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Question 1

Identify five reasons for which citizens lose trust in government.

Observation

This question was popular among the candidates. The candidates who attempted it performed very well in section and scored high marks. However, some candidates deprived themselves of good marks by merely listing the points without further explanation. Candidates were expected to provide the following answers to the question.

- i. Widespread corruption in government
- ii. High level of unemployment
- iii. High cost of living/high rate of inflation
- iv. State of insecurity e.g. armed robberies, kidnappings, terrorist attacks, banditry
- v. Widespread poverty
- vi. Inability to provide social services/social amenities e.g. education, roads, health
- vii. Extravagance/opulence on the part of government officials
- viii. Arrogance of power by public officers
- ix. Disregard for constitutionalism/Rule of Law
- x. Victimization of political opponents
- xi. Undue interference in the work of the judiciary/judicial system
- xii. Arbitrary use of power by government officials
- xiii. Human rights abuses
- xiv. Press censorship
- xv. Poor service delivery by state institutions
- xvi. Electoral manipulation/rigging of elections/interference in the electoral process
- xvii. Tribalism, nepotism and favoritism in the public service
- xviii. Poor remuneration of workers: which leads to strikes
- xix. Disregard for ethics and morality in governance
- xx. Failure to protect state resources
- xxi. Poor accountability and transparency in public service
- xxii. Low productivity/poor performance of the economy

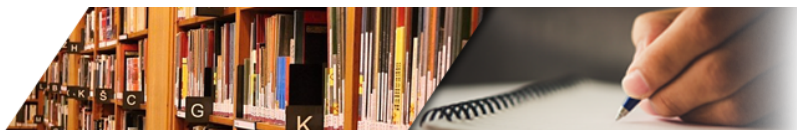
- xxiii. Lack of checks and balances by the various organs
- xxiv. Unfulfilled promises by the government.

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Question 2

In what five ways can the electoral management body ensure fair play in an electoral contest in Nigeria.

Observation

This was a popular question and was attempted by most of the candidates. The performance of the candidates who attempted it was good as they really understood its demands. Although some candidates could not differentiate between the electoral management body and the rights of individual to ensure fair play in an electoral contest in Nigeria. They were just explaining individual's right that can ensure the success in an electoral contest in Nigeria. The candidates were expected to provide the following answers to the question.

- i. It should be truly neutral in its operations
- ii. Stakeholders should be involved in all the electoral processes
- iii. It should compile credible and updated voters' register
- iv. Adequate provision of election materials
- v. Adequate training of electoral officers and assigns
- vi. Provision of transparent ballot boxes
- vii. Ensure adequate security at the polling stations
- viii. Undertake regular and effective voter education
- ix. Open counting of ballots at polling booths/units/centres
- x. Avoidance of gerrymandering
- xi. Prompt declaration of election results after voting
- xii. Quick and impartial resolution of electoral disputes
- xiii. Transparent collation of results in the presence of party agents
- xiv. Enactment of satisfactory electoral laws
- xv. Appointment of electoral officials must be based on merit
- xvi. Adequate remuneration for electoral officers
- xvii. Gradual adoption of electronic voting process
- xviii. Effective distribution of electoral materials across the country
- xix. Effective funding by the state

xx. Electoral Management Body must ensure equal access to the state media

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Question 3

Highlight five negative impacts on a state should the judiciary fail to live up to its constitutional mandate.

Observation

- This was not a popular question and many of the candidates avoided the question. Few of the candidates who attempted it did not understand the demands of the question and scored low marks. The candidates were expected to write the following points as answers to the question.
- i. State of lawlessness and recklessness
 - ii. Abuse of rights and liberties of citizens
 - iii. Loss of confidence in the judiciary/justice delivery system
 - iv. Upsurge in corrupt practices
 - v. Increase in crime rate
 - vi. Erodes investor confidence in the state
 - vii. The life and security of personnel of the judiciary is put at risk
 - viii. Credibility of the judiciary suffers/it creates credibility crises for the judiciary
 - ix. Discrimination in the justice delivery system
 - x. Arbitrary exercise of power by commissions, agencies and organs of government
 - xi. It creates bad image within and outside the country
 - xii. It encourages electoral malpractices
 - xiii. Encourages dictatorship
 - xiv. Encourages non-observance of Rule of Law
 - xv. Role as interpreter of law will suffer setback
 - xvi. Abuse of due process with impunity
 - xvii. It may encourage disputes among the various organs of government
 - xviii. Justice for the highest bidder is encouraged
 - xix. Encourages mob justice
 - xx. Aggrieved persons may seek other non legal means to protect their rights

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Question 4

*Outline **five** ways in which Public Opinion is measured.*

Observation

This was a popular question. The performance of candidates that attempted the question was good as they understood the demands of the question and demonstrated good mastery of the subject. They performed credibly well and scored high marks. However, candidates are to provide the following points in order to score good marks.

State

- A state has a permanent status
- It is a territorial association of people with defined boundaries
- Membership of a state is compulsory

- A state is an abstract concept

- A state is a larger entity

- A state depends on the government activities

- The state is sovereign

- States are identical in their features

ix. The emergence of the state has different theories

x. Every state possesses a legal status/ constitution

xi. A state is a fixed entity

Government

government on the other hand is transient. It comes and goes

It is an administrative institution of the state

Membership of a government is optional

Government and its officials are tangible

Government is relatively a smaller institution within the state

Government is the machinery to carry out its through which the functions of the state are performed

Government is not sovereign

Governments differ from state to state

While emergence government has one central justification

Whereas government in power enforces the constitution

Whereas government and its officials are not fixed

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Question 5

Explain five reasons for the decline in the public trust of the media in your country.

Observation

This was another unpopular question and many of the candidates who answered it did not perform very well. They misinterpreted the question and gave wrong answers resulting in low marks. The candidates were expected to give the following points as their answers.

- i. Politicization of the media/Perceived partisanship of the media
- ii. Marginalization of the opposition parties and members
- iii. Unrepresentative of minority views/opinions
- iv. Affiliation of the media with the ruling government
- v. Employment of media personalities by the government
- vi. Inaccurate reportage of events and developments by the media
- vii. Upsurge in the reportage of fake news
- viii. High level of unprofessional conducts
- ix. Perceived corruption of media practitioners/media houses
- x. Encouraging actions that are threats to national security
- xi. Fuelling ethnic disharmony/tension
- xii. Encouraging religious disaffection
- xiii. Escalation of tension/violence through bias reportage
- xiv. Writing of insightful reports and editorials
- xv. Unbalanced reportage/lack of objectivity in reporting
- xvi. Promoting corrupt practices as against fighting corruption
- xvii. Publishing immoral materials that corrupt moral values
- xviii. Serving as platform for destructive criticisms

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Question 6

Identify five ways in which traditional rulers controlled their subjects in pre-colonial Nigeria

Observation

This was a popular question. Many candidates that attempted it performed very well and scored very high marks. Those who scored low marks were those who could not explain their points. The candidates were expected to explain the following points.

- i. Through their intermediary role as representatives of the gods
- ii. Powers to appoint and dismiss officials
- iii. Adjudication of laws/settlement of disputes
- iv. Rewards/honour
- v. Enforcement of customs, traditions and conventions
- vi. Punish law breakers/deviants in society/Banishment of criminals
- vii. Organize and supervise communal labour
- viii. Imposition of levies/taxes
- ix. Law making functions
 - x. Formulation and implementation of policies
 - xi. Symbol of power and authority
 - xii. Custodians of the land
 - xiii. Invocation of spirits of the ancestors to regulate the conduct of their subjects
 - xiv. Oath taking by the subjects
 - xv. Dethronement of sub-chiefs
 - xvi. The use of trial by ordeal
 - xvii. The establishment of law enforcement institutions

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Question 7

Outline five significant provisions of the 1989 Third Republican Constitution, which deepened the democratic development of Nigeria

Observation

This question was unpopular and was also avoided by some of the candidates. The few ones who attempted it did not perform well; they failed to provide correct answers to the. The candidates were expected to provide the following answers in order to score good marks.

- i. Provided for the establishment of traditional councils to promote the culture of the people
- ii. Reduced the age for elective positions with the aim of increase political participation
- iii. Recall of political office holders in the legislature to make them accountable responsive and responsible to the people
- iv. Creation of federal executive bodies led to job creation and better service delivery
- v. Supremacy of the constitution to prevent dictatorship
- vi. Abuja was created as the seat of government to emphasize the federal character
- vii. Centralization of constitutional functions and fiscal resources
- viii. Entrenchment of Fundamental Human Rights to provide adequate protection for the rights of the people
- ix. Entrenchment of separation of powers
 - x. Retention of the Supreme Court as the highest court of the land
 - xi. Independence of the Judiciary was guaranteed
 - xii. It emphasized the secular nature of the Nigerian State
 - xiii. Provision was made for impeachment of public officers

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Question 8

Highlight five benefits which the adoption of federalism has brought to the political development of Nigeria.

Observation

This was not a popular question and many candidates who attempted it performed below average. They failed to understand the demands of the question hence they scored low marks. The candidates were expected to give the following points as answers to the question.

- i. Governance is well-defined and made easier as spelt out in the constitution
- ii. Local issues receive prompt attention from the local government
- iii. Issues of diversities and plurality are addressed by the Constitution
- iv. It has offered protection to the minority groups/interest
- v. Citizens feel a part of the political process and system/sense of belonging
- vi. It ensures the protection of Nigeria against external attack
- vii. Agricultural issues are addressed
- viii. State governors have better understanding of their states, powers and functions
- ix. The system allows for effective checks and balances between the centre and components units
 - x. It has encouraged local initiative
 - xi. It has contributed to the pooling of resources for national development
 - xii. It has enhanced prestige of Nigeria among the comity of nations
 - xiii. The Federation addresses revenue sharing formula
 - xiv. The Nigerian Federation allows state governments to contract foreign loans and investments.
 - xv. The Federation allows the states to develop at their own pace

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Question 9

- (a) *What is meant by E-government?*
 (b) *Explain five benefits Nigeria stand to gain in adopting E-governance.*

Observation

This was a technical question. The performance of the candidates who attempted it was good. Highest marks were usually gained in this question which shows that candidates understand the demands of the The candidates were expected to provide the following answers to the question.

- i. It is the deployment of information and communication technology (ICT) to government functions and procedures with the purpose of increasing efficiency, transparency and citizens' participation.
- ii. Higher levels of effectiveness and efficiency in governmental tasks/activities
- iii. Improvements of processes and procedures of work in the public service
- iv. Enhances the quality of public services
- v. Allows for better and faster communication
- vi. Allows the use of ICT in both policy formulation and decision making
- vii. Boost interactions between business and industry
- viii. Offer better service delivery to citizens
- ix. Better accessibility to public service information and data
- x. Minimizes corruption in governance
- xi. Allows for inclusive governance
- xii. Allows for quick and easy implementation of policies
- xiii. Reduces cost of running a government
- xiv. Flexibility of working hours and environment
- xv. Facilitates/simplifies work processes
- xvi. Reduces the risk involved in administration

xvii. Reduces the stress in work environment

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Question 10

Highlight five compelling reasons for which Nigeria interact with international organizations.

Observation

This was an unpopular question. The candidates performed poorly. The candidates misunderstood the demands of the question. The candidates were expected to provide the following as answers to the question.

- i. Peace and security reasons
- ii. Economic development
- iii. Political benefits
- iv. Technological development and empowerment
- v. Transfer and acquisition of skills and knowledge
- vi. For social and cultural benefits
- vii. For job creation and employment opportunities
- viii. For military and defence purposes
- ix. Market for finished and unfinished products
- x. Enhancement of friendship with other countries
- xi. Exchange of ideas
- xii. Human resource/capital development
- xiii. For prestige and honour
- xiv. To protect the interest of her nationals abroad
- xv. Assist in the process of democratization
- xvi. Enhancement of Fundamental Human Rights
- xvii. To gain access to foreign aid, loans and grants
- xviii. Enhancement of bilateral and multilateral relations
- xix. Attraction of foreign investments
- xx. Eradication of racism and racial discrimination in the world
- xxi. To seek assistance in times of crises e.g. Floods, terrorism, pandemic

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