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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a democratic settings, both the majority and the minority's have their rights protected by <input type="text"/>	Constitution					<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The real dividends of democracy are better appreciated in <input type="text"/> and liberties enjoyed by the citizens	Rights					<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Confederacy is the opposite of federalism because it allows for a <input type="text"/> centre.	Loose / Weak					<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For a government to be legitimate in Nigeria, it must be elected by <input type="text"/> of lawful votes	Majority					<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the measures to sustain democracy is to have <input type="text"/> judiciary	Independent					<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigerian third republic took off in the year <input type="text"/>	1999					<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A number of basic or fundamental rules of law or principles according to which a given society is governed is called <input type="text"/>	Constitution					<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The practice and acceptance of government by means of a constitution is referred to <input type="text"/>	Constitutionalism					<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Security Council of the United Nations comprises <input type="text"/> members	15 Fifteen					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The means of <input type="text"/> consist of all man- made aids to production.	Labour					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The presiding officer of the upper chamber of the legislative arm of government In Nigeria is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Senate President					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigerian traditional rulers recognised constitutional function is said to be <input type="text"/> in nature	Ceremonial					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The checkmating of executive excesses by the legislative arm of governmentis referred to as <input type="text"/> functions	Oversight					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Religion has to do with man's fundamental beliefs concerning his <input type="text"/> and Deity	Creator					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The assertion that "it is not the consciousness of men that determines his existence but man's social existence that determines his consciousness" was propounded by <input type="text"/>	Karl Marx					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The International Court of Justice's decision over <input type="text"/> between Nigeria and Cameroun is an example of limitation to the sovereignty of the Nigerian State	Bakassi Peninsula					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The (super powers) permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations have <input type="text"/> power	Veto					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Once elected into office, the <input type="text"/> is above his political party.	President					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> was the Nigeria's prime Minister in the First Republic.	Tafawa Balewa Tafa Balewa					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concept of <input type="text"/> responsibility is a feature of parliamentary system of government.	Collective					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a presidential democracy, Mr. President combines both Executive and <input type="text"/> _functions.	Ceremonial					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Decisions can be democratically taken at the parliament either by division; show of hands or by <input type="text"/> _votes	Voice					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the symbol of authority used by the presiding officer in the legislature to terminate debate	Gavel					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During the period of <input type="text"/> __, citizens' rights to freedom of movement could be violated by the state	Emergency					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a political system that tends to eliminate the free market economy.	Socialism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the most powerful organ of the United Nations.	Security Council					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the sources of authority that confers legitimacy by virtue of birth is called <input type="text"/>	Hereditary					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A state is an entity that lives in perpetuity while <input type="text"/> is her agent.	Government					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an element of State that is defined as land, water and airspace.	Territory					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an element of state that states the size of the inhabitants of the area.	Population					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The United Nations' principle of <input type="text"/> states that Nigeria and United States of America are contemporaries.	Equality					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lagos is not a state in the sense of Nigerian State because it lacks <input type="text"/>	Sovereignty					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Under the law of social contract theory, Rousseau argues that government is legitimate only if it operates only according to the principles of <input type="text"/>	Sovereignty					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> describes life as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short." in a state of nature	Thomas Hobbes					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the theory that explains the legitimacy of kingship in the political system.	Divine Right					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> means a continuous protest against all forms of absolute authority.	Anti-absolutism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The French colonial system was underlined by the policy of <input type="text"/>	Assimilation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In most modern democratic constitutions, the powers to enact laws for the country are normally vested in the hand of <input type="text"/>	Legislature					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an essential popular procedure in democracies to influence decisions of government.	Election					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A system of government where the majority have their way and the minority have their say is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Democracy					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the language of political economy, every society can be described in terms of an economic structure and a <input type="text"/>	Super structure					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The term “the development of underdevelopment” simply refers to <input type="text"/> economic relationship.	Super structure					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a feudal system, the two major classes are the serfs and the <input type="text"/>	Lords					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A mark of <input type="text"/> in a society is that a government that loses a confidence vote will resign rather than change the law in order to avoid having to resign.	Constitutionalism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> simply refers to the supremacy of the law as opposed to the arbitrary power of government or individuals.	Rule of Law					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> simply means submitting of government or official policy, programmes or plans to a routine handling procedure.	Due process					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Centralization of economic and political power in Nigeria is a phenomenon of the colonial era that commenced in the year <input type="text"/>	1914					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Corruption is the abuse of public office for <input type="text"/> gain	Private					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Administrative centralization and decentralization principally describe a condition or a trend in a real hierarchy of <input type="text"/>	Power					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One central feature of democracy as a system of good governance is the fact that it can be practised directly or <input type="text"/>	Indirectly					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> simply refers to an order issued by a superior or high court commanding a lower court and administrative agency not to do something.	A Write of Mandamus					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to the practice and acceptance of government by means of constitution.	Constitutionalism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A causal linkage exists between democracy, good governance, <input type="text"/> _and economic development in a peaceful society.	Rule of Law					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In institutional terms, the presence or absence of separation of power is taken as the major indicator of the presence or absence of <input type="text"/>	Democracy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a system of government in which ultimate power (or sovereignty) rests with the people	Democracy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> consist of the following three components namely lawyer, court, judge, accused, plaintiff etc.	Litigation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concept that believes in the absolute supremacy of Law equality before the law and fundamental human rights is known as the <input type="text"/>	Rule of Law					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	United Kingdom is the most popular country operating an <input type="text"/> constitution in the world.	Unwritten					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The motto of the National Open University of Nigeria is <input type="text"/>	Work and Learn					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mediation, <input type="text"/> and arbitration are the major Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms that can be employed in a democratic society.	Negotiation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a political system that legally permits the existence of two political parties.	Two Party System					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theory that says each of the three organs or departments of government should share in the power of others or exercise a certain control over their action is known as the theory of <input type="text"/>	Checks and Balances					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The aggregate of the views men hold regarding matters that affect or interest the society or the general well being of the citizens of a state is known as <input type="text"/>	Public Opinion					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a body of rules and regulations written as well as unwritten, whereby the government is organized and it functions.	Constitution					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Advisory Council to the Alaafin of Oyo is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Oyo-Mesi					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principle of <input type="text"/> implies that the functions of the government should be differentiated and performed by different organs consisting of different bodies of persons limited to its respective sphere of activity and not encroaches upon independence and jurisprudence of another.	Separation of power					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> rule means the rule by the mandate of all.	Majority					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A group of individuals who share a common interest and ideology, and engage in activities mainly with the aim of forming the government of a state thereby transforming their interest and ideology into that idea of the whole society is called	Political Party	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The abuse of public office for private gain is known as	Corruption	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Othman Dan Fodio instituted a regime that centered on the Emirship institution that combined both religious and	Political					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	is defined as the process of dispersing the powers of government in such a way that the geographical area over which officials exercise political, economic and administrative control is made smaller.	Decentralization					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The acronym SAP stands for	Structural Adjustment Programme					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An act of subjecting the conduct of public officers to the scrutiny or examination of the public either directly or through their elected representatives is referred to as	Accountability					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria, U.S.A and Canada are good examples of countries operating	Written					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three (3) key organs of democratic government are legislative, executive and	Judiciary					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Rule of Law consists of the following features except one. Pick the odd option	Equality before the law	De facto executive	Liberty of the citizens	Absolute supremacy of the law	B	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The principle that advocates that the powers of government should be separated or diffused into different institutions or arms of government.	Separation of power	Rule of law	Division of power	Human rights	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following options is not part of the components of economic growth of major industrialized countries?	High incidence of communicable ratio	High life expectancy ratio	A large GDP per annum	A high per capital income	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The abuse of public office for Private gain is called _____.	Patriotism	Corruption	Communalism	Commercialization	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to the subjection of the stewardship or conduct of public office holder to scrutiny of the public either directly or through their elected representatives	Enquiry	Prosecution	Truth commission	Accountability	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to the subjection of the stewardship or conduct of public office holder to scrutiny of the public either directly or through their elected representatives.	Enquiry	Prosecution	Truth commission	Accountability	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Decentralized political system is made up of the following features or characteristics except one. Identify the incorrect option.	Delegation of power	Social mobilization for common good	Concentration of power at the centre	Participation of large number of people	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a system of government in which the ultimate power (sovereignty) resides with the people.	Democracy	Autocracy	Diarchy	Monarchy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not part of the features or characteristics of a plural society like Nigeria?	Multi-religious	Multi-ethnic	Multi-racial	Multi-cultural	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An order by a High Court commanding an administrative agency such as the police, a Local Government Council or a Government Ministry to carry out a legitimate duty or function that has either been overlooked is known as _____.	Personal-non-grata	Adolecere	Que-sera-sera	The writ of mandamus	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The political system that legally permits the existence of three or more political parties is referred to as _____.	Multi party system	One party system	Two party system	Three party system	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ succeeded in over throwing the Hausa dynasties in Sokoto, Gwandu, Katsina etc and instituted a political-religious regime centered on the Emir who combined both religious and political authority.	Sultan Dasuki	Othman Dan Fodio	Queen Amina	Alhaji Ado Bayero	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The British amalgamated the colony and protectorate now known as Nigeria as a single entity for effective and low cost administrative expenses in the year _____.	1945	1960	1914	1954	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The key barriers to democracy and good governance in many states in Africa. Asia and Latin America consists of the following except one. Identify the incorrect option.	Economic underdevelopment and mass poverty	Corruption in all ramifications	Centralisation of economic and political power	Overdependence of super-power for military support	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An example of a country with a flexible constitution is _____	South Africa	Britain	United State of America	Benin Republic	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a democratic government, political sovereignty is vested in the _____	Legislature	Elite	Executive	Electorate	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The distinctive attribute of a state is the monopoly of _____	Control	Power	Violence	Justice	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following options is not part of the three levels at which due process can be observed in the political sphere of a country?	Formation level	The level of access to political office	The level of policy formulation	The level of policy implementation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What does the acronyms NPN stands for?	National Party of Nigeria	National Principal of Nigeria	Nigeria Population Principle	Nigerian Peoples	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Due process in the political sphere of Nigeria can be observed at three different levels namely _____ and _____ pick the incorrect option.	Level of education	Level of policy formulation	Level of policy formulation	Level of policy implementation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most adjudged freest, fairest, and transparent election in the history of Nigeria took place on _____	29/05/1999 00:00:00	12/06/1993 00:00:00	01/10/1979 00:00:00	29/05/2007 00:00:00	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not among the feature of accountability?	Legislative supremacy	Transparency	Acceptance of responsibility	Secretary	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ can be described as a process of dispersing the powers of government in such a way that the geographic area over which officials exercise political, economic and administrative control is smaller than in a centralized system.	Dispersal	Deconcentration	Develution	Decentralization	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Under whose leadership was the Fulani intelligentsia succeeded in overthrowing the Hausa dynasties in Sokoto, Gwandu etc.	Late General Sanni Abacha	Othman Dan Fodio	Abubakar Mohammad	Alhaji Garba Abdullah	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the abuse of public office for private gains.	Bargaining	Corruption	Centralization	Decentralization	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are tangible indicators of phenomenon of centralization except one. Pick the incorrect option.	The power to take key decisions affecting the lives of the people	The economic resources available to the various levels of government	The process of implementing decisions affecting the economic and political well-being of the people	The means of production of a society	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major difference between the Nigerian and United States' of American versions of Presidential ssytem is that	There is no friction between the American President and the Vice-President	The American Vice-President also serves as the American Senate President	The American President is above his party once elected	The Nigerian President is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the Nigeria's First Republic, the principle of collective responsibility was binding because it was _____	Post colonial period	Headed by sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa	A Parliamentary system	A Presidential system	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the most reliable parameters to measure economic development is	Gross domestic product (GDP)	Cost of living in a country	Standard of living in a country	Income per capita	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What consists of all manmade aids to production?	Objects of labour	The means of production of a society	The labour process as the engine of societal growth	The means of labour	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the structures of economic except one. Pick the incorrect option.	Growth of democracy	The labour process	The object of labour	The means of labour	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pick out the option that is not part of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that can be employed in a democratic society.	Negotiation	Mediation	Mechanization	Arbitration	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who propounded that "it is not the consciousness of men that determines his existence but man's social existence that determines his consciousness.	Witney Hoston	Karl Marx	Wilson Dongfund	Paul James	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identify the option which is not part of the ideas and practices that the liberal tradition has sought to fight over.	Anti-absolution	Anti-theocracy	Anthropology	Anti-capitalism	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The political system that legally permits the existence of more than two political parties in a country is called _____	Party system	Parliamentary system	Democratic system	Multiparty system	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A group of individuals who share a common interest and ideology, that engages and aim at controlling political power and the government of a state is called _____	Communalism	Confederation	Political party	Pressure group	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to the practice of restraint on the arbitrary use of power by government constitution.	Federalism	Nationalism	Constitutionalism	Constructionalism	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not part of typical economic characteristics of an industrialized nation?	A large GDP per annum	A high per capita income	A high level of literacy and school enrolment.	A high incidence of communicable diseases	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Does democratic governance really have anything to do with development especially sustainable development?	Yes	No	Undecided	Never	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ simply refers to the supremacy of the law as opposed to the arbitrary power of government or individual.	Absolute Supremacy	Tribunal	Negotiation	Rule of Law	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people was propounded by_____.	Nigerian ASCON	Abraham Lincoln	Late General Sanni Abacha	Professor Adedeji	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Democracy is a sine qua non for economic development because	Democracy guarantees good welfare package	Economic development is necessary for democracy	Democracy encourages more direct foreign and local investments	Only democratic nations can develop economically	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Innocence as a principle in the rule of law means:	Everybody is innocent before the law	Everybody is equal before the law	An accused is presumed innocent until otherwise is proved by a law court	An accused is guilty of innocence until otherwise is proved by the law court	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A widespread diffusion of education in the society, as well as the _____ of political and economic power contributed positively to the development of democracy in the developed countries.	Decentralisation	Centralisation	Arrogation	Devolution	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The lower chamber of the legislative council of Nigeria is headed by the _____	Confederal	Presidential	Federal	Parliamentary	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a _____ system of government, a single executive is both the head of state and head of government	Decentralized	Centralized	Delegated	Relegated	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following are not among the types of ethnic groups found in Nigeria	Hausa, Fulani, Igbo.	Yoruba, Ijaw, Idoma.	Kanuri, Tiv, Edo, Nupe.	Kanuri, Tiv, Edo, Nupe.	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nigeria's Second Republic commenced on _____	October 1 1979	October 1 1963	May 29 1999	June 12 1993	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When did Nigeria gained freedom from colonial rule?	October 1 1963	October 1 1960	October 1 1973	June 12 1993	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nigeria became a republic in the year _____	1973	1960	1963	1979	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is among the countries where capitalism has taken roots	Europe	North America	Japan	Cuba	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The economic structure consists of the following except _____	The labour process	The objects of labour	The means of labour	The education of labour	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The hybrid processes are made up of the following except _____	Private judging	Neutral expert fact finding	The Mini.	Identification	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the alternative dispute resolution mechanism is	Self help	Retaliation	Ombudsman	Negotiation	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major difference between the Nigerian and United States' of American versions of Presidential system is that	There is no friction between the American President and the Vice-President	The American Vice-President also serves as the American Senate President	The American President is above his party once elected	The Nigerian President is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the Nigeria's First Republic, the principle of collective responsibility was binding because it was _____	Post colonial period	Headed by sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa	A Parliamentary system	A Presidential system	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the most reliable parameters to measure economic development is	Gross domestic product (GDP)	Cost of living in a country	Standard of living in a country	Income per capital	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Democracy is a sine qua non for economic development because	Democracy guarantees good welfare package	Economic development is necessary for democracy	Democracy encourages more direct foreign and local investments	Only democratic nations can develop economically	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For a government to be legitimate in Nigeria_____	It must come to power other than by Constitution	It must be recognized by the international community	It must be elected by majority of lawful votes	Its election must be declared by INEC	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the measures to sustain democracy is to have_____	Independent judiciary	Multiparty system	Political ideology	Two party system A	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a democratic settings both the majority and the minority's have their rights protected by _____	The National Assembly	The President-in-council	The Constitution	The Police	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Innocence as a principle in the rule of law means_____	Everybody is innocent before the law	Everybody is equal before the law	An accused is presumed innocent until otherwise is proved by a law court	An accused is guilty of innocence until otherwise is proved by the law court	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Official opposition is a feature of _____	Dictatorial government	Presidential democracy	Multiparty system	Parliamentary democracy	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Democracy can be defined as a rule where_____	Majority always have their way	Minority always have their way	The majority has its way and the minority has its say	Majority must always rule	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Democracy is not synonymous with good governance because	They are not related	Democracy always produce good governance	Not every democratic government provides good governance	Democracy is government of the people	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ Indirect democracy means	Voting by proxy	Representative government	Indirect election	None of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Delegated legislations are made by_____	The legislature	The Executive	The Judiciary	Authorities other than the legislature	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Uni-Cameralism is associated with a_____ system of government	Federal	Unitary	Monarchy	Presidential	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Nigerian Constitution of 1999 can be amended by	One of the chambers of National Assembly	One of the chambers of National Assembly	One of the chambers of National Assembly	The party in power C	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Confederacy is the opposite of federalism because it allows for a _____	Strong centre	Coordinate relationship	Loose centre	Rigid constitution	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Federal constitution usually denies	Freedom of expression	Right to secede	Right to commit Homicide	Freedom of worship	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is not one of the institutions of government	Executive	Nigerian Labour Congress	Judiciary	Legislature	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The economic structure of any society usually comprises the following features except one. Choose the Incorrect option	The mean of labour	The labour process	The object of labour	The population	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a typical example of a country operating an unwritten constitution.	Ghana	United State of America	United Kingdom	Nigeria	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The principle that prevents or guides against arbitrary use of political power by any of the three arms of government is referred to as principle of _____	Check and Balances	Rule of law	Oversight functions	Equality	A	eExam

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