



60 LEAVES

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1. Observers of (^{May}~~April 25~~) shows the consciousness of freedom in Africa (celebration of African freedom) or inspect the African crises for freedom, it seems that freedom is elusive to Africans. Discuss.
2. Robert McNamara observed that the problem of governance is that African regions face severe authoritarianism than people in other areas. Discuss.
3. Historically speaking, political violence in Africa has often been organized around ethnic and religious cleavages. Discuss this with some practical examples.
4. Leopold Sedar Senghor was probably the person who coined the term African Socialism in the late 1940s as a political application of the philosophy of Negritude. Discuss.
5. African Socialism refers to a variety of approaches to social, political, economic and cultural developments in the newly independent African

countries of the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Elaborate.

Ans: In the 1950s and 1960s, many countries in Africa and Asia experienced rapid economic growth and industrialization.

These countries, such as South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore, adopted a developmentalist approach to their economies.

Developmentalism involved state-led industrialization and import substitution.

It focused on developing heavy industries and protecting local industries from foreign competition.

Developmentalism was a response to post-colonial independence.

Developments in technology, like the Industrial Revolution, also influenced this approach.

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1. a. i. Discuss Freedom in Africa.

INTRODUCTION.

FREEDOM IN AFRICA

Freedom as a term means a persons ability to what one wants to do, as well as the ability to move around as one wills to do. It is a individuals ability of being able to decide for himself without being forced or coerced to do so.

Africa as a Continent ^{was} ~~has been~~ under the rule of most European Countries after the 1885 Berlin Conference. However with the rise of educated elites in Africa such as

Nnamdi Azikiwe, Kwame Nkrumah, Leopold Sedar Senghor and Julius Nyerere, Africans sought for liberation from their colonial masters. Ghana in 1957 was the first to gain political independence and other countries followed suite.

Nevertheless, Africa freedom is just "freedom from". That is being free from the interference of their colonial masters. Africans freedom is only that of political freedom, since they are still not able to make their own decisions without fear of other nations.

Therefore, Complete Freedom for Africans should consist of both freedom from and freedom to. It implies the ability of the African man to define himself and actualize himself without obstacles from without or within his environment. Complete freedom has to do with Africans being independent of and being the master of his world.

This mastery of oneself should include areas of his life and of the continent as a whole.

Complete freedom should reflect on the economy, culture, politics, technology, social, religious and psychological sectors.

Complete freedom should enable Africans not to depend on any other country in the decisions since they are capable of providing for their citizens without external aids.

Conclusion.

3. Historically Speaking, political violence - ..

Politics refers to the processes, activities and principles associated with governance, decision making and distribution of power within a Society.

Violence on the other hand refers to the intentional use of physical force, coercion, or aggression to cause harm, injury or damage to individuals, groups or property.

Political violence, therefore refers to all forms of force, coercion or intimidation for political purposes.

It consists of all forms of unnecessary conflicts, disputes, maltreatment and so on which arises on the context of politics or quest for governance.

Political Violence has been a common term on Africa and Nigeria in particular. Most of these violence situations is seen on the quest for power during election. This has resulted to ethnic, religious, economic and social conflicts on various countries and in Africa as a whole.

Nigeria, the giant of Africa and 60 yrs after independence still faces violence at its peaks. There has been leadership coups, organized to remove the incumbent leaders as a result of ethnic bias. The civil war was also consequent of ethnic and religious cleavages between the Igbo's, and the Fulanis.

Other forms of violence includes the Boko Haram insurgency, which has been a major opposition to our ruling government. Their continuous attack in various parts of Nigeria makes the country uninhabitable. They have also evolved to fulani herdsmen, who savage peoples land and property on the name of cattle grazing. They also kill people of other ethnic groups who oppose their actions.

Also there are instances of religious violence, where Churches are deliberately attacked and burned down killing many people because of their religion. Also, Parishes, priests and Christians are targets for Muslim people, the killing of the Christian girl Deborah in

the North shows how strong violence have become a problem in Nigeria and requires immediate intervention in order to remedy the situation.

Conclusion.

2. Discuss... "Problems of governance".

INTRODUCTION.

The term governance refers to the way in which power is exercised in the management of the state.

Governance is concerned with the relationship between the people and their government.

PROBLEMS OF GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA.

The problems of governance in Nigeria cannot be over-emphasized. Some of the problems of Nigerian governance includes:-

1. Corruption:- This permeates the various levels of governance because it affects the effectiveness of institutions, service delivery and economic development. It is seen in the rate of embezzlement at various sectors of governance.

2. Ethnic and Religious Divisions:- One of the challenges of governance is the management of the various ethnic groups in the country. Ethnic and religious

tension lead to conflict and violence in the society.

3. Weak Institutions:- Lack of independent Judiciary, and Legislature, as well as other parts of governance contributes to the challenge of governance in Nigeria.
4. Political Instability:- This is caused by many factors such as the military coups, untrustable regime, inadequate election of candidates and election rigging.
5. Political Apathy:- This is on the part of the citizens because many Nigerians are not concerned about the delapidating state of the country and also the activities of politics, as such giving them opportunity to commit more offences.
6. Poverty:- The high level of poverty among Nigerians increase the problems of governance. By overcoming poverty and caring for its citizens, Nigerian problem would get better.
7. Security Challenges:- The security threats in Nigeria include; Boko Haram, terrorism, unknown gunmen hamper the development of a good

government on the country.

3. Unemployment:- The high level of unemployment increase social tensions and contribute to crime and instability in the country. This is because when one is idle other thing come to the mind.
4. Inadequate Infrastructure:- Necessary social amenities such as roads, electricity, health care, and water are insufficient for the citizens as such hampers economic growth.

CONCLUSION.