

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The essential attributes of a state as a contracted human organization/institution is its provision of <input type="text"/> _Goods.	Public					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The duties of fidelity, reparation, gratitude, justice are some of examples of prima facie duties based on <input type="text"/> _relations.	moral					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The text 'A Theory of Justice' is credited to <input type="text"/> _.	John Rawls	John				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is the premise of a citizen's obligation to the state? <input type="text"/>	convention	contract				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The power which the government of a state possesses to enforce the law entrenched in the constitution is known as <input type="text"/>	legal sovereignty					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Prior the emergences of the nation state, members of society were governed by masters who own land under the <input type="text"/> _system of government.	Feudal					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principle of fairness and the principle of natural duties are notions which constitute the bane of <input type="text"/> _obligation.	political					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Direct action can be likened to <input type="text"/>	Protest	demonstration					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a citizen supports and complies with just institutions, such action is in accord with the principle of <input type="text"/>	natural duty						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The provision of economic and social goods by the state to the poor citizens makes the state a <input type="text"/>	welfare state						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> democratic system restrains the arbitrary exercise of state power and ensures the respect for the rights of the citizens.	Liberal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principle of natural duties and the principle of <input type="text"/> are two distinctive principles of justice according to Rawls.	natural justice						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is when a citizen not only loves his/her country but is willing to defend the integrity.	Patriotism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A citizens quality of being true or faithful in the support of his/her country is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Loyalty						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principle of natural duty is premised on the two principles of <input type="text"/>	justice						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which duty require individual members of a state to refrain from performing bad acts? <input type="text"/>	Negative duties						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	This principle of justice in political obligation is associated with the general administration of <input type="text"/> --	law						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The competition for and appropriation of offices of the state for the benefit of individual occupants and their support groups is known as <input type="text"/>	Prebendalism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A government of laws is by definition a <input type="text"/> _government.	limited						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which political system guarantees fundamental human rights? <input type="text"/> --	democratic system	democracy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fundamental benefits to the citizens such as national defence, good roads, health programmes are referred to as <input type="text"/>	public goods						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The entitlement of a set of rights and obligations confers the status of <input type="text"/> on the individual.	citizenship						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of political protest in which the dissenter uses his/her own body as a lever to pry loose the policy of government is a civil disobedient act referred to as <input type="text"/> _action.	Direct Action						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Utilitarianism is premised on <input type="text"/>	Pleasure	gratification					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What can be regarded as the most privileged form of nationality? <input type="text"/>	citizenship						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ _nature of the African society is the basis of denying any inalienable rights to individual citizens.	communitarian						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sovereignty connotes _____	autonomy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For rights to be legal and enforceable it must be recognised as law by the _____	State						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Patriarchal theory was derived from one of the following sources _____	Accounts by observers of civilization						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The declaration of the Rights of Man and the citizen was occasioned by the French Revolution in the year _____	1789						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most significant component of British constitutional bill of rights is the great charter of _____	Magna carta						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In which nature of rights was personal, civil and political rights merged into a single category _____ -	Negative right						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The freedom from interference of others presupposes _____ and _____	Negative Liberty, Positive Liberty						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Free speech, free press, the rights to assembly and organization are examples of _____	Civil rights	liberal rights					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Negative and Positive rights are two natures of _____	rights						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ _theory provided a basis for articulating limited political obligation.	social contract						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The phrase "sense of autonomy" or "self determination" means _____	Liberty						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The January 1966 coup was led by Major Chukwuma _____	Kaduna Nzeogwu	Nzeogwu					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria was amalgamated in 1914 by sir _____	Sir Frederick Lugard						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main task of safeguarding the personal and civil rights of its citizens is that of the _____	state						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The state is bound by the supreme law of the land called the _____	constitution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What limits the power of government in any given State? _____ -	Rights						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In which theory does fundamental human right operate as structural device for government. _____	Modern Liberal democratic theory	liberalism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the _____ _theory John Locke argued that man had liberties and rights that antedated political society.	Social Contract						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the impersonal state, the status of a citizen was that of a _____	subject						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The condition of 'warre' in the state of nature means _____ and _____	every man, against every man						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The American Declaration of Independence (1776) and the French Declaration of Human Rights (1789) find expression in the idea of <input type="text"/> _individual rights.	Natural						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The emergence of rights is traceable to the doctrine of natural <input type="text"/> _of man.	natural rights of man.						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The bill of <input type="text"/> _is the entitlement which no just government should refuse its citizens.	rights						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The following words 'Trancedental, inalienable,' 'primordial' can also be used in reference to <input type="text"/> _rights.	Fundamental Human						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The hypothetical situation where the institutions of the state do not exist is known as a <input type="text"/>	State of Nature						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The idea that an individual has certain inherent rights which are connected to human nature is at the core of <input type="text"/>	Natural rights						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	John Locke is the first exponent of the <input type="text"/> _individual rights.	natural						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process which encompasses the practice of quotas, set-asides, weighing gender as a priority with the objective of enhancing equal opportunity is known as <input type="text"/> _action	Affairmative						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The formal distinction between indigenes and non-indigenes who are not members of the native community living in the area of authority is <input type="text"/>	Statism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The claim which the individual can make both on the state as well as on other citizens is known as <input type="text"/>	Rights						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Thoreau, Gandhi, Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy among others are theorists of the <input type="text"/> _character of civil disobedience.	non –violent	non-violence					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Regionalization in Nigeria was instituted in the bid to operationalize the <input type="text"/> _principle.	Federal character						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigerian Civil Service was regionalised in the <input type="text"/>	1954						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the tendency on the part of states to reserve their public services exclusively in the hands of their indigenes or expendable foreigners and 'non-indigenes.	Statism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Legal protection and access to the courts of law entitlements are known as <input type="text"/>	Civil Resources						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of acquiring citizenship when a person is born before and after the date of independence, if either parents belongs to a community indigenous to Nigeria is by <input type="text"/>	Birth						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Citizenship as defined by <input type="text"/> _denotes all persons whom a state is entitled to protect.	International law						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The valid social contract for all in a political system is based on the <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> _which a citizen is entitled to within a given state.	Set of rights, obligations						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _liberty motivates purposes which are rationally self-determined, as opposed to irrational passions.	Positive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> _are the two perspectives of liberty by Isaiah Berlin.	Negative Liberty, Positive Liberty						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a citizen goes on hunger strike in protest against some government practice or policy, the action is said to be <input type="text"/> _.	direct						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> _theory is against the re-distribution of wealth through the State machinery.	Entitlement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The goods which, by their character, cannot be shared out among their beneficiaries can be said to be <input type="text"/>	Indivisible						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> _feature is applicable to the availability of collective goods to all members in a group in a state.	Non-excludability						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _and are the two defining features of public goods.	Indivisibility and Non-excludability						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principle of <input type="text"/> _underlines a citizen's obligation to an institution or state.	Fairness						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The notion that the state is a 'neutral, though coercive, force' is a proposition of <input type="text"/>	the liberal-democrats	liberalism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The patriarchal theory posits that the foundation of the modern State was characterized by three features namely <input type="text"/> -- <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> .	Male kinship, permanent marriage, paterna authority.						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> theory is an agreement entered into by men& women who originally had no governmental organization.	Social Contract						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This refers to the socially constructed roles, responsibilities, norms, and stereotypes accorded to women and men in relation to the question of citizenship: -----	sectional citizenship	constructed citizenship	gendered citizenship	stratified citizenship	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The democratic tradition was inspired by -----	Peter Brussel	Jean-Jaques Rousseau	J. Locke	T. hobbes	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The transcendence of subjects to the new status of a citizen comes with ----	statutes	rights and responsibilities	duties and unionism	servility and humility	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Before the emergence of the nation state, members of society were mere subjects of -----	welfarism	feudalism	socialism	marxism	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The American Declaration of Independence was in ---- --	1776	1775	1774	1772	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This is considered to be the first exponent of the idea of natural individual rights: ---- --	Jean Jaqueus	J.J Rousseau	John Locke	Jeremy Bentham	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The laws of society is only legitimate to the extent that the ----- rights of citizens are respected.	divine	natural	civic	political	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	From a moral angle ----- are more fundamental than the existing laws of society.	taxes	Obligation	rights	duties	C		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- concept assumes that nothing is desired for its own sake, except pleasure.	individualism	plagiarism	pleasurism	Utilitarianism	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The bane of ----- is that each individual has certain inherent rights linked to human nature.	positive rights	natural rights	humanism	libertism	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the conditions of civil society is that the state -----	comes of age	fulfill individual rights	is cohesive	creaves for imput	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The placing of the individual at the centre of the society presupposes -----	unicentralsim	centricism	individualism	parochialism	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The implication of states being members of African Union (AU), United Nations (UN) is that the state will be ----- of the international organization.	limited by only rules it chooses	bound by only regulations on economy	subjected to the laws	limited by borders	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	African societies have argued that the ----- nature of their society has been the basis for the denial of inalienable rights. to individual citizens.	ethnic	individual	utilitarian	communitarian	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The tradition of atomistic individualism in Western societies presupposes that the state should be -----	limited by its laws	limited by the rights of individual citizens	limited by its atomic demands	limited by international statutes	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The right to participate in political decision making relates to -----	negative liberty	consensus liberty	positive liberty	political liberty	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Positive rights or positive liberty implies -----	freedom to participate	freedom to act	freedom to be liberal	freedom to decide	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Negative rights or negative liberty means -----	freedom from liberty	freedom from negativity	freedom from interference	freedom from association	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The classical 1969 essay tilted "Two concepts of liberty" owes its credit to -----	Isaiah Berlin	Peter Berlin	Mark Twain	Socrates	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This is one of the attributes of rights: -----	negativity	humanity	expresiveness	relativity	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rights to minimum of vital necessities such as food, shelter and aid refer to -----	Social and economic rights	vital rights	fundamental rights	humane rights	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rights to development, social and physical environment as well as peace are known as -----	development rights	Solidarity right	social rights	liberty rights	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The notion that the state is a 'neutral, though coercive, force' is a proposition by ---- -- theorists	social Contract	the liberal-democratic	matriarchal	organic	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The proponents of natural justice advocate for political rights being sacred and sacrosanct in order to ---- of the state.	maintain the unity and integrity	maintain consensus	ensure periodic elections	ensure popularity	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The fourth and final objective of the state is ---- -	political	economic	social	psychological	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Secondary Imperatives of the State are ----- in nature	political	Socio-economic	psychological	civic	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The provision of public goods by a state is justified by the -----	imperatives	Social charter	Plebiscite	statute	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	National defence, good roads, health programmes, law and order are examples of -----	liberties	Duties	public goods	rights	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- is known as a contracted human organization/institution.	Association	community	society	state	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- are the essential attributes a state provides its citizens.	Civil Liberties	social duties	Public goods	civic rights	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The duties of fidelity, of reparation, of gratitude, of justice, and of self-improvement are examples of ----	Civic Duties	Natural Duties	Legal Duties	Prima facie duties	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ultimate factor in moral decisions and actions is not necessarily the 'good' act, but rather in the -----	Performance of obligation connected with duty	Performance of duty with gain	Performance of duty which transcends the expectation of pleasure or happiness	Performance of duty based on moral relations	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Prima facie moral obligation means -----	Obligation of the citizen to obey rights	Obligation of the citizen to obey the laws of the state	Obligation of the state to oblige nationality	Obligation of the citizen to observe their civilism	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The phrase Prima facie was used first in the classification of -----	obligations	rights	democracy	duties	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The obligation of the citizen to obey the laws of the state is dependent upon the government -----	being ethnic conscious	being congenial	acting justly through its laws	being paternal	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to W.K. Frankena(1966) an individual's principle of action is a moral one if it satisfies two of the following criteria -----	definitive and finite	Prescriptive and universal	Authoritative and non-judgmental	humane and finite	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Moral reasoning is the premise of -----	Civic duty	natural duties	Political obligation	natural justice	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The premise of ----- theory is that a state is a power, separated from, in fact standing above society.	organic	marxist	contract	patriachal	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Hegelian Organic and Liberal-Democratic Theories agree on -----	neutrality of political power	political institution in the state	hierarchical strata of the state	class structure of the state	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For Hegel, while conflicts and their resolutions may be inevitable features of any society, the state exists to ----	minimize conflicts and maximize cohesion	Maximize de-fragmentation of society	Harmonize cohesion	Maximize individual freedom	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Civil Society means a form of__	social organization	society	community	persons in liason	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Hegel, the state is a rational order which exists, essentially, to achieve ----	"identity in consensus".	"identity in difference".	"identity in unity".	"identity in agreement".	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- theory of the state is adjudged as old fashioned.	Matriarchal	Patriarchal	divine	Organic	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The social contract theory of Rousseau was inspired by -----	British revolution against despotic monarchy	French revolution against despotic monarchy	Sweedish revolution against despotic monarchy	Ethiopian revolution against despotic monarchy	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Constitutional or limited government means -----	consent of the government	consent of the governed	consent of the constituted authority	consent of the congress	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- theory is premised on" an agreement entered into by men and and women who originally had no governmental organization which resulted into a state.	social contract	divine	patriarchal	force	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For Locke, unlike Hobbes, power resides with ----- and not with the Government.	community	state	society	people	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Two Treaties of Government can be credited to -----	Jeremy Bentham	Thomas Hobbes	Jean Bodin	John Locke	D		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An absolute State, according to Hobbes, is based on ----	Legitimacy and contract	content and sovereignty	contract and content	Sovereignty and contract	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ---- theory conceived the State as an extension of the family.	Patriarchal	social Contract	Force	Divine rights	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The patriarchal theory was derived from the records of the ancient law of the ---- and Hindu.	Greeks	Roman empire	swiss	British	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ---- theory proposed that the 'state is the result of the subjugation of the weaker by the stronger'	DEVINE	HISTORICAL	CONTRACT	force	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A State is founded by successful migrations and - ----	formations	contracts	Conquests	force	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Hume, among savage tribes the long continuance of the state made people to ----	agitative	rights conscious	submissive	independent	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When sovereignty is supreme, final and absolute, it is said to be ----	Independent	final	binding	indivisible	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	He posited that a State is founded when 'a leader, with his band of warriors, gets permanent control of a definite territory of a considerable size': -----	Jean cooney	David Hume	Appadorai	J.J Rousseau	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The decision forcing Nigeria to cede Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon was in line with the ---- ruling.	statutes of International organizations	International world powers	International Court of Justice	security organizations	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sovereignty is legal when it is ---- that fall within the jurisdiction of sovereignty.	binding on few inhabitants	binding on all proletariats	binding on all but aliens	binding on all inhabitants	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Latin word 'Superamus' means ----	Soveregnty	Authority	Contract	Power	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the Nigerian society there is ----- because most people do not comply with most laws most of the time.	darstard disobedience	Deviance	Substantial disobedience	Contempt of Court	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a government has the legal right of making decisions which people are required to obey; and the right to use coercion to enforce its laws , it means - ----	authority is legal	government is supreme	Sovereignty is certified	authority to enforce	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One important characteristic of the state is that it takes place in the context of the ----- to which all are subordinate.	ultimate authority	social contract	people's authority	unity	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The concept of law is regarded as a ----- of the sovereign state directed to the subjects as a regulator of conduct.	demand	command	obligation	Contract	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- is greater than an individual or any of its constituent units.	international community	domestic community	State	family	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ---- is for man and not man for the ----	society	Constituent unit	community	state	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ---- is capable of regulating and affecting the actions of man, including that of the state.	social norms	rule of law	caucus union	legitimacy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What organ is regarded as competent by everyone to formulate and create binding legal norms in any domestic society -----	The Senate	The House of Representatives	The Sovereign National Conference Committee	Legislature	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This differentiates the modern state from the feudal or traditional society: -----	Constitution	Rule of law	Contract	Decree	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The function of the state in ensuring fair play is couched in -----	law	contract	Plebiscite	norm	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a society fragmented into 'contrasting interests' the state needs to -----	Institutionalize as well as acceptable by the people	Institutionalize the objectives which will be accepted by the people	be internalized and accepted by the people	superintend actions	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The state has to transcend being a "set of broad organizing principles which constitutes the enduring and continuous pattern of rule and governance" into a -----	Coherent totality of principles	Coherent whole and actions	Coherent whole and totality	Coherent administration	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The state is an association of human beings with the appearance of ----- for political ends	legitimacy	Permanence	Association	communality	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who argued that the State is at "the centre of continuous struggle with other organizations, over the right and ability to make binding rules in society": ----	Dahl	Midgal	Putnam	Rousseau	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- is an essential organ through which the state achieves its moral duty and obligation to administer and render service to the citizens of the state.	parastatals	institutions	government	governing bodies	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- is larger than the political system.	society	community	state	citizen	C	eExam

Showing 1 to 150 of 150 entries

Previous **1** Next