

SUBJECT: CIVIC – EDUCATION

CLASS: JSS 3

SCHEME OF WORK

3RD TERM LESSON NOTE

WEEK S	TOPICS	Learning Objectives: By the end of the lessons, students should be able to:
1	Revision of last term's work / Welcome Test	RESUMPTION TEST / REVISION
2	Election	Meaning of election, types , importance, state the electoral bodies in Nigeria
3	Free and fair election	Meaning, example, importance, need for free and fair election
4	Electoral malpractices	Meaning of electoral malpractices, forms of electoral malpractices, causes of electoral malpractices
5	Democratic practices – voting	Explain voting, describe voters' registration, justify the importance of voting
6	Nigeria as a Federation	Meaning of federation, characteristics of federation, analysed the need or adoption of federation. Analyse the sharing power between the federal, state and local government
7	Mid Term Test	Mid-term break / Open day / Unified Test
8	Revisions	Revisions and Final Examinations
9	Revisions	Revisions and Final Examinations
10	Revisions	Revisions and Final Examinations
11	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination
12	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination
12-13	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination

REFERENCES

UNIFIED SCHEME OF WORK

Online Source

WEEK: 2 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Meaning of Election
2. State and explain types of election
3. Outline the importance of election
4. State and explain and identify the electoral bodies in Nigeria

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: ELECTION

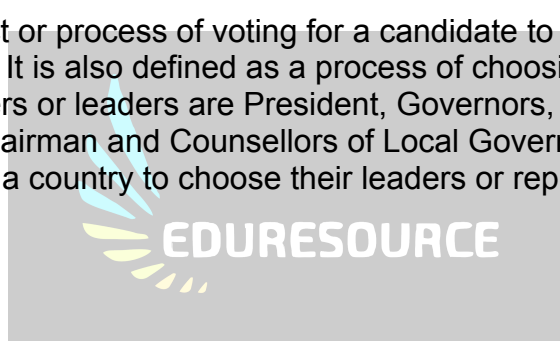
LESSON ONE – TOPIC: ELECTIONS

MEANING OF ELECTIONS

Election can be defined as an act or process of voting for a candidate to represent the people of a country in various government positions. It is also defined as a process of choosing our political leaders. Examples of political office holders or leaders are President, Governors, Members of the houses of Senate and Representatives, Chairman and Counsellors of Local Government Areas. Election is a procedure that allows citizens of a country to choose their leaders or representatives.

Types of Elections

1. Direct election.
2. Indirect election.
3. By – election.
4. Run – off election.
5. Primary election.
6. Direct Elections: Direct Elections involve the electorates (voters) casting their votes directly in an election for candidates of their choice that will represent them in various government positions.
7. Indirect Elections: This system involves the formation of an electoral college by the legislators. The members of the Electoral College will vote for the candidates of their choice on behalf of the citizens of the country.



The Americans elect the president through Electoral College.

- By – Elections: This is an election that takes place to fill a vacant elective post as a result of disqualification, death or resignation of the individual holding a public office. The election takes place in that constituency where there has been a vacancy.
- Run – off Elections: When none of the candidates wins the election by absolute majority in a general election, another election would be conducted. In this final election, only the candidates with the highest votes are allowed to contest.
- Primary Election: This involves the political parties presenting candidates for any election in a country. It is an election conducted within a political party to choose candidates that can adequately represent the interests of the party in an election.

Evaluation

1. List and explain the various types of elections.
2. Define elections.
3. Mention three political office holders.

General Evaluation / Revision Questions

1. Define constitution.
2. Differentiate between written and unwritten constitutions.
3. Differentiate between rigid and flexible constitution.
4. Give three importance of constitution.
5. Explain federal and unitary constitutions.

ACTIVITY

1. All these are attributes of a courageous person EXCEPT A. boldness B. firmness C. laziness D. commitment
2. One of these is the last hope of the common man. A. The Executive B. The Judiciary C. The Press D. The Police
3. The Federal Executive Council in Nigeria is headed by the..... A. Head of the service of the federation B. President of the federation C. Secretary to the government D. Senate President
4.is an election in which the voters directly vote for their candidates. A. Primary election

B. Bye- election C. Direct Election D. General election

- Where did democracy originate from? A. America B. Nigeria C. Greece D. Asia
- A body of ideas and rules that regulate the conduct of people is A. norms B. values C. laws

D. trust

- One of the steps for the protection of human rights is A. good military government

B. independence of the judiciary C. clamp down on the press D. none of the above

- Which of these is NOT an attribute of contentment? A. Satisfaction B. Discipline C. Envy

D. Honesty

- is the bedrock of democracy? A. Children B. People C. The Police D. Army
- The primary function of the executive is to A. interpret law B. make law C. punish law breakers D. implement government policies.

Reading Assignment

Fundamentals of Civic Education Book 3 by Sola Akinyemi Pages 38 – 40.

Weekend Assignment

1. Election conducted within a political party to choose candidates that will represent the interests of the party in a general election is called A. Primary election B. by – election C. run – off election

D. direct election.

- Election conducted to fill a vacant elective post as a result of death or resignation of the individual holding a public office is called A. Primary election B. run – off election C. direct election

D. by – election.

- All the following are political office holders in Nigeria except A. President B. Banker C. Governor D. Senator.
- How many geo – political zones do we have in Nigeria? A. five B. ten C. six D. four.
- Which geo – political zone in Nigeria has the least number of states? A. South West B. South – East

C. South – South D. North – East.

Theory

1. Define election.
2. Mention five types of elections.

LESSON TWO – TOPIC: IMPORTANCE OF ELECTIONS IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Elections take place in every democratic society. Without elections, a democratic society cannot succeed.

The importance of elections are as follows:

1. Choice of Leaders: Elections give the people in a country the opportunity for choosing their leaders into different political offices such as president, governors, legislators etc.
2. Easy and peaceful change of Government elections provides an opportunity for the masses to peacefully remove bad government from office and ensure peaceful change of government to another.
3. Promotes Democracy: Election is one of the pillars of democracy. Regular free and fair elections help in sustaining democracy in any country.
4. Provides Opportunity for political Education: Election provides opportunity for political parties to give political education to the people of a country. It is usually done through campaigns and rallies where political parties make their manifestos known to the people.
5. Provides Opportunity for Participation in Government: Election gives the citizens of a country the opportunity of participating in government by casting votes for the candidates of their choice.
6. Elections act as basis for measuring the popularity of the government in power.

Evaluation

Give five importance of elections in a democratic society.

General Evaluation / Revision Questions

1. Identify the features of the Clifford Constitution of 1922.
2. What are the advantages of the Clifford Constitution of 1922?
3. What are the disadvantages of the Clifford Constitution of 1922?
4. How many members were in the executive Council of 1922 Clifford Constitution?
5. In what year was Nigeria National Democratic Party formed?

ACTIVITY

1. All the following can contest for elections in Nigeria except A. an adult B. a sane person C. an ex – convict D. a teacher
2. All these are voter's right except A. right to vote in privacy B. right to vote if registered C. right to ask questions on election process or procedure D. right to vote even if not registered
3. Illiteracy can lead to the following except A. basic rights violation B. cheating C. tolerance D. injustice
4. The following are fundamental human rights except freedom of A. personal liberty B. speech C. worship D. manipulation
5. The causes of electoral malpractice include the following except..... A. conducive environment B. desperation C. high level of corruption D. weak electoral body
6. Franchise stands for the right to A. contest for political post B. live in Nigeria C. join an association D. vote and be voted for
7. For Nigeria to have a free and fair election, all forms of must be stopped. A. electoral laws B. kidnapping C. registration of eligible voters D. electoral manipulation
8. The following are the attributes of a good citizen except..A. obedience B. loyalty C. partiality D. patriotism
9. All the following are features of rule of law except..... A. equality before the law B. fair hearing C. impartiality D. delegated legislation
10. Which of the following is not a function of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC). A. Administering Oath of office B. Conduct periodic elections C. Registration of political parties D. Compilation of voter's register

Reading Assignment

Fundamentals of Civic Education for JS 3 BY Sola Akinyemi pages 40 – 41.

Weekend Assignment

1. All the following are importance of elections except A. elections promote violence B. elections promote democracy C. elections enhance political participation D. elections ensure peaceful change of government.
2. In which geo – political zone is Edo state? A. South – East B. South – West C. South – South D. North – Central.
3. What is the slogan of Ondo State? A. pace setters B. sunshine state C. the state of harmony

D. centre of commerce.

- How many Senators are in the house of senate? A. 108 B. 200 C. 109 D. 107
- How many people are in the house of representative? A. 340 B. 350 C. 355 D. 360.

Theory

1. Define election.
2. Give five importance of election.

LESSON THREE – TOPIC: ELECTORAL BODIES IN NIGERIA CONTENT

- Types of Electoral Bodies in Nigeria.

There are two types of electoral bodies in Nigeria. They are

- i. (INEC) Independence National Electoral Commission
- ii. State Independent Electoral Commission (SIEC).

Composition and Roles of Electoral Bodies in Nigeria.

1. Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC): It is the main agent of democracy in Nigeria. INEC is a permanent body created by the constitution to organize federal and state elections in Nigeria. The overall head of INEC is called chairman. Every state in Nigeria has a resident electoral commissioner that supervises the conduct of elections in the states.
2. State Independent Electoral Commission: The State Independent Electoral Commission has power to:
3. Organize undertake and supervise all elections to local government councils within a state.
4. Advise INEC on the compilation of and the register of voters for local government election.

Functions of Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)

1. Registration of political parties.
2. Registration of voters and provision of voter's cards.
3. Registration of candidates for elections.
4. Provision of electoral materials such as ballot papers and ballot boxes.
5. Counting of votes after elections.
6. Announcement and declaration of winners.
7. Education of citizens about democracy and electoral process in Nigeria.
8. To educate voters about democracy and electoral process in Nigeria.
9. To divide the country into constituencies or electoral districts.

Evaluation

1. Mention the functions of INEC.
2. Mention the functions of SIEC.
3. Mention the two types of electoral commission in Nigeria.

General Evaluation/Review Questions

1. What were the features of Richards Constitution of 1946?
2. Mention four advantages of the Richard Constitution of 1946.
3. Mention four disadvantages of the Richards Constitution of 1946.
4. Which constitution divided Nigeria into three unequal regions?
5. How many Nigerians were in the executive council of 1946 Richards constitution?

ACTIVITY

1. Which of these features distinguish the Yorubas from the Hausas? A. Dressing B. Greeting
C. Marriage D. All of the above
- Type of courage is.....A. stubbornness spirit B. moral courage C. dancing courage D. fighting courage
 - A courageous person must possess all these qualities except..... A. commitment B. endurance
C. determination D. indiscipline
 - The three arm of government include A. the advocacy, tyranny and judiciary B. the legislative, judiciary
and executive C. democracy, executive and the rule of law D. the legislative, communism and advocacy
 - One of the attributes of right attitude to work is A. punctuality B. unseriousness C. indiscipline D.
laziness

- Rescuing a child from drowning is a demonstration of A. swimming ability B. loving courage C. physical courage D. moral courage
- Which of these has the constitutional power to change currency in Nigeria? A. Federal government only B. State government only C. State and Local government D. Local government only
- A federation uses..... A. unwritten constitution B. Confederal constitution C. federal constitution D. unitary constitution
- The name 'Nigeria' was suggested by..... A. Miss Flora Shaw B. Lord Lugard C. General Clifford D. General Macpherson
- Nigeria presently uses..... A. written constitution B. A flexible constitution C. A confederal constitution D. A federal constitution

Reading Assignment

Fundamentals of Civic Education for JSS 3 by Sola Akinyemi, pages 41 – 42.



Weekend Assignment

1. The overall head of INEC is called the A. Chairman B. President C. Governor D. Supervisor.
2. Electoral materials such as ballot box and ballot papers are provided by A. NAFDAC B. EFCC

C. INEC D. NEMA.

- The slogan of Ogun State is A. heart beat B. sunshine state C. treasure base D. gateway state.
- The slogan of the Federal Capital territory of Nigeria is A. centre of unity B. centre of Excellence

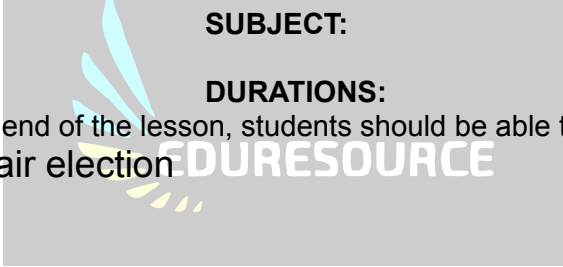
C. fountain knowledge D. treasure base.

- Elections in Nigeria take place every A. five years B. six years C. ten years D. four years.

Theory

1. Mention the types of electoral commission in Nigeria.
2. Identify five functions of INEC.

WEEK:	3	DAY:	SUBJECT:
DATE:		TOPIC:	
SUBTOPIC:		PERIODS:	DURATIONS:
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to			
1. Meaning of Free and fair election			
2. State examples			
3. Outline importance			
4. State needs for free and fair election			



KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: FREE AND FAIR ELECTION

TOPIC: FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

Meaning of Free and Fair Elections

Free and fair election is an election conducted according to the principles and rules of democracy. It is an election that is conducted in an peaceful atmosphere without any form of electoral malpractices.

Free and fair election means that people of a country must be free without force or intimidation to elect their leaders.

Evaluation

Define free and fair election.

Importance of Free and Fair Election

1. It enables good leaders to be voted into power.
2. It helps to prevent riots and violence.
3. It encourages citizens to be more involved in voting.
4. It helps to prevent loss of lives and property.
5. It enables citizens to have trust and confidence in their leaders.
6. It enables citizens to remove a bad government and bad leaders.
7. A free and fair election boosts a country's image.

Evaluation

1. Define free and fair election.
2. What are the importances of free and fair elections?

General Evaluation/Revision Questions

1. Identify four features of the 1951 Macpherson constitution.
2. What were the advantages of 1951 Macpherson constitution?
3. Mention the disadvantages of 1951 Macpherson constitution.
4. How many ministers were in the executive council of Macpherson constitution?
5. Which of the Nigerian constitution created for the first time the House of Representatives?

ACTIVITY

1. Nigeria as a nation came into existence in A. 1960 B. 1920 C. 1963 D. 1914
 2. Attributes of honesty are the following except A. integrity B. boldness C. honour D. untruthfulness
- Integrity means.....A. good sense of belonging B. a good boy C. a sense of strong moral standard about life and situation D. to be physically strong
 - Attributes of contentment include A. satisfaction B. encouragement C. empowerment D. development
 - Discipline is..... A. attitude of doing the right thing at the right time B. ability to pursue a goal C. the way of life D. none of the above
 - Example of negative behaviour is A. leadership B. followership C. cultism D. enjoyment
 - In societies where the citizens are disciplined, all these may occur except.....A. peace B. progress C. harmony D. corruption
 - All these can happen to an individual without self-control except..... A. overeating B. moderation C. over reacting to situation D. fighting in the public
 - Lack of contentment will lead to one of the following. A. Envy B. Honesty C. Love D. Faithfulness
 - A woman that is not content with her income may be..... A. lured into prostitution B. wooed to become a politician C. forced to travel abroad D. forced to hate the rich

Reading Assignment

Fundamentals of Civic Education book 3 by Sola Akinyemi.

Weekend Assignment

1. In which year did Nigeria became an Independent country A. 1959 B. 1960 C. 1963 D. 1961.
2. Democracy day in Nigeria is on A. May 28th B. May 30th C. May 29th D. May 27th
3. Workers day is celebrated all over the world on the A. May 1st B. May 4th C. May 10th D. May 7th

4. _____ is the capital of Bayelsa state A. Asaba B. Warri C. Yenogoa D. Port – Hartcourt.
5. Who among the following was the first military head of state of Nigeria? A. AguiyiIronsi B. Muritala Mohammed C. Yakubu Gowon D. SanniAbacha.

Theory

1. Mention five importance of free and fair election.
2. Define free and fair election.

WEEK: 1 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Meaning of Electoral malpractices
2. Forms of electoral malpractices
3. Outline causes of electoral malpractices

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES

TOPIC: ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES IN NIGERIA.

Meaning of Electoral Malpractices

Electoral malpractice means going against laws guiding the conduct of elections. It can also be defined as an illegal interference with the electoral process of a country. It is also known as electoral fraud.

Forms of Electoral Malpractices in Nigeria.

1. Illegal registration or underage.
2. Voting more than once.
3. Possession of more than one voters card.
4. Intimidation of voters at voting centres.
5. Improper counting of votes.
6. Violence and chaos during elections.

Causes of Electoral Malpractices

1. Poverty.
2. Win at all cost.
3. Improper education of voters and candidates.
4. Non – implementation of electoral laws.
5. Bad economy.
6. High level of illiteracy.

Evaluation

1. Define electoral malpractices.
2. Mention the forms of electoral malpractices.
3. Identify three causes of electoral malpractices in Nigeria.

General Evaluation/Revision Questions:

1. Mention the features of Lyttleton constitution of 1954.
2. What were the advantages of 1854 Lyttleton constitution?
3. What were the disadvantages of 1954 Lyttleton constitution?
4. Which constitution gave Nigeria a full federal system of government?
5. Which constitution provided a bicameral legislature for Nigeria?

ACTIVITY

1. A man with a grab-it-all tendency is likely to be A. content B. greedy C. honesty D. truthful
2. The major function of the executive is to A. enact laws B. execute and enact laws C. implement laws D. interpret laws
3. A contented person is always A. corrupt B. envious C. greedy D. satisfied
4. What is the symbol of authority of the legislature? A. Anthem B. Coat of Arms C. Gavel D. Mace
5. Which of these is defined as the training of one's mind to obey simple rules and regulation?

A. Commitment B. Consistency C. Discipline D. Integrity

- Which among the following is not an attribute of discipline? A. Cheating B. Dedication C. Modesty D. Perseverance
- Ability to behave in a controlled and calm manner in a difficult situation is referred to as

A. boldness B. contentment C. courage D. discipline

- Which of the following agencies is not concerned with fighting drug abuse in Nigeria? A. Ministry of health B. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control C. National Law Enforcement Agency D. Red Cross Society
- The following are causes of conflict except A. cooperation B. greed C. leadership problem D. religious intolerance
- Another name for the Nigeria Coat of arms is..... A. badge of Nigeria B. black shield C. red eagle D. white and green wreath

Reading assignment

Fundamentals of Civic Education book 3 by Sola Akinyemi pages 43 – 49.

Weekend assignment

1. All the following are forms of electoral malpractices except A. voting more than once B. possession of more than one voters card C. proper counting of votes D. violence during elections.
2. All the following are causes of electoral malpractices except A. proper education of voters B. bad economy C. poverty D. illiteracy.
3. _____ is another name of a voter A. officer B. official C. politician D. electorate.
4. _____ Organ of government is responsible for law making A. civil service B. judiciary

C. legislature D. executive.

5. How many local government areas do we have in Nigeria? A. 770 B. 774 C. 660 D. 500.

Theory

1. Define electoral malpractices.
2. Mention four causes of electoral malpractices.

WEEK: 5 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Meaning of voting
2. Describe voters registration
3. Justify the importance of voting

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES – VOTING



EDURESOURCE
TOPIC: DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

DEFINITION OF VOTING

Voting normally takes place during election. Voting is an act of choosing a leader or representative under constitutional procedures and guidelines.

Voters' Registration: Voters' registration is a process of identifying prospective voters who are eligible to vote in a future election.

Qualified voters normally register by providing necessary information to electoral officers at registration centres.

Each voter is expected to register at a registration centre that is very close to his house.

He supplies all necessary information about him and he is issued a voter's card after the registration. The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) is responsible for the registration of voters before elections.

PROCESS OF VOTING

Before the date of election, each qualified voter is expected to have registered. At the registration centre, he will be given a voter's card which qualifies him for voting on the day of election.

On election day, the voter goes to the centre where he has registered. He presents his voter's card and he will be accredited for voting. After accreditation, he is given the ballot paper which contains the names of all the political parties and their logos. The voter is expected to thumbprint on the political party of his choice. The voter drops the ballot paper inside the ballot box provided by the electoral commission.

IMPORTANCE OF VOTING:

1. Voting enables citizens of a country to choose their leaders.
2. Voting makes qualified citizens to enjoy their rights of making a choice of their leaders.
3. Voting makes democracy to succeed in a country.
4. When citizens vote, they are indirectly being involved in making major decision for their country.
5. Voting enables citizens of a country to remove a bad government.

Evaluation

1. Explain the process of voting.
2. Identify five importance of voting.
3. Define voting.

General Evaluation / Revision Questions

1. Mention three disadvantages of the 1963 republican constitution.
2. Identify five features of the 1979 constitution.
3. What were the achievements of the 1979 constitution?
4. What were the features of the 1989 constitution?
5. What were the features of the 1999 presidential constitution?

ACTIVITY

1. The following are consequences of bad governance EXCEPTA. civil unrest B. discipline C. economic hardship D. failure of government programme E. waste of resources
2. The tier of government that operates at the grass-root level is theA. community B. emirate

C. federal D. local E. state

- Supremacy of the means that the laws or rules and regulations of a country is the highest authority that must be obeyed by all citizens. A. constitution B. government C. institution

D. jurisdiction E. people

- The meaning of EFCC is A. Enlightenment and Financial Crime Commission C. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission D. Economic and Future Crimes Commission E. Enforcement and Future Crime Commission
- Voters are responsible for the following except.....A. respect the privacy of others B. beat electoral officers C. know the candidate D. adhere to all federal and state voting laws E. to ask questions when not cleared
- The ideal reason any one should contest for an election is.....A. to embezzle funds. B. to loot the treasury C. to serve D. to be extravagant E. to be corrupted
- The following are fundamental human rights except freedom of A. personal liberty B. speech C. worship D. manipulation E. life

- The following are the attributes of a good citizen except..... A. obedience B. loyalty C. partiality D. patriotism E. honesty
- All the following are features of rule of law except..... A. equality before the law B. fair hearing C. impartiality D. delegated legislation E. supremacy of the constitution
- A contented person is always A. envious B. greedy C. poor D. satisfied E. sad

Reading Assignment

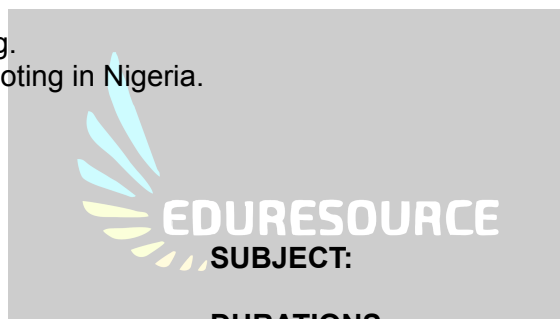
Fundamentals of Civic Education book 3 by Sola Akinyemi, pages 34 – 38.

Weekend Assignment

1. Who among the following was the first executive president of Nigeria? A. ShehuShagari B. NnamdiAzikiwe C. ObafemiAwolowo D. AbubakarTafawaBalewa.
2. After registration, a voter is issued a _____. A. License B. Receipt C. Voters card D. Debit card.
3. Which of the following government agencies is responsible for given voters cards? A. NAFDAC B. INEC C. EFCC D. NEMA.
4. All the following are electoral materials except A. ballot paper B. ballot box C. voters card D. debit card.
5. Voting age in Nigeria is A. 14 years and above B. 16 years and above C. 70 years and above D. 18 years and above.

Theory

1. Explain the process of voting.
2. Mention five importance of voting in Nigeria.



WEEK: 6

DAY:

DATE:

TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC:

PERIODS:

SUBJECT:

DURATIONS:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. Meaning of Federation
2. Analyse the need for federation
3. Analyse the power between the federal and state

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: NIGERIA AS A FEDERATION

What is a Federation?

A Federation is a political entity with states, regions, or provinces and a central government which derives its powers from the constitution.

It is a larger group of people staying together to achieve a common goal, especially in a political entity.

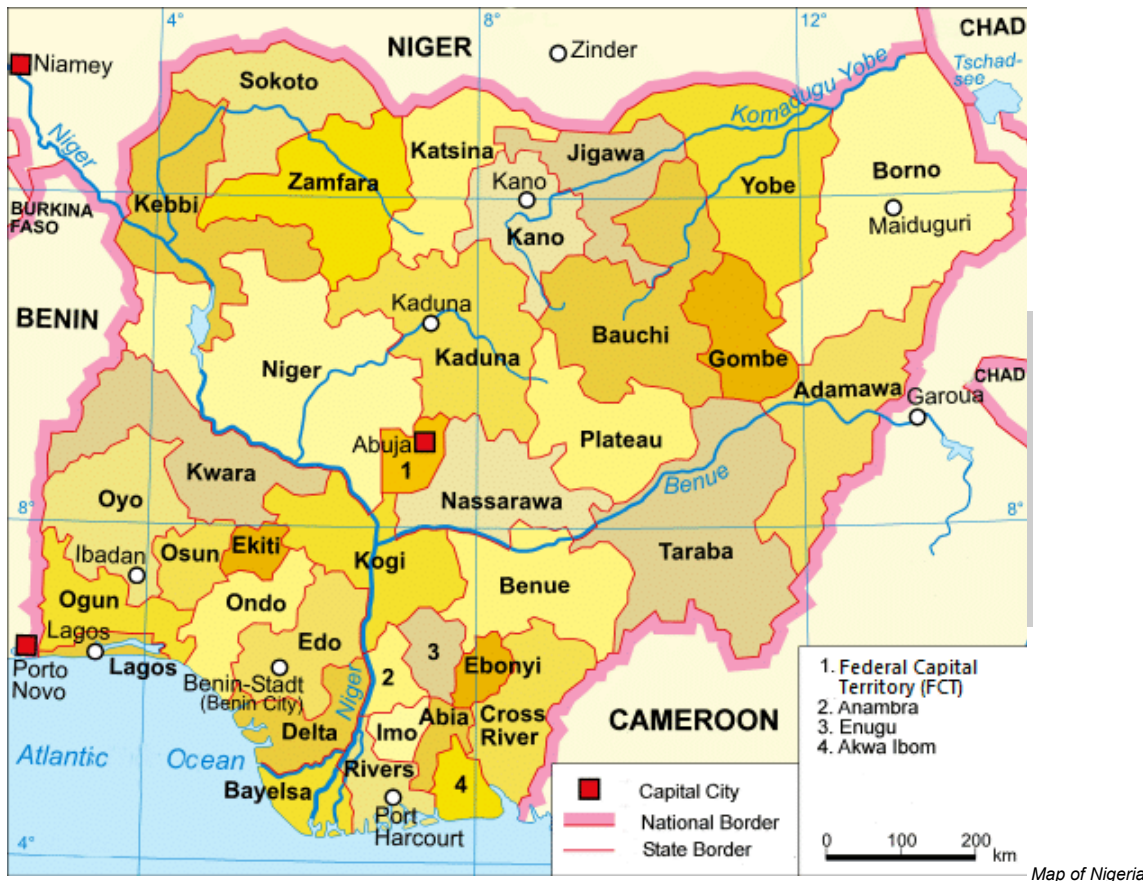
A federation is also a type of political structure arrangement in which regions are constitutionally established, as components of a central unit and given defined powers.

Federalism is therefore a system of government that is operated in a federation.

In this system of government, governmental powers are shared between the central government and the state government.

Nigeria is an example of a federation in which power is shared between the federal government and the **(36) thirty-six states**.

Federalism in Nigeria can be traced to Sir Frederick Lord Lugard when the Northern and Southern protectorates were amalgamated in **1914**.



THE NEED FOR A FEDERATION

Factors that necessitate the adoption of a federation:

- **National Integration:** Nigeria as a country is made up of many ethnic groups. Nigeria has about 250-300 ethnic groups as measured by self-identification or the presence of different languages. There is therefore the need for these different groups living in the same geographical area to come together and unite as one state. Small states agree to be one and form a common front against their common enemy.

- **Encourages Grassroots Development:** It encourages healthy rivalry competition in terms of economic and social development which in turn encourages grassroots development.
- States with large geographical territories may adopt a federal system of government. Geographical nearness facilitates the adoption of federalism by states.
- To create more employment opportunities through the division of powers and duplication of ministries and offices.
- **Unity in Diversity:** Nigeria is an example of a nation with diverse cultures, traditions, languages, etc that come together under one political entity. This unity under one political group is important for the nation's survival.
- The fear of one ethnic group dominating others necessitated the establishment of federalism in Nigeria.
- Preserving local independence and autonomy of every ethnic group is another reason for the establishment of the federation.
- To bring development nearer to the people and to allow each ethnic group to develop in line with its needs.
- Finally, to make it possible for diverse laws that will suit the diverse communities in Nigeria.

Federation is a system of government in which there is a constitutional division of powers between the central government and other component units forming a union (state and regional government). It is commonly referred to as a federal system of government or federalism.

Nigeria is one indivisible and indissoluble sovereign state known as Federal as the Republic of Nigeria.

The name Nigeria was suggested by Miss Flora Shaw (later Mrs Lugard) in her essay which first appeared in The Times of January 1897. The Nigerian nation came into existence in 1914 when the Southern and Northern protectorates were amalgamated. It became an independent nation and 99th member of UNO on October 1, 1960. Furthermore, it became a federation consists of states and federal territory.

The thirty _six states in Nigeria are Abia, Adamawa, Akwa_Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Zamfara, and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja.

The total number of local governments in Nigeria is 774.



Constitutional power is shared among them as follow:

1. **Exclusive List:** Only the federal government can legislate on items on the exclusive list. These include defence, currency, foreign affairs, immigration and emigration, customs, mining, police force etc.
2. **Concurrent List:** This spells out the areas where the powers are jointly shared by the federal and state government. Items on which both the federal and state government can legislate are called concurrent lists. Such areas include agriculture, education, health, roads, information etc.
3. **Residual List:** This shows items on which only state government can legislate. This list includes minor roads, chieftaincy, markets etc.

Need for Federation

Nigeria adopted federation because of the following reasons:

1. **National integration:** The component units within Nigeria need to be brought together and ruled as one and not as a separate entity. The government at the centre cares for everybody and coordinates the economic and political activities of other component units _state and local governments. It makes policies which help in integrating the country. For instance, the establishment of National Youth service corps, the national flag, national anthem and common constitution are symbols which bring Nigerians together. The central government sees to the even development of all the states and local governments.

2. **Unity in Diversity:** Federation is a necessity in Nigeria due to the multi-ethnicity structure of the country. Nigeria has over 250 ethnic groups within its territory. The federal government has the major responsibility of ensuring that policies that will unify the entire people and give them the sense of belonging are initiated and implemented. Among such policies which had been made in the past we're the establishment of unity schools in various part of Nigeria which brings children from different parts of Nigeria together, the establishment of National Youth Service Corps (NYSC), the establishment of the Federal Character Commission and so on. Without the Federal structure, unifying the different ethnic groups in Nigeria would be a very difficult task.
3. **Geographical Size:** For easy administration, there is the need for a federation so that the activities of the state and local governments can be monitored to ensure that people at the grassroots are well cared for.
4. **Economic Factor:** The need to pool resources together to form a strong economy necessitated the adoption of the federal structure in Nigeria.
5. **Minorities:** The need to protect the interests and aspirations of the minorities called for the adoption of a federation in Nigeria.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEDERATION

The following are some of the characteristics of a federation

1. **Division of powers:** In a federation, governmental powers are shared among federal, state and local governments. This is normally entrenched in the constitution of the country. A federation is normally governed by a federal constitution.
2. **The supremacy of the constitution:** In the federal system of government, the constitution is the final authority in any matter. Both the federal and state governments derive their powers from the constitution.
3. **Written and Rigid Constitution:** A federation normally has a written and rigid constitution which are the features of a federal constitution.
4. **Existence of a Bicameral Legislature:** A federation through the provisions of the federal constitution has a bicameral legislature. This means that at the central level, there are two legislative houses/chambers. For instance, in Nigeria, the national assembly consists of the House of Senate and House of Representatives. But the component units (the state) have a unicameral legislature, that is, only one legislative house.
5. **Existence of Supreme Court:** There is a Supreme Court which settles disputes between the various levels of government (federal and state government).

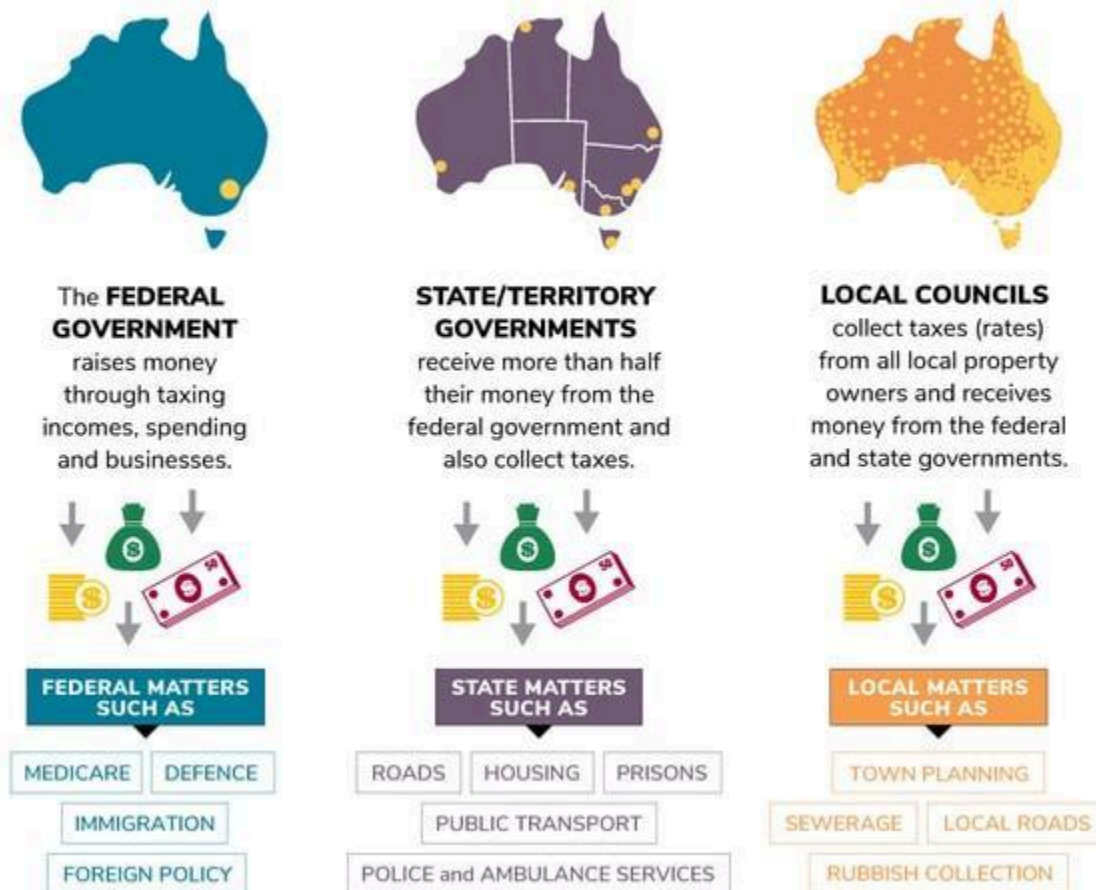
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Relationship Among Federal, State and Local Government

In Nigeria, there are three tiers of government. These are; the federal government, the state government and the local governments.

1. **The Federal Government:** The Federal Government is the central authority that represents the entire nation in external affairs and internal affairs of common interest. The constitution gives exclusive power to the federal government in matters relating to currency, foreign affairs, defence, immigration, customs, emigration etc. The federal government has greater constitutional power than the state and local governments.

2. **State Government:** The head of the state government is the governor. The state governor oversees the state council of chiefs, state civil service commission, the local government service commission and so on. The state government has its own legislative arm that makes law for the state called House of Assembly. The State Executive Council, headed by the governor makes major important decisions for the smooth running of the state.
3. **Local Government:** This is the third tier of government in Nigeria. It is headed by the Local Government Chairman. It also has its own legislative body which makes bye-laws for her. The local government brings government close to the people at the grassroots.



The relationship can be summarized as follows:

1. The federal government creates the state and local governments based on constitutional provisions.
2. The state and local governments help in implementing some of the federal government policies, for instance, educational policy, industrial policy etc
3. The federal government has power over the adjustment of the boundaries of state and local governments.
4. The state government looks into the account of the local government authorities.
5. They all get allocations from the federal account.
6. The annual budgetary estimates of local government are subject to the approval of the state government.
7. The state government has the power to dissolve local government executive council.

WEEK: 7 UNIFIED TEST MID-TERM BREAK - MID-TERM TEST OPEN DAY

TOPIC: REVISION

1.develops democracy. A. Election B. Counting C. Violence D. Malpractice.
2. Which of the following is not a quality of a good leader ? A. Capability B. Charisma C. Procrastination D. Commitment
3. The tier of government that operates at the grass-root level is the..... A. community B. emirate C. federal D local
4. What is the symbol of authority of the legislature? A. Anthem B. Coat of Arms C. Gavel D. Mace
5. A contented person is always A. envious B. greedy C. poor D. satisfied
6. Illiteracy can lead to the following except A. basic rights violation B. cheating C. tolerance D. injustice
7. Electoral malpractice can lead a country to civil war. A. True B. False C. True /False D. None of the above
8. The head of the upper legislative chamber in Nigeria is the A. Majority Leader B. Senate Leader C. Senate President D. Speaker
9. The highest court in Nigeria is the ... court. A. Customary B. Federal High C. Supreme D. Federal Appeal
10. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of democracy ? A. Freedom of press B. Manipulation of votes during election C. Rule of law D. Secret ballot
11. The Federal Executive Council in Nigeria is headed by the..... A. Head of the service of the federation. B. President of the federation. C. Secretary to the government D. Senate President
12. Which of these is not an attribute of a good citizen? A. Commitment B. Dedication C. Selfishness D. Honesty
13. This is not a cause of electoral malpractice. A. crave for powers B. urge to serve C. lack of political education D. inadequate planning.
14.is a consequence of electoral malpractice. A. Riot B. Political party C. Election D. Voters.
15. Re-introduction of Civic Education in schools is ato electoral malpractice. A. cause B. consequence. C. solution D. disadvantage.

16.is a form of electoral malpractice. A. Canvassing for votes. B. Explaining the manifesto C. Thuggery D. Distribution of leaflets.
17. The electoral malpractice whereby fake voters' cards are packed into the ballot box behind the expected voters in an area is called.....A. financial inducement B. thuggery C. ballot stuffing D. none of the above
18.is not a basis of qualification for election. A. Sanity B. Age C. Education D. Number of Children
19.is not a basis for or importance of election. A. Checking excesses of leaders. B. Provides opportunity for political education. C. Provides a basis for financial embezzlement. D. Measuring the popularity of government in power.
20. The main objective behind the establishment of National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) is to promote..... A. cultural heritage B. national defence C. national disintegration D. national unity

WEEK: 8 – 12

FINAL EXAMINATIONS

