

OYO STATE LECTURE NOTES

GOVERNMENT

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SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT
CLASS: SSS ONE TERM: 1ST TERM COURSE

WEEK 1: Topic: a. Government as a process or an art of governing
b. Government as an academic field of study
c. Government as an institution of state

Sub. Topic: Structure, Function, Features of state and why study government

Government as a process or an act of governing

The term “Government” is ambiguous which lies in the fact that government has no one universally or generally acceptable definition, in this case, it depends, essentially on the angle from which one is looking at it. Thus, government can be defined from three different ways.

a. **Government as an institution (Machinery or Agent) of the state**

This is a machinery or agent through which the affairs and interests of the state are formulated, expressed, pursued and attained or realized. b. **Government as a process or art of governing**

This is the sum total of all the processes that involves government policies; formulation, implementation, enforcement and interpretation. c. **Government as an academic field of study**

It is a social science subject learnt in secondary schools and higher institution of learning. At the secondary school level, it is called ‘Government’ while in the University and other institutions of learning it is study as political science.

Structure

Structurally, for effective performance, government is divided into the three main organs, namely, legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

- The Judiciary interprets the law and also settles disputes among the people of the state or between the government
- The Legislature is given the major duty of law making
- While the executive enforces and implement laws made by the legislature

Functions of Government i. Law making

ii. Provision of Social Amenities iii.

Ensure the maintenance of law and order iv.

Defence and security

v. Provision of employment

Features of State

A state is a country viewed as a political entity with the entire body of people, government institution and form of rule of a country. The world is organized

according to state formalized in the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Four identified elements of a State are; [i] People or population [ii] Defined territory [iii]; sovereignty [iv] Government

Acquisition of government

- i. Through the institution: the constitution especially in democracy stipulate how political power should be acquired;
 - ii. Through inheritance: a traditionally process where powers are transferred from person to another through inheritances;
 - iii. Through occupation of a position of authority. **Why we study government**
1. It gives awareness about the rights, duties and freedom of individuals
 2. It promotes the spirit of nationalism and patriotism among the citizens of the state which eventually strengthen national unity.
 3. It also helps to show the relationship among the organs of government i.e. the relationship between the Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary.

WEEK: 2 BASIC CONCEPTS OF GOVERNMENT i.

Power

- ii. Authority
1. Definition
 2. The acquisition and exercise of power
 3. Form of Power
 4. Sources of political authority
 5. Differences between power and authority

- Power is the ability to overcome an event. Power is the capacity of an action to command obedience from others which they would not have done ordinarily. It is the ability to command obedience without expecting resistance because of the possibility of threat of compulsion or coercion.

Authority is a legitimate power or right to give orders or command to others who see it as a duty to obey. According to Max Weber, it is the right to command. 2

The acquisition and exercise of power: It is involved in a relationship, be it in a love relationship, family relationships between (parents and children), in the school (between the authorities and the students) and at the state level (between the state and the citizens)

3 Forms of power

- i. Economic power
- ii. Political power
- iii. Military right

4. Sources of political authority

- i. Legal rational authority
- ii. Traditional authority
- iii. Charismatic authority

4. Differences between Power and Authority

- 1. Power is based on the possession of coercive means to impose sanction while Authority is based on people's attachment or allegiance to the office of the person exercising the power.
- 2. Power is dictated by the fear of sanctions while authority is anchored on legitimacy of the other rules, customs and tradition.
- 3. While authority basically suggests legitimacy or seen as legitimate rule, power on the other rules, customs and tradition.
- 4. Power cannot be delegated the same way authority is delegated.

WEEK 3: LEGITIMACY AND SOVEREIGNTY

Legitimacy as a political concept refers to the acceptance by the citizens of the right of their ruler to govern them. It is always backed by law. A government is legitimate if it comes to power through constitution means.

Sovereignty is the most important attribute of the state in which there is no other supreme and final legal authority that can be exercise on the state. **Factors that determine legitimacy** i. Resources ii. Electorates iii. Constitution

Factors that can limit the Sovereignty of a state

- i. The system of government being practiced by the state
- ii. Electorates
- iii. Customs and traditions of the state

Problems Associated with Locating Sovereignty

- i. Location in the parliament
- ii. Location in federation state
- iii. Location in the amending power of the constitution

Limitations of Sovereignty

- i. The limitations on the power which is a state can exercise
- ii. The increase in scope and activities of the state
- iii. The vast powers actually exercised by other organizations [International Organizations: UNO, A.U, ECOWAS]
- iv. Public opinion;
- v. International law

WEEK 4 DEMOCRACY

Democracy is one of the most difficult concepts to define because it was perceived differently by different people.

But, the most popular definition of democracy is that put forward by Abraham Lincoln (1863) as “government of the people by the people and for the people”.

Type of Democracy

There are two (2) types of Democracy:

Direct Democracy and Indirect Democracy

1. **Direct Democracy:** This was a government practiced in the Ancient Greek City states (Athens). It is such in which all the people directly ruled, made and implement government policies.
2. **Indirect Democracy:** This is a government in which elected representatives are chosen by the citizens to govern on their behalf and in accordance to the wish of the people.

Main features of democracy

- i. **Periodic Elections:** There should/must be free and fair elections at regular intervals say at least every four years
- ii. **Political Equality:** Every citizen must be given equal opportunity under the principle of “One man, one vote”.
- iii. **Rule of Law:** The law of the land must be supreme i.e. no one is above the law
- iv. **Popular sovereignty:** The will of the people is expressed by their vote and they have control over government decisions
- v. **Multi-party competition:** More than one political party must compete for power in any election.

WEEK 5: POLITICAL CULTURE

Political culture in any society is made up of the beliefs, emotions, values and attitudes of its population expressed in their political system

The components of political culture i. Cognitive orientation ii. Attentive orientation iii. Evaluation orientation

Political Socialization: This is the process by which individuals acquire political culture, ideas, norms, values, attitudes that are related to political system.

Agents of political Socialization

- i. **The family-** This is the first point of learning for a child

- ii. The school- The students is directly taught and trained to obey the rules of the society
- iii. Peer groups/play mate- This consists of children of the same age who come together to play. This group influences each other when they are playing together.
- iv. Religions institution- Churches and Mosques can teach their followers political ideas
- v. Mass media- It is made up of the newspaper, radio, television, magazines, cinemas and books. Through them, the child acquires knowledge of events or happenings in every places of the world.
- vi. Political parties- these are also agents of socialization that have influence on their political beliefs and values and activities of the citizen.

WEEK 6: COMMUNALISM AND FEUDALISM

Communalism is a political principle or arrangement that embraces joint or community ownership of resources.

FEUDALISM

Feudalism is a socio-political and economy system whereby land ownership determines individual's political rights and duties.

Features of Communalism

- i. All the means of production and distribution belong to the community (collective ownership)
- ii. There is full participation of members in decision making
- iii. It is a classless society; everybody is equal

Merits of Communalism

- i. It brings more cooperation among members in the community.
- ii. The community members pursue a common goal collectively
- iii. It also brings equality among its members

Demerits of Communalism

- i. It is very difficult to practice in a society where there are different cultures and identities.
- ii. It was successfully practiced in pre-colonial era
- iii. It also brings violence among the society because two members is allowed to own private lands

Features of Feudalism

- i. The landlord had important government rights over freeman who was a tenant
- ii. Sovereignty was identified units landlord property
- iii. The tenant had no privileges except the one confirmed on him by the landlord

Merits of Feudalism

- i. There is self sufficiency in the feudal system as feudalism brought about self-reliance among the land owners
- ii. Self sufficiency among the feudal lords encourages personal independence among people/them.

Demerits of Feudalism

- i. Governments under the feudal system were quite temporary and unstable.
- ii. Obedience to the common laws was less important than personal achievement and property (especially land) ownership

WEEK 7: CAPITALISM

Capitalism is an economic and political system which allows private ownership and control of means of production for profit motives.

Features

- i. Private ownership of the means of production is allowed ii. The main motive of ensuring or establishing business is for profit making iii. There is high exploitation of the poor

Advantages of Capitalism

- i. It encourages competition among individuals and organizations
- ii. The level of economy growth is faster in Capitalism than in other forms of economic system
- iii. It also encourages private initiative in the ownership and control of industries

WEEK 8 Difference between Capitalism and Socialism

- i. Capitalism as an economic and political system allows for private or individual ownership and control of production for profit motives while in Socialism ownership of the means of production is owned and controlled by the government
- ii. Main purpose of Capitalism is for profit purpose while socialism is mainly designed to meet the social needs or welfare of the people and for profit motive.

SOCIALISM

Socialism can be traced to the work of such philosophers as Plato in his work, the Republic as the economy and political system in which the means of production, distribution of goods and services and management of law and capital are controlled by the state.

Features

- i. There is equal opportunity for all in the sharing of resources; ii. The means or factors of production are publicly owned and controlled by the state
- iii. Socialism states usually operates single-party system

Merits of Socialism

- i. Private monopoly of the production and distribution of goods and services is prevented
- ii. There are full employment opportunities and job security
- iii. Goods are produced and service rendered for public good and not for personal aggrandizement and profit making motive

Demerits of Socialism

- i. The government monopolizes the state economic activities.
- ii. The consumers 'free choice' of goods or products is limited since private Competition which can lead qualitative products is not allowed
- iii. The existence of only one-party makes the government of socialist states to become oppressive and dictatorial.

WEEK 9: OLIGARCHY AND COMMISSION

Oligarchy is a government by few over the majority. Oligarchy is described as a form of government controlled by a few elite groups or ruling clique.

Features of Oligarchy

- i. There is no rule of law ii. The mass media-radio, television and newspaper are brought under the control of the ruling minority class
- iii. The judiciary is not independent, but placed under the control of those governing i.e. executive organs

Types of Oligarchy

- i. Monocracy- This is the government by the rich or nobles ii. Autocracy- Government where the best citizens rule
- iii. Military Government- where minority military controls the instrument of warfare and exercises the supreme powers of the state at the expense of the majority.

COMMUNISM

Communism is an economic and political concept in which all the means of production, distribution and exchange are owned, managed and controlled by the state. Communism is a political and economic system in which the means of production, distribution and controlling are commonly owned and equally distributed.

Principles of Communism

- i. The state owns and controls all the factors of production
- ii. The total disappearance of class and property differences
- iii. The political power of the state is highly centralized
- iv. The materialistic interpretation of history.

Relationship between Socialism and Communism

Both Socialism and Communism are closely related ideologically, and are based on the collective ownership of the means production.

WEEK 10: FASCISM AND TOTALITARIANISM

Fascism is a system of government based on the dictatorship of the rules or form of authoritarianism and totalitarianism introduced in Italy by Benito Mussolini between 1922 and 1933. The variant of fascism that was practiced in Germany by Adolf Hitler between 1933 and 1945, Argentina [1943 -1955] under the leadership of General Person and Spain [1936 – 1966] under General Francisco Franco.

Characteristics of Fascism

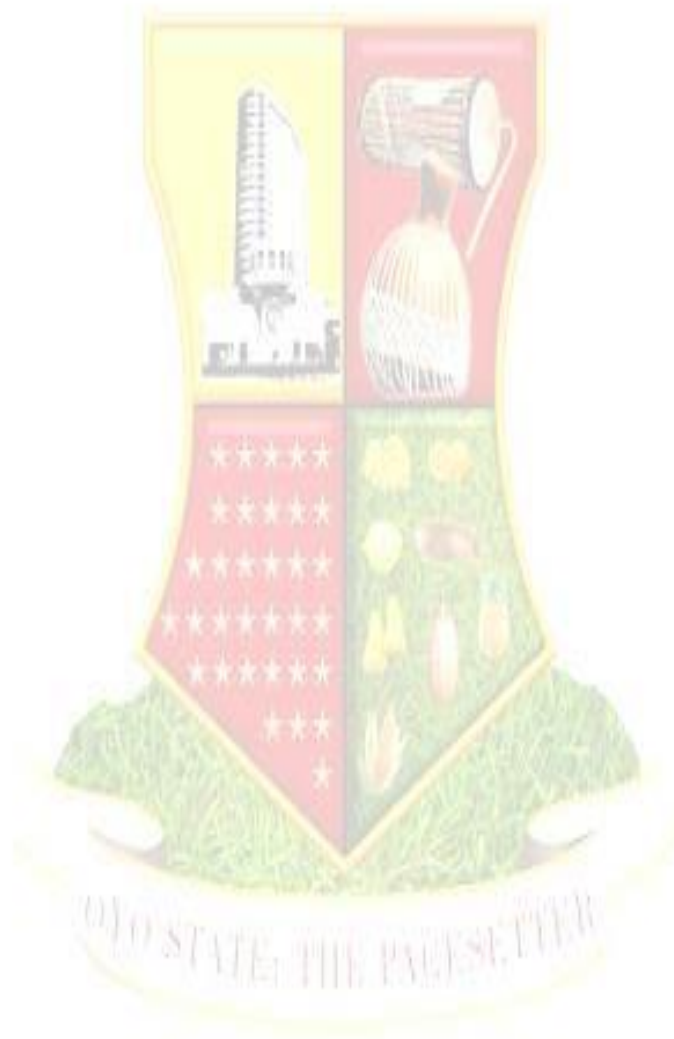
- i. It condemns both Capitalism and Socialism
- ii. It stands for an entrance forum of Nationalism
- iii. Fascism governments believe in war as a viable means of settling dispute between nations and for the attainment of international peace.

TOTALITARIANISM

Totalitarianism is a form of government in which all or total aspect of lives of citizens and industries are controlled by the government without any trace of disobedience and where only political party is allowed to exist.

Characteristics of Totalitarianism

- i. It operates a one party system and does not allow the existence of opposition groups such as political parties, students union's etc.
- ii. The judiciary system is subject to the state control
- iii. The state is supreme over the individual and determines the goals and objectives of the citizens.



OYO STATE

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT

CLASS: SSS ONE TERM: 2nd TERM COURSE

WEEK 1: TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GOVERNMENT

Unitary Government: Is a system of government in which all governmental powers of a state are concentrated in a single or one level of government. Examples are Britain, France, Ghana, etc.

Features

- i. There is one tier of government

- ii. The legislative or parliament is supreme iii.
There is usually flexible or unwritten constitution
- iv. Feasible in a Small country
- v. Concentration of powers in centralized vi.
No conflicts of authority

Advantages

- i. The administration is very simple to operate
- ii. It is not expensive to operate
- iii. There is also a uniform Civil Service in the whole nation to operate iv. It promotes unity
- v. It operates a flexible constitution

Disadvantages

- i. There is little attention for local authority.
- ii. There is also an ethnic domination iii. Breeds Dictatorship. Iv High burden of functions. v. There is unemployment

Factors responsible for the success of Unitary System i.

- Common and uniform language ii. No ethnic rivalry
- iii. Low income of the government

Resource Control

- i. There is debate on oil producing states ii. The monitoring and sharing of resources to development.

WEEK 2: FEDERAL AND PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT

Federal system of government is a type of government in which government power of a state are constitutionally shared between the central (federal) authority and the component units.

Reasons for Federalism

- i. Protection of the interest of majority group ii. The size of the country in terms of population iii. For rapid and even development of a country iv. Powers are derive from the constitution; written and rigid constitution.

Characteristics of Federalism

- i. Existence of bi-cameral legislature
- ii. Supremacy of constitution
- iii. Supremacy of central government

Resources control

- i. Sharing of Federal allocation

- ii. Accountability of the federal government
- Merits of Federalism**
- i. It brings about unity
 - ii. It brings government nearer to the people.
 - iii. It ensures political unity.
 - iv. It eliminates arbitrary authority.
 - v. Supremacy of the constitution.

Demerits of Federating

- i. Problematic or coordinating power of federal states.
- ii. Fear of one ethnic group dominating others .
- iii. It leads to rigging and violence of election.
- iv. Boundary disputes.

PRESIDENTIAL

Presidential system is a system of government in which the head of state is also the head of president. It is system in which executive powers are vested in one person referred to as the executive president.

Features of Presidential System

- i. The Head of State is also the Head of Government
- ii. Official opposition is not allowed
- iii. Fixed term or tenure usually four years.

Merits of Presidential System

- i. The system is democratic since it allows the president to be elects under a general election
 - ii. There is no fusion of political powers and function
 - iii. The system gives the president the free hand or liberty to appoint the ministers even outside the political party.
- Demerits of Presidential System**
- i. It is too expensive to operate
 - ii. There is delay in action taken
 - iii. The principle empowers the president to sack any minister of his cabinet without impunity

Resource control

- i. Sharing of federal allocation
- ii. Sharing of resources to the states
- iii. Debating in the producing and non-on producing states

WEEK 3: PARLIAMENTARY OR CABINET SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary system is a system of government in which the Head of State is different from the Head of Government.

Characteristics

- i. The Head of State is different from Head of Government
- ii. The Head of State performs ceremonial

functions iii. There is vote of no confidence. **Merits of**

Parliamentary System

- i. It prevents dictatorship due to concentration of workload, powers and function of government
- ii. Checks and balances of executive encourage ministers to be accountable, responsible and efficient
- iii. Close monitoring of the ruling party by the opposition party.

Demerits of Parliamentary System

- i. The system is prone to indecisions and delay
- ii. There is insecurity to tenure because the government can be voted out of office
- iii. The system makes the post of Head of State insignificant and unattractive.

Differences between Parliamentary and Presidential

- i. Constitution is supreme in presidential while the parliament or legislature is supreme in the parliamentary system.
- ii. There is a fixed term like two (2) terms of four (4) years each in presidential system while in parliamentary system; the prime minister stays in office as long as his party controls majority seats in the parliamentary.

WEEK 4: CONFEDERATION GOVERNMENT

Confederation is a league of sovereign or independent states with a loose political union in which autonomous states come together to form a union for mutual benefit, is also known as loose federalism. E.g. Senegal and Gambia to form senegaGambia, United States of America [1781 – 1789] and Switzerland

Main features

- i. It has weak centrally government
- ii. It is a union of Sovereign states
- iii. Loose union
- iv. Right of secession
- v. Each component state retains their sovereignty

Resources control

- i. It brings small and weak together to become strong
- ii. It promotes mutual cooperation

MERITS

- i. The union is voluntary
- ii. Equality of states
- iii. There is consensus

Demerits

- i. No encouragement for national unity
- ii. Flexible nature of constitution bring easy break up
- iii. Absence of national Armed forces

Comparison of Federalism and confederation

- i. In a con-federal state, there exists the right to secede while federal state has no right to break away.
- ii. Federal system of government provides the establishment and existence of a supreme court of law where con-federal has no such judicial body but each sovereignty member state of the union maintains its own supreme court of law.

WEEK 5: MONARCH

Monarch or monarchism can be defined as a form of government under the leadership of a king or queen or an emperor.

Forms of Monarchy

- i. Absolute monarchy
- ii. Constitutional monarchy

Resource control

Its concern with the provision of control resource, provide cheap labour markets and opportunities for investments.

Main features

- i. It is headed by a king or Queen/emperor
- ii. There is no fixed term of tenure
- iii. Rule of law is not followed

Merits of Monarchy

- i. It provides continuity and stability
- ii. It encourages national pride

Demerits of Monarchy

- i. It is undemocratic in nature
- ii. It leads to absence of good governance

WEEK 6: REPUBLICANISM

Republicanism is a type of government which the head of state (president) is democratically elected for a fixed term or tenure. Examples are US.S, Canada, Nigeria etc.

Features

- i. The head of state is elected by the people
- ii. Rulers are accountable to the people
- iii. There

is periodic election of political leaders iv. There
is separation of powers

- v. There must be existence of the Rule of law vi.
- Public offices are elective by hereditary vii.
- Succession to office is through popular election.

Resource controls of Republicanism

- i. Redistribution of revenue allocation formula
- ii. The practice of five federalism in order to make some efforts to stimulate healthy competition among regions

Differences between republicanism and Monarchy

- i. In a republican state, the head of state is addressed as president while a monarchy, the head of state is known and addressed as Monarchy or Queen/king ii. Principle of rule of law is strictly addressed is a republican state while it does not exist in a Monarchy especially absolute Monarchy.
- iii. In a republic, the constitution is entirely home-made while in the constitution may have some alien influence
- iv. All members of the legislature in a republic is elected by the people while the Monarch in monarchy comes to political power through hereditary right.
- v. In the monarchy, the monarch is believed to possess the divine right to rule while in a republic the principle of popular sovereignty which rests the ultimate political power of the country.

WEEK 7

CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTIONALISM

Constitution: According to J. Austin Ronney (1920-2006) was an American political scientist and expert on political parties in the United States “a constitution is the whole body of fundamental rules, written and unwritten legal and extra legal according to which a particular government operates.

Sources of Constitution i.

By decree

- ii. Constitutional conferences
- iii. Judiciary review **Scope of**

Constitution i. The preamble

- ii. The structure of government
- iii. Fundamental Human Right

Features of Constitution

- i. It constitute state on how government should operate
- ii. It contains one document

Type of Constitution

- i. Written and unwritten constitution
- ii. Rigid and flexible constitution
- iii. Unitary and Federal constitution

CONSTITUTIONALISM

Constitutionalism can be defined as the practice and readiness of government to show the supremacy of the constitution and also look at the people in public officer as agents or servants of the constitution.

WEEK 8: THE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE

Executive is the branch that formulates and executive policies. It ensures that laws made in a country are administered and obeyed. Members of the executive are the president, governors, ministers, commissioners and civilservants.

Composition of the Executive

- i. Federal level – president, vice-president, secretary to the government, ministers, head of government, Permanent Secretary etc.
- ii. State level- governor, deputy-governor, head of service, secretary to the governor, commissioners, Permanent Secretary etc.

Functions of Executive

- i. Formulation and implementation of polities
- ii. Preparation of the budget
- iii. Implementation of budget

Control of Executive

- i. In a parliamentary system, the executive can be removed by the legislature through a vote of no confidence.
- ii. The people can also criticize the government constructively through writeups in newspapers, radio and television.

WEEK 9: LEGISLATURES

Legislature is another organ of government responsible for law making. The primary duty of the legislatures is law making and also known as the parliamentary.

Function of Legislature i.

Law making

- ii. The constitution- “The legislature has the power to amend the constitution”
- iii. Executive control

Types of Legislature i.

Unicameral ii.

Bicameral

Stages of passing a bill into law

A bill is a policy proposals presented before the legislature for legislature deliberations and considerations for it to become a law. i. First reading ii. Second reading iii. Committee stage iv. Report stage

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT

CLASS: SSS ONE TERM: 3RD TERM

WEEK 1:**BASIC PRINCIPLE OF
GOVERNMENT RULE OF LAW**

Rule of Law – According to professor A.O Divcey in 1885 (a professor of English Law) defined the phrase “Rule of Law” as equality before the law, the principle of impartiality and rights to personal liberty.

- a. **Equality before the law:** This principles implies that everybody both the rule and rulers are equal before the law
- b. **Supremacy of the law:** This implies that law is supreme above everybody either rich or poor, government official or citizen
- c. **Right to personal liberty:** It states that, all Citizens are entitle to certain rights or freedom as stated in the constitution.

Problems of Application i.

State of emergency

- ii. Types of government
- iii. Diplomatic immunity

WEEK 2: FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Fundamental Human Rights: It can be defined as those basic inalienable rights and privileges to which citizens their existence and recognition as human beings.

Means of Safeguarding (FHR) i.

An established constitution ii.

Independent judiciary

iii. Democratic system of government

LIMITATION

- a. During emergencies, the rule of law is set aside. When there is crisis in a place, government does impose a state of emergency to maintain peace. Government could impose dusk to dawn curfew and restrictions of persons and properties
- b. Citizens may also be deprived their rights to life when they are sentenced to death as a result of criminal offence committed such as murder, assassination etc.
- c. Also citizens who are serving prison terms in jail will equally be restricted from free movement.

WEEK 3: SEPERATION OF POWER

Separation of power can be defined as a political doctrine in which the government powers that exist in a state are shared and distributed among the arms of government and are distinctly kept separation from one another to prevent the abuse of power.

Relationship between Separation of Power

i. To ensure that each arm of government works within the limits of its ii. Protecting the rights and liberties of the individual in the course of governance.

Checks and Balance: The principle of checks and balances emphasized the need for one arm of government to act as a check or control on the other, acting as a watching to the others to prevent abuse of power, tyranny and oppression.

WEEK 4: REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

Representative government can be defined as choosing voluntarily by the majority of the electorate in the free and fair election in order to prevent their interest both in the government and the house of Assembly.

Merits of Representative Government

- i. Allow the people to take part in the government
- ii. It promotes democracy in our society/community
- iii. People are identified with the ruling party

Demerits of Representative Government

- i. Some representatives are there for their own selfish interests
- ii. Election rigging- To get elected, some individuals and parties use all means- bribing, rigging and violence to get power
- iii. At times, government may be too slow to make wide decisions.

WEEK 5: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Political Participation is a process of voluntary investment of the people in the political activities in their country (i.e people take part in choosing and involvement of the people in decision making in the government of their country) **Forms of Political Participation**

- i. Belonging to political parties
- ii. Contesting election
- iii. Sponsoring of political parties

Purposes of Political Participation

- i. To take part in decision making
- ii. For equitable distribution of resources
- iii. It allows for individual development, those in government develops by acquiring more leadership qualities.

WEEK 6: CENTRALIZATION AND DECENTRALIZATION

Centralization: Is the concentration of political power of governmental administration at the centre or in a single authority.

Decentralization: It is a system of governmental administration in which powers are not concentrated in a single authority but shared among component regional and local units or states.

Forms of Decentralization

- i. Devolution and deconcentration

Advantages of Centralization

- i. Stronger and stable government
- ii. Not expensive (reduction in cost)
- iii. It also promotes natural unity (Oneness)

Disadvantages of Centralization

- i. It leads to conflict leads to conflict of powers between the central government and local authorities
- ii. It creates personnel and resource problems
- iii. It can also lead to dual loyalty

Merits of Decentralization

- i. It allows for grass roots participation- people in the local areas should participate in government. This goes to foster family, confidence and trust in them.
- ii. It gives opportunity for leadership training from the Grassroots- The people from the grassroots elected into government acquires their training from the local areas or grassroots levels.
- iii. It is very expensive to operate

Demerits of Decentralization

- i. Decision making may be slow since other units are to be consulted.
- ii. There could be conflicts of power between two levels.

WEEK 7: DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Delegation is a body of rules enacted by person, group of person, institutions, organizations of cooperation other than the legislative.

The forms of Delegated Legislation

There are various forms of delegated legislation- They include the following i.

By-laws

- ii. Statutory order iii.

Provincial orders iv.

Special procedure orders v.

Orders in council

- vi. Executive jurisdiction of the court **The control of Delegated i.**

Parliamentary control ii. Judicial control

- iii. Public criticism

Advantages of Delegated Legislation i.

Time saving

- ii. Reduces parliamentary work load
- iii. Gives room for expert knowledge

Disadvantages of Delegated Legislation

- i. Weakness in the principles of separation of power
- ii. Subject to abuse
- iii. Difficult to control

WEEK 8: CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship means the status of being a legal member of a country or state

Acquisition of Citizenship i. By Birth ii. By Descent iii. By Marriage iv. By Naturalization

- v. By Honorary Conferment
- vi. By Conquest

The Rights, Duties and Obligations of a Citizen

The rights can be divided into three. These are i. Social and economic rights ii. Civic rights of citizens iii. Political rights of citizens

The Duties and Obligations of Citizen

It is against the law of natural justice that people should enjoy rights without reciprocating. A citizen needs to reciprocate what she/he is enjoying under the government by carrying out certain duties and obligations. They include the following:

- i. Paying of taxes
- ii. Voting during election
- iii. Obeying lawful authority
- iv. Helping to prevent criminate acts etc

Difference between Citizens and Non-Citizens

- i. Citizens are the real owners of the land but ahier are staying with resident parents
- ii. Citizens can work anywhere in the country, but non-citizens require work permit
- iii. Citizens owe allegiance to the state but aliens do not. An alien may refuse to defend the country where he lives.

WEEK 9: POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEM

Political parties is an organized group of people who share common beliefs, values and interest with the motive of contesting and winning election, so as to control the machinery of government.

Examples of Political Parties

- i. National Party of Nigeria (NPN)
- ii. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- iii. Nigeria Peoples Party (NPN)

Organizational Structure of Political Parties i.

National level

- a. National compress
- b. The National executive council
- c. The National secretary

Functions of Political Parties

- i. It provides jobs and recreational facilities for their members
- ii. It helps the voters to know who to vote and to be voted for

Types of Political Parties i. Elite parties ii. Mass parties

- iii. Charismatic parties
- iv. Missionary or Religions party
- v. Ideological parties
- vi. Brokers parties

PARTY SYSTEM

Party system is refers to the matter of political parties operational in a country.

Types of Party System i.

One party system ii.

Two party system

- iii. Multi-party system

Merits of Party System

- i. It promotes unity in the country
- ii. It creates strong and dedicated leadership

Demerits of Party System

- i. It is prove to dictatorship
- ii. It encourages unfair denomination of one sector in the country

WEEK 10: PRESSURE GROUP

Pressure Groups: It is also known as “Lobby” or interest group. It is an association organization to influence government policies in favour of its members.

Types of Pressure Group

- i. Attitude or promotional Groups ii.
- Interest Groups iii. Economic or
- Business Groups iv. Occupational or
- Professional Group e.t.c

Characteristics

- i. The members are perform with similar interest
- ii. They are voluntary and permanent bodies due to self interest of the members and they are very stable
- iii. It has a code of conduct for its members

Mode of Operation

- i. Election campaigns ii.
- Dragting legislation iii.
- Parliamentary lobbying
- iv. Evidence given to selected committee v. Civil disobedience etc

Functions of Pressure Groups

- i. They instill disciplines in their members through their code of conduct ii. They provide government with technical information and advice in making policies
- iii. They also educate their members on their rights

Differences between Political Parties and Pressure Groups

- i. Pressure groups defined the interests of the individuals and groups in the society, while political parties promote the interest and principles of the people. ii. Membership of Pressure Groups is limited fovarious professional, religious and occupational groups, while the membership of .political parties is wide and open to all interested members of the public to join the party.

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT
CLASS: SSS TWO TERM: 1st TERM
ELECTORAL PROCESS

WEEK 1: ELECTION

An election is an act of choosing or selecting candidate who will represent the people of a country in the parliament and other position in the government. It is also known as an Electoral system

Purpose of Elections

- i) Choosing of representative
- ii) Makes ruler accountable
- iii) For changing of Government

Type of Election

- 1) General Election
 - Direct Election
 - Indirect Election
- 2) Shadow / Primary Election
- 3) Bye Election
- 4) Plebiscite/ Referendum

SUFFRAGE: - This is the right to vote and voted for in an Election

Type of Suffrage

- a) Limited or restricted
- b) Unlimited or universal franchise

Purpose of Holding Elections

- 1) Enable the people to choose their representative
- 2) Make government accountable
- 3) Allow the people to participate in decision making of a state

WEEK 2

Types of Electoral system

i) Characteristics

- a) There must be free and fair Election
 - b) There must be an Independent Electoral Commission
 - c) Individual should be allowed to vote without bias and intimidation
- ii) Advantages of Electoral System**
- a) It enables us to choose our leader
 - b) It enables us to change our leader
 - c) It also provide means of peaceful succession

Disadvantages of Electoral System

- a) Many voters are wasted during the Election due to absence of adequate security
 - b) There is problem of rigging, election results are changed, voters vote many times
 - c) There are bias and intimidation in some voting station
- iii) Type of Electoral / Voting System**

- a) Simple majority/ plurality system
- b) Absolute majority system
- c) Double or second ballot system
- d) Alternative voting system

- e) Proportional representation system
- f) Electoral college

WEEK 3

Organization of Elections

Features of free and fair Election

- 1) There must be independent Electoral body/ commission
- 2) There should be adequate security
- 3) There should be enough funds for the election

Stages of Election

- 1) The establishment of an independent electoral commission
- 2) Delineation of constituencies (i.e geographical area or district which will be represented in the parliament)
- 3) Registration of political parties which will be participating in the election
- 4) Nomination of candidate by naming political parties
- 5) Also, there should be voters registration or a review (voter update)

Free and Fair Election/ Transparency in the

- 1) Transparency or free and fair promotes public confidence and trust on the electoral system
- 2) There must be participating government in order to allow people elect their representative
- 3) The election system should adopt secret ballot

WEEK 4

Electoral Commission

Roles or duties of electoral commission

Electoral commission: - it is an independent and important body responsible for organizing and conducting a free and fair election. It has a chairman and other members:-
The roles or duties/functions of electoral commission are as follows:

- 1) It organizes and conducts elections into elective positions
- 2) It screens and recommends candidates for election
- 3) It also recruits, trains, deploys electoral officers and officials

Problem of Electoral Commission

- 1) Several names of voters may be omitted in the voters list
- 2) Rigging of election by various parties

Various Electoral Officials

- 1) Electoral officer
- 2) Electoral supervisor
- 3) Presiding officer
- 4) Polling clerk
- 5) Polling agents

WEEK 5

Electoral Officials

Organization of Electoral commission 1)

The chairman- Is the head of the electoral Commission.

- 2) Electoral commissioner-He is responsible for the organization and suspension of all elections in a state. He also coordinates the activities of electoral officers within the state.
- 3) Electoral officer- He oversees the election and make sure the election is hitch-free.
- 4) Electoral supervisor- He supervises the presiding officer.
- 5) Presiding officer- He takes charge of polling booths.
- 6) Poll clerks- They assist the presiding officer at the polling booths
- 7) Polling Agents- They represent the candidates or political parties at the polling booths
- 8) Retiring Officer- He announces the election results
- 9) Security Men- They maintain peace and order and makes sure people obey laid downrules for the elections
- 10) Recruitment of Ad-hoc workers/staff- These are the recruitment of clerks and the Youth Corps members

WEEK 6

Public Opinion

Public opinion is mainly based on permanent policy being proposed or already taken action also by the government.

Formation of public opinion

- 1) Through the pressure groups
- 2) Through opinion polls and election
- 3) Through press, radio or television.

Measurement /determination public opinion

- 1) Mass media
- 2) Election, referendum of saying 'yes' or 'no'
- 3) Random sampling

Merit of Public Opinion

- 1) It helps as a checks and balances of government activities
- 2) For decision making

Demerit of Public Opinion

- 1) It may mis-direct the government
- 2) It waste time and money

WEEK 7

Mass Media

Mass media can be defined as the channel in which government and general semi their information to the general public.

Type of Mass Media

- 1) Electronic media
- 2) Print media

Role of Mass Media

- a. To send useful information
- b. To enlight
- 2) To entertain

Impact of Mass Media

- 1) It enlight the masses
- 2) Promotion of peace world wide

WEEK 8

CIVIL SERVICE

Civil service is an organization or group of people employed by the government to carry day to day activities of the government at a particular period of time.

FEATURES OF CIVIL SERVICE

- 1) Impartiality
- 2) Neutrality
- 3) Bureaucracy/red-tapism

Functions of Civil Service

- 1) Policy formation
- 2) Policy implementation
- 3) Law enforcement

WEEK 9

STRUCTURES OF CIVIL SERVICE

The civil service of Nigeria, Ghana, Seiria leone and Gambia are structured in Line with the British Civil Service into the following five(5) main Classes

- 1) The administrative
- 2) The professional or technical classes
- 3) The clerical class
- 4) The Executive class
- 5) And the messengrial /manipulative and miscellaneous class

WEEK 10

Personal Administration in Civil Service

Civil service commission: - it can be define as the body charge with the responsibility of controlling the activities of civil servant in terms of discipline, transfer, promotion, appointment and charity of civil service commission

FUNCTIONS OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

- 1) The commission appoints people (workers) to different ministries and departments of government. This is done through the conduct of written examinations and interviews
- 2) They transfer the civil servants from one ministry to another
- 3) The commission retires civil servants who have put in the required working i.e 35 years in Nigria

- 4) It also promotes civil servants from one grade level to the other. However, this is not automatic, only those who excel in their work get promoted.
- 5) The civil service commission disciplines civil servants who misbehave i.e/ either by suspension or withholding the promotion of the workers involved.

Relationship between civil service and political executives

- 1) Administration- Both politicians and the civil servants especially those at the topmost level of the civil service hierarchy, are said to be involved in public administration and for this reason, are working for common goal
- 2) Delegated Legislation- Civil servants implement or execute rules that are made by the political classes of the executives (politicians) but such rules are done under the strict guidance and professional advice of the permanent officials
- 3) The civil service-
- 4) This is regarded as permanent administration unit of the executive organ of government whose job and tenure of office is not determined and affected by the party or government in power

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT

CLASS: SSS TWO TERM: 2ND TERM

Public Corporation

WEEK 1

Public corporations are governmental owned and financed organization and enterprises established by an act of parliament to provide essential service like electricity, pipe borne water etc for the people at moderate prices.

Reason for setting up public corporations

- 1) To provide employment
- 2) To generate revenue
- 3) To provide essential service

Function of public corporations

- 1) To undertake strategies project for security
- 2) To provide such service which cannot be provided by individuals

Examples of public corporation

- 1) Nigeria National petroleum corporation (NNPC)
- 2) Nigeria railway corporation (NRC)
- 3) Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN)

WEEK 2

Structure and Organization of Public corporation

Organization / Structure of public Corporation

Each public corporation is being establish by the federal or state government and is placed under the ministries attached to the corporation under the direct control of minister or commissioners. They are placed under the supervision of the board of Deaton headed by the chairman of the corporation which oversees the day-to-day activities of the organization.

Comparism of public corporation

- 1) It is owned and financed by the government
- 2) It is headed by the chairman
- 3) It is also controlled by board of directors

WEEK 3

Control and problem of public opinion

Difference between public corporation and civil service Control

of public corporation

- 1) Parliamentary control
- 2) Ministerial control
- 3) motivation
- 4) Judicial control
- 5) Financial control

Problem of public corporation

- 1) Financial problem
- 2) Over staff
- 3) Favoritism and Nepotism
- 4) Bribery, Corruption and Embezzlement

Solution to public corporation

- 1) Privatization and commercialization
- 2) Better condition of staff
- 3) Over staffing

WEEK 4

Commercialization, Privatization and Deregulation of public corporation

Privatization: - Is the transfer of management and control of business owned by the government to promote individual to allow competition and efficiency

Commercialization: -Is the act whereby government sells shares to the general public holden to control the economy for efficiency and profit oriented.

Deregulation: -The gradual or systematic removal of regulatory controls and those structures imposed by the government which prevent the growth and development of public corporations **Reason for deregulation**

- 1) The desire to manage public corporations like other enterprises in the private sector may prompt the government to deregulation
- 2) Public enterprises are deregulated in order to set them loose from stiff and often times, restrain policies of government that prevented them from performing more efficiently and effectively

Reason for Privatization

- 1) Generation low investment 2)
- Profit orientation

Reason for Commercialization

- 1) Efficiency management
- 2) Participation of private individual

Merits of Privatization

- 1) Imposed maintenance
- 2) Increase efficiency

DEMERITS of Privatization

- 1) It leads to insecurity of job faced by staff and management
- 2) It may worsen income and wealth distribution in the society

Merits of Commercialization

- 1) Generation of more revenue
- 2) To promote efficiency

Demerits of Commercialization

- 1) Poor standard of living
- 2) High cost of production

WEEK 5

Local Government Administration

Local Government

Local government is a semi- autonomous or third tiers of government creates by an act of parliament to provide essential or social amenities for the people at the grass root level

Reason for creating Local Government

- 1) To create employment
- 2) To provide essential services like pipe-borne water, hospitals etc
- 3) To avoid too much concentration of power in one authority

Function of Local Government

- 1) Collection of taxes and rates
- 2) It serves as link between local people, federal and state government
- 3) Construction of modern market and shops

WEEK 6

The system of Local Government

There four different types of local government system in Nigeria, namely

- 1) The French/commune system of local government
- 2) The British/ anglo-saxon system
- 3) The communist system
- 4) The Nigeria system

WEEK 7

Evolution of Local Government

The evolution of local government in Nigeria can rightly be traced to the introduction and practice of Native Authority System caused indirectly rule system in the Northern part of Nigeria by Lord Fredrick Lugard as high commissioner. He had a lot of problems to contend with and that is why he introduced indirect rule system to solve the problems and called it 'claw of necessity'

Structure of Local Government

The administration of local government in Nigeria is placed under the supervision of the vice president office, and commissioners of local government in each state of the federation

Local government at the comic level headed by the chairman together with his vice chairman. We also have four supervisory counselors in each local government ie supervisory counselor for workers, Agric, Health, Education or information

Roles of Traditional Rulers in Pre-Colonial era

Though , traditional rulers do not have any executives roles they play in local government, yet their functions are discussed as follows:

- 1) They have power to cordinate developmental programmes of local government areas
- 2) Traditional rulers are the royal fathers of their respective communities
- 3) They are custodians of culture and tradion of people, therefore government understands a group of people better by constant interaction with them
- 4) They are also equally expected discuss issues affectingn their people with the government.

WEEK 8

Source of Finance

- 1) Grant from federal and state government
- 2) Investment
- 3) Loans
- 4) Taxes and Rates
- 5) Licenses

Relationship between Local, State and Federal governments

- 1) Establishment of Local government
- 2) Supervision of Local government
- 3) Approval of annual estimate/budget

WEEK 9

Local government reforms

Roles of traditional rulers in local government

Sir Lord Fredrick Luggard became the first Governor General of Nigeria around 1906 before the amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914. **Some of the functions of traditional rulers are:**

- 1) They settle the dispute between one person and the other and community
- 2) They serve as an intermediary between the government and the people
- 3) They are also monitoring the tax collector

1976 Local government reforms

Before 1976, local governments in Nigeria faced many problems. The Muritala/ Obasanjo administration embark on a series of activities aimed at correcting some of the problems confronting local government in Nigeria. These gave birth to what has become known as the 1976 local government reform

WEEK 10

Problems of local government

- 1) Lack of adequate fund
- 2) Political interference
- 3) Bribery and corruption

Measure to improve local government administration

- 1) Employment of trained personnel
- 2) There should be enough/sufficient fund
- 3) Creation of avenue for revenue collection

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT

CLASS: SSS two TERM: 3RD TERM COURSE

WEEK 1: PRE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION HAUSA\FULANI

- (1) System of government of Hausa\Fulani : There was a centralized administration headed by an emir who presided over the emirate council and was assisted by district heads, chiefs, and judicial function.
- (2) Roles of the components: It depends on their different roles in their administration, like the (a)madawaki: is the calvary or army commander
- (b) Waziri : The chief minister who also acted as the prime minister of the emirate.
- (c) Galadima: The head administration of the capital city of the emirate.
- (d) Sarkin Ruwa: Chief officers in charge of fisheries.
- (e) Sarkin Fada: Head of palace officials etc.
- (3) Structure: Before the effective take off of colonialism in Nigeria ,the hausa ethnic group had their own traditional political system before the Usman Dan-Fodio led Jihad head defeated the king and instituted an Islamic empire with headquarters in Sokoto.

WEEK 2: SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN IGBO:

Decentralized – with the exception of onisha and igbo speaking communities of Delta state, who were governed by traditional rulers known as obi. Most igbo communities lacked centralized administration . By implication ,a typical igbo town was divided into autonomous communities headed by traditional rulers known as Igwe .

- (1) Structure :Their structures or organizations are categorized into different sections -
 - (i) The extend family
 - (ii) The kindred (umunna)
 - (iii) The village group also known as ohanaeze (General assembly)
 - (iv) The ofo title societies
 - (v) The ozo titles society
 - (vi) The people assembly (Ohanaeze)etc.

(2) Roles of the component :

- (i) The extended family was headed by its oldest man who held the ofo as a symbol of his authority .
- (ii) The kindred (umunna)
- (iii) The village group or ohanaeze or general Assembly was the largest political organization in a traditional igbo society .
- (iv) The ofo title societies were made of ofo title holders, basic qualification for membership of ofo society was age.

WEEK 3: SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

- (i) Centralized –There was centralized administration headed by the oba who was assisted by chiefs , cabinet members (oyomesi) and secret societies (ogboni).
- (ii) Structure – Yoruba traditional policies institution were made of the obas, oyomesi , Baales ,The ogboni,The Eso and the age grade.
- (iii) Roles of the component –
Their roles are based on their different offices or positions being appointed them for:
 - (a) The oba –As said earlier ,was the political and spiritual head of his kingdom .
 - (b) The oyomesi – Is a very important policies institution in a typical Yoruba kingdom due to their numerous functions and was made up of the prominent chiefs in the kingdom .
 - (c) The ogboni - This was a religious cult . For example , any decision by the oyomesi to remove an oba could not take effect until approved by the ogboni.

WEEK4: PRINCIPLE AND STRUCTURE OF BRITISH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

Colonialism is a process whereby a country is under the control of another country. Hierarchically, the British political institutions that existed while colonialism lasted in Nigeria are as follows .

- (1) The secretary of states for the colonies
- (2) The governor or governor- general
- (3) The legislature council
- (4) The executive council.

The principle of British colonial administration in Nigeria and west Africa The major guiding principles adopted by the British government in course of her hyperimperialistic design and colonial drive that lasted more than a century in Nigeria were:

- (1) The principle of indirect rule or rule of necessity

- (2) Imperial domination
- (3) Devolution of power
- (4) The principle of Empericism- This principle revealed that the British government had no rigid administration system, rather, she ruled her colonies based on observation or experimentation of prevailing situations in those colonies

Impact of colonial administration in Nigeria and West Africa

The colonial administration had long – lasting effects in Nigeria and west Africa.

- (1) First, there was the distribution of the traditional rulers of government of the various parts of Nigeria and the West Africa sub region.
- (2) Orientation of the economics changed from the emphasis in food crops like cocoa and coffee, which serve as raw materials for European factories
- (3) Political reason
- (4) Adoption of a foreign language and culture
- (5) Religion reasons

Advantage of colonial rule

- (1) Education of African children
- (2) Establishment of education institution from the primary to the university level (The universities college, Ibadan was established in 1948)
- (3) Splitting of people of the same ethnic group bt European powers to become new nations made of former petty states
- (4) Common language and legal system
- (5) Development of modern transport and communication systems

Disadvantages of colonial rule

- (1) Total condemnation of the African way of life
- (2) Distortion of the socio-economic life of the people
- (3) Neglection of moral areas on account of the concentration on the urban centres for the purpose of trade

Comparism Of british and French colonial policies of administration

- (1) The French tried a policy called assimilation while the British too had a form of direct rule , but it's was not as elaborate as the French .
- (2) For the French , indirect rule because an inevitable outcome known as association while the British considered indirect rule for adoption from the very beginning and it was adopted much earlier in 1900 in southern Nigeria and 1914 on northern Nigeria.

WEEK5: NATIONALISM

(i) Meaning of nationalism:

Is the opposite of to foreign rule and domination. It may also mean as the activities of black people in order to gain independence from their colonial master.

(ii) **Factors that led to the use and growth of nationalization in Nigeria**

- (1) Western education
- (2) Social segregation
- (3) Poor price of agricultural product
- (4) Formation of political parties
- (5) Deposition of chief\obas

(iii) **Effect of nationalism in Nigeria**

- (1) Constitutional changes that opened up more opportunities for Nigerians to participate in the governing of the country.
- (2) Training of the leaders
- (3) The formation of political parties to articulate the views of the elite and the establishment of newspaper to give these views the widest possible spread.

(iv) **Contributions of key Nationalist leader s in Nigeria**

Under Herbert Macauley- He was born in Lagos on November 14,1864. He was trained both in Nigeria and in Britain and return from Britain after receiving training in surveying and civil engineering. He died in 1946.

Contributions:

- (1) He tried to resist a British law that put all laws in southern Nigeria
 - (2) He formed Nigeria national democratic party in 1923
 - (3) “Herbert Macaulay also founded the lagos Daily News for the sake of informing the masses
- (1) Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe – He was born on November 16,1904 in zungeru in what is now Nigers state . He also receive education both in Nigeria and the United state of America after which he returned to nigeria in 1934. He died in 1996.

Contributions

- (i) He was a co-founder and the editor of the west Africa pilot from 1973 to 1940
 - (ii) He also led a delegation of the NCNC to London in 1946 demand the nullification the Richards constitution (1946)
 - (iii) He became the premier of the Eastern region after the election of 1954. He was sworn in as the Governor-General of Nigeria in 1960 and president in 1963.
- Others are late chief Obafemi Awolowo and sir Ahmadu Bello. They all contributed Immensely to the nationalism in Nigeria.

WEEK 6**THE NIGERIA COUNCIL OF 1914**

Sir Lord Lugard became the first Government of Nigeria in 1914 after the successful amalgamation of the Northern and Southern protectorate. He proceeded to institute the Nigerian Council which served as the base in which Nigerian preindependence constitutions originated. The council laid the foundation in which Constitutional development started in Nigeria. The council was a purely advisory council with no executive powers **Features :**

- (1) It amalgamated the protectorates into one unit
- (2) The Governor-General was the head of the government and a governor headed each of the province
- (3) The indirect rule policy was extended to the entire country

THE CLIFFORD CONSTITUTION (1922)

The constitution arose for a new constitution in order to make room for an expanded legislature council.

Main features :

- (1)
 - The legislature council was composed of the following members
 - (i) The Governor
 - (ii) 26 officials members
 - (iii) 15 un-officials members (nine European and six Nigerians)
 - (iv) Four (4) elected members (three for Lagos and one for Calabar)
- (2) It introduced the elective principle and expanded the legislature council.
- (3) There was also a provision for local government by the native authorities.

THE RICHARDS CONSTITUTION (1946)

The Richards constitution was mainly based on the nationalist calls for independence which became louder.

Main features:

- (1) The country was divided into regions with separate legislature assemblies
- (2) The central legislature had the following:
 - (i) The governor
 - (ii) Ex-officio member
 - (iii) Nominated official members
 - (iv) Nominated in-official members

Elected members

- (3) The executive council of the Clifford constitution type was retained.

ADVANTAGE OF CLIFFORD CONSTITUTION

- (1) It was the first written constitution in Nigeria
- (2) More seats were given to African than of 1914 Nigeria council
- (3) It introduces the elective principles. The electorates in Lagos and Calabar were able to vote.

WEEK7: THE MACPHERSON CONSTITUTION

This constitution sought to address what has been a some point in the promulgation of the other non-consultation of Nigerians

Main features

1. Council of minister : was a policy making body composed of the governor, ex-official members (six) and members from each of the regions (these were appointed by the governor)
2. The establishment of regional legislatures and regional executive councils
3. The establishment of the revenue allocation commission charged with advising the governor regarding revenue sharing between the various level of government.

Strength of Macpherson constitution (1951)

1. It establish a central legislature and central executive for the whole country
2. Nigeria were made ministers and assigned duties
3. It established the justice service commission

WEAKNESSES OF MACPHERSON (1951)

1. There was no country wide political party that command majority opinion
2. It made no provision for the post of a federal minister or for the post of a regional premier in the regions
3. The constitution did not provide for responsible government at the centre

LITTLETON CONSTITUTION (1954)

The problem generated by the demand for independence by Chief Anthony Enahoro a member of the action group was one of the defects in the Macpherson constitution.

Main features

1. Establishment of the federal system of government whereby matters that could be handled separately by the different level of government were spelt out.
2. Anthony for the regions
3. An expansion house of representatives.

STRENGTHS OF LITTLETON 1954 CONSTITUTION

1. The posts of speaker and deputy speaker were created both at federal and regional assemblies.
2. A federal supreme court was established for the whole country
3. Ministers were now given portfolio, they became effective heads of department

WEEK 8: THE INDEPENDENCE OF CONSTITUTION OF 1960

The 1960 independence was the outcome of a long struggle for freedom before the granting of the constitution. There were two (2) conferences;

1. The London conference of 1951
2. Lagos conference of October, 1958 under Mr. Alan Lennox, the chairman of the conference who also doubled as secretary of state for the colonies. **Main Features**

1. Preservation of the federal and regional levels of government
2. Establishment of a bicameral (two chamber) legislature. The senate and house of representatives
3. Introduction of the parliamentary system of government.

Strengths of 1960 constitution

1. It granted independence to the country
2. Nigerians had greater autonomy over the control of the affairs of the country
3. It provided for state creation **Weaknesses of 1960 constitution**

1. The supreme court was not the highest in the land until 1963
2. In spite of an so called independence, the queen of England was still the political head of Nigeria, the governor-general was the representative of the queen of England
3. Being parliamentary system of government there was no separation of power i.e between the executive, judiciary and the law-making body.

The First Republic On 1963 Republican Constitution

Under the 1960 constitution, the governor-general represented the queen of England as the ceremonial head of government and the constitution brought to an end the dominance of the British

Features of the constitution

1. Creation of office of the president
2. The declaration of the supreme court as the final court of appeal in Nigeria
3. The provision of an executive council made up of the president, prime minister and council of ministers.

WEEK 9: THE 1979 CONSTITUTION OF THE SECOND REPUBLIC

Origin: it came into effect on October 1, 1979, and ushered in the second republic. The first republic had ended with the coup of 1966.

Main Features

1. It was federal, written and rigid
2. Direct election of the president
3. The constitution provided for a president with real executive power
4. Minimum age requirement for public office
 - (i) President – 35 years
 - (ii) State governor – 30 years
 - (iii) Senator – 30 years
 - (iv) Member house of representatives – 21 years (v) Member state house of assembly – 21 years

Strengths of the 1979 constitution

1. It brought in a new system of government i.e presidential system of government to the country
2. It created the local government as the third tier of government in order to bring development into the rural areas
3. It also provided for separation of powers among the organs of government

Weaknesses

1. Misuse of power by the president i.e he has the power to appoint the chief justice of the federation and inspector general of police e.t.c.
2. The writing pattern of the parties formed in 1979 were still on ethnic or regional basis i.e UPW for the Yoruba, NPP for the Igbo and NPN for the Hausa/Fulani.
3. Local government allocation given to them through the state not allow government to perform creditably

WEEK 10: The 1999 Constitution Of Fourth Republic

Origin: The 1999 constitution of the fourth republic started to be aspired from May 29, 1999, when the military head of state handed over power to the elected president of Nigeria, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo. The 1999 constitution is a reversed version of both the 1979 and 1989 constitution. After the demise of Gen. Sanni Abacha in 1998, the Abdulsalam government which succeeded him, mindful of the disenchantment of the people with military rule, hurriedly set up a committee to draft a new constitution for the country

Features of 1999 constitution

1. Federal system of government with 36 states and 774 local government

2. Presidential system of government
3. The national assembly comprises of two houses (the upper-the senate and the lower-the house of representatives)

Strengths of 1999 constitution

1. Promotion makes it possible for dual citizenship
2. Conduct of legislative business in Nigeria languages
3. State creation process

Weaknesses of 1999 constitution

1. The immunity clause ensures that corrupt officers fully enjoy their loot, even use the money to prosecute the court cases they will face after leaving office
2. Concentration of power on the president
3. Rigid and time consuming

Procedure For Constitutional Amendment

According to a section of 1999 constitution, an act for the alteration of any provision of the constitution (exception is the matter of new states and boundary adjustment ,e.t.c.) begin as a proposal. The proposal has to be approved by the votes of not less than fourth-fifth majority of all the members of each house of national assembly and also approved by resolution of the house of assembly of less than two-third of all the states. It can now be prepared as a bill. Notwithstanding any vacancy, all 360members of the house of representatives and 109 senators shall be present for all these deliberations.

Process of law making in the states and national assemblies

1. A first reading
2. A second reading
3. The committee stage
4. General principle of staff
5. A third reading
6. President assent

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT

CLASS: SSS THREE TERM: 1st TERM

WEEK 1: FEDERALISM IN NIGERIA

Federalism: it is a system of government in which power is divided between the central authority and member of regions with delimited self-governing authority, so that each government is legally and constitutionally independent and autonomous.

Factors that Reecessitated the formation of federalism are as follow

- 1) For easy and effective Government 2)
For Security Reason

Features of Nigeria federalism

There are many features but to mention few: - 1)

The division of Nigeria into equal region & states.

- 2) Adoption of a written and rigid constitution.

WEEK 2

Problem of Nigeria Federalism

There are many problems fronting Nigeria federalism, they are as follows: 1)

Inter- State Friction

- 2) Problem of Coordination

The need for revenue allocation in Nigeria

- 1) The Phillipson Commission (1946)
- 2) The chicks commission of 1953

Conflicts over each adopted revenue allocation formular

As we all aware that there are three tiers of government namely, federal, state and local government, there is no how that conflict will not occur and some of the conflicts are as follows:

- 1) Revenue allocation
- 2) Boundary dispute component unit

WEEK 3

Minority Issues and Creation of States

One of the problems against the development of the country and has constituted a lot because of the issues of minorities in which Nigeria has three (3) major ethnic groups of Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba and multiplicity of minor ethnic.

CREATION OF MORE STATES

More states creation occurred after independence

- 1) Mid- Western region in August 1963 out of the western Region.
 - 2) Lt Col Gowon created 12 (twelve) states out of four (4) regions on May 27, 1967.
- Reasons for the demand of more states, there are many reason that demand for more states such as:
- 1) Population
 - 2) Inter- ethnic Rivalry

Recommendation of the Willinks Commission

The commission in its recommendation commission to the 1958 inLagos constitutional conference agreed on the under listed points.

- i) Bill of right of the minority to be entrenched in the constitution
- ii) Problem can't be solved by creation of more new regions.

Solution to the minority problem in Nigeria

- i) The minority groups claim that Government services and amenities should be distributed equally on ethnic grouping.
- ii) That, there should be no discrimination on religions and ethnic groups.

WEEK 4

Inter Ethnic Rivalry and Issue of Succession

Inter- ethnic rivalry in Nigeria dated back to the period of colonialism. This occurred during various constitution conferences attended by different ethnic groups that constitute present day Nigeria. The inter -ethnic rivalry emanates from fear of domination by one ethnic group.

Problem of succession in Nigeria

- i) The three ethnic groups derived from the northern regions first attempt was in 1950 during the Ibadan conference in which they demanded 50% of the seats in central parliament.
- ii) Again, on April 1st, 1953, when Autonomy enhance introduced private members will be demanding self- government in 1956 on the co, the northern members did not support the motion.

Suggestions /Measures to Avoid Succession in Nigeria

The only way out to cud the pressure of succession in Nigeria is creation of more states thereby increased the regions to sub- regions.

WEEK 5

Development of Political Parties in Nigeria NNDP

- 1) To establish branches in other parts of the country with Lagos as the headquarters
- 2) To provide facilities for the development of higher education in Nigeria
- 3) To provide compulsory education at the primary school levels.

NYM

- 1) To seek a change in the policy of recruitment into civil service in order to avoid filling of white African in the post
- 2) To gain independence for Nigeria
- 3) To fight for Yaba Higher College. Status to get affiliation to any British university.

EVALUATION

The teacher asks the following questions

- i) Explain the origin of NNPP, NYM and NCNC ii) How is the organizational structure of NNPP, NYM and NCNC iii) Mention the objectives of the parties.

WEEK 6

ACTION GROUP

The Action Group (AG) was formally formed in March 1951 through the conversion of the 'EGBE OMO ODUDUA' a Yoruba organization founded in 1945 in London by some Yoruba student studying there. Also, Late Chief Obafemi Awolowo was the founder and leader of AG.

Furthermore, other prominent members were Chief Shonibare, Yoruba traditional rulers including the Late Ooni of Ife, Sir Adegiji Aderemi northern people congress (NPC)

NEPU: - The northern Elements professional union

Was formed in 1950 by Alhaji Aminu Kano, Saadu Zargar and some of their supporters who were also expelled from Northern people congress.

Their aims are to provide better economic opportunities for people, to eliminate poverty and to restructure the Northern cities.

WEEK 7

Development of Political Parties in Continuation

Formation of NPN, UPN, and NPP. After the collapse of the first Republic in Nigeria, Nigeria was under military rule for a period of thirteen (13) years i.e. from (15th January, 1966 to 18th October 1979) in which, there were no political parties in Nigeria until when General Obasanjo became the Head of state in 1976.

UPN (Unity Party of Nigeria)

The party was formed when the military government lifted the ban in political activities and emerged as the first political association in 1978

NPN (The National Party of Nigeria)

NPN was the third (3rd) party to be formed in 1978. Was largely regarded as an offshoot of the northern people congress, party was launched in September, 1978 in Lagos after the lifting of a ban on party politics. **NPP (Nigeria People's Party)**

The Nigeria People's Party (NPP) was formed in 1978 after the lifting of the ban on party politics by the General Obasanjo regime. Many people believed that the party was an offshoot of the former NCNC.

The Aim and Objectives of the party:

1. To promote the unity of the Country
2. To work for the equality of the people of the Country
3. Provision of full employment for all

4. Promotion of the nation's resources
5. To fight against poverty, disease and ignorance.

Organization Structure

The party had its National state and Local government and ward level forms of organization with the National Secretariat in Lagos.

Sources of finance

The sources of finance of the party are understated below:

- i) Federal government grant
- ii) Party lerles
- iii) Sales of party materials

WEEK 8

Development of Political Parties

Objectives of the parties (UPN, NPM and NPP)

UPN

The aim and objectives of UPN never embodied in its four cardinal point programmes which were:

- i) Free education at all levels ii) Free health services for all citizen iii) Full and great full employment for all the able bodred.

NPM

- i) To work towards making Nigeria a nation ii) To build a prosperous and self reliant Nigeria

NPP

- i) To promote and sustain the unity of Nigeria
- ii) To work towards five employment for all Nigeria

WEEK 9

Development of political parties and performance of the parties

NPN

- i) The party won in eight states of the 19 states in 1979 election and also won the presidential seats to form federal government in the election 1983 in which the party won in 12 of the 19 states.
- iii) The party won 36 out of the 95 seats in the senate, 168 out of 449 members in the house of representative.

NPP

- i) The party won the cubemational election in plateau and Anambra states it controlled 3states.
- ii) It also won 16 seats in the senate and it seats in the House of Representatives in 1979.

Source of Finance

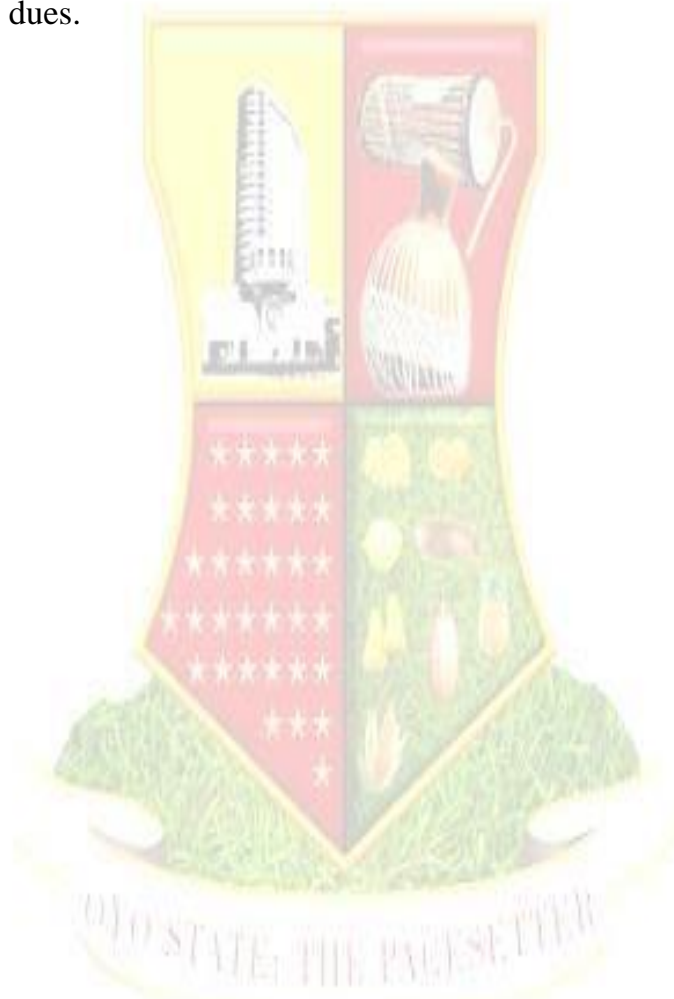
UPN

- 1) Grants from the government

- 2) Money realized from the sale party material
- 3) Money donated by Chief Awolowo organization

NPN

- 1) Party level on its members.
- 2) Federal government grant.
- 3) Membership annual dues.



SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT

CLASS: SSS THREE TERM: 2ND TERM COURSE

WEEK 1: Military Rules in Nigeria

Military can be defined as forceful taken over of government from the civilian democratic elected government by the soldiers.

Historical development of military rule in Nigeria

The first military coup de'tat took place in January 15th 1966 by group of young Major headed by late major Kaduna Chukunma Nzeoyion; Late Major General (army leader) Agonyi Ironsi hijacked the government from them.

Another military coup de'tat took place in July 29th 1966 barely six (6) month later headed by Late Col Yakubu Gowon which terminated in 1975 by General Muritala Muhammed. He too was killed in Feb 13th 1976, General Olusegun Aremu Obasanjo took

over from him and ruled till October 1st 1979; when he handed over to President Sheu Shagari in 1979.

General Muhammed Buhari took power by in December 31st 1983 and ruled till 1985 when major General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida seized power from General Buhari.

Also, General Ibrahim Babangida ruled till 1993 when he stepped aside for Chief Ernest Shonekan (who acted as interim president)

In 1993, General Abacha took over the seat of power from the interim national government headed by Chief Ernest Shonekan.

Thereafter, General Abdul-salami Abubakar replaced General Sanni Abacha after the latter's demise or death. It was General Abdul-salami who handed over power to President (Chief) Olusegun Obasanjo, the leader of the new democratic setting of the 4th republic May 29th, 1999.

Features of Military Rule in Nigeria

- 1) Rule by force
- 2) Make use of civilians
- 3) Rule by decree

Structure of military ruled in Nigeria

The army is headed by the General who is also the head of state and commander of armed forces. In 1966 to 1985, we had supreme military council the legislative body ruled the nation and headed by the head of state.

Achievement of Military in Nigeria

- 1) Maintain law and orders.
- 2) Provided political stability throughout the country.
- 3) Good roads and bridges were constructed by the soldiers.
- 4) Schools and hospitals were provided by the soldiers.

Shortcoming /disadvantages of military rule in Nigeria

- 1) No fundamental human right
- 2) Bribery and corruption also in place
- 3) Ruled by force without following the laid down proceeding
- 4) Civil war was brought by the military rule

WEEK 2

Conflict Resolution and Management

Conflict is a situation or period in which there is war or conflict or disagreement between people, groups, communities, states, two countries or many countries.

Resolution is the way or manner in which dispute or disagreement are being settled. Conflict resolution can be defined as the situation in which conflict or disagreement are being solved amicably without resulting to violence or war.

Types of Conflict

- 1) Intra- personal conflicts
- 2) Inter- personal conflicts
- 3) Intra- group conflicts

- 4) Inter- group conflicts
- 5) Intra- national conflicts
- 6) Inter- national conflicts

Causes of Conflict

- 1) Inadequate distribution of resources
- 2) Religion intolerance
- 3) Poor and absence of communication
- 4) Natural resources /disagreement between countries

Consequences of Conflicts and conflicts resolution Consequences

- i) Lead to war ii)
- Loss of life and property iii)
- Vandalization iv) Mass
- destruction v) Enmity

Resolution

- i) Agreement between oneself, between nor among the nation
- ii) Religion tolerance
- iii) Smooth and regular communication iv)
- Amicable settlement
- v) Contentment on many things

WEEK 3

PEACE EDUCATION

Peace is a period or situation when there is no war or violence in the society within or between two (2) countries.

Education :

1. Is the act or process of impacting or acquiring general knowledge, developing the powers of reforming and judgement, and generally of preparing oneself or others intellectually of mature life.
2. The act or process of impacting or acquiring a particular knowledge or skills, as for a profession.
3. The result produced by instructions or studies.
4. Or the science or act of teaching, pedagogics (caring teaching methods) Peace Education is the process of acquiring the values, knowledge, attitude, skill and behavior to peace peacefully in society.

OR

Peace education is behavior and attitude change mechanism which aims at performing the following function.

- a) Preventing conflicts
- b) Resolving conflicts
- c) Promoting conflicts

WHY DO WE NEED PEACE

- i) For development of the society ii) For promoting of

friendship iii) For progress of the society

MECHANISM FOR PROMOTING PEACE

- i) Promotion of friendship
- ii. Justice
- iii. Good leader

WEEK 4

The Inter-dependence of Nations and Globalization

Globalization- is the process by which state become inter dependence on each other on all spherery life. Also where countries go global by adapting universal characteristic involving human right.

There are four reasons why the worlds relate with one another.

- i) Political reason for interaction
- ii) Economic reason for interaction
- iii) Security reason
- iv) Social/cultural reason for interaction

Merit of the interaction

- i) It promotes peace and security.

Demerit of the interaction

- i) Cultural/ social problem

WEEK 5

Nigeria Foreign Policy

Nigerian foreign policy can be defined as the totality of a nationals interaction with other parts of the world

Factor affecting the Nigeria foreign policy

- 1) Historical linkage
- 2) Geographical location
- 3) Military might / strength
- 4) Nigeria membership of interaction leadership organization such as UNO, AU, ECOWAS etc

Formation of Nigeria's foreign policy

Government leaded by the president to be assisted by the ministry of External affairs who posted Nigeria Ambassadors and envoys to represent Nigeria abroad. We also have minister of foreign affairs together into the permanent secretary and other professional who work hard to project well their country abroad.

Aim and Objective of Foreign Affairs

- i) To promote unity and solidity especially with the people of foreign affairs
- ii) To promote Nigeria national interest on the interaction scene
- iii) To promote global peace under the supervision of UNO

Nigeria Foreign Policy since Independence

Nigeria attained her independence on October 1st, 1960. With this attainment of independence, Nigeria was able to apply for membership of International Organizations like the United Nations (UN).

Historical Background of Non- Alignment

Immediately after the Second World War i.e the America and Russia took and control world the two countries fractionalized the world into two (capitalist countries were under the control of America while the socialist state were under the control super power leader)

Effectiveness of Non Alignment in Foreign Policy

- i) It serves as an effective opposition to the two powerful sloes in the world
- ii) It gives opportunity for the third world countries to come together to discuss world affairs and beneficial decisions

WEEK 6

International Organization

Five international Organization

- a) Non aligned movement
 - b) United nation organization(UNO)
 - c) Common wealth of Nation
 - d) African union (AU)
 - e) Economic Community of West African State
- i) The non alignment means neutrality in the cold war between power neutrality in the ideological conflicts between the super power of the world [i.e United State of America, USA and the former Union of Sonnet Socialist Republic (USSR)] ii)

United Nation Organization (UNO)

It can be define as an association of independent council with their aims and objectives is to promote world peace and bring peace to the world wide.

iii) Common wealth of Nation

It can be defined as association of countries who were formerly under the control of British government before they grant independent from the colonial masters

iv) African Union

It is formation of another organization of African independence countries to replace the organization of African unity (OAU) which has outline/overspread its usefulness.

v) Economic Community of West Africa State (ECOWAS)

It was establish on May 28th, 1975 in Lagos, the idea of establishing the organization was headed by Nigeria and Togo under major General Yakubu Gowon and President Oyadema of Togo respectively.

WEEK 7

Millennium Development Goals

Millennium Goals can be defined as a programme put in place by the United States of America (USA) third world country particularly in Africa and Asia.

Aim and Objectives of Millennium Goals

- i) Eradication of poverty and hunger in Africa and the whole world
- ii) Universal free primary education for children
- iii) To promote gender equality particularly women
- iv) Total eradication or combat of HIV/AIDS
- v) Improvement of material Health in order to reduce three quarters of the maternal mortality ratio.
- vi) Addressing the special needs of land locked and small island developing states.
- vii) Adhere significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020,

The Adoption of MDG

Millennium Declaration was adopted by 189 nations and signed by 147 head of states and governments during the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000. The millennium summit agreed in eight (8) goals called then Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and the goals were signed basically to promote global development and to breathe the gap between the less Developed Countries (LDC's) and the advanced capitalist of the west.

These include

- i) Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger
- ii) Acquire Universal primary Education
- iii) Promote Gender Equality and Empower women
- iv)

WEEK 8

New Economic Partnership for Economic Development (NEPAD)

ORIGINS OF NEPAD

NEPAD was adopted at the 37th session of the Assembly of Heads of state and Government in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia.

It is a merger of two plans for the economic regeneration of Africa. The millennium partnership for the African recovery programme (MAP) led by former president Thabo Mbeki of South Africa in conjunction with President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria and President Abdelaziz Boutefliques of Algeria.

Aim and Objective of NEPAD

- i) To eradicate poverty
- ii) To promote sustainable growth and development
- iii) To integrate Africa in the world economy

Achievement of NEPAD

- i) The first noticeable achievement of NEPAD is peace and security in Africa that is prevalent with the exception of domestic problems in some member state
- ii) There is promotion for inter African Economic corporation

WEEK 9

Electronic Government

E – Government can be defined as a system of Government in which government use information technology to send information about their activities to the public at large.

When to use E- Government

- i) We can use it to pay or receive or collect money via E-Government
- ii) To pass useful information to the general public
- iii) We can use electronic government to pay government purse
- iv) We can view activities of the government via E- government.

Advantages of E- Government

- 1) You can easily get information about government from electronic government.
- 2) Activities of the government can easily view through satellite, website
- 3) Natural resources of the state which can attract both local and foreign investment through E- Government
- 4) You can easily know how government control or direct the affairs of a state
- 5) People can advise the government through E-government
- 6) Excesses of the government can easily be seen by the general public
- 7) Activities of the government can easily be criticized by the general public

Disadvantages of E- Government

- 1) E- government in the area of fraud, the computer can be fed with false information especially in matters relating to financial interactions”
- 2) Government propaganda can be easily sent via E-government
- 3) People of doubtful character can easily sent wrong signal to the government
- 4) Another negative part of E- government is the issue of viruses. The data in the computer can be adversely affected as a result of viruses that can harm the system which may result to lose of memory.

WEEK 10

Leadership and Followership

A leader is a person who gives directive to the follower.

A follower is a person who receive or take directive for the leader and ready to carry out that directive

Types of Leader

- 1) Democratic leader
- 2) Autocratic leader
- 3) Charismatic leader
- 4) Servant leader
- 5) People-oriented leader

Qualities of a Good Leader

- 1) A good leader must be honest and trust worthy
- 2) A good leader must be a man of integrity

- 3) A good leader must have foresight that is predict future 4) A good leader must be a peace living person

Qualities of a Good follower

- 1) A good follower should give constructive advice
- 2) A good follower must be hardworking
- 3) He should be friendly
- 4) A good follower should obey instruction from the leader



OYO STATE

GOVERNMENT