

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The authoritative direction and superintending of the work of others is regarded as <input type="text"/>	Supervision					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For service to be effective and efficient, the first principle of good leadership in administration is <input type="text"/>	Delegation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ministerial organization of civil servants is headed by a <input type="text"/>	Permanent					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The horizontal structuring of civil services into classes was abolished by the 19 <input type="text"/>	1988					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The civil service in Nigeria is organized into the Federal <input type="text"/>	Civil, Civil					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Public administration is very closely related to the study of political science. True or False <input type="text"/>	True					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Federal office of statistics and the Planning Commission are working for the collection of information and <input type="text"/>	statistics					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In pursuit of some special interests, pressure groups bring pressure to bear upon the administration through <input type="text"/> officers.	liaison						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In administration, top administrative officials are responsible to the <input type="text"/> representatives of the people.	elected						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which writ is issued to protect a citizen from being deprived of a public office to which he/she may have a right to? <input type="text"/> --	Quo-Warrantor						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which writ is issued by the superior court and the High court to the inferior court to prohibit a body from proceeding any further with a case in question? <input type="text"/> --	The writ of prohibition						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Every official is responsible to and under the control of his/her administrative superiors known as <input type="text"/> --	ministers						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is a body of politicians representing particular territories and interests.	Legislature						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	who defined bureaucracy in terms of its structural characteristics? <input type="text"/> --	Max Weber						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The power to influence the heads and staffs of government bureaus is known as <input type="text"/> --	bureaucracy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is a professional body of permanent, paid and skilled officials.	civil service						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is the power or right of a person commanding other people to do things.	Authority					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In public administration, <input type="text"/> is basically concerned with the scientific study of human behaviour in diverse social settings.	behaviouralism	behavioural approach				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fundamental principle of a <input type="text"/> is the division of power between the federal and the constituent governments.	federation	federalism				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Public Administration is organized in two basis namely <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> _basis.	Functional, Geographical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which type of bureaucracy functions effectively in an atmosphere of consent and confidence? <input type="text"/> _.	international					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> administration involves the establishment of machinery for planning economic growth,mobilizing and allocating resources to expand national income.	Development					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The universal adult suffrage was introduced in the eastern region in the year <input type="text"/> _.	1954					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The policy of 'Divide and Rule' is traceable to the <input type="text"/> _.	British					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The clifford Constitution was replaced by the <input type="text"/> constitution.	Richards					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The electoral system was first introduced in the year <input type="text"/> in Nigeria.	1923					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The division of a country into electoral units is known as <input type="text"/>	constituencies						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> system is a process or the machinery through which citizens in any given democratic state elect their representatives in competitive elections held at periodic intervals.	electoral						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 1945 general strike, which almost paralysed the economic activities of the colonial power in Nigeria made late Pa Imoudu Nigeria labour <input type="text"/>	leader No. 1.	leader one					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Prior to the attainment of independence in 1960, Nigeria had three major political parties: the National Council of Nigeria Citizens (NCNC), Northern People's Congress (NPC) and the <input type="text"/>	Action Group of Nigeria	AG					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Northern People's Congress (NPC), like the AG was also formed in the year <input type="text"/> _from the Hausa cultural group, Jammiyyar Mutaine Arewa	1951						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Action Group of Nigeria (A.G) formed by Chief Obafemi Awolowo originated from a Yoruba socio-cultural group, the <input type="text"/>	Egbe Omo Oduduwa.						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> _constitution introduced the elective principle.	Clifford						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The origin of Political parties in the colonial era in Nigeria is traceable to the <input type="text"/> _constitution of 1922.	Clifford constitution						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Okwudiaba Nnoli, [] was at the root of the development of political parties in Nigeria before independence.	ethnicity	ethnic factor				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The four regions in the country were abolished and replaced with [] by Maj. Gen J.T.U. Aguiyi Ironsi.	group of provinces	provinces				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The former Eastern region of Nigeria under the late Col. Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu favoured a [] _at the Aburi meeting in Ghana.	confederation	confederal system of government				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An administrative/constitutional arrangement in which two or more sovereign and independent states agree to come together to have a central but weak government is known as [] _.	confederation	confederal system				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Odua Peoples' Congress (OPC), Arewa Peoples 'Congress (APC) and Egbesu and Bakassi Boys groups in Nigeria are examples of ethnic []	militias	militant groups				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria adopted the federal system in the year []	1954					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1914, the [] _and_protectorates were amalgamated.	Northern and Southern					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which system has its component units fairly equal in size and population so as to prevent domination of one unit from another. []	federal system	federation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Who is the foremost authority on federalism? [] _.	Kenneth Wheare					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Britain operates a unitary government but with a <input type="text"/> legislature.	Bicameral					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The performance of managerial functions in an organization, can be said to constitute <input type="text"/> .	public administration					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The proposition that a country's constitution must be unitary , if it is uni-lingual or uni-national is credited to <input type="text"/>	late Chief Awolowo	Chief Obafemi Awolowo				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What principle governs a unitary constitution? <input type="text"/>	unitarism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the national or central government is supreme over other levels of government that might exist in a given state,it is said to be <input type="text"/> .	unitary					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria became a republic in <input type="text"/> .	1963					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria operated the parliamentary system of government in the <input type="text"/> Republic.	First					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is a system of dual executive in which there is separation between the head of state and the head of government.	Parliamentary system of government					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a parliamentary system, an elected member of the legislature becomes a prime minister, on the strength of his ability to command the loyalty of his former colleagues based on the <input type="text"/> .	power of attainment					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the parliamentary system of government, duties like presiding over important national functions or ceremonies, signing bills into law and addressing the parliament are <input type="text"/> duties performed by the <input type="text"/> _.	ceremonial, queen						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria adopted the American type presidential system of government in <input type="text"/> _.	1979						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the parliamentary system there is <input type="text"/> _among the three organs of government.	fusion of power						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The presidential system of government is anchored on the twin mechanisms of <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	separation of power, checks and balances.						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Prime Minister is first <input type="text"/> _in a parliamentary system .	among equals						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The direct election of a president through popular votes or indirectly via the collegiate system is known as <input type="text"/>	electoral college						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The institution of a non-parliamentary executive is characteristic of the <input type="text"/> _system of government.	presidential						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The doctrine of fusion of powers is practised in the <input type="text"/> _system of government.	British						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The impeachment of the former governor <input type="text"/> _of Oyo State was declared illegal and unconstitutional by the Supreme Court under the Obasanjo administration.	Ladoja						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> _constitution does not provide for the principle of separation of powers.	British						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The doctrine of separation of powers could be traced to <input type="text"/>	Montesquieu						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Nigeria as well as the world, when judicial officers are appointed by the President/Governors it is usually on the recommendation of the <input type="text"/>	National Judicial Council						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The checks on the actions/inactions on both Executive and Legislative arms of government by the judiciary is known as the power of <input type="text"/>	judicial review						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a federal system, a bicameral legislature ensures that a balance is maintained between the <input type="text"/> _and the <input type="text"/> units.	centre, federating						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which type of legislature is good for smaller countries with relatively homogenous ethnic nationality? <input type="text"/> _.	unicameral						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Legislatures are either <input type="text"/> _or	unicameral or bicameral						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two legislative chambers in Nigeria is known as <input type="text"/>	National Assembly						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Nigeria, the National Assembly is the legislature at the <input type="text"/> _level.	federal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Who presides over the weekly meeting of the Federal Executive Council? <input type="text"/> _.	the president						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a state or government is in the hands of a few people, it is said to be an <input type="text"/>	oligarchy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is the machinery through which the purpose of a state is achieved.	Government						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> _refers to a group of people who believe they have the followings in common: culture, language, history, tradition, and religion in a fixed territory.	nation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Montesquieu, held that States are of three types namely <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	the republican, the monarchic ,the despotic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The political crises, which warranted the declaration of a state of public emergency in the then western region was in ---- during the -----	1963;First Republic	1964;First Republic	1962;First Republic	1961;First Republic	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Babangida's regime, experimented with all sorts of political contrivances under the guise of ----	indigeneous democracy	delegated democracy	transition democracy	guided democracy	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ---- make laws through decided cases and judicial pronouncements.	house of representatives	courts of law	legislature	senate	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ---- is the defender of citizens fundamental human rights.	Congress	Judiciary	Nassional Assembly	Courts	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- military regime promulgated Decree No.2 and detained many Nigerians without trial.	Babangida	abdusallami	Abacha	Buhari	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When the president withholds his/her assent to a bill, it amounts to an exercise of -----	presidential power	executive power	veto power	mandate power	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In totalitarian states, the law is used to serve the interest of the ---- to the detriment of the weak.	mighty	bourgeoisie	elite	strong	D		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Democratic governance is based on the -----	will of the people	national integration	rights of the people	public interest	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The fundamental human rights of the citizens are defined and enforced by the -----	government	natural rights	the law of the land	national assembly	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Internal communication deals with the relationship between the organization and its -----	media	people	employees	community	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Senate as well as the Congress can remove the president through the process of -----	plebiscite	devolution	recall	impeachment	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This is the first country to practice the presidential system in the world: -----	A. America	Switzerland	Sweden	France	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- specifically provided for the principle of division of power and checks and balances.	1786 British constitution	1787 French constitution	1787 American constitution	1787 Sweedish constitution	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Legislature can upturn the power of assent of Mr. President by the use of -----	first-past-the-post	three-thirds majority	two- majority	two-thirds majority	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristotle identified ----- forms of government.	eight	seven	six	five	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rule – mixed government is also called -- ---	capitalism	political system	polity	socialism	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Montesquieu, the French political philosopher, held that States are of ----- types.	two	three	four	six	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following except ----- are the forms of government identified by Aristotle.	democracy	polity	consociation	Aristocracy	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a ----- legislature there must be concurrence of the two chambers or houses before bills are passed into laws.	dual-cameral	bicameral	unicameral	monocameral	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who performs oversight functions on the Executive? -----	judiciary	legislature	ministry	courts	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the objective of separation of powers? -----	Devolution	Decentralized government	Limited government	Restricted government.	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The idea that one organ of government should not control or interfere with the exercise of the functions of another organ is the premise of -----	separation of powers	decentralization	non-alignment	independence	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The doctrine of separation of powers means -----	The Spirit of non-interference	The Spirit of Law	The Spirit of inter-cooperation	the spirit of rights	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ---- party in Edo state, and ---- party in Ondo state inaugurated into their offices their candidates as Governors after Courts invalidated the elections of their predecessors.	Action Congress, and Labour	Labour and United Progressive Grand Alliance (UPGA)	PDP and AC	Nigeria National Alliance (NNA) and Labour.	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are ----- Local Government Councils in Nigeria.	743	742	741	774	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) was first under the chairmanship of -----	Nuhu Ribadu	Lamode	El Rufai	Waziri	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) was established by the ----- administration.	Obasanjo's	Abacha's	Jonathan's	Yar'Adua's	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The President is the ----- of the Nigerian state.	chief representative	chief occupant	chief executive	chief head	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- committee submitted that the appointment of Chairman of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) should not be made by the President.	Muhammed Uwais	Muhammed belgore	Muhammed salami	Aondoaka	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first major and bold step taken by late President Yar'Adua on assumption of office was the -----	establishment of INEC	abrogation of the first lady office	tackling of corruption	public declaration of his assets.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who made recommendations concerning the granting of autonomy to the Independent National Electoral Commission? -----	Salami committee	Ayo committee	The Uwais committee	Belgore Committee	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- panel was headed by the former Chief Justice of Nigeria -----	electoral and Chief Aondonka	Electoral and Muhammed Uwais	party and Muhammed belgore	electoral and Muhammed salami.	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The late President Yar'Adua in recognition of the flawed nature of elections set up the ----- reform panel.	national electoral commission	constitutional	electoral	elections	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A democratic government accommodates citizen's dissent because it is their right to ----- against unpopular government's programmes.	clamour and dialogue	protest and demonstrate	horse trade	challenge issues	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The State is permanent while the government is ---- -	transient	temporary	visible	challenging	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- objectives of a country encourages national integration.	Social	Political	Economic	Psychological	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A primary purpose of government is -----	Security	shelter	Stability	peace	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The mechanism adopted to defend a country's corporate existence from either external invasion or internal insurrection includes all of the following except -----	Rocket space	Land borders	Airspace	Territorial waters	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Maintenance of law and order is one of the ---- duties of a government in a society.	Social	Secondary	Primary	Concurrent	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The authority from which the Constitution of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) is made is contained in the --- --	Preface	Proposal	Statute	Preamble	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The extent and nature of duties undertaken by government in the modern societies are functions of one of the following -----	the level of market-economic development	the level of socio-economic development	the level of democracy	the level of modernization	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the state of nature the life of man is solitary, nasty, poor, ----- and -----	brutal and pathetic	cruel and fearsome	brutish and short	Abrasive and short	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The administrative bureaucracy that controls a nation-state at any given time is known as ----	Plebiscite	Government	Administrators	Legislators	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the ----- model of democracy there is 'fusion of powers'.	Quasi	parliamentary	presidential	Unitary	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The doctrine of separation of powers is pronounced in the ----- system of government.	Con-sociational	Unitary	Parliamentary	Presidential	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The charging of judicial salaries based on first line presupposes the existence of an existence of a ---- which only the council can manipulate for a purpose.	trust fund	consolidated fund	staff Fund	retirement fund	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The payment of better salaries to judges checkmates ----	absolutism	corruption and unethical tendencies	Inefficiency	slowness	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Article III of the United States Constitution the ---- is established as part of the Federal government responsibility.	Supreme Courts	Magistrate Courts	High Courts	Federal Courts	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Nigeria, the appointment of judicial officers by the President or /Governors is usually subject to ratification by the ----	legislature	judiciary	executive	senate	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Nigeria as well as in some other countries, the fear of electing judges is premised on the liability of - ----	strike pressures	sectional pressures	political pressures	Indifference	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Nigeria, when a judge retires on the attainment of 65 years of age, their appointment is subsequently made on a --- -- basis after meeting certain requirements.	permanent	temporary	Tenured	recommendatory	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The separation of the judiciary from other arms of government in the discharge of its responsibilities presupposes -----	Legal.independence	judicial discretion	Independence of the judiciary	Juridical indifference	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The law-interpreting organs of government in Nigeria is composed of the following bodies except ----	Supreme Court	court of Appeal	Sharia Cout of Appeal	Tribunal	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Britain, members of the Upper House, the House of Lords, are ---- while members of the House of Commons are__	voted; elected	selected; elected	by representation; by plebiscite	nominated; elected.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Nigeria members of both Upper and Lower Legislative Houses are -----	directly elected	indirectly elected	elected by consensus	elected by representatives.	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The lower legislative chamber is generally more popular in character and broad based in representation because ----	membership is strictly on federal character	membership is strictly on national interest	membership is strictly on population	membership is strictly on geography	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristotle refers to the ---- as the best form of government attainable by a state.	democracy	referendum	polity	representative government	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The legislative arm of government is composed of honorable men/women usually elected from ----	Representative Units (either federal or state)	Constituencies (either federal or state)	Chambers (either federal or state)	Congress constituencies (either federal or state)	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are extra ministerial departments and agencies set up to handle specialized functions except ----	the Independent National Electoral Commission, (INEC)	Millenium Development Goals (MDG's)	National University Commission (NUC)	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC).	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ---- take charge of the specific functions of education, health, agriculture and works in the local government.	Commissioners	Ministers	Supervisory Councilors	lawyers	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the performance of its functions, the local government chairperson is assisted by ----	Head of service	Commissioners	Supervisory Councilors	Ministers	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the performance of state functions, the governor is assisted by ----	Head of service	Commissioners	Supervisory councilors	Ministers	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the performance of state functions, the President is assisted by ----	Head of service	Commissioners	supervisory councilors	Ministers	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which weekly meeting are major policy decisions concerning the country deliberated? ----	Executive council	Federal Council	Federal Executive Council	Town council	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Section ---- of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) vests executive powers in Mr. President.	Section 7(1)(a)(b)	Section 5(1)(a)(b)	Section 3(1)(a)(b)	Section 2(1) (a)(b)	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which model of government imbibes some features of both parliamentary and presidential forms of governments? ----	United States	British	French	Switzerland	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The quasi-parliamentary/presidential model of executive system of government is linked to --	Switzerland	France	Canada	Denmark	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Presidential and Parliamentary executive systems are mainly practised in the ---- and ---- respectively.	Australia and United States	United States and Britain.	United States and Switzerland	France and Britain	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The head of the Executive arm of government in a democracy is elected by ---- - votes.	Credible	Popular	Representative	Legitimate	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Council Chairman in the local government is assisted by the ---- in the administration of its functions.	Advocatory Councilors	Executive Councilors	Supervisory Councilors	Local councilors	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The executive arm of the government is composed of all of the following except -- ---	The President/Head of State/ government.	Senate	Ministers	Police and Armed Forces	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the characteristics of a state except -----	Sovereignty	population	territory	Civil Service	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The absolute and unlimited authority which a State possesses confers on it -----	legality	sovereignty	absoluteness	territoriality	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The state as an entity has the right to exercise power over the ----- and the people.	Ethnic Group	Civil Society	territory	Society	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is an element of the State ----	Society	Community	Government	Assembly	C	eExam

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