



NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
14-16 AHMADU BELLO WAY, VICTORIA ISLAND LAGOS
SCHOOL OF LAW
MAY/JUNE 2012 EXAMINATION

LAW 244 EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 2
TIME ALLOWED: 3HRS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANY ANSWER ANY FIVE (5) QUESTIONS, ALL QUESTIONS CARRY
EQUAL MARKS

1a. "Under an elected government, the Constitution is supreme". Extensively discuss this position making reference to supportive theories and decided cases.

2. Define and briefly discuss the following terminologies:

- i) The doctrine of ripeness
- ii) Parliamentary supremacy
- i) Retrospective legislation

2b. Briefly discuss the provisions of S6(6) of the 1979 Constitution.

3a. Discuss the major differences between decree 1 of 1966 and its corresponding provision of the 1984 Constitution.

3b. Briefly enumerate and discuss the factors which influenced the drafting of decree 1 of 1966.

4a. What are the major attributes of a state of martial law?

4b. Compare and contrast the above attributes with what operates within a democratic government system.

5a. 'The doctrine of separation of powers proposes that the Executive & Legislature are separate and have no influence or control over each other' :Discuss this position with respect to the reality of the Nigerian situation, using authorities and decided cases to support your answer.

5b. Consider this statement: In reality the Judiciary and the Legislature are largely inseparable: Is this statement true? Discuss.

6a. Extensively discuss the motto of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in line S 15 of the 1979 Constitution.

6b. Discuss briefly the doctrine of Nolle proce does not promote national justice, equity and good conscience discuss.

7. Plea bargaining is unconscionable and incompatible with the traditional notion of justice. Discuss with concrete examples and reference to decided cases.

8a. What is a bill. Differentiate between a bill and an act.

8b. Enumerate the stages of legislative process for enacting a law.

9a. Who is a sovereign.

9b. On whom does sovereignty lie in Nigeria.

9c. Compare and contrast between a parliamentary democracy and a military regime.