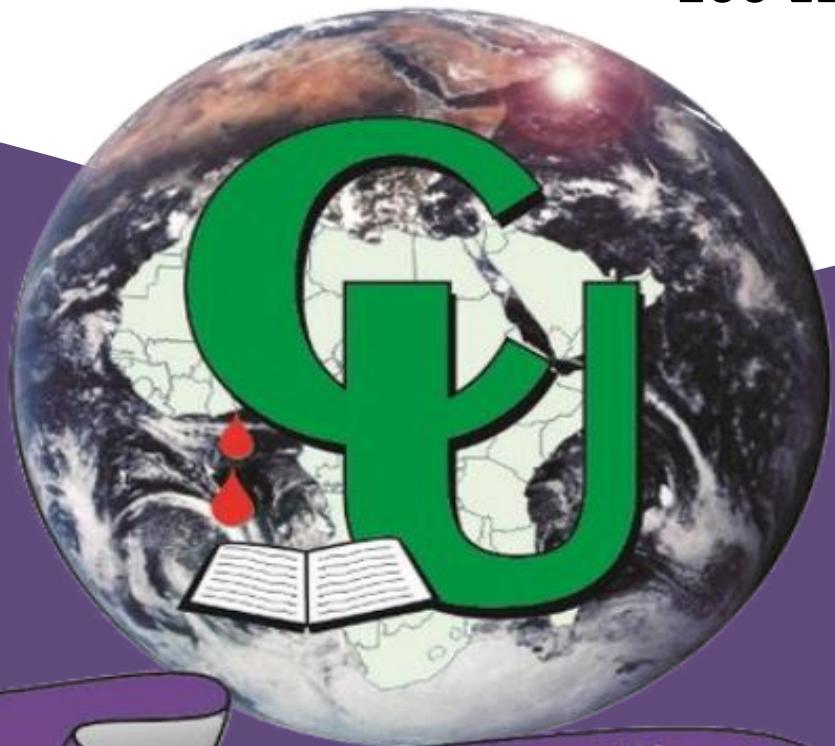


COVENANT UNIVERSITY

OMEGA SEMESTER TUTORIAL KIT
(VOL. 2)

PROGRAMME: POL. SCIENCE

100 LEVEL



Raising A New Generation Of Leaders

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LIST OF COURSES

POS121: CITIZEN AND THE STATE

PSI121: BASIC STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL & POLITICAL SCIENCE II

***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: POS121

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: CITIZEN AND THE STATE

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ANY **THREE** QUESTIONS **TIME:** 1 HOURS 45 MINUTES

1. Define Human Rights and explain their basic characteristics with real life illustrations.
(23 Marks)
2. With relevant examples, differentiate between Natural Law and Positivism as theories of Human Rights.
(23 Marks)
3. Write short note on the theories of the origin of the State, and extensively discuss the one that best describe the Nigerian State.
(23 Marks)
4. Discuss, with critical examples, the conditions necessary for Naturalisation of citizenship.
(23 Marks)
5. “Of all the various privileges that an individual enjoys by virtue of being a citizen of a state, none is more important than his/her right to participate in the political process of the state.” Do you agree?
(23 Marks)



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TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.Sc. EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

SCHOOL: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT: POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: POS121

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: CITIZENS AND THE STATE

INSTRUCTION: Attempt any THREE questions

TIME: 1 HOURS 45 MINUTES

MARKING GUIDE

6. Define Human Rights and explain their basic characteristics with real life illustrations.

(23 Marks)

Topic Covered: Fundamental Human Rights

Full Answer:

- What is Human Rights? (Thorough definition and explanation of the concept will attract between 5 – 7 marks)

Human rights are the entire set of privileges enjoyed by virtue of being human.

- Characteristics of Human rights: (Outlining, detailed explanation and illustration of the characteristics attracts between 2 – 4 marks each)
- Universality
 - Inalienability
 - Indivisibility
 - Interdependence

7. With relevant examples, differentiate between Natural Law and Positivism as theories of Human Rights.

(23 Marks)

Topic Covered: Theories of Human Rights

Full Answer:

Natural law (11.5 Marks):

- Theologians present the basis of human rights theory as stemming from a law higher than the state and whose source is the Supreme Being.
- The belief that human beings created in the image of God, endows human with a worth and dignity.
- **Thomas Aquinas** made Natural law embodying principles of justices which were right reason i.e. in accordance with nature, unalterable and eternal.

Positivism (11.5 Marks):

- Positivists argued that the existence and content of rights could be derived only from the laws of the state and not from God, reason or a priori moral assumptions.
- **David Hume** argued that inquiry into social phenomenon can have 'fact category' i.e. 'is' and 'value category' i.e. 'ought'. It is the 'is' - those matters which were empirically provable- that form the basis of valid scientific enquiry.

8. Write short note on the theories of the origin of the State, and extensively discuss the one that best describe the Nigerian State. (23 Marks)

Topic Covered: Origin and theories of the state

Full Answer:

- Introduction: 2marks
- Discussion of the seven theories of the origin of the state, two marks each: 14marks
- Discussing the one that is most relevant to the evolution of the Nigeria state: 6marks
- Writing style: 1 mark

9. Discuss, with critical examples, the conditions necessary for Naturalisation of citizenship. (23 Marks)

Topic Covered: Concept of Citizenship

Full Answer:

- Students are expected to briefly discuss the concept of naturalisation (4marks):

Citizenship is acquired by an alien through a formal grant of naturalization in the form of a “Gratuitous Concession” on the part of the state in which naturalization is sought.

- Discuss the processes required generally to become naturalised citizens of a foreign country (9 marks) with examples (4.5 marks):

The citizenship may be refused for any reason that the state considers sufficient or it can be granted under prescribed conditions and rules such as:

- a. Rule of residence
- b. Declaration of intention on a prescribed form
- c. Renunciation of previous citizenship
- d. An oath of allegiance to the new state
- e. Testimony of good character
- f. Evidence of financial solvency and support
- g. Residence in the state for a prescribed period of time
- h. The applicant being of full age and capacity
- i. Political asylum

10. “Of all the various privileges that an individual enjoys by virtue of being a citizen of a state, none is more important than his/her right to participate in the political process of the state.” Do you agree? (23 Marks)

Topic Covered: Political Obligation of Citizenship

Full Answer:

- Introduction (2marks)

- The student is expected to show the unique nature and importance of the privilege of political participation. (5 marks)
- The student is also expected to show that the collective participation by the citizens in achieving sustainable development under a democratic system of government is both an imperative and a necessity as the system, by application, implies participation in decision making and translates to development in infrastructure, social welfare and the expansion of opportunities for human advancement. (8 marks)
- Participation in political processes like election is of great importance because to a very large extent, the direction or future of the state is being placed in the hands of the people. However, the student must also show the dangers and implications of failing to participate in the political process of his/her state. (6 marks)
- Conclusion (2marks)



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COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEPARTMENT: POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: PSI121

CREDIT UNIT: 3

COURSE TITLE: BASIC STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL & POLITICAL SCIENCE II

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER THREE QUESTIONS

TIME: 3 HOURS

1. The table below shows the sales (sls) of a Supermarket store between year (yr) 2000 and 2011.

Yr	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
SlS	2001.23	3741.52	4751.35	5501.49	5904.02	6871.20	6966.90	7000.55	7760.72	8079.19	8907.20	9078.63

Calculate

- i) a three-year moving average (10 marks)
ii) a six-year moving average (12 marks)
2. The probability that Seun and Egunoluwa would be present at the CHOP next week are $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$ respectively. Calculate the probability that;
- (a) Both of them would be present at the CHOP (3 marks)
(b) Only Seun would be present at the CHOP (3marks)
(c) Only Egunoluwa would be present at the CHOP (3marks)
(d) None of them would be present at the CHOP (3marks)
(e) At least one of them would be present at the CHOP (4marks)
3. Use the table below to compute the Correlation coefficient (16 marks)

x	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
y	14	20	31	19	18	12	15	10	16	13

4. Compute the regression of x on y using the data in the table below (16 marks)

x	65	73	65	72	75	71	85	75	74	69	59	80
y	68	75	67	74	76	73	82	78	77	69	58	79

5. A bag contains 25 red and 35 green apples. Two apples are picked from the bag with replacement.

Find the probability that

- i. They are both red (2marks)
 - ii. They are both green. (2marks)
 - iii. They are of different colours. (3marks)
 - iv. If the two apples are picked randomly one after the other without replacement, what is the probability that both are red? (3marks)
 - v. If the two apples are picked randomly one after the other without replacement, what is the probability that both are green? (3marks)
 - vi. If the two apples are picked randomly one after the other without replacement, what is the probability that both are of different colours? (3marks)
6. The following are the scores of ten students as rated by two lecturers x and y. Calculate the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (16 marks)

Score X	81	65	86	48	79	75	58	61	51	71
Score Y	57	43	60	36	55	63	48	52	25	49

z



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COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

SCHOOL: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT: POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SESSION: 2014/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: PSI121

CREDIT UNIT: 3

COURSE TITLE: BASIC STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL & POLITICAL SCIENCE II

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER 4 QUESTIONS

TIME: 3 HOURS

MARKING GUIDE

1(i) Three Year Moving Average

Year	Sales	Moving Total	Moving Average
1990	2001.23	-	-
1991	3741.52	10494.1	3498.033
1992	4751.35	13994.36	4664.7867
1993	5501.49	16156.86	5385.62
1994	5904.02	18276.71	6092.2367
1995	6871.20	19742.12	6580.7067
1996	6966.90	20838.6	6946.2167
1997	7000.55	21728.17	7242.723
1998	7760.72	22840.46	7613.4867
1999	8079.19	24747.11	8249.0367
2000	8907.20	26065.02	8688.34
2001	9078.63	-	-

/7.5marks

1(ii) Six Year Moving Average

Years	Sales	Moving Total	Moving Average
1990	2001.23		
		-	-
1991	3741.52		
		-	-
1992	4751.35		
		28770.81	4795.135
1993	5501.49		
		28426.48	4737.747
1994	5904.02		
		36995.51	6165.9183
1995	6871.20		
		40004.88	6667.48
1996	6966.90		
		42582.58	7097.097
1997	7000.55		
		45585.76	7597.627
1998	7760.72		
		47793.19	7965.5317
1999	8079.19		
		-	-
2000	8907.20		
		-	-
2001	9078.63		

/10marks

3.)

X	Y	XY	X ²	Y ²
9	14	126	81	196
10	20	200	100	400
11	31	341	121	961
12	19	228	144	361
13	18	234	169	324
14	12	168	196	144
15	15	225	225	225
16	10	160	256	100
17	16	272	289	256
18	13	234	324	169
$\Sigma=135$	$\Sigma = 168$	$\Sigma = 2188$	$\Sigma = 1905$	$\Sigma =3136$

8marks

$$\frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{(n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2)(n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2)}}$$

$$\sqrt{(n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2)(n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2)} \quad /2marks$$

Where,

$$\sum xy = 2188$$

$$\sum x = 135$$

$$\sum y = 168$$

$$\sum y^2 = 3136$$

$$\sum x^2 = 1905$$

$$N = 10 \quad /2marks$$

$$\frac{2188 - 135(168)/10}{10(1905 - (135)^2)(10(3136 - 168^2))}$$

$$\frac{-80}{\sqrt{25872}} \quad /1.5marks$$

$$\frac{-80}{\sqrt{25872}}$$

$$\frac{-80}{160.847754}$$

$$\frac{-80}{160.847754}$$

$$= -0.4973647 \quad /4marks$$

$$= -0.4973647 \quad /4marks$$

4.)

X	Y	XY	X ²	Y ²
65	68	4420	4225	4624
73	75	5475	5329	5625
65	67	4355	4225	4489
72	74	5328	5184	5476
75	76	5700	5625	5776
71	73	5183	5041	5329
85	82	6970	7225	6724
75	78	5850	5625	6084
74	77	5698	5476	5929

69	69	4761	4761	4761
59	58	3422	3481	3364
80	79	6320	6400	6241
= 863	876	63482	62597	64422

/6marks

$$a = y - b\bar{x}$$

$$B = \frac{n\sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{$$

$$N\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$Y = \sum y/n$$

$$X = \sum x/n \quad /1.5marks$$

$$\sum x = 863,$$

$$\sum y = 876$$

$$\sum xy = 63482$$

$$\sum x^2 = 62597$$

$$\sum y^2 = 64422$$

$$N = 12$$

$$B = \frac{n\sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{$$

$$N\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{12(63482) - (863)(876)}{$$

$$12(62597) - (863)^2}$$

$$= \frac{761784 - 755988}{$$

$$751164 - 744769}$$

$$= \frac{5796}{$$

$$6395}$$

$$= 0.9063330727$$

$$Y = \sum y/n$$

$$= 876/12$$

$$= 73$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= \frac{\sum x}{n} \\
 &= 863/12 \\
 &= 71.9167 \qquad \qquad \qquad /5\text{marks}
 \end{aligned}$$

Recall that

$$A = y - bx$$

Where

$$Y = 73$$

$$X = 71.9167$$

$$B = 0.9063330727$$

$$A = 73 - 0.9063330727(71.9167)$$

$$A = 73 - 65.1804836894$$

$$A = 7.8195163106$$

$$A = 7.82 \qquad \qquad \qquad /5\text{marks}$$

5.)

a.) $P(\text{they are both red}) = P(\text{First is red and second is red}) = P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ red}) \times P(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ red})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(1^{\text{st}} \text{ red}) &= \frac{25}{25 + 35} = \frac{25}{60}
 \end{aligned}$$

Since the apple is replaced, by the beginning of the second pick there are still 25 red apples out of the total of 60

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Therefore } P(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ red}) &= \frac{25}{60}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{So } P(\text{Both Red}) &= \frac{25}{60} \times \frac{25}{60} = \frac{25}{144} = 0.17 \qquad \qquad \qquad /2.5\text{marks}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.) $P(\text{Both Green}) = P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ Green and } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ Green})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(1^{\text{ST}} \text{ Green}) \times P(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ green}) &= 35/60 \times 35/60 \\
 &= 49/144 \\
 &= 0.34
 \end{aligned}$$

C.) If they are of different colours we can have (RG) or (GR) that is (1st is red and 2nd green) or (1st is green and 2nd is red)

$$P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ is red and } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ is green}) = 25/60 \times 35/60 = 35/144$$

$$P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ is green and } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ red}) = 35/60 \times 25/60 = 35/144$$

Therefore $P(R,G \text{ or } G,R) = P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ is red and } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ is green}) + P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ is green and } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ is red})$.

$$= 35/144 + 35/144$$

$$= 35/72 = 0.486$$

/3marks

D.) $P(\text{Both are red}) = P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ is red}) \times P(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ is red})$

$$P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ is red}) = 25/60$$

Since we are not replacing the picked apple we now have 24 red apples left out of a total of 59

$$\therefore P(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ is red}) = 24/59$$

$$\therefore P(\text{Both red}) = 25/60 \times 24/59$$

$$= 600/3540 = 0.17$$

/3marks

E.) $P(\text{Both are green}) = P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ green}) \times P(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ green})$

$$P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ green}) = 35/60$$

$$P(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ green}) = 34/59$$

$$\therefore P(\text{both colours}) = 35/60 \times 34/59$$

$$= 1190/3540 = 0.336.$$

/3marks

E.) (They are of different colours)

$$= P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ red and } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ green}) \text{ or } P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ green and } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ red})$$

$$= [P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ red}) \times P(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ green})] + [P(1^{\text{st}} \text{ green}) \times P(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ red})]$$

$$= [25/60 \times 35/59] + [35/60 \times 25/59]$$

$$= 875/3540 + 875/3540$$

$$= 1750/3540$$

$$= 0.494$$

/3marks

6.)

Score X	Score Y	Rank X	Rank Y	D	D ²
81	57	9	8	1	1
65	43	5	3	2	4
86	60	10	9	1	1
48	36	1	2	-1	1
79	55	8	7	1	1
75	63	7	10	-3	9
58	48	3	4	-1	1
61	52	4	6	-2	4
51	25	2	1	1	1
71	49	6	5	1	1

10 marks

$$R = \frac{1 - 6 \sum D^2}{N(N^2 - 1)} \quad /2.5 \text{marks}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 6 \times 24}{10 \times 99}$$

$$= 0.85 \quad /5 \text{marks}$$

