

JUPEB

Government

Past questions

Paper Type: **Objective (PT. 1-4)**

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SECTION A:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Questions

Time Allowed: 1 Hour

1. The first franchise in the history of the democratic process in Nigeria is _____

- A. property franchise.
- B. universal franchise.
- C. male franchise.
- D female franchise.

2. The colonial masters introduced the office of Warrant Chief in what region of Nigeria?

- A. Western Nigeria.
- B. Northern Nigeria.
- C. Lagos colony.
- D. Eastern Nigeria.

3. The constitution that introduced restricted franchise into Nigerian politics was the _____

- A. Lyttleton Constitution.
- B. Clifford Constitution.
- C. Macpherson Constitution.
- D. Richards Constitution.

4. In a parliamentary system, the functions of the Head of State and the Head of Government are vested in _____

- A. an individual.
- B. inner cabinet.
- C. two different individuals.
- D. the ministerial council.

5. In the pre-colonial Igbo society, community policing was a function of _____

- A. assembly of Ezes.
- B. clan elders.
- C. age-grades.
- D. the title holders.

6. The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are _____

- A. Germany, France, Poland, Hungary, and China.
- B. USA, Russia, France, Britain, China.
- C. Britain, Japan, Australia, Germany, and USA.
- D. Russia, France, Japan, USA and Britain.

7. Government-owned companies operating in the economic sector are referred to as _____

- A. public investments.
- B. public services.
- C. public enterprises.
- D. public utilities.

8. The political party formed in 1923 by Herbert Macaulay was _____

- A. National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons.
- B. Nigerian National Democratic Party.
- C. Nigerian Council of Nigerian Citizens.

D. United National Independent Party.

9. A member of the Commonwealth that currently recognizes the British Monarch as its Head of State is _____

- A. Ghana.
- B. Geneva.
- C. Australia.
- D. Singapore.

10. In Nigeria's federalism, the constitutional matters, where the federal and the state governments exercise joint jurisdiction is called

- A. concurrent list.
- B. federalist list.
- C. residual list.
- D. exclusive list.

11. The chairman of the United Nations Security Council emerges through _____

- A. rotation.
- B. consensus.

- C. election.
- D. selection.

12. The process of law making by the legislature begins with _____

- A. initiating a bill.
- B. commencing debate.
- C. public hearing.
- D. the first reading.

13. Nigeria's first involvement in United Nations Peacekeeping operation was in _____

- A. Lebanon.
- B. Congo.
- C. Angola.
- D. Somalia.

14. A primary agent of political socialization is the _____

- A. government.
- B. mass media.
- C. political party.
- D. family.

15. The concept of behaviouralism in political studies simply means the _____

- A. application of science in the study of politics.
- B. study of political behaviour.
- C. study of voting behaviour of people in a state.
- D. study of individuals that lives in a state.

16. The principle of federal character was first enunciated in the _____

- A. 1989 Constitution.
- B. 1963 Constitution.
- C. 1999 Constitution.
- D. 1979 Constitution.

17. One of the major problems of Nigeria's federalism is _____

- A. lack of revenue to cater for the federation.
- B. inadequate manpower to fill vacancies.

C. imbalance in the structure of the federation.

D. existence of viable federating units.

18. Withholding of executive assent to a bill passed by the legislature underscores the principle of _____

A. probity and accountability.

B. separation of powers.

C. collective responsibility.

D. checks and balances.

19. In the British parliamentary system of government, the monarch can be referred to as _____

A. Queen-in-Parliament.

B. Queen -in- Assembly.

C. Queen-in- Community.

D. Queen -in- Legislature.

20. Parliamentary supremacy exists in _____

A. Britain.

B. France.

C. Austria.

D. Belgium.

21. The philosophical statement 'Man is born free but everywhere in chains' is credited to _____

A. Thomas Hobbes.

B. Martin Luther King.

C. Charles Darwins.

D. Jean Jack Rousseau.

22. Which of the following programmes was introduced by the Murtala – Obasanjo regime?

A. Operation Feed the Nation.

B. War Against Indiscipline.

C. Operation Green Revolution.

D. Structural Adjustment Programme.

23. Totalitarianism is characterized by _____

A. dominance of colonial power.

B. existence of strong units.

C. presence of opposition groups.

D. a single recognized party.

24. Which of the following is a critical element of Max Weber's ideal bureaucracy?

- A. neutrality.
- B. hierarchy.
- C. redundancy.
- D. flexibility.

25. According to the Marxist theory, those who own the means of production and distribution in a capitalist society are the _____

- A. bourgeoisie.
- B. feudal lords.
- C. proletariats.
- D. shareholders.

26. Which of the following books was not written by Karl Marx?

- A. The Communist Manifesto.
- B. Das Capital 1&2.
- C. Wealth of the Nations.
- D. The Critique of Political Economy.

27. A political ideology which emphasizes state ownership and control of the means of Production and distribution is referred to as _____

- A. communalism.
- B. socialism.
- C. fascism.
- D. feudalism.

28. In a capitalist system, the working class are referred to as the _____

- A. proletariat.
- B. slaves.
- C. bourgeoisie.
- D. serfs.

29. The following are examples of political ideology **EXCEPT** _____

- A. fascism.
- B. capitalism.
- C. nazism.
- D. atheism.

30. Fascism was an ideology propagated in _____

- A. Germany.
- B. Italy.
- C. Israel.
- D. Russia.

31. The following factors enhanced Nigeria's foreign relations **EXCEPT** _____

- A. economic dependence.
- B. non-interference.
- C. peaceful co-existence.
- D. respect for territoriality.

32. Laws made by local governments are called _____

- A. Bye-laws.
- B. By-laws.
- C. Buy-laws.
- D. Boys laws.

33. The Emirate system in the administration of the Hausa/Fulani society was _____

- A. democratic.
- B. stoical.
- C. hierarchical.
- D. secular.

34. The International Court of Justice is located in _____

- A. Amsterdam.
- B. the Hague.
- C. Rotterdam.
- D. the Netherland.

35. The first Premier of the Western region was _____

- A. Ladoke Akintola.
- B. Obafemi Awolowo.
- C. Olufemi Awolowo.
- D. Ladipo Akintola.

36. The Macpherson Constitution was promulgated in the year _____

- A. 1952
- B. 1955
- C. 1953
- D. 1951

37. What is the minimum age requirement for voting in Nigeria?

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 20
- D. 19

38. Where the constitution is supreme, unconstitutional acts of the executive and the legislature can be checked by the courts through _____

- A. recall process.
- B. judicial review.
- C. vote of no confidence.
- D. impeachment clause.

39. The first military coup d'état in Nigeria claimed the life of a Head of State named _____

- A. General Yakubu Gowon.
- B. General Murtala Mohammed.
- C. General Aguiyi Ironsi.
- D. General Tunde Idiagbon.

40. Centralization of power is the basic feature of a _____

- A. confederal government.
- B. unitary government.
- C. federal government.
- D. presidential government.

41. The following are the major sources of local government revenue in Nigeria **EXCEPT** _____

- A. local taxes.
- B. intergovernmental grants.
- C. allowance from Petroleum funds.
- D. loans from organizations.

42. Election performs the function of _____

- A. recruitment of the leaders in a modern state.
- B. testing the popularity of politicians.
- C. deceiving the populace in the society.
- D. elimination of opponents who are in office.

43. The following are sources of Constitution **EXCEPT** _____

- A. precedents.
- B. conventions.
- C. customs.
- D. nationalism.

44. The structure of the civil service is based on _____

- A. hierarchical organization.
- B. vertical organization.
- C. horizontal organization.
- D. patronage organization.

45. Which of these blocs existed in Africa before the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)?

- A. Monrovia, Accra and Casablanca.
- B. Brazzaville, Zimbabwe and Monrovia.
- C. Casablanca, Brazzaville and Monrovia.
- D. Algiers, Monrovia and Casablanca.

46. Oligarchy is a form of government which _____

- A. protects the interest of the common people.
- B. disregards the views of the minority.
- C. enhances the interest of the ruling few.
- D. enhances the electoral chances of the majority.

47. Major ways of maintaining confidence in the electoral process are the following **EXCEPT** _____

- A. periodic free and fair election.
- B. limited franchise is observed.
- C. electoral officers are regularly trained.
- D. neutrality of law enforcement agencies.

48. The Jihad that conquered the Hausaland was led by _____

- A. Usman Dan Fodio.
- B. Ahmed Dan Fodio.
- C. Umar Dan Fodio.

D. Sheik Dan Fodio.

49. A plan of action adopted by one state in regards to its diplomatic dealings with other countries is called the _____

- A. foreign policy.
- B. foreign business.
- C. foreign intervention.
- D. foreign diplomacy.

50. The following were former Head of State in Nigeria **EXCEPT**

- A. General Aguiyi Ironsi.
- B. General Yakubu Gowon.
- C. General Turkur Buratai.
- D. General Olusegun Obasanjo.

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

*Would you like to get or confirm the **correct answer(s)** to any or all of these questions?*

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SECTION A:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Questions

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

1. Politics according to Harold Lasswell is defined as _____

- A. activities of political parties and pressure group
- 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 a citizen are denied

D. there is equality of wealth distribution

15. A system in which the major factor 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 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 the state is _____

- A. sanction
- B. dialogue
- C. propaganda

D. lies

18. Which 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 skeleton 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 the non-White political representation of 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 secretaries 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 _____

- A. ministerial responsibility
- B. judicial responsibility
- C. mass media
- D. interest groups

29. One feature of the Public Corporations that was weakened by privatization is _____

- A. government control
- B. social control
- C. national integration
- D. social harmony

30. The 1962 political crisis in the Western region was aggravated by the ideological differences between _____

- A. Obafemi Awolowo and D.S Majekodunmi
- B. D.S. Majekodunmi and S.L. Akintola
- C. Kofo Abayomi and Samuel Akinsanya

D. S.L. Akintola and Obafemi Awolowo

31. One of these political parties did NOT contest the 1979 General Elections in Nigeria.

- A. UPN
- B. GNPP
- C. PRP
- D. NAP

32. The three political parties registered by the Independent National Electoral Commission to contest the 1999 elections were _____

- A. PDP, ANPP, APC.
- B. APP, PDP, AD.
- C. PDP, ANPP, AD.
- D. PDP, CAN, AD.

33. The major cause of the 1993 General Election Crisis in Nigeria was _____

- A. 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 characteristics 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. organise 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. organise strikes and demonstrations
- D. criticize the actions of government

38. Which of these factor will NOT promote public opinion?

- A. Press freedom
- B. Opinion polls
- C. Selection of sampling
- D. Freedom of speech

39. Electoral College has been criticized because it _____

- A. is very expensive
- B. creates more seats in the legislature

C. sometimes negates the wishes of the electorate

D. makes the legislature too responsive

40. The principle of separation of powers in the 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 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 organised 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 power

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

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

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SECTION A:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Questions

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

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 of 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 jobs 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 reason 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. License
- 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 government 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 1930's 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. European manufacturers engaged in excess production

23. Resistance to colonial invasion of African territories can be described as _____

A. violent and aggressive

B. violent and non-violent

C. violent and combative

D. violent, non-violent and complex

24. The Hausa society in the 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. 1946

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 subjects from external attacks

B. Africans who abide by the colonial rule

C. interests of the colonial masters

D. interests of the traditional rulers

28. In 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 biggest 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. Nigerian Youth Service Corps
- C. National Youth Service Commission

D. Nigerian Youth Service Commission

34. Which of the following political parties contested in 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 function
- D. Secrecy of service

39. Increasing globalisation will ultimately favour _____

- A. unindustrialized economies
- B. industrialized economies
- C. institutionalized 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. overdeveloped 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 the 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 judgement more important than data collection

C. Focus of 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 campaign

D. all the parties were bankrupt

49. When nationalism started early in the British colonies, it was delayed in the 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 freedom

50. Public Corporation are controlled by the legislature through _____

A. daily monitoring of their activities

B. discipline of staff

C. approval of their annual budget

D. recruitment of staff

SECTION A:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Questions

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

1. A government based on the rule of law is known as _____

- A. Constitutional Government
- B. Military Government
- C. Confederal Government
- D. Monarchial Government

2. A political concept that is defined as the beliefs, attitudes, and values of the society is referred to as _____

- A. Political socialization
- B. Socialization
- C. Political culture
- D. Cultural socialism

3. One of these countries adopted the policy of assimilation as a colonial policy.

- A. Germany
- B. Britain
- C. Portugal
- D. France

4. The appointment, ratification and dismissal of Emirs in the Pre-Colonial Hausa-Fulani Empire was done by _____

- A. Emirs of Kano and Katsina
- B. Emirs of Gwandu and Sokoto
- C. Emir of Ilorin and Kwararafa
- D. Emir of Shonga and Biu

5. The first military coup d'tat in Nigeria took place in _____

- A. 1960
- B. 1968
- C. 1966
- D. 1965

6. In the Oyo traditional political system, the Alaafin of Oyo was Selected or chosen by a group known as _____

- A. Tributary chiefs
- B. Bales
- C. Obas
- D. Ogboni

7. Sovereignty is limited by _____

- A. The criminal code
- B. Decrees
- C. The legal system
- D. International law

8. Which of the following is NOT characteristics of democracy?

- A. Popular sovereignty
- B. Regular elections
- C. Majority rule
- D. Limited franchise

9. Liberalism is a philosophy associated with _____

- A. Socialism
- B. Capitalism
- C. Feudalism
- D. Nazism

10. One of the following is the primary duty of citizens to the state.

- A. loyalty of traditional rulers
- B. obedience to ministers
- C. obedience to politicians
- D. allegiance to the government

11. The process of removing an elected official by the electorate after an election is termed.

- A. Impeachment
- B. Plebiscite
- C. Recall
- D. Referendum

12. The principle of the rule of law stipulates that _____

- A. Only judges interpret the law
- B. Law makers are above the law
- C. Everyone is equal before the law
- D. Lawyers make law

13. The principle of federal character was first enshrined in the

- A. 1989 constitution
- B. 1963 constitution
- C. 1999 constitution
- D. 1979 constitution

14. The Nigerian federalism operates a _____

- A. Four tier system
- B. Three tier system
- C. Two tier system
- D. One tier system

15. After amalgamation in 1914, the first law-making body in Nigeria was _____

- A. Legislative Council
- B. National Assembly
- C. Regional Assembly
- D. Nigerian Council.

16. The foremost authority on federalism is _____

- A. Walter Ofonagoro
- B. Wheare K C,
- C. Harold Lasswell
- D. David Easton

17. A confederation is a political arrangement where there is _____

- A. A strong centre and independent component units
- B. A seemingly amorphous federation under a weak centre
- C. A strong federation under monarchical centre
- D. A shared constitutional power between a centre and two units

18. The number of political parties created by General Ibrahim Babangida was _____

- A. 2
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 3

19. Pressure groups are differentiated from political parties based on one of the following reasons.

- A. Population of membership
- B. They do not seek political power
- C. Inability to win election

D. Registration by the government

20. Public corporations are controlled by **ALL** the following **EXCEPT** _____

- A. Legislators
- B. Judges
- C. Tax payers
- D. Clerks

21. One of the following is correct in a federal system of government.

- A. The central government has power over everything
- B. Laws of the component units equate the constitution
- C. Constitution must be flexible
- D. Only unwritten constitution is permissible

22. The Henry Willinks Commission was set up in Nigeria to _____

- A. Look into possibility of federalism

B. Look into the possibility of Nigeria's independence

C. Look into the fears of the minorities

D. Look into the tenure of colonial masters

23. The scholar who defines politics as 'who gets what, when and how' is known as _____

- A. David Easton
- B. Okwudiba Nnoli
- C. Harold Lasswell
- D. Karl Marx

24. A unitary state can be identified on the basis of _____

- A. Centralisation of Powers.
- B. Devolution of Powers.
- C. Allocation of Powers.
- D. Decentralisation of powers.

25. What gives the state a legal backing and distinguishes it from other political organisations?

- A. people

- B. Territory
- C. Government
- D. sovereignty

26. What political activity is a pattern of learning of attitudes, values and orientations?

- A. Political emancipation
- B. Political socialisation
- C. Political articulation
- D. Political conscientization

27. The process of getting involved in the political activity of a society is called _____

- A. political education
- B. Political philosophy
- C. Political culture
- D. Political rascality

28. Public Administration refers to the study of _____

- A. Public Philosophy
- B. Political Sociology
- C. Public Policy
- D. Public Relations

29. Local Government authority is associated with _____

- A. National development
- B. State development
- C. Grassroots development
- D. Inter-state development

30. Under which system of government does executive power reside with a single individual?

- A. presidential system
- B. Parliamentary system
- C. Cabinet system
- D. Titular system

31. The classical idea of direct democracy originated from _____

- A. Britain
- B. Greece
- C. United States
- D. France

32. The organs of government include the following, EXCEPT _____

- A. Executive
- B. Legislature
- C. Judiciary
- D. Bureaucracy

33. _____ economy is centrally planned and regulated

- A. Capitalist
- B. Authoritarian
- C. Socialist
- D. Liberalist

34. _____ is a basic tenet of Marxist doctrine.

- A. Biblical materialism
- B. Constructive materialism
- C. Dialectical materialism
- D. Structural materialism

35. The following are the functions of political party, **EXCEPT** _____

- A. Mobilization of the masses
- B. Recruitment of leaders
- C. Socialization of leaders
- D. Harassment of citizens

36. In the legislative process, a bill is a _____

- A. Motion accepted for debate
- B. Motion rejected after debate
- C. Proposal before the legislature
- D. Motion passed by the executive

37. The Agency that regulates the career of civil servants is known as _____

- A. Ministerial Service Commission
- B. Executive Service Commission
- C. Civil Service Commission
- D. Citizens Service Commission

38. A major feature of authoritarianism is that government is _____

- A. Consensual
- B. Democratized
- C. Centralized
- D. Decentralized

39. The following are party systems, **EXCEPT** _____

- A. One- party system
- B. Two- party system
- C. Multi-party system
- D. Multi-virate

40. The unrestrained power of the state over its citizens is underlined by _____

- A. Sovereignty
- B. Nationalism
- C. Self-determination
- D. Patriotism

41. The principle of checks and balances reinforces separation of powers in order to _____

- A. Make the legislature more powerful
- B. Prevent the emergence of dictatorship
- C. Protect the powers of the executive
- D. Prevent an unconstitutional change of Government

42. The final interpretation of the provision of a federal constitution is vested in the _____

- A. Highest legislative body
- B. Highest court of the land
- C. Head of state
- D. Council of State

43. One major factor that differentiates the presidential from the parliamentary systems is _____

- A. Judicial independence
- B. Party system
- C. Separation of powers
- D. Passage of bills

44. The supreme policy-making organ in the then Organization of Africa Unity is (OAU) was _____

- A. The Council of Ministers
- B. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government
- C. The General Secretariat
- D. The Specialized Commissions

45. 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 International Court of Justice

46. Which factor is necessary for development of democratic institutions?

- A. Strong military forces
- B. Respect for individual rights
- C. One party system
- D. an agricultural economy

47. Bicameral Legislature, which Nigeria currently operates, means a Legislature _____

- A. With two CCTV cameras to cover its proceedings
- B. With two chambers, Upper and Lower Houses

C. That can switch from one mode to another during proceedings
D. That has two members from each State of the federation

48. The first region to be created in post Colonial Nigeria was _____

- A. Benue-Plateau region
- B. Cross River-Ogoja region
- C. Kwara-Lokoja region
- D. Mid-Western region

49. Nigeria's support for the South-South Cooperation is based on her desire to _____

- A. Assert her leadership role in Africa
- B. Promote her non-aligned policy
- C. Promote economic understanding in the Third World
- D. Counter the political and military domination by major powers

50. The countries in which Nigeria participated in the ECOMOG

peacekeeping operations were

- A. Sierra Leone and Cote d'Ivoire
- B. Liberia and Sierra Leone.
- C. Liberia and Guinea
- D. Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire

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