

POL228

Which of these is used to interrogate whether or not the measurements used in a given research are properly operationalized\_\_\_\_\_

Internal validity

As an approach to the study of politics, the scientific approach introduced two major elements; and these are, emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_, and on the individual as the central unit of political analysis

Scientific method

Politics attempts to discover the general principles, formation and functioning of?

Government

Which of one of these theories resonated as a result of the movement to unite science and its analysis?

System theory

The goal of comparative politics is to understand, and \_\_\_\_\_ the nature of political power and interactions among nations

Explain

Gabriel Almond's structural functional theory of political Analysis is an origination of one of these disciplines\_\_\_\_\_

Anthropologists and Sociologists

The comparative approach comes in handy in specific case study for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_

Drawing inferences

In political inquiry, the empirical approach is used for \_\_\_\_\_

Observation and measurement

Gabriel Almond accorded the output function in system theory to the\_\_\_\_\_

Executive

The \_\_\_\_\_ theory helps political scientists to understand how democracy is supposed to work in principle, and how they work in practice.

Democratic

The Normative Approach focuses on \_\_\_\_\_ in carrying out of political analysis.

philosophy, values and norms

Logic as a concept dates back to the writings of \_\_\_\_\_, who established it in philosophy

Aristotle

The error of explaining something in terms of one sole cause when other causes could also be at work is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

## Reductivism

The formal systematic study of the principles of valid inference and correct reasoning is called \_\_\_\_\_

## Logic

The classification of regimes by Aristotle listed the good types as including monarchy, aristocracy, and \_\_\_\_\_

## Polity

According to Arend Lijphart, the discussion of the comparative method is not complete without giving a consideration to the \_\_\_\_\_

## Case Study Method.

Landman (2008) posits that the comparative study of institutional designs involves three types of institutions, and this includes; executive, legislative arrangements, \_\_\_\_\_, as well as the political party system.

## The electoral system

David Easton insists that post behavioralism should be backed by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

## Action and Relevance

Comparative politics relies on the method of \_\_\_\_\_, and method of "agreement"

## Difference

The two main comparative approaches for choosing cases are: \_\_\_\_\_, and most different systems (MDS)

## Most Similar System (MSS)

The comparative politics has experienced all of these three key changes except one\_\_\_\_\_

## Observation behaviour

The cross-national approach is centred on simultaneous study of a \_\_\_\_\_

## Large number of nation-states

The exploratory research method substantiates \_\_\_\_\_

## Further investigation as necessary

In comparative analysis, the revealing of a person's response towards a particular question is achievable through \_\_\_\_\_method.

## Descriptive

A key feature of the Quantitative research method, is that data gathered are analyzed \_\_\_\_\_

## Numerically

In the field of comparative politics, Politics oscillates between three meanings which include\_\_\_\_\_

Political power, political activity and political process

Systems theory is of great relevance in political Analysis because it identifies the component units in a system and encourages the \_\_\_\_\_ amongst different units.

Evaluation of the various patterns and levels of relationship

The three primary components of every political system include the \_\_\_\_\_ ; the regime; and the authorities

Political community

The Input - Output model of David Easton explains the behaviour of \_\_\_\_\_ as well as the environment in a particular system

Political System

In Duverger's law, an electoral system which is based on \_\_\_\_\_ has the tendency of producing two parties.

Single member district

The J.S. Mill's (1843) method of difference seeks to identify the key features that are different among similar countries and which explains the observed \_\_\_\_\_

Political outcome

One of the most important strategies for selecting a topic, and considered to be more than a technique for conducting research is the \_\_\_\_\_

Case study method

The consensus system is often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

West German Model

Which of these methods is suited for research in area Studies \_\_\_\_\_

Most similar systems design

Which of this \_\_\_\_\_ is useful for generating hypotheses for theories yet to be fully specified?

Single-country studies

A decisive scientific principle that is often violated by comparative politics is the \_\_\_\_\_

Principle of selection

The method of governmental organization in which authority is divided between the central government and the constituent units is called \_\_\_\_\_

Federalism

The process of how a country's administration is organized and how its functions, is regarded as \_\_\_\_\_

Public Administration

The practice of Federalism emerged among nations as a result of a perceived need for \_\_\_\_\_, as well as the protection of the rights of its component units.

Stronger political unit

The semi presidential system has its roots in the fifth Republic of \_\_\_\_

France

The National Assembly in France is directly elected by \_\_\_\_

Adult Suffrage

The abstract concepts which are specified at a high level of abstraction and are chosen purposely to give an explanation to the phenomenon of a researcher's interest is called \_\_\_\_

Constructs

The Semi Presidential system is model or system of government in which the \_\_\_\_ is elected by the people into a fixed term of office.

Executive

Comparative Analysis of a particular political phenomenon cannot be said to be carried out successfully, without an extensive \_\_\_\_

Theoretical argument

The approaches to the study of politics includes; normative philosophical, descriptive institutional, Eclectic/ post behavioural and \_\_\_\_

Scientific behavioural

Sartori (1991) posits that comparism is of essence in comparative politics in order to control \_\_\_\_

Observed units of variation

In comparative analysis, the more open the relationship between the research question and research design the \_\_\_\_.

More positive the expected analytical results

The crux of Arend Lijphart's (1971) three types of spatial analysis includes these: the statistically based; Case-Oriented and \_\_\_\_

comparable case approach

In comparative Politics, \_\_\_\_ design is used to compare political systems that share a host of common features in an effort to neutralize some differences while highlighting others

Most Similar System

Cases are considered as the units of observation that are defined by time and place and systematically linked to the \_\_\_\_ in context

Research Question

The definition of politics as the authoritative allocation of values is credited to \_\_\_\_

\*David Easton\*

The bane of politics as the search for good life is the position of \_\_\_\_

\*Aristotle\*

The two major traditions in the understanding of Politics is the prerogative of \_\_\_\_

**\*Stephen Giliat\***

Science encompasses the formulation of a body of general rules, logically consistent and \_\_\_\_ valid

**\*universally\***

A corrupt government rules in the interest of those who compromise the \_\_\_\_\_ authority

**\*dominant\***

The regime type that shows a division between good and corrupt rulers was postulated by \_\_\_\_\_

**\*Aristotle regime\***

The \_\_\_\_\_ dominates public policy making initiatives in Nigeria's Federalism

**\*Federal government\***

\_\_\_\_\_ is conceived as the father of comparative politics

**\*Aristotle\***

The first difference between natural science and political science is the \_\_\_\_

Role of **\*experimentation\***

\_\_\_\_\_ is the rule by many for the common good

**\*polity\***

\_\_\_\_\_ law stated that electoral systems based on single member districts tend to produce two parties

**\*Duverger's\***

If scientific knowledge is to be verifiable, science must be an \_\_\_\_ field of study

**\*empirical\***

Societies classified as capitalist, socialist, or mixed economy are premised on \_\_\_\_\_ realm

**\*Ideological\***

\_\_\_\_\_ research method in comparative politics investigates an issue with significance beyond its boundaries

**\*Case study method\***

\_\_\_\_\_ approach advocates for the political inquiry that focuses on the formal structures and agencies of government

**\*Institutional approach\***

The key assumption of the behavioural approach or behaviouralism centers on \_\_\_\_ in political behavior

**\*Uniformities\***

The classification of \_\_\_\_\_ societies is dependent on ownership and nature of the relations of production

**\*Ideological\***

The rule by many for the common good presupposes a \_\_\_\_

**\*Polity\***

The second element that behaviouralism brought to the study of politics was the emphasis in the use of \_\_\_\_ methods in political analysis.

**\*scientific\***

Comparative Politics as an examination of political realities in countries all over the world, looking at the many ways people behave in politics was postulated by \_\_\_\_\_

\*Michael Sodaro\*

Comparative politics is characterized by an empirical approach based on the \_\_\_\_\_ .

\*comparative method\*

\_\_\_\_\_ posited that comparative politics does not have a substantive focus in itself, but rather a methodological one.

\*Arend Lijphart\*

Comparative government was the earliest adopted method of comparing political\_\_\_\_\_

\*institutions\*

The study of government on comparative basis is best with the\_\_\_\_ approach.

\*descriptive\*

Exceptional and untypical issues in comparative research are addressed by a deviant \_\_\_\_ study

\*case\*

The study of \_\_\_\_\_ adopts the scientific method beyond the study of the structure and institutions of government through traditional descriptive approach

\*Comparative politics\*

The \_\_\_\_\_ institution exerts great influence on decision-making through input functions

\*Informal\*

The rule by one for the common interest of all citizens refers to\_\_\_\_\_

\*Monarchy\*

The second Phase in the Development of Comparative Politics is the \_\_\_\_\_ period

\*Renaissance\*

The term Political Science was first used by \_\_\_\_\_

\*Jean Bodin\*

The system which compares countries that do not share any common features apart from the political \_\_\_\_\_ to be explained is most different systems design.

\*Outcome\*

The two primary methods adopted when comparing few countries are most \_\_\_\_\_systems design and most different systems design

\*Similar\*

A major characteristic of the traditional approach is its adoption of the \_\_\_\_ method

\*historical\*

The five types of adaptation are: conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism and \_\_\_\_\_

\*Rebellion\*

The statement of findings requires quantification and \_\_\_\_\_

\*measurement and quantification\*

In most \_\_\_\_\_ democracy, the legislature is most often too weak to check the executive

**\*Presidential\***

The methodological innovation defines \_\_\_\_ as systems of related individual behaviour or systems of social actions.

**\*Institutions\***

\_\_\_\_\_ is crucial scientific principle frequently violated by comparative politics

**\*Selection principle\***

Through \_\_\_\_\_, information on individual persons in a comparative politics research can be derived

**\*Individual data\***

The \_\_\_\_ analysis is fundamentally concerned with the phenomena of system regulation and maintenance.

**\*Structural Functional\***

Quantitative and qualitative approaches in using scientific analysis must observe the ground rules of \_\_\_\_ logic.

**\*scientific\***

The existence of a legal and political relationship among two or more units of government that operate at different levels in a political structure refers to \_\_\_\_

**\*federalism\***

\_\_\_\_\_ originated following the development of nation-state and the growth in the size of the public sector

**\*Bureaucracy\***

The empirical approach relies on measurement and \_\_\_\_\_ rather than theory or norm.

**\*Observation\***

The head of government who is both a de facto chief executive and chief legislator is linked to a \_\_\_\_\_ system of government.

**\*parliamentary\***

Federalism as a concept of political structure connotes a \_\_\_\_ and political relationship among two or more units of government that operate at different levels.

**\*legal\***

A simplified representation of reality in descriptive or abstract form can be conceived as a \_\_\_\_

**\*Model\***

The British \_\_\_\_\_ is primarily established on dual institutions of the legislature and cabinet

**\*Parliament\***

A theory is a set or systems of statements \_\_\_\_ inter-connected

**\*Logically\***

Behavioral approach to political studies led to the introduction of \_\_\_\_ in politics

**\*Logic\***