

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LEGISLATIVE STUDIES, SCHOOL OF  
POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN.  
MASTERS DEGREE IN LEGISLATIVE STUDIES (MLS)

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS 2013/2014 SESSION  
COURSE CODE: MLS 802 (COMPARATIVE LEGISLATIVE PRACTICE  
AND PROCEDURE)

DATE: 22ND APRIL 2015 TIME: 2PM TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS AS EXHAUSTIVELY  
AS YOU CAN. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS.

1. According to the proponents of the Presidential system of government, the lack of checks and balances under a Parliamentary system where the Executive and the Legislature are fused means the Prime Minister has unfettered powers which are subject to abuses. Critically examine the above proposition and in your answer, state the major differences between Presidential and Parliamentary systems of government.

2. "The National Assembly has powers to make laws for the peace, order and good governance of the Federation or any part thereof with respect to any matter included in the Exclusive Legislative list set out in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Constitution." Section 4(2) of the 1999 CFRN as amended.

Having the above quoted section in mind, discuss the legislative functions and powers of National Assembly in Nigeria.

3. "Generally, a bill passes through several stages in a Parliament, National Assembly, or a State House of Assembly before it becomes Law, Statute or Act of Parliament." NATIONAL ASSEMBLY V. PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA (2003) 9 NWLR pt. 324p.104 CA.

If you agree with the above dictum, state in detail the several stages a bill goes