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PER
SUBJECT

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QUESTIONS -1978

1: When did Nigeria gain her Independence?

- A.** 1st October 1963 **B.** 31st October 1690 **C.** 1st October 2012 **D.** 1st October 1960
E. 12th October 1992

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
E. none of the above

3: A constitution is federal if

- A.** it provides for a presidential system **B.** it is unwritten **C.** it is not unitary
D. the central and component units or authorities are co-ordinate and equal
E. there is a division of powers between a central and a number of other component authorities

4: The Executive is

- A.** a committee of the legislature **B.** the body that makes laws **C.** the body that executes the policies of government **D.** the highest organ of government **E.** none of the above

5: The Judiciary is

- A.** an arm of the Executive **B.** the body which makes the law **C.** a body of lawyers
D. the body which interprets the law **E.** the body which enforces the law

6: The separation of powers means the same as

- A.** a presidential system of government **B.** checks and balances **C.** the rule of law
D. supremacy of the judiciary **E.** none of the above

7: Rights are

- A.** claims which the law allows **B.** claims against the state **C.** claims against other individuals
D. claims which are natural to men **E.** what are written in the constitution

8: Pressure groups are

- A.** Organization which wants to overthrow the government
B. organizations which seek to influence the policies of the government
C. associations of people who share the same ideology **D.** political parties **E.** religious orders

9: A cabinet system of government is practiced in

- A.** the USSR **B.** the USA **C.** the People's Republic of China **D.** the United Kingdom
E. North Korea

10: 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
E. what political parties demand of their members

11: An electoral system is the system which governs

A. the appointment of the Pope elections **B.** how people vote **C.** the conduct of elections **D.** the appointment of cabinet ministers **E.** the appointment of judges

12: 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 **E.** none of the above

13: Delegated legislation is legislation

A. which is not submitted to parliament **B.** made by judicial tribunals **C.** made by a minister acting
an Act of Parliament **D.** made by local government **E.** made by parastatals

14: Before colonial rule, Yoruba traditional rulers were appointed by

A. the people acting through their representatives **B.** the Ogboni **C.** Ifa (oracle)priests
D. Odudwa **E.** Kingmakers

15: The first political party properly so-called was formed in Nigeria in

A. 1916 **B.** 1923 **C.** 1944 **D.** 1948 **E.** 1951

16: The Lol Cadres, a major factor in the constitutional development of the French colonial
territories, was introduced in

A. 1940 **B.** 1946 **C.** 1950 **D.** 1956 **E.** 1960

17: The Coussey Commission Report laid the groundwork for the eventual independence of

A. Gambia **B.** Gold Coast (Ghana) **C.** Sierra Leone **D.** Liberia **E.** Nigeria

18: The (former) Western Region of Nigeria became internally self-governing in

A. 1955 **B.** 1957 **C.** 1958 **D.** 1956 **E.** 1959

19: The first Pan African, conference was held in

A. Paris **B.** Brussels **C.** London **D.** New York **E.** Manchester

20: 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
E. university teachers

21: 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
E. none of the above

22: 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 Staff, Army **C.** the Chief of staff, supreme Military Head Quarters **D.** the Chief of Staff, Air Force **E.** the General Officer Commanding, First Division

23: To raise funds, local governments can levy

A. import duties **B.** income taxes **C.** Excise duties **D.** rates **E.** profits tax

24: The Economic Commission for Africa is an agency of

A. the OAU **B.** the Commonwealth **C.** the United Nations **D.** the OCAM **E.** the African Development Bank

25: Nigeria is not a member of

A. the OAU **B.** the Security Council of the UN **C.** the African Development Bank
D. the Commonwealth **E.** the OCAM

26: The primary political parties is to

A. oppose the government **B.** Aggregate interest **C.** mobilize public opinion
D. provide welfare for their member **E.** provide support for the military

27: The OAU was formed in

A. 1946 **B.** 1956 **C.** 1960 **D.** 1963 **E.** 1965

28: 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 **E.** none of the above

29: 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 of politicians
D. politicians use elections as tools to deceive the populace
E. Elections are a means by which politicians keep themselves in power

30: 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
E. the Oni of ife

31: The supreme policy-making organ in the Organization of African Unity is
A. the Council of ministers **B.** the Assembly of Head of State and government
C. the general secretariat **D.** the specialized commissions **E.** none of the above

32: In which of these organs of the United Nations Organization is veto power exercised by some countries
A. the world health organization **B.** the security council **C.** the general assembly
D. the UN committee against apartheid **E.** the international court of justice

33: 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 no other level of government **D.** to the federal and state governments
E. to any level of government which can provide money for its programs

34: The 1946 constitutions in Nigeria and the Gold Coast (Ghana) were the results of
A. pressures from nationalists within the colonies **B.** pressures by United States of America
C. pressures from the British government **D.** pressures from within and from outside these colonies
E. none of the above

35: 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
E. the Ministry for internal of Home Affairs

36: 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
E. the political party

37: The military take overpowers 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. because of the personal ambitions of some politicians
E. all of the above

38: 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 **E.** B and D

39: The constitution of any given country must provide for

A. the distribution of powers **B.** the rights and duties of the individual **C.** the rule of law
D. none of the above **E.** A, B and C

40: 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.** rigging elections to offices of the state

E. A and C

41: Which of the following would you consider the most famous among the leaders of nationalist movement in Nigeria?

A. Kwame Nkrumah **B.** General Olusegun Obasanjo **C.** Herbert Macaulay **D.** Anthony Enahoro
E. Dauda Adegbenro

42: 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 executive cannot publicly criticize decisions collectively made without first resigning
D. responsibility within the executive is not unilateral **E.** parliament must ratify executive decision collectively reached

43: Indirect Rule as practised by the British in their West African colonies

A. did not attempt to reform existing traditional institutions
B. was over glorified and expedient nonsense **C.** satisfied neither the rulers nor the ruled
D. had nothing in common with the reality of French rule in their colonies
E. meant ruling through existing rulers and attempting to check excesses

44: 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 traditional African
C. recognized real value in traditional African culture and was merely aimed at upgrading it
D. produced nothing but African puppets in the colonies
E. was abandoned within a couple of years of its operation

45: 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 **E.** the existence of opposition parties

46: 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 Africa problems **D.** to promote economic development of Africa
E. to have its Secretary-General co-ordinate the foreign policies of member states

47: The new local government reforms in Nigeria
A. seek to establish uniformity in type, purpose and functions local authorities
B. make traditional rulers more powerful than ever before **C.** are a waste of time and the federal government's money **D.** promote unity but allow for some diversity in the structure of local governments **E.** would definitely establish clean and efficient governments at the local level

48: 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 **E.** all of the above

49: 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. is an important part of every monarchy **E.** consists of party executives and freewheelers

50: The treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was
A. concluded in Lomé (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 brainchild 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 **E.** to immediately eliminate tariffs and other barriers to trade among members

ANSWERS -1978

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