



**JOINT UNIVERSITIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BOARD**  
**AUGUST 2025 EXAMINATIONS**

**OPTION – B021**

**GOVERNMENT**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

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**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Answer all questions in this section.

Write the OPTION NUMBER that appears on your question paper on all your answer sheets and booklets

Write your answers legibly in the Answer Sheet provided for Multiple-Choice Questions

**SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

Answer **FOUR** Questions in all; **ONE** from each Course.

Write the OPTION NUMBER that appears on your question paper on all your answer sheets and booklets

Ensure you read and follow all the Instructions on the cover page of the Answer Booklet.

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**Turn Over**

## SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Nigeria adopted the Parliamentary system of government in
  - A. Fourth Republic.
  - B. Third Republic.
  - C. Second Republic.
  - D. First Republic.
2. The sovereignty entrenched on law rather than coercion is
  - A. de facto.
  - B. de jure.
  - C. internal.
  - D. external.
3. The theory of state that describes popular sovereignty is known as
  - A. Social contract theory.
  - B. Natural theory.
  - C. Force theory.
  - D. Theory of divine origin.
4. The type of government in which ceremonial and executive powers are vested in one person is
  - A. Parliamentary system.
  - B. Republican system.
  - C. Confederal system.
  - D. Presidential system.

5. The political ideology centered on a classless society is
  - A. communism.
  - B. socialism.
  - C. capitalism.
  - D. communalism.
6. Second ballot system is associated with
  - A. run-off election.
  - B. direct election.
  - C. plurality system.
  - D. party list system.
7. The type of political culture in which the citizen is only interested in local, village and ethnic politics is
  - A. participant culture.
  - B. subject culture.
  - C. civic culture.
  - D. parochial culture.
8. John Stuart Mill and Jeremy Bentham are core proponents of
  - A. Environmentalism.
  - B. Totalitarianism.
  - C. Utilitarianism.
  - D. Authoritarianism.
9. The theory of public administration which emphasized hierarchy and rules is the
  - A. Organizational theory.
  - B. Bureaucratic theory.
  - C. Human relations theory.
  - D. Scientific management theory.



10. How many local government authorities exist in Nigeria?
- A. 772
  - B. 773
  - C. 774
  - D. 775
11. The aggregate views expressed by people on a particular issue of national concern is
- A. opinion poll.
  - B. public opinion.
  - C. referendum.
  - D. opinion sampling.
12. The candidate that won the presidential elections on June 12, 1993, annulled by the military was
- A. Sani Abacha.
  - B. M K O Abiola.
  - C. Bashir Tofa.
  - D. Umaru Yar'adua.
13. The legislative council of Clifford Constitution of 1922 were composed of
- A. 44 members.
  - B. 45 members.
  - C. 46 members.
  - D. 47 members.

14. Lyttleton Constitution of 1954 made provisions for two separate elections at
- A. state and federal levels.
  - B. local and state levels.
  - C. local and regional levels.
  - D. regional and central levels.
15. The 3R policy of General Yakubu Gowon at the end of Nigeria-Biafra war represents
- A. reconstruction, rejuvenation and reconciliation.
  - B. rejuvenation, revolution and reorganisation.
  - C. rehabilitation, representation and realization.
  - D. reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
16. Boko Haram is popular as a
- A. terrorist organisation based in Northern Nigeria.
  - B. militant group fighting for emancipation of Nigeria.
  - C. terrorist group that promotes democracy in Nigeria.
  - D. militant organisation located in Southern Nigeria.
17. The major actors in the Action Group crisis of 1962 were
- A. Tafawa Balewa and Obafemi Awolowo.
  - B. Ladoke Akintola and Tafawa Balewa.
  - C. Obafemi Awolowo and Ladoke Akintola.
  - D. Ahmadu Bello and Tafawa Balewa.
18. The major external factor that influenced nationalism in the colonial territories was the
- A. discrimination in the civil service.
  - B. education of African elites.
  - C. role of ex-servicemen.
  - D. attitude of British Labour Party.



19. The processes by which a country progress from totalitarianism to a democratic government describes

- A. totalitarianism.
- B. democratization.
- C. civil rule.
- D. military administration.

20. The modern slavery that involves unlawful movement of persons across borders is

- A. human trafficking.
- B. human right abuse.
- C. colonization.
- D. globalization.

21. The two dominant colonial powers in West Africa were

- A. Britain and France.
- B. France and Spain.
- C. Germany and Portugal.
- D. Germany and Hungary.

22. The basic principle of federalism is that it

- A. allows for equal rights.
- B. promotes rule of law.
- C. allows for division of power.
- D. protects fundamental human rights.

23. A sovereign state with strong central government and weak components is

- A. confederal.
- B. unitary.
- C. federal.
- D. bicameral.

24. Citizens often exercise their suffrage by participating in
- A. campaign.
  - B. protest.
  - C. election.
  - D. demonstrations.
25. A sovereign state primarily interacts with others based on
- A. foreign trade.
  - B. foreign investment.
  - C. foreign policy.
  - D. foreign relations.
26. The involvement of the electorates in choosing representatives into political positions is called
- A. Aristocracy.
  - B. Democracy.
  - C. Theocracy.
  - D. Gerontocracy.
27. Nigeria adopted the Presidential system of government in
- A. Fourth Republic.
  - B. Third Republic.
  - C. Second Republic.
  - D. First Republic.
28. An authority that is based on exceptional personal qualities of a leader is known as
- A. military authority.
  - B. charismatic authority.
  - C. traditional authority.
  - D. legal-rational authority.

29. The approach to the study of government and politics that attempts to predict and explain a phenomenon is
- A. behavioural approach.
  - B. qualitative approach.
  - C. empirical approach.
  - D. quantitative approach.
30. In the middle age, the central means of production in the feudal society is
- A. trade.
  - B. wealth.
  - C. money.
  - D. land.
31. Federalism is most suitable in a
- A. homogeneous society.
  - B. society with natural resources.
  - C. heterogeneous society.
  - D. society with uniform background.
32. In a confederation, sovereignty reposes with the
- A. central government.
  - B. component states.
  - C. unitary states.
  - D. federal government.
33. Gender equality is an ideological movement of
- A. feminism.
  - B. imperialism.
  - C. welfarism.
  - D. nationalism.



34. In the capitalist society, the central means of production is
- A. labour.
  - B. slave.
  - C. capital.
  - D. land.
35. An organized group of citizens having similar political ideology, working together to gain control of government explains
- A. political participation.
  - B. party system.
  - C. political party.
  - D. party affiliation.
36. The technique frequently adopted by Nigeria Labour Congress to influence government decisions is
- A. strike.
  - B. revolution.
  - C. riot.
  - D. protest.
37. The forcible seizure of power through unconstitutional action by the military defines
- A. coup d'état.
  - B. counter coup.
  - C. unconstitutionalism.
  - D. insurrection.

38. The political party that won the presidential election of 1979 was
- A. National Party of Nigeria.
  - B. Unity Party of Nigeria.
  - C. Nigerian People's Party.
  - D. People's redemption Party.
39. The principle of checks and balances in the pre-colonial era is more pronounced in
- A. Hausa-Fulani emirate.
  - B. Yoruba kingdom.
  - C. Igbo community.
  - D. Benin kingdom.
40. In the Hausa-Fulani emirate, the Dogari is the equivalent of the
- A. Minister of Information.
  - B. Inspector General of Police.
  - C. Chief Justice.
  - D. Minister of Education.
41. The political parties that formed alliance and transformed to APC in 2013 were
- A. ACN, CPC and ANPP.
  - B. AC, ANPP and SDP.
  - C. PDP, ACN and CPC.
  - D. APGA, CPC and AC.
42. The leading European country to invade Africa was
- A. Britain.
  - B. Portugal.
  - C. Belgium.
  - D. Germany.



43. The agitation for self-government against colonial rule describes
- A. colonialism.
  - B. imperialism.
  - C. expansionism.
  - D. nationalism.
44. The positive effect of colonialism in West Africa led to the
- A. formation of political parties.
  - B. introduction of military administration.
  - C. exclusion of the educated elite.
  - D. relegation of African culture and tradition.
45. The foremost objective of pre-colonial nationalists in West Africa was
- A. political integration.
  - B. political development.
  - C. political empowerment.
  - D. political independence.
46. The core motive of European invasion of Africa was
- A. political.
  - B. economical.
  - C. geographical.
  - D. social.
47. The major reason advanced by General Babangida for annulment of June 12, 1993 presidential election was to
- A. prevent a coup.
  - B. control ethnicity.
  - C. protect the military.
  - D. violate human rights.



48. The appointment of the head of the judiciary in any democratic setting is done by the
- A. legislature.
  - B. judicial organ.
  - C. judicial council.
  - D. president.
49. The major advantage of political participation is that it
- A. promotes rigging of election.
  - B. reduces party politics.
  - C. reduces political apathy.
  - D. ensures economic growth.
50. The organ of the United Nations that has all states represented on an equal basis is the
- A. Security Council.
  - B. General Assembly.
  - C. International Court of Justice.
  - D. The Economic and Social Council.

**SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS**

Answer **FOUR** Questions in **ALL**; **ONE** Question from each course

**GOV 001: ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

1. (a) Define Federalism. **[3 Marks]**  
 (b) Identify and discuss any **FOUR** features of a federal system. **[12 Marks]**
2. Discuss any **FIVE** features of Unitary System of Government. **[15 Marks]**

**GOV 002: IDEOLOGIES AND PROCESSES OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

3. (a) Define Election. **[3 Marks]**  
 (b) Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:  
  - i. Primary election.
  - ii. General election.
  - iii. Bye election.
  - iv. Indirect election.
  - v. Direct election.
  - vi. Re-Run election.**[12 Marks]**
4. (a) What is Propaganda? **[3 Marks]**  
 (b) Discuss any **FOUR** strategies of propaganda. **[12 Marks]**

**GOV 003: NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

5. Identify and explain any **TWO** strengths and **THREE** weaknesses of the Richards Constitution of 1946. **[15 Marks]**

6. Identify and discuss any **FIVE** effects of the Nigerian Civil War (1967-1970). **[15 Marks]**

**GOV 004: AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

7. (a) What is Colonialism? **[3 Marks]**  
(b) Discuss **FOUR** strategies of European invasion of Africa. **[12 Marks]**
8. (a) Define the concept of Democratization. **[3 Marks]**  
(b) Explain **FOUR** challenges to democratization in African Politics. **[12 Marks]**