

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2012/2013 SESSION
B.SC. (Pol.Sci., Econs., Geo., Psy., Soc.), B.A (Pol./Host., Edu., Phil./Pol./Law)
POS 113: The Organization Of Government

2013

Instruction: Attempt all Questions in Section A and any other three (3) Questions in Section B.

Time Allowed: 2 1/2 Hours

Section A

1. Governmental powers are _____ in the US Presidential system.
2. _____ plays rule application role.
3. Regional legislative houses in Nigeria at independence were unicameral legislature (True or False).
4. The contrast between the rule of men and the rule of law is first found in _____ and subsequently in _____ .
5. According to Michael Laver, three possible roles are generated for government. Mention them.
6. Political authority refers to the right to influence the political outcomes (YES/NO).
7. The branch of Government that set agenda for other organs is known as _____ .
8. _____ popularized the concept of sovereignty.
9. Power which is shared between the central government and the federating units is called _____ .
10. _____ the principle of limiting the powers of government in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.
11. A system of government where governmental powers are centralized is called _____ .
12. The capitalist economy is dictated by the forces of demand and supply. (YES/NO).
13. Where the Head of state is also the Head of Government what we have is a _____ .
14. When a constitution is not difficult to amend, it is said to be _____ .
15. The three examples of non- democratic mode of establishing government are:

POS 113 Section B

Attempt three questions only.

- 1. Outline and explain the essentials or ingredients of a good form of government? Is democracy a good system of government? Explain with lucid examples.**

- 2. Identify and explain forms of government according to institutional structure and interrelationships among organs of government. Which of the forms is being practiced in Nigeria and why?**

- 3. Explain the concept of Rule of law and discuss at least five factors limiting its application.**

- 4. (i) Mention two advantages and two disadvantages of Bicameral legislature..
(ii) Give five differences between presidential system of government.
(iii) Explain three major these advanced by Montesquieu on the principle of separation of powers.**

- 5. (a) How would you define Pressure group?
(b) Compare and contrast political parties and pressure groups?
(c) Explain advantages of multi party democracy.
(d) Mention five registered political parties in Nigeria's Second Republic.**

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2014/2015 SESSION
B.SC. (Pol.Sci., Econs., Geo., Psy., Soc.), B.A, B.Ed.
POS 113: The Organization Of Governmen

Instruction: Attempt any three (3) Questions

Time Allowed: 2 1/2 Hours

1. How would you conceptualize the term 'government'? Discuss the relationship and differences between government and state.
2. Use relevant criteria to discuss the differences between American presidential democracy and British Parliamentary democracy. Which of the system would you recommend for Nigeria and why?
3. "The rule of law is one of the fundamental principles of democratic governance" Explain its meaning, application and limitations.
4. Highlight the definitional features of a political party. Discuss at least five advantages and five disadvantages of Multi - party system.
5. (a) Mention and explain the main roles of government as articulated by Michael Laver
(b) Discuss the three non - democratic ways of establishing government. Which of them is more pervasive in contemporary Nigeria?
6. Write a brief essay on any three of the following:
 - (a) Three theses advanced by Baron De Montesquieu on the principle of Separation of Powers.
 - (b) The principle of checks and balances.
 - (c) The Monists and Pluralists view of Sovereignty.
 - (d) Unicameralism versus Bicameralism.

2015/2016 POS 113 MID SEMESTER EXAM (Attempt all questions)

- | Name | Matric No | DEPT. |
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1. Government exists to make and enforce decisions TRUE OR FALSE.
 2. The organ of government that applies the rules and policies of the society is called the: A. Judiciary B. Legislature C. Civil Service D. Executive.
 3. The national Legislative body in the United States is called _____ A. National Assembly B. Knesset C. Parliament D. Congress.
 4. The permanent executive include the Civil servants and politicians YES or NO.
 5. One of the following is not the major function of the Legislature A. Oversight B. Budget making C. Constituency representation D. Rule making.
 6. One of the arguments against Unicameralism is A. Sufficient check against hasty, rash and ill- considered legislation B. cost ineffectiveness C. easy manipulation by the dominant party D. encourage federalism.
 7. Separation of powers is a feature more inherent to _____ system A. The French B. The US Presidential C. The English Parliament D. Nigeria's First Republic.
 8. Separation of powers denotes _____ A. Separation of governmental powers B. separation of persons C. All of the above D. None of the above.
 9. Which of the following is not necessarily a feature of the state? A. Territorial waters B. Population of People C. Defined Territory D. Sovereignty.
 10. Governmental power can be divided according to A. Territory & Functions B. Functions and structures C. type of organization and functions D. Structure only.
 11. _____ plays adjudication role A. The Judge B. The Legislature C. The Executive D. The Judiciary.
 12. A legislature with one chamber is called A. Unicameral legislature B. federal legislature C. bicameral legislature D. Presidential legislature.
 13. Queen Elizabeth of Britain possesses A. an absolute power B. a de jure authority C. a de facto power D. a de facto authority.
 14. Political authority refers to the right to influence political outcomes YES OR NO.
 15. Few deals or contracts need to be enforced by government TRUE OR FALSE.
 16. Government properly defined is not only a set of activities but A. a set of persons. B. a set of methods C. a set of agencies D. a set of rulers.
 17. Which of the following is not a condition of independence of judiciary A. mode of appointment B. secure tenure C. retirement of judges D. better emolument.
 18. The mode of recruitment of nominal executive include A. hereditary B. election C. all of the above D. non of the above.
 19. The tenure of members of Britain House of Lords is A. 2 years B. 3 years C. Life-long D. 5 years.
 20. Single executive can be divided into A. political and non - political B. totalitarian and colonial C. Nominal and Real D. Presidential and Parliamentary.

Examiner's Profile

Name	Matric No.	DEPT.
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UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2015/2016 SESSION
B.SC. (Pol.Sci., Econs., Geo., Psy., Soc.), B.A (Pol./Host., Edu., Phil./Pol./Law)
POS 113: The Organization Of Governmen

JULY, 2016

Instruction: Attempt any three (3) Questions in all.

Time Allowed: 2 1/2 Hours

1. Define the concept of Government and attempt to classify forms of modern government using appropriate criteria with examples.
2. Identify and explain at least five (5) characteristics of modern political parties. Which of the party system is presently being practiced in Nigeria and why?
3. (a) Discuss at least five (5) essentials or ingredients of a good form of government.
(b) Differentiate between democratic mode and non - democratic modes of establishing government.
4. What are the three (3) possible roles generated for government according to Michael Laver? Discuss the significance of principles of '*separation of powers*' and '*checks and balances*' in the organization and operations of modern governments.
5. Explain the concept of sovereignty and discuss the effects of globalization on its relevance in contemporary world.
6. (i) Explain any two advantages and two disadvantages of a Bicameral legislature.
(ii) Discuss briefly, the significance of the executive arm of government.
(iii) What does independence of the judiciary connote?
(iv) Mention the six (6) political parties that participated in the 1983 presidential elections in Nigeria and identify four (4) types of pressure groups in Nigeria with at least two examples each.