

POL216 List of Questions

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Q1 The 1991 reforms provided for primary education and primary____ infrastructure.

- ☐ Sports
- ☒ Health
- ☐ Schools
- ☐ Elections

Q2 The executive cabinet form of local government administration instituted during the 1985-1993 military administration was composed of the chairman and ____.

- ☐ Legislative arm
- ☐ Ten supervisory councilors
- ☐ Finance and general purposes department
- ☒ Five supervisory councillors and secretary.

Q3 Decree ____ of 1991, mandated each local government to have and operate an executive cabinet.

- ☐ 29
- ☐ 32
- ☒ 23
- ☐ 36

Q4 The Babangida administration introduced the ____presidential system of government into local government administration to complement what obtains at the state and federal levels.

- ☒ Executive
- ☐ Legislative
- ☐ Judiciary
- ☐ Onbudsman

Q5 The military administration that elevated the status and functions of the local government was the ____

- ☐ Gen. Yakubu Gowon
- ☒ Babangida administration
- ☐ Gen. Abdulsalami
- ☐ Non of the options

Q6 The local government is classified as _____

- ☒ semi-autonomous and a sub-national political arrangement
- ☐ autonomous and a sub-national political arrangement
- ☐ autonomous and a national political arrangement
- ☐ semi-autonomous and a sub-consociational political arrangement

Q7 The structural differentiation feature of the local government is evidenced in _____

- ☐ corporate identity and checks and balances
- ☐ corporate identity and structural difference
- ☒ corporate identity and status difference
- ☐ status identity and structural difference

Q8 A contractual agreement that allows the private sector greater participation in the delivery of essential goods is _____

- ☐ Public Partnership(PPP)
- ☐ Participatory Partnership(PPP)
- ☐ Patented Partnership(PPP)
- ☒ Public Private Partnership(PPP)

Q9 Privatization is a form of decentralization which all of the following except __ enter into private partnership(PPP) to provide goods and services for the local community.

- ☒ traditional groups
- ☐ coooperatives
- ☐ corporate organizations
- ☐ civil society

Q10 The devolution category accords the local governments the powers to source for their _____

- ☐ revenue, assign duties and recruit personnel

- ☐ implement programmes, control their finances and recruit delegates
- ☐ revenue, design policies and recruit personnel
- ☐ revenue, control their finances and recruit personnel

Q11 In the structural pattern of devolution the __ and the __ are differentiated.

- ☐ central and local
- ☐ state and central
- ☐ local and state
- ☐ local and sub-national units

Q12 Devolution entails the _____

- ☐ The transfer of authority to make public policy decisions from the central government to state government
- ☐ The transfer of political authority to make public policy decisions from the central government to local government
- ☐ The transfer of authority to make policy decisions from the state government to local government
- ☐ The transfer of political authority to make public policy decisions from the central government to local government

Q13 The transfer of decision-making authority to legally incorporated sub-national units of a local government is _____

- ☐ delegation
- ☐ deconcentration
- ☐ functionalism
- ☐ devolution

Q14 The discretion to confer upon others the need to use their judgement in meeting specific problems within the framework of their duties is the essence of _____

- ☐ performance
- ☐ devolution
- ☐ delegation
- ☐ deconcentration

Q15 In local government administration when delegation is made through a third party it is _____

- ☐ indirect
- ☐ intermediate
- ☐ inter-systemic
- ☐ informal

Q16 When no third party intervenes between two parties in a delegation, it is conceived as _____

- ☐ direct
- ☐ indirect
- ☐ consociational
- ☐ differential

Q17 When delegation is embodied in written forms based on customs, conventions and understanding, it is said to be _____

- ☐ unconventional
- ☐ formal
- ☐ segregational
- ☐ informal

Q18 When an authority is free to act without reservations, delegation is said to be _____

- ☐ conditional
- ☐ unconditional
- ☐ independent
- ☐ universal

Q19 Delegation is conditional when the action of a subordinate is _____

- ☐ subject to confirmation or revision by the superior
- ☐ subject to confirmation or revision by a third party
- ☐ subject to confirmation or revision by legally incorporated authority
- ☐ subject to confirmation or revision by an independent authority

Q20 Delegation is said to be full when complete powers are conferred on the _____

- ☐ local autonomy
- ☐ sub-national units
- ☐ lower authority

- ☐ state authority

Q21 The conferring of specified authority to a lower authority is _____

- ☐ devolution
- ☐ differentiation
- ☐ autonomy
- ☒ delegation

Q22 The transfer of administrative functions from national ministries to field agencies within the local level is known as _____

- ☒ deconcentration
- ☐ delegation
- ☐ decentralization
- ☐ devolution

Q23 Decentralization is made up the following variances except _____

- ☐ deconcentralization
- ☐ delegation
- ☐ privatization
- ☒ re-distribution

Q24 The unit of government that creates the enabling environment for democratization and development is _____

- ☐ central government
- ☒ local government
- ☐ federal system
- ☐ state government

Q25 The instrument of __ is strategic to the local government.

- ☐ delegation
- ☐ devolution
- ☒ decentralization
- ☐ decision-making

Q26 Local governments are also conceived as __ state.

- ☐ local-sovereign
- ☐ third-tier sovereign
- ☒ infra-sovereign
- ☐ sovereign

Q27 Local government as a study is a sub-unit under _____

- ☐ Management administration
- ☐ development administration
- ☒ public administration
- ☐ local administration

Q28 The local government is subordinate to the __ government.

- ☐ state
- ☒ national
- ☐ political
- ☐ legitimate

Q29 The local government is created by _____

- ☐ consociational enactments
- ☐ representative enactments
- ☐ grassroot enactments
- ☒ legislative enactments

Q30 A political sub-division created within a state for the exercise of duties and responsibilities is a _____

- ☐ locality
- ☐ local system
- ☒ Local Government
- ☐ local field

Q31 The three arms of the state can be regarded as __ of governance.

- ☐ divisions
- ☐ systems
- ☐ units
- ☐ sub-divisions

Q32 The third arm of government exists to serve the _____

- ☐ system
- ☐ Grassroots
- ☐ polity
- ☐ units

Q33 The smallest unit of governance in Nigeria is _____

- ☐ county
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ local administration
- ☐ localities

Q34 The essence of breaking government into segments or smaller units is for _____

- ☐ efficiency
- ☐ easy enactments
- ☐ easy grassroot advocacy
- ☐ Easy Administration

Q35 A community of persons occupying a defined territory with independent and organized government is a _____

- ☐ unit
- ☐ local government
- ☐ State
- ☐ county

Q36 The break from the colonial tradition of native administration was effected in _____

- ☐ 1954
- ☐ 1950
- ☐ 1956
- ☐ 1957

Q37 The limitations of the native authority system was remedied in the local government ordinance of _____

- ☐ 1953
- ☐ 1952
- ☐ 1950
- ☐ 1955

Q38 The flagging-off of the local government reforms commenced in _____

- ☐ Western region
- ☐ Northern region
- ☐ Southern region
- ☐ Eastern Region

Q39 Indirect rule system was least successful in the _____

- ☐ southern region
- ☐ Northern region
- ☐ Eastern region
- ☐ middle- Belt Region

Q40 The __ was the major provision of the 1957 Western region local government reform law.

- ☐ authority to set up individual Boards for the operation of work or service, power to collect taxes and levy rates.
- ☐ authority to set up joint Boards for the operation of work or service, power to collect taxes and levy rates
- ☐ disallowing the setting up of Boards for collecting taxes and levy rates
- ☐ authority to set up Boards for internal division of wards,work or service.

Q41 Councilsmin the Western region after the reform was classified as _____

- ☐ chiefs-in-council
- ☐ chief-in-council
- ☐ council-in-chiefs

- ☐ chiefs

Q42 The local government reforms in the Western Region introduced __

- ☐ two tier structure of divisional and local councils
- ☐ three tier structure of divisional, comunal and local councils
- ☒ three tier structure of divisional, district and local councils
- ☐ two tier structure of provisional, district and local councils

Q43 The passage of the __ in Western region precipitated the transformation in the local government system.

- ☐ local government law of 1951
- ☒ local government law of 1952
- ☐ local government law of 1953
- ☐ local government law of 1954

Q44 The fundamental change occasioned by the Local Government Reforms in the 1950s in the Western Region of Nigeria was _____

- ☒ the composition of local government councils
- ☐ the composition of local government councillors
- ☐ the composition of local government structure
- ☐ the composition of local government

Q45 The first noticeable change from the 1954 reform in the North was _____

- ☐ abolition of the varied native authorities
- ☐ abolition of provisional native authorities
- ☐ abolition of administrative native authorities
- ☒ abolition of sole native authorities

Q46 The __ reform provided for democratic reforms in the North.

- ☐ the native law of 1953
- ☒ the native law of 1954
- ☐ the native law of 1952
- ☐ the native law of 1956

Q47 In the Eastern region of Nigeria __ was appointed for the purpose of local administration.

- ☐ traditional rulers
- ☐ elders
- ☒ warrant chiefs
- ☐ local leaders

Q48 The form of local government administration in Western Nigeria during the colonial rule was _____

- ☐ consociational rule
- ☐ indirect rule
- ☒ direct rule
- ☐ representative rule

Q49 In the pre-colonial Benin Kingdom, the Uzama council of chiefs or councillors are the _____

- ☐ state and council leaders
- ☒ state and king makers
- ☐ ruling class
- ☐ elders

Q50 The political life of the Bini people is centred on the _____

- ☐ Ndichies
- ☐ Uzama
- ☒ Oba
- ☐ councillors

Q51 In the pre-colonial Igbo societies, the village head or the council membership were NOT _____

- ☐ achieved
- ☒ hereditary
- ☐ pre-determined
- ☐ centralized

Q52 The focus of power in pre-colonial Igbo societies was on _____

- ☐ individual traditional authorities
- ☐ Enigies
- ☐ councils and village assemblies
- ☐ Uzama

Q53 In the pre-colonial Igbo societies, authority was _____

- ☐ not deliberative
- ☐ not representative
- ☐ not centralized
- ☐ non republican

Q54 The last ruling army in pre-colonial Oyo Empire administration was the _____

- ☐ Agbakin
- ☐ Ashipa
- ☐ Are-Ona-Kakanfo
- ☐ Akiniku

Q55 The judiciary in the Oyo kingdom was anchored by the _____

- ☐ Bashorun
- ☐ Alapini
- ☐ ogboni cult
- ☐ Shamu

Q56 In the pre-colonial Oyo Empire the king is expected to __ after impeachment.

- ☐ resign from power
- ☐ commit suicide
- ☐ abdicate power
- ☐ relinquish power

Q57 The __pre-colonial administration was structured to reflect the three arms of the modern state.

- ☐ the Hausa societies
- ☐ the Yoruba societies
- ☐ the Benin societies
- ☐ the Igbo societies

Q58 The pre-colonial administration in the Oyo Empire was a __ system.

- ☐ well expanded
- ☐ well administered
- ☐ well organized
- ☐ well ascribed

Q59 In the pre-colonial administration, the Sarakuna depicted the _____

- ☐ subjects
- ☐ fief-holders
- ☐ ruling class
- ☐ political leaders

Q60 Prior the Jihad, the pre-existing administrative system in the Hausa-Fulani Societies was the _____

- ☐ habe Sarakuna system
- ☐ habe Sarauta system
- ☐ habe talakawa system
- ☐ habe feifs system

Q61 In the pre-colonial administration of Yoruba societies, the Oyomesi Council is below the _____

- ☐ ogboni
- ☐ Alapini
- ☐ Laguna
- ☐ Alaafin

Q62 The local government is perceived as the administrative agency for _____

- ☐ decongestion
- ☐ efficient provision of services

- ☐ desirable provision of services
- ☐ organization of services

Q63 The vital instrument in democracy is _____

- ☐ national participation
- ☐ local participation
- ☐ political participation
- ☐ sectionalism

Q64 The platform for local participation in politics and democracy is the _____

- ☐ local government
- ☐ central government
- ☐ state government
- ☐ localities

Q65 The conception that certain functions of government that are local in character should be locally administered and controlled is attributed to _____

- ☐ Robert Dahl
- ☐ Jeremy Bentham
- ☐ J.S Mills
- ☐ J.J. Rousseau

Q66 The __local government system is associated with the newly independent nations.

- ☐ traditional
- ☐ African
- ☐ post-colonial
- ☐ indigeneous

Q67 In which system does the local traditional institutions formulate and implement policies for the traditional communities. _____

- ☐ Afican
- ☐ traditional
- ☐ Anglo
- ☐ Communist

Q68 The underlying basis of local government is the principle of _____

- ☐ self -administration
- ☐ self-adjudication
- ☐ self-determination
- ☐ self-administration

Q69 The British Local government autonomy is expressed through its _____

- ☐ policy- making organ
- ☐ institutions
- ☐ local government personnel
- ☐ local government service commission

Q70 The __system of government lays emphasis on the autonomy of the local government.

- ☐ French
- ☐ Anglo-saxton
- ☐ traditional
- ☐ communist

Q71 The decentralization of local government authority does not occur in _____

- ☐ Socialist countries
- ☐ Anglo-saxton countries
- ☐ Asian countries
- ☐ French system

Q72 The deconcentration of local government authority is typical of _____

- ☐ African systems
- ☐ traditional systems
- ☐ communist countries

- ☐ French system

Q73 The system which connotes that the local government is an agency of the central government as well as part of the central administration is the _____

- ☒ communist system
- ☐ traditional system
- ☐ French system
- ☐ Anglo-saxon system

Q74 The local government system where all subordinate units of government operate and take directions from the central decision-making body is _____

- ☒ communist system
- ☐ French system
- ☐ traditional system
- ☐ Anglo-Saxon

Q75 A system of local government which is highly centralised is the _____

- ☐ socialist
- ☐ communist
- ☒ French
- ☐ traditional system

Q76 A senior civil servant and a representative of the central government in any assigned area of jurisdiction within the local government is the _____

- ☐ secretary
- ☒ prefect
- ☐ local agent
- ☐ agent

Q77 In local administrative machinery, a prefect is a _____

- ☐ a solicitor of the central government that oversees administrative machinery
- ☐ a councillor of the central government that oversees administrative machinery
- ☒ a representative of the central government that oversees administrative machinery
- ☐ a representative of the state government that oversees administrative machinery

Q78 Appointment of an agent at the local government by the central government is synonymous with _____

- ☐ communist
- ☐ post-colonial
- ☒ French
- ☐ traditional system

Q79 The local government system that acts more or less as the arm of the central government is _____

- ☐ post-colonial system
- ☒ French system
- ☐ socialist system
- ☐ traditional system

Q80 The local government is categorized into the following but _____

- ☐ French system
- ☐ traditional system
- ☒ Anglo-sax
- ☐ post-colonial system