

STUDENT'S STATEMENT REGARDING ALLEGATION OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE/S COMMITTED
DURING THE 1st SEMESTER EXAMINATION 6 2014

It was during citizenship examination when I was
been handed the question paper and answer sheet before
the exam started, I was seated on my seat having the
little sheet of paper I jotted down citizenship inside.
Eventually I was been apprehended having the little
sheet of paper with me as an evidence of examination
malpractice as they said.

Ebn

Kingsley

MA/13/FILMS/00017 02/01/14

Name Kingsley

Matric NO MA/13

Date 02/01/14

DALEWARES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
EXAMINATION MALPRACTICES REPORT FORM

STUDENTS SURNAME: Epru STUDENT NAME: Kingsley DATE: 10/6/2014

EXAMINATION COURSE TITLE: Citizenship EXAMINATION COURSE CODE: CE 111

STUDENT MATRIC NO.: ND12/FI/Ms/00017 TIME OF INCIDENT: Morning

NAME OF INVIGILATOR: Adeloye Joshua DEPT: M.S.S.E

TYPE OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE COMMITTED: Paper found

EVIDENCE ATTACHED - YES NO IS THE STUDENT'S STATEMENT ATTACHED? YES NO IF NO, IS IT EXPECTED TO

FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY? YES NO

IS THERE ANY OTHER STUDENT INVOLVED IN THIS OFFENCE COMMITTED DURING THE EXAMINATION PERIOD IF YES STATE

NAME Epru Kingsley Amehi AND MATRIC NUMBER ND12/FI/Ms/00017

STUDENT'S SIGNATURE [Signature]

INVIGILATOR'S SIGNATURE [Signature]

DATE 10/06/2014

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Constitution: (1) Abstract (2) Concrete

* Abstract Sense: A Constitution is a system of laws, customs and conventions that defines the composition of the powers of the state and regulates the various organs of the state in relation to each citizen in the state.

* Concrete Sense: ~~Down~~ In the concrete sense, Constitution connotes a document in which the most important laws of the state/country are authoritatively ordained.

* Constitution from four (4) dimensions: (i) Purpose (ii) Functions (iii) Amendment (iv) Procedure

* Written Constitution: A Constitution is said to be written when the basic and fundamental provisions are authoritatively documented in a single booklet.

* Unwritten Constitution: It has no single documented booklet, what is operational in these include rules, regulations, code of conduct guiding different sectors in a country. These rules are found in conventions, status, charters, laws, judgments, written.

* Sources of Constitution: (1) History of the people (2) Convention (3) Act of parliament (4) Past constitutions (5) Customs and traditions (6) Constitutional conference.

* Structure of Constitution: (1) Political structure (2) Citizenship (3) Political institutions (4) The party system (5) How political leaders are elected (6) Tenure of the office of government of the day.

* Arms of Government: refers to as organs of government, it is a body of people charged with the responsibility of making laws, executing it and interpreting it to guide a specific state.

* Fusion of power: This is the inter-twining of the three arms of government, this means it is possible to be a law maker and at the same time a parliament member.

* Check & balances: is the absolute separation of the duties, responsibilities and the office of each of the organs of the government in line with their operation pattern, this means each of the organs of government work independently.

* Legislative Arms of Govt: they are law maker. And they're divided into 2 (two) (i) Uni-cameral (ii) Bi-cameral

* Uni-cameral: This is a situation in which there is only one arm of government.

* Advantage of Uni-cameral:
* It encourages scrutiny of a bill
* It discourages duplication of functions
* It's a means of conserving the nation's resources.
* It reduces time wastage in passage of a bill.
* It discourages duplication of functions.

* Disadvantages of Uni-cameral:
* Encourages hasty passage of bill
* Encourages the breeding of non experts in government issue
* It can also allow monopoly of decision.

exists where there is two (2) legislative arms of government
* Bi-cameralism: It encourages transparency. It discourages monopoly
* It encourages the participation of intelligent individuals and masses in decision making
* Bi-cameralism: means of utilizing the nation's resources.
* An avenue to give way to non-professional in political matters
* Encourages duplication of functions

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES

* **EXECUTIVE**: An arm of government charged with the responsibility of executing and implementing the will of a nation is the head of the executive. The King, Ministers, Parliamenters falls under the executive. Namely: * Civil Service Commission, * State Ministry, * Nigeria Police

* **JUDICIARY**: Is the arm of government that interprets the Law of the Land to suit the Constitution. The following courts preside over criminal cases in the country namely:
 ① Supreme Court ② Court of Appeal ③ High Court of Justice
 ④ Magistrate Court ⑤ Customary Court.

* **Judiciary Service Commission**: A body responsible for the recommendation of the bench of judges who transgress against the Law. The salary of judge is extracted from Consolidated Fund.

* **Independence of Judiciary**: Is an independence available to Judiciary as an arm of government who interprets the Law without bias or duress. A Judge Preside over high court of Justice and Court of Appeal, Supreme Court is called a Judge. Magistrate Court (minor)

* **Ombudsman**: Is called Public Complaint Commission. This is saddled with the responsibility of defending on the cause of masses. Ombudsmen stands in as a defender or as a lawyer ordinary Nigeria who may not have a capacity to set a solicitor to stand for.

* **Democracy**: Is a form of government in which the people exercise the governing power either directly or through representatives periodically elected them.

Abraham Lincoln defines the concept of democracy as government by the people, for the people and of the people.

* **Types of Democracy**: ① Direct ② Indirect democracy

* **Direct democracy**: is a situation where all citizens meet together periodically to discuss the issue, ethics and law of the community, face-to-face democracy.

* **Indirect democracy**: Citizens are qualified to choose their representatives to rule on their behalf.

* **Advantages of Democracy**: ① It enables free choice of ② It allows equal opportunity. ③ It enables legitimacy ④ It enables tolerance ⑤ There is equality of individuals.

* **Disadvantages of democracy**: ① It leads to slow decision ② It is expensive to operate ③ It allows insincere representation ④ Democracy can never represent the rule of many ⑤ It may be in power.

* **Fundamental human right**: are defined as inalienable and privileges enjoyed by the citizen of a given state as stated in a constitution, of that individual as well.

* **Fundamental human right**: ① Right to life ② Freedom of profession ③ Right to force labour ④ Right to vote & be voted for ⑤ Right to education ⑥ Right to fair hearing ⑦ Freedom of expression ⑧ Right to fair hearing ⑨ Right to fair hearing ⑩ Right to fair hearing

* **Duties & Obligations of a citizen**: ① Payment of tax ② National service such as NIS ③ Detention & presentation ④ Defence of territory integrity ⑤ Non-interfering

* **Types of Political Party System**

* **Manifesto**: Is a political platform which a political party elects to follow.

* **Primary election**: A process by which a political party selects its candidates for election.

* **Joint decision**: A decision made by two or more parties.

* **Fair combination**: A process by which a political party selects its candidates for election.

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- * WAYS TO SAVE JUDICIAL CITIZEN RIGHTS:
 - 1 Independent Judiciary
 - 2 Democracy
 - 3 Freedom of Press
 - 4 Literacy level
 - 5 Existence of Human right Commission
 - 6 Ombudsmen
 - 7 Public Complaint Commission
 - 8 Bye-Laws

* **POLITICAL economy:** Is the eco-political situation in a country. **types of political economics are!**

- 1 Capitalism
- 2 Socialism
- 3 Mixed Economy

* **CAPITALISM:** IS an economic system whereby the distribution of property and wealth is in the hands of private individual.

* **SOCIALISM:** in a socialist state, wealth sharing and ownership of property is slightly in the hands of the state. In these situation the state is responsible for the distribution of property and determine the production like:

- 1 What to produce
- 2 Who to produce
- 3 Where to produce
- 4 How to produce
- 5 sharing of resources

* **Mixed economy:** A situation whereby individual and the government of side on how to share, distribute, and control the wealth of the state. Always documented according to the Law of state with rules & regulation.

- 1 Government has limited control over business
- 2 Capitalism lets people decide what they want to do & where they want to work
- 3 Capitalism lets people decide what they want to do with their money, if they want to put into retirement account or in the stock market
- 4 People get to own their own property
- 5 It provide people an incentive to produce work & innovative.

DISADVANTAGES OF CAPITALISM:

- 1 Government control are so limited that it lets a free business to terminated while industry
- 2 vast imbalance in opportunity encourage revolt in their control
- 3 there is limited government control

* **Advantages of Socialism:**

- 1 choice of production
- 2 Economic Security
- 3 provision of more goods
- 4 Employment opportunity
- 5 equitable distribution of resources

* **Disadvantages of Socialist economy:**

- 1 It leads to state monopoly
- 2 Lack of specialization
- 3 Absence of competition
- 4 It create room for laziness
- 5 It slow down economic development.

* **Characteristics of mixed economics:**

- 1 Freedom of choice
- 2 Joint decision
- 3 Joint participation
- 4 Economic freedom
- 5 fair competition

* **Political party:** This is group of association of people binded together with common orientation, policy, beliefs, policy and interest in pursuing a certain defined goals.

* **Primary election:** An internal election organised and coordinated by the political party to determine their flag bearer.

* **Manifestos:** Is the political agenda framework or policy which a political party aspirant has resolved to work with when elected into office. Without manifesto, vision is misplaced.

* **Types of Political System:**

- 1 Zero party system
- 2 One party system
- 3 two party system
- 4 multi party system

- □ ○ ○ ○ DATE

- * **One Party System:** This refers to a single party system, whereby situation, or only one political party is permitted to coordinate the activities of a country's government under the approval of the government of the day.
- * **Two Party System:** Existence of two political parties, charged with responsibility of presenting political parties of flag bearer to participate in an election.
- * **MULTI PARTY SYSTEM:** It involves the involvement of more than two political parties permitted to participate in election.
- * **POLITICAL CULTURE:** It is defined as the ways the members of political community behave in political activities.

* **3 Component of Political Culture:** ① Cognitive Orientation ② Evaluative Orientation ③ Affective Orientation

* **Cognitive Orientation:** deals with the beliefs of a people about their political system involving the government and their roles / responsibilities.

* **Evaluative Orientation:** is the extent in which the government of the day is being evaluated or assessed will determine how successful the government will be and will make the policy more effective.

* **Affective Orientation:** those deals with the feelings & how loyal the people are towards the activities and the performance of the government.

- * **Determinant of Political Culture:** ① Historical development ② Impact of European colonial domination ③ Ethnic difference ④ Instability ⑤ Industrialized society

* **Political Socialization:** It is defined as the process of acquiring political beliefs, values, attitudes, customs, skills & citizenship training which shapes the citizens' behavior as a member of the society.

- * **Agent of Political Socialization:** ① Family unit ② Peer group ③ Pressure group ④ Political parties ⑤ Mass media ⑥ Institutions of learning ⑦ Religious group

* **National Identity:** It is the process or an act of identifying a citizen or a member of a state with the value of state such that, such individual / citizen is legally able to every benefits available in a state.

- Identifying a citizen of a nation with a value of his nation:** ① National id card ② Coat of arms ③ International passport ④ National flag ⑤ Driver's license ⑥ Resident permit ⑦ Constitution.

EXAMINATION BOOKLET

PENALTY FOR EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE IS DISMISSAL

35
45

CANDIDATE'S NUMBER MD13/FI/MS/00017

DEPT: Networking and System Security engineering

COURSE CODE GE III

COURSE TITLE Citizenship education

DATE 10th MONTH JUNE YEAR 2014

For Examiner's use only	
Question No	Mark
2	7
5	8
7	8
5	7
6	5
	35

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write legibly on both sides of the answer paper.
2. Begin new answer on a fresh sheet of paper.
3. Write the number of the question at the top of each page.
4. Cross out rough work with a single stroke.
5. For the purpose of clarity, you should enter in the space provided below the numbers of questions which you have answered (with sub-sections where necessary).
6. If supplementary sheets are used they must be fastened inside the cover.

No. 2.....
29

1. National identity: can be defined as system of identifying a citizen of a particular community/state by the use of various identity card of which here he/she comes from.

2b

Five important of national identity are:

- ① Identifying a citizen of a particular country/state.
- ② during war, a citizen can be identify when he/she is lost in another country.
- ③ It is used to seek for employment in foreign country/state when seeking for employment.
- ④ If an individual is lost, it can be used to find that particular individual if the national identity is find on him/her.
- ⑤

2b

Five (5) documents through which a citizen can be identify are by:

- ① National Identity card
- ② Coat of arms
- ③ National flag
- (iv) driving license
- (v) National Anthem

5A) Five act of indiscipline in Nigerian Society

are:

- (i) Interfering in the peace and welfare of other Nigerians.
- (ii) Not abiding to the rules and regulations of the state and performing violent acts like stealing, robbery and killing.
- (iii) Not paying or giving respects to the national anthem or flag.
- (iv) Not paying taxes when reached the age or due to.
- (v) destructions of government properties.

5B

Freedom of press: Is the ability of a journalist to speak freely the mind of the masses, in which a journalist perform notwithstanding the rules of the government of the day. they act like the ombudsman.

7a.

Bi-Cameralism: This can be defined as a system of government in which it involves two or more ~~parallel~~ ~~parallel~~ government that makes and interprets the laws of the state. They make decisions concerning the laws of the states and ~~the~~ ~~government~~ ~~while~~ ~~how~~ the system of government is been run in a state, these involves the involvement of the masses in general, in decision making concerning the welfare and development of a state, whereby only one person is not involve in decision making and affair of the state at large, it also involves ~~the~~ involvement of illiterate in non decision matters.

Unitarism: These is a system of government whereby the activities of a state and the decision making of the state is been co-ordinated and runned by one individual, it involves the decision of one individual and no monopoly of individuals involved, it is a very short system of government whereby only one person is involve in decision making of the state.

7b

Five main sources of nation's constitutions

- (i) Culture of the people
- (ii) National identity
- (iii) History of the people
- (iv) National Constitution
- (v) Act of parliament

6a

Five essential features of an independent Judiciary:

- (i) They interpret the laws of the state
- (ii) They judge/stand before of the ~~defendant~~ person in question.
- (iii) Independent Judiciary interpretes the law without biasness
- (iv) Supreme Court of Justice is headed by a Judge in question
- (v) Magistrate Court is headed by a Magistrate
- (vi) An offender is been given a fair hearing.

6B

The five (5) avenues through which the executive encroach on a Judiciary are:

- (i) Legislative Court
- (ii) Magistrate Court
- (iii) High Court of Appeal
- (iv) Supreme Court of Justice
- (v)

- (i) Legislative
- (ii) Exe