POL124 - ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENT SUMMARY

_____ could be defined as the orderly control and direction of the affairs of a group of people in an organized society.

Government

_____ is a creation of a state and could be geographically structured at three-tier as the case in Nigeria

Government

The state day-to-day activities are carried out through the following

- the Executive
- the Legislature
- the Judiciary

According to Wikipedia: a_____ is the organization, machinery or agency, through which a political unit exercises its authority, controls and administers public policy, and directs and controls the actions of its members or subjects.

Government

_____ defines government within the context of the social sciences, as "the particular group of people, the administrative bureaucracy, who control a state at a given time, and the manner in which their governing organizations are structured."

Frank Beasley

_____ are the means through which state power is employed.

Governments

Governments are the means through which _____ is employed.

State power

_____ are served by a continuous succession of different governments.

States

08024665051

The central authority called _____ decides what is best for the individuals and groups and how to utilize its resources to provide the best living standard for members.
Government

_____ submits that "the state of nature is the condition before the rule of positive law comes into being, thus being a synonym of anarchy."
Thomas Hobbes

The title of the book written by Thomas Hobbes is_____
Leviathan

_____ describes man as selfish, pursuing his own interest at the expense of others in a condition he hypothetically explains as "kill whom you can and take away what you can and from this spring all possibilities of internecine warfare."
Hobbes

Who concluded that the state of nature is the ill, unhappy and intolerable condition of life?
Thomas Hobbes

The life of man is solitary, nasty, poor,_____ and _____.
brutish and short

In democratic nations, the roles, powers and responsibilities of the government are set out in the_____
Constitution

The following are primary duties of the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

- Harness the resources of the nation and promote national prosperity
- Control the national economy in such manner as to secure the maximum welfare
- Without prejudice to its right to operate or participate in areas of the economy
- Protect the right of every citizen to engage in any economic activities outside the major sectors of the economy

08024665051

A _____ is an independent and sovereign entity with a system of law and an organized government, which has certain administrative tasks to be carried out for its proper functioning.
State

The _____ carries out these administrative tasks.
Government

The government carries out these _____ tasks.
Administrative

_____ is the territory in which the government can practice its authority.
State

State is the _____ in which the government can practice its authority.
Territory

A state is like an organization and the government is like the management team.
True

A State has the following characteristics which distinguish it from any other union or association:

- Sovereignty
- Population
- Territory
- Government

_____ is a political or ruling administration that serves as the agent or machinery through which the purpose or goals for which the State or Country is established are achieved.
Government

While government functionaries are visible, State exists in a 'spiritual realm'
True

Below is the summary of important distinctions between the State and government.

08024665051

- The State has four elements like population; territory; government and sovereignty.
- The State is more or less permanent and continues from time immemorial.
- It is a known fact that citizens are a member of the State but not all of them are members of the government.
- The State possesses sovereignty.
- The State is an abstract concept whereas government is a concrete one.
- All States are identical in character and nature.
- The State only acts through the government and the government may make mistakes and may be sanctioned for it but not the State.

The State has _____ elements
Four

The following are the elements of a state like population; territory; government and sovereignty.

- Population
- Territory
- Government
- Sovereignty

The government consists of only a few selected citizens.
True

A government may come and go, but the State continues forever.
True

All States are identical in character and nature.
True

All States are _____ in character and nature.
Identical

The _____ have a right to go against government and not against the State.
Citizens

Generally, modern governments operate on three pillars called _____
Organs

08024665051

The modern governments operate on how many pillars?
Three

The three organs of modern governments are:_____
Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary

The Press has come up to be regarded as the 'fourth estate of the realm' because _____
Of the important roles play by the mass communication media in the society

The _____ is the arm of the government
Executive

The executive is composed of the followings
The President/Head of State or Head of government

- Ministers
- Civil Servants
- Police
- Armed Forces

There are _____ tiers of government in Nigeria
Three

In Nigeria where there are three tiers of government which include

- The Chief Executive at the level of state and local government
- The Governor (assisted by Commissioners)
- The Council Chairman (assisted by Supervisory Councilors)

In a_____ , the head of the Executive are elected by popular votes
Democracy

In a democracy, the head of the Executive are elected by popular _____
Votes

The two popular types of Executive are Presidential and _____
Parliamentary

The two popular types of Executive are Parliamentary and _____
Presidential

08024665051

Presidential and Parliamentary are practiced by the United States and Britain as exponents

In between Presidential and Parliamentary models, there is the model of French executive that can be called a_____.
quasi-parliamentary or quasipresidential

_____ system is a model in which the executive powers are vested in one person called Mr. President.
Presidential

Presidential system is a model in which the executive powers are vested in one person called_____
Mr. President

The _____ formulates, implements public policies and executes laws enacted by the Legislature.
Executive

_____ is an arm of government composed of honorable men and women who are elected from various constituencies (either federal or state) to represent the people in the parliament.
The Legislature

In Nigeria, the legislature at the central is called _____
National Assembly

In_____ , the legislature at the central is called National Assembly
Nigeria

The National Assembly is made up of _____ chambers
Two

The National Assembly is made up of two chambers:_____.
The Senate and the House of Representatives

In the United States of America, the National Assembly is called the _____
Congress

08024665051

In the Britain, the National Assembly is known as _____
Parliament

In Britain it is known as Parliament comprising the _____ and_____.
House of Commons and the House of Lords

The main function of the _____ is law-making for the peace, order and good governance of the people.
Legislature

The _____ is in charge of the approval of budget presented by the Executive
Legislature

The Legislature is in charge of the approval of _____ presented by the Executive
Budget

The Legislature is in charge of the approval of budget presented by the _____
Executive

There are _____ types of Legislatures
Two

Legislatures are either **unicameral** or_____.
bicameral

Legislatures are either _____or_____.
Unicameral or bicameral

A _____ legislature has only one chamber based upon popular representation and is responsible for the entire function of law making.
Unicameral

_____ legislature is good for smaller countries with relatively homogenous ethnic nationality.
Unicameral legislature

A bicameral legislature consists of _____ chambers

08024665051

Two

A bicameral legislature consists of two chambers: **Upper** and **Lower Houses**

The lower chamber is generally more popular in character and has a greater say in law making because representation is based on population while that of the upper chamber is based on equal representation.

The _____ is generally more popular in character and has a greater say in law making
lower chamber

Members of both Upper and Lower Houses are directly elected
True

Britain, members of the Upper House, the House of Lords, are nominated while members of the House of Commons are elected.

A _____ legislature easily manages to maintain a balance between the centre and the federating units
Bicameral

The _____ is the law-interpreting organ of government
Judiciary

The Judiciary is composed of the following bodies, in descending order of hierarchy

- Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court
- President and Justices of the Court of Appeal
- Grand Khadi and Khadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal
- Justices of Federal High Courts
- Judges of State High Courts
- The Magistrates
- Presidents of Customary Courts

The followings could be itemized as the functions of the Judiciary

- Adjudication
- Interpretation of Constitution
- Legislation
- Advisory
- Judicial Review

08024665051

_____ acts as checks on both Executive and Legislative arms of government in that actions/inactions of government or laws that are not consistent with the constitution

Judiciary

_____ could mean a judiciary that is separated from other arms of government and immune from partisanship or undue influences from external bodies in the discharge of its constitutional responsibilities so impartially and expeditiously without fear or favor, affection or ill will.

Judicial independence

The president can however withhold his assent which amount to an exercise of_____.

veto power

In ancient time, Aristotle classified government based on _____ principles

Two

Aristotle classified government based on two principles viz: number of persons in whose hands the authority of state is vested and of purpose of the state

_____ postulates that the government is of two types – normal and the perverted forms of government.

Aristotle

Aristotle describes the government in which the ultimate aim of the government is the welfare of the people as being_____

Normal

The _____ form of government is one where the government machineries are used in promoting personal or group interest of the functionaries or a select few in the society.

Perverted

Aristotle's classification is to justify the excellence of a particular form of rule – mixed government - called _____

Polity

08024665051

According to Aristotle, _____ is the best form of an attainable or a practicable government
Polity

According to Thomas Hobbes, those who were discontented under Monarchy called it _____
Tyranny

According to Thomas Hobbes, those who were displeased with Aristocracy called it_____
Oligarchy

According to Thomas Hobbes, those who nursed some grudges against Democracy called it _____
Anarchy

Montesquieu, a French political philosopher held that States are of _____ types
Three

Montesquieu is a _____ political philosopher
French

Montesquieu is a French _____ philosopher
Political

Montesquieu is a French political _____
Philosopher

_____ , a French political philosopher, held that States are of three types, the republican, the monarchic and the despotic.
Montesquieu

Montesquieu held that States are of three types: **the republican**, **the monarchic** and _____
The despotic

A _____ is the rule of a single person according to law.
Monarchy

A _____ is the rule of a single person arbitrarily.
Despotism

08024665051

_____ requires neither virtue nor honour but fear that suppresses both courage and ambition among subjects.
Despotism

Aristotle refers to the quality and quantity of the ruling persons which makes him to conclude that _____ is the best form of government attainable by a state.
Polity

_____ refers to the extent to which the state's apparatus are linked with the activities of individuals and groups in society.
Integration

At the far end of the spectrum is_____.
Totalitarianism

A political system is a system of politics and government that could be compared to the legal system, economic system, cultural system, and other social systems but it is different from them in some respects.

The main forms of government are those that can easily be identified such as **monarchy**, **democracy** or _____
dictatorship

The oldest type of government in which a King or Queen exercise the ruling powers of the State is called_____
Monarchy

The oldest type of government which is headed by a King or Queen is_____
Monarchy

Monarchy is a type of government headed by _____ or _____
King or Queen

In African settings, a _____ is seen as the pivot of unity and centre of dispute resolution which guarantees peace and tranquility.
Monarch

08024665051

King Charles I of England was beheaded in a revolution led by Oliver Cromwell in _____

1625

_____ could be defined as a system of government in which a few wealthy, gifted or the nobles rule, which Rousseau literally describes as 'government by the best citizens'

Aristocracy

_____ stands for the exercise of power by a few persons distinguished by their superiority, ability and merit.

Aristocracy

Aristocracy stands for the exercise of power by a few persons distinguished by their superiority, ability and_____.

Merit

Joharis (2007), defines _____ as 'a form of government in which only a relatively small proportion of the citizens have a voice in the choosing of public officials and in determining public policies'.

Aristocracy

The followings are some of the distinctions of aristocracy

- Circumstances of birth (aristocratic family)
- Culture and education (aristocracy of intellectuals)
- Military prowess or talent
- Property or wealth (aristocracy of landowners)
- Charismatic potentialities
- Religious position

_____ is a government by the nobles or chief persons, a privileged class or patrician in a state.

Aristocracy

_____ is a system of government in which a religious or Spiritual Leader is the Head of State or Head of government or both combined.

Theocracy

An example of a Theocratic government is that of the Vatican City in Rome where the Pope is both the Head of State and Head of government.

08024665051

Another example of Theocracy was that of Iran under the Sheik Ayathullah Khomaini.

_____ is a form of government in which power structure effectively rests with a small number of people

Oligarchy

Oligarchy is from Greek words, (olígos), "a few" and the verb (archo), "to rule, to govern, to command".

The Iron Law of Oligarchy was developed by _____

Robert Michels

The book "Political Parties (1911)" was authored by_____

Robert Michels

Robert Michels is a _____ sociologist

German

Robert Michels is a German _____

Sociologist

The _____ states that all forms of organization, regardless of how democratic or autocratic they may be at the start, will eventually develop into oligarchies.

Iron law of oligarchy

Robert Michels formulates the "Iron Law of Oligarchy": "Who says organization, says oligarchy."

_____ is a form of government in which a polity is ruled by leaders who are regarded as senior citizens because they are significantly older than most of the adult population.

Gerontocracy

Paul Spencer (1965) describes Samburu society in Kenya as a_____.

Gerontocracy

_____ is a system of government in which the wealthy in the society have a great influence on the political process.

Plutocracy

08024665051

_____ as a system of government could be defined as a rule by a powerful individual, called dictator.
Dictatorship

A government controlled by one person, or a small group of people is called_____
Dictatorship

Dictatorship as a system of government could be defined as a rule by a powerful individual, called_____.
Dictator

A _____ is a maximum ruler who brooks no opposition to his authority.
Dictator

Late Gen. Sani Abacha of Nigeria, Field Marshall Dada Idi Amin of Uganda and Col. Mohammad Gaddafi of Libya are good examples of modern dictators in Africa.

Dictatorship is anti-democracy as the powers of the government are not controlled or regulated by the constitution
True

_____ is the most popular form of government, which has become a benchmark for measuring the level of socio-political civilization of any society or a nation in the international community.
Democracy

_____ prevails where the rule of law is observed and the power is truly vested in the power or what is known as political sovereignty belongs to the people in the state.
Democracy

Democracy prevails where the rule of law is observed and the power is truly vested in the power or what is known as _____ belongs to the people in the state.
Political sovereignty

A state becomes democratic irrespective of the administrative system if _____

08024665051

Fundamental rights of citizens and the residence of sovereignty are entrenched in the constitution

The word democracy is a derivative of two Greek words - 'demos', meaning people, and 'kratia', meaning rule, which implies the 'rule by the people'.

The word democracy is a derivative of two Greek words _____
demos

The word democracy is a derivative of two Greek words - 'demos', meaning _____
People

The Greek word 'kratia', means_____
Rule

The most popular definition of democracy is the one given by _____ who sees it as 'government of the people, by the people and for the people'.
Abraham Lincoln

The elements of Democracy include the following

- Periodic elections
- Independent Judiciary
- Free Press
- Open Competition

The Legislature is one of the three organs of government.
True

A democratic society is composed of the _____ of the people.
Representatives

A _____ society is composed of the representatives of the people.
Democratic

A democratic society is composed of the representatives of the _____.
People

The earliest organ of government is the_____
Legislature

The following are the functions of the Legislature

08024665051

- Law-making
- Representative function
- Deliberative function
- Approval of annual budgets
- Confirmation of nominations made by the executive
- Oversight functions
- Selection of political heads
- Censure/impeachment of the executive
- Ratification of treaties/agreements
- Approval of declaration of wars
- Constitutional amendments

The fundamental and primary function of the legislature is to make _____ for the good and well-being of the people
Laws

The laws of most democratic countries grant to law makers what is called legislative or parliamentary immunity.

In the United States President Richard Nixon resigned from office on_____
August 9, 1974

The move to impeach President Bill Clinton of the United States failed because _____
The Senate could not muster the mandatory two-thirds majority

There are _____ types of legislature
Two

There are two types of legislature: **the unicameral** and **the bicameral**.

If a country has a single legislative chamber it is called a _____ legislature
Unicameral

If a country has two chambers or houses it is called a _____ legislature.
Bicameral

The countries with unicameral legislature include

- Ghana

08024665051

- Turkey
- Greece

_____is generally seen as the overt expression of the general will of the society

Law

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, a _____ is defined as "a written suggestion for a new law that is presented to a country's parliament so that its members can discuss it".

Bill

A bill normally passes through many stages before it becomes an Act or_____.

Law

The stages involved in law making in a parliament

- First Reading
- Second Reading
- Committee Stage
- Report Stage
- Third Reading
- Joint Session
- Presidential Assent or Veto

The Second Reading is followed by the_____.

Committee Stage

There are _____types of committees.

Two

There are two types of committees: A Standing Committee and a Committee of the Whole House.

Bills of a technical or specialized nature are referred to a _____

Standing Committees

The 1976 Local Government Reform defines local government as "Government at local level exercised through representative councils, established by law to exercise specific powers within defined areas.

08024665051

_____ is a draft bye-law proposed by the chairman of the Local Government and forwarded the Legislative arm for processing and passed it becomes an executive bye-law.

Executive Draft Bye-Law

_____ is a draft bye-law initiated by a member or group of Members of the Council as legislative proposals of the Members.

Member Draft Bye-Law

A _____ is draft bye-law other than the one mentioned above.

Private Draft bye-law

The _____ in a democratic society exists as an independent institution with its unique system, life and process.

Legislature

AFRC stands for_____

Armed Forces Ruling Council

The concept of _____ implies the separation of powers of government.

Rule of Law

The types of delegated legislation

- Order-in-council
- Statutory instruments (by ministers)
- Provisional orders
- Statutory instruments (departmental orders)
- Special orders
- Statutory orders (special procedure)

The function of the _____ arm of government is to interpret and apply the law to individual cases bought before it.

Judicial

The _____ is the organ of government charged with the implementation and execution of government policies.

Executive

08024665051

Anifowose and Enemuo (1999:171), define the _____ as those who apply the authoritative rules and policies of a society.
Executive

According to Olisa, et al (1990:47), the executive is "one of the three arms of government whose principal duty is to carry out the general administration of the country.

Ball and Guy Peter (2000:197), conceive the executive as "those primarily responsible for executing the laws but who are gradually intruding into the law-making responsibility of the legislature".

The functions of the Executive Arm

- Providing policy making leadership in a government
- Legislative functions
- Judicial functions
- Miscellaneous and emergency functions

The primary function of the _____ is to formulate and decide the policy direction for the state.
executive

The primary function of the executive is to formulate and decide the _____ for the state.
policy direction

The _____ is the institution charged with the responsibility of seeing that the society's laws are observed and of adjudicating over disputes, arising from nonobservance or breach of these laws and of awarding redress.
Judiciary

The functions of the Judiciary

- Interpretation of the laws and settlement of disputes
- Interpretation of the constitution
- Power of judicial review

The following are the ingredients of the independence of the judiciary

- Mode of appointments
- Qualifications for appointments
- Security of tenure
- Adequate and unalterable salaries

08024665051

- Immunity of judges from prosecution

The origin of the doctrine of separation of powers could be traced to earlier_____.
Political philosophers

The origin of the doctrine of separation of powers received its finest formulation by a French political thinker and jurist called_____
Montesquieu

Montesquie's book, "Esprit des lois" The Spirit of Law was published in_____
1748

The reasons for separation of powers include the following:
- Prevention of tyranny
- Specialization and efficiency
- Preservation of liberty
- Safeguards independence of each organ

The _____ American constitution specifically provides for the principle of division of power and checks and balances.
1787

_____ is the primary function of the members of the Congress who are elected directly by the electorate.
Law making

Law making is the primary function of the members of the _____ who are elected directly by the electorate.
Congress

The _____ exercises judicial powers together with other courts like the High Court, Court of Appeal etc.
Supreme Court
The rule of law comprises of three things: equality before the law, supremacy of the law and fundamental human rights.

The rule of law is also called _____
supremacy of law

08024665051

The _____ is a general legal maxim according to which decisions should be made by applying known principles of laws, without the intervention of discretion in their application.
Rule of law

The word "arbitrary" (from the Latin arbiter) signifies a judgment made at the discretion of the arbiter, rather than according to the rule of law.

The _____ is defined as the “principle” that governmental authority is legitimately exercised only in accordance with written, publicly disclosed laws adopted and enforced in accordance with established procedures.
Rule of law

The rule of law is defined as the _____ that governmental authority is legitimately exercised only in accordance with written, publicly disclosed laws adopted and enforced in accordance with established procedures.
Principle

The _____ constitution does not provide for the principle of separation of powers.
British

The doctrine of separation of powers could be traced to_____
Montesquieu

In Nigeria as well as the world, when judicial officers are appointed by the President/Governors it is usually on the recommendation of the_____
National Judicial Council

The authoritative direction and superintending of the work of others is regarded as_____
Supervision

The ministerial organization of civil servants is headed by a_____ Secretary.
Permanent

The_____ is a body of politicians representing particular territories and interests.
Legislature

08024665051

_____ defined bureaucracy in terms of its structural characteristics
Max Weber
The power to influence the heads and staffs of government bureaus is known as_____
Bureaucracy

The_____ is a professional body of permanent, paid and skilled officials.
civil service

The power or right of a person commanding other people to do things is known as_____
Authority

The fundamental principle of a_____ is the division of power between the federal and the constituent governments.
Federation

Public Administration is organized in two basis namely **Functional** and _____
Geographical

The universal adult suffrage was introduced in the eastern region in the year_____
1954

The policy of 'Divide and Rule' is treaceable to the_____
British

The clifford Constitution was replaced by the_____ constitution.
Richards

The electoral system was first introduced in the year _____ in Nigeria.
1923

The division of a country into electoral units is known as_____
Constituencies

The _____ system is a process or the machinery through which citizens in any given democratic state elect their representatives in competitive elections held at periodic intervals.
Electoral

08024665051

The Action Group of Nigeria (A.G) formed by Chief Obafemi Awolowo originated from a Yoruba socio-cultural group, the_____
Egbe Omo Oduduwa

The _____ constitution introduced the elective principle
Clifford

The origin of Political parties in the colonial era in Nigeria is traceable to the _____ constitution of 1922
Clifford constitution

According to Okwudiaba Nnoli, _____ was at the root of the development of political parties in Nigeria before independence.
Ethnicity

An administrative/constitutional arrangement in which two or more sovereign and independent states agree to come together to have a central but weak government is known as_____
Confederation

Nigeria adopted the federal system in the year_____
1954

In 1914, the _____ and_____ protectorates were amalgamated.
Northern and Southern

Britain operates a unitary government but with a _____ legislature.
Bicameral

The proposition that a country's constitution must be unitary , if it is uni-lingual or uni-national is credited to_____
Chief Obafemi Awolowo

Nigeria became a republic in_____
1963

Nigeria operated the parliamentary system of government in the _____ Republic.
First

08024665051

The _____ is a system of dual executive in which there is separation between the head of state and the head of government.
Parliamentary system of government

Nigeria adopted the American type presidential system of government in _____
1979

A system whereby Acts of Parliament assign legislative powers to Ministries, Government Departments, Local Government Authorities and Public Corporation is called _____
Delegated Legislation

The doctrine of rule of law was popularized by_____
A. V. Dicey

Montesquieu, is a French _____philosopher
Political

The type of political system in which the powers of government are shared between constituents parts and the central government is known as _____
Federalism

A type of political system in which the constituent parts would not lose those separate identities through the political arrangement is called_____
Confederation

The Clifford constitution of 1922 introduced_____in Nigerian politics
The elective principle

The origin of political parties in Nigeria is traceable to the year_____
1922

The first political party in Nigeria is known as _____
Nigeria National Democratic Party

The electoral units of a country are known as _____
Constituencies

The right of the citizen to vote or contest election is referred to as _____

08024665051

Franchise

An electoral system whereby every adult citizen exercises franchise is called_____

Universal adult suffrage

The arm of government that is concerned with the judicial review is called

Judiciary

The legislative oversight function on the executive falls within the purview of the principle or doctrine of _____

Checks and balances

The upper legislative chamber in Nigeria is called _____

Senate

The lower legislative chamber in the United Kingdom is known as _____

House of Commons

The doctrine of separation of powers is mostly associated with _____

Baron Montesquieu

The form of governance that which guarantees the freedom of choice by citizens is known as _____

Democracy

The type of government in which the king or queen is the head of state is called _____

Monarchy

The system of government by a few wealthy gifted people is known as _____

Aristocracy

The introduction of a bill in the parliament is called _____

First Reading

A single legislative chamber is called _____

A unicameral legislature

In Nigeria, the local government constitutes the _____ of government.

08024665051

Third-tier

The law made by Military Government is known as _____
Decrees

The law made by the National Assembly in Nigeria is called _____
Act

The orders conferred mostly upon government departments is called_____
Provisional orders

The arm of government charged with the implementation and execution of government policies is known as _____
Executive

The freedom of the courts and judges to discharge the functions without the influence of both the government and private individuals is referred to as _____
Judicial independence

A process through which a candidate is elected indirectly is known as _____
Electoral college

A system of government by which the same person who holds the title of head of state is also head of government is called_____
Presidential system

Dictatorship as a system of government could be defined as a rule by a powerful individual called_____
Dictator

The type of government headed by more than two persons who wield equal powers is known as _____
Collegiate government

The system of government in which the office of the head of government is different from the head of state is called _____
Parliamentary

The president is the head of the federal executive _____

08024665051

Council

The arm of government that is chiefly saddled with the responsibility of law making is known as _____

Legislature

_____is saddled with the primary responsibility of maintaining law and order in the society

Government

A system of government by a power individual is called_____

Dictatorship

A system of government in which the president has a free hand in the appointment of ministers and other government officials is known as _____

Presidential

The twin mechanism of separation of power and checks and balances are lacking in _____

Parliamentary system of government

The system where the whole country constitutes a single constituency for a president is referred to as _____

Presidential government

In Nigeria and the United States, the president has a fixed tenure in office of _____year period.

Four

_____ is not a feature of parliamentary system of government.

Veto power

The doctrine where all members of the government are collectively responsible for the successes/failures of the government is known as _____

Collective Responsibility

_____ refers to the system where the head of state is different from the head of government.

Dual Executive

08024665051

In the cabinet system of government, there exists _____ between the executive and legislature.
Fusion of Powers

The Railways Workers Union led by _____ was a major vanguard of the agitations against colonial rule in Nigeria.
Micheal Imoudu

_____ensures that cabinet members are also parliamentarians
Fusion of Powers

There is inherent danger of personality clash between the head of state and head of government in a _____ system of government.
Parliamentary

In a _____ system of government, power is highly controlled and concentrated in one sovereign.
Unitary

The name Chief Ume Ezeoke, is associated to the former Chairman of the _____
All Nigerian People's Party

According to Awa (1976), fear of domination by external powers is one of the predisposing factors to _____
Federal union

Which of the following is not the primary duty of a government in a society?
Maintenance of law and order

Which of the following is a characteristic of the state?
Sovereignty

Which of the following is not a part of the executive arm of the government?
The President

Which of the following is a type of executive?
Presidential

The lower house in the British parliament is called?
House of Lords

08024665051

Apart from low making, which of the following is a function performed by modern legislatures?
Approval of national budget

Which of the following is the law interpreting organ of the government?
The parliament

What are the two types of government according to Aristotle?
Centralised and decentralised government

Which of the following is not a type of the state according to Montesquieu?
The republican

What is a type of government in which a King or Queen exercise the ruling powers called?
Theocracy

What is a system of government in which a religious or Spiritual Leader is the Head of State or Head of government or both combined called?
Combined system of government

Which of the following is a system of government in which power rests entirely on the person or group of people, and can be obtained by force or by inheritance?
Monarchy

What does elements such as periodic free, fair and credible elections, independent judiciary, and free press represent?
Democracy

Which of the following is not a stage a bill passes through before it becomes an act?
First reading

Which of the organ of government is charged with the implementation and execution of government policies?
Civil servants

Who is the head of the federal executive council of Nigeria?
The President

08024665051

Which of the organ of government is often referred to as the last hope of the common man?
The Public Complaint Commission

Who was the French political thinker jurist that gave the finest formulation to the doctrine separation of powers?
Thomas Aquinas

What is the theory that stipulates that the same body or person should not be in control of more than one arm of government?
Democracy

What is the process whereby the organs of government look into or control the affairs and duties of one another to ensure that governmental functions are properly performed called?
Separation of powers

What is a form of government in which the executive powers lie with the Prime Minister called?
Theocratic form of government

Who among the following gave the classical definition of the concept of the rule of law?
Max Weber

Under what system can the rule of law be better realized?
Military regime

Under what condition can the right to life of a citizen be denied?
For the defence of any person from unlawful violence

Which of the fundamental human rights states that no one shall be subjected to torture or inhuman treatment?
Right to Life

What is the power of legislation which can be exercised by the executive?
Delegated legislation

Which of the following is way by which the legislature could control the administration?
The law execution process

08024665051

Who was the first president of Nigeria that openly declared his assets upon assumption of office?
Chief Olusegun Obasanjo

Under which of the following Nigerian president was the EFCC established?
Alhaji Shehu Shagari

Which system of government is Nigeria presently practicing?
Civilian system of government

How is the president of Nigeria elected?
Directly by the Parliament

What is a system of government where the same person holds the title of head of state and head of government called?
Mixed system of government

What is a system of government in which the office of the head of government is different from head of government called?
Decentralised system of government

What is another name by which a parliamentary system of government is known?
Cabinet government

What is the principle in which all members of the government are collectively responsible for the successes/failures of the government called?
Collective responsibility

What is a system of government where the national or central government is supreme over other levels of government that might exist in a given state called?
Unitary system of government

What is the nature of the government at the centre in a confederal system?
Always Weak

Where does more of the power resides in a confederation?
Political parties

Which of the following is not a feature of a confederal state?
Autonomy of the federating units

08024665051

In what year did the Clifford constitution come to force?
1923

What is the name of the first political party in Nigeria?
Nigerian National Democratic Party

Which of the following coalition of political parties formed the government of Nigeria's first republic?
SDP and NRC

Who was Nigeria's Prime Minister during the first republic?
Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

Who was the first president of Nigeria?
Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

Who was the first executive president of Nigeria?
General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida

Which of the following is not a political party in Nigeria's second republic?
UPN

Who was the leader of the Interim National Government formed by General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida after annulling the June 12 1993 presidential election?
Chief Ernest Shonekan

Which of the following is not a political party registered during the Abacha's transition period?
United Nigeria Congress Party (UNCP)

The lower house in the British parliament is called the House of ____
Commons

One of the advantages of bicameral legislature is that it enables the countries operating it to cope with, and manage the pull of centrifugal forces.
True

The establishment of two legislative houses can never create conditions for avoidable conflict between the two chambers

08024665051

False

Membership of the British House of Commons is by election.
True

The organ of the government that captures the mind of many citizens as a symbol of democracy is the _____
Legislature

According to the constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria as amended, a byelaw is an enactment of Local Government Council whose source is a State Law.
True

The military in Nigeria operated a decentralized administration each time it intervened in the politics of the country.
False

The military Head of State under whose regime Nigeria fought the civil war is called_____
Yakubu Gowon

Separation of powers increases the abuse of power because powers are separated from one another.
False

_____ are the means through which state power is employed.
Governments

The Nigeria's national legislature is popularly called _____
National Assembly

The type of legislature that has only one chamber based upon popular representation and is responsible for the entire function of law making is called _____
Unicameral legislature

Membership of the Nigerian upper legislative chamber is based on_____
Equal representation of states

The extent to which the state's apparatus are linked with the activities of individuals and groups in society is called ____

08024665051

Integration

The type of government in which a few wealthy, gifted or the nobles rule is called _____
Aristocracy

A form of government in which a polity is ruled by leaders who are regarded as senior citizens because they are significantly older than most of the adult population is called _____.
Gerontocracy

The system of government that has become a benchmark for measuring the level of socio-political civilization of any society or a nation in the international community is called ____
Democracy

Although not necessarily the most important organ of government, ____ is no doubt the most powerful organ of government.
The executive

What obtains in Britain and parliamentary system of government is what is popularly known as ____
Fusion of power

In Nigeria, the president and the ministers are automatic members of the National Assembly.
False

By its definition, a military regime is equated to a dictatorship and is always regarded as an_____
Aberration

The full meaning of EFCC is _____
Economic and Financial Crimes Commission

The EFCC and ICPC were established to fight a major problem of the Nigerian state called ____
Corruption

In the parliamentary system of government, the Prime Minster and the cabinet ministers are also members of the _____
Parliament

08024665051

ICPC stands for ____
Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission

Under the presidential system of government, the president is free to appoint his ministers from _____
His political party and outside his party

Under the presidential system of government, the president is usually above his party after he has won the election.
True

Nigeria is currently a _____ state
Federal

In a confederation, the league or union of many sovereign states is for a common purpose.
True

For any association to be called a political party, it must have a clearly stated _____
Ideology

The Clifford constitution of 1922 made provision for _____ principle.
Elective

The leader of Action Group, which is an opposition political party during the first Nigeria's republic is _____
Obafemi Awolowo

During the first republic, Nigeria operated a_____ system of government.
Parliamentary

The two political parties that contested the presidential election in the aborted third republic are_____
SDP and NRC

The All Progressive Congress (APC) as a political party participated in the 1999 general elections of Nigeria.
False

The first executive president in the Nigeria's fourth republic is ____

08024665051

Olusegun Obasanjo

The process through which citizens in any given democratic state elect their representative in competitive elections that are held at periodic intervals is called electoral system
True

The person who became Nigerian president through the invocation of the famous 'doctrine of necessity' is ____
Goodluck Jonathan

The full meaning of INEC is ____
Independent National Electoral Commission

Late Chief ____ described the five political parties under the Abacha military junta as five fingers on a leprous hand.
Bola Ige

The current president of the Nigerian Senate is Senator ____
Ahmed Lawan

Government in Nigeria is geographically structured at three-tiers namely _____
Federal, state and local governments

____ said life of man in the state of nature was solitary, nasty, poor, brutish and short.
Thomas Hobbes

The Nigeria's bicameral National Assembly comprise of the Senate and the _____
House of Representatives

All the states in Nigeria has equal representation in the House of Representatives.
False

The iron law of oligarchy as a political theory was first developed by the German sociologist named Robert Michels.
True

08024665051

In a democratic society the organ of government is composed of the representatives of the people is called the ____
legislature

The mandate theory of representation presuppose that individual member of the parliament should mirror the interests and aspiration of their constituents, which forms the basis of their elections.
True

The president and commander – in – chief of the federal republic of Nigeria no matter how powerful cannot singlehandedly commit his country to war against another country without the approval of the legislature.
True

The Nigerian Senate is made up of _____ members.
109

The primary duties of a government in a society excludes _____
Evangelization of the gospel

The distinct features of a state includes all with the exception of _____
Industry

In Nigeria, the legislature at the central level is known as_____
National Assembly

The Upper Legislative Chamber in the United Kingdom is known as _____
House of Lords

The law making body in the United States of America is called _____
Congress

The doctrine of separation of powers was popularized by _____
Baron Montesquieu

The type of government headed by a King or Queen is known as _____
Monarchy

_____ is not among the distinctions of aristocracy
Laissez disposition

08024665051

A system of government in which a religious or spiritual leader is the head of the state is called _____
Theocracy

A polity that is ruled by leaders who are regarded as senior citizens owing to their elderly age is called_____
Gerontocracy

_____ refers to the system of government in which the wealthy in the society have a great influence on the political process.
Plutocracy

_____ does not include the functions of the legislature
Law interpretation

A bicameral legislature refers to
Dual legislative chamber

The stages of law making in a parliament excludes
Commission of Inquiry

_____ is not among types of delegated legislations
Judicial Council

A geographical entity made up of people who have or believe they have a common antecedent in a fixed territory is known as _____
State

The right to exercise power over territory and people is referred to as _____
Sovereignty

The "fourth estate of the realm" is otherwise referred to as _____
The Press

The arm of government that formulates and then implements public policies and execute laws is called _____
The Executive

_____ legislature consists of two chambers
A bicameral

The law-interpreting organ of government is called _____

08024665051

The Judiciary

The Judiciary is widely regarded as _____
The last hope of common man

In Nigeria, judicial officers are appointed by the President/Governors on the recommendation of _____
The National Judicial Council

The three arms of government appear to be different compartments in line with the doctrine of _____
Separation of Powers

Aristotle describes the government which is concerned with the promotion of personal or group interest of the functionaries or a select few in the society as _____
Perverted

The popular work of Thomas Hobbes is titled _____
Leviathan

The factors that determine types of government include all the below except_____
Inflation

One of the following does not contribute to the merit of aristocracy.
Mass participation

A form of government dominated by a few, self – serving clique who pervert the position of power and responsibility is called_____
Oligarchy

A form of government that is controlled by a powerful individual or a small group of people is known as _____
Dictatorship

A maximum ruler who brooks no opposition to his rule is called _____
A dictator

The major features of a democratic society includes all but _____
Repression

08024665051

Democracy has been widely criticized for _____
Breeding mediocrity

The responsibility of the legislature to conduct investigations into the activities of government Ministries, Departments and Agencies is non as _____
Oversight

The signing of a bill into law by the president is called _____
Assent

_____is a re-known scholar of Federalism
Kenneth Wheare

_____ is no amongst the features of confederation
Strong centre

The first political party in Nigeria is _____
Nigeria National Democratic Party

The Second Republic in Nigeria was truncated by the military coup of _____
December 31, 1983

The annulled presidential election in Nigeria took place on _____
June 12, 1993

_____ is not a Pressure Group in Nigeria.
NPF

The electoral system was first introduced in Nigeria in _____
1923

The first Republic in Nigeria was based on _____
Parliamentary democracy

The number of political parties that contested the Third Republic presidential election in Nigeria were _____
Two

_____was not a chairman of the electoral umpire in Nigeria
Ike Nwachukwu

08024665051

The functions of the judiciary exclude _____
Implementation of Law

_____ does not include the reasons for Separation of Powers.
Usurpation of roles

A system of government in which the wealthy in the society have a great influence on the political process is called _____
Plutocracy

A two chamber legislature is called _____
Bicameral

The judiciary in Nigeria is composed of the following bodies except _____
The Prime Minister

A government in the hands of an individual, is referred to as a _____
Monarchy

Which of these is an example of the political structure of gerontocracy_____
pre-colonial Ibadan confederacy

The iron law of oligarchy as a political theory was developed by the _____
Germans

Plutocracy as a system of government is associated with ____
Wealth

The Trew Law of Free Monarchies was written in the year_____
1603

The parliamentary government is associated with which of these systems of government_____
monarchical system

A system of politics and government that could be compared to other social system is known as _____
political system

The following are typologies for classifying political systems except _____
Economic system

08024665051

Which of these scholars believes that 'polity' is the best form of government attainable by a state_____

Aristotle

The executive in French model is known as _____

quasi-parliamentary

08024665051