



**NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA**  
**FACULTY OF LAW**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LAW**  
**2020\_1 EXAMINATION**

**COURSE CODE: PUL243**  
**COURSE TITLE: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I**  
**CREDIT UNITS: 4**  
**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS**  
**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTION 1 (ONE) AND ANY OTHER 3 (THREE) QUESTIONS. QUESTION 1 (ONE) ATTRACTS 25 MARKS WHILE OTHERS ARE 15 MARKS EACH.**

1. The definitions of Federalism are often fraught with pitfalls because of their inability to encompass all forms of the particular concept or idea sought to be defined. Ben Nwabueze defines federalism as an arrangement whereby powers of government within a country are shared between a national country-wide government and a number of regionalized (i.e. territorially localized) governments in such a way that each exists as a government separately and independently from the others, operating directly on persons and property within its territorial area, with a will of its own and its own apparatus for the conduct of its affairs, and with an authority in some matters exclusive of all others. Analyse this definition. **25 marks**
2. Write short note on the following:
  - (a) Limited Government
  - (b) Scope of constitutional law **15 marks**
3. Ibrahim your co-worker has approached you for answers to certain questions bothering him. One of which is how the Constitution of Nigeria came to be. As a student of Faculty of Law, NOUN, kindly oblige him. **15 marks**
4. Compare and contrast the 1960 and 1963 Constitutions of Nigeria. **15 marks**
5. A presidential system of government is a government where all executive powers are vested in a president who is the head of state and head of government. Expatiate, enumerating at least 3 (three) disadvantages of the system of government. **15 marks**
6. In Pre-colonial times, what is today called Nigeria was an aggregation of self-sufficient, widely disintegrated and uncoordinated non-urban independent and hostile settlements. Discuss, citing relevant examples. **15 marks**