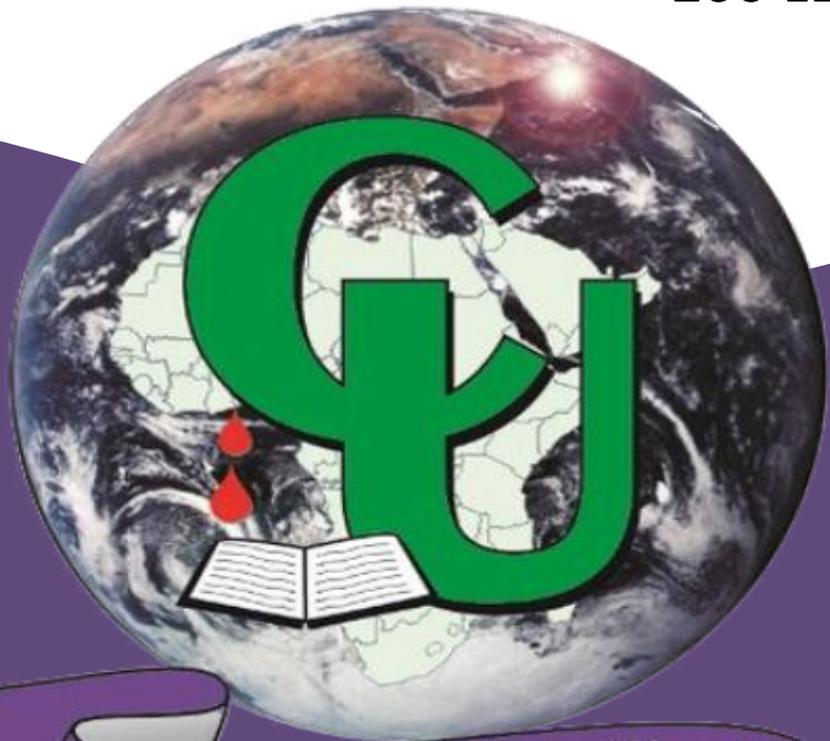


# COVENANT UNIVERSITY

OMEGA SEMESTER TUTORIAL KIT  
(VOL. 2)

PROGRAMME: POL. SCIENCE

200 LEVEL



*Raising A New Generation Of Leaders*

## **DISCLAIMER**

The contents of this document are intended for practice and learning purposes at the undergraduate level. The materials are from different sources including the internet and the contributors do not in any way claim authorship or ownership of them. The materials are also not to be used for any commercial purpose.

## **LIST OF COURSES**

PAD222:	INTRODUCTION TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
POS221:	DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL SOCIETY
POS224:	ORGANS/ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT
PSI223:	NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
IRL221:	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

**\*Not included**



# COVENANT UNIVERSITY

CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD  
P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

**TITLE OF EXAMINATION:** B.Sc EXAMINATION

**COLLEGE:** LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**DEPARTMENT:** POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**SEMESTER:** OMEGA

**COURSE CODE:** PAD222

**CREDIT UNIT:** 3

**COURSE TITLE:** INTRODUCTION TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**INSTRUCTION:** Attempt any **FOUR (4)** questions.

**TIME:** 3 HOURS

1. Identify and discuss the sources of funding for local government. **(17.5 marks)**

**Intro:** Local government is financed in several ways, with them being internal revenue generation and external revenue generated. The major avenue being internal revenue generation of which local government cannot survive without it. The level of internal revenue generated by each local government depends on the size of the local government, the level of business activities, the urban or rural nature of the local government as well as the political will and the acceptability by the people, because this avenue is citizenry targeted. They Taxes, Rates and Commercial activities. **3**

### **Internal Revenue Generated**

*Taxes:* taxing the workable adults in the community. It is supposed to be a substantial source of annual income for the council.

*Rates/Fees:* another major source of revenue for the local government councils and involves a wide range of activities where fees are charged. Rates often times are flat irrespective of the ability of the payer to pay. Include among others; tenement rate, radio and television licenses fees, bicycle license fees, hoarding permit fees, motor park fees, registration of marriage fees, registration of birth and deaths, slaughter fees, truck license fees, advertisement fees, market fees, hawkers permits, registration of local government contractors fees, administrative charges, liquor license fees, sale of land of local government layout, dispensary and maternity and registration fees, miscellaneous receipts.

*Commercial activities:* It involves the council administration management ability to engage in commercial activities such as setting up of business ventures which might include micro finance, savings and loans or mortgage finance, building of stalls and shopping malls, renting out of local government properties like reception halls, chairs, canopies, tables, hire of local government plants such as tractors, generators, local and interstate transportation and ferry and boat transportation in the riverine areas and commercial farming amongst others. **3 @ 2mrks each**

**External Revenue Generated** are less citizenry burdensome. These are revenues that are given to local government for development of the citizens and for good government of the local government areas. Though more, but not as stable as the internally generated revenue, due to uncertainties and conditionality. Three main sources include: Statutory Allocation, Grants and Loans.

*Statutory Allocations:* public revenue from federal and states government  
*Grants:* are voluntary and seasonal depending on the exigencies of federal and state governments to local governments to help them undertake certain developmental projects. *Grants* are often earmarked for particular projects that are of utmost important to the local communities. Such projects are often supervised by the donor of the grants in order to be sure that the aim is achieved. Grants can also be for recurrent purposes. Apart from capital projects, recurrent grants can be given to local government to meet up with certain obligations like the payment of staff salaries.  
*Loans:* Loans are often sort from financial institutions by local government for both short- term and long-term projects. Often times, local government councils raise loans to invest in capital projects such as road transportation, building of shopping malls and financing budget deficits. **3 @ 2mrks each**

**Conclusion:** Finance, whether through internal or external revenue generation is very important in local government administration. There is no meaningful project that can be achieved without adequate finance. The external revenue generation is a major source of local government finance. In fact no local government can survive without external revenue generation, particularly from the statutory allocations. It is also important for local government to be more active in developing avenues for generating revenue such as investment in capital projects that are likely to appreciate and build returns on investments. It is no longer fashionable for local government management just to sit down and wait for statutory allocations. It must find ways and means of developing diverse sources of revenue generation. **2.5**

2. Expatiate on the problems that can hinder development at the Local Government in Nigeria. (17.5 marks)

**Intro:** Local Government in Nigeria just like any other Government institution is confronted with a number of problems and challenges. These problems and challenges influence and sometimes hampered the effective and efficient performance in the discharge of its functions. There is also the factors that are particular to Nigeria, which can fall under diverse categories of: Political, Socio-Economical, Developmental, Financial and Environmental. **2.5mrks**

**Political Rivalries between State and Local Governments-** the recognition and acceptance by state and in state giving to local government what is rightly theirs. Examples.

**Acceptability/Respect of Local Government position/authority:** local government is regarded as a training field for political participation. Therefore, local government is regarded as a guinea pig for politicians. Examples.

**Frequent Political Reforms:** Frequent reforms of the local government. Successive regimes over the years reform the local government to suit their regimes. Examples.

**Frequent Interference by State and Federal Governments:** local government as the smallest unit of government is exposed to frequent interference by the state and federal governments. Although the local government is said to have political autonomy, such autonomy is often times infringed upon through policy direction and policy changes from the state and federal government. Examples

**Lack of Developed Human Capacity:** Local government lacks the technical and professional staff that could contribute meaningfully to the social development of the people. Examples.

**Lack of Infrastructure:** lack of social amenities and infrastructure, which greatly affect the economic development of these local governments. Local government suffers more in terms of poor roads, electricity, portable water, medical and healthcare facilities, poor educational facilities and transportation. Examples.

**Corruption among Staff**

**Issues of Socio-Cultural Beliefs:** There are certain places in some local government areas that are regarded as sacred and therefore, certain projects cannot be sited or located in such areas even if it is perceived to bring about development. There is also the issue of cultural biases and sentimental attachment to preserve the culture of the communities.

**Frequent Change of Government Developmental Policies**

**Over Fragmentation of the Nation into Local Councils**

**Absence of Local Contents and Inputs:**

**Lack of Public Support**

**Over-Dependence on Statutory Allocation:**

**Diversion of Local Government Allocation**

**Problem of Tax Evasion**

**Problem of Poor Road Network**

**Erosion and Environment Degradation**

**Power Communication and Power**

**Any 5 @ 3mrks each**

3. Differentiate between local government as a field of study and as a unit of government. (17.5 marks)

**Intro:** Define Local Government. Local government refers to a political sub-division, which are created within a state for the exercise of duties and responsibilities granted by constitutional provisions or legislative enactments. Local governments are infra-sovereign geographic units found within sovereign nation or quasi-sovereign state. Like other units of governments, local governments possess a defined area, a population, an organisation, also the authority to undertake, and the power to perform public activities. Local government is the smallest unit of administration in any political system. A political institution, which aims at not only to train its members for citizenship but also to get various services run for the benefit of the community. And also a public organisation authorised to decide and administer a large range of public policies within a relatively small territory, which is subdivided of a regional or national government. **3.5**

**Government:** Arising from the various policy changes regarding the size, structure, functions and operations of the local government system and, in particular, the decision to implement the federal executive presidential system of government, and its logic at local government level, it has become necessary to comprehensively include the local government as viable unit of government. The local government is the platform through which the people are represented in government at the lowest level of governance. As a unit of government, the local government is created to meet the peculiar needs of the people at the grassroots, this is very vital because every community has its peculiar characteristics, needs and value system, that differentiate it from another community. Local Government as a unit of government to perform those specific functions and duties which the other two-tiers of government would not have been able to perform with efficiency and effectiveness. It is the consistent development and evolution of local government, coupled with

the increasing functions performed by local government to the people at the grassroots that has transformed the local government as a viable unit of government. **5**

**Study:** Local government as a study is a sub-unit under Public Administration. It is one of the various branches of Public Administration which is subsumed within Political Science. The Social Science is a wide field of study. It consists of disciplines such as Sociology, Economics, Geography, Psychology, Political Science and sometimes Management Sciences. Each of these fields also has its branches or areas of specialization, which is where Local Government is found within Public Administration which is study the administration of the public, services and “products” to the society. In the studying of Local Government enables us to understand the locality of the area of specialization, why it is a unit of government, how it operates. Allowing us create a foundation of understanding. **5**

**Conclusion:** The concept of the local government as a third-tier of governance is predicated on the principle of bringing the instrument of governance closer to the communities and harnessing the interests and aspirations of the local communities as an inputs-outputs analysis in governance. The local government also is an avenue through which the people can exercise their political rights through representatives at the local councils established by law to perform specific powers within their jurisdictions. The local government is a distinct legal entity and has power to raise its own revenue within its areas of jurisdiction as provided for in the constitution. Ultimately, local government study is to expose the intellectual complexity associate with local government administration. **4**

4. Define Local Government and discuss its main features. **(17.5 marks)**

**Intro:** In Nigeria there are three tiers of government: Federal, State and Local Governments. LG is a unit of government and a field of study in Public Administration. Local government refers to a political sub-division, which is created within a state for the exercise of duties and responsibilities granted by constitutional provisions or legislative enactments. Local governments are infra-sovereign geographic units found within sovereign nation or quasi-sovereign state. Like other units of governments, local governments possess a defined area, a population, an organization, also the authority to undertake, and the power to perform public activities. Local government is the smallest unit of administration in any political system, the third-tier of government and that places it in a position of nearness to the people at the grassroots level. In Nigeria there are three tiers of government: Federal, State and Local Governments. LG is a unit of government and a field of study in Public Administration. **1.5mrks**  
Mention some thinkers and author definitions.(1mrk)

**Features:** main is **Decentralization; Deconcentration; Delegation; Devolutions; Privatization** new form of decentralization where other players such as community groups, corporate organizations, voluntary associations, cooperatives, business association, civil society groups and other non-governmental organizations enter into Public-Private Partnership (PPP) to provide goods and services for the benefits of the local communities; Structural differentiation and Multifunctional. **5 mentioned at 3 mrks each**

5. Discuss the prevailing theories of local government. **(17.5 marks)**

**Intro:** Define Local Government. **1.5**

**The Efficiency Services Delivery Theory:** This is of the view that local government occupies the best position for the efficient performance of those specific functions, which the constitution prescribed. The peculiar nature of the local government placed it in a position to perform those functions efficiently due to its nearness and closeness to the people at the grassroots. The efficiency services theory also stipulates that the smallness of the population allow for efficient provision of the basic social amenities. It also allows for flexibility in decision-making and implementation. In addition, the theory stipulates that local government exist to articulate and aggregate the interests and aspirations of the people for better and more efficient services. **3.5 The Democratic Participatory Theory:** This theory perceives the local government as an avenue for the local populace to participate in politics. This school of thought believes that the local government provides the training ground for local populace to engage in democratic governance. The theory argues essentially that, the local government provides the citizens at the community level, the opportunities for political participation, interest aggregation, political education and political socialisation. **3.5 The Developmental and Accountability Control Theory:** This theory stipulates that the local government is an effective agent of change. This change encompasses social and economic development, work force resource development, national integration and better share of the national wealth. The theory also argues that the local government also create an avenue for proper accountability and control because, the people are familiar with the elected officials and the success of the representatives can be judged in the way the people perceived the performance of their duties effectively and efficiently for the collective good of the communities; serves as the check and litmus test of operation for representatives. **3.5 The Holistic Integrationist School :** This school view local government from a narrower and more particularistic point. The school is of the opinion that a political system that is culturally plural, socially diffused and not strictly differentiated, a more holistic view of roles is inevitable. The practical implication of the

view of this school is that local government exists consciously to make its own contributions to and thereby help to achieve national integration, national evolution and national consciousness. **3.5 Conclusion:** The theory of local government is an important aspect of the local government discourse both as a unit of government and as a field of study. The theories are to explain the complex phenomenon associated with local government. The local government as the smallest unit of government might appear simple, but its complexity and dynamics need to be approached and explain with the use of local government theories. It is only with theoretical explanation that an in-depth knowledge of the study of local government can be accomplished. Therefore, the use of the theories of local government cannot be overemphasized in this study. **2**

6. Compare and contrast any two types of Local Government system in the world. **(17.5 marks)**

**Intro:** Local government has been variously classified into different types to provide the needed clarity in understanding the scope, structure, functions and opportunities it provide for participation in government and as a machinery for policy direction at the local level. Local government has been classified into different categories based on the prevailing political system under which such local government is to operate. The classification of local government stem from the fact that it is semi-autonomous and a sub-national political arrangement. In view of this the categorisation must reflect the political ideology or system of the central government. The major categorization of local government includes The American system, the French system, the Communist system, the Anglo-Saxon (British) system, the Traditional system and the Post-Colonial system. **2.5**

**American**, this system with much decentralization (for example, Australia, Canada, Germany, Switzerland) the degree of autonomy of local government varies considerably from country to country, but in all cases a considerable degree of local independence prevails. Known as counties, communes, municipals;

**French**, known as prefect and widely known system of LG, created in 1800 by Napoleon Bonaparte, who endowed it with prestige and influence. Prefects are appointed by a decree of the President of the Republic in the Council of Ministers, following the proposal of the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior. They serve at the Government's discretion and can be replaced at any meeting of the Council. The prefect is a Senior Civil Servant and a representative of the central government who looks after the interests and programmes of the central government in the assigned area of jurisdiction as well as overseeing the affairs of the local administrative machinery. Prefects may issue administrative orders in areas falling within the competency of the national government, including general safety;

**Socialist/Communist**, local government constitutes part of a complex governmental

agencies whose purpose is socialist planning for economic development of the whole country and are, in general, examples of deconcentration. Chinese commune is a striking experiment in devising local institutions to serve the purposes of a dedicated communist regime. The communes are at once instruments of economic planning, educational and cultural activity, and governmental control. Yugoslavia offers a significantly different kind of communist local governmental system, with high level of decentralization. It has a bicameral council, one house being a political body elected by area and the other concerned with economic matters and representative of workers and farmers in their respective work units. There is also former Soviet, Cuba;

**Anglo-Saxon/British**, The Anglo-Saxon or the British system of local government bases its emphasis on the autonomy of the local government. This autonomy is expressed through its policy-making organ or a council of elected or appointed members representing local interest. Here, the institutions of local government are distinctively separated from those of the central government. Its sources of revenue and personnel management are clearly defined and spelt out in an official document;

**Traditional**, The Traditional system of local government is sometimes referred to as the “non-western” patterns of local government. This pattern refers to the pre-colonial or pre-literate types in many underdeveloped or developing countries of the world where local administration are centred or structured around traditional political institutions such as the chief or traditional rulers, council of elders, the extended family system or the clan system. Here, the local traditional institutions formulate and implement policies for the traditional communities. The policies often times have been a reflection of the socio-political and culture realities of their environments;

**Post-Colonial**, this system of the local government is associated with the newly independent nations of the world faced with the need for economic growth and the extension of new national power to the communities and the rapidly growing cities. cut across all the other system in a modern day local government structure. The creation of new nations from former colonies involves varying degrees of change in local government. In some cases, the imposition of a strong single party political system has subverted old patterns almost entirely. **any 5 mentioned @3mrks each**



# COVENANTUNIVERSITY

CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD

P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

**TITLE OF EXAMINATION:** B.Sc. EXAMINATION

**COLLEGE:** LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**DEPARTMENT:** POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**SEMESTER:** OMEGA

**COURSE CODE:** POS 221

**CREDIT UNIT:** 3

**COURSE TITLE:** DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL SOCIETY

---

## MARKING GUIDE

1. The procedural definition of democracy rests on two dimensions of Participation and Contestation; using these two principles do an assessment of Nigeria's democratic experiment since 1999.(17. 5 marks)

**Topic Covered:** The Concept of Democracy

**Answer Hint:** Students are to highlight the polemics of the concept of democracy but to zero down on the conception of the term by Schumpeter who defines democracy as institutional arrangement for arriving at political decision where individuals exercise the power in a competitive struggle for votes.. Students are to further .substantiate this point by the explaining the dimension of the definition of democracy by Huntington which revolves around procedure and participation. From the students' observation of the fourth republic democracy, they are to relate these classic concepts to the practice of democracy in Nigeria citing clear and relevant examples.

**Full Answer**

- Students to start by stating that the concept of democracy is highly contested within the academic circle, implying that different scholars interpret it differently. (1 Mark).
- Then the student must state Schumpeterian definition of democracy as the as the institutional arrangement for arriving at political decisions in which individuals acquire the power to decide by means of competitive struggle for the peoples vote.(2 marks)
- Thereafter, the student shall then explain the procedural dimension of participation by stating that a political system is undemocratic when it denies voting right to part of its society (Apartheid South Africa-70% blacks, USA to 10% Southern blacks and Switzerland to its 50% women) (4.5 marks)
- That contestation imply that a system is undemocratic to the extent that no opposition is permitted in elections, or that the opposition is curbed or harassed in what it can do ,or opposition newspapers are censored or closed down or that votes are manipulated or miscounted.(4.5 marks)

- The students shall then relate these principles to the happenings in the Nigerian Fourth Republic politics, citing relevant examples to buttress each point (5.5 marks)
2. What is your understanding of the concept of civil society and in what ways does social capital and social networks contribute in the creation of a virile democratic polity. (17.5 marks)

**Topic Covered:** Concept of Civil Society

- **Answer Hint:** Students are to highlight the polemics of civil society which refers to the arena of un-coerced collective action around shared interests, purposes and values.

**Full Answer**

- Students must first of all start by defining Civil society refers to the arena of un-coerced collective action around shared interests, purposes and values Civil society commonly embraces a diversity of spaces, actors and institutional forms, varying in their degree of formality, autonomy and power (3 Marks).
  - Furthermore, students are to highlight the history of the concept of civil society especially its pre-modern classical understanding which is connected to the age of enlightenment, mentioning the use of the concept as synonym for the good society and functional political society ( 2 marks)
  - Thereafter students must mention that social capital which is the collective value of all social networks not only bring cuddly feeling but also specific benefit that flow from trust, reciprocity, information and cooperation associated with social networks (4 marks)
  - Then the ability of the students to link social networks and social capital with political participation (4.5 marks)
  - Then further link up of this to the work done by Putnam in America to indicate how effective social networks and social capital make a democratic society vibrant(4 marks)
3. Identify the major electoral systems and discuss their advantages and disadvantages. Which do you think would be suitable for Nigeria and why? (17.5 marks)

**Topic Covered:** Electoral System

**Answer Hint:** Students are to identify the major variables that scholar of CMR study.

**Full Answer**

- Students must first of all establish that electoral system encompasses a process of selecting representatives in a democratic society. It also involves the method of voting and how to determine the winners of elections and that these range from Majoritarian to Pluralists electoral systems (1.5 Marks).
- Thereafter the student should mention the different electoral system such as Pluralism which is the system whereby the winners are determined by the most votes cast in an election. After votes have been cast, the party/individual with the most is declared the winners ( 3marks)
- The students must also explain the system of First Pst the Post which is a system that stipulates that the person that gets the most votes in an election should be declared the winner (3 marks).
- Student must also mention Majoritarian system which stipulates that before a winner is declared in an election a sore of majority of the votes must be obtained for instance scoring at

least 51% of the votes cast in that election. Where no candidate is able to get 51%, then a run-off election is organized between the two leading candidates (3 marks)

- Proportional Representation is literally translation of votes into a corresponding proportion of seats in the legislature and that PR can only be used in multimember districts. (3 marks)
  - Ability to discuss the pros and cons of these different electoral system and identifying the system in use in Nigeria for election of executives and the legislature and stating opinion on the system the student think it best for Nigeria (4 marks)
4. Discuss the concept of election using scholarly discourse of the term in the literature? Write a short notes on the following (a) General Election (b) Bye- Election (c) Referendum (d) Supplementary Election (e) Run-Off Election. (17. 5 marks)

**Topic Covered:** Concept/Types of Elections

**Answer Hint:** Students are to establish the polemics of the concept of elections and also explain the varying types of elections as well as the conditions under which such elections are organised

**Full Answer**

- Students must start by by stating that election is the means by which the people choose their officials for definite and fixed periods. According to Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences, elections is a procedure of aggregating preference of a particular kind. For Akzin, technically election is the process by which an office an office is assigned to a person by an act of volition needing the simultaneous expression of opinion by many people. Mayo posits that the main purpose of election is to produce a government invested with legitimacy. Orluwene on his part describes election as a process that gives the electorate the opportunity to decide who should rule them and what the rulers' policies and programme should be. Consequently as Duruji and Joshua opined, election is a process by which state officials are held to account for their stewardship in governance (5 marks)
- General election is the election that comprises different elections holding at the same time or period after the constitutional stipulated tenure of political office holders have expired. (2.5 marks)
- Bye Election is the election which is conducted to fill a vacant public office in an off-year. The vacancy to such position can be created by death of the original occupant before the expiration of his tenure, impeachment of the occupant for misconduct, resignation of the original occupant or incapacitation of the original occupant due to ill-health (2.5 marks)
- Referendum is the election that is conducted over an issue where the electorate votes yes or no. Referendums are votes on a specific issue to be approved or rejected. Issues such as approval of a new constitution, a new law and creation of a new state. In some case, referendum must score 50% before approval can be secured (2,5 marks)
- Supplementary election is conducted when a clear winner does not emerge in an election particularly when some in the electorate were denied / not counted in the final tally before the results are announced. In Nigeria, supplementary election are conducted whenever elections are declared inconclusive. Election in Nigeria is declared inconclusive when the margin of

difference between the leading candidate and the runners-up is lower than the cancelled votes in that election (2.5 marks)

- Run-Off Election is the election which is held when the first ballot does not produce a clear winner (2.5 marks)

5. Using the Huntingtonian definition of democracy, discuss the factors responsible for the waves and reverse waves of global democratization up till the third waves experience of the contemporary world Discuss. (17.5 marks)

**Topic Covered:** Third Wave of Global Democratization

**Answer Hint:** Students are to highlight the theory of global democratic waves and reverse waves as propounded by Samuel Huntington.

### Full Answer

- Students should start by stating that Huntington offers two definitions of democracy that apply to different periods of time. Definition 1 Applies to 19<sup>th</sup> Century where 50% of adult males can vote. There is an executive that either maintains majority support in an elected parliament, or is chosen in periodic popular elections Definition 2 applies to 20<sup>th</sup> Century in which virtually all adults can vote. Leaders are selected through fair, honest and periodic elections. (2.5 marks)
  - Then the students must state that the 1<sup>st</sup> wave was caused by the following factors, economic, historical events and intellectual development, religious factor and world war one( 3 marks)
  - 1<sup>st</sup> reverse waves occurred In 1922, following the coming to power of Mussolini in Italy, a number of countries moved away from democratic rule. Hitler came to power through the elections of 1932 and 1933 in the Weimar Republic. By 1932 there were only 12 democracies (3 marks).
  - The student must then establish that the 2<sup>nd</sup> wave was caused by world war II and the consequent imposition of democracy, snowball effect and ,decolonization,.(3 marks)
  - The 2<sup>nd</sup> reverse waves The second reverse wave occurred between 1960 and 1975 and reduced the number of democracies to 30 (3 marks)
  - Furthermore, that the 3<sup>rd</sup> wave was caused by factor of legitimacy, economic growth((3 marks)
6. Describe in details, the ways of ensuring accountability in democracy and relate how these apply to contemporary democratic experience in Nigeria. (17.5 marks)

**Topic Covered:** Accountability in Democracy

**Answer Hint:** Students should be able to establish the principles that underpin accountability which is that power belong to the people and every exercise of it is in the interest of the people.

They must also establish that these can be achieved in two ways either through vertical accountability and horizontal accountability.

### **Full Answer**

- Students must first of all establish that the concept of accountability involves two distinct stages *answerability* and *enforcement*. That in a democracy, the principle of accountability holds that government officials—whether elected or appointed by those who have elected them—are responsible to the citizenry for their decisions and actions. (3.5 marks)
- Horizontal accountability refers to how state institutions oversee the actions of one another. It also refers to the restraints imposed by the state on itself, with its typical expression through the notion of ‘checks and balances’, exercised by, for example, the judiciary or the legislature. (7 marks)
- Further more, students must also establish that vertical accountability is the means through which citizens, mass media and civil society seek to enforce standards of good performance on officials. In contrast, it denotes the procedures through which citizens directly hold the powerful to give account. Electoral accountability is the classic form of vertical accountability, albeit not the only one. (7 marks)



**COVENANT UNIVERSITY**  
**CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD**  
**P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.**

**TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.Sc EXAMINATION**

**COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**DEPARTMENT: POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**SESSION: 2015/2016**

**SEMESTER: OMEGA**

**COURSE CODE: POS224/326**

**CREDIT UNIT: 2**

**COURSE TITLE: ORGANS/ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT**

**INSTRUCTION: Answer any three questions. Each carries equal marks.**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

---

- 1.Examine the distinctive features of these concepts: power, influence and authority.
  
- 2.How does the constitution eliminate anarchy in the country?
  
- 3.Differentiate between the Nigerian and the British systems of government.
  
- 4.“In theory Nigeria operates a multi-party system but in practicality she operates a two-party system”. Examine the validity of this statement?
  
- 5.Examine the concept of culture and political participation and hindrances to effective political participation.

## Marking Guide

### 1. Topic: Power, Influence and Authority

Answer Hints: students are expected to explain or define power, influence and authority. Award of marks will be based on the understanding of the concept of power, influence and authority.

Full Answer: definitions of these concepts attract 6 marks. 2 marks for each concept. Features of power. 1 mark for each point explained, a total of 5marks are to be awarded here. Influence 2marks for each pointed explained, a total of 6 marks are to be awarded here and lastly, 1 mark for each characteristic of authority explained, a total of 5marks are to be awarded here.

### 2. Topic: Constitution and constitutionalism

Students are expected to explain the functions of the Constitution (Every detailed explanation will attract 2.5 marks each).

- Establishment of values, ideals, goals and a sense of direction
- Gives rights and protection to citizens
- Provides the legal foundation and basic framework
- It prescribes the form and procedures of government
- Enhances political stability providing rules that defines the relationship between government and the citizens as well as among principal organs of government
- It helps to build legitimacy for the government.

### 3. Topic: Presidential and parliamentary systems of government

Students are expected to enumerate and explain the differences between the presidential and parliamentary systems of government: (Students will be awarded 20 marks for any 5 differences well explained, i.e. 4 marks each. They will also get 2 marks for extra points well explained).

- a. In presidential systems there is **separation of power** between executive & legislative branches which are elected separately. In parliamentary systems there is **fusion of power** between executive and legislative branches.
- b. In the presidential systems the head of government is also the **head of state** symbolizing the unity of the country and representing the state abroad. In parliamentary systems, however, the head of state is a position held by a person different to the head of government.
- c. The **term of office** for the chief executive (president) in a presidential system is fixed. In parliamentary system the prime minister's term of office is typically much less stable.

- d. In presidential system the president is not a member of the legislature nor are his cabinet ministers. In parliamentary system, the key cabinet ministers are typically leading figures from parliament who belong to the prime minister's political party.
- e. In presidential system there is little regular mechanism for the executive to be questioned by the legislature. In parliamentary system, however, the opposition normally has the right to regularly question the executive.
- f. In Presidential systems both the legislature and the president are normally elected by the people. In parliamentary systems, however, the people do not typically elect the chief executive (prime minister) or ministers.
- g. In the presidential system **party discipline** is usually weaker, so even if the president is the leader of the biggest political party, it doesn't mean he can guarantee that the majority in the legislature will support him to pass the laws he wants. In parliamentary systems, however, checks and balances don't exist on the power of government, which is itself typically the dominating part of parliament (like a special committee in parliament).

**4. Topic: Political party and Party system.**

Introduction-	3marks
Definition of terms, their features and types (political party and party system)-	8marks
Argue for or against with relative examples and practicalization using Nigeria just concluded general elections where the PDP and APC topped the chat making other political parties insignificant that she either operates a multi-party system or a two-party system.-	
10marks	
Organisation-	2marks
<b>Total-</b>	<b>23marks</b>

**5. Topic: Culture and Political participation**

Introduction: 3marks

Types of political culture and political participation with relevant examples: 6marks

Determinant of political culture and participation with relevant: 6marks

Reason for political participation with relevant example: 6marks

writing style :2marks

**Total: 23marks**



# COVENANT UNIVERSITY

CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD  
P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

**TITLE OF EXAMINATION:** B.Sc EXAMINATION

**COLLEGE:** LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**DEPARTMENT:** POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**SEMESTER:** OMEGA

**COURSE CODE:** PSI 223

**CREDIT UNIT:** 3

**COURSE TITLE:** NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

**INSTRUCTION:** ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS

**TIME:** 3 HOURS

---

1. With reference to the Clifford Constitution, explain the emergence of electoral politics in Nigeria (17.5marks).
2. In what ways did the 1951 Macpherson Constitution contribute to the emergence of a federal structure in Nigeria's political system (17.5marks).
3. Examine the ethnic politics and the NPC/NCNC political marriage of inconvenience of the Nigeria's First Republic (17.5marks).
4. What are the remote and immediate causes of Nigeria's civil war of 1967?/ 17.5marks
5. 'Despite the prescription of the 1979 Constitution to have political parties with national outlook, politics in the Second Republic still toed the line of ethnicity of the First Republic.' Explain (17.5marks).
6. Explain how politics of godfatherism is one of the challenges of the Fourth Republic of Nigeria (17.5marks).



**COVENANT UNIVERSITY**  
CANAAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD  
P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

**TITLE OF EXAMINATION:** B.Sc EXAMINATION  
**COLLEGE:** LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES  
**DEPARTMENT:** POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
**SESSION:** 2015/2016 **SEMESTER:** OMEGA  
**COURSE CODE:** PSI 223 **CREDIT UNIT:** 3  
**COURSE TITLE:** NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS  
**INSTRUCTION:** ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS **TIME:** 3 HOURS

---

**MARKING GUIDE**

7. With reference to the Clifford Constitution, explain the emergence of electoral politics in Nigeria (17.5marks).

Topic Covered: Clifford Constitution and the emergence of party politics in Nigeria

Answer Hint: Students are expected to explain the how the Clifford Constitution marked the beginning of elections in Nigeria

Full answer: Introduction/ 1.5marks

A basic provision of the Clifford constitution was the elective principle.

This provision marked the beginning of elections in Nigeria.

4 Members - 3 from Lagos and 1 from Calabar where to be elected in to the legislative council.

Only those whose annual income was not less than 100 pound could vote.

A lot of Nigerians were disenfranchised on this criterion.

However, this elective principle encouraged the formation of political parties and marked the beginning of election in Nigeria's politics./15marks

Conclusion/1mark

8. In what ways did the 1951 Macpherson Constitution contribute to the emergence of a federal structure in Nigeria's political system (17.5marks).

Topic Covered: The Emergence of Federal Political Structure in Nigeria

Answer Hint: Students are to explain how Macpherson Constitution laid the foundation of federal structure in Nigeria

Full Answer: Introduction/ 1.5 marks

Before the 1951 Macpherson Constitution was promulgated into law, Sir John Macpherson presented its draft and allowed Nigerians to debate it at conferences.

Among the issues before the conferences was whether to adopt a centralized or federal system for the country. The general recommendations of each region favoured federal system.

Macpherson Constitution therefore divided constitutional power between the central and the regional legislatures and provided that in the event of a clash under the concurrent legislative

matters, the regional laws was voided to the extent of its inconsistency with that of the central legislature.

The Federation which existed under the Macpherson's Constitution was however a very tight one as it proved unbearably restrictive and obstructive in operation and contained some provisions that were patently contradictory to the principles and norms of federalism./15marks

Conclusion/1mark

**9. Examine the ethnic politics and the NPC/NCNC political marriage of inconvenience of the Nigeria's First Republic (17.5marks).**

Topic Covered: Power and Politics in the First Republic

Answer Hint: Students are to explain the coalition government in the First Republic

Full Answer: Introduction/1.5 marks

In the 1958/59 general election that preceded Nigeria's independence, there was no political party with the absolute majority seat in the Federal assembly to form the government.

NPC which has the majority seat was called to form a coalition government either with NCNC or AG.

The government that emerged at the federal level in the First Republic was a coalition of the NPC and NCNC despite their conflicting differences.

NPC was traditionalist, aristocratic, gradualist and regionalist. NCNC was nationalist, radical, egalitarian and populist

NPC was pro-Western and anti-Israeli in orientation. NCNC was Pan-Africanist and it espoused neutrality and nonalignment in the 'East-West' struggle (Cold War)"

The attitudes of these parties toward accommodating minority aspirations varied widely.

NCNC supported self-determination for ethnic minorities but only within a unitary state.

NPC persistently opposed the balkanization of the Northern Region and was able to win over some disaffected minorities in the Middle Belt. /15marks

Conclusion/ 1mark

**10. What are the remote and immediate causes of Nigeria's civil war of 1967?/ 17.5marks**

Topic covered: The Nigeria's civil war of 1967

Answer Hint. Students are to discuss the various issues (remote and immediate causes) which led to the civil war in Nigeria

Full answer: Introduction/1.5 marks

The remote causes of the civil war are. The factors and causes that led to the war was sowed in the political structures and institutions in colonial times and also in emergence of the nation called Nigeria. It started from the 1914 amalgamation. The 250 diverse and distant ethnic groups and two separate provinces were amalgamated into the single nation of Nigeria by combining the Northern Province protectorate and the Southern Province protectorate.

The growth of nationalism in the society and subsequent emergence of political parties were based on ethnic/tribal rather than national interest, and therefore had no unifying effect on the people against the colonial master.

Soon after independence the battle to consolidate political and military power and dominance by one section of the country became very intense among the ethnic group. This led to the January coup of 1966 and the counter coup that followed.

The immediate cause of the civil war itself may be identified as the coup and the counter coup of 1966 which altered the political equation and destroyed the fragile trust existing among the major ethnic groups. As a means of holding the country together in the last result, the country was

divided into twelve states from the original four regions in May 1967. The former Eastern Region under Lt. Col. Ojukwu saw the act of the creation of states by decree "without consultation" as the last straw, and declared the Region an independent state of "Biafra". The Federal Government in Lagos saw this as an act of secession and illegal. Several meetings were held to resolve the issue peacefully without success. To avoid disintegration of the country, the central government was left with only one choice of bringing back the region to the main fold by force./15marks

Conclusion/1 mark

**11. 'Despite the prescription of the 1979 Constitution to have political parties with national outlook, politics in the Second Republic still toed the line of ethnicity of the First Republic.' Explain (17.5marks).**

Topic Covered: Power and Politics of Nigeria's Second Republic

Answer Hint: Students are to explain the ethnically based parties and politics of the Second Republic

Full Answer: Introduction/ 1.5marks

In the Second Republic, Nigeria jettisoned Parliamentaryism for Presidential constitution. In order to prevent politics of ethnicity and regionally based parties that characterized the First Republic, the 1979 Republican Constitution mandated that political parties and cabinet positions reflect the "federal character" of the nation. Political parties were required to be registered in at least two-thirds of the states of the federation, and each state was required to produce at least one cabinet member.

Five major parties competed for power in the first elections in 1979. There was some continuity between the old parties of the First Republic and the new parties of the Second Republic. The National Party of Nigeria (NPN) inherited the mantle of the Northern People's Congress, although the NPN differed from the NPC in that it obtained significant support in the non-Igbo states of southeastern Nigeria. The United Party of Nigeria (UPN) was the successor to the Action Group, with Awolowo as its head. Its support was almost entirely in the Yoruba states (Lagos, Oyo, Ogun, Ondo, and Bendel). The Nigerian People's Party (NPP), the successor to the NCNC, was predominantly Igbo and had Azikiwe as its leader. An attempt to forge an alliance with non-Hausa-Fulani northern elements collapsed in the end, and a breakaway party - Great Nigerian People's Party with strong support in parts of the north emerged from the failed alliance. It was under the leadership of Waziri Ibrahim of Borno. Finally, the People's Redemption Party was the successor to the Northern Elements Progressive Union and had Aminu Kano as its head.

The UPN formed the official opposition, just as the Action Group had done in the First Republic. Awolowo continued as spokesman for the left of center. The Great Nigerian People's Party managed to win two states (Borno and Gongola). The People's Redemption Party, won Kano and the governorship of Kaduna.

The coalition that dominated federal politics was not strong, and in effect the NPN governed as a minority because no coalition formed to challenge its supremacy./15marks

Conclusion/1mark

**12. Explain how politics of godfatherism is one of the challenges of the Fourth Republic of Nigeria (17.5marks).**

Topic Covered: Challenges of the Fourth Republic of Nigeria

Answer Hint: Students are to explain the politics of godfatherism in Nigeria's Fourth Republic of Nigeria.

Full Answer: Introduction/1.5marks

The politics of godfatherism is one of the great impediments to democratic consolidation in Nigeria. It is a phenomenon which has been dominating the political scene of the country.

It is a game where political kingmakers and gladiators manipulate the political system to enthrone their crowned political stewards. It is a trend in which shows that an intending contestant must have and depend on a godfather with the necessary power, wealth and influence to get him elected into office. The implication of this is that contestants no longer rely on their popularity among the electorate but on their chosen godfathers to help them secure electoral victories for whatever office they are contesting for.

Godfatherism is both a symptom and a cause of the violence and corruption that together permeates the political process in Nigeria. The conflict that arises from godfatherism has become one of the greatest problems facing the Nigerian political system.

Political godfathers are responsible for most of the pre and post-election violence seen in Nigeria. Since 1999, when Nigeria joined the comity of democratically governed countries, it has continued to experience an unprecedented rise in political violence, political assassination, and religious riots as a result of crises loomed between godfathers and some godsons, for example the cases of godfatherism which reached climax during the wanton destruction of lives and properties were the violent confrontation between a godfather, Chris Uba and a Governor of Anambra state, Chris Ngige and Dr. Olusola Saraki and his godson, late Admiral Mohamed Lawal administration of 1999-2003 administration in Kwara state which witnessed various political dimensions ranging from the destruction of lives and properties, electoral malpractices, violence, disenfranchisement of many qualified electorates through the engagement of thugs and lastly, the invitation of vote buying system between godfather Dr. Olusola Saraki and his godson late Admiral Mohamed Lawal who wanted to become a political dictator in the state. /15marks

Conclusion/ 1mark



# COVENANT UNIVERSITY

CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD  
P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

**TITLE OF EXAMINATION:** B.Sc EXAMINATION

**COLLEGE:** LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**DEPARTMENT:** POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**SESSION:** 2015/2016

**SEMESTER:** OMEGA

**COURSE CODE:** IRL 221

**CREDIT UNIT:** 2

**COURSE TITLE:** DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

**INSTRUCTION:** Answer any three questions. Each carries equal marks.

**TIME:** 2 HOURS

---

1. Is China still a developing country, or has it joined the ranks of the developed countries?
2. "Some factors question the absoluteness of a state". Discuss.
3. Can the violations of human rights be said to be on the increase among developing countries as compared to developed countries? Give account of at least six human rights violations some developing countries experience.
4. In your opinion in the just concluded 2015 general elections in Nigeria, discuss the features of democracy that were visibly displayed.
5. "The BRICS as a grouping of countries spread across the globe is bizarre but true". Discuss

## MARKING GUIDE FOR IRL 221

1. **Is China still a developing country, or has it joined the ranks of the developed countries?**

**Topic: Perspectives of Development**

Definition of Development-5marks

Argument of China as a developed or developing country-13marks

Diversities among developing Countries- 5marks

**Total-23marks**

2. “Some factors question the absoluteness of a state”. Discuss.

**Topic: Sovereignty and Developing countries**

Introduction-

2marks

Clarification of concept (sovereignty), its origin, characteristics, its location- 6marks

Illustration of the question context applying its limitations with contemporary examples-

12marks

Clarity-

3marks

**Total-23marks**

3. **Can the violations of human rights be said to be on the increase among developing countries as compared to developed countries? Give account of at least six human rights violations some developing countries experience.**

**Topic: Week 5: Human Rights and the Developing World**

The concept of Human Rights- 5marks

Incidences of human rights violations in developing countries- 12marks

Issues of Human Rights violation in contemporary times- 4marks

Creativity- 2marks

**Total-23marks.**

4. **In your opinion in the just concluded 2015 general elections in Nigeria, discuss the features of democracy that were visibly displayed.**

**Topic: Week 4: Democratization and Governance in the Developing Countries**

Introduction- 2 marks

Definition of the concepts of Elections and Democracy- 6marks

Discuss six features of democracy visibly displayed in the 2015 elections- 12marks  
Recommendations/Conclusion- 3marks

**Total-23marks**

5. “The BRICS as a grouping of countries spread across the globe is bizarre but true”. Discuss

**Topic: Week 6: The BRICS in the International System**

Introduction- 3marks

Brazil-4marks

Russia-4marks

India-4marks

China-4marks

South Africa-4marks

**Total-23marks**

