

FBQ1: A human population occupying a defined territory and having government and sovereignty is referred to as _____

Answer: State

FBQ2: The main thrust of the _____ theory of the state is that the leaders are ordained by God

Answer: Divine

FBQ3: _____ conceived the state as a "product and manifestation" of irreconcilable class antagonisms in society.

Answer: Karl Marx

FBQ4: The agreement between the citizens and their state for obedience to the law of the state and the protection of life and property of the citizens is called _____

Answer: Social contract theory

FBQ5: The Nigerian state was established in the year _____

Answer: 1914

FBQ6: The gamut of social organisations which interact within the state's boundaries as well as with the state is referred to as _____

Answer: Society

FBQ7: The legal constraint on the citizens to obey the laws of the state is known as political _____

Answer: Obligation

FBQ8: A deliberate resistance against government policies and actions is called _____

Answer: Civil disobedience

FBQ9: The primary imperative of the state is the maintenance of public peace and _____

Answer: Order

FBQ10: All persons whom a state is obligated to protect is conceived by international law as _____

Answer: Citizen

FBQ11: The non "constraining" of one's action is otherwise known as _____

Answer: Liberty

FBQ12: Allegiance is one of the fundamental duties and responsibilities expected from _____

Answer: Citizenship

FBQ13: The institution of governance saddled with the responsibility of law making is known as the _____

Answer: Legislature

FBQ14: The last arbiter for the resolution of disputes between the state and citizens, and between different tiers of government is the _____
Answer: Judiciary

FBQ15: The link between the executive and society in the implementation of public policies and programmes is called the _____
Answer: Civil Society

FBQ16: The _____ apparatus responsible for public security in Nigeria is referred to as the security apparatus
Answer: Coercive

FBQ17: The political institution responsible for the aggregation and articulation of the interests of the citizens is _____
Answer: Political parties

FBQ18: The distribution of fiscal powers amongst the constituent parts of a political system is known as _____
Answer: Revenue Allocation

FBQ19: The love of one's country and willingness to defend it is called _____
Answer: Patriotism

FBQ20: _____ is mostly associated with the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Protectorates into the present Nigerian state.
Answer: Sir Frederick Lugard

FBQ21: The absolute and perpetual power of the state over all person, throughout its territory is known as _____
Answer: Sovereignty

FBQ22: The theory that traces the origin of the state through the eldest male parent is called _____
Answer: Patriarchal theory

FBQ23: The three major ethnic groups in Nigeria are _____, Igbo and Yoruba
Answer: Hausa

FBQ24: Nigeria became a sovereign state in the year _____
Answer: 1960

FBQ25: The first military coup d'état in Nigeria was led by _____
Answer: Chukwuma Kaduna Nzeogu

FBQ26: The duties that require individual members of a state to refrain from performing bad acts is known as _____
Answer: Negative duties

FBQ27: The quality attributable to human action by reason of its conformity or lack of

conformity to standards or rules according to which it should be regulated is called

Answer: Morality

FBQ28: The secondary imperatives of the state is concerned with _____

Answer: Socio " economic development

FBQ29: The principles of natural _____ implies that citizen's political rights should be respected and treated as sacred and sacrosanct.

Answer: Justice

FBQ30: Non " violence is one of the salient features of _____

Answer: Civil disobedience

FBQ31: The absence of restraint or certain impediments imposed by others to the exercise of certain interests is known as _____

Answer: Freedom

FBQ32: The citizenship acquired because parents or any of the grandparents belongs to a community indigenous to Nigeria is by _____

Answer: Birth

FBQ33: A citizen is entitled to Equal access to _____

Answer: Rights

FBQ34: The presumed rights of states in Nigeria to reserve their public services exclusively for their indigenes is called _____

Answer: Statism

FBQ35: Citizens who are not members or natives of a community in Nigeria is referred to as _____

Answer: Non " indigenes

FBQ36: _____ means love for one's country?

Answer: Patriotism

FBQ37: The distribution of fiscal powers between the central and state governments is known as _____?

Answer: Revenue Allocation

FBQ38: According to the United Nations Organisations, when a constituted government in a state no longer performs the core functions required of its people, it is referred to as _____

Answer: Failed State

FBQ39: The capacity of a state to control all the human and material resources within, under and above its territory is known as _____

Answer: Sovereignty

FBQ40: The service delivery scheme in Nigeria is known as _____?

Answer: SERVICOM

FBQ41: A government of laws is by definition _____?

Answer: A limited government

FBQ42: A set of rules, conventions and norms ruling the government process is called _____?

Answer: Regime

FBQ43: _____ refers to the protection against interference, torture, kidnapping and arbitrary imprisonment, etc.

Answer: Personal rights

FBQ44: The famous Indian, _____ is known as a non-violent political theorists

Answer: Gandhi

FBQ45: The concept that assumes that nothing is desired for its own sake except pleasure is called _____

Answer: Utilitarianism

FBQ46: The form of relationship between a citizen and the state in which the citizen owes loyalty and commitment to the state is known as _____?

Answer: Allegiance

FBQ47: A social contract valid for all in a political system based on the set of rights and obligations which all are entitled to within a given state is called _____?

Answer: Citizenship

FBQ48: The legal constraint on the citizen to obey the laws of the state is referred to as _____?

Answer: Political Obligation

FBQ49: An important independent institution which contributes to the effectiveness and stability of the democratic government is called _____

Answer: Civil Organisation

FBQ50: _____ of a citizen is evidenced in the adherence to customs and traditions that have definite symbolic value that greatly strengthen national unity and pride.

Answer: Patriotism

MCQ1: _____ is not a feature of the state

Answer: Democracy

MCQ2: The exponents of the social contract theory of the state excludes

Answer: Karl Marx

MCQ3: All except _____ are theories of the origin of the state

Answer: The Power theory

MCQ4: The implications of Rousseau's social contract theory include all but one of the following

Answer: Man is selfish by nature

MCQ5: _____ is not among the major defects of the social contract theory

Answer: It serves as a reminder of the human responses which the state can serve

MCQ6: One of the following is not among the elements of Marxist theory of the state

Answer: The state is neutral

MCQ7: The amalgamation of Nigerian took place under Lord Lugard in _____

Answer: 1914

MCQ8: The political culture of democracy is reflected in all the below except _____

Answer: Violation of human rights

MCQ9: One of the following is not a feature of civil disobedience

Answer: Direct action

MCQ10: The absence of coercion and restraint imposed by others is referred to as

Answer: Liberty

MCQ11: All except one of the following are not a types of liberty

Answer: Negative liberty

MCQ12: All persons whom a state is obligated to protect are called _____

Answer: Citizens

MCQ13: _____ is not among the means of acquiring citizenship

Answer: War

MCQ14: Duties and responsibilities of citizenship exclude _____

Answer: Crime

MCQ15: The tendency to exclude strangers from the public service of a state is called _____

Answer: Statism

MCQ16: In Nigeria, a member of the native community resident in the area of authority is known as _____

Answer: An indigene

MCQ17: The socially constructed roles, responsibilities, expectations, norms, and stereotypes accorded to men and women in relation to the question of citizenship is referred to as _____

Answer: Gendered citizenship

MCQ18: The claims which a citizen can make both on the state and the other citizens is known as _____

Answer: Rights

MCQ19: The fundamental rights of the citizen is otherwise described as _____

Answer: Inalienable right

MCQ20: _____ is not among the categories of rights

Answer: Suicide rights

MCQ21: The assumption that nothing is desired for its own sake except pleasure is otherwise known as _____

Answer: Utilitarianism

MCQ22: A set of rules, conventions and norms ruling the governmental process is called _____

Answer: Regime

MCQ23: One of the regimes guarantee fundamental rights of citizens

Answer: Democratic political system

MCQ24: The right to command and be obeyed is called _____

Answer: Authority

MCQ25: The system of values, policies and institutions by which society manages economic political and social affairs through interactions within and among the state, civil society and private sector is called _____

Answer: Governance

MCQ26: The government performs the following functions except _____

Answer: Impediment of freedom

MCQ27: The major institutions of governance exclude _____

Answer: Press

MCQ28: The link between the executive and society in the implementation of public policies and programmes is _____

Answer: Civil service

MCQ29: _____ is not one of the security architecture responsible for public security in Nigeria

Answer: National Road Transport Workers

MCQ30: The challenges of political integration and development in Nigeria as identified by Isagwu (1985) do not include _____

Answer: The challenge of paradox

MCQ31: The problems of patriotism and loyalty in Nigeria does not include _____

Answer: Peace

MCQ32: The state of nature is mostly associated with _____
Answer: Hobbes

MCQ33: _____ is an expression of the general will
Answer: Law

MCQ34: Every citizen of the state is entitled to _____
Answer: Rights and Duties

MCQ35: The political system in which the constituent parts are equal and coordinate is called _____
Answer: Federation

MCQ36: The series of challenges of political development identified by Isiagwu excludes _____?
Answer: The challenge of production

MCQ37: The institutions of governance include all except _____?
Answer: The Pressure Groups

MCQ38: _____ is the link between the executive and society in the implementation of public policies and programmes.
Answer: The Civil Service

MCQ39: SERVICOM was inaugurated by the Federal Government of Nigeria in the year _____?
Answer: 2005

MCQ40: _____ is not among the coercive apparatus of public security in Nigeria?
Answer: Nigerian Labour congress

MCQ41: _____ has the responsibility of aggregating and articulating the interests of the citizens?
Answer: Political Parties

MCQ42: _____ does not fall into the government responsibilities?
Answer: Escalation of injustice

MCQ43: The right to command and be obeyed is known as _____?
Answer: Authority

MCQ44: The categories of the International Bill of Human Rights exclude _____?
Answer: Diarchical political system

MCQ45: With the exception of _____ the following are among the categories of rights?
Answer: Conflict rights

MCQ46: Literature has it that the interest of the Europeans in Africa and indeed Nigeria was and still is economic.

Answer: Economic

MCQ47: The concerns which border on the ambivalence of constitutional provisions exclude_____?

Answer: Political participation

MCQ48: The duty of a citizen to pay taxes and royalties is known as_____?

Answer: Tax obligation

MCQ49: _____is not among the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms as contained in Chapter 4 of 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Answer: Right to kill

MCQ50: Duties that require individual members of a state to refrain from performing bad acts are called_____?

Answer: Negative duties