

# SS2 GOVERNMENT FIRST TERM WEEKLY LESSON NOTES

## WEEK 1: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - CONCEPTS & MEANING

### Learning Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Define public administration
- Distinguish between public and private administration
- Understand the scope and importance of public administration

### Content:

#### A. DEFINITION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Public Administration is the implementation of government policy and the management of public programs and services. It involves the organization and coordination of human and material resources to achieve government objectives.

#### B. SCOPE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. **Policy Implementation:** Executing government decisions and policies
2. **Service Delivery:** Providing public services to citizens
3. **Resource Management:** Managing public funds, personnel, and materials
4. **Regulatory Functions:** Enforcing laws and regulations
5. **Public Relations:** Managing government-citizen interactions

#### C. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ADMINISTRATION

| Public Administration                             | Private Administration                             |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose:</b> Serve public interest             | <b>Purpose:</b> Maximize profit                    |
| <b>Accountability:</b> To citizens/government     | <b>Accountability:</b> To shareholders             |
| <b>Funding:</b> Public funds (taxes)              | <b>Funding:</b> Private capital/sales              |
| <b>Legal Framework:</b> Operates under public law | <b>Legal Framework:</b> Operates under private law |
| <b>Decision Making:</b> Democratic/political      | <b>Decision Making:</b> Managerial/economic        |
| <b>Performance Measure:</b> Public welfare        | <b>Performance Measure:</b> Profit/efficiency      |

### Public Administration

### Private Administration

**Transparency:** High public scrutiny

**Transparency:** Limited disclosure

**Job Security:** Generally more secure

**Job Security:** Performance-based

## D. CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. **Bureaucratic Structure:** Hierarchical organization
2. **Rule-Based:** Operates according to established procedures
3. **Political Control:** Subject to political oversight
4. **Public Scrutiny:** Open to public examination
5. **Service Orientation:** Focus on public service
6. **Continuity:** Operates regardless of political changes

## E. IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. **Policy Implementation:** Translates government policies into action
2. **Service Delivery:** Provides essential services to citizens
3. **Economic Development:** Facilitates national development
4. **Social Welfare:** Promotes public welfare and equity
5. **Stability:** Maintains continuity in governance

### Evaluation Questions:

1. Define public administration
2. List five differences between public and private administration
3. Explain four characteristics of public administration
4. Why is public administration important in governance?

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## WEEK 2: FORMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - CIVIL SERVICE & PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

### Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Define civil service and public corporations
- Explain the functions and roles of each
- Provide examples of civil service and public corporations

### Content:

#### A. CIVIL SERVICE

#### Definition:

Civil Service refers to the body of government employees who are responsible for the day-to-day administration of government business and implementation of policies.

#### Functions of Civil Service:

1. **Policy Advisory:** Advising political leaders on policy matters
2. **Policy Implementation:** Executing government decisions
3. **Record Keeping:** Maintaining official documents and records
4. **Service Delivery:** Providing services to the public
5. **Regulatory Functions:** Enforcing laws and regulations
6. **Administrative Coordination:** Coordinating between different government departments

#### Characteristics of Civil Service:

1. **Permanence:** Continues regardless of political changes
2. **Neutrality:** Non-partisan in political matters
3. **Merit-based Recruitment:** Selection based on qualifications
4. **Hierarchy:** Clear chain of command
5. **Security of Tenure:** Job protection for civil servants
6. **Anonymity:** Civil servants work behind the scenes

#### Examples in Nigeria:

- Federal Civil Service
- State Civil Services
- Ministry officials
- Department heads
- Permanent Secretaries

## B. PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

#### Definition:

Public Corporations are government-owned business enterprises established to provide specific services or goods to the public while operating on commercial principles.

#### Functions and Roles:

1. **Service Provision:** Providing essential services (electricity, water, transport)
2. **Economic Development:** Contributing to national economic growth
3. **Employment Creation:** Providing jobs for citizens
4. **Revenue Generation:** Contributing to government revenue
5. **Strategic Control:** Maintaining government control over key sectors
6. **Social Responsibility:** Serving public interest beyond profit

### Types of Public Corporations:

1. **Statutory Corporations:** Created by special legislation
2. **Government Companies:** Incorporated under company law
3. **Departmental Undertakings:** Operating as government departments

### Characteristics:

1. **Government Ownership:** Wholly or partially owned by government
2. **Commercial Operations:** Operate on business principles
3. **Public Interest:** Serve broader public interest
4. **Legal Entity:** Have separate legal identity
5. **Financial Autonomy:** Have some financial independence
6. **Board Management:** Managed by appointed boards

### Examples in Nigeria:

- Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC)
- Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN)
- Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC)
- Nigerian Postal Service (NIPOST)
- Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)
- Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN)

### Evaluation Questions:

1. What is civil service?
2. List six functions of civil service
3. Define public corporations
4. Give five examples each of civil service and public corporations in Nigeria
5. Compare the roles of civil service and public corporations

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## WEEK 3: LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Define local government
- Describe the structure of local government
- Identify functions and revenue sources
- Discuss problems facing local government

### Content:

#### A. DEFINITION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government is the third tier of government that brings governance closer to the grassroots level. It is government at the local level established by law to exercise specific powers within defined geographical areas.

## **B. STRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NIGERIA**

### **1. POLITICAL STRUCTURE:**

- **Local Government Chairman:** Chief Executive
- **Vice Chairman:** Deputy to the chairman
- **Councillors:** Elected representatives from wards
- **Local Government Council:** Legislative body

### **2. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE:**

- **Secretary to Local Government:** Chief administrative officer
- **Heads of Departments:** Various department heads
- **Local Government Staff:** Administrative personnel

### **3. TRADITIONAL STRUCTURE:**

- **Traditional Rulers:** Customary leaders
- **Council of Chiefs:** Advisory body
- **Village Heads:** Community leaders

## **C. FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

### **1. POLITICAL FUNCTIONS:**

- Representation of local interests
- Political education and mobilization
- Democratic participation at grassroots

### **2. ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS:**

- Registration of births, deaths, marriages
- Issuance of certificates and permits
- Maintenance of law and order
- Tax collection

### **3. DEVELOPMENTAL FUNCTIONS:**

- Construction and maintenance of rural roads
- Primary healthcare delivery
- Adult education programs
- Agricultural development
- Market construction and maintenance
- Rural water supply

#### 4. SOCIAL FUNCTIONS:

- Cultural preservation
- Community development
- Conflict resolution
- Welfare services

### D. REVENUE SOURCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### 1. INTERNAL SOURCES:

- **Rates:** Property rates, personal rates
- **Taxes:** Poll tax, cattle tax
- **Licenses and Permits:** Trading licenses, vehicle licenses
- **Fines and Fees:** Court fines, service fees
- **Market Dues:** Market tolls, stall fees

#### 2. EXTERNAL SOURCES:

- **Statutory Allocation:** Federal and state allocations
- **Grants:** Development grants from higher governments
- **Loans:** Borrowed funds for projects
- **Aids:** International development assistance

### E. PROBLEMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### 1. FINANCIAL PROBLEMS:

- Inadequate funding
- Delay in statutory allocations
- Poor revenue generation capacity
- Mismanagement of funds
- Corruption

#### 2. ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS:

- Lack of qualified personnel
- Political interference
- Weak administrative capacity
- Poor record keeping
- Inadequate infrastructure

#### 3. POLITICAL PROBLEMS:

- Lack of autonomy
- State government interference
- Political instability
- Suspended councils

- Caretaker committees

#### 4. SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

- Low level of education
- Poor community participation
- Traditional-modern conflicts
- Ethnic and religious tensions

#### Evaluation Questions:

1. Define local government
  2. Describe the structure of local government in Nigeria
  3. List eight functions of local government
  4. Identify five revenue sources of local government
  5. Discuss four problems facing local government in Nigeria
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## WEEK 4: CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA (PRE-COLONIAL TO POST-INDEPENDENCE)

#### Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Trace the evolution of constitutional development in Nigeria
- Identify key milestones in constitutional history
- Understand the impact of constitutional changes

#### Content:

### A. PRE-COLONIAL CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

#### Traditional Political Systems:

1. **Yoruba System:** Oba (King) with checks and balances
2. **Igbo System:** Republican system with council of elders
3. **Hausa-Fulani System:** Emirate system with hierarchical structure
4. **Other Systems:** Various ethnic group arrangements

#### Features:

- Customary laws and traditions
- Age-grade systems
- Council of elders
- Traditional rulers

- Community participation

## **B. COLONIAL CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **1. GOVERNOR LUGARD'S ADMINISTRATION (1914-1919):**

- **Amalgamation of 1914:** Unified Northern and Southern Nigeria
- Creation of unified administration
- Introduction of indirect rule system

### **2. CLIFFORD CONSTITUTION (1922):**

- First constitutional provision for elected representation
- Lagos and Calabar got legislative council seats
- Limited African participation in government

### **3. RICHARDS CONSTITUTION (1946):**

- Divided Nigeria into three regions (North, East, West)
- Established regional assemblies
- Increased African representation

### **4. MACPHERSON CONSTITUTION (1951):**

- Provided for regional self-government
- Established council of ministers
- Increased democratic participation

### **5. LYTTLETON CONSTITUTION (1954):**

- Established federal system of government
- Created federal legislature with regional representation
- Prepared ground for independence

## **C. POST-INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **1. INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTION (1960):**

- Nigeria became independent on October 1, 1960
- Parliamentary system of government
- Federal structure maintained
- Constitutional monarchy with Governor-General

### **2. REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION (1963):**

- Nigeria became a republic
- President replaced Governor-General as head of state
- Maintained parliamentary system

- First indigenous constitution

### 3. MILITARY CONSTITUTIONS:

- **1966-1979:** Military rule under various decrees
- Suspension of democratic constitution
- Military decrees as supreme law

### 4. 1979 CONSTITUTION:

- Return to civilian rule
- Presidential system adopted
- American-style federal system
- Bill of rights included

### 5. MILITARY INTERREGNUM (1983-1999):

- Return of military rule
- Suspension of 1979 constitution
- Various military administrations

### 6. 1999 CONSTITUTION:

- Return to democratic rule
- Presidential federal system
- Currently in operation (with amendments)

## D. KEY MILESTONES IN CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

| Year | Milestone               | Significance                    |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1914 | Amalgamation            | Creation of Nigeria             |
| 1922 | Clifford Constitution   | First elected representation    |
| 1946 | Richards Constitution   | Regional system introduced      |
| 1954 | Lyttleton Constitution  | Federal system established      |
| 1960 | Independence            | End of colonial rule            |
| 1963 | Republican Constitution | Indigenous constitution         |
| 1979 | Return to Civilian Rule | Presidential system             |
| 1999 | Fourth Republic         | Current democratic dispensation |

## Evaluation Questions:

1. Trace the constitutional development of Nigeria from colonial period to independence
  2. What were the key features of the Richards Constitution?
  3. Discuss the significance of the 1979 Constitution
  4. Compare the 1960 Independence Constitution with the 1963 Republican Constitution
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## **WEEK 5: THE 1999 CONSTITUTION OF NIGERIA**

### **Learning Objectives:**

Students should be able to:

- Identify the features of the 1999 Constitution
- Understand the structure of the constitution
- Explain the fundamental objectives and directive principles

### **Content:**

#### **A. BACKGROUND TO 1999 CONSTITUTION**

- Transition from military to civilian rule
- Based on 1979 Constitution with modifications
- Came into effect on May 29, 1999
- Product of constitutional conference and military amendments

#### **B. FEATURES OF THE 1999 CONSTITUTION**

##### **1. FEDERAL SYSTEM:**

- Three tiers of government (Federal, State, Local)
- Distribution of powers among tiers
- Exclusive, concurrent, and residual powers

##### **2. PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM:**

- President as head of state and government
- Separation of powers
- Checks and balances

##### **3. WRITTEN CONSTITUTION:**

- Documented in a single instrument
- Supreme law of the land
- Rigid amendment procedure

#### 4. BILL OF RIGHTS:

- Fundamental human rights provisions
- Protection of individual liberties
- Enforcement mechanisms

#### 5. MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY:

- Recognition of political parties
- Competitive elections
- Democratic governance

### C. STRUCTURE OF THE 1999 CONSTITUTION

The Constitution is divided into eight chapters:

#### CHAPTER I: General Provisions

- Definition of terms
- Supremacy of constitution
- Federal Republic of Nigeria

#### CHAPTER II: Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles

- Political objectives
- Economic objectives
- Social objectives
- Educational objectives
- Foreign policy objectives
- Environmental objectives

#### CHAPTER III: Citizenship

- Acquisition of citizenship
- Dual citizenship provisions
- Rights and duties of citizens

#### CHAPTER IV: Fundamental Rights

- Right to life
- Right to dignity
- Right to personal liberty
- Right to fair hearing
- Right to private and family life
- Right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion
- Right to freedom of expression and press
- Right to peaceful assembly and association
- Right to freedom of movement
- Right to freedom from discrimination

- Right to acquire and own property

#### CHAPTER V: The Legislature

- Structure and composition
- Powers and functions
- Legislative procedures

#### CHAPTER VI: The Executive

- The President and Vice President
- Federal Executive Council
- Powers and functions

#### CHAPTER VII: The Judicature

- Court system
- Judicial powers
- Administration of justice

#### CHAPTER VIII: Amendment of Constitution

- Procedure for constitutional amendment
- Special provisions for certain amendments

### **D. FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES**

#### 1. POLITICAL OBJECTIVES:

- Democracy and social justice
- National integration and unity
- Political participation

#### 2. ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES:

- Economic development
- Exploitation of natural resources
- Industrial development
- Agricultural development

#### 3. SOCIAL OBJECTIVES:

- Social justice and equality
- Welfare of all persons
- Protection of family

#### 4. EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

- Free and compulsory primary education
- Adult literacy programs
- Higher education accessibility

#### 5. FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES:

- Promotion of African unity
- International cooperation
- Respect for international law

#### 6. ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES:

- Environmental protection
- Conservation of natural resources
- Sustainable development

### Evaluation Questions:

1. Identify six features of the 1999 Constitution
  2. Outline the structure of the 1999 Constitution
  3. Discuss the fundamental objectives and directive principles
  4. What are the fundamental human rights provisions in the constitution?
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## WEEK 6: FEDERALISM IN NIGERIA

### Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Define federalism
- Explain the features of Nigerian federalism
- Discuss advantages and disadvantages of federalism
- Understand resource control issues

### Content:

#### A. DEFINITION OF FEDERALISM

Federalism is a system of government where power is constitutionally divided between a central (federal) government and constituent units (states), with each level having exclusive powers in certain areas and shared powers in others.

#### B. FEATURES OF NIGERIAN FEDERALISM

## 1. CONSTITUTIONAL DIVISION OF POWERS:

- **Exclusive List:** Powers of federal government only
- **Concurrent List:** Powers shared by federal and state governments
- **Residual Powers:** Powers of state governments

## 2. THREE-TIER STRUCTURE:

- Federal Government
- State Governments (36 states)
- Local Government Areas (774 LGAs)

## 3. WRITTEN CONSTITUTION:

- Supreme law defining federal arrangement
- Constitutional allocation of powers
- Amendment procedures

## 4. INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY:

- Supreme Court as final arbiter
- Constitutional interpretation
- Settlement of inter-governmental disputes

## 5. DUAL CITIZENSHIP:

- Federal citizenship
- State of origin recognition

## 6. BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE:

- Senate (equal state representation)
- House of Representatives (population-based representation)

## C. DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

### EXCLUSIVE LIST (Federal Powers):

- Defense and security
- Foreign affairs and diplomacy
- Currency and monetary policy
- Aviation and air transportation
- Immigration and emigration
- Customs and excise duties
- Nuclear energy
- Interstate commerce

#### CONCURRENT LIST (Shared Powers):

- Education (higher education)
- Health services
- Agriculture
- Electricity and power
- Industrial development
- Scientific and technological research
- Statistics
- Antiquities and monuments

#### RESIDUAL POWERS (State Powers):

- Primary and secondary education
- State civil service
- Land and natural resources within state
- Local government administration
- State taxation
- Chieftaincy matters
- State roads and transport

### **D. ADVANTAGES OF FEDERALISM IN NIGERIA**

#### 1. UNITY IN DIVERSITY:

- Accommodation of diverse ethnic groups
- Cultural preservation
- National integration

#### 2. ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY:

- Brings government closer to people
- Better service delivery
- Reduced administrative bottlenecks

#### 3. DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION:

- Multiple levels of political participation
- Training ground for political leaders
- Grassroots democracy

#### 4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- Resource mobilization at different levels
- Healthy competition among states
- Balanced regional development

#### 5. CHECK ON TYRANNY:

- Prevention of absolute power concentration
- Protection of minority rights
- Constitutional safeguards

### **E. DISADVANTAGES OF FEDERALISM IN NIGERIA**

#### 1. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONFLICTS:

- Federal-state disagreements
- Boundary disputes
- Resource allocation conflicts

#### 2. UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT:

- Regional disparities
- North-South divide
- Urban-rural gap

#### 3. EXPENSIVE SYSTEM:

- Multiple levels of government
- Duplication of functions
- High cost of administration

#### 4. WEAK FEDERATING UNITS:

- Over-dependence on federal government
- Lack of state autonomy
- Centralized fiscal system

### **F. RESOURCE CONTROL ISSUES**

#### 1. DERIVATION PRINCIPLE:

- Currently 13% derivation to oil-producing states
- Demands for increase to 25% or 50%
- Historical basis in agriculture era

#### 2. KEY ISSUES:

- Control of natural resources
- Environmental degradation in oil-producing areas
- Revenue sharing formula
- True federalism debate

### 3. STAKEHOLDER POSITIONS:

- **Oil-producing states:** Demand higher derivation
- **Non-oil producing states:** Support current arrangement
- **Federal government:** Maintains control of resources

### Evaluation Questions:

1. Define federalism and explain its features in Nigeria
  2. Distinguish between exclusive, concurrent, and residual powers
  3. Discuss four advantages and four disadvantages of federalism
  4. Explain the resource control controversy in Nigeria
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## WEEK 7: MINORITY ISSUES & CREATION OF STATES

### Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Define minority groups
- Explain reasons for state creation
- Discuss problems associated with minority issues
- Analyze impact of state creation on national unity

### Content:

#### A. DEFINITION OF MINORITY

A minority group refers to a segment of the population that is numerically smaller than the dominant group and may face discrimination or lack adequate representation in government and other spheres of life.

#### B. MINORITY GROUPS IN NIGERIA

##### 1. ETHNIC MINORITIES:

- Over 250 ethnic groups beyond major three (Hausa-Fulani, Yoruba, Igbo)
- Examples: Ijaw, Kanuri, Ibibio, Tiv, Edo, Nupe, etc.
- Often lack political representation

##### 2. RELIGIOUS MINORITIES:

- Christians in predominantly Muslim areas
- Muslims in predominantly Christian areas
- Traditional religion practitioners

### 3. REGIONAL MINORITIES:

- Groups overshadowed by dominant regional groups
- Example: Middle Belt minorities in Northern Nigeria

## C. REASONS FOR STATE CREATION

### 1. PROTECTION OF MINORITY INTERESTS:

- Ensure adequate representation
- Prevent domination by majority groups
- Give minorities sense of belonging

### 2. ADMINISTRATIVE CONVENIENCE:

- Bring government closer to people
- Reduce administrative bottlenecks
- Improve service delivery

### 3. EVEN DEVELOPMENT:

- Ensure balanced development
- Reduce regional disparities
- Fair distribution of resources

### 4. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION:

- Increase political opportunities
- Create more leadership positions
- Enhance democratic participation

### 5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- Mobilize local resources
- Encourage healthy competition
- Stimulate growth

### 6. NATIONAL INTEGRATION:

- Promote unity in diversity
- Reduce ethnic tensions
- Foster national cohesion

## D. HISTORY OF STATE CREATION IN NIGERIA

| Year      | Number of States | Key Changes                  |
|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1960-1963 | 3 Regions        | Northern, Eastern, Western   |
| 1963      | 4 Regions        | Mid-Western Region created   |
| 1967      | 12 States        | Regional structure abolished |
| 1976      | 19 States        | 7 additional states created  |
| 1987      | 21 States        | Akwa Ibom and Katsina states |
| 1991      | 30 States        | 9 additional states          |
| 1996      | 36 States        | 6 additional states + FCT    |

## **E. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH MINORITY ISSUES**

### **1. MARGINALIZATION:**

- Exclusion from key government positions
- Limited access to federal resources
- Under-representation in federal institutions

### **2. ETHNIC CONFLICTS:**

- Inter-ethnic competition for resources
- Communal clashes
- Religious tensions

### **3. RESOURCE CONTROL:**

- Struggle over natural resources
- Environmental degradation
- Inadequate compensation for resource exploitation

### **4. CULTURAL DOMINATION:**

- Loss of indigenous languages
- Erosion of traditional practices
- Cultural assimilation pressure

### **5. ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE:**

- Limited economic opportunities
- Poverty and underdevelopment
- Lack of infrastructure

## F. IMPACT OF STATE CREATION ON NATIONAL UNITY

### POSITIVE IMPACTS:

1. **Reduced Tensions:** Addressed some minority grievances
2. **Increased Participation:** More opportunities for political involvement
3. **Balanced Development:** Better distribution of resources
4. **Administrative Efficiency:** Government closer to people
5. **Democratic Governance:** More democratic institutions

### NEGATIVE IMPACTS:

1. **Increased Agitation:** More demands for state creation
2. **Administrative Costs:** Higher cost of governance
3. **Weak States:** Creation of economically unviable states
4. **New Minorities:** Creation of minorities within new states
5. **Resource Strain:** Pressure on national resources

## G. CURRENT CHALLENGES

### 1. DEMAND FOR MORE STATES:

- Over 100 requests for new states
- Constitutional requirements for state creation
- Political and economic considerations

### 2. VIABILITY ISSUES:

- Many states depend entirely on federal allocation
- Lack of internal revenue generation
- Sustainable development challenges

### 3. BOUNDARY DISPUTES:

- Inter-state boundary conflicts
- Communities claiming wrong state membership
- Land and resource disputes

## Evaluation Questions:

1. Define minority and identify minority groups in Nigeria
  2. Explain six reasons for state creation in Nigeria
  3. Trace the history of state creation from independence to date
  4. Discuss four problems associated with minority issues
  5. Analyze the impact of state creation on national unity
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# WEEK 8: INTER-ETHNIC RIVALRY & SECESSION MOVEMENTS

## Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Define inter-ethnic rivalry and secession
- Identify causes of ethnic conflicts in Nigeria
- Analyze major secession movements
- Discuss government responses to ethnic tensions

## Content:

### A. DEFINITION OF TERMS

#### INTER-ETHNIC RIVALRY:

Competition, tension, or conflict between different ethnic groups, often arising from competition for resources, political power, or cultural dominance.

#### SECESSION:

The act of withdrawing from membership in a federation or political union; the attempt by a region or group to break away from a larger political entity.

### B. CAUSES OF INTER-ETHNIC RIVALRY IN NIGERIA

#### 1. COMPETITION FOR RESOURCES:

- Struggle for oil revenue
- Land disputes between farmers and herders
- Water resources conflicts
- Economic opportunities competition

#### 2. POLITICAL MARGINALIZATION:

- Exclusion from key government positions
- Under-representation in federal appointments
- Unequal distribution of political power
- Zoning and power rotation issues

#### 3. RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES:

- Christianity vs Islam tensions
- Religious extremism
- Conflicts over secular vs religious laws

- Missionary activities disputes

#### 4. HISTORICAL GRIEVANCES:

- Colonial administrative policies
- Past ethnic conflicts and wars
- Historical injustices and discrimination
- Memory of past dominance or subjugation

#### 5. ECONOMIC INEQUALITY:

- Regional development disparities
- Poverty and unemployment
- Unequal access to education
- Infrastructure imbalances

#### 6. CULTURAL DIFFERENCES:

- Language barriers
- Different value systems
- Traditional vs modern conflicts
- Cultural superiority claims

### C. MAJOR ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN NIGERIA

#### 1. NORTHERN NIGERIA CONFLICTS:

- **Hausa-Fulani vs Middle Belt:** Religious and cultural tensions
- **Farmer-Herder Conflicts:** Fulani herders vs local farmers
- **Jos Plateau Crises:** Recurring ethnic-religious violence
- **Kaduna State Tensions:** Christian-Muslim divide

#### 2. SOUTHERN NIGERIA CONFLICTS:

- **Yoruba vs Hausa:** Northern migrants vs indigenous populations
- **Igbo vs Host Communities:** Post-civil war integration issues
- **Oil Communities vs Federal Government:** Resource control disputes
- **Boundary Disputes:** Inter-community land conflicts

#### 3. NIGER DELTA CONFLICTS:

- **Oil Communities vs Oil Companies:** Environmental degradation
- **Inter-community Conflicts:** Resource sharing disputes
- **Youth Restiveness:** Unemployment and marginalization
- **Pipeline Vandalism:** Economic sabotage

### D. MAJOR SECESSION MOVEMENTS IN NIGERIA

## 1. BIAFRA (1967-1970):

### Background:

- Eastern Region attempt to secede
- Led by Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu
- Declared independence on May 30, 1967

### Causes:

- Marginalization of Igbo people
- 1966 military coups and counter-coups
- Massacre of Igbos in Northern Nigeria
- Control of oil resources in Eastern Region

### Government Response:

- Federal government declared war
- "No victor, no vanquished" policy
- Three Rs: Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reconciliation
- Military action to preserve national unity

### Outcome:

- Biafra surrendered in January 1970
- Nigeria remained united
- Lessons on conflict resolution
- Need for national integration

## 2. CONTEMPORARY SECESSION MOVEMENTS:

### Neo-Biafra Movements:

- Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB)
- Movement for Actualization of Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB)
- Demands for Igbo self-determination
- Protests against marginalization

### Oduduwa Republic Movement:

- Yoruba self-determination advocacy
- Response to perceived Northern domination
- Cultural and political autonomy demands
- Sunday Igboho and other activists

### Middle Belt Movements:

- Various groups seeking autonomy
- Response to Fulani herdsman conflicts
- Calls for separate Middle Belt region
- Religious and ethnic considerations

## E. GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO ETHNIC TENSIONS

### 1. CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURES:

- Federal character principle
- State and local government creation
- Fundamental human rights provisions
- Anti-discrimination laws

### 2. POLICY INITIATIVES:

- **National Youth Service Corps (NYSC):** Promote national integration
- **Federal Character Commission:** Ensure equitable representation
- **National Orientation Agency:** Promote national values
- **Unity Schools:** Foster inter-ethnic interaction

### 3. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS:

- **National Boundary Commission:** Resolve boundary disputes
- **Inter-Religious Council:** Promote religious harmony
- **Peace and Conflict Resolution Centers:** Mediate conflicts
- **Traditional Rulers Council:** Utilize traditional institutions

### 4. LEGAL MEASURES:

- Hate speech laws
- Anti-terrorism legislation
- Community service laws
- Conflict resolution courts

### 5. SECURITY RESPONSES:

- Military interventions in crisis areas
- Police special units
- Joint security task forces
- Peace enforcement operations

## F. CHALLENGES IN MANAGING ETHNIC TENSIONS

### 1. STRUCTURAL ISSUES:

- Weak institutions
- Poor governance
- Corruption and nepotism
- Inadequate conflict resolution mechanisms

## 2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS:

- Poverty and unemployment
- Inequality and marginalization
- Competition for scarce resources
- Population pressure on land

## 3. POLITICAL FACTORS:

- Elite manipulation of ethnicity
- Political competition
- Winner-takes-all politics
- Lack of internal party democracy

### Evaluation Questions:

1. Define inter-ethnic rivalry and secession
  2. Explain six causes of inter-ethnic conflicts in Nigeria
  3. Discuss the Biafra secession movement and government response
  4. What are the contemporary secession movements in Nigeria?
  5. Analyze government strategies for managing ethnic tensions
- 

## WEEK 9: DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES (FIRST & SECOND REPUBLIC)

### Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Trace the development of political parties in Nigeria
- Identify key political parties in First and Second Republics
- Analyze party politics and transitions
- Understand the role of political parties in democratic development

### Content:

#### A. DEFINITION OF POLITICAL PARTY

A political party is an organized group of people with shared political beliefs and objectives who seek to gain political power through constitutional means, primarily by contesting elections.

#### B. FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

1. **Political Recruitment:** Training and presenting candidates
2. **Political Education:** Educating voters about issues

3. **Policy Formulation:** Developing political programs
4. **Interest Aggregation:** Bringing together diverse interests
5. **Government Formation:** Providing leadership for governance
6. **Opposition Role:** Providing alternative government

## **C. PRE-INDEPENDENCE POLITICAL PARTIES (1944-1960)**

### 1. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS (NCNC) - 1944:

- Founded by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and Herbert Macaulay
- Nationalist orientation
- Strong in Eastern Region
- Pan-Nigerian appeal initially

### 2. ACTION GROUP (AG) - 1951:

- Founded by Chief Obafemi Awolowo
- Based on Yoruba cultural organization (Egbe Omo Oduduwa)
- Strong in Western Region
- Progressive social and economic policies

### 3. NORTHERN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS (NPC) - 1951:

- Founded by Sir Ahmadu Bello
- Based on Northern Elements Progressive Union
- Conservative orientation
- Dominated Northern Region

#### Features of Pre-Independence Parties:

- Ethnically based
- Regionally concentrated
- Nationalist in orientation
- Elite-dominated
- Constitutional approach to independence

## **D. FIRST REPUBLIC POLITICAL PARTIES (1960-1966)**

### 1. NORTHERN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS (NPC):

**Leadership:** Sir Ahmadu Bello (Premier), Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (Prime Minister)

**Stronghold:** Northern Region

**Ideology:** Conservative, traditional values

**Policies:**

- Gradual modernization
- Islamic values integration

- Northern development focus
- One Nigeria policy

## 2. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIAN CITIZENS (NCNC):

**Leadership:** Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (President), Dr. Michael Okpara (Premier)

**Stronghold:** Eastern Region

**Ideology:** Democratic socialism

**Policies:**

- Rapid industrialization
- Educational development
- Economic nationalism
- African unity

## 3. ACTION GROUP (AG):

**Leadership:** Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Chief Samuel Akintola

**Stronghold:** Western Region

**Ideology:** Democratic socialism, welfare state

**Policies:**

- Free primary education
- Free healthcare
- Agricultural modernization
- Industrial development

## 4. NIGERIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (NNDP):

**Leadership:** Chief Samuel Akintola

**Formation:** Breakaway from Action Group (1962)

**Alliance:** Formed coalition with NPC

**Impact:** Contributed to Western Region crisis

## 5. UNITED MIDDLE BELT CONGRESS (UMBC):

**Leadership:** Joseph Tarka

**Stronghold:** Middle Belt region

**Purpose:** Protect minority interests

**Alliance:** Often allied with southern parties

## E. CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST REPUBLIC PARTY POLITICS

### 1. REGIONALISM:

- Parties tied to specific regions
- Ethnic and regional loyalties
- Limited national appeal
- Regional government control

### 2. ELITE DOMINANCE:

- Leadership by educated elite
- Top-down party structures
- Limited grassroots participation
- Personality-based politics

### 3. IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES:

- NPC: Conservative, gradual change
- NCNC: Democratic socialism
- AG: Welfare state, rapid development
- Limited ideological clarity

### 4. COALITION POLITICS:

- NPC-NCNC federal coalition (1960-1964)
- NPC-NNDP alliance (1964-1966)
- Shifting alliances and betrayals
- Politics of convenience

### 5. CRISIS AND INSTABILITY:

- Western Region crisis (1962-1965)
- Electoral malpractices
- Violence and thuggery
- Census and election controversies

## **F. END OF FIRST REPUBLIC**

- January 15, 1966 military coup
- Assassination of political leaders
- Suspension of political activities
- End of parliamentary system

## **G. INTERREGNUM PERIOD (1966-1979)**

- Military rule under various regimes
- Ban on political activities
- Preparation for return to civilian rule
- Constitutional conferences and debates

## H. SECOND REPUBLIC POLITICAL PARTIES (1979-1983)

### Legal Framework:

- 1979 Constitution provisions
- Registration requirements
- National character requirements
- Funding regulations

### 1. NATIONAL PARTY OF NIGERIA (NPN):

**Leadership:** Shehu Shagari (President), Adamu Ciroma

**Formation:** 1978

**Ideology:** Pragmatic nationalism

**Stronghold:** Northern Nigeria with national spread

**Policies:**

- Green Revolution (agriculture)
- Universal Primary Education
- National development
- Mixed economy approach

**Electoral Performance:**

- Won 1979 presidential election
- Won 1983 presidential election
- Controlled federal government

### 2. UNITY PARTY OF NIGERIA (UPN):

**Leadership:** Chief Obafemi Awolowo

**Formation:** 1978

**Ideology:** Democratic socialism

**Stronghold:** Western Nigeria

**Policies:**

- Free education at all levels
- Free healthcare
- Full employment
- Integrated rural development

**Electoral Performance:**

- Strong opposition party
- Controlled five states (1979-1983)

- Main challenger to NPN

### 3. NIGERIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY (NPP):

**Leadership:** Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

**Formation:** 1978

**Ideology:** Pragmatic socialism

**Stronghold:** Eastern Nigeria

**Policies:**

- Four cardinal programs of NPN
- Economic development
- Social welfare
- National integration

**Electoral Performance:**

- Third largest party
- Formed accord with NPN (1979-1981)
- Lost support over time

### 4. GREAT NIGERIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY (GNPP):

**Leadership:** Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim

**Formation:** 1978

**Ideology:** Populist socialism

**Stronghold:** Northern Nigeria (especially Borno)

**Policies:**

- Common man's party
- Anti-establishment rhetoric
- Economic justice
- Rural development

**Electoral Performance:**

- Regional party with limited national appeal
- Controlled few states
- Populist appeal

### 5. PEOPLE'S REDEMPTION PARTY (PRP):

**Leadership:** Alhaji Aminu Kano

**Formation:** 1978

**Ideology: Radical socialism**

**Stronghold: Northern Nigeria (Kano, Kaduna)**

**Policies:**

- Talakawa (common people) philosophy
- Social justice
- Workers' rights
- Islamic socialism

**Electoral Performance:**

- Limited to specific northern states
- Strong ideological commitment
- Popular among masses

## **I. CHARACTERISTICS OF SECOND REPUBLIC PARTY POLITICS**

### **1. MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM:**

- Five registered political parties
- Constitutional requirements for registration
- National character principle
- Competitive elections

### **2. PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM:**

- Separation of powers
- Executive presidency
- Federal system of government
- Checks and balances

### **3. IDEOLOGICAL DIVERSITY:**

- Range from conservative to radical
- Economic policy differences
- Social welfare approaches
- Development strategies

### **4. CONTINUITY WITH FIRST REPUBLIC:**

- Similar regional patterns
- Familiar political leaders
- Ethnic and religious considerations
- Elite dominance

### **5. NEW CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK:**

- Federal character principle

- Revenue sharing formula
- Fundamental human rights
- Independent judiciary

## **J. PROBLEMS OF SECOND REPUBLIC PARTIES**

### **1. ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES:**

- Rigging and manipulation
- Violence during elections
- Vote buying
- Intimidation of opponents

### **2. CORRUPTION:**

- Misuse of public funds
- Contract inflation
- Nepotism and favoritism
- Lack of accountability

### **3. ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS TENSIONS:**

- Sectarian conflicts
- Regional polarization
- Minority marginalization
- Religious extremism

### **4. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS:**

- Oil price shocks
- Foreign debt crisis
- Inflation and unemployment
- Balance of payments deficit

### **5. WEAK INSTITUTIONS:**

- Ineffective legislature
- Compromised judiciary
- Weak civil service
- Poor law enforcement

## **K. END OF SECOND REPUBLIC**

- December 31, 1983 military coup
- General Muhammadu Buhari took power
- Cited corruption and mismanagement
- Return to military rule

## **L. LESSONS FROM FIRST AND SECOND REPUBLICS**

### **1. PARTY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT:**

- Evolution from regional to national parties
- Importance of ideological clarity
- Need for internal democracy
- Grassroots participation

### **2. CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK:**

- Importance of strong institutions
- Rule of law supremacy
- Independent electoral system
- Conflict resolution mechanisms

### **3. DEMOCRATIC CULTURE:**

- Need for political tolerance
- Respect for opposition
- Peaceful transition of power
- Democratic values education

### **4. NATIONAL INTEGRATION:**

- Transcending ethnic divisions
- Building national consciousness
- Addressing minority concerns
- Promoting unity in diversity

### **Evaluation Questions:**

1. Trace the development of political parties from pre-independence to Second Republic
2. Compare the party systems of First and Second Republics
3. Analyze the major political parties of the Second Republic
4. What were the main problems that led to the collapse of the Second Republic?
5. Discuss the lessons learned from the First and Second Republic party politics

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## **WEEK 10: ELECTIONS - PROCESS, SYSTEMS, ELECTORAL COMMISSION**

### **Learning Objectives:**

Students should be able to:

- Define elections and explain their importance
- Describe the electoral process
- Identify different electoral systems
- Understand the role and challenges of electoral commissions

## **Content:**

### **A. DEFINITION OF ELECTION**

An election is a formal decision-making process by which a population chooses individuals to hold public office through voting. It is a fundamental mechanism of democratic governance.

### **B. IMPORTANCE OF ELECTIONS**

#### **1. DEMOCRATIC LEGITIMACY:**

- Provides mandate to govern
- Ensures popular sovereignty
- Creates accountability to people
- Legitimizes government authority

#### **2. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION:**

- Enables citizen involvement in governance
- Provides platform for political expression
- Encourages civic engagement
- Promotes democratic culture

#### **3. PEACEFUL CHANGE:**

- Allows orderly transfer of power
- Prevents violent conflicts
- Provides alternatives to revolution
- Ensures stability

#### **4. REPRESENTATION:**

- Links citizens with government
- Ensures diverse interests representation
- Provides voice for different groups
- Promotes inclusive governance

### **C. TYPES OF ELECTIONS**

#### **1. GENERAL ELECTIONS:**

- Held at regular intervals
- All positions contested simultaneously

- National scope
- High voter turnout expected

## 2. BY-ELECTIONS:

- Fill vacant positions
- Limited scope
- Held when necessary
- Usually lower turnout

## 3. PRIMARY ELECTIONS:

- Select party candidates
- Internal party process
- Precede general elections
- Party members participation

## 4. REFERENDUM:

- Direct democracy mechanism
- Specific issue voting
- Constitutional amendments
- Policy decisions

# D. ELECTORAL PROCESS IN NIGERIA

## 1. PRE-ELECTION PHASE:

### Electoral Commission Preparation:

- Voter registration
- Boundary delimitation
- Electoral materials procurement
- Staff training and deployment

### Political Party Activities:

- Candidate nomination
- Primary elections
- Campaign planning
- Fundraising

### Legal Framework:

- Electoral law review
- Regulations and guidelines
- Court interpretations
- Dispute resolution mechanisms

## 2. CAMPAIGN PERIOD:

### Campaign Activities:

- Political rallies and meetings
- Media advertisements
- Door-to-door campaigns
- Debate and discussions

### Regulation and Monitoring:

- Campaign finance limits
- Equal media access
- Hate speech prevention
- Violence prevention

## 3. VOTING DAY:

### Pre-Voting Activities:

- Materials distribution
- Polling station setup
- Staff briefing
- Security deployment

### Voting Process:

- Voter identification
- Ballot issuance
- Secret voting
- Ballot box security

### Post-Voting Activities:

- Vote counting
- Results recording
- Results transmission
- Result announcement

## 4. POST-ELECTION PHASE:

### Results Management:

- Results compilation
- Verification processes
- Official declaration
- Certificate issuance

### Dispute Resolution:

- Election petitions

- Tribunal hearings
- Court decisions
- Final determinations

## **E. ELECTORAL SYSTEMS**

### **1. FIRST-PAST-THE-POST (FPTP):**

#### **Features:**

- Simple majority wins
- Single-member constituencies
- Direct competition
- Winner-takes-all

#### **Advantages:**

- Simple to understand
- Quick results
- Strong government formation
- Direct accountability

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Minority representation issues
- Wasted votes
- Regional concentration
- Two-party tendency

#### **Usage in Nigeria:**

- National Assembly elections
- State Assembly elections
- Gubernatorial elections (with additional requirements)

### **2. ABSOLUTE MAJORITY SYSTEM:**

#### **Features:**

- Requires 50% + 1 votes
- Run-off elections if necessary
- Higher threshold for victory
- Two-round system

#### **Advantages:**

- Broader legitimacy
- Coalition building
- Reduced extremism
- Majority support required

**Disadvantages:**

- Expensive process
- Delayed results
- Complex procedures
- Voter fatigue

**Usage in Nigeria:**

- Presidential elections
- Gubernatorial elections
- Special requirements (geographical spread)

### 3. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION:

**Features:**

- Seats allocated by vote percentage
- Party lists system
- Multiple-member constituencies
- Proportional outcomes

**Advantages:**

- Fair representation
- Minority inclusion
- Reduced vote wastage
- Multi-party system

**Disadvantages:**

- Coalition governments
- Complex calculations
- Weak constituency links
- Potential instability

**Usage in Nigeria:**

- Not currently used
- Proposed for some reforms
- Academic discussions

## F. INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC)

### 1. ESTABLISHMENT AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK:

- Established by 1999 Constitution
- Successor to various electoral bodies
- Independent constitutional body
- Legal backing through Electoral Act

## 2. COMPOSITION:

- Chairman (appointed by President, confirmed by Senate)
- 12 National Commissioners
- State Electoral Commissioners (37)
- Administrative staff across the country

## 3. FUNCTIONS OF INEC:

### **Electoral Administration:**

- Conduct federal elections (President, National Assembly)
- Conduct state elections (Governor, State Assembly)
- Voter registration and education
- Boundary delimitation

### **Regulatory Functions:**

- Political party registration
- Campaign finance monitoring
- Electoral guidelines formulation
- Violation sanctions

### **Administrative Functions:**

- Electoral materials management
- Staff recruitment and training
- Technology deployment
- International cooperation

## 4. POWERS OF INEC:

- Election scheduling
- Result declaration
- Certificate issuance
- Investigation of violations
- Prosecution recommendations

## G. CHALLENGES FACING INEC

### 1. LOGISTICAL CHALLENGES:

- Vast geographical coverage
- Difficult terrain access
- Materials distribution
- Communication difficulties

## 2. SECURITY CHALLENGES:

- Electoral violence
- Ballot box snatching
- Intimidation of officials
- Terrorism threats

## 3. TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES:

- Equipment malfunctions
- Power supply issues
- Technical expertise gaps
- Cybersecurity threats

## 4. FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS:

- Inadequate funding
- Late budget releases
- Cost of technology
- Operational expenses

## 5. POLITICAL INTERFERENCE:

- Pressure from politicians
- Appointment process influence
- Partisan accusations
- Legal challenges

## 6. CAPACITY ISSUES:

- Staff training needs
- Temporary staff challenges
- Institutional memory
- Continuous learning

# H. ELECTORAL REFORMS IN NIGERIA

## 1. LEGAL REFORMS:

- Electoral Act amendments
- Constitutional provisions
- Court judgments impact
- International standards adoption

## 2. TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS:

- Electronic voting machines
- Biometric registration

- Results transmission
- Smart card readers

### 3. ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS:

- Staff training programs
- Continuous voter registration
- Improved logistics
- Better coordination

### 4. TRANSPARENCY MEASURES:

- Observer accreditation
- Media access
- Results website
- Real-time updates

### Evaluation Questions:

1. Define election and explain its importance in democracy
  2. Describe the electoral process in Nigeria
  3. Compare first-past-the-post and absolute majority electoral systems
  4. Discuss the functions and challenges of INEC
  5. What electoral reforms have been implemented in Nigeria?
- 

## WEEK 11: REVISION

### Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Review all topics covered during the term
- Clarify areas of difficulty
- Practice examination techniques
- Prepare adequately for terminal examination

### Content:

#### A. COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF FIRST TERM TOPICS

##### 1. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:

- Definition and scope
- Differences between public and private administration
- Characteristics and importance

- Civil service functions and features
- Public corporations: types, roles, examples

## 2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

- Definition and structure
- Functions: political, administrative, developmental, social
- Revenue sources: internal and external
- Problems: financial, administrative, political, social
- Reform initiatives and solutions

## 3. CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- Pre-colonial political systems
- Colonial constitutional evolution
- Post-independence constitutional changes
- Key milestones and their significance
- Constitutional conferences and amendments

## 4. 1999 CONSTITUTION:

- Features and structure
- Eight chapters and their contents
- Fundamental objectives and directive principles
- Fundamental human rights provisions
- Amendment procedures

## 5. FEDERALISM IN NIGERIA:

- Definition and features
- Distribution of powers: exclusive, concurrent, residual
- Advantages and disadvantages
- Resource control issues
- Fiscal federalism challenges

## 6. MINORITY ISSUES AND STATE CREATION:

- Definition of minorities
- Reasons for state creation
- History of state creation (3 regions to 36 states + FCT)
- Problems and impact on national unity
- Current challenges and demands

## 7. INTER-ETHNIC RIVALRY AND SECESSION:

- Causes of ethnic conflicts
- Major ethnic conflicts in Nigeria
- Biafra secession movement

- Contemporary secession movements
- Government responses and strategies

#### 8. POLITICAL PARTIES DEVELOPMENT:

- Pre-independence parties: NCNC, AG, NPC
- First Republic parties and politics
- Second Republic parties: NPN, UPN, NPP, GNPP, PRP
- Characteristics and problems
- Lessons learned

#### 9. ELECTIONS AND ELECTORAL SYSTEMS:

- Types and importance of elections
- Electoral process in Nigeria
- Electoral systems: FPTP, absolute majority
- INEC: functions, powers, challenges
- Electoral reforms and innovations

### B. ESSAY PRACTICE QUESTIONS

#### 1. CONSTITUTIONAL AND FEDERAL SYSTEM:

- "Discuss the features of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria"
- "Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria"
- "Examine the constitutional development of Nigeria from 1914 to 1999"

#### 2. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION:

- "Explain the functions of local government in Nigeria and identify four problems facing them"
- "Compare and contrast public and private administration"
- "Discuss the role of civil service in governance"

#### 3. POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS:

- "Trace the development of political parties in Nigeria from independence to 1983"
- "Analyze the functions and challenges of INEC in conducting elections"
- "Compare the party systems of First and Second Republics"

#### 4. ETHNIC RELATIONS AND CONFLICTS:

- "Examine the causes and consequences of inter-ethnic rivalry in Nigeria"
- "Discuss the reasons for state creation in Nigeria and assess its impact"
- "Analyze the Biafra secession movement and government response"

### C. OBJECTIVE PRACTICE QUESTIONS

### Sample Questions:

1. The 1999 Constitution of Nigeria has \_\_\_\_\_ chapters a) Six b) Seven c) Eight d) Nine
2. Which of the following is NOT a function of local government? a) Primary healthcare b) Adult education c) Defense d) Market construction
3. The Clifford Constitution of 1922 introduced a) Federalism b) Elected representation c) Independence d) Republicanism
4. INEC stands for a) Independent National Election Commission b) Independent National Electoral Commission c) International National Electoral Commission d) Internal National Electoral Commission
5. The Biafra secession lasted from a) 1966-1970 b) 1967-1970 c) 1967-1971 d) 1968-1970

## D. GROUP DISCUSSIONS

### Group Activity Topics:

1. **Group A:** Constitutional development and federalism challenges
2. **Group B:** Local government and public administration issues
3. **Group C:** Political parties and electoral system reforms
4. **Group D:** Ethnic conflicts and national integration strategies

### Discussion Guidelines:

- Identify key issues
- Analyze causes and effects
- Propose solutions
- Present group findings
- Engage in inter-group dialogue

## E. EXAMINATION TECHNIQUES

### 1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS STRATEGY:

- Read questions carefully
- Identify key words
- Eliminate wrong options
- Choose best answer
- Manage time effectively

### 2. ESSAY QUESTIONS STRATEGY:

- Understand question requirements
- Plan answer structure
- Write clear introduction
- Develop main points systematically
- Provide relevant examples
- Write concise conclusion

### 3. TIME MANAGEMENT:

- Allocate time per section
- Attempt easiest questions first
- Leave time for review
- Avoid spending too long on one question

## F. KEY CONCEPTS REVIEW

### Important Terms to Remember:

- Federalism, Confederation, Unitary system
- Exclusive list, Concurrent list, Residual powers
- Civil service, Public corporations
- Secession, Inter-ethnic rivalry
- Electoral systems, INEC, Democracy
- Constitutional amendment, Fundamental rights
- Political parties, Campaigns, Elections

### Evaluation Activities:

1. Group presentations on assigned topics
2. Mock examination questions
3. Peer tutoring sessions
4. Individual consultations
5. Revision notes compilation

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## WEEK 12: FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

### Examination Format:

**Duration:** 3 hours **Total Marks:** 100 marks **Section A:** Objective Questions (40 questions × 1 mark = 40 marks) **Section B:** Essay Questions (Answer 4 out of 8 questions × 15 marks = 60 marks)

### Sample Examination Questions:

#### SECTION A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

*Answer ALL questions in this section*

1. Public administration differs from private administration primarily in a) Size of organization b) Purpose and accountability c) Use of technology d) Staff qualifications
2. The amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria took place in a) 1912 b) 1913 c) 1914 d) 1915

3. Which constitution introduced the federal system in Nigeria? a) Richards 1946 b) Macpherson 1951 c) Lyttleton 1954 d) Independence 1960
4. The 1999 Constitution has how many items on the exclusive list? a) 66 b) 67 c) 68 d) 69
5. Local government is the \_\_\_\_\_ tier of government in Nigeria a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
6. The revenue sharing formula favors which level of government most? a) Federal b) State c) Local d) Equal sharing
7. Nigeria currently has \_\_\_\_\_ states and \_\_\_\_\_ FCT a) 35, 1 b) 36, 1 c) 37, 0 d) 36, 0
8. The Biafra secession was led by a) General Aguiyi Ironsi b) Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu c) General Yakubu Gowon d) Colonel Emeka Odumegwu
9. The first political party formed in Nigeria was a) NCNC b) AG c) NPC d) NNDP
10. INEC was established by which constitution? a) 1979 b) 1989 c) 1995 d) 1999

[Continue with 30 more objective questions covering all topics]

## SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

*Answer any FOUR questions from this section*

1. **Constitutional Development** (15 marks) Trace the constitutional development of Nigeria from the colonial period to the Fourth Republic, highlighting the major features of each constitution.
2. **Federalism in Nigeria** (15 marks) a) Define federalism (3 marks) b) Explain four features of Nigerian federalism (8 marks) c) Discuss two advantages and two disadvantages of federalism in Nigeria (4 marks)
3. **Local Government** (15 marks) a) What is local government? (3 marks) b) Explain six functions of local government in Nigeria (9 marks) c) Identify three problems facing local government (3 marks)
4. **Public Administration** (15 marks) Compare and contrast public and private administration under the following headings: a) Purpose and objectives (4 marks) b) Accountability (4 marks) c) Funding sources (3 marks) d) Performance measurement (4 marks)
5. **Political Parties** (15 marks) a) Define political party (3 marks) b) Analyze the major political parties of the Second Republic (1979-1983) (9 marks) c) What led to the collapse of the Second Republic? (3 marks)
6. **Elections and Electoral Systems** (15 marks) a) Explain the importance of elections in democracy (6 marks) b) Describe the electoral process in Nigeria (6 marks) c) Identify three challenges facing INEC (3 marks)
7. **Inter-ethnic Relations** (15 marks) a) Define inter-ethnic rivalry (3 marks) b) Examine four causes of ethnic conflicts in Nigeria (8 marks) c) Suggest two solutions to ethnic tensions (4 marks)
8. **State Creation** (15 marks) a) Trace the history of state creation in Nigeria from independence to date (8 marks) b) Explain four reasons for state creation (4 marks) c) Assess the impact of state creation on national unity (3 marks)

## Marking Scheme:

- **Objective Section:** 1 mark per correct answer

- **Essay Section:**
  - Content knowledge: 60%
  - Organization and presentation: 20%
  - Grammar and expression: 20%

### **Post-Examination Activities:**

1. **Answer Review:** Go through correct answers
  2. **Performance Analysis:** Identify strong and weak areas
  3. **Individual Feedback:** Student consultations
  4. **Remedial Teaching:** Address common mistakes
  5. **Preparation for Second Term:** Preview upcoming topics
- 

## **ASSESSMENT METHODS AND GRADING**

### **Continuous Assessment Breakdown:**

1. **Class Participation and Attendance (10%)**
  - Regular attendance
  - Active participation in discussions
  - Contribution to group activities
2. **Assignments and Projects (20%)**
  - Research assignments
  - Current events analysis
  - Individual and group projects
3. **Tests and Quizzes (20%)**
  - Weekly quizzes
  - Mid-term tests
  - Topic-based assessments
4. **Terminal Examination (50%)**
  - First term examination
  - Comprehensive assessment of all topics

### **Grading Scale:**

- A: 80-100% (Excellent)
- B: 70-79% (Very Good)
- C: 60-69% (Good)
- D: 50-59% (Fair)
- E: 40-49% (Pass)
- F: 0-39% (Fail)

### **Recommended Resources:**

1. **Textbooks:**
  - Comprehensive Government for Senior Secondary Schools

- New School Government for Senior Secondary Schools
- Government for Senior Secondary Certificate Examination
- 2. **Reference Materials:**
  - 1999 Constitution of Nigeria
  - Electoral Act
  - Government white papers and publications
- 3. **Digital Resources:**
  - Government websites
  - Electoral commission resources
  - Online educational platforms
  - Current news and analysis

### **Study Tips for Students:**

1. **Regular Reading:** Keep up with assigned readings
2. **Current Events:** Follow political developments
3. **Note-taking:** Maintain comprehensive notes
4. **Group Study:** Engage in study groups
5. **Practice Questions:** Attempt past questions regularly
6. **Ask Questions:** Seek clarification on difficult topics