



JOINT UNIVERSITIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BOARD

JUNE 2019 EXAMINATIONS

JUPEB/010

GOVERNMENT

MSS – J135

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

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.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

Answer all questions in this section.

1. Politics according to Harold Lasswell is defined as
 - A. activities of political parties and pressure groups.
 - B. authoritative allocation of values.
 - C. who gets what, when and how.
 - D. activities associated with the governance of a state.

2. The sub-discipline of politics which focuses on the similarities and differences between political systems is called
 - A. comparative study.
 - B. comparative relations.
 - C. comparative politics.
 - D. comparative systems.

3. The only political institution that can use legitimate force to command obedience of people in a State is called
 - A. Police.
 - B. Government.
 - C. Army.
 - D. Customs.

4. Which of the following is NOT a form of political activity?
 - A. Voter registration.
 - B. Voting in an election.
 - C. Contesting an election.
 - D. Getting a job in an electoral institution.

5. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a nation?
 - A. Common ancestral history.
 - B. Common language.
 - C. Homogeneity.
 - D. Heterogeneity.

6. The branch of politics that deals with the study of relations among States is called
- A. Comparative Politics.
 - B. International Relations.
 - C. International Relationship.
 - D. Political Theory.
7. In-depth interview as a data collection procedure is an example of
- A. exploratory method.
 - B. quantitative method.
 - C. qualitative method.
 - D. inductive method.
8. Sovereignty in an absolute monarchical system is vested in the
- A. constitution.
 - B. people.
 - C. king.
 - D. Parliament.
9. Government is a necessity in human society because it maintains
- A. different human associations.
 - B. peace and conflicts.
 - C. numerous ethnic groups.
 - D. law and order.
10. Definite territory as a feature of a state implies that it is located
- A. everywhere without boundary.
 - B. in a particular geographical area with unlimited boundary.
 - C. in a particular geographical area with limited boundary.
 - D. anywhere there is access to land.
11. The type of influence where 'A' is able to anticipate the behaviour of 'B' is called
- A. indirect influence.
 - B. exclusive influence.

- C. manifest influence.
 - D. implicit influence.
12. The most suitable form of government for a multi-ethnic society is the
- A. parliamentary system.
 - B. federal system.
 - C. unitary system.
 - D. confederal system.
13. Value-free political science means that the discipline should
- A. be inter-disciplinary.
 - B. concern itself with quantifiable knowledge.
 - C. emphasize reliable and objective knowledge.
 - D. deal with the ideal.
14. Feudalism is an ideology in which
- A. there is a non-stratified social structure.
 - B. political leadership is based on land ownership.
 - C. the fundamental rights of the citizens are denied.
 - D. there is equality of wealth distribution.
15. A system in which the major factors of production, distribution and exchange are in the hands of private individuals is called
- A. Socialism.
 - B. Capitalism.
 - C. Communism.
 - D. Communalism.
16. The third tier of administrative unit in the Nigerian federation is the
- A. state government.
 - B. federal government.
 - C. community government.
 - D. local government.

17. The act of manipulating and distorting information by a state is
- A. sanction.
 - B. dialogue.
 - C. propaganda.
 - D. lies.
18. Which one of the following is NOT a proponent of the Social Contract theory?
- A. Jean Jacques Rousseau.
 - B. Thomas Aquinas.
 - C. Thomas Hobbes.
 - D. John Locke.
19. The Ghana empire in pre-colonial West Africa was founded by the
- A. Gao people.
 - B. Timbuktu people.
 - C. Soninke people.
 - D. Madingo people.
20. The first set of Europeans to come into Africa were the
- A. Portuguese explorers.
 - B. British missionaries.
 - C. Russian miners.
 - D. American slave traders.
21. The policy of indirect rule was NOT adopted in one of the following colonies.
- A. Tanganyika.
 - B. Gold Coast.
 - C. Dahomey.
 - D. Kenya.
22. Africa is regarded as the cradle of human civilization because
- A. Africa is the largest continent.
 - B. early civilizations developed in Africa.
 - C. the first set of human skeletons were discovered in Africa.
 - D. Africa is the richest continent in both human and material resources.

23. Which of the following is a significance of the Berlin Conference that took place between 1884 and 1885?
- A. It made the Europeans to develop the politics and economy of Africa.
 - B. It enabled the Europeans to settle communal conflicts in various African Territories.
 - C. It enhanced amicable sharing of African territories among the Europeans.
 - D. It made the Europeans to be the legitimate owners of African territories.
24. The 1970 abolition of non-White political representation in Apartheid South Africa implies that blacks
- A. are to vacate all the lands in South Africa.
 - B. no longer have citizenship status like the whites.
 - C. are free to rule themselves.
 - D. are as free as the Whites in their separate lands.
25. African societies where Europeans were forcibly settled at the expense of the inhabitants is called
- A. surrogate colony.
 - B. exploitation colony.
 - C. plantation colony.
 - D. settler colony.
26. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Colonial Governor?
- A. Appointment of public officers.
 - B. Law making.
 - C. Prerogative of mercy.
 - D. Appointment of secretary of colonies.
27. 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.

28. Administrative accountability in the Civil Service is enforced through
- ministerial responsibility.
 - judicial responsibility.
 - mass media.
 - interest groups.
29. One feature of Public Corporations that was weakened by privatization is
- government control.
 - social control.
 - national integration.
 - social harmony.
30. The 1962 political crisis in the Western region was aggravated by the ideological differences between
- Obafemi Awolowo and D.S Majekodunmi.
 - D.S Majekodunmi and S.L Akintola.
 - Kofo Abayomi and Samuel Akinsanya.
 - S.L Akintola and Obafemi Awolowo.
31. One of these political parties did NOT contest the 1979 General Elections in Nigeria.
- UPN.
 - GNPP.
 - PRP.
 - NAP.
32. The three political parties registered by the Independent National Electoral Commission to contest the 1999 elections were
- PDP, ANPP, APC.
 - APP, PDP, AD.
 - PDP, ANPP, AD.
 - PDP, CAN, AD.
33. The major cause of the 1993 General Election Crisis in Nigeria was the
- annulment of the June 12 elections.

- B. introduction of two-party system for the first time in Nigeria.
 - C. refusal of the winner of the election to let go his mandate.
 - D. death of Chief M.K.O Abiola.
34. The option A4 model was used in the conduct of the
- A.1983 elections.
 - B.1993 elections.
 - C.1999 elections.
 - D. 2007 elections.
35. A major characteristic of Fascism is that the government is
- A. democratic.
 - B. autocratic.
 - C. popular.
 - D. decentralized.
36. Political parties are formed to
- A. educate the electorate.
 - B. organize international conferences.
 - C. advise on the appointment of judges.
 - D. hire personnel for political leaders.
37. One paramount objective of pressure groups is to
- A. influence the public.
 - B. influence government decisions.
 - C. organize strikes and demonstrations.
 - D. criticize the actions of government.
38. Which of these factors will NOT promote public opinion?
- A. Press freedom.
 - B. Opinion polls.
 - C. Selection of sampling.
 - D. Freedom of Speech.

39. Electoral College has been criticised because it
- A. is very expensive.
 - B. creates more seats in the legislature.
 - C. sometimes negate the wishes of the electorate.
 - D. makes the legislature too responsive.
40. The principle of separation of powers in a presidential system can be enhanced through
- A. cheek and balances.
 - B. checks and balances.
 - C. cheeks and balances.
 - D. choice and balances.
41. The abrogation of delegated legislation in a state may undermine the
- A. constituency of the legislature.
 - B. efficiency of the legislature.
 - C. bureaucracy of the legislature.
 - D. autocracy of the legislature.
42. Why is the Igbo political system described as fragmented?
- A. The political system depends on the village as a political unit.
 - B. The system deals mainly with civil cases.
 - C. It was a war ridden society.
 - D. Political authority was exercised by many institutions.
43. Which of the following hinders the practice of democracy in Africa?
- A. High level of literacy.
 - B. Mass poverty.
 - C. Over population.
 - D. Multi-party system.
44. The Aba women riot of 1929 **cannot** be described as a resistance to colonialism because ...
- A. the revolt was organized only by the women.
 - B. the revolt was against a particular colonial policy and not colonial rule.
 - C. the revolt took place after colonialism had started.

D. the revolt was against the men.

45. The application of Rule of Law in a democracy is usually constrained by which of the following?
- A. Executive oversight.
 - B. Legislative oversight.
 - C. Judicial review.
 - D. Emergency powers.
46. In John Locke's analysis of sovereignty, all rights are
- A. surrendered to the community.
 - B. partially surrendered to the community.
 - C. fully surrendered to the community.
 - D. surrendered to the leviathan.
47. The activities of Nigeria in the international community are primarily influenced by
- A. diplomacy.
 - B. propaganda.
 - C. national interest.
 - D. military power.
48. One of the significance of the 1999 Constitution is that it
- A. established Nigeria as a unitary state.
 - B. makes all public office holders to be immune.
 - C. provides for a presidential system of government.
 - D. makes the parliament to be supreme.
49. The British policy of Indirect Rule is different from the French policy of Assimilation because of the
- A. respect for the citizenry.
 - B. respect for traditional institutions.
 - C. pace of economic development.
 - D. pace of political development.

50. Most Africans who joined the colonial Army did so because they
- A. were good nationalists.
 - B. admired the Europeans.
 - C. had no jobs in the civil service.
 - D. liked to serve their fatherland.

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer FOUR questions; ONE question from each course.

GOV 001: ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

- 1 (a) What is a State? [3 Marks]
(b) Explain any three theories of the State. [12 Marks]
- 2 (a) Explain the concept of Confederation. [3 Marks]
(b) Discuss any four features of a Confederal State. [12 Marks]

GOV 002: FUNDAMENTALS OF GOVERNMENT

- 3 (a) What is political ideology? [3 Marks]
(b) Explain any four roles of political ideology in a political system. [12 Marks]
- 4 (a) Briefly explain the origin of ECOWAS. [3 Marks]
(b) Discuss any four problems confronting ECOWAS as a sub-regional organization. [12 Marks]

GOV 003: NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

- 5 (a) What is foreign policy? [3 Marks]
(b) Explain four determinants of Nigeria's foreign policy. [12 Marks]
6. Discuss any five decisions reached at the 1957 London Constitutional Conference pointing out the significance of each. [15 Marks]

GOV 004: AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

- 7 (a) What is Colonialism? [3 Marks]
(b) List and explain four reasons why the Europeans invaded Africa. [12 Marks]
- 8 (a) Explain any three principles of 1884-1885 Berlin Conference. [9 Marks]
(b) Discuss two significance of the Conference. [6 Marks]