

# GOVERNMENT

FOR

## Senior Secondary School

# 3



EDUBASE

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**SS 3**

**FIRST TERM NOTES ON**

**GOVERNMENT**

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# **WEEK 1&2**

## **Government, SS 3, First Term**

### **Topic: Africa As Center Piece Of Nigeria Foreign Policy**

#### **Origin**

The origin of this concept “Africa, the centerpiece of Nigeria’s foreign policy” could be traced to the administration of the first republic in Nigeria (1960-66) headed by the prime minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. He maintained that: We belong to Africa and as such Nigeria would pursue realistic African policies. Africa should be given a pride of place in Nigeria’s foreign policy formulation. Other governments especially the Muritala/Obasanjo administration after Balewa, pursued this policy in practical terms.

The following are the principles of the concept, Africa, the centerpiece of Nigeria’s foreign policy:

1. Developing programmes for possible assistance to other African states and fostering understanding among them.
2. The belief in the sovereignty and equality of African states.
3. Working towards de-colonization of African continents under colonial rule.
4. Respect for north interference in the domestic affairs of other African states.
5. To support the then struggle against apartheid policy and its eradication in South Africa.
6. Promoting friendly association among independent African states.

#### **Reasons for the Adoption of Africa as the Centerpiece of Nigeria’s Foreign Policy**

1. Ideological rivalries: To remind Nigerians of the ideological rivalries that has penetrated Africa, to pursue and to unite African efforts in preventing Africa from becoming the theatre of world crises.
2. Inter-territorial communication: To co-operate with African states for an improved inter-territorial communication and transport facilities of the continent.

3. Decolonization of African states: Nigeria made Africa the centerpiece of her foreign policy because of the refusal of some colonial masters to grant independence to some African territories under the colonial rule.
4. Location: Geographically, Nigeria is located in Africa and it is natural that African states should first receive Nigeria's attention before other states of the world.
5. Assistance: To provide assistance to other African states and foster understanding among them.
6. Friendly association: To help in promoting friendly association, unity of purpose among independent African states.
7. Opposition to aggression: To oppose any form of aggression and support the demand for the restoration of fundamental human rights in Africa.

### **How Nigeria Has Demonstrated that Africa is the Centerpiece of her Foreign Policy**

1. Anti-racism and anti-colonialism: i.e. total eradication of colonialism in any part of Africa.
2. Unity and solidarity: Nigeria has shown that Africa is the centerpiece of her foreign policy through the promotion of African unity and solidarity, especially at the international community.
3. Friendly relations: Nigeria has done this by establishing friendly relations with all African states.
4. Promotion of peace: Serious efforts have been made by different governments to promote peace in Africa.
5. Encouragement of democracy: Democratic rule was encouraged in all parts of the continent.
6. Economic co-operation: Nigeria is involved in promoting intra-African economic co-operation.
7. Speaking with one voice: This is achieved by influencing other African countries to speak with one voice at meetings with international organisations.

## **Ways by which Nigeria Maintains a Friendly Relation with African States**

1. Active participation in economic union.
2. Initiation of peaceful settlement of crises.
3. Peaceful resolution of disputes with her neighbours.
4. Establishment of bi-lateral economic/political relationship.
5. Participation in peace keeping operations in Africa.
6. Promotion of multi-lateral economic relationship.

### **Exercises**

1. What does Africa as the centerpiece of Nigeria's foreign policy mean?
2. Outline the basic principles of the concept of Africa as the centerpiece of Nigeria's foreign policy.
3. What are the reasons for the adoption of Africa as the centerpiece of Nigeria's foreign policy?
4. Enumerate the different ways Nigeria has demonstrated that Africa is the Centerpiece of her Foreign Policy.
5. Describe the ways by which Nigeria maintains a friendly relations with other African States.

# WEEK 3&4

Government, SS 3, First Term

Topic: Non-Alignment In Nigeria

## Origin of Non-Aligned Movement

It is an international movement drawn from different countries of the world and mostly the third world countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia, Europe, etc. The major aim of this movement is the adoption of a non-confrontational approach to world issues. The founding fathers of this movement are; Yugoslavia's president Josip Broz Tito; Indonesia's first president, Sukarno; Egypt's second president, Gamal Abdel Nasser; Ghana's first president, Kwame Nkrumah and India's first prime minister, Jawarahal Nehru.

The non-aligned movement originated in the Bandung meeting of leaders (1955) and first summit conference (1961) comprising mainly African and Asian states. The founding fathers met between 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of June, 1956 to discuss the rising tension in the world and its effect to world peace and security. The movement declined due to regional conflicts and differences over how to respond to the changes in the global distribution of power following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

## Meaning of Non-Aligned Movement

Non-alignment may be defined as the non-commitment of a nation against any major power bloc on international issues. It is mostly associated with neutrality in the face of mounting tension in the world, especially between the super powers in the era of the cold war.

## Aims and Objectives of Non-Aligned Movement

1. Mounting opposition to issues about arms and nuclear weapons.
2. To support every move at resolution of disputes among nations.
3. To create an avenue for states to interact freely within the comity of nations.

4. To create opportunities for discussion and assessment of international issues objectively.
5. To work and co-operate with other international organizations.
6. To strongly oppose the East and West ideological divide and the division of the world into two opposing blocs.

### **Problems of Non-alignment**

The following are the major problems facing the movement;

1. It has no feature of a well defined international body.
2. Most members of the movement are not financially stable.
3. It has no military establishment of its own.
4. There are differences in the ideological stance.
5. The control of IMF and World bank is affecting the policy of the movement.
6. Difference in cultural background.
7. Fear of domination expressed by the poor states against the richer ones.

### **Factors that Stimulated the Formation of Non-aligned Movement**

1. The formation of international groupings.
2. The era of cold war and the accumulation of warheads and weapons of mass destruction.
3. Bi-polarization of the world.
4. The aspiration and desire of independent states.
5. To be involved in the issues of global dimension.
6. Consolidation of sovereignty.

### **Exercises**

1. What is the Meaning of Non-Aligned Movement?
2. Explain the issues that led to the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement.
3. Outline the problems associated with the Non-Aligned Movement.
4. List five (5) objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.
5. Describe the factors that led to the collapse of the Non-Aligned Movement.

# **WEEK: 5&6**

**Government, SS 3, First Term**

**Topic: Organization of African Unity (OAU)**

## **Historical Perspective of OAU**

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was formed on May 25, 1963 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Thirty independent African states attended the inaugural meeting. The organisation was intended to unite all African states against the forces of colonialism and imperialism and also to work towards the resolution of African socio-economic and political problems. The OAU is made up of all independent African states which did not augur well for unity.

1. Casablanca group: Ghana, Egypt, Morocco, guineas, Mali and Algeria.
2. Brazaville or African and Malaysian group: Cameroun, Congo Brazzaville, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Niger Republic, etc.
3. Monrovia group: Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, etc.

At the signing of the charter in Addis Ababa, the existing three blocs were present but only Monrovia and Casablanca was dissolved while Brazzaville or African Madagasky group continued to exist. Therefore, OAU as a body came into existence on May 25, 1963 with 32 signatory governments and at the end of 1973, it comprised of 42 states. The headquarters is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Currently, about 53 countries make up the body and they are all independent states. Eritrea was admitted as the 52<sup>nd</sup> member of the organization at the summit of Heads of state and government in June 1993 after obtaining its independence from Ethiopia on May 24, 1993. South Africa was equally re-admitted as the 53<sup>rd</sup> member of OAU on May 24, 1994 after apartheid was disorganised.

## **Aims and Objective of OAU**

1. It aims to promote the unity and solidarity of African States.
2. To ensure good living standard for the people.
3. To work towards the eradication of all forms of colonialism from Africa.
4. Promotion of international co-operation and peace.
5. To have a united front on issues of global importance.

6. To defend sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of African states.
7. To co-ordinate and harmonise members political, economic, educational, cultural, scientific and defence policies.
8. To ensure that all Africans enjoyed human rights.

### **Principles of OAU**

1. All member states are sovereign; none should be under the control of any other state.
2. They agreed that all disputes among member states should be settled peacefully.
3. No state is allowed to dominate another.
4. No member state has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other member states.
5. Member states should have faith in the policy of non-alignment.
6. Absolute dedication to the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent.
7. There should be respect for the territorial integrity and independence of each state.

### **Organs of OAU**

1. The Assembly of Heads of state and Government: This is the supreme organ of the organisation. It reviews the structure, functions and acts of all the organs and any specialised agencies which may be created in accordance with the present charter. The assembly meets at least once a year. Each state has one vote in the assembly and assembly resolutions require two-thirds majority for adoption. Between sessions of the assembly, OAU policy is controlled by council of ministers that meets at least twice a year. The assembly appoints the secretary-general who heads the secretariat.
2. The Council of Ministers: This consists of foreign ministers or other ministers as are designated by governments of member states. The council meets at least twice a year and it meets in extraordinary sessions when approved by two-thirds of all member states. The council of ministers is responsible for preparing conferences for the assembly. It also implements decision of the assembly of

heads of state and government. All resolutions are determined by a simple majority of the members of the council of ministers. Two-thirds of the total membership of the council of ministers forms a quorum for any meeting of the council. The council has the power to determine its own rules of procedure.

3. **General Secretariat:** The secretary-general of the organization was appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government with the function of directing the affairs of the secretariat. He has five assistant secretary-generals, each elected from a geographical region by the Assembly for a term of four years. Their functions and that of other employees of the secretariat will be governed by the regulations approved by the Heads of state and government. The General Secretariat is the permanent organ whose task is to service various OAU meetings, implement decisions and resolutions adopted by the summit and council. It keeps documents and archives and also co-ordinates member states in all fields.
4. **Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration:** Member states pledge to settle disputes among themselves by peaceful means and to this end decides to establish a commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. The conditions of service will be defined by a separate protocol to be approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.
5. **The Liberation Committee:** It was established to aid independence movements and look after the interests of already-liberated states.

### **Achievements of OAU**

1. The organization served as a forum for African leaders to discuss African affairs.
2. The organization has allowed the African states to take a united stand at the UNO.
3. It contributed to the settlement of disputes among African states.
4. It encouraged regional and economic co-operation.
5. It promoted world peace.
6. OAU helped in the eradication of apartheid.
7. It sustained socio-economic development of member states of the organisation.

### **Problems of the OAU**

1. Due to frequent changes of government, many African states are politically unstable.
2. Some member states of the organization still owe allegiance to their former colonial masters.
3. OAU as an organization has no standing army.
4. Decisions of the organization may not be binding on the members.
5. Most of the countries are poor which made their economies dependent on foreign powers.
6. There is shortage of fund for member states to run their daily activities.
7. There is border conflict among member states.

### **Exercises**

1. Give a brief outline of how the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was formed.
2. State the objectives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).
3. Highlight the functions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).
4. List the achievements of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).
5. Enumerate some of the problems associated with the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

# WEEK 7&8

Government, SS 3, First Term

Topic: Commonwealth Of Nations

## **Definition**

The Commonwealth of Nations, often called just the Commonwealth, is an association of 53 independent nations, all but one of which are former British colonies or related dependencies. Although the British empire is mostly no more, these nations grouped together to use their history to promote peace, democracy and development. There are substantial economic ties and a shared history.

## **Historical Perspectives**

Towards the end of the nineteenth century changes began occurring in the old British Empire, as the colonies grew in independence. In 1867 Canada became a 'dominion', a self-governing nation considered equal with Britain rather than simply ruled by her. The phrase 'Commonwealth of Nations' was used to describe the new relationships between Britain and colonies by Lord Rosebury during a speech in Australia in 1884. More dominions followed: Australia in 1900, New Zealand in 1907, South Africa in 1910 and the Irish Free State in 1921.

In the aftermath of the First World War, the dominions sought a new definition of the relationship between themselves and Britain. At first the old 'Conferences of Dominions' and 'Imperial Conferences', begun in 1887 for discussion between the leaders of Britain and the dominions, were resurrected. Then, at the 1926 Conference, the Balfour Report was discussed, accepted and the following agreed of dominions:

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

This declaration was made law by the 1931 Statute of Westminster and the British Commonwealth of Nations was created.

## **Membership**

The criteria for membership of the Commonwealth of Nations have developed over time from a series of separate documents. The Statute of Westminster 1931, as a fundamental founding document of the organisation, laid out that membership required dominionhood.

The 1949 London Declaration ended this, allowing republican and indigenous monarchic members on the condition that they recognised the British monarch as the “Head of the Commonwealth”.

In the wake of the wave of decolonisation in the 1960s, these constitutional principles were augmented by political, economic, and social principles.

The first of these was set out in 1961, when it was decided that respect for racial equality would be a requirement for membership, leading directly to the withdrawal of South Africa’s re-application (which they were required to make under the formula of the London Declaration upon becoming a republic).

The 14 points of the 1971 Singapore Declaration dedicated all members to the principles of world peace, liberty, human rights, equality, and free trade.

## **Aims and Objectives of Commonwealth of Nations**

The Commonwealth has a secretariat to oversee its business, but no formal constitution or international laws. It does, however, have an ethical and moral code, first expressed in the ‘Singapore Declaration of Commonwealth Principles’, issued in 1971, by which members agree to operate, including aims of peace, democracy, liberty, equality and an end to racism and poverty. This was refined and expanded in the Harare Declaration of 1991 which is often considered to have “set the Commonwealth on a new course: that of promoting democracy and good governance, human rights and the rule of law, gender equality and sustainable economic and social development.” (cited from the Commonwealth website, page has since moved.) An action plan has since been produced to actively follow these declarations.

Failure to adhere to these aims can, and has, resulted in a member being suspended, such as Pakistan from 1999 to 2004 and Fiji in 2006 after military coups.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH**

The commonwealth has helped in the educational development of students from member states. For example, every year, scholarships are awarded to students from member countries to go and study in renowned universities in some developed member nations like Britain itself, Canada and Australia. More recently, scholarships are awarded by the Indian government for students from other member states to pursue further studies in diverse fields of endeavour.

## **Problems of Commonwealth of Nation**

### **Absence of a standing army**

Coupled with the problem above is the absence of a standing army to help in the enforcement of decisions and the power to put rogue members back in line. Though this is a problem, one can argue that it is even farfetched. Member nations are independent of each other and their force cannot be brought to bear on members.

### **Differences in ideology**

The member states now ascribe different kinds of ideology and systems of government. Unlike the Parliamentary system that was inherited from the British by their former colonies, the new nations have switched to other systems of government like the Presidential system of government. The use of varied systems of government does not help to unify the organization.

### **Importance of the Commonwealth**

Over the years, the member states of the commonwealth have lost the vigor they once had toward the organization. Member states now have the guts to boycott summit meetings or the Commonwealth games. This has been attributed to the fact that they no longer hold it as important as it once was.

### **Instability of regimes**

Governments in some member states are unstable. This is especially so in those member states who have refused to adopt and practice democracy. Frequent

change of government in member states does not allow for continuity in programmes and policies geared toward the interests of the Commonwealth.

### **Membership of other organization**

Aside their membership of the Commonwealth of Nations, member states also belong to other organizations and regional blocs. For example, member states in Africa also belong to the African Union, which is probably fulfilling some of their most pressing needs. Even those in West Africa again belong to the Economic Community of West African States. This situation draws away their interest in the activities of the Commonwealth.

### **The East – West ideological divide**

After independence from Britain, some member states started to lean towards the eastern bloc led by the then Union Soviet Socialist Republic. This eastern bloc pursues policies that are opposite to those pursued by Britain. This difference in ideology is also seen as a problem confronting the Commonwealth.

### **Exercises**

1. What led to the formation of the Commonwealth?
2. Mention some of the achievements of the Commonwealth.
3. What are the problems associated militating against the Commonwealth?
4. What are the criteria for becoming a member of the Commonwealth?
5. Which countries have been suspended from the Commonwealth?

# WEEK 9&10

Government, SS 3, First Term

Topic: United Nations Organizations

## **The origin of United Nations**

The United Nations Organization came into existence in 1945. This was as a result of the failure of the League of Nations formed in 1919 after the first world war (1914-18), to prevent the outbreak of another war e.g. second world war of (1939-45). USA, Britain, China, Soviet Union and France and about 50 other states came together to draw a charter on 24<sup>th</sup> of 1945, at San Francisco in USA. The essence of this charter was the desire to maintain peace and security among nations of the world.

Admission into the UNO is open to any state in the world. There are about 185 nations making up the body. Nigeria was the 99<sup>th</sup> member and was admitted after her independence, it is open to all peace-loving nations of the world.

## **The principle of the United Nations Organizations**

1. **Settlement of disputes:** international disputes are to be settled by peaceful means. It must be done in such a way as to avoid endangering international peace and security.
2. **Principle of sovereign equality:** the United Nations Organization is based on the principle of sovereign equality of member states.
3. **Military assistance:** the organization has the capacity to provide military assistance when it is called to do so.
4. **Speaking with one voice:** members of the body have to agree faithfully to fulfill the obligations as obtained in the charter.
5. **Unity and co-operation among nations:** this is to be harmonized in the areas of solving international problems, eradication of threats and causes of wars.

6. **The use of force:** this should be discouraged among the members in their international relations as such may be contrary to the workings and purposes of the world body

### **Aims and objectives of the United Nations**

1. To maintain international peace and security
2. To promote and encourage respect for Human Rights and fundamental freedom for all races internationally
3. To promote economic and social advancement of all people
4. To develop friendly relations among states based on mutual respect, equal rights and self-determination of people
5. To accelerate the independence of trust territories
6. To settle disputes among member states by peaceful means

Organs of the United Nation Organization (UNO) are:

#### **1. The general assembly**

The general assembly is made up of all member states. Five representatives are drawn from each member state into the Assembly. They meet once in a year but there could be a special session, if the security council or a majority of member state request for it. Consensus on issues or matters are achieved by simple majority. A president is elected from one of the member states to head the Assembly for a term of one year and it is rotated among member states.

### **Aims and Objectives of the general assembly**

1. To maintain international peace and security
2. To promote and encourage respect for Human rights and fundamental freedom for all
3. To promote economic and social advancement of all people
4. To develop friendly relations among states based on mutual respect, equal rights and self determination
5. To encourage international co-operation in solving international problems

## **Functions of the General Assembly**

1. It discusses issues pertaining to world peace and security, passes resolutions and recommends same to the security council
2. It has the power to vote on issues of international importance
3. To discuss and approves the annual budget of the UNO
4. To elect non-permanent members into the security council and judges of international court of justice
5. To can amend the UNO charter
6. It controls the activities of the specialized agencies of the UNO e.g. UNESCO, WHO e.t.c.

## **2. Security council**

The security council is one of the organs of UNO and it is assumed to be the most powerful of all the organs, making up the organization. Formerly, it was made up of 5 permanent and 6 non-permanent members. It was made enlarged in 1965, bringing 6 non-permanent member to 10, making it 15 member. The 10 non-permanent members are elected for a term of to years from among the member states ( USA, Britain, Russia, China and France). A retiring member is not eligible for immediate solutions to them.

## **Functions of the security council**

1. Its main responsibility is to ensure world peace and security
2. It investigate disputes and suggests ways of finding solutions to them
3. They are elected by the security council in conjunction with the general assembly
4. The council recommends to states appropriate procedures of adjustment of dispute likely endanger the maintenance of international security
5. It selects candidates for the post of secretary-General and recommends him to the General Assembly for approval

## **3. The secretariat**

The secretariat is the administrative unit of the UNO. The UNO headquarters is in New York. It is headed by the secretary General of the organization. He stays in office for 5 years term and could be re-elected

### **Functions of the secretariat**

1. It handles all correspondence of the organization
2. It perform the administrative functions of the UNO
3. It makes available all the facilities needed for all meetings of the organization

### **Functions of the secretary general**

1. Chief Administrative Officer: he is the chief administrative officer of the organization
2. Agenda: he prepares the agenda for the General Assembly
3. He makes annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the united nation
4. He administers peace-keeping operations world-wide

### **4. The Trusteeship Council**

This council is made up of the following members of the united Nations:

1. Member-nations of UNO responsible for administering trust territories
2. France, China, USSR, Britain and the USA which are not part of the nations administering trust territories
3. Other member-nations of the UNO elected for a three year term by the General Assembly.

### **Functions of the trusteeship council**

1. The councils pays regular visit to territories officially for assessment
2. Reports: to receive reports from states administering these trust territories and petitions from the administered territories and to study these reports for consideration

3. Self government: to work towards encouraging them for a sustainable self-government
4. Supervision of the trust territories: to guarantee the supervision, and the administration of the trust territories

#### **5. The Economic and Social council**

This council is made up of 27 members of the UNO. They are elected by the general assembly. Members serve for nine years and settlement of issues or matters are reached by simple majority vote

#### **Functions of the Economic and social council**

1. Conduct research: they carry out studies on issues like education, health, economic, cultural e.t.c recommend same to the general assembly and to the UNO
2. Prepare of reports: they are also responsible for the preparation of reports on the activities of all UN agencies
3. It makes recommendation for promoting respect for human rights and freedom for all
4. It calls international conferences on economic and social matters

#### **Specialized Agencies of United Nation Organization**

Linked to the United Nations through special agreements, the separate, autonomous specialized agencies of the UN family set standards and guidelines, help formulate policies, provide technical assistance, and other forms of practical help in virtually all areas of economic and social endeavor.

These are agencies that are autonomous and are existing under the banner or umbrella of the UNO. Example of these specialized agencies are:

1. **ILO; International Labor Organization**;formulates policies and programs to improve working conditions and employment opportunities, and defines international labor standards as guidelines for governments.

2. **WHO; world health organization**; coordinates programs aimed at solving health problems and the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health; it works in areas such as immunization, health education, and the provision of essential drugs.

3. **IBRD: international bank for reconstruction and development**

4. **IMF; international monetary fund**; facilitates international monetary cooperation and financial stability, and provides a permanent forum for consultation, advice, and assistance on financial issues.

5. **The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)**

works to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity and food security, and to better the conditions of rural populations.

1. **The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

promotes education for all, cultural development, protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage, press freedom, and communication.

1. **The World Health Organization (WHO)**

coordinates programs aimed at solving health problems and the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health; it works in areas such as immunization, health education, and the provision of essential drug

1. **The World Bank**

group provides loans and technical assistance to developing countries to reduce poverty and advance sustainable economic growth.

1. **The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)**

sets international standards necessary for the safety, security, efficiency, and regularity of air transport, and serves as the medium for cooperation in all areas of civil aviation.

1. **The Universal Postal Union (UPU)**

establishes international regulations for the organization and improvement of postal services, provides technical assistance, and promotes cooperation in postal matters.

### **1. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**

fosters international cooperation for the improvement and use of telecommunications of all kinds, coordinates usage of radio and TV frequencies, promotes safety measures, and conducts research.

### **1. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**

promotes scientific research on the atmosphere and on climate change, and facilitates the global exchange of meteorological data and information.

### **1. The International Maritime Organization (IMO)**

works to improve international shipping procedures, encourages the highest standards in marine safety, and seeks to prevent marine pollution from ships.

### **1. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)**

promotes international protection of intellectual property and fosters cooperation on copyrights, trademarks, industrial designs, and patents.

## **Purposes of the specialized Agencies**

1. As a result of the activities of these agencies, international conflicts are reduced to the barest minimum
2. Another purpose is to integrate the interests of the various nations
3. There was also the general belief that world peace would be promoted and maintain if there were common interest, shared by these agencies
4. Also that through these agencies a world community would emerge and nations would no more resort to war to resolve conflicts.

## **Exercises**

1. Give a brief history of the United Nations.
2. State and discuss four (4) problems facing the United Nations.
3. What are the guiding principles of the United Nations?
4. Describe any four 9\$0 benefits members states of the United Nations derive from the organisation.
5. Highlight the functions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

**SS 3**

**SECOND TERM NOTES ON  
GOVERNMENT**

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# **WEEK 1&2**

## **Government SS 3, Second Term**

### **Topic: Economic Community Of West African States(ECOWAS)**

#### **Formation**

ECOWAS was formed on the 28th of May, 1975 in Lagos, Nigeria. It has 16 Independent nations of West Africa. Nigeria, under the leadership of General Yakubu Gowon and Togo under President Eyadema, initiated the formation of the sub-regional economic group. The community is made up of 5 Anglophone countries and 11 Francophone countries.

Anglophone – Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra-leone, Gambia and Liberia

Francophone – Guinea, Togo, Mali, Senegal, Niger Republic, Cape Verde, Burkina faso, Benin Republic, Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau and Mauritania.

#### **Aims and Objectives of ECOWAS**

1. To promote cooperation and development
2. To raise the standard of living of the people
3. To enhance the maintenance of economic stability
4. To foster closer relations
5. Establishment of common custom tariff
6. Elimination of custom duties
7. Establishment of funds for co-operation
8. To implement infrastructural and economic policies
9. To remove obstacles for free movement

#### **Achievements of ECOWAS**

1. Removal of custom duties
2. Elimination of obstacles to movement of persons
3. No trade restrictions
4. Establishment of Fund

5. Formation of ECOMOG (Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group)
6. Co-operation in culture and sports
7. Mediation in disputes between states
8. Activities against Apartheid in South Africa
9. Growth and expansion of Markets
10. Promotion of Unity
11. Co-operation in the fields of Agriculture, Energy, Transportation etc
12. The establishment of ECOBANK
13. Co-operation in harmonising industrial policies
14. Movements and availability of cheap labour

### **Problems or Weaknesses of ECOWAS**

1. Language barrier
2. The influence of colonial masters
3. Ideological differences
4. No common currency
5. Different levels of economic development
6. Political instability
7. Global recession
8. Transportation and communication problems
9. Similarity of products among states
10. Problems of smuggling
11. Problems of fund
12. No more automatic free movement

### **Solutions to the problem**

1. There should be need for the diversification of production in the economy so that different countries produce different goods
2. There should be trade liberalization among member states
3. Members should be committed in all their activities

4. Member countries should ensure political stability by good governance
5. Members should detach themselves from their colonial masters
6. Common currency should be adopted to facilitate trade within the region
7. There should be free movement of people within sub-region through joint construction of international roads and railway lines

### **Exercises**

1. Briefly trace the history of the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS).
2. List five (5) objectives of ECOWAS.
3. Describe four (4) benefits members of ECOWAS
4. What are the problems with ECOWAS.
5. Mention the countries that are members of ECOWAS.

# **WEEK 3&4**

## **Government SS 3, Second Term**

### **Topic: Organization Of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)**

#### **Origin**

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a permanent, intergovernmental Organization, created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

The five Founding Members were later joined by nine other Members: Qatar (1961); Indonesia (1962) – suspended its membership in January 2009, reactivated it in January 2016, but decided to suspend it again in November 2016; Libya (1962); United Arab Emirates (1967); Algeria (1969); Nigeria (1971); Ecuador (1973) – suspended its membership in December 1992, but reactivated it in October 2007; Angola (2007); and Gabon (1975) – terminated its membership in January 1995 but rejoined in July 2016. OPEC had its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, in the first five years of its existence. This was moved to Vienna, Austria, on September 1, 1965.

#### **Aims and Objectives of OPEC**

- 1- Coordination and unification policies of Member States on oil;
- 2- Determining the most effective means of individual and collective protection of interests of the parties;
- 3- Explore means of ensuring price stability on the world markets and preventing sudden and adverse fluctuations;
- 4- Providing sustainable income-producing countries oil, effective supply countries consumers;
- 5- Equitable distribution of income from investments in the oil industry;
- 6- Environmental protection

#### **Organs of OPEC**

The decision of OPEC implemented using special apparatus and structure. its structure was determined by the Charter adopted at the II Conference of OPEC in 1961 and consists of organs such as:

- Conference;
- Board of Governors;
- Secretariat.

**Conference** – the supreme body, meets twice a year in Vienna. It brings together the delegations of participating countries (Chairman, minister of oil or energy, advisers and observers). The Conference determines the main policies of OPEC, ways and means of their practical implementation and decide upon the reports and recommendations submitted by the Governing Council, and on budget. OPEC Secretary General chairs the conference, which typically attracts not only the press but also leading figures in the global oil market. All decisions and resolutions of the Conference unanimously adopted, each country has one vote. The decision of OPEC are binding after ratification by the respective member states.

**Governing Council** – the executive body that takes decisions conferences, prepares the annual budget, approve the report of the Secretary determines the agenda of the Conference shall appoint the Deputy Secretary-General approves the proposed secretariat of heads of departments.

**Secretariat headed** by Secretary General performs ongoing work under the guidance of the Governing Council. The Secretariat shall comprise a research department, department information, OPEC News Agency, Economic Commission. OPEC's Economic Commission is developing measures to ensure the stability of oil markets on fair terms to oil retained in the future the most important feature of global energy. The Commission meets twice a year and consists of the Deputy Secretary-General, representatives of Member States and the coordinator, who is also the head of the Research Department.

### **Achievements of OPEC**

Since OPEC was formed in September 1960, much has changed in the oil industry and the world at large. It has been a challenging time for an evolving organization like OPEC, but one also of significant achievement.

#### **1. Secure and steady supply of oil**

- 2. Fifty years old – a success in itself**
- 3. Sustainable development**
- 4. OPEC and the environment**
- 5. Encouraging dialogue and cooperation**
- 6. Strengthening of National Oil Companies**

### **Problems of OPEC**

1. The increase in the production of Non-Opec members
2. The Drive for energy conservation; it is obvious that if the drive for energy conservation strengthens, opec members will start to loose money.

### **Exercises**

1. Describe the objectives of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).
2. Briefly trace the history Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).
3. Mention three (3) organs of OPEC.
4. Described the problems militating against OPEC.
5. List four (4) benefits member countries of OPEC derive from the organisation.

# WEEK 5&6

## Government SS 3, Second Term

### Topic: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

#### Meaning

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are 8 international goals that were officially established following the millennium summit of the United Nations in 2000, as well as the adoption of the United Nation Millennium Declaration.

The MDGs caught the world's imagination from the very day they were agreed by a record of 189 countries and 23 international organization at the UN General Assembly in September 2000, agreed to achieving those target.

Nigeria was an enthusiastic signatory to the MDGs and has claimed to pursue them vigorously since then, though with varying degrees of success.

While MDGs are for all mankind, they are primarily about children, in part because children are the most vulnerable when essentials like food, water, and healthcare are scarce. Children are always the first victims, six of the eight goals relates directly to children.

The aim of MDGs is to encourage development by improving social and economic conditions in the world's poorest countries.

#### Achievements By 2015

**MDG 1:** The number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day has been reduced from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015, although the target of halving the proportion of people suffering from hunger was narrowly missed.

**MDG 2:** Primary school enrolment figures have shown an impressive rise, but the goal of achieving universal primary education has just been missed, with the net enrolment rate increasing from 83% in 2000 to 91% this year.

**MDG 3:** About two-thirds of developing countries have achieved gender parity in primary education.

**MDG 4:** The child mortality rate has reduced by more than half over the past 25 years – falling from 90 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births – but it has failed to meet the MDG target of a drop of two-thirds.

**MDG 5:** The global maternal mortality ratio has fallen by nearly half – short of the two-thirds reduction the MDGs aimed for.

**MDG 6:** The target of halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/Aids by 2015 has not been met, although the number of new HIV infections fell by around 40% between 2000 and 2013.

**MDG 7:** Some 2.6 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water since 1990, so the target of halving the proportion of people without access to improved sources of water was achieved in 2010 – five years ahead of schedule. However, 663 million people across the world still do not have access to improved drinking water.

**MDG 8:** Between 2000 and 2014, overseas development assistance from rich nations to developing countries increased by 66% in real terms, and in 2013 reached the record figure of \$134.8bn (£80.3bn).

## **New Economic Partnership For Economic Development(NEPAD)**

### **Meaning**

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a VISION and STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR AFRICA'S RENEWAL.

### **Aims and Objectives**

1. Support the new partnership for Africa's Development
2. Support African leaders' efforts to encourage public engagement in NEPAD strategies and projects
3. Assist the Steering Committee and NEPAD
4. Secretariat in the implementation of NEPAD projects
5. Collaborate with NEPAD to undertake mutually reinforcing actions to help accelerate growth and make long-lasting gains against poverty
6. Encourage Africans in the Diaspora to actively participate in all efforts aimed at developing Africa

## **E-Government**

### **Meaning:**

E-governance is a democratic practice that is gradually gaining universal acceptance and applicability. It refers to a governmental type aimed at achieving effective service delivery from government to citizens, moving governance from traditionalist bureaucratization to modernist participatory administration.

### **Merits**

#### **Democratization**

One goal of e-government will be greater citizen participation. Through the internet, people from all over the country can interact with politicians or public servants and make their voices heard. Blogging and interactive surveys will allow politicians or public servants to see the views of the people they represent on any given issue. Chat rooms can place citizens in real-time contact with elected officials, their offices or provide them with the means to replace them by interacting directly with public servants, allowing voters to have a direct impact and influence in their government. These technologies can create a more transparent government, allowing voters to immediately see how and why their representation in the capital is voting the way they are. This helps voters better decide who to vote for in the future or how to help the public servants become more productive. A government could theoretically move more towards a true democracy with the proper application of e-government. Government transparency will give insight to the public on how decisions are made and hold elected officials or public servants accountable for their actions. The public could become a direct and prominent influence in government legislature to some degree.

#### **Environmental bonuses**

Proponents of e-government argue that online government services would lessen the need for hard copy forms. Due to recent pressures from environmentalist groups, the media, and the public, some governments and organizations have turned to the Internet to reduce this paper use. The United States government utilizes the website <http://www.forms.gov> to provide

“internal government forms for federal employees” and thus “produce significant savings in paper.

### **Speed, efficiency, and convenience**

E-government allows citizens to interact with computers to achieve objectives at any time and any location, and eliminates the necessity for physical travel to government agents sitting behind desks and windows. Improved accounting and record keeping can be noted through computerization, and information and forms can be easily accessed, equaling quicker processing time. On the administrative side, access to help find or retrieve files and linked information can now be stored in databases versus hardcopies stored in various locations. Individuals with disabilities or conditions no longer have to be mobile to be active in government and can be in the comfort of their own homes.

### **Public approval**

Recent trials of e-government have been met with acceptance and eagerness from the public. Citizens participate in online discussions of political issues with increasing frequency, and young people, who traditionally display minimal interest in government affairs, are drawn to electronic voting procedures.

### **Demerits**

#### **Hyper-surveillance**

Increased contact between government and its citizens goes both ways. Once e-government begins to develop and become more sophisticated, citizens will be forced to interact electronically with the government on a larger scale. This could potentially lead to a lack of privacy for civilians as their government obtains more and more information on them. In a worst-case scenario, with so much information being passed electronically between government and civilians, a totalitarian-like system could develop. When the government has easy access to countless information on its citizens, personal privacy is lost.

## **Cost**

Although “a prodigious amount of money has been spent on the development and implementation of e-government, some say it has yielded only a mediocre product. The outcomes and effects of trial Internet-based governments are often difficult to gauge or unsatisfactory. According to Gartner, Worldwide IT spending is estimated to total \$3.6 trillion in 2011 which is 5.1% increase from the year 2010 (\$3.4 trillion).

## **Inaccessibility**

An e-government site that provides web access and support often does not offer the “potential to reach many users including those who live in remote areas, are homebound, have low literacy levels, exist on poverty line incomes.

## **False sense of transparency and accountability**

Opponents of e-government argue that online governmental transparency is dubious because it is maintained by the governments themselves. Information can be added or removed from the public eye. To this day, very few organizations monitor and provide accountability for these modifications. Those that do so, like the United States’ OMB Watch and Government Accountability Project, are often nonprofit volunteers. Even the governments themselves do not always keep track of the information they insert and delete.

## **Leadership and Followership Leadership**

### **Followership;**

This refers to a role held by certain individuals in an organization, team, or group. Specifically, it is the capacity of an individual to actively follow a leader. Followership is the reciprocal social process of leadership.

### **Qualities:**

1. **Self-Management:** This refers to the ability to think critically, to be in control of one’s actions, and work independently. It is important that followers manage themselves well as leaders are able to delegate tasks to these individuals.

2. **Commitment:** This refers to an individual being committed to the goal, vision, or cause of a group, team, or organization. This is an important quality of followers as it help keep one's (and other member's) morale and energy levels high.
3. **Competence:** It is essential that individuals possess the skills and aptitudes necessary to complete the goal or task for the group, team, or organization. Individuals high on this quality often hold skills higher than their average co-worker (or team member). Further, these individuals continue their pursuit of knowledge by upgrading their skills through classes and seminars.
4. **Courage:** Effective followers hold true to their beliefs and maintain and uphold ethical standards, even in the face of dishonest or corrupt superiors (leaders). These individuals are loyal, honest, and importantly, candid with their superiors.

## **Roles in Politics and in Government**

### **AWARENESS.**

Today, leaders need to be aware of various audiences including colleagues, coworkers, customers, board members, and the public at large. As a leader, you need to be aware of what it takes to “bring them along.”

Being a follower teaches you how to be aware of the needs of other people as well as their potential to “make my life hell from one second to the next,” she says. Good followers learn to read people and understand what upsets and motivates them.

### **DIPLOMACY.**

When good followers encounter a co-worker with rabid political beliefs or a disagreeable manager, they're probably not going to fight every battle, Kellerman says. Playing the part of the follower is easier, simpler, and often less risky.

Good followers learn how to get along with those who have differences while not ignoring those differences. That's an important leadership trait, too, because a leader or manager can't afford to be oblivious to the attitudes of those around him or her, Kellerman says.

## **COURAGE.**

Being a good follower means having the courage to dissent if you think your leader, manager, or superior, is doing something wrong-headed, Kellerman says. That's not always easy, but it requires the guts and strength of conviction that are essential to good leadership, Kellerman says.

"Being a good follower is complicated in ways that are rather similar to being a good leader. It means being engaged. It means paying attention. It means having the courage to speak up when something's wrong and it means having the energy and activism to support a leader or manager who's doing things wisely and well," she says.

## **COLLABORATION.**

In many ways, followers can "make or break" the leader influencing if and how goals are accomplished, Riggio says. In many business sectors, followers are the ones who are doing much of the creative work, although the leader may get most of the credit. Leaders who have been good followers understand how to work with people to bring out the best in them.

"Did Steve Jobs really create the iPod and iPhone, or was it the creative collective of team members at Apple? Today, leaders may be evaluated not only by how much is produced or achieved, but by the quality of the team or organization and its members," he says.

## **CRITICAL THINKING.**

In order to be a good follower, you need to be able to think for yourself. Riggio says the best followers support and aid the leader when he or she is doing the right thing, and stand up to the leader when he or she is headed in the wrong direction.

## **Exercises**

1. Define Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
2. List some of the achievements of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
3. Describe four (4) objectives of New Economic Partnership For Economic Development(NEPAD).
4. What is E-government?

5. Describe five (5) roles of citizens in government.