from the Commonwealth of Nations was** A. Zimbabwe. B. Jamaica. C. Trinidad and Tobago. D. South Africa. [2015/12]
- 5. Which of the following countries is a founding member of the Commonwealth?** A. Ghana. B. India. C. South Africa. D. Zimbabwe. [2015/31]
- 6. The Commonwealth is an organization** A. of all states formerly in the British Empire. B. of most of the states in the defunct British Empire. C. of all English-speaking countries of the world. D. of only Asian and African countries. [1981/45]
- 7. The following are members of the Commonwealth EXCEPT** A. Lesotho. B. Jamaica. C. Kenya. D. Gabon. [1988/43]
- 8. The head of the Commonwealth of Nations is the** A. Chairman of the Conference of the Commonwealth Heads of Governments. B. Queen of Great Britain. C. Prime Minister of Great Britain. D. Secretary-General of the Commonwealth. [1989/47]
- 9. Which of these countries is NOT a member of the Commonwealth of Nations?** A. Papua New Guinea. B. Sri Lanka. C. Grenada. D. Rwanda. [1990/49]
- 10. The head of a Nigerian mission in a Commonwealth country is called** A. an Ambassador. B. a Consul General. C. a High Commissioner. D. an Attache. [1991/44]
- 11. The non-British colony which is a member of the Commonwealth is** A. Rwanda. B. Guinea-Bissau. C. Mozambique. D. Eritrea. [2003/45]

12. **With the admission of Asian and African countries to the Commonwealth, the Queen of England became the** A. Patron of the Commonwealth. B. Head of State of these countries. C. Chairperson of the Commonwealth. D. Head of Government of these countries. [2004/5]
13. **A member of the Commonwealth that still recognizes the British monarch as its Head of State** A. Ghana. B. India. C. Australia. D. Singapore. [2005/47]
14. **Diplomatic missions among the Commonwealth member states are referred to as** A. high commissions. B. legations. C. embassies. D. consulates. [2006/24]
15. **A principle defect of the commonwealth is** A. lack of commitment by member states. B. lack of quorum at annual summits. C. poverty among member states. D. lack of a democratic head. [2007/4]
16. **A member of the Commonwealth that was not colonized by Britain is** A. Malaysia. B. Uganda. C. Mozambique. D. Jamaica. [2008/1]
17. **One of the programmes binding members of the Commonwealth is the** A. food and aid programme. B. cultural programmes. C. agenda for peace. D. scholarship scheme. [2012/48]
18. **A representative of a Commonwealth country in another member state is known as** A. High commissioner. B. Consul-General. C. Ambassador. D. Attache. [2013/46]
19. **Commonwealth nations are represented in other member nations by** A. high commissioners. B. attaches. C. charge d' affaires. D. ambassadors. [2014/46]
20. **Former colonies of Britain belong to the association known as** A. European Union. B. Commonwealth. C. OECD. D. NATO. [2014/50]
21. **The head of Nigeria's foreign mission in a Commonwealth nation is known as** A. attache. B. high Commissioner. C. ambassador. D. charge d'affaires. [2010/46]
22. **The Commonwealth of Nations is made up of** A. African and Asian states. B. Britain and some of her former colonies. C. France and some of her former colonies. D. French and English speaking African countries. [1987/47]
23. **Nigeria withdrew from the commonwealth game in 1986 as a mark of protest against British** A. failure to support South African liberation. B. disparaging remarks against Africa. C. incentive to rebels in Angola. D. supply of arms to Liberia.
24. **One of the derivable benefits from Nigeria membership of the Commonwealth of Nations is** A. letter of assistance. B. British Queen's support. C. trading activities. D. bilateral agreements.

Commonwealth Answers

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

Commonwealth & Nigeria

Commonwealth of Nations was the first international organisation Nigeria joined at independence as it is deemed Nigeria became a member on October 1, 1960. For full details of Nigeria's contributions to Commonwealth of Nations download the PREP50 app.

1. **Nigeria's withdrawal from the Edinburgh Common-wealth Games in July 1986 was in protest against British** A. support for UNITA rebels in Angola. B. supply of arms to Rhodesia. C. failure to impose sanctions on South Africa. D. negative utterances on Nigeria. [2001/47]
2. **The first international organization Nigeria joined after independence is the** A. United Nations Organization. B. Organization of African Unity. C. Commonwealth of Nations. D. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. [1998/48]
3. **Nigeria was suspended from the Commonwealth because of her** A. tacit approval of military dictatorship. B. negative position towards other nations. C. complete negligence of freedom of the press. D. violation of fundamental human rights. [1999/45]
4. **The reason behind Nigeria's suspension from the Commonwealth in 1995 was** A. economic. B. socio-cultural. C. legal. D. political. [2014/45]

Commonwealth & Nigeria Answers

1C 2C 3D 4D

OPEC

This is an economic international organisation formed at the Baghdad, Iraq conference of September 10 – 14, 1960 by five petroleum exporting countries of Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela to protect their interests. The membership has grown from the initial five to fourteen presently. For the details of the origin, operations, members, aims, defects and impact of OPEC download the PREP50 app.

1. **The major strategy used by OPEC to influence oil price is by** A. determining the quality of oil to be produced at any given period. B. influencing buyers at the international market to buy at high prices. C. allowing member countries to produce at their discretion. D. increasing the supply of the commodity. [1994/49]
2. **The admittance of new members into OPEC is done by the** A. Summit. B. Board of Governors. C. Secretariat. D. Conference. [2015/26]
3. **An international organization which borders mainly on economic matter is the** A. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. B. United Nations Organization. C. Commonwealth of Nations. D. Organization of African Unity. [2015/35]
4. **The major strategy used by OPEC to influence oil price is by** A. allocating production quotas to members. B. influencing buyers at the international market to buy at high prices. C. allowing member countries to produce at their discretion. D. increasing the supply of the commodity. [1999/44]
5. **One of the principal objectives of the OPEC is to** A. harmonize the oil policies of member countries. B. discipline erring oil-producing countries. C. determine oil prices in the international market. D. assist non-oil-producing developing states. [2000/45]

6. Which of the following is a founding member of OPEC? A. Nigeria. B. Venezuela. C. Indonesia. D. Algeria. [2002/24]
 7. The majority of the OPEC members are from A. Latin America. B. The Middle East. C. Asia. D. Africa. [2003/44]
 8. The responsibility for admitting new members of the OPEC rests with the A. Summit. B. Secretariat. C. Conference. D. Board of Governors. [2004/12]
 9. One of the organizational weaknesses of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is its inability to A. collect membership dues promptly. B. punish erring members. C. assist poor countries. D. monitor global oil consumption. [2005/50]
 10. The highest decision-making organ of OPEC is the A. Special Fund. B. Board of Governors. C. Secretariat. D. Conference. [2006/22]
 11. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries came into existence at a conference held in A. Tripoli. B. Caracas. C. Riyadh. D. Baghdad. [2008/2]
 12. Which of the following is a major threat to OPEC? A. Persistence of war in the Middle East. B. The discovery of crude oil in more countries. C. Antagonism by the major world powers. D. Development of viable alternatives to crude oil. [2009/21]
 13. Each member state is represented on the Board of Governors of OPEC for a period of A. 4 years. B. 1 year. C. 2 years. D. 3 years. [2011/50]
 14. The founding members of OPEC are A. Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. B. Nigeria, Libya, Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. C. Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya, Iran and Iraq. D. Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Venezuela. [2012/50]
 15. OPEC has strong influence with the A. IMF. B. EU. C. ADB. D. AU. [2013/50]
- OPEC Answers**
1A 2D 3A 4A 5A 6B 7B 8C 9B 10D 11D 12D 13C 14D 15A

OPEC & Nigeria

In OPEC, the influence of a member state is determined by the size of her proven oil reserve and Nigeria is currently ranked seventh in this regard. For full details of Nigeria's contributions to OPEC download the PREP50 app.

1. Nigeria's influence in OPEC is determined by the A. volume of her oil reserve. B. sizes of her refineries. C. accessibility of her oil fields. D. low sulphur content of her crude. [2003/38]
2. Nigeria is rated in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as the A. third largest oil producer. B. fifth largest oil producer. C. sixth largest oil producer. D. seventh largest oil producer. [2005/44]
3. Dr. Rilwan Lukman was the Secretary-General of A. the Commonwealth. B. OPEC. C. ECOWAS. D. UN. [2015/29]
4. Who among the following served as Secretary General of OPEC? A. Dan Etete. B. Aret Adams. C. Rilwanu Lukman. D. Jibril Aminu. [2002/50]
5. Which of the following was a Secretary General of OPEC? A. Dalhatu Bayero. B. Rilwan Lukman. C. Jibril Amlnu. D. Aret Adams. [2011/46]

OPEC & Nigeria Answers

1A 2C 3B 4C 5B

United Nations

The United Nations Organisation is an international organisation founded at the end of the Second World War in 1945 with the primary objective of promoting world peace and security. The predecessor of this organisation was the League of Nations which was conceived in similar circumstances after the First World War in 1919. For the details of the origin, organs, operations, members, aims and limitations of UNO download the PREP50 app.

1. Until her independence, Namibia was a A. German colony. B. South African province. C. United Nations trusteeship. D. British protectorate. [1991/50]
2. Prior to 1991, veto power was exercised in the United Nations Security Council by A. France, Germany, the Soviet Union, Italy and Japan. B. Japan, the United States, Italy, Germany and France. C. the Soviet Union, Peoples Republic of China, Great Britain, France and the United States. D. Italy, the United States, the Soviet Union, Germany and France. [1993/50]
3. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is in A. Washington D.C. B. London. C. Paris. D. The Hague. [2003/48]
4. Judges of the World Court are appointed to serve for A. nine years. B. four years. C. ten years. D. five years. [2006/21]
5. The Economic Commission for Africa is an agency of A. the OAU. B. The Commonwealth. C. the United Nations. D. the OCAM. [1978/23, 1982/40, 1983/50, 1985/50 and 1990/43]
6. One of the non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council is A. Britain. B. USSR. C. USA. D. Nigeria. [1985/31]
7. Which of these international organizations is the predecessor of the United Nations? A. The European Economic Community. B. The Organization of American States. C. The League of Nations. D. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization. [1992/49]
8. The Gulf War of 1990 is an indication that the UNO is unable to A. ensure free world trade. B. stop colonialism. C. control armament. D. ensure permanent world peace. [1994/50]
9. In which of these organs of the United Nations Organisation is veto power exercised by some countries? A. The World Health Organisation. B. The Security Council. C. The General Assembly. D. The UN Committee Against Apartheid. [1978/31]
10. Which UN organ has primary responsibility for the maintenance of world peace and security? A. The General Assembly. B. The Secretariat. C. The International Court of Justice. D. The Security Council. [1979/39 and 1986/49]
11. Which of the following bodies is the most representative organ of the United Nations Organization? A. The Security Council. B. The Trusteeship Council. C. The General Assembly. D. The international Court of Justice. [1980/49]

12. **The use of the veto in the Security Council is**
A. limited only to permanent members. **B.** the prerogative of all its members. **C.** the exclusive right of the two super powers the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. **D.** on a rotational basis. [1981/50]
13. **The United Nations Organization was founded to**
A. end the Second World War. **B.** end the Nigerian Civil War. **C.** promote world peace. **D.** co-ordinate the activities of all its members. [1982/28]
14. **The judicial organ of the United Nations is the**
A. Security Council. **B.** Trusteeship Council. **C.** International Court of Justice. **D.** General Assembly. [1982/47]
15. **Which of the following countries has the right to veto the decision of the security Council?**
A. Australia. **B.** Switzerland. **C.** China. **D.** Canada. [1982/48]
16. **The primary function of the Economic and Social Council of the UN is to** **A.** improve the social relationship between the USA and the Soviet Union. **B.** maintain world peace and security. **C.** assist in the development of member states. **D.** lift customs barriers between petroleum producing and non-petroleum producing countries. [1982/49]
17. **The supreme organ of the UNO is the** **A.** General Assembly. **B.** Security Council. **C.** Secretary-General. **D.** World Court. [1983/35]
18. **The main deliberative organ of the UNO is the**
A. Security Council. **B.** General Assembly. **C.** Economic and Social Council. **D.** International Court of Justice. [1984/28]
19. **Which organ of the UNO can impose mandatory sanctions on any of its members?** **A.** The General Assembly. **B.** The Security Council. **C.** the Secretariat. **D.** The Economic and Social Council. [1984/32]
20. **The international organization formed after the Second World War to guarantee international peace and security is called** **A.** The European Common Market. **B.** The British Commonwealth of Nations. **C.** The League of Nations. **D.** The United Nations Organization. [1984/38]
21. **Which of the following international organisations 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. [1984/47, 1999/49 and 2011/48]
22. **Which of the following nations does not have veto power in the Security Council of the UNO?**
A. Britain. **B.** China. **C.** France. **D.** Germany. [1985/43]
23. **The non-permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization (UNO) are elected for** **A.** 5 year term. **B.** 4 year term. **C.** 3 year term. **D.** 2 year term. [1985/49]
24. **The World Health Organisation is an agency of** **A.** the EEC. **B.** NATO. **C.** ECOWAS. **D.** the UNO. [1986/48]
25. **The UNO was founded in 1945 to replace the**
A. OAU. **B.** NATO. **C.** Commonwealth of Nations. **D.** League of Nations. [1987/45]
26. **The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are** **A.** China, UK, USSR, USA and France. **B.** USSR, Germany, Canada, India and China. **C.** UK, France, USA, Brazil and Ethiopia. **D.** USA, China, Liberia, USSR, and Italy. [1988/45 and 2004/2]
27. **The headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa is located in** **A.** Ghana. **B.** Kenya. **C.** Nigeria. **D.** Ethiopia. [1988/42 and 1998/50]
28. **Within the United Nations, the veto power is exercised in** **A.** UNESCO. **B.** WHO. **C.** the General Assembly. **D.** the Security Council. [1989/50]
29. **Which of the following pairs of countries were trust territories of the United Nations?**
A. Tanganyika and Ghana. **B.** Cameroon and Niger. **C.** Togo and Namibia. **D.** Botswana and Zaire. [1990/44]
30. **The United Nations was founded with the primary objective of** **A.** terminating colonialism in the world. **B.** ending the Second World War. **C.** promoting world peace and security. **D.** uniting all nations into a world federation. [1991/49]
31. **The dramatic rise in the membership of the UN during late 1991 and early 1992 is best accounted for by the** **A.** admission of a large number of newly independent African states. **B.** appointment of the first African as Secretary-General. **C.** break-up of the Soviet Union into independent Republics. **D.** expansion of the membership of the Security Council. [1992/50]
32. **A state is admitted into the United Nations on the** **A.** recommendation of the Secretary-General to the Security Council. **B.** concurrent vote of the Security Council and the General Assembly. **C.** enabling action of the General Assembly. **D.** sponsorship of any member of the organization. [1993/44]
33. **An agency of the United Nations which specializes in the welfare of children is the** **A.** WHO. **B.** UNESCO. **C.** UNICEF. **D.** UNDP. [1993/48]
34. **Which of the following countries has the right to veto the decision of the Security Council of the UNO?** **A.** Switzerland. **B.** Argentina. **C.** China. **D.** Sweden. [1995/47]
35. **The organ of the UNO with full representation is the** **A.** Security Council. **B.** General Assembly. **C.** Trusteeship Council. **D.** International Court of Justice. [1997/49]
36. **The Security Council of the United Nations Organization is composed of** **A.** the Western industrial nations. **B.** the five permanent members. **C.** the five permanent members and other members periodically elected. **D.** eleven member states elected by the General Assembly. [1998/49]
37. **Before a new member is admitted to the United Nations Organization, its application must be approved by all** **A.** permanent members of the Security Council. **B.** members of the General Assembly. **C.** members of the Economic and Social Council. **D.** members of the International Court of Justice. [1999/48]
38. **The organ of the United Nations Organization responsible for the former colonies of defeated World War II powers is the** **A.** General Assembly. **B.** Security Council. **C.** Economic and Social Council. **D.** Trusteeship Council. [1999/50]
39. **The first African Secretary-General of the United Nations is** **A.** Kofi Annan. **B.** Joe Garba. **C.** Boutros Boutros-Ghali. **D.** Ibrahim Gambari. [2000/38]
40. **The approval of budgetary and financial matters in the United Nations is the responsibility of the**

- A. General Assembly. B. Security Council.
C. Trusteeship Council. D. Economic and Social Council. [2000/50]
41. **The major demand of the Third World countries on the United Nations in recent times is** the A. expansion of the permanent membership of the Security Council. B. post of Secretary-General of the organization. C. withdrawal of the veto power from the Security Council. D. enforcement of resolutions on the superpowers. [2001/48]
42. **The greatest criticism of the Security Council of the UNO is that it** A. is not representative enough. B. undermines the General Assembly. C. has exclusive veto power. D. has no standing army. [2002/23]
43. **The United Nations charter is an instrument that** A. facilitates the resolution of disputes among member states. B. sets out the rights and obligations of member states. C. determines the admission of member states. D. provides for funding of member states. [2002/25]
44. **The group of states that conceived the idea of the United Nations Organization included** A. the USSR, Italy, the UK and China. B. Italy, the UK, France and Japan. C. France, the USA, Canada and Japan. D. the USA, the USSR, the UK and China. [2002/27]
45. **The tenure of the President of the UN Security Council is** A. two years. B. one month. C. six months. D. one year. [2003/50]
46. **A specialized agency of the United Nations Organization is the** A. International Court of Justice. B. International Olympic Committee. C. General Assembly. D. World Health Organization. [2004/11]
47. **Which of the following served as the Secretary-General of the United Nations?** A. Javier Perez de Cuellar. B. Mohammed El-Baradei. C. Ibrahim Gambari. D. Joseph Garba. [2005/45]
48. **A Security Council resolution requires the concurrence of** A. 3 of the 5 permanent members. B. 1 of the 5 permanent members. C. all of the 5 permanent members. D. 9 of the 15 council members. [2005/46]
49. **The chairman of the UN Security Council emerges through** A. rotation. B. consensus. C. election. D. selection. [2006/25]
50. **Which of the following is a hindrance to the democratization of the United Nations?** A. Resistance of the big powers. B. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. C. The multiplicity of official languages. D. Delayed payment of annual dues by members. [2007/1]
51. **In which of the following countries has the UN carried out peacekeeping operations?** A. Cyprus, Singapore and South Africa. B. Lebanon, the Congo and Mexico. C. Cyprus, Somalia and Yugoslavia. D. Nigeria, Botswana and the Congo. [2008/4]
52. **The permanent membership of the UN Security Council is** A. ten. B. fifteen. C. five. D. eleven. [2009/23 and 2014/48]
53. **The tenure of non-permanent members of the Security Council is** A. 6 years. B. 5 years. C. 4 years. D. 2 years. [2010/48]
54. **The organ of the United Nations responsible for the approval of its annual budget is the** A. General Assembly. B. Economic and Social Council. C. Secretariat. D. Security Council. [2011/49]
55. **As part of the reforms in the UN, two slots were proposed in the Security Council for** A. Asia. B. Africa. C. America. D. Europe. [2012/49]
56. **The organ of UN that promotes voluntary co-operation among member states in diverse areas is the** A. Security Council. B. International Court of Justice. C. General Assembly. D. Economic and Social Council. [2013/47]
57. **The main representative body of the United Nations is** A. Secretariat. B. Security Council. C. General Assembly. D. Trusteeship Council. [2013/48]
58. **The UN succeeded the** A. SEATO. B. League of Nations. C. Warsaw Pact. D. NATO. [2014/47]
59. **After the defeat of Germany in World War II, her former colonies were administered under the League of Nations as** A. occupied territories. B. protectorates. C. crown colonies. D. trust territories. [2006/2]
60. **The Secretary-General of the United Nations is appointed by the** A. General Assembly in plenary session. B. Security Council acting alone. C. Permanent members of the Security Council on the recommendation of the General Assembly. D. General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. [2010/49]
61. **The UNO charter aims at** A. ensuring economic equality among nations. B. protecting the right of refugees. C. ensuring world peace and security. D. ensuring fair treatment for prisoners of war. [1987/46]
62. **The charter of the United nations was drawn up in** A. New York. B. Washington DC. C. Los Angeles. D. San Francisco. [2000/47]
63. **An essential principle that guides the activities of the United Nations is** A. the regulations of international trade. B. the protection of the United States of America against terrorism. C. respect for the sovereign equality of member states. D. the transfer of technology to developing countries. [2007/2]
64. **The primary objective of the UNO is to** A. maintain international peace and security. B. promote fundamental human rights. C. develop bilateral relations among nations. D. serve as a co-ordinating platform for the actions of nations. [1995/48]
65. **The only organ of the United Nations with the power to issue a binding resolution is the** A. Security council. B. Trusteeship council. C. General Assembly. D. Secretariat.
66. **Which of the following countries is a permanent member of the United National Security council?** A. France B. Austria C. Germany D. Canada
- United Nations Answers**
1C 2C 3D 4A 5C 6D 7C 8D 9B 10D 11C 12A 13C 14C 15C 16C 17B 18B 19B 20D 21B 22D 23D 24D 25D 26A 27D 28D 29C 30C 31C 32C 33C 34C 35B 36C 37A 38D 39C 40A 41A 42A 43B 44D 45B 46D 47A 48C 49A 50A 51C 52C 53D 54A 55B 56D 57C 58B 59D 60D 61C 62D 63C 64A 65A 66A

United Nations & Nigeria

Nigeria formally became a member of United Nations on 7th October, 1960 and this membership complements her foreign policy in the area of multilateral diplomacy and relationship with other countries of the world. For full details of Nigeria's contributions to UNO download the PREP50 app.

- The prominent role Nigeria played in the UN in the 70's earned her** **A.** chairmanship of the General Assembly. **B.** non-permanent membership position. **C.** permanent representation at the UN. **D.** membership of the Security Council. [2010/45]
- Nigeria is not a member of** **A.** the OAU. **B.** the Security Council of the UN. **C.** the African Development Bank. **D.** the Commonwealth. [1978/24]
- Who was the first Nigerian to be appointed President of the International Court of Justice at the Hague?** **A.** Justice Teslim Elias. **B.** Justice Bola Ajibola. **C.** Justice Daddy Onyeama. **D.** Justice Danley Alexander. [1993/47]
- The first Nigerian Permanent Representative to the United Nations was** **A.** Alhaji Yusuf Maitama Sule. **B.** General Joseph Garba. **C.** Professor Ibrahim Gambari. **D.** Chief Samuel Adebo. [2001/45]
- Nigeria's high standing in the UN General Assembly is underscored by her** **A.** military strength. **B.** successes in UN elective offices. **C.** contribution to global peace. **D.** financial contributions. [2003/41]
- Nigeria's voting at the United Nations is guided primarily by** **A.** world peace. **B.** the cold war. **C.** her concern for Africa. **D.** her national interests. [2005/42]
- Nigeria's first participation in a United Nations peace-keeping operation was in** **A.** Congo. **B.** Lebanon. **C.** Angola. **D.** Chad. [2006/48]
- Which of the following was once Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations?** **A.** Professor Bolaji Akinyemi. **B.** Major General Ike Nwachukwu. **C.** Professor Jubril Aminu. **D.** Major General Joseph Garba. [2007/9]
- Nigeria's membership of the UN complements her foreign policy in the area of** **A.** bilateral diplomacy. **B.** regional diplomacy. **C.** sub-regional diplomacy. **D.** multilateral diplomacy. [2009/49]
- Nigeria is NOT a member of** **A.** the Commonwealth. **B.** OPEC. **C.** ECOWAS. **D.** NATO. [1986/45]
- Nigeria is a member of** **A.** OPEC, NATO and ECOWAS. **B.** OAU, the UNO and ECOWAS. **C.** ECOWAS, NATO, and OAU. **D.** The Commonwealth of Nations, OPEC and the OAS. [1988/49]
- Professor Ibrahim Gambari is the Special Assistant to the United Nations Secretary General on** **A.** security matters. **B.** political and social matters. **C.** the Economic Commission of Africa. **D.** African affairs. [2002/49]
- The one-time president of the United Nations General Assembly was** **A.** Joseph Garba. **B.** Ibrahim Gambari. **C.** Arthur Mbanefo. **D.** Maitama Sule. [2004/3]
- Which Nigerian was the executive secretary of the ECA?** **A.** Chief Emeka Anyaoku. **B.** Prof. Adebayo Adedeji. **C.** Chief Matthew Mbu. **D.** Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji. [1994/47]

United Nations & Nigeria Answers

1D 2B 3A 4A 5C 6D 7A 8D 9D 10D 11B 12D 13A 14B

Questions Not in the Current Syllabus

- A set of internalized norms which guides political action is called** **A.** power. **B.** value. **C.** law. **D.** Symbol. [1990/18]
- Which of the following ideologies emphasizes the abolition of government and law?** **A.** Totalitarianism. **B.** Communism. **C.** Anarchism. **D.** Socialism. [1986/19]
- Diarchy refers to the** **A.** rule by the government and the opposition parties. **B.** mixture of parliamentary and presidential systems. **C.** rule of political and economic elites. **D.** rule by the military and civilians. [1993/40]
- Which of the following terms is different from the others?** **A.** Totalitarianism. **B.** Fascism. **C.** Dictatorship. **D.** Constitutionalism. [1982/11]
- The Coussey Commission Report that the ground work for the eventual independence of** **A.** Nigeria. **B.** Gambia. **C.** Gold Coast (Ghana). **D.** Sierra Leone. [1978/16]
- The most remarkable thing about post-independence political development in the Gambia is** **A.** that the country has been swallowed up by the much bigger country of Senegal. **B.** the relatively untarnished reputation of Sir Dauda Jawara. **C.** that without reliance on overwhelming force, the government has remained in power and tolerated opposition. **D.** the uniquely robust economy which the government has succeeded in establishing for the country and distributed fairly among its people. [1978/44]
- The essence of the United States of America's Constitution is that** **A.** it is based on the concept that all men are created equal and are endowed with rights. **B.** the Supreme Court is the most politically powerful branch of government in the country. **C.** it is a peculiarly North American document. **D.** it protects black Americans at all times. [1979/5]
- Which of the leaders rejected Charles de Gaulles Constitutional proposals in 1958?** **A.** Senghor. **B.** Sekou Toure. **C.** Houphouet-Boigny. **D.** Olympio. [1979/48]
- The basic element of the United States Constitution is that** **A.** it presupposes and relies upon the existence of a highly educated and very articulate electorate. **B.** Presidents like Richard Nixon cannot get away with gross abuse of power. **C.** it guarantees the enjoyment of equal rights and protection by every citizen. **D.** it embodies the concept of separation of powers. [1980/24]
- Under the United States Constitution** **A.** Congress is supreme. **B.** the Supreme Court is dominant. **C.** the Presidency is clearly superior in practice to the other two branches of government. **D.** no branch of government can function without co-operating with the others. [1981/7]

11. The federal constitution which concedes to the component units the right to secede is that of **A. the United States. B. Australia. C. Brazil. D. The Soviet Union.** [1986/7]
 12. Unlike the British, the United States constitution is **A. rigid, federal and written. B. Flexible, unitary and unwritten. C. rigid, written and confederal. D. flexible, federal and unwritten.** [1991/10]
 13. Which of the following countries in West Africa has not experienced military intervention in politics? **A. Upper Volta. B. Sierra Leone. C. Mali. D. Ivory Coast.** [1979/43]
 14. Military coups are a common feature of many African countries. Which of the following pairs of West African countries have not experienced a military coup? **A. Mali, Cameroun. B. Gambia, Liberia. C. Togo, Libya. D. Benin, Ethiopia.** [1980/25]
 15. Which former Head of State of Ghana was executed during the rule of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC)? **A. General J.A. Ankrah. B. General A. A. Afrifah. C. Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings. D. Dr. Kofi Busia.** [1981/34]
 16. Nigerian soldiers have been deployed for peace keeping missions to **A. Burundi and Yugoslavia. B. Ethiopia and Korea. C. Somalia and Rwanda. D. Haiti and Lebanon.** [1995/43]
 17. The Nigeria-Cameroun crisis over the Bakassi peninsula occurred owing to the interpretation of the treaty of 1913 and the **A. Maroua Accord. B. resolution of the OAU. C. decision of the International Court of Justice. D. decision of the ECOWAS Tribunal.** [2006/2]
 18. The legislative functions of the government of Benin Kingdom were performed by the Oba and a council of chiefs known as the **A. Esama. B. Ndichie. C. Uzama. D. Enigie.** [1999/35]
 19. The ideology which states that each person is the best judge of what is in his self-interest is **A. liberalism. B. socialism. C. fascism. D. Feudalism.** [1999/24]
 20. Sekou Toure is famous having said **A. that he preferred independence with difficulty than heavy colonial rule. B. 'no' to de Gaulle's idea of a French Community and opting instead for immediate independence for Guinea. C. seek ye first the political kingdom and all else will follow given right combination of leadership, and national ideology. D. that power emanates from the barrel of the gun.** [1980/38]
 21. The first black African State to gain political independence from a colonial power was **A. Nigeria. B. Liberia. C. Ghana. D. Ethiopia.** [1984/29]
 22. The British Prime Minister who opposed the cancellation of Nigeria's debt was **A. Margaret Thatcher. B. Edward Heath. C. John Major. D. Harold Wilson.** [1994/45]
 23. Which of the following was the last to win independence from colonial rule? **A. Cote d'ivoire. B. Algeria. C. Tanzania. D. Angola.** [1997/50]
 24. Nigeria is NOT a member of the **A. Non-Aligned Nations. B. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. C. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. D. International Monetary Fund.** [1991/40]
 25. Which of these international finance agencies is Nigeria a member of? **A. the International Monetary fund. B. The infrastructure Development Fund. C. The Paris Club. D. London club.** [2002/47]
 26. The Convention People's Party was a popular political party in **A. Sierra Leone. B. Senegal. C. Ivory Coast. D. Ghana.** [1980/34]
 27. The first country in West Africa to become independent was **A. Nigeria. B. Guinea-Bissau. C. Ghana. D. Benin.** [1979/49]
 28. The Guggisberg Constitution of 1925 in Ghana **A. strengthened the authority of natural rulers. B. weakened the authority of natural rulers. C. enhanced the status of the educated elite. D. abolished the post of colonial governor.** [1981/25]
 29. Ghana was led into independence by **A. Dr. J.B. Danquah. B. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. C. Dr. K.A. Busia. D. Mr. Akuffo Addo.** [1982/36]
 30. The name of the president of the Nigerian Labour Congress elected in 1983 is **A. Mr. Wahab Goodluck. B. Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa. C. Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu. D. Alhaji Ali Ciroma.** [1985/27]
 31. A system in which no single person serves as the chief executive is known as **A. Republican. B. revolutionary. C. Collegia. D. Parliamentary.** [1986/14]
 32. Which of the following was a great military and political power before the colonization of Nigeria? **A. The Idoma kingdom. B. The Nupe kingdom. C. The Kwararafa empire. D. The Igala empire.** [1992/20]
 33. The major liberation organisation which fought for Namibia's independence was **A. SWAPO. B. ANC. C. FRELIMO. D. MPLA.** [1992/48]
 34. A major feature of authoritarianism is that government is **A. consensual. B. personalized. C. centralized. D. decentralized.** [2001/6]
 35. A common feature of government is **A. the separation of powers. B. the making of public policy. C. the independence of the judiciary. D. a written constitution.** [2003/8]
 36. Rhodesia was the former name of **A. Zambia. B. Namibia. C. Zimbabwe. D. Swaziland.** [2011/43]
- Questions Not in the Current Syllabus Answers**
1B 2C 3D 4D 5C 6C 7A 8B 9D 10D 11B 12A 13D 14B 15B 16C 17C 18C 19A 20B 21D 22A 23D 24C 25A 26D 27C 28A 29B 30D 31C 32C 33A 34C 35B 36C

