

# NECO GCE GOVERNMENT PAST QUESTIONS 2025

1. Power differs from influence in that it is
  - A. persuasive while influence is directive
  - B. coercive while influence is harmful
  - C. coercive while influence is persuasive
  - D. arrogant while influence is corruptive
2. The standing committee of a legislature is one
  - A. whose member stand while deliberating
  - B. that has statutory responsibilities
  - C. that perform adhoc functions
  - D. that has legislators as members.
- 3 Where the constitution is supreme, unconstitutional acts of the executive and the legislature can be checked by the courts through
  - A. recall
  - B. judicial review
  - C. vote of no confidence
  - D. impeachment.
- 4 The central decision-making organ of a confederation is made up of
  - A. technocrats appointed by the units
  - B. politicians elected from the confederal constituencies
  - C. politicians nominated by the government of member states
  - D. representatives of pressure groups.
5. Which of the following is true of a parliamentary system of government?
  - A. clear separation of government organs.
  - B. strict operation of bicameral legislature.
  - C. removal of government by impeachment.
  - D. adherence to majority rule.

6. A major feature of authoritarianism is that government is
- A. consensual
  - B. personalized
  - C. centralized
  - D. decentralized.
7. The central point of capitalism, as expounded by Karl Marx, is that
- A. capitalist profit is the surplus value obtained from workers labour
  - B. workers are inherently incapable of being owners of their labour
  - C. capitalists shall always increase worker earning capacity through wages
  - D. capitalist shall always readily consent to workers welfare demands.
8. A constitution that requires a plebiscite or a referendum to be amended is
- A. rigid
  - B. unwritten
  - C. flexible
  - D. written
9. An important function of a constitution is that it
- A. provide a framework for the study of government
  - B. facilities cross-fertilization of ideas of governance
  - C. serves as the fountain head of authority for the exercise of power
  - D. promotes citizen participation in government and administration.
10. when a bill passed by the legislature is vetoed by the executive, the action underscores the principle
- A. probity and accountability
  - B. separation of powers
  - C. collective responsibility
  - D. checks and balances.
11. In the legislative process, a bill is a
- A. motion accepted for debate

- B.** motion rejected after debate
  - C.** proposal before the legislature
  - D.** law pass by the legislature.
12. One of the advantages of a bicameral over a unicameral legislature is that it
- A.** is cheap to maintain
  - B.** promotes social equality
  - C.** takes less time for the bills to be passed
  - D.** prevents the passage of ill-considered bills.
13. The fundamental rights of citizens include rights to
- A.** free education, employment and freedom of thought
  - B.** life, speech and association
  - C.** life, liberty and property
  - D.** association, property and social security.
14. The manipulation of boundaries of constituencies in order to win more seats is called
- A.** devolution
  - B.** rigging
  - C.** gerrymandering
  - D.** delimitation
15. One argument against a multi-party system is the
- A.** encouragement of opposition and instability
  - B.** banning of interest groups
  - C.** inability to attract foreign assistance
  - D.** high cost of conducting elections.
16. Associational interest groups are organized to
- A.** further the interest of members
  - B.** specifically lobby the government
  - C.** support the government

**D.** achieve goals affecting other associations.

17. Public opinion is a view that is

**A.** held by the majority

**B.** active in the public realm

**C.** widely publicized

**D.** no longer a secret.

18. The political neutrality of civil servants implies that they

**A.** are not allowed to join any organisation or group

**B.** have no dealings with politicians

**C.** are not allowed to be involved in partisan politics

**D.** are not allowed to vote.

19. The idea of making the civil service permanent, neutral and anonymous is to

**A.** enhance efficiency in administration

**B.** ensure loyalty and support

**C.** prevent opposition to government

**D.** make civil servants a functional elite.

20. The western zone of the Sokoto caliphate was administered from

**A.** Kebbi

**B.** Ilorin

**C.** Bida

**D.** Gwandu

21. A main feature of the parliamentary system is that

**A.** the executive consists of all party members

**B.** judges are drawn from the ruling party

**C.** electoral commissioners leave at the end of their tenure

**D.** the executive is appointed by the legislature

22. In a socialist economy, private accumulation of wealth is

- A. prohibited**
- B. regulated**
- C. limited**
- D. encouraged**

23. The earliest classification of constitutions was the work of

- A. Aristotle**
- B. J.J. Rousseau**
- C. K.C. Wheare**
- D. Plato**

24. Constitutionalism refers to

- A. the process of drafting a constitution**
- B. amendment of an existing constitution**
- C. the process of operating a constitution**
- D. strict adherence to a constitution**

25. An advantage of delegated legislation is that

- A. much time is saved in the process**
- B. technical issues are handled by experts**
- C. ministers and lawmakers work together**
- D. it hastens the implementation of policy**

26. One essential duty of a citizen to his state is to

- A. support the government in power**
- B. recite the pledge**
- C. pay his tax**
- D. encourage other citizens**

27. Franchise in an electoral process means the

- A. right to vote**
- B. ownership of means of production**

- C.** the sovereignty of a nation
- D.** rights and duties of a citizen

28. The type of party system in practice is defined by the

- A.** relationship between the parties and electorate
- B.** structure of the political parties
- C.** manner in which the parties operate
- D.** number of political parties in a country

29. Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through

- A.** interest formulation
- B.** interest manipulation
- C.** interest mobilisation
- D.** interest aggregation

30. Opinion polls are organized to find out the

- A.** benefits derived by people from government
- B.** people's thought about a particular government policy
- C.** people's expectations from the government
- D.** feelings of people about particular issues and policies

31. In pre-colonial Igboland, autocratic rule was made difficult by the

- A.** fear of dethronement
- B.** absence of a centralized system of authority
- C.** pressure from age grades
- D.** activities of cult societies

32. The Yoruba traditional system of government was

- A.** republican
- B.** democratic
- C.** monarchical
- D.** egalitarian

33. Under the pre-colonial Sokoto Caliphate system, the next in command to the sultan was the
- A. Alkali
  - B. Galadima
  - C. Madaki
  - D. Waziri
34. Which of the following societies was classified as acephalous?
- A. Benin
  - B. Ibibio
  - C. Igbo
  - D. Ijaw
35. Indirect rule encouraged
- A. communal integration
  - B. exploitation and oppression
  - C. inter-communal cooperation
  - D. the rise of nationalism
36. The main achievement of the nationalists in Nigeria was
- A. registration of political parties
  - B. economic liberation of the nation
  - C. political liberation of the nation
  - D. building the nation
37. The major external factor that promoted nationalism in Nigeria was
- A. Pan-Africanism
  - B. the Yom-Kippur War
  - C. the Second World War
  - D. Anti-apartheid Movement
38. The presidential system of government was introduced in Nigeria with the Constitution of
- A. 1989

**B. 1999**

**C. 1960**

**D. 1979**

39. The Action Group crisis of 1963 led to the formation of

**A. UPP**

**B. NEPU**

**C. NPC**

**D. NCNC**

40. Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the power of judicial review was vested in the

- **A. President**
- **B. Chief Justice**
- **C. Supreme Court**
- **D. Parliament**

41. The responsibility of citizens towards nation-building is to

- A. encourage civil disobedience in the face of hardship**
- B. participate and contribute to decision making**
- C. stampede government policies and programmes**
- D. boycott and withdraw services to the state**

42. By competing in general elections, political parties ultimately offer citizens

- A. a choice in government**
- B. automatic membership of a party**
- C. opportunity to be extremely to one party**
- D. opportunity to vilify the government**

43. Public opinion is an essential element in a democracy because it can act as a

- A. check on leadership and government activities**
- B. mouthpiece for the opposition only**
- C. news outlet for the media and government only**



- D.** propaganda tool for the government at all material times
44. The media serve a useful purpose in a democracy by
- A.** connecting the government and the people
  - B.** ensuring government plays to their dictates
  - C.** assisting in the formation of political parties
  - D.** manipulating political leaders in government
45. One of the pivotal roles played by pressure groups in a functioning democracy is the
- A.** implementation of public policy by them
  - B.** influence on public policy decisions
  - C.** trumpeting of good deeds of a government always
  - D.** blackmailing of the government to act in their favour
46. Promoting electoral integrity is the crucial function of which institution of state?
- A.** the civil society organisations
  - B.** executive arm of government
  - C.** electoral management body
  - D.** security services
47. These rights which are explicitly protected by the Constitution are referred to as
- A.** checks and balances
  - B.** constitutional clauses
  - C.** entrenched clauses
  - D.** separation of powers
48. Constitutionally, the local government administration is controlled by the state through
- A.** administrators
  - B.** legislation
  - C.** native laws
  - D.** state bureau
49. Which state institution is referred to as the bureaucratic wing responsible for the running of government offices, agencies and departments?

- A. Bureau of National Affairs**
- B. Civil Service**
- C. Controller of state services**
- D. Public services board**

50. The local government administration in many West African countries is faced with a myriad of problems one of which is

- A. employment retention**
- B. illiterate traditional authorities**
- C. unavailability of land**
- D. weak institution**

51. One of the following options does not pass as a means of ensuring the independence of the judiciary which is

- A. immunity from prosecution**
- B. promotion on merit**
- C. security of tenure**
- D. salary determined by the executive**

52. As part of its constitutional mandate, the Public Service Commission operates to

- A. appoint the head of the commission**
- B. carry out the order of the presidency only**
- C. recruit high ranking personnel for the civil service**
- D. review salaries and allowances of staff of the executive only**

53. The impartiality of the civil servants is important to the governance structure because they work for the interest of the

- A. bureaucrat**
- B. executive**
- C. presidency**
- D. state**

54. Which one of the following cannot be considered as a factor that influences the delimitation of a country into constituencies?

- A. administrative convenience
- B. geographical proximity
- C. historical experience
- D. political socialization

55. A type of constitution suitable for the governance of a federal state is a

- A. flexible constitution
- B. rigid constitution
- C. republican constitution
- D. parliamentary constitution

56. A set of principles enshrined in a constitution that guide the government in making laws and policies for the welfare of the people is referred to as

- A. directive principle of state policy
- B. constitutional provisions
- C. Human Rights and Administrative Justice
- D. edicts, customs and traditions

57. Which situation in a democratic state can create an environment where military intervention is perceived as the only option to restore order, protect the population or address grievances?

- A. boycott of elections
- B. economic crises
- C. political crises
- D. youth unemployment

58. Despite the many challenges bedevilling the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), it has managed over the years in promoting

- A. regime protection and economic stability in member countries
- A. collective will against globalisation
- B. trade tariffs and self-reliance
- C. regional integration and cooperation

59. One of the reasons for which the United Nations (UN) is considered as the only influential world body is the fact that it

- A.** plays a crucial role in international diplomacy
- B.** supports the war mission of member countries
- C.** influences regime change by supporting the opposition
- D.** withholds humanitarian support to military regimes

60. The African Union (AU) aims at ensuring the following developments in member countries except for

- A.** equal distribution of wealth
- B.** governance and democracy
- C.** peace and security
- D.** social development

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1. The Commonwealth of Nations concerns itself with one of the following activities in member countries which is
  - A. assisting in the overthrow of unpopular government
  - B. conducting elections in member countries
  - C. operating the financial sector of poor countries
  - D. promotion of peace and security
2. The African Union (AU) aims to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through the strategic framework organ of the
  - A. African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)
  - B. African Development Bank (ADB)
  - C. New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
  - D. Specialised Commission of Women Empowerment (SCWE)
3. What encompasses a range of diplomatic, political, economic and security decisions and actions that a state embarks on to protect and promote sovereignty on the global stage?
  - A. Alliances
  - B. Foreign policy
  - C. National interest
  - D. constitutionalism
4. What colonial policy worked against the sovereign power and authority and the traditional political authority and institutions?
  - A. Crown Colony Edict
  - B. Expatriate Edict
  - C. Indirect Rule
  - D. Protectorate Colony Edict
5. The surge in nationalism and its related activities was fueled by oppressive colonial experiences and
  - A. partition of West African territories

- B.** the strong desire for civilisation
- C.** ideology and activities of Pan-Africanism
- D.** monopoly of mineral resources and land degradation

6. Which institution of state enables different groups and interests to be represented as well as actively participate in the political space?

- A.** Advocate Groups
- B.** Democracy
- C.** Judiciary
- D.** Political party

7. Nationalism played a crucial role in the struggle for independence in West Africa by way of fostering a sense of community among the people and

- A.** abhorrence of the Western style of governance
- B.** civil disobedience and the killings of white officials
- C.** dismantling of artificial borders
- D.** political consciousness

8. The Crown Colony policy introduced some progressive institutions of governance in West Africa such as the

- A.** creation of the rigid class system
- B.** education of the traditional rulers
- C.** introduction of the Western legal system
- D.** introduction of military academy

9. The following influential nationalist leaders contributed significantly to shaping the political destiny and nation-states of West Africa except

- A.** Dawda Kairaba Jawara
- B.** Kwame Nkrumah
- C.** Nnamdi Azikwe
- D.** Oliver Tambo

10. Diplomacy plays a vital role in shaping the interactions between states and by extension maintaining

- A.** bipolar world

**B. global stability**

**C. power blocks**

**D. unipolar world**

11. Military rule does not only pose a threat to democracy but also to

**A. fundamental human rights**

**B. national borders**

**C. nationalism and patriotism**

**D. state sovereignty**

12. The following constitute the key features of most independent constitutions in West African States except

**A. nationalist leaders became army commanders**

**B. democratic principles of governance**

**C. national unity and diversity**

**D. socio-economic rights and development**

13. The grave effect of the French Colonial Policy of Assimilation in her West African Colonies was the

**A. aggressive development of nationalism**

**B. shortfall in the essential needs of the colonies**

**C. slow pace in their political fortunes**

**D. waging war on neighbouring colonial territories**

14. The British Colonial policy in her West African territories was marked by the following strategies and structures except

**A. divide and rule**

**B. economic exploitation**

**C. indirect rule**

**D. investments in the colonies**

15. Globalisation impacts the development and progress of West African States by way of

**A. manipulation of economics of states**

**B. propping of regimes**

- C. protecting state sovereignty**
- D. technology transfer**

16. Power, authority, legitimacy and sovereignty are described in the study of government as what?

- A. Basic Concepts and Principles**
- B. Constitutionalism and Meanings**
- C. Principles and Structures**
- D. Structure of Governance**

17. A government with corrupt rulers who use their power to exploit the people and natural resources of their own territory to extend their personal wealth and political power is described as

- A. autocracy**
- B. capitalism**
- C. kleptocracy**
- D. oligarchy**

18. In what way can the local government system assist in national development? By

- A. aligning local efforts with broader national goals**
- B. depending on the central government for basic needs and development**
- C. encouraging youth movement to the industrial centres**
- D. ensuring only top-bottom policies of government are supported**

19. The perceived perennial problem of the United Nations (UN) since its inception is the

- A. Directive Principles of State Policy**
- B. deep-seated diversity among member states**
- C. nature of political leaders and their ages**
- D. poor constitutional provisions of member states**

20. For the executive to enjoy the goodwill of the people in a democratic state, it must adhere to the tenets of

- A. the Council of State**
- B. exercise of unrestrained power**



C. laissez-faire government

D. political equality

**21. SECTION A: Elements of Government**

Discuss five ways in which the media can play a vital role in making democratic government work in Nigeria.

**22. SECTION A: Elements of Government**

Identify and explain five reasons for which civil society organisations are considered a major stakeholder in the governance structure of Nigeria.

**23. SECTION A: Elements of Government**

What five factors explain the reasons for the attack on the democratic system of government in some member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)?

**24. SECTION A: Elements of Government**

(a) Highlight three ways in which the judicial arm of government sustains democracy.

(b) Examine three ways by which the executive arm of government sustains democracy

**25. SECTION B: Political and Constitutional Developments in West Africa and International Relations**

Judging from the negative impacts of the major political crises in Nigeria, explain five reasons of which peace education is vital in a state.

**26. SECTION B: Political and Constitutional Developments in West Africa and International Relations**

Identify five debilitating effects of French colonial rule in French West African Colonies.

**27. SECTION B: Political and Constitutional Development in West Africa and International Relations**

As a student of Government, discuss five ways by which the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) can operate to achieve the stated objectives.

**28. SECTION B: Political and Constitutional Development in West Africa and International Relations**

In what five ways can the pre-colonial traditional political organisation and governance in Nigeria compare with modern days of political arrangement?

**28. SECTION B: Political and Constitutional Development in West Africa and International Relations**

Explain five reasons for which Nigeria attaches so much importance to foreign policy determination and implementation.

**29. SECTION A: Elements of Government**

Outline five ways in which citizens can checkmate political officeholders in Nigeria

30. The art of maintaining peaceful relationships between states, groups or individuals **mostly** comes about as a result of the activities and functions of

- A. the legislature
- B. security agencies
- C. diplomats
- D. the media

31. The following issues are some of the challenges the United Nations (UN) addresses **except**

- A. oligarchical regimes
- B. humanitarian aids
- C. human rights
- D. climate change

32. Which system of government allows for and guarantees maximum competition?

- A. Feudalism
- B. Capitalism
- C. Communism
- D. Social Democracy

33. The overriding consideration for the creation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was to place Africa on the path to

- A. capitalist government
- B. non-alignment
- C. growth and development
- D. military might

34. The French Colonial policies in her West African colonies were different from the British in many ways **except** in

- A. discriminatory laws
- B. citizenship
- C. imperialism
- D. cultural imposition

35. The reason for which the government should take a key interest in the activities of pressure groups is that, they

- A. provide valuable feedback on government policies and programmes
- B. force coalition among political parties for election
- C. blackmail political leaders
- D. dictate the path and direction for government programmes

36. The rigid nature of a constitution makes it

- A. accessible to all
- B. infallible and standard
- C. easy for quick review
- D. complicated for amendment

37. The Fundamental Human Rights and Liberties **must** be entrenched in a constitution to

- A. serve majority interest
- B. show concern for the people
- C. make it difficult to tamper with
- D. espouse love for the country

38. Unitary system of government is adopted by some states because

- A. of homogeneity
- B. it guarantees democracy
- C. it builds the capacity of citizens in good time
- D. of mineral resources

39. The public Service Commission performs the following functions **except**

- A. advisory body
- B. imposition of income tax
- C. welfare of personnel
- D. discipline of personnel

40. What type of right enables citizens to participate in state affairs?

- A. judicial right

- B. social right
- C. habeas corpus
- D. political right

41. What is **commonly** referred to as the association of the government and the governed?

- A. confederation
- B. state
- C. federation
- D. monarchy

42. The local government system assists **best** in mentoring and grooming people for

- A. military operations
- B. leadership positions
- C. citizenship and justice
- D. large-scale farming

43. Which of the following systems of government does **not** practice collective responsibility?

- A. Communalism system
- B. Non-centralised system
- C. Executive system
- D. Cabinet system

44. One of the formidable challenges the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is confronted with is the

- A. absence of a common platform for debate
- B. over reliance on foreign aid
- C. absence of technology transfer
- D. arms race among member states

45. The **biggest** obstacle which also slowed down nationalist activities in French West African Colonies was the

- A. assimilation policy
- B. constitutional reforms and entrenchment of human rights

- C. assassination of chiefs
- D. deportation of Africans to France

46. A state that has **two** levels of government is **commonly** referred to as

- A. concurrent states
- B. cooperative government
- C. federal state
- D. coalition government

47. One of the **major** criticisms levelled against the United Nations (UN) is its inability to

- A. ensure fair permanent representation
- B. enforce affirmative action and equal wealth
- C. adopt a universal language for its operation
- D. ensure universal access to education

48. One of the function of the electoral management body is to

- A. conduct training programmes for presidential candidates
- B. look for external sources besides the government to fund its operations
- C. interpret the electoral laws fairly
- D. engage in business to increase its financial capacity

49. The civil service is different from the public service in terms of

- A. educational qualification
- B. political affiliation
- C. conditions of service
- D. personality and stature

50. The judiciary occupies an important place in every state because it is

- A. mandated to supervise the functions of the executive
- B. a unique profession of intellectuals
- C. protector of the rights of the people
- D. a body of upright and just people in society

51. An executive president is one who wields the powers of a
- A. head of state and government
  - B. ceremonial president only
  - C. leader of government business only
  - D. despot and benevolent dictator
52. There are two types of committee system in the House of parliament as part of their operations and one of such is
- A. parliamentary service board
  - B. expert committee
  - C. Committee of the Whole House
  - D. Leadership Committee
53. A democratic country is one in which the people have the right to
- A. participate in decision making
  - B. disregard laws they abhor
  - C. violently overthrow a government
  - D. punish government by not honouring tax obligation
54. The police force belongs to the ..... arm of government
- A. legislative
  - B. Executive
  - C. Judiciary
  - D. Peace making
55. One of the functions of the judiciary is
- A. initiating public policy
  - B. deliberating on important policies
  - C. checking other arms of government
  - D. implementing public policy
56. Which of the following was a major achievement of nationalism in Nigeria?
- A. Economic independence

**B. Political consciousness**

**C. Cultural superiority**

**D. Social equality**

57. The Council of State has responsibility to advise the president on

**A. the appointment of ministers**

**B. the prerogative of mercy**

**C. national emergencies**

**D. electoral process**

58. An important achievement of ECOWAS is the

**A. elimination of the trade barriers within the community**

**B. construction of highways linking member countries**

**C. adoption of a common currency within the community**

**D. equal mobility of labour within the community**

59. The bulk of local government revenue in Nigeria is derived from

**A. the Federation account**

**B. state allocations**

**C. market and motor park rates**

**D. loan facilities**

60. The purpose of creating more states in Nigeria is to

**A. make her truly federal**

**B. bring peace and justice to all**

**C. bring the government nearer to the people**

**D. signify the equality of all Nigerian people**

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