

FBQ1: When citizens exercise their political rights through election of representatives it is called representative ____

Answer: Democracy

FBQ2: Another name for voters is the ____

Answer: Electorate

FBQ3: Nigeria runs a ____ system of government as opposed to parliamentary system

Answer: Presidential

FBQ4: Nigeria gained independence from ____ in 1960

Answer: Colonial masters

FBQ5: In a democracy ultimate power rests with the ____

Answer: People

FBQ6: In a monarchy and aristocracy decision-making power rests with a ----

Answer: few

FBQ7: _____ defines democracy as the government of the people, by the people and for the people

Answer: Abraham Lincoln

FBQ8: In a democracy, mandate is given to rulers through a free and fair ____

Answer: Election

FBQ9: The creation of Nigeria was through the amalgamation of ____

Answer: 1914

FBQ10: _ The second tier of government in Nigeria is the ____

Answer: State

FBQ11: World Bank is an international _____ organisation

Answer: Monetary

FBQ12: _____ is the exact opposite of secrecy

Answer: Transparency

FBQ13: A feature of _____ is the acceptance of responsibility both as a positive and negative sense of the term

Answer: Accountability

FBQ14: The use of public fund for personal gain is called _____

Answer: Corruption

FBQ15: Absolute supremacy of the law is an element of the ----

Answer: Rule of law

FBQ16: Nigeria's Senate is headed by a ____ nominated among senate members
Answer: President

FBQ17: _____ is the highest court in Nigeria
Answer: Supreme Court

FBQ18: The independence of the judiciary guarantees the ____
Answer: Rule of law

FBQ19: _____ is a process of dispersing the powers of government in such a way that the geographic area over which officials exercise political economic and administrative control is smaller than in a centralised system
Answer: Decentralisation

FBQ20: The struggle against discrimination between sexes is wrapped in the campaign for ____
Answer: Gender equality

FBQ21: United States is a _____ society
Answer: Capitalist

FBQ22: A process that enables parties to a dispute to arrive at an agreement that does not have the binding force of law is called -----
Answer: Conciliation

FBQ23: In _____ a third party who is appointed by both parties in a conflict makes decision binding on the parties
Answer: Arbitration

FBQ24: _____ is a peaceful means of resolving dispute usually involving the intervention of a neutral third party
Answer: Mediation

FBQ25: The idea of _____ development however, refers to a process of economic growth that can be sustained over a long term because it does not involve the wanton destruction of the environment.
Answer: Sustainable

FBQ26: When parties to a dispute engage in direct communication to resolve their
Answer: Negotiation

FBQ27: Structural Adjustment Programme was introduced in Nigeria in the ____s
Answer: 1980

FBQ28: A public official interest should not _____ with personal interest in order to make impartial judgment
Answer: Conflict

FBQ29: _____ is the scholar defined conflict as a perceived divergence of

interest

Answer: Gurr

FBQ30: _____ conflict is said to occur when two parties or actors pursue the same scarce resources

Answer: Resource

FBQ31: Another term that can be used for win-lose situation is _____

Answer: Zero-sum

FBQ32: In conflict, the actor or party that is directly involved is referred to as _____ party

Answer: Primary

FBQ33: When individuals and groups renounce their rights to resort to self-help and sacrifice their individual rights for social harmony they are said to have entered into _____

Answer: Social contract

FBQ34: _____ is the philosopher that stated that "It is not the consciousness of men that determines his existence but man's social existence that determines his consciousness."

Answer: Karl Marx

FBQ35: Aggregate of popular preferences on matters of public concern or interest is called _____

Answer: Public Opinion

FBQ36: An election held exclusively for the electorate to determine the right policy OR agenda to be pursued by government is termed _____

Answer: Referendum

FBQ37: In the United States, the two major political parties are the Republican and the _____ parties

Answer: Democratic

FBQ38: _____ is an order by a High Court commanding administrative Agency to carry out a legitimate duty that has been overlooked

Answer: Mandamus

FBQ39: A multiparty system can be defined as a political System that legally permits the existence of _____ or more political parties

Answer: Three

FBQ40: _____ includes toleration and an antipathy to closing ranks around any system of beliefs"

Answer: Liberalism

FBQ41: The theory of the divine right of kings to impose their religion on their subjects

called theocracy. TRUE OR FALSE ____

Answer: True

FBQ42: Marxists are opposed to ____ and its evils. It

Answer: Capitalism

FBQ43: Chapter _____ of 1999 constitution details the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy

Answer: A

FBQ44: The law making branch of the government is referred to ____

Answer: Legislature

FBQ45: Nigeria has ----- arms of government

Answer: Three

FBQ46: At the inter-state level, the _____ opine that in the pursuit of national interest therein lies the inevitability of conflicts among states

Answer: Realists

FBQ47: One of barriers to democracy and good governance in many African countries is the over _____ of both economic and political power at the centre.

Answer: Centralisation

FBQ48: When the power to take decisions is not concentrated at one single level or institution, but is dispersed among several individuals and institutions it is said to be a ____ system.

Answer: Decentralised

FBQ49: There must be some legislative _____ in a political system to have any amount of accountability required in check and balances.

Answer: Autonomy

FBQ50: In a federation _____ legislative list specifies what the federal government can do without recourse to the other federating units

Answer: Exclusive

MCQ1: The term leadership is an art of _____ the behaviour of a group of people in order to achieve specific objectives and goals

Answer: influencing

MCQ2: The form of conversation that tries to inform but not to persuade or resolve any issue is _____

Answer: Dialogue

MCQ3: The arm of government that interprets the law is referred to _____

Answer: Judiciary

MCQ4: The federal capital of Nigeria is situated in _____

Answer: Oyo

MCQ5: Democracy is a system of government where the majority have their way and the minority have their ____

Answer: say

MCQ6: _____ include ideas, habits, custom and beliefs that define a particular social community

Answer: Culture

MCQ7: Nigeria has _____ states

Answer: Thirty six

MCQ8: Win zero sum game can also be described as

Answer: Win-lose outcome

MCQ9: Those not directly locked in conflict and are unknown but have hidden interests are _____

Answer: Shadow Parties

MCQ10: Which of the following country does not have two or three levels of government?

Answer: Canada

MCQ11: The _____ legislative list contains what the Federal and State Governments legislature can both act on

Answer: Concurrent

MCQ12: Which of the following scholars was the proponent of separation of power?

Answer: Montesquieu

MCQ13: Which arm of government is responsible for executing laws of a state?

Answer: Executive

MCQ14: What form of legislature do we operate in Nigeria?

Answer: Bicameralism

MCQ15: ----- is a superior court of record

Answer: High Court

MCQ16: The Communist Party belonged to which defunct union?

Answer: Soviet Union

MCQ17: In United states, the political contest is usually between ____ major political parties

Answer: two

MCQ18: Supremacy of the constitution means _____

Answer: constitutionalism

MCQ19: _____ is a tool for sorting out issues central to the conflict
Answer: The conflict tree

MCQ20: Which constitution is found in different legislation without a specific document?
Answer: Unwritten constitution

MCQ21: A _____ society is one where people are free from fear of different kinds
Answer: Peaceful

MCQ22: What is name given to the practice and conduct of government by means of equality before the law
Answer: Rule of law

MCQ23: The principle of fair hearing is a fundamental human ____
Answer: right

MCQ24: The fundamental rights of citizen is enshrined in chapter _____ of constitution
Answer: Four

MCQ25: Absolute supremacy of law is a concept propounded by _____
Answer: Dicey Heys

MCQ26: In conflict mapping, circles indicate the _____ involved in the situation
Answer: parties

MCQ27: What term is used to describe the use of political power to manage a nation's public affairs and its economic and social environment?
Answer: Governance

MCQ28: In conflict mapping, double connecting lines indicate _____
Answer: Alliance

MCQ29: In conflict mapping _____ indicate informal or intermittent links
Answer: Dotted lines

MCQ30: A process whereby those who occupy positions of leadership in the government must give account to the people is referred to as ____
Answer: Accountability

MCQ31: A process of carrying out government business in an open, easy to understand and explicit manner is called _____
Answer: Transparency

MCQ 32: _____ underdevelopment is one of the main obstacles to democracy and good governance in many countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.
Answer: Economic

MCQ33: What is the full meaning of UNDP

Answer: United Nations Development Programme

MCQ34: The provision of borehole by UNDP to a community who constantly fight over water is a form of _____

Answer: Peace building

MCQ35: _____ is the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between governments of independent states

Answer: Diplomacy

MCQ36: Morgenthau (1993:361) describes _____ as the instrument of achieving permanent peace and accommodation amongst states

Answer: Diplomacy

MCQ37: _____ is a conceptual framework of nine tracks designed to encompass activities contributing to international peacemaking and peace building

Answer: Multi-track Diplomacy

MCQ38: Centralised control of economic power further _____ the general public from political participation

Answer: alienates

MCQ39: A system of government in which ultimate power rests with the people

Answer: Democracy

MCQ40: When people are appointed based on their competence to a public office it is said that _____ is put in place

Answer: meritocracy

MCQ41: Form of government in which the final decision making rests with a King who is considered the ruler and others subject

Answer: Monarchy

MCQ42: Another word for ultimate power of the state over its affairs and territory is _____

Answer: sovereignty

MCQ43: The main obstacle to economic development in the new States of Africa, Asia and Latin America is widespread _____

Answer: corruption

MCQ44: A form of government in which the final decision making power rests with a small number of rich and landowners

Answer: Aristocracy

MCQ45: In the pre-colonial time the Obas and Emirs combined both spiritual and _____ authority

Answer: political

MCQ46: Fulani intelligentsia under the leadership of _____ succeeded in overthrowing the Hausa dynasties in Sokoto, Gwandu, Kano and Katsina.

Answer: Othman Dan Fodio

MCQ47: In the old Oyo empire the _____ formed the Advisory Council to the Alafin and named a new Alafin on the demise of a king

Answer: Oyomesi

MCQ48: Which of these is the highest degree of conflict?

Answer: Violence

MCQ49: Extreme violence by humans against nature is called _____

Answer: Ecocide

MCQ50: When did the fourth republic start in Nigeria democratic experience

Answer: 1999