



**JOINT UNIVERSITIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BOARD  
JUNE 2019 EXAMINATIONS**

JUPEB/010

**GOVERNMENT: MSS – J135**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

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**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**Answer all questions in this section.**

Use the OMR answer sheet provided to answer the questions. Follow the instructions on the OMR sheet.

**SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

**Answer FOUR questions; ONE question from each course.**

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**Turn Over**

## SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

Answer all questions in this section.

1. The approach that focuses on the use of logic in political analysis is the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.
  - A. institutional
  - B. legal
  - C. philosophical
  - D. historical
2. Quantitative data in political analysis refers to the use of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. expressions.
  - B. inference.
  - C. words.
  - D. numeric values.
3. Which of the following is NOT a source of political power in a state?
  - A. Wealth.
  - B. Popular support.
  - C. Knowledge.
  - D. Religion.
4. According to Aristotle, the purpose of the State is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. promote the interest of the rulers.
  - B. promote the interest the oligarchs.
  - C. promote the interest of the aristocrats.
  - D. promote good life.
5. Which of the following is NOT an example of informal institution of government?
  - A. Political parties.
  - B. Pressure groups.
  - C. National assembly.
  - D. Interest group.
6. Politics is described as a behavioural science because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. its object of study is human behaviour.
  - B. it makes use of explanatory method.
  - C. its premises are uncertain.
  - D. human behaviour is important.
7. The traditional approach to the study of politics has been described as non-scientific because the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. approach is utopian and idealistic.
  - B. findings are based on facts.

- C. method is based on empirical observation.  
D. approach is authentic.
8. The exercise of the sovereign power of a state **cannot** be hindered by \_\_\_\_\_  
A. international law.  
B. membership of international organisations.  
C. constitution.  
D. political party manifesto.
9. The authority of the Emir of Kano is an example of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. constitutional authority.  
B. charismatic authority.  
C. traditional authority.  
D. legal-rational authority.
10. In Nigeria, public expenditure is controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Courts.  
B. National Assembly.  
C. Federal Executive Council.  
D. Electorate.
11. The rationale for dividing the functions of government into different arms is to \_\_\_\_\_  
A. make governance complex and interesting.  
B. increase efficiency and accountability.  
C. create more job for the people.  
D. enrich the public office holders.
12. Sociology as a social science discipline is significant to the study of politics because it helps to understand \_\_\_\_\_  
A. the functions of the organs of government.  
B. how groups make political decision.  
C. the reasons for an individual's decision.  
D. the power relations in government.
13. A government that acquires political power constitutionally and acts in accordance with the accepted norms of the society is called a \_\_\_\_\_  
A. totalitarian government.  
B. legal government.  
C. legalized government.  
D. legitimate government.
14. Public Corporations are financed by \_\_\_\_\_  
A. revenue from taxes.  
B. private funds.

- C. entrepreneurial funds.
  - D. political parties.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is NOT a source of internally generated revenue for a local government.
- A. Licence
  - B. Market levy
  - C. Local rates
  - D. Grants
16. A major factor which determines a country's foreign policy is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. national interest.
  - B. leadership preference.
  - C. world peace.
  - D. governance process.
17. The main argument of the Social Contract theory is that the state is a product of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. natural evolution with the consent of man.
  - B. agreement between man and nature.
  - C. agreement between men who had no previous governmental organisation.
  - D. agreement between God and man with special reference to the Kings.
18. The first African civilization was the \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Nubian civilization.
  - B. Egyptian civilization.
  - C. Catharge civilization.
  - D. Kongo civilization.
19. One negative effect of the exclusion of educated elites from the British colonial policy was that it \_\_\_\_\_
- A. brought about increase in the power of the traditional rulers.
  - B. led to constant political violence in the colonies.
  - C. slowed down constitutional and economic development in the colonies.
  - D. encouraged higher level of political participation in the British colonies.
20. Which of the following was NOT part of the colonial administrative divisions in the British colonial territory?
- A. Native administration.
  - B. Native treasury.
  - C. Central administration.
  - D. Indigenat court.
21. The fascist government that existed in Italy in the 1930s was headed by \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Adolf Hitler.
  - B. Joseph Stalin.

- C. Benito Mussolini.
  - D. Winston Churchill.
22. The Europeans needed African markets during the colonial era because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. European buyers were stingy.
  - B. Africans had more money.
  - C. European market was not profitable.
  - D. Europeans manufacturers engaged in excess production.
23. Resistance to colonial invasion of African territories can be described as \_\_\_\_\_
- A. violent and aggressive.
  - B. violence and non-violent.
  - C. violent and combative.
  - D. violent, non-violent and complex.
24. The Hausa society in pre-colonial West Africa is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. decentralized society.
  - B. centralized society.
  - C. militarized society.
  - D. federalized society.
25. Apartheid rule as an official policy was introduced in South Africa in \_\_\_\_\_
- A. 1942.
  - B. 1944.
  - C. 1946.
  - D. 1948.
26. A major reason why the British colonial policy was very successful in the Hausa/Fulani society was because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the northerners admired the British.
  - B. the British were able to subjugate them easily.
  - C. there was in existence a highly centralized system.
  - D. there was the existence of Christianity.
27. The main reason for the establishment of Armed Forces in African colonies was to protect the \_\_\_\_\_
- A. colonial subject from external attacks.
  - B. Africans who abide by colonial rule.
  - C. interests of the colonial masters.
  - D. interests of the traditional rulers.
28. In a democracy, franchise can be limited by \_\_\_\_\_
- A. sex.
  - B. education.

- C. wealth.
  - D. age.
29. Which of these international organisations was Nigeria a founding member?
- A. OAU.
  - B. ECOMOG.
  - C. AU.
  - D. ECOWAS.
30. The emergence of nationalism in Africa was as a result of the ills of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. imperialism.
  - B. independence.
  - C. slavery.
  - D. colonialism.
31. The two main figures at the centre of the 1962 Action Group crisis were \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Nnamdi Azikiwe.
  - B. Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Chief S.L. Akintola.
  - C. Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Sir Ahmadu Bello.
  - D. Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Alhaji Adegbenro.
32. The highest decision making body during the military regime of President Ibrahim Babangida was called \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Armed Forces Ruling Council.
  - B. Supreme Military Council.
  - C. Provisional Ruling Council.
  - D. Supreme Military Supervisory Council.
33. One of the agencies introduced by the military government in Nigeria to promote national integration was the \_\_\_\_\_
- A. National Youth Service Corps.
  - B. Nigeria Youth Service Corps.
  - C. National Youth Service Commission.
  - D. Nigerian Youth Service Commission.
34. Which of the following political parties contested the 1993 presidential elections?
- A. NRC and SDP.
  - B. AD and APP.
  - C. UNCP and NDP.
  - D. PRP and DPP.
35. Which political ideology advocates a classless society?
- A. Capitalism.

- B. Communism.
  - C. Socialism.
  - D. Mixed Economy.
36. One-party system of government could lead to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. gerontocracy.
  - B. stateless society.
  - C. autocracy.
  - D. liberal democracy.
37. Professional pressure groups usually cater for the interest of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. all workers.
  - B. the general public.
  - C. non-members only.
  - D. members only.
38. Which of the following is the major difference between public and private administration?
- A. Profit motive.
  - B. Public responsibility.
  - C. Nature of functions
  - D. Secrecy of service.
39. Increasing globalisation will ultimately favour \_\_\_\_\_
- A. unindustrialised economies.
  - B. industrialised economies.
  - C. institutionalised economies.
  - D. international economies.
40. Removal of trade barriers in the global economy will be more beneficial to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. semi-developed economies.
  - B. underdeveloped economies.
  - C. over-developed economies.
  - D. under-aged economies.
41. A major difference between power and authority is that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. authority and power both involve the use of force.
  - B. degree of coercion in authority is more than that of power.
  - C. authority is legitimate while power is not.
  - D. authority is not legitimate, but power is.
42. The purpose of the calabash as an element of Yoruba pre-colonial political system is to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. check the dictatorial rule of a King.
  - B. bless the King for prosperity.
  - C. serve as a protection against evil spirits.

- D. settle disputes between the king and his chiefs.
43. Under the various military rule in Africa, the functions of the organs of government can be described as \_\_\_\_\_
- A. fused.
  - B. fragmented.
  - C. separated.
  - D. diffused.
44. One negative effect of colonialism in Africa was that it \_\_\_\_\_
- A. introduced Christianity.
  - B. was authoritarian and dictatorial.
  - C. replaced slavery with colonial practices.
  - D. hated the educated elites.
45. Which of the following distinguishes the behavioural political scientist?
- A. Emphasis on quantitative analysis.
  - B. Value judgments more important than data collection.
  - C. Focus on the content of constitution.
  - D. Making the institutions the subject matter.
46. Which of the following factors **cannot** make a government illegitimate?
- A. Arbitrary use of power.
  - B. Political corruption.
  - C. Punishment of citizens who are criminals.
  - D. Injustice from government to the people.
47. The Bashorun is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Yoruba pre-colonial system.
- A. Prime Minister
  - B. Principal Minister
  - C. Second-in-Command
  - D. Commander-in-Chief
48. A major defect of political parties in Nigeria's first republic was that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. all the parties had few members.
  - B. membership of the parties were based on ethnic affiliation.
  - C. the parties were too violent in their campaigns.
  - D. all the parties were bankrupt.
49. While nationalism started early in the British colonies, it was delayed in French colonies because of the \_\_\_\_\_
- A. nature of French colonial policy.
  - B. nature of intercommunity collaboration.
  - C. ban on the use of expatriate administration.



D. ban on press freedoms.

50. Public Corporations are controlled by the legislature through \_\_\_\_\_
- A. daily monitoring of their activities.
  - B. discipline of staff.
  - C. approval of their annual budgets.
  - D. recruitment of staff.

## **SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

**From this Section, Answer FOUR questions; Not more than ONE question from each course.**

### **GOV 001: ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT**

- 1 (a) What is Political Socialization? **[3 Marks]**  
(b) Outline and explain three agents of political socialization. **[12 Marks]**
  
- 2 (a) Explain Parliamentary system of government. **[3 Marks]**  
(b) Discuss four differences between Parliamentary and Presidential Systems of government. **[12 Marks]**

### **GOV 002: FUNDAMENTALS OF GOVERNMENT**

- 3 (a) What is Coup d'etat? **[3 Marks]**  
(b) Advance four reasons why Coup d'etat is said to be an aberration. **[12 Marks]**
  
4. The low productivity and inefficiency of public corporations in Nigeria are as a result of its many challenges. Discuss any five of these challenges. **[15 Marks]**

### **GOV 003: NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

- 5 (a) Define the policy of Indirect Rule. **[3 Marks]**  
(b) List and discuss four defects of the policy on British colonies. **[12 Marks]**
  
6. Discuss elaborately, five of the achievements of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons in Nigeria's First Republic. **[15 Marks]**

### **GOV 004: AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

7. Explain any five effects of colonialism on African societies. **[15 Marks]**
  
- 8 (a) What is Military Rule? **[3 Marks]**  
(b) Discuss three characteristics of military regimes in Africa. **[12 Marks]**