

GOVERNMENT FIRST TERM SCHEME OF WORK 2026/2027

SESSION

WEEK TOPIC/CONTENT

1 MAJOR POLITICAL CRISIS IN NIGERIA

- i. Kano riot of 1953 and its implication
- ii. The census crisis of 1962/63 and its implication
- iii. The action group crisis of 1962
- iv. The Nigeria civil war of 1967-1970

2 Electoral crisis in Nigeria

- i. 1966 – 1975
- ii. 1975 - 1979
- iii. 1983 – 1985
- iv. 1985 – 1993
- v. 1993 – 1999

3 CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND MANAGEMENT

- i. Definition and meaning of conflict
- ii. Types of conflicts
- iii. Causes of conflicts
- iv. Conflicts resolution

4 PEACE EVALUATION

- i. Meaning of peace
- ii. Mechanism for promoting peace.

5 INTER DEPENDENCE OF NATIONS AND GLOBALIZATION

- i. Community of Nations
- ii. Purpose of Interactions
- iii. Nigerian interrelations, economic, political and sociocultural

6 NIGERIAN FOREIGN POLICY

- i. Factors that influence Nigeria's foreign policy
- ii. Sustainable development goals (SDGS)

7 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/COMMUNITY OF NATIONS

- i. Organization of African unity (OAU)
- ii. African union (AU)
- iii. Economic community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- iv. Common wealth of Nations
- v. Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries
- vi. United Nations Organization (UNO)

8 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDG)/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

- i. Goals of MDG
- ii. Meaning of SDGS
- iii. Goals of SDGS

9 NEW ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP FOR ECONOMIC

DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

- i. Meaning
- ii. Aims and objectives

10 E – GOVERNMENT

- i. Meaning: Use of computers or ICT in government business/activities
- ii. Areas: Nigerian Immigration Service, Nigerian Customs Service, Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), JAMB, WAEC, NECO
- iii. Other uses: Website, Email, Network of offices
- iv. Advantages / Disadvantages

11 LEADERSHIP AND FOLLOWERSHIP

- i. Leadership
- ii. Followership
- iii. Qualities
- iv. Roles, politics and government

12 Revision

13 Revision

KANO RIOT OF 1953

Causes of the crises

1) A member of the action group in the federal house of representative in 1953, Chief Anthony Enahoro moved a motion on the floor of the house that Nigeria should attain self-governance by 1956. The Northern people congress opposed the motion on the ground that the motion should be changed to as soon as practicable this stand was opposed by the AG and the NCNC.

2) The northern delegates were booed and humiliated on the streets of Lagos while returning to their areas after the motion.

3) In anticipation that the proposed amendment would succeed because of the numerical strength of the NCNC in the house, members of the NCNC and the AG walked out of the house.

4) Due to the fact that the AG was not comfortable with the views expressed by the NPC, the AG sent a delegation to the north on the need for the motion of self- government to be adopted

5) Another cause of the riot was the planned secession of the northerners if their demands were not met

6) The northerners were against the Igbos for their dominance of the economic activities in the northern part of Nigeria.

7) The southern leaders accused the southerners of trying to extend colonial rule.

Riot broke out on the streets of Kano between May 16th -19th in which 36 people lost their lives and about 241 people were wounded.

Implications or Effect of the Riot

1) The Riot worsened the bitter relationship between the Northern and southern leaders as they accused one another of sabotage.

2) The riot also showed that only a federal system of government, where each region can develop at their own pace is the only means of holding the country together.

3) The British government discovered that the regions cannot work together as a unit.

Therefore Macpherson constitution was reviewed and replaced with Lyttelton constitution.

- 4) It gave birth to London constitution conference of 1953/54.
- 5) It led to a walking alliance between the AG and the NCNC. Known as the united progressive Grand Alliance.
- 6) The crises led to 8 point demand by the NPC to the colonial government before they could return to the house of Representative. The 8 point demands are:
 - i) There should be no central legislative body for the country
 - ii) The northern region should be given complete legislative and executive powers on all matters except defense, external affairs and customs.
 - iii) There should be a central agency which should be responsible for some specific matters that affects the
 - iv) The central agency should be located in Lagos
 - v) The agency should be established by the British government
 - vi) Each region should have a separate public services
 - vii) All revenue collected but the regional governments shall be for their own use.
 - Viii) The services of the railways, post and telegraph and air services should be an under regional affair.

Census Crises of 1962/63

One of the crises that threatened to tear Nigeria apart was the census crises of 1962 to 1963. after the 1952/53 census, 312 seats in the House of Representatives were allocated, giving the north

174 seats, East 73 seats, West 62 seat and Lagos 3 seats. Thus the North controlled a majority in the house with the number of seats greater than that of the south combined the east and west felt uncomfortable in the arrangement and believed the north was not so populous and that allocation on reliable population figures would redress the situation. The census of May 1962 was then considered a solution. The result of the census showed the population of both the East and West increasing over the 1952/53 figures by about 70 percent each while the North increased by only 30 percent. The results were regarded to be largely unreliable. This led to their cancellation after the federal parliament failed to sit for three days.

Another census was conducted in November 1963 and when the results were released in February 1964, the North had 29.8 million, the East 12.4 million and the West (including the Mid-West) 12.8 million. The Northern and Western Region leaders accepted the figures as correct. However, the government of Eastern and Mid-Western Region as well as many educated Southerners rejected the result, some by violent protests. The Prime Minister, Sir. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa declared the results as satisfactory. The Eastern Region government contested the results at the Supreme Court, asking for its nullification, an action which was dismissed, leaving the 1963 census figures the reference points for some three decades afterwards.

EVALUATION QUESTION

Account for the cause of the Census Crisis of 1962/63

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. What is the implication of the census crisis of 1962/1963?
2. Discuss the political implications of the Kano Riot of 1953.
3. State the main provisions made by the Lyttleton constitution.
4. Discuss 5 defects of the Lyttleton constitution.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Essential Government by C.C. Dibia Pages 205-210

Comprehensive Government by Anyaele U. 184-191

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. The 1962 population census was criticized because ---- (a) people were killed (b) it was claimed to be rigged (c) some areas were neglected (d) it was free and fair
2. The prime minister of Nigeria during the 1962/63 census was -- -- (a) Ernest Ikoli (b) Nnamdi Azikiwe (c) Chief Obafemi Awolowo (d) Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
3. In the 1963 census, the Northern Region had ____ figures ---- (a) 12.4 Million (b) 10.3 Million (c) 29.8 Million (d) 17.5 Million
4. All the following were the political implications of the Kano Riot except ---- (a) It united the Northern and Southern Region (b) it ushered in the constitutional conference of 1953 (c) It worsened the relationship between the Northern and Southern leaders (d) it brought unitary system of government

5. The motion for self-government was moved by ---- (a) Chief Anthony Enahoro (b) Chief Obafemi Obasanjo (c) S.A. Akintola (d) Nnamdi Azikiwe

THEORY

1. Explain the political implications of the Kano Riot.
2. Describe the events that led to the outbreak of the Kano riot of 1953.

Action Group Crisis in Western Region 1962

Chief Obafemi Awolowo left the premiership of the Western Region in 1959, to contest federal elections to the House of Representative, hoping he would become Prime Minister if his party won the election. Chief S.L. Akintola then became premier. The Action Group however lost the federal election and Awolowo became opposition leader while remaining as party chairman with Akintola as his deputy. Later, there was a personality clash between the two leaders.

Causes of Action Group Crisis of 1962/63

1. There was personality clash between the two principal actors, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the party leader and the opposition leader in the Federal House of Representatives and Chief S.L Akintola who was the deputy leader and the Premier of the Western Region.
2. There were differences in ideology and tactics pursued by the two leaders. Akintola suggested the formation of national government with the NPC but Awolowo refused.

3. There was also the fear expressed by Awolowo that Akintola planned to supplant him as the party leader.
4. Awolowo wanted to be consulted before any major decision affecting the people of the Western Region is taken which Akintola objected to.
5. Awolowo also accused Akintola of making a secret deal with Tafawa Balewa so that Akintola will support Balewa to become the president when Nigeria became a republic.
6. Their disagreement reached a breaking point in Feb. 1962 during the Jos convention of the party. S. L. Akintola and Ayo Rosiji who was then the General Secretary walked out of the convention when it was clear they would be expelled from the party with their supporters.
7. Majority of the party members supported the expulsion motion and a vote of no confidence was passed on him.

Effects of the Crisis

1. The Action Group (AG) was factionalized into two groups with Awolowo on one side and Akintola on the other side.
2. The Governor of the Western Region, Sir Adesoji Aderemi heeded the call to remove Chief S.L Akintola as the premier of western region.
3. Akintola's removal was declared null and void by the Supreme Court.
4. Chief Akintola was reinstated as the premier of Western region in 1963 and on returning to power, he formed a new party known as the United Progressive Party (UPP).

5. Sir Adesoji Aderemi was dismissed as the Governor of the Western Region by the Federal Government.
6. Following the breakdown of law and order, the Federal Government declared a state of emergency in the Western Region and appointed Dr. Majekodunmi as the administrator of the region.
7. Sam Ikoku was appointed as the new secretary of the Action Group to replace Ayo Rosiji while Alhaji D.S Adegbenro succeeded S.L. Akintola as the premier of the Western region.
8. A commission of enquiry was set up by the federal government headed by Dr. G.B Coker and it was discovered that party members embezzled government funds.
9. The crisis led to the trial of Chief Obafemi Awolowo and some of his close associates for treasonable felony, for which reason they were eventually jailed.
10. The crisis was one of the remote causes of the breakdown of law and order in the Western Region.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. State 5 causes of the Action Group crisis of 1962.
2. What were the consequences of the Action Group crisis?
3. Highlight the recommendations made by the Willinks Commission of Inquiry.

4. State the effects of the recommendations.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Essential [Government](#) by C.C. Dibia pages 206-207

Comprehensive Government by Anyaele pages 185-186

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. NCNC Means (a) Nigeria Council of Northern Congress (b) National Council of Nigeria and Cameroon (c) National Congress for Nigeria and Cameroon (d) Nigeria congress of Northern Council
2. The United Progressive Grand Alliance was formed under the leadership Of---- (a) Dr. M.I. Okpara (b) DrNnamdiAzikiwe (c) Chief ObafemiAwolowo (d) Michael Ani
3. The major [political parties](#) that contested the 1964 federal election were (a) NCNC and NEPU (b) NPC and NNDP (c) UPGA and NNA (d) UPN and UPGA
4. The leader of the Northern Element Progressive Union was (a) Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (b) Sir Ahmadu Bello (c) Olusegun Obasanjo (d) Mallam Aminu Kano
5. The president of Nigeria during the 1964 federal election crisis was (a) Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (b) Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (c) Michael Okpara (d) Obafemi Awolowo

THEORY

- What were the consequences of the Action Group crisis of 1953?
- Explain the event that led to the federal election crisis of 1964.

TOPIC: The Nigerian Civil War

The Nigerian Civil War started on July 6, 1967 and formally ended on January 15, 1970. Major-General Philip Effiong, the chief of staff of the Republic of Biafra, formally renounced the existence of a state called Biafra. This exercise took place at Dodan Barracks Lagos on January 15, 1970.

CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

There were remote and immediate causes of the war and some of them were.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES

- The massacre of the Ibos in Northern Nigerian army by the politicians of the first republic.
- Another immediate cause of the civil war was the personality clash between Ojukwu and Gowon.

- Both Ojukwu and Gowon believed that they could only reach agreement through violence which was another immediate cause of the civil war.
- Secession Bid: The declaration of the Eastern Region as the Republic of Biafra on May 30, 1967 after the federal government had created 12 states out of the former 4 Regions.
- Aburi Declaration: The failure of General Gowon to implement his own side of the agreement reached with Ojukwu at Aburi, Ghana was another cause of the civil war.

REMOTE CAUSES

- The rigging of the Western election of 1965.
- The fear of one tribe dominating others resulting from the January 15, 1966 first military coup in Nigeria contributed remotely to the civil war.
- The abolition of federal system of government in place of unitary system of government by General J.T.U. Aguiyi Ironsi was another remote cause of the civil war.
- The refusal of General Ironsi to bring January 15, 1966 coup plotters to book played a part in causing the civil war.
- Another remote cause of the civil war was the over ambition of some military officers to placed themselves in power. Many of the army officers wanted to test power by all means.
- The intention of the Eastern Region to control the oil discovered in that part of the country was another remote cause of the civil war.
- The unilateral division of the country into twelve states by Gowon's government played a major role in causing the civil war.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

- When did the civil war start and when did it end?
- Enumerate the immediate causes of the civil war.

POSITIVE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR

- The territorial integrity and unity of Nigeria was maintained.
- The civil war reduced the possibility of secession by any ethnic groups or states.
- The war made the central government to become more powerful.
- The war enables the federal government to create more states in the then Northern, Eastern and Western Regions.
- The war enabled Nigeria to improve in the area of technology.
- The war enhanced the confidence of the federal government in O.A.U. as there were only four countries that recognized the state of Biafra.

NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR

- Loss of lives and properties: Lives and properties were lost during the war, which led to the reduction in the population of Nigeria.
- The war also reduced the population of Nigerian soldiers. Many soldiers lost their lives in the war front while fighting a war they did not cause.

- The civil war cost the country a lot of money and other materials.
- The civil war caused a lot of untold hardship on the people of Nigeria.
- Another negative consequence of the civil war was the disruption of education in many parts of the federation.
- Economic activities in the country came to a standstill as a result of the civil war.
- The war led to the division of the country into twelve states.
- Another major consequence of the civil war was that it brought disrespect to Nigeria.
- Peace and tranquility in the country was jeopardized as a result of the war.

EVALUATION QUESTION

Enumerate the positive consequences of the civil war

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Highlight 5 remote causes of the Nigeria Civil War.
2. Enumerate 5 negative consequences of the Civil War.
3. Highlight 5 achievements of the second republican constitution of 1979.
4. State 5 differences between 1963 and 1979 republican constitution.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Essential Government by C.C. Dibia pages 211-212.

Comprehensive Government by J.U. Anyaehie pages 189-191.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. The Nigeria civil war started in (a) 1973 (b) 1961 (c) 1965 (d) 1967
2. The following were the immediate causes of the Nigeria civil war except (a) the rigging of Western election of 1965 (b) The killing of Ibos (c) Secession bid (d) Aburi declaration
3. One of the following was the remote cause of the civil war (a) the Aburi agreement (b) over ambition of some military officer (c) personality clash between Ojukwu and Gowon (d) massacre of the Ibos
4. The renouncement of the Republic of Biafra was formally announced by (a) Major General Philip Effiong (b) Ojukwu (c) Brigadier Ogundipe (d) Odumegwu Ojukwu
5. The following were the negative impact of the civil war except (a) lost of lives and properties (b) lost of money (c) improvement in technology (d) disruption of the educational system

THEORY

1. State four immediate causes of the Nigerian civil war.
2. Highlight four positive consequences of the war.

FEDERAL ELECTION OF 1964

The first general elections was held after independence in 1964. The political party that won the stipulated majority seats in the Federal House of

Representatives was expected to produce prime minister who would in turn form the government.

The winners of the elections would therefore gain a lot and the losers would lose much. These created desperation within the existing political parties to win seats into the house any way possible. Rigging, violence, forgery and bribery became rampant. This created crises in during the election.

So Chief Samuel Akintola (Deputy Leader of the Action Group) had broken away to form the Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP).

The New party went into alliance with the Northern People's Congress (NPC).

The NNDP/NPC alliance was called Nigeria National Alliance (NNA).

The Action Group formed an alliance with the NCNC. The AG-NCNC alliance was called the united Progressive Grand Alliance (UPGA).

The 1964 election was seen as a fight between UPGA and NNA.

UPGA candidates boycotted the elections. Many NNA candidates were returned unopposed in the absence of rivals. The nation was thrown into deep crisis because many people were not happy with

the development. The 1964 election crisis is believed to have party been responsible for the 1966 military take over.

CAUSES OF THE 1964 ELECTION

- i. Inordinate ambition for power on the part of all political parties.
- ii. Inter and intra party rivalry
- iii. Intimidation of opposition politicians who were denied fair contest in elections.

EVALUATION QUESTION

1. Explain the causes of the election crisis of 1964

1965 WESTERN NIGERIAN REGIONAL ELECTION CRISIS

Chief Obafemi Awolowo, opposition leader in the Federal legislature was sentence to 10 years imprisonment for treasonable felony after the 1962

Action group crisis. The elections turned out to be a contest between NNDP and A.G.

The results indicated that NNDP was the winner. NNDP were said to have been elected unopposed for most of the contested offices. The UPGA was however not convinced claiming its candidates were cheated. The election led to loss of lives and property and partly accounted for the January 1966 military coup.

CAUSES OF THE 1965 WESTERN REGIONAL ELECTION CRISES

1. Western region citizens were bitter that Chief Obafemi Awolowo was in prison.

2. It was believed that the ruling NNDP wanted to retain power at all cost.
3. Opposition candidates were not given equal opportunity to contest the elections.

GENERAL ELECTION (1979)

This was the first election of the second republic. It was to bring in civilian government after (13) thirteen years of military rule.

Five (5) political parties contested in the elections and national party of

Nigeria led by Shehu Shagari. Although the elections generated controversy at all levels the greatest controversy revolved round the presidential elections.

The winners of the election was National Party of Nigeria, (NPN). The Unity

Party of Nigeria went to court to contest the election results claiming that

Shehu Shagari did not score the required minimum of 25% in two thirds of the

States as stipulated in the 1979 constitution.

The Supreme Court eventually ruled in favour of the NPN who was sworn in

on 1st October, 1979.

CAUSES OF THE 1979 GENERAL ELECTION CRISES

- i. There was dispute in the interpretation of requirements to win the Presidency (minimum of 25% in two thirds of the states).

ii. There was also a bitter struggle for power among the leading political parties.

EXECUTIVE VS LEGISLATIVE CRISIS IN KADUNA (1981)

There was rivalry between the state governor Alhaji Balarabe Musa and the

Kaduna State House of Assembly. The Governor was of the People's Redemption Party (PRP) while the State Assembly was dominated by the

National Party of Nigeria (NPN) which was the ruling party at federal level.

CAUSES OF THE 1981 CRISIS

1. There was rivalry between the radical and conservative elements in Northern Nigeria politics.
2. The NPN challenged the result of the governorship election in court.
3. The Governor rejected the list of commissioners presented by the NPN while the NPN used its majority in the house of assembly to reject the nominations presented by the governor.

CONSEQUENCES

1. The crisis led to the dramatic impeachment of Governor Balarabe Musa making him the first to be impeached in Nigeria.

2. It contributed to a chain of events that led to the overthrow of the civilian regime in 1983.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1983

The 2nd republic officially took off from 1st October, 1979 with Alhaji Shehu

Shagari as civilian president. The victories of 1979 made the NPN the most powerful party in Nigeria at the time. Another general elections held in 1983 indicated that NPN was becoming more powerful. More states were won by the party including the presidential seat. These were bloody riots across the country especially in the states where incumbent governors lost to the NPN.

There was accusations of massive rigging by the NPN. This contributed to the military takeover in 1983.

CAUSES OF THE 1983 GENERAL ELECTION CRISIS

1. There was alleged manipulation of electoral process by political parties.
2. The alleged desire by the NPN to maintain its position as the most powerful party in Nigeria.

JUNE 12 GENERAL ELECTIONS 1983

In an effort to give power back to civilians, General Ibrahim Babangida

(As the military president) allowed the creation of two political parties,

National Republican convention (NRC) and Social Democratic Party (SDP).

All general elections were done on all levels of government. The June 12 presidential election went on peacefully. It is believed to be the best in the country's history. The initial results indicated that Chief M.K.O Abiola, presidential candidate of the SDP was ahead of his rival, Alhaji Bashir Tofa of the NRC. Strangely, the federal military government compelled the National

Electoral Commission (NEC) to stop further announcement of the election results.

President Ibrahim Babangida announced the annulment of the elections on the excuse that it was characterized by irregularities and excessive use of money. Gen. Babangida hurriedly put together an interim, National

Government (ING) headed by Chief Ernest Shonekan and reluctantly vacated office on August 26, 1993, a day earlier than planned.

The annulment of the 12th June 1993 presidential elections threw Nigeria into a deep crisis. Chief M.K.O Abiola felt aggrieved and went abroad to seek support for the revalidation of the elections.

The Shonekan – led interim National Government was very weak and unpopular which led the country from one crisis to another. There were strikes and fuel shortages. On the 12th June 1994, Chief Abiola declared himself president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This led to his detention and subsequent death on 7th July, 1998.

CAUSES OF THE JUNE 12TH 1993 CRISES

1. Annulment of the relatively free and fair presidential elections.
2. Detention of Chief M.K.O Abiola
3. Apparent unwillingness of President Babangida to relinquish

MILITARY RULE IN NIGERIA (1966 – 1999)

Within a period of thirty three (33) years, Nigeria went through (8) eight military regimes.

IRONSI REGIME (JANUARY TO JULY 1966)

Major Gen. Ironsi was not part of the coup that brought him into power. He was the highest ranking military officer that was why none of the five (5) majors who were led by Nzeogwu who execute the coup was able to take over. Maj. Gen. Ironsi saw an opportunity and called his troops frustrate the coup and take over Nzeogwu was arrested by Ironsi after inviting him to Lagos and Ironsi quickly announced himself as head of state.

Ironsi was however killed in a counter coup in July 1966 six months after being in office. The attempt to make Nigeria a unitary state through signing into law of Decree 34 of May 1966 contributed to the overthrow of Ironsi's regime.

GENERAL GOWON'S MILITARY REGIME (1966 – 1975)

On the 29th July 1966, Major Gen. Ironsi was abducted and killed in a coup.

Others killed were Lt. Colonel Adekunle Fajuyi. It was a bloody coup. Lt.Colonel Yakubu Gowon (the most senior officer from the north) was installed as head of state. One of the first things he did was to revert decree 34 there by reinstalling the federal system of government with its 4 regions. Gowon then split the country into twelve states. He formed a Federal Executive

Council (FEC) and included civilian commissioners who were mainly notable politicians with strong support in their home constituencies

replacing the permanent secretaries who were FEC members during Ironsi's Regime.

His regime lasted for 9 years (1966 – 1975) and was promoted to General.

The Supreme Military Council (SMC) was the highest ruling body. In the country during his regime.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Establishment of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) in 1973 to promote national unity and integrity.
2. Formation of ECOWAS
3. Preservation of Nigeria's unity which was threatened by Biafra secession.

MURTALA/OBASANJO MILITARY REGIME 1975 – 1979

Another coup happened on 29th July 1975. This coup was announced by

Colonel Joseph Garba. The coup happened in General Gowon's absence when he went for an organization of African Union (OAU) summit in Kampala,

Uganda. Gen. Murtala Muhammed was declared the new head of state and

General Olusegun Obasanjo was made Chief of Staff.

On 13th February, Gen. Murtala Mohammed was assassinated in a failed coup led by Lt. Col. B.S Dimka and Gen. Obasanjo was installed Head of State.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Seven (7) more states were created making a total of 19 states.
2. 1979 constitution was formulated.

BUHARI MILITARY REGIME (1983 – 1985)

Gen. Obasanjo handed over power to a democratically elected civilian president called Alhaji Shehu Shagari. The Shagari led civilian administration was overthrown on 31st December, 1983 by the military. Maj. Gen.

Mohammed Buhari was installed Head of State with Maj. Gen. Tunde Idiagbon as the Chief of Staff.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The War against Indiscipline (WAI) campaign was launched to tackle indiscipline.
2. The regime clamped down on violent crime and drug trafficking.

GEN. BABANGIDA'S MILITARY REGIME (1983 – 1993)

The military regime of Maj. Gen. Buhari was overthrown on 27th August,

1985. A new military government headed by Maj. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida who was the Chief of Army Staff in Buhari led government was announced.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. It made serious effort to revamp the economy.
2. There was great emphasis on rural development thereby establishing the Directorate of food, Road and Rural development infrastructure

(DFRRI).

3. Successfully conducted a population census through the National Population Commission (NPC).

4. A Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC) was set up to tackle the road accident problems in the country.

THE ABACHA REGIME OF 1993 – 1998

The Babangida led military administration decided not to hand over power to the acclaimed June 12th presidential election. This created serious crises in

Nigeria. Gen. Babangida handed over power to an interim National Government led by Chief Ernest Shonekan. On 26th August 1993. On 17

Nov. 1993, Gen. Sani Abacha (the secretary of defence at the time) forced

Chief Shonekan to resign and established a new military regime with himself as the head of state. Lt. Gen. Oladipo Diya became the Chief of General staff.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The Nigerian Deposit and Insurance Corporation (NDIC) was established to enforce sanity in the banking sector.

2. Some level of stability was achieved by the Naira.

3. Succeeded in restoring democracy in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

THE ABDULSALAM ABUBAKAR REGIME OF (JUNE 1998 – May 1999)

Following Abacha's death on 8th June 1998, the Chief of Defence Staff Maj.

Gen. Abdulsalam Abubakar was made head of state and promoted to full general. Lt. Gen. Oladipo Diya (Abacha's Chief of General staff) was put in prison. Gen. Abubakar initiated 9 – 10 month transition programme to hand over power to a democratically elected civilian government. He handed over on May 29th 1999.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The Human rights situation in the country was improved and political prisoners released.
2. There was more press freedom.
3. Power was transferred to civilian rule and Chief Olusegun Obasanjo was sworn in on 29th May 1999.
4. Nigeria regained respect by international communities.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND MANAGEMENT

What is Conflict?

A simple definition is, conflict refers to a state of clash, disagreement, argument and quarrel between two or more parties.

Conflicts are inevitable in inter-personal and inter-group relations but where it leads to loss of lives and property, it becomes a problem.

TYPES OF CONFLICT

1. Political conflict: This is usually as a result of competition between political parties.
2. Religious conflict: This usually comes as a result of conflict between religious groups. The conflicts can be intra-religious (same

religion but different sects/denomination) or inter-religious (between different religious groups)

3. Inter-ethnic conflict: This refers to conflicts between ethnic groups.

4. Class conflict: This is a conflict between different classes in the society e.g between the proletariats and the bourgeois.

CAUSES OF CONFLICT

1. Competition for limited economic resources especially when there are few available resources.

2. Individual differences in perceptions, values ideologies e.t.c which can bring about disagreements.

3. Self-interest/ambition which can create desperation and disputes.

4. Poor communication which makes understanding not to be adequate.

5. Power tussle, and quest for power.

CONSEQUENCES OF CONFLICTS

1. Violence

2. Destruction of lives and property

3. Human right abuses

4. Instability poverty and under development

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Conflict resolution are ways of resolving conflicts. Some of the approaches

includes:

1. Dialogue
2. Negotiation
3. Mediation where a third party is involved to help in dialogue or negotiation.
4. Judicial process
5. Public enlightenment
6. Peace education

PEACE EDUCATION

This is the process of acquiring the values, the knowledge and developing the attitudes, skills and behaviours to live in harmony with oneself and others.

WHAT IS PEACE?

Peace refers to a condition or atmosphere of harmony and absence of violence. Peace closes not conflict since where there are two or more people misunderstanding can arise. The important factor is how these conflicts are resolved.

WAYS OF PROMOTING PEACE

1. Justice and equity: Where no person or group of persons should be cheated or discriminated on any basis.
2. Dialogue

3. Public enlightenment: Education and enlightenment on the need for people to shun violence and always embrace peace.

4. Peace education.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF NATIONS AND GLOBALIZATION

What is Interdependence of Nations?

This is a concept based on the belief that no nation of the world, no matter how rich and powerful can effectively survive on her own.

Nations in other words need each other to survive. The most important channels for this concept are foreign trade and diplomacy.

What is Globalization?

Globalization is the growing interconnection, interactions and integration among nations of the world. It cuts across all aspects of the society. The internet, computer, telecommunication are among the major drivers of modern

day globalization.

COMMUNITY OF NATIONS/INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)

The OAU was formed in May 1963 but its history dates back to 1900 when the first Pan – African congress held in London. Pan-Africanism implies the pursuit of unity and progress of all peoples of Africa no matter where they may reside.

In 1961, the organization had blocs which included:

1. Casablanca bloc members included: Morocco, Guinea, Ghana, Libya and Algeria

2. Monrovia Bloc: They included Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Liberia,

Togo e.t.c

3. Brazzaville Bloc: Included Cote d'Ivoire, Malagasy Republic (now Madagascar) e.t.c

These three blocs continued to meet separately until May 1963 when they met in Addis Ababa Ethiopia and formed the organization of African Unity

(OAU).

Aims and Objectives

1. To promote African Unity
2. To promote the economic well-being of Africans
3. To defend the sovereignty (independence) of African countries
4. To decolonize Africa
5. To promote international cooperation.

Achievements of the OAU

1. Decolonization of Africa
2. Settlement of disputes
3. They made some modest economic gains

Problems of the OAU

1. Lack of standing army
2. Poverty limited the ability of many countries to contribute financially to the OAU

3. Many African countries were not politically stable
4. The members have divided loyalty and where in different organization
5. There was mistrust among member states

AFRICAN UNION (AU)

The African Union (AU) was formed to replace the organization of African

Union (OAU) on 8th July, 2002 in Durban, South Africa. The AU, like the OAU has its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. As at 2020, the AU has 55 members. Morocco is the newest member state, having join on 31 January 2017.following its withdrawal from OAU in 1984.

The principal objective of the OAU was for the liberation of African countries from Colonial control. So it was considered more of political than economic or

Social cooperation. Former Libyan leader Maomer Gadhafi was a principal voice behind the call for an African Union, having earlier suggested the idea of a United States of Africa. The protocol establishing AU was signed at an OAU summit in Lome, Togo 2000 and came into effect on May 26, 2001.Unlike OAU, the AU will be more interventionist body in that it has power to interfere in the internal affairs of members. AU is linked with the New Partnership for African Development. (NEPAD)

Aims and Objectives of AU

1. To promote unity of African countries
2. To accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the

Continent.

3. To encourage international cooperation through universal declaration of

Human Rights

4. To promote sustainable development

5. To defeat poverty, disease and ignorance.

6. To end the senseless wars and conflicts causing so much pain and suffering to Africa

7. To introduce a single currency for the African continent.

ORGANS OF THE AFRICAN UNION (AU)

1. The Assembly/ conference: Assembly of the African Union which is the highest organ of the AU. It is the supreme and most powerful organ of the union. It consist of head of states and government of member countries. Chairmanship is usually rotated among African Heads of State on a yearly basis. South African President, Thabo Mbeki was the first Chairman of this organ. It is responsible for making and approval of the policies of AU. It approves the budget and appointment of officers for other organs and agencies of the union.

2. The Executive Council: The executive council which was formally the council of ministers during the OAU. It is made up of ministers representing member states. It meets twice in a year. It prepares the agenda for the meetings of heads of State and Government. It is responsible for the pr4eparation of the union budget, implementation of polices, co-ordination of members, control of specialised commissions and agencies. It makes recommendation to the conference of Heads of state and government

3. Pan-African parliament: Pan-African parliament which was the legislative organ of the African union. It was inaugurated in 2004 to provide adequate framework for Africa's development.
4. African Court of Justice: The African court of justice which is in charge of civil matters with attention to the protection of human rights and good governance.
5. The Commission: The African Union commissions (AUC) which was formerly the OAU general secretariat. It is the administrative wing of the AU. It is the executive arm of the union comprising of 10 members each with specific portfolio and including a president and vice president. It is responsible for the day to-day administration.

PROPOSED SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE AU

The specialized technical committees of African Union which was composed of ministers and senior officials in respective areas of competence. They are responsible for preparing projects and programmes.

1. Peace and Security Council which was put in place on 26th December 2003, for the deployment of peace keeping and quick cases of genocide, wars and crimes against humanity.
2. The permanent representatives committee (PRC) which was charged with the responsibility of preparing the work of the executive council.
3. Financial institutions of the African union.

- a. African Investment Bank (AIB): Its aim is to aid in festering economic growth and accelerating economic integration.
- b. African monetary fund (AMF): aimed at facilitating the integration of African economics through the elimination of trade restrictions and enhance greater monetary integration.
- c. African Central Bank (ACB): which is aimed at building a common monetary policy and creating the African currency as a way of accelerating economic integration.

10. The Economic, social and cultural council of the African Union (ECOSOC): Ecosoc stands for economic and social council. It was set up to promote cooperation between the AU and civil society organizations (CSO) towards the economic, social and political development of Africa.

EVALUATION

1. 1. Give a brief history of A.U's formation.
2. Give 4 aims and objectives of the A.U.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. The African Union was established in ----- (a) July 2002 (b) July 2001 (c) July 2003
2. The formation of African Union was initiated by ----- (a) Olusegun Obasanjo (b) Moamer Gadhafi (c) Thombo Mbeki
3. African Union is made up of ----- members (a) 55 (b) 54 (c) 53

4. The following are the aims of African Union except ----- (a) To promote democracy (b) To eradicate poverty (c) To promote colonialism
5. The following are organs of A.U except (a) The trusteeship council (b) The commission (c) The executive council

THEORY

1. What are the proposed achievements of A.U.?
2. List and explain the organs of A.U.

TOPIC: ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS).

CONTENT

- Formation
- Aims and objectives
- Organs of ECOWAS and their functions

FORMATION OF ECOWAS

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was created by the Treaty in Lagos, Nigeria, on 28th May, 1975. It was created to promote economic trade, national cooperation and monetary union, for growth and development throughout West Africa. The administrative headquarters of the community is located in Abuja, while the fund raising headquarters is located in Lome, Togo. The establishment of the organization was masterminded by General Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria and President Eyadema of Togo. There are

currently 15 member countries in the Economic Community of West African States. The founding members of ECOWAS were : Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania (left 2002), Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Burkina Faso (which joined as Upper Volta). Cape Verde joined in 1977.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF ECOWAS

1. To promote cooperation and integration in all fields of economic activities.
2. To raise the living standard of the people.
3. To increase and maintain economic stability.
4. To foster closer relations among member states.
5. To contribute to the progress and development of the African Continent.
6. To eliminate custom duties within the ECOWAS sub-region.
7. To remove obstacles to free movement of goods and people among members states.

EVALUATION

1. Give a brief history of the formation of ECOWAS.
2. State 4 aims and objectives of ECOWAS.

ORGANS OF ECOWAS

The following are the organs of ECOWAS;

1. The Authority of Heads of State and Governments: This is the highest organ of the organization. It comprises of Heads of State and government within the sub-region. The organ is headed by a chairman who holds office for a period of one year. The body meets once in a year but extra-ordinary meeting may be called.

Functions of the Authority of Heads of State and Governments

1. The body appoints the Executive Secretary for the organization.
2. It is the highest decision making body of the organization.
3. The body approves the recommendations of the council of ministers.
4. It approves proposals initiated for the amendment of the charter established by the community.
5. The body approves all agreements and treaties entered into by the community.

1. Council of Ministers: This Council is made up of two ministers or representatives from each member state. The council meets twice in a year.

Functions of the Council of Ministers

1. The council implements the decisions of the Authority of Heads of State and Government.
2. It approves the budget of the organization.

3. It recommends the appointment of Secretary General of the organization.
 4. The council prepares the agenda for the meetings of the Heads of State and Government.
 5. It appoints the Managing Director of the ECOWAS fund.
 6. The body appoints the deputy Executive Secretaries.
-
1. The Executive Secretary: This is the administrative wing of the organization. It is located in Abuja. The Secretary General is the head of the secretariat. He holds office for a period of five years and may be re-elected for another term.

Functions of the Secretariat

1. The secretariat prepares the annual report of the organization.
 2. It prepares the budget of the organization.
 3. It prepares the agenda for the meetings of the council of ministers.
 4. The secretariat implements the decisions of the Authority of Heads of States and Council of Ministers.
 5. The secretariat keeps the files on all the meetings of the council of ministers and Heads of States.
 6. The body is responsible for all correspondence of the community.
-
1. The Fund for Co-operation, Compensation and Development: The headquarters of the fund is located in Lome, Togo. It is

headed by a Managing Director, who is appointed by the Council of Ministers.

Functions

1. The fund is used to provide compensation to member states which sustained losses in the process of the application of the ECOWAS treaty.
2. The fund is to promote development efforts in less developed member states.
3. The fund is to facilitate mobilization of internal and external resources for development.
4. It helps to guarantee foreign investments proposed by member states.

EVALUATION

- 1 .Give 5 functions of the Authority of Heads of State and Governments.
2. Highlight 4 functions of the council of ministers

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. ECOWAS was established in (a) 1972 (b) 1985 (c) 1975
2. All but one of the following were the founders of ECOWAS (a) Moamer Gaddafi (b) Eyadema (c) Yakubu Gowon
3. The current Secretary General of ECOWAS is (a) M. John Azuma (b) John Mahama (c) Jacob Zuma

4. The administrative headquarters of ECOWAS is located in (a) Abuja (b) Lome (c) Accra
5. The fund raising headquarters of ECOWAS is located in (a) Free Town (b) Lome (c) Abidjan

THEORY

1. Identify the organs of ECOWAS.
2. State 4 functions of the Secretary General of ECOWAS

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is the pan-African strategic framework for the socio-economic development of the continent. NEPAD was officially adopted by the AU in 2002 as the primary mechanism to coordinate the pace and impact of Africa's development in the 21st century. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a socio-economic flagship Programme of the African Union (AU). NEPAD Agency Chief Executive Officer: Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, Niger (appointed by the AU Assembly on 2 February 2009)

NEPAD's four primary objectives are

1. To eradicate poverty
2. Promote sustainable growth and development
3. Integrate Africa in the world economy
4. Accelerate the empowerment of women.
5. Halt the marginalization of African in the globalization process

NEPAD facilitates and coordinates the development of continent-wide programmes and projects, mobilises resources and engages the global community, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and member states in the implementation of these programmes and projects. The NEPAD Agency replaced the NEPAD Secretariat in 2010 which had coordinated the implementation of NEPAD programmes and projects since 2001.

The strategic direction of the NEPAD Agency is divided into six themes:

- Agriculture and Food Security
- Climate Change and Natural Resource Management
- Regional Integration and Infrastructure
- Human Development
- Economic and Corporate Governance
- Cross-Cutting Issues – Gender, ICT, Capacity Development and Communication

COMMON WEALTH OF NATIONS

The Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary association of the independent Countries who were formerly British Colonies. The United States of America, though a former British colony, is not a member.

The British monarch (the queen) is the head of the commonwealth. Commonwealth nations include Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Ireland(foundation members) others include; Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana, Jamaica, Pakistan, India, Guyana, Lesotho, Cyprus, Uganda etc . However, Ireland ceased to be

a member in 1949, South Africa was expelled in 1961 because of her apartheid racial policies. Member countries like Mozambique and Rwanda which later joined in 2009 had no former colonial link with Britain. It was established in 1951. As at 2020, the commonwealth of Nations have 54 member countries Nigeria joined the common wealth in 1960. It was the first organization Nigeria joined after independence. Its secretariats at London United Kingdom.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1. What is Commonwealth?
2. Mention 7 countries that are members of Common wealth.

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMONWEALTH

1. The prospective country, must be a former territory or colony of Britain
2. The prospective country must have gained full political independence
3. The prospective country must be ready to accept or recognize the British Monarch as the permanent Head of Commonwealth
4. The prospective member country must be prepared to accept other member-states as equals and refrain from racial discrimination.

FEATURES OF COMMON-WEALTH MEMBER NATION OR FACTORS THAT BIND COMMON WEALTH TOGETHER

1. In all the Commonwealth member-nations, English is the common official language spoken.
2. The British Monarch (Queen of England) is the Head of the Commonwealth
3. Most of the member –nations adopts the British style of parliamentary government
4. Member-nations modelled their system of education on British type
5. Participation in the Common-wealth games and sports by member-nation
6. There is general co-operation among member-nations in the areas of international affairs, trade, finance, defense, law, medicine, agriculture etc
7. Member state adopt the English Common law
8. Frequent signing of defense pact between some member-nations.

EVALUATION QUESTION

1. List 3 qualification of membership of Common Wealth
2. Highlight 4 features of common wealth.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF COMMON WEALTH

1. Solution to problems: To cooperate and find solutions to problems confronting its member nations in the areas of

education, trade, finance, medicine, agriculture, science, sports etc.

2. Common Understanding: One of the aims and objectives of common wealth is to facilitate common understanding among the members.
3. Territorial Integrity: It was formed so as to respect and protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of member nations.
4. Promotion of Sporting Activities: Promotion of sports among member states so that it will enhance the spirit of friendship and cooperation. This is held every four years.
5. Common wealth was established in order to bring about economic development of member-states through the offering of financial, material, manpower and technical aids.
6. To discuss the common language, English and speak with one voice in matters of international affairs.

EVALUATION QUESTION

List 4 aims and objectives of commonwealth

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. The Commonwealth is ____ (a) an economic organization (b) made up of independent ex-colonies of Britain (c) made up of independent European countries (d) made up of oil producing countries.
2. The head of the Commonwealth of Nations is (a) American president (b) Tony Blair (c) Ban Ki moon (d) The British Monarch.

3. The Commonwealth of Nations was established in (a) 1953 (b) 1956 (c) 1951 (d) 1931
4. The following are members of commonwealth except (a) U.S.A.(b) Nigeria (c) Ghana (d) Sierra Leone.
5. Commonwealth is presently made up of ----- members (a) 51 (b) 49 (c) 50 (d) 54

THEORY

1. Briefly describe the origin of commonwealth.
2. What are the qualifications for membership of commonwealth?

ORGANS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

The following are the organs of the Commonwealth of Nations and their functions.

1. The Prime Minister's Conference; The prime minister's conference is the highest organ of the Commonwealth. This organ is composed of the Heads of State and government of member-states or their accredited representatives.

Functions

1. Approval of Budget: It is the sole responsibility of the Prime Ministers of member-states to receive and approve the budget of the organization.
2. Appointment of the Secretary-General: It is the body that appoints the Secretary-General of the organization.

3. Discussion of Problems: The Prime ministers of member-states discuss issues, problems as they affect member states and give recommendations or solutions for such problems.
 4. Power of Sanction: The Prime minister of member-states has the power to sanction any member that does not adhere to the aims and objectives upon which the organization was established for example, Nigeria was suspended from the Commonwealth in 1995 for the violation of human right i.e the killing of Ken Saro Wiwa and other 8 Ogoni citizen.
 5. Receives Reports: The organ receives reports and endorsed the report of the organization submitted to it by the secretariat.
-
2. The Secretariat: The secretariat of the Commonwealth was established in 1965. The secretariat is headed by a Secretary General and is located in London. The first Secretary General of the Commonwealth is Arnold Smith (1965-1975) and he is from Canada and was followed by Sir Shridath Ramphal (1975-1990) from Guyana. He was succeeded by Chief Emeka Anyaoku from Nigeria (1990-2000). The current Secretary General of Commonwealth is H.E Patricia Scotland. Hon. Shirley Ayorkor will be the first African woman and Ghanaian to lead the Commonwealth when she assumes office on 1st April, 2025.

Functions of the Secretariat

1. It organizes conferences of heads of state and government of member states.
2. It prepares the report of the organization.
3. The secretariat performs administrative functions
4. It prepares the annual report on the activities of the organization.
5. It provides facilities for all the meetings of the organization.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

1. Common wealth award scholarship to deserving students within member state countries
2. Member states of commonwealth help one another to discuss common problems and also proffer solutions to such problems.
3. Member states of commonwealth speaks the same language, which is English language. This makes communication easy.
4. Member states engage in sporting activities every four years, this helps to strengthen the relationship among them.
5. The rich countries help the poor ones by granting of loans or financial assistance.

PROBLEMS OF COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

1. Foreign Policies: One of the problems facing Commonwealth is that its member-nations pursue different foreign policies.

2. Problem of South Africa: South Africa's apartheid policy is still a problem that is threatening to divide member-nations of the Commonwealth.
3. No Common Currency: Member-nations no longer have a common currency, as it used to be tied to British pound sterling.
4. Compliance with Decision: Another major problem facing Commonwealth is that it has no power to compel its member-nations to comply with its decision and implement its resolution.
5. Restriction of Movement: Members of Commonwealth no longer have free movement to immigrants from Commonwealth countries. For example, Nigerians traveling to Britain should require a visa.
6. Charter: Commonwealth has no charter like UNO and OAU. Therefore, there are no formal rules governing it.
7. Political Instability: Most of the member-nations especially the developing ones are constantly faced with political instability e.g. Military intervention in the political system.
8. The Issue of EEC: One of the problems facing Commonwealth is the fact that its member-nations belong to many different other organizations which make them to have divided interest and loyalty to commonwealth e.g. the OAU, ECOWAS, EEC etc.
9. Secession: Another problem is that member states can easily secede or pull out of the body.

EVALUATION QUESTION

How can foreign policy constitute a problem to Commonwealth?

GENERAL EVALUATION/ REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Explain the meaning and features of the French policy of assimilation.
2. Discuss the factors that contributed to the failure of the policy of assimilation in the former French West African colonies
3. Make a comparison of the British and French system of colonial administration in West Africa.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Essential government by C.C. Dibia pages 246-247

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. The secretariat of the Commonwealth was established in____
(a) 1963 (b) 1965 (c) 1957 (d) 1960
2. The first Secretary General of Commonwealth is (a) Arnold Smith (b) Emeka Anyaoku (c) Sir Shridath Ramphal (d) Tony Blair
3. The following are the functions of the Prime Minister's Conference except (a) budget approval (b) appointment of secretary general (c) preparation of annual report (d) discussion of problems
4. One of the following is a problem of Commonwealth (a) no charter (b) promotion of unity (c) Common language (d) political assistance.

5. E.E.C stands for (a) European Economic Cooperation (b) European Economic Community (c) European Economic Composition (d) European Economic Corps.

TOPIC: ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

CONTENT

- Origin
- Aims and objectives
- Organs

ORIGIN OF OPEC

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), comprises of 13 third world petroleum producing countries, formed in 1960 to promote and protect the interest of its members. OPEC as an organization was formed as a reaction to the exploitative motives of multinational companies, which as at that time were controlling oil operation in the oil producing countries in 1960. Five oil producing countries met in Baghdad the capital of Iraq to form a union that will fight against the exploitative tendencies of multinational companies. The five countries that held the meeting were; Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. Some other countries later joined the organization because of its effort in curtailing the activities of the oil companies. Countries like Algeria (1969), Nigeria (1971), Gabon and United Arab Emirate (1973), joined the organization. Qatar, during prolong blockage implemented by other OPEC countries, terminated its membership in January 2019 to focus on gas production. Angola which became a member in 2007, announced its withdrawal in 2023.

But presently OPEC has 12 member countries. These are Algeria, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Congo, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. Meanwhile Angola, Ecuador, Indonesia and Qatar are former members.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. OPEC was established so as to stabilize price of oil in the World market
2. To co-ordinate and unify: OPEC was formed to co-ordinate and harmonize oil policies of member nations to bring them in line with the standard set by OPEC.
3. Steady Income: It was also formed to stabilize oil income of its member's states.
4. To ensure steady supply of oil to consuming nations.
5. Quota: To fix and allocate production quotas to member nations.
6. Protection of member states: It was formed to protect the interest of member states and also to ensure the participation of foreign multi-national companies in oil exploration does not threaten the interest of member nations.
7. To negotiate for the participation of member nations in oil exploration.

EVALUATION QUESTION

1. Briefly describe the origin of OPEC.

2. List five aims and objectives of OPEC.

ORGANS OF OPEC

1. The conference
2. The board of Governors
3. The Secretariat.

THE CONFERENCE

The Conference is the supreme organ of OPEC. Each member-nation is represented by its Minister of Petroleum who leads the delegation to OPEC meetings. It meets twice in a year but the Secretary General can call for extra-ordinary meeting after due consultation with the President of the Conference and approved by a simple majority of member-states. The ordinary meetings of the Conference are held in Vienna, Austria, the organization's headquarters and each member has a simple vote.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

1. The Conference formulates the general policy of the organization and determines the appropriate methods and means of its implantation.
2. It appoints the Secretary General, the Deputy Secretary, the Chairman and the Alternate Chairman of the Board of Governors.

3. It approves the appointment of the members of the Board of Governors.
4. It considers the applications for membership of OPEC.
5. It approves the budget of the Organization.
6. The Conference considers and approves all reports and recommendations submitted by the Board of Governors.
7. It appoints auditors that examine the accounts of the organization.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

This organ is made up of representatives called governor. Every governor has one vote and serves for a term of two years. The board meets at least twice a year.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1. It manages the affairs of the organization
2. It prepares agenda for the meeting of the conference.
3. The board implements the decisions made by the conference.
4. The board nominates the auditor of the organization.
5. The board also prepares the budget of the organization.
6. The board considers and submits the statement of account and the auditor's report to the conference for approval.

7. The board considers and takes decisions on any report submitted by the Secretary General.

THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat of OPEC is located in its headquarters in Vienna, Austria. The organ carries out the executive functions of the organization. The head of the secretariat is the Secretary General, assisted by a deputy Secretary General and other members of staff. The Secretary General has three years tenure and could be re-appointed. The current secretary general of OPEC is Haitham Al-Ghais from Kuwait

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT

1. The secretariat is responsible for all the correspondence of the organization.
2. It performs the executive and administrative functions of the organization.
3. It represents the organization.

The departments of the secretariat are;

1. Information department
2. Economic department
3. Administrative department.
4. Technical department.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1. List five functions of the conference of OPEC.
2. List five functions of the board of governors of OPEC.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Explain the causes of the Kaduna state executive/legislative crisis of 1981.
2. Enumerate the immediate causes of the civil war.
3. Enumerate the positive consequences of the civil war

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. OPEC was established in____ (a) 1962 (b) 1970 (c) 1960
2. Nigeria was admitted into OPEC in the year____ (a) 1971 (b) 1970 (c) 1981
3. The supreme organ of OPEC is ____ (a) The Secretariat (b) The Board of Governors (c) The Conference
4. The annual budget of OPEC is prepared by the____ (a) Board of Governors (b) Conference (c) Secretariat
5. The headquarters of OPEC is located in____ (a) London (b) New York (c) Austria.

THEORY

1. Highlight 4 functions of the Conference of OPEC.
2. State 5 aims and objectives of OPEC

ACHIEVEMENTS OF OPEC

1. The organization has created a forum where member states can resolve their problems.
2. The organization has put the activities of multi-national companies to check.
3. The common fund established by the organization has helped to reduce the financial problems of the members.
4. The organization has encouraged member states to take part in oil exploration.
5. OPEC has succeeded to some extent in regulating production of oil and raising the price of oil in recent time.

PROBLEMS OF OPEC

1. The issue of quota: Member states do not abide by the directives of the organization on oil quota.
2. The discovery of North sea oil and the competition is a great threat to prize stabilization.
3. Oil storage: The rate at which some developed countries are storing crude oil, is a great threat to OPEC.
4. Frequent international crisis has affected the prize of oil. e.g the Gulf war (1990-1991).
5. Economic depression worldwide can bring down the price of oil.

6. Research: Some developed countries are carrying out research to find alternative to oil. This has negatively affected the price of oil.

EVALUATION

1. State 4 achievements of OPEC.
2. Give 3 failures of OPEC.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Highlight 4 functions of the Secretariat of OPEC.
2. What are the reasons for Nigeria making Africa the centre-piece of her foreign policy.
3. Mention the aims of O.A.U.
4. Mention the factors affecting Nigeria's foreign policy.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. The current Secretary general of OPEC is (a)
2. The following are organs of OPEC except (a) Security council (b) the Conference (c) the Secretariat
3. The Conference of OPEC holds her meetings ----- in a year (a) twice (b) once (c) thrice
4. The Secretariat of OPEC is located in (a) U.S.A (b) Britain (c) Austria

5. The Secretary general of OPEC stays in office for a period of _____ years (a) four (b) three (c) five

THEORY

1. Give four functions of the Secretary General of OPEC.
2. Discuss the origin of OPEC.

League of Nations

The League of Nations was an intergovernmental organization founded in 1920 as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended World War I. It was the first international organization whose principal mission was to maintain world peace.

Formation of League of Nations

- The League of Nations was formed after the end of World War I in 1919.
- League of Nations was formed to prevent another war. It tried to settle disputes through negotiations, ensure disarmament or reduce the manufacturing of arms.
- The main idea was to maintain world peace and avoid future wars. This is achieved through international cooperation and collective security.
- U.S. President Woodrow Wilson proposed the formation of the League in his Fourteen Points peace plan in 1918.

- The League was set up as part of the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I. It was signed by the Allied powers and Germany in 1919.
- The League's first session was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1920.
- However, some major countries did not join the League. This included the United States, which did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles. The Soviet Union was excluded due to its communist policies.
- The League consisted of an Assembly comprising:
 - representatives of member countries,
 - an Executive Council comprising the major powers, and
 - a permanent secretariat.

Aims of the League of Nations

- To ensure disarmament, war prevention through collective security.
- It also focuses on international conflict resolution through conversation and diplomacy, and global well-being.

Structure of the League of Nations

The League of Nations had three main organs:

- **Secretariat** - It handled administrative work for the League. This included setting agendas, publishing reports, and acting as civil service.

- **Council** - It dealt with issues threatening world peace. It had 4 permanent members and 4 non-permanent members.
- **Assembly** - It had representatives from all member states, and each had one vote. It convenes once a year.

The League also had other agencies and commissions to address specific issues:

- **Disarmament Commission** - To restrict the growth of warships in some states
- **Health Committee** - To tackle diseases like leprosy, malaria, and yellow fever.
- **Mandates Commission** - It oversaw League mandates and held plebiscites for disputed areas.
- **Permanent Central Opium Board** - To regulate legal international traffic in drugs.
- **Refugee Commission** - Established refugee camps to help refugees.
- **Slavery Commission** - Worked to end slavery and the slave trade.

Members of the League of Nations

- The League of Nations was established in 1920 by 42 nations. The League had 58 member countries at its peak in 1934 and 1935.
- The League of Nations member countries encompassed the majority of Southeast Asia, Europe, and South America. At the

time of the League of Nations, practically all of Africa was made up of Western-power colonies.

- The United States never joined the League of Nations.

Problems faced by the League of Nations

Weak Covenant of League

The League's Covenant was a weak covenant since it lacked decisive powers owing to unanimous voting and lacked its own armed force. Article 16 of the Covenant asks for collective security by deploying forces from all countries. However, this has not been implemented. The future governments did not adopt Britain's Geneva Protocol, leaving the League without power.

A Strong Connection to the Treaty of Versailles

The League seemed to be an organization formed to reward winning powers. It happened to protect a far-from-ideal peace settlement—the Italians' territorial gains and the inclusion of Germans in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Rejected by the United States

The United States' isolationist stance, known as the Munroe doctrine (1823), had a disastrous influence on international events by refusing to join the League of Nations and ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

A Few Major Powers were not interested

Germany was not permitted to join until 1926, and the USSR joined only after Germany departed in 1934. As a result, the League was initially devoid of big powers.

It was either a British or a French Affair

The United States and the Soviet Union were not members of the League. Italy, too, was hostile, with just the United Kingdom and France remaining as strongholds. However, Britain's non-participation and ratification of the Locarno Treaties (1925) outside the League rendered it a weak organization after 1930.

Disputes Resolved by League of Nations

- Several minor conflicts were avoided because of the League of Nations. The League mediated territorial agreements between Sweden and Finland, Poland and Lithuania, and Greece and Bulgaria.
- The League of Nations also effectively governed Germany's and the Ottoman Empire's former colonies, including Syria, Nauru, and Togoland, until they were ready for independence.
- The ruling in the dispute between Finland and Sweden over the land Islands favored Finland (1920).
- The League concluded that the major industrial area of Upper Silesia should be partitioned (split) between Germany and Poland due to competing claims (1921).
- When the Greeks invaded Bulgaria, and there were some gun incidents on the border, the League stepped in quickly. Greek forces were evacuated, and Bulgaria was compensated.
- When Turkey claimed the province of Mosul, which was part of Iraq's British-mandated territory, the League ruled in favor of Iraq.
- In South America, squabbles were handled between Peru and Colombia, as well as between Bolivia and Paraguay.

The success of the League of Nations

International Conflicts

- The League has had some success in this area of international conflicts. The League of Nations attempted to interfere in various conflicts between and within states, in addition to territorial issues.
- When Greece conquered Bulgaria, it had Greece pay reparations to the latter. But none of these conflicts posed a danger to international peace.
- In 1921, it also settled a dispute between Germany and Poland over Upper Silesia.
- Vilna, which had been captured by Russia in 1920, was restored to Poland with the engagement of the League of Nations.

Health

- It performed a decent job identifying the origins of various epidemics. Specifically, it was effective in stopping the spread of the Russian Typhus Epidemic to the rest of Europe.
- The Mandates Commission was tasked with overseeing the administration of regions assigned to member countries as Mandates.

The Mandate of Agreements

- The League of Nations was in charge of overseeing the government of regions assigned to member nations as Mandates.
- On several occasions, the League of Nations successfully handled conflicts involving smaller states, such as the

disagreement between Finland and Sweden over Aaland Island in 1920, a boundary dispute between Albania and Greece, disputes between Hungary and Romania, and so on.

- A separate commission was established to oversee the government in SAAR, and it was quite effective in holding a vote there in 1935. SAAR was restored to Germany following the referendum.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

- The most effective was the [International Labor Organization](#).
- The ILO's objectives include establishing maximum working hours and minimum pay, as well as making sure that its member countries offer old age and unemployment benefits.

Refugee

- It assisted Prisoners Of War in Russia in finding homes outside of the country.
- It aided Jews who were escaping Nazi persecution in 1933 to settle in other nations where they would be safe.

Know more about the [Commonwealth of Nations](#)!

Failure of the League of Nations

- The League of Nations failed to interfere in various wars leading up to World War II, notably the Italian invasion of Abyssinia, the Spanish Civil War, and the Second Sino-Japanese War.
- Representation at the League was frequently an issue. Though it was meant to include all nations, many did not join, or their term in the League was limited.

- The League's main shortcoming was that the United States never joined, removing much of the League's potential might.
- The League was weakened further when some of the major nations withdrew in the 1930s.
- Japan was a permanent member of the Council until 1933, when the League objected to its invasion of the Chinese region of Manchuria.
- Italy joined the Council as a permanent member but left in 1937. The League admitted Germany as a member in 1926, calling it a "peace-loving country," but when Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933, he expelled Germany.
- The League's neutrality often manifested as hesitation. It was likewise tardy in making choices.
- Some decisions also needed the Assembly's unanimous concurrence, that is, agreement from every League member.
- Another major problem of the League was that it sought to represent all nations, but most members put their own national interests ahead of the League and its principles.
- League responsibilities posed a risk that states would be pulled into international disputes that did not directly touch their own national interests.
- This failure was the result of a variety of causes, many of which were connected to fundamental flaws within the organization, such as a voting procedure that made ratifying resolutions difficult and insufficient representation among world powers.

When did the League of Nations come to an End?

The League of Nations came to an end during World War II as it failed to achieve its goal of preventing future wars:

- With the outbreak of World War II, the League was unable to function. The Assembly and Council could not meet during the war.
- The League failed to stop major events that triggered World War II. This included Japan's invasion of China and the Spanish Civil War.
- The lack of support from the US, a major power, weakened the League.
- After failing to prevent World War II, the Yalta Conference in 1945 agreed to establish a new organization - the United Nations - to take over the League's role.
- Many League bodies like the International Labour Organization continued their work under the UN.
- The League formally disbanded itself during an Assembly meeting in 1946. It handed over its mandates, property, and responsibilities to the UN.

Conclusion

When the League of Nations ceased to exist legally in 1946, all of its assets and materials were given to the United Nations, including its buildings and grounds, library, and, most importantly, archives and historical collections. On the battlefields of the First World War, the League of Nations was gladly born. The League's members did not, however, work together. As a consequence, the League's purpose was unsuccessful, which eventually led to the outbreak of the Second World War. The legacy of the League of Nations may still be found

today: UN workers in Geneva continue to work inside the ancient Palisades Nations, which houses the League of Nations records. Recognizing the importance of the League of Nations records, all files are now being digitized to provide complete access to the history of multilateralism.

TOPIC: UNITED NATION ORGANIZATION

CONTENT

- Origin.
- ii. Principles.
- iii. Aims and objectives.

Origin of U.N.O

The United Nation Organization came into being on October 24, 1945 as a successor to the League of Nations, which collapsed as a result of the Second World War. The formation of the U.N.O. was led by the victorious powers, which were United Kingdom, America, Russia and China. The United Nation has its headquarters in New York, United States of America. Admission into the U.N.O is open to all peace loving countries.

The Principles of U.N.O

1. Respect for the sovereign equality of all nations.
2. Provision of military assistance to troubled states when it is called to do so.
3. Promotion of democratic principles.
4. Maintenance of international peace and security.
5. The use of force in settling dispute should be discouraged.

6. Peaceful settlement of disputes.
7. Unity and cooperation among member nations.

Aims and Objectives of the U.N.O

1. To maintain international peace and security.
2. To settle disputes through peaceful means.
3. To respect the sovereignty of member states.
4. To promote and encourage respect for human rights.
5. To develop friendly relations among states.
6. To accelerate the independence of trust territories.

EVALUATION

1. Discuss the origin of the U.N.O.
2. State 4 aims and objectives of the U.N.O.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Essential government by C.C. Dibia pages 251-252

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Highlight 5 principles upon which the U.N.O was founded
2. What is Non-alignment? Examine the advantages of the policy
3. Why is veto power given to the five permanent members of the Security Council of the U.N.O?
4. What are the effects of Second World War on Nationalism in Nigeria?

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. The United Nations Organization was formed in (a) 1949 (b) 1956 (c) 1945
2. The international organization that existed before the formation of the U.N.O was (a) the League of Nations (b) ECOWAS (c) Commonwealth
3. Nigeria became the ____member of the U.N.O. (a) 89th (b) 99th (c) 95th
4. The charter of the U.N.O was drawn in (a) Washington (b) New York (c) Geneva
5. The main reason for establishing the U.N.O is to ____ (a) fight international war (b) stop colonialism (c) maintain world peace

THEORY

1. Give 3 aims and objectives of the U.N.O.
2. State 4 principles of the U.N.O.

ORGANS OF THE U.N.O

The following are the organs of U.N.O

1. The General Assembly.
2. The Security Council.

3. The Secretariat.
4. The trusteeship Council.
5. The international Court of Justice.
6. The Economic and Social Council.

The General Assembly:

The General Assembly is the central organ of the U.N.O. Its membership includes all member countries of the U.N.O. Each state is entitled to five representatives or delegation. The Assembly meets once in a year on regular session. The General Assembly has the power to deliberate on any matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the organization's interest. Important matters, decisions are made by two –third of the members present to vote. Decisions on ordinary matters are reached by a simple majority. The chairmanship of the Assembly is held for one year and rotated among member-states. The current chairman is Philemon Yang from cameroun

FUNCTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Deliberative function: It provides a forum for the discussion of world peace and security and to make recommendation for the resolution of conflicts.
2. Approval of annual budget: It is the function of the General Assembly to discuss and approve the annual budget of the organization.
3. Voting: The General Assembly has the power to vote on issues of international importance.

4. Admission: It is the duty of the General Assembly to admit new members into the organization.
5. Election: The body elects non-permanent members into the Security Council and judges of international courts of justice.
6. Settlement of dispute: It settles disputes by peaceful means and eradicates the causes of war and threat of wars.
7. Annual report: The General Assembly considers annual reports by the Secretary-General e.g the state of the World address.
8. It guides jealously the realization of fundamental human rights and freedom for all people.
9. Approval of appointment of the Secretary-General

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council has fifteen members. The membership was enlarged from eleven to fifteen in 1965. Out of the fifteen members, five, namely; The United States of America, Russia, China, France and Britain are permanent members. They also have wielded veto power. There are ten non-permanent members of the Security Council. They are elected by the General Assembly for a two-year term. The Security Council is the most powerful organ of the U.N.O and is charged with the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. The presidency of the Security Council rotates every month.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. Peace and Security: The major function of the Security Council is to maintain peace and security in the World.
2. It makes recommendation to the General Assembly for the appointment of Secretary-General.
3. It makes annual and special report to the General- Assembly.
4. It recommends the admission of new member state.
5. It investigates any matter that can lead to war and effect peaceful resolutions.
6. It recommends the suspension and expulsion of erring member –states to the General Assembly for consideration.
7. A veto by any of the permanent member nullifies a decision.
8. The organ elects the judges of the World court in collaboration with the General Assembly.

THE SECRETARIAT

This is the administrative unit of the U.N.O. The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary General. He is responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the activities of all the organs. The Secretary General is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five year term. He can be re-elected. The past Secretary General of U.N.O include the following; Mr. Trigve Lie (Norway) first Sec-Gen (1946-1953), Mr. Dag Hammars-Kjold of Sweden (1953-61), U. Thant of Burma (1961-72). Others are Kurt Waldheim of Australia (1972-82), Perez de Cueller of Peru (1982-92), Boutros Boutros Ghali of Egypt (1993-98), Dr. Koffi Annan of Ghana

(1997-2006) and the incumbent Secretary- General is Antonio Guterres

FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT

1. The secretariat handles all U.N.O. correspondence.
2. It gives annual report of U.N.O to General Assembly.
3. The secretariat performs administrative functions as the administrative headquarters of the organization.
4. It makes available all the materials needed for all meetings of the organization.
5. It serves as the information center of the organization.
6. It carries out the recruitment of U.N. staff.

DUTIES, FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

1. The Secretary-General is the chief administrative executive of the U.N.O
2. He directs and controls the secretariat which is the administrative headquarter of the organisation
3. He presents the annual report to the General Assembly
4. He acts as a secretary to the meetings of the organs
5. He represents and presents address on behalf of the organisation at other international organisation like African Union. Commonwealth e.t.c
6. He brings any situation that threatens world peace and security to the attention of the Security Council.

7. He supervises and co-ordinates the activities of other organs of the U.N.O
8. He appoints and directs members of staff of the secretariat.

EVALUATION QUESTION

1. Mention 4 functions of the General Assembly of the U.N.O.
2. State 4 functions of the Security Council of U.N.O.

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The council comprises member states who administer trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council and other members determined and elected by the General Assembly. It oversees the administration of non-self-governing territories under member countries. Its relevance has diminished with the independence of virtually all countries.

FUNCTIONS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

1. It is responsible for the supervision of territories placed under the international trusteeship system.
2. The council help to promote the economic, social, political and [educational](#) development of these people.
3. The council receives and considers progress reports submitted by member countries.
4. It encourages trust countries towards their self-government.

5. The council pays periodic official visits to the trust territories to assess the progress going on there.
6. The council accepts and considers petitions from the trusteeship areas.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

This is the judicial organ of the U.N.O. It is also known as the World court. It has its headquarters in Hague, Netherland and it has 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the security for a period of nine years. Members of the court can be re-elected at the expiration of their term of office and their appointment is on full time basis.

FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. This organ is the main judicial organ of the U.N.O.
2. The court settles disputes among member-countries of U.N.O brought before it.
3. It gives legal advice to the U.N.O and the specialized agencies.
4. The court interprets international conventions and agreements.
5. The court makes the decisions of the court binding on member-states in disputes.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The council is made up of 27 members of which are elected by the General Assembly for a period of three years with retiring members

eligible for immediate re-election. This council is mainly responsible for all economic and social activities of the U.N.O. Settlements of issues or matters are reached by simple majority vote.

FUNCTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. The council is responsible for the economic and social activities of the U.N.O.
2. It prepares reports on the activities of all U.N.O agencies.
3. It organizes international conferences to examine the economic and social development problems of the World.
4. It makes recommendation for the promotion of fundamental human rights.
5. It gives information and assistance to the Security Council.
6. It is involves in coordinating the activities of specialized agencies e.g Food and Agricultural Organization.

EVALUATION

i. List 3 functions of the Trusteeship Council.

1. Highlight 3 functions of the international court of justice.

GENERAL EVALUATION/ REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Explain the meaning of nationalism.
2. What are the factors that contributed to the growth of nationalist movements in West Africa?

3. Explain the effect of the second World War on nationalist in West Africa.
4. Why did nationalist leaders in West Africa criticize colonial rule?

READING ASSIGNMENT

Comprehensive Government by Anyaele J.U. pgs. 222-224

Essential Government by C.C. Dibia pgs 225-259

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. The Secretary General of the U.N.O. is appointed for a period of_____ (a) three years (b) five years (c) seven years
2. The official language of Commonwealth is (a) English (b) French (c) Spanish
3. The Security Council of U.N.O. has_____ permanent members (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 5
4. The current U.N.O. Secretary General is_____ (a) Ban Ki Moon (b) Kofi Annan (c) Antonio Guterres
5. The headquarter of the international Court of Justice is located at_____ (a) Britain (b) U.S.A. (c) Netherlands.

THEORY

1. Highlight 5 functions of the Secretariat of the U.N.O.
2. State 4 functions of the International Court of Justice.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF U.N.O

Specialized agencies are bodies that are independent which exist under the umbrella of the U.N.O. These agencies are given special assignments which help U.N.O. to achieve its aims and objectives. The activities of these specialized agencies are coordinated and supervised by the main organ of the U.N.O. called the Economic and Social Council.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

This agency was established 1919 by the League of Nations with headquarter in Geneva.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Improvement of workers: It was established to help improve labour condition of workers
2. Standard of living: It was established to raise the standard of living Worldwide.
3. Promotion of economic and social stability: It was formed to enhance the promotion of economic and social stability.
4. Child Labour: It campaigns against child labour and slavery.
5. Research: It conducts extensive research in the field of power and vocational training.
6. Celebrates Workers Day: It celebrates May 1st of every year as worker's day Worldwide.
- 7: Representatives: Government employees and workers are directly represented in I.L.O.

8. Training: It runs technical training courses.
9. Right of Workers: It encourages most government of the World on the need to respect workers rights, liberties and freedom.
10. It gives expert advice to developing nations on labour related matters.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.(W.H.O.)

W.H.O. was established in 1948 and has its headquarters in Geneva and regional offices all over the World.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Training of medical personnel: It was established to assist in training medical personnel.
2. Method of teaching: To improve the standard of teaching and training in the field of health.
3. To improve the health sector: To improve the knowledge and standard of health all over the World by sending medical team to countries in need.
4. To improve nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working condition.
5. Coordination: To direct and co-ordinate international health work in the World.
6. Epidemic diseases: To ensure that epidemic and diseases are completely eradicated from the World.

7. Provision of materials: To provide and materials to developing nations to improve their health facilities.
8. Disease Monitoring: To respect the outbreak of infectious diseases in one country to other countries of the World.
9. Drug Administration and Control: It controls the manufacturing and distribution of dangerous drugs.
10. Creation of Standard: To help in standardizing the quality and dosage of drugs.
11. Control: To suggest ways of controlling the spread of infections all over the World.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1. Outline 5 aims of I.L.O.
2. State 5 objectives of W.H.O.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION (F.A.O.)

F.A.O. was established in 1945 and has it's headquarter in Rome.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Production of Food: It is mainly concerned with fighting hunger in the World by helping its members to grow more food.
2. To improve the production and distribution of agricultural products to all parts of the World.

3. Provide advice: It provided useful advice on food storage, fertilizer usage and soil erosion.
4. Relief Materials: The agency sends relief materials in form of food and money to disaster areas.
5. Credit Facilities: It provides credit facilities to agricultural sector.
6. Conservation of Natural Resources: It helps in the conservation of natural resources like environment, lakes, and forests and so on.
7. Provision of technical assistance: This agency sends experts to countries that need assistance of such technocrats.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations established on November 16, 1945. UNESCO has 195 member states and 6 associate members. The organization is based in Paris, with over 50 field offices and many specialized institutes and center throughout the World. UNESCO pursues its objectives through five major programmes, which are; Education, Natural Science, Social and Human Sciences, Cultural and Communication and information.

PURPOSE OF THE AGENCY

1. UNESCO was formed with the purpose of encouraging universal respect for justice, human rights and the fundamental freedoms.

2. UNESCO was set up to help to manage natural and earth's resources like water quality, the ocean and promoting science and technology.
3. It was established to promote basic human rights and focuses on global issues like fighting, discrimination and racism.
4. To maintain cultural diversity, as well as the protection of cultural heritage.
5. To promote communication and information worldwide and to empower people through access to information and knowledge.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)

UNICEF was established on December 11, 1946, with its headquarter located in New York, U.S.A. It works with children in 158 countries.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To supply drugs and equipment to children who suffers from different kinds of diseases in the World.
2. It assists in setting up welfare, nutrition and health activities of children in developing countries.
3. To provide food to children in order to improve their nutrition.
4. UNICEF works cooperatively with I.L.O.(International Labour Organization) to improve occupational health.
5. To supply materials and equipment that can help in training of children.

6. It releases fund in time of emergencies.
7. It assists W.H.O to train medical personnel in rural areas.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (I.M.F.)

The International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) was set up after the Second World War, in order to encourage the development of foreign trade. It started operation in 1947 with headquarter in Washington, U.S.A. Presently, it has about 188 member countries.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To established and stabilize exchange rate among member nations.
2. To make fund available to members to finance balance of payment deficit.
3. To make recommendations to members concerning economic policies to be adopted.
4. To encourage the development of international trade.
5. To promote cooperation among member countries on financial matters.
6. To facilities settlement of debts in foreign transactions.

EVALUATION

1. State 4 aims and objectives of the Food and Agricultural organization (F.A.O.)

2. Give five reasons for setting up UNICEF.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. List the political parties in the second republic
2. Give 5 contributions of the NPP
3. Mention 5 features of the McPherson constitution
4. What were the weaknesses of the McPherson constitution?

READING ASSIGNMENT

Essential government by C.C., Dibia pages 255-257

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. The following are specialized agencies of UNO except (a) F.A.O.
(b) U.B.E (c) I.L.O.
2. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is located in (a) Hague (b) Newyork (c) Geneva
3. The World Health Organization (WHO) was established in (a) 1945 (b) 1950 (c) 1948
4. The International Labour Organization has its headquarters in (a) Geneva (b) Canada (c) Australia
5. The international court of justice is made of up how many Judges? (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15

THEORY

1. Give 4 purposes of the specialized agencies of U.N.O
2. State 4 functions of the Economic and Social Council of U.N.O.

Organs of the United Nations

1. The General Assembly
2. The security council
3. The secretariat
4. The trusteeship council
5. The International court of justice (ICJ)
6. The Economic and social council (ECOSOC)

Specialized Agencies of the UNO

1. World Health Organization (WHO)
2. The United Nations children's fund (UNICEF)
3. Food and Agricultural organization (FAO)
4. United Nations Educational scientific and cultural organization (UNESCO)

5. International Labour Organization (ILO)
6. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
7. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
8. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
9. The United Nations Conference on trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Achievements of the UNO

1. Promotion of world peace
2. Promotion of global cooperation
3. Promotion of Human rights
4. Support of Economic development
5. Humanitarian achievements
6. Settlement of dispute

Problems of the UNO

1. Financial problem
2. Persistent conflicts and insecurity
3. Super power rivalry and the arms race
4. Persistent poverty
5. Divided loyalty
6. Language problem

NIGERIA INTERACTIONS WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD

Nigeria interacts with other nations at bilateral (interactions between two nations) and multilateral levels (interactions between several nations).

Forms of Nigeria's Interactions with Countries of the World

1. Economic interactions which includes government – government, corporation to corporation, individual to individual e.t.c
2. Political interactions at bilateral and multilateral level.
3. Social/cultural interactions that includes cultural programmes, sport e.t.c

Advantages of Interacting with Nations

1. Economic benefits
2. Transfer of science and technology
3. Global cooperation interdependence
4. Peace
5. Social/cultural benefits

Disadvantages

1. Foreign domination/intervention
2. Transactional crime
3. Dependency
4. Spread of diseases
5. Dumping
6. Under mining of local culture

NIGERIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

The principles which guides a set of interactions with nations and Nigeria is

called Nigerian foreign policy.

Foreign policy is the overall orientation and policy intentions of a particular

country towards another. Our policy is dynamic.

Features of Nigeria's Foreign Policy

1. Non-Alignment where Nigeria as a country should not take sides in any

conflicts among nations.

2. Non-Aggression where Nigeria discourage war as an instrument of diplomacy.

3. Africa is the center piece where Nigeria pays greatest attention to the

African continent.

4. Economic diplomacy where there is the pursuit of the country's economic interest.

Factors that Affect/Influence Nigeria's Foreign Policy

1. Historical factors: A country's historical background no doubt influence

her foreign policy and Nigeria is not an exception.

2. Economic factors: Nigeria foreign policy reflects her quest for economic advantage.

3. Geographical (external) factors

4. Internal factors

Millennium Development Goal/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS)

In an effort to stop the problems of poorer developing nations, the UNO

began discussions in 2000 on solution to the development challenges identified.

World leaders adopted the millennium declaration endorsing the eight (8)

point goals to be achieved by the end of 2015. After 2015, the goals where

changed from MDGS to SDGS.

The MDG goal includes:

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. To achieve universal primary education
3. To promote gender equality and empower women
4. To reduce child mortality
5. To improve maternal health
6. To combat HIV/AIDS malaria and other disease

7. To ensure environmental sustainability
8. To develop a global partnership for development

The SDG goals were created to last from 2015 – 2030. The goals are 17 and

they are:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth full and productive employment and decent work for all.

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and faster innovation.
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.
14. Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources
for sustainable development
15. protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems,
sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development,
provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

