**CIVIC EDUCATION JSS 3**

**FIRST TERM**

**SCHEME OF WORK**

1. The Constitution: Meaning and Types
2. Features of Colonial Nigeria’s Constitution Clifford’s Constitution of 1922
3. Features of Nigeria’s Colonial Constitution 2 Macpherson’s Constitution of 1951

Lyttleton’s Constitution of 1954

1. 1960 Independence Constitution: Features, Advantages or Achievement, Disadvantages or Weaknesses
2. Post 1960 Constitution 1963 Republican Constitution. Features, Advantages or Achievement, Disadvantages or Weaknesses
3. Post 1960 Constitution

Features of 1979 Constitution, Achievement of 1979 Constitution, Features of 1 989 Constitution, Features of the 1999 Presidential Constitution

1. Supremacy of the Constitution

Meaning and Reasons for the Supremacy of the Constitution

1. Election

Meaning and Types of Election

1. Importance of Election in Democratic Society
2. Electoral Bodies in Nigeria

INEC, SIEC, Uses, Composition and Roles

1. Revision
2. Examination

**WEEK ONE**

**Topic: The Constitution**

The Meaning of Constitution

A constitution is defined as a set of rules and regulations governing the citizens of a country. It outlines the powers and responsibilities of political office holders, such as Presidents, Governors, and Local Government officials. Citizens are expected to adhere to these rules, which also encompass their rights, duties, and obligations.

Evaluation:

1. Define the constitution.

2. Name five political office holders in Nigeria.

Types of Constitution

1. Written Constitution: This type is explicitly documented in a single written document. Examples include the constitutions of America and Nigeria.

2. Unwritten Constitution: An unwritten constitution is not confined to a single document but is based on the culture, traditions, conventions, and beliefs of the people. Britain is a prime example of a country with an unwritten constitution.

3. Rigid Constitution: A rigid constitution is challenging to amend or change. Most written constitutions fall under this category. Countries like America, Ghana, and Nigeria have written and rigid constitutions.

4. Flexible Constitution: A flexible constitution is easily amendable. Unwritten constitutions are usually flexible. Britain and Italy are examples of countries with unwritten and flexible constitutions.

5. Federal Constitution: This type divides governmental powers between the central, state, and local authorities. Nigeria and America operate federal constitutions.

6. Unitary Constitution: A unitary constitution has a single central government without separate states or local governments. Britain, Italy, and France have unitary constitutions.

Evaluation:

List and explain the various types of constitutions.

General Evaluation:

1. Explain the meaning of integrity.

2. Describe the attributes of people with integrity.

3. Discuss the importance of having individuals with integrity in society.

4. Explain the meaning of contentment.

5. Describe the attributes of contentment.

Weekend Assignment:

1. All of the following are political office holders in Nigeria except \_\_\_

A. teachers

B. president

C. governors

D. councilors

2. Nigeria operates a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitution.

A. unitary

B. unwritten

C. written

D. flexible

3. All of the following countries operate a federal constitution except \_\_\_

A. Ghana

B. Britain

C. America

D. France

4. Britain operates a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitution.

A. federal

B. rigid

C. written

D. unwritten

5. Italy and France operate a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitution

A. unitary

B. federal

C. written

D. rigid.

Theory:

1. Differentiate between federal and written constitutions.

2. Mention five political offices in Nigeria.

**WEEK TWO**

# TOPIC: FEATURES OF COLONIAL NIGERIA CONSTITUTION 1

## THE CLIFFORD’S CONSTITUTION OF 1922

The Clifford’s constitution of 1922 was named after governor Hugh Clifford who represented the queen of England in Nigeria before our independence in 1960.

### FEATURES OF CLIFFORD’S CONSTITUTION

1. It provided an executive council.
2. It provided a legislative council.
3. It provided elective principle for the first time in Nigeria.
4. It allowed the formation of political party e.g. Nigeria National Democratic Party (NNDP) in 1923.
5. It provided for the establishment of newspapers.

### ADVANTAGES OF CLIFFORD’S CONSTITUTION

It introduced elective principle in Nigeria which made possible the election of Nigerians into the Legislature.

2 Clifford Constitution allowed he establishment of political parties and political activities. NNDP was the first political party established in Nigeria in 1923 by Herbert Macaulay.

1. It allowed Nigerians to establish newspapers.
2. Clifford’s Constitution established a central legislative council made up of 46 members for the colony and southern protectorates.

### DISADVANTAGES OF CLIFFORD’S CONSTITUTION

1. The executive council had only white people as members.
2. No Nigerian was found in the executive council.
3. The elective principle introduced by Clifford was for only Lagos and Calabar.
4. The Northerners were excluded from the legislative council.
5. The conditions attached to the elective principle were too difficult to operate.
6. The governor had veto powers.

### EVALUATION

1. Mention the disadvantages of Clifford’s constitution of 1922.
2. What are the disadvantages of Clifford’s constitution?

# RICHARD’S CONSTITUTION OF 1946

The Richard’s constitution replaced the Clifford’s constitution of 1922. The constitution was made mainly to promote the unity of Nigeria and to encourage Nigerians to participate in their own affairs.

## FEATURES OF RICHARD’S CONSTITUTION

1. The executive council was dominated by the Europeans.
2. It divided Nigeria into three unequal regions: East, West, and North regions.
3. No Nigerian was found in the executive council.
4. It established executive and legislative councils in each region.
5. The governor had veto powers.

## ADVANTAGES OF RICHARD’S CONSTITUTION OF 1946

1. It gave Nigerians the power to have a say in their own affairs.
2. It laid the foundation for federalism in Nigeria.
3. It introduced regionalism in Nigeria by dividing Nigeria into three regions: East, West and North regions.
4. It encouraged the development of political activities.
5. It also encouraged the establishment of newspapers.

## DISADVANTAGES OF RICHARD’S CONSTITUTION OF 1946

It divided Nigeria into three unequal parts: East, Westand North regions.

2. The governors had veto powers.

3 The Europeans still dominated the executive council.

1. No Nigerian was found in the executive council.
2. The Richard’s constitution still continued with the elective principle which was difficult to operate.

### EVALUATION

1. Mention the advantages of Richard’s constitution of 1946.
2. What are the disadvantages of Richard’s constitution of 1946?

### GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Identify the consequences of lack of contentment.
2. Explain the meaning of discipline.
3. Enumerate the attributes of a disciplined person.
4. State the benefits of disciplined behaviour.
5. Explain the meaning of courage.

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. \_\_\_ constitution divided Nigeria into unequal parts

A. Clifford’s B. Richard’s C. Presidential D. Independence.

\_\_\_ constitution introduced elective principle into Nigeria.

A. Richard’s B. Independence C. Presidential D. Clifford’s

\_\_\_ was the first political in Nigeria established in 1923. A. NNDP B. PDP C. APC D. APGA

\_\_\_ established the first political party in Nigeria.

A. ObafemiAwolowo B. NnamdiAzikwe C. Herbert Macaulay D. TafawaBalewa.

How many Nigerians were found in the executive council of the Clifford’s Constitution of 1922? A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. None.

### THEORY

1. Mention the features of the Clifford’s Constitution of 1922.
2. Identify the advantages of Ricahrd’s Constitution of 1946.

**WEEK THREE**

**TOPIC: FEATURES FOR NIGERIA’S COLONIAL CONSTITUTION II**

# MACPHERSON CONSTITUTION OF 1951

This constitution was named after Sir John Macpherson who replaced Richard’s in 1951.

## FEATURES OF MACPHERSON CONSTITUTION OF 1951

1. It created a central legislative council called House of Representatives.
2. Nigerians were appointed into the executive council as ministers (12 Ministers).
3. It created a central executive council.
4. It continued with the three unequal regions: East, West and North regions.
5. Each region had both legislative and executive councils.

## ADVANTAGES OF MACPHERSON CONSTITUTION OF 1951

1. It created for the first time the House of Representatives.
2. It created bi-cameral legislature for both West and North regions.
3. It encouraged the formation of political parties in Nigeria.
4. It also retained the elective principle introduced by Clifford constitution in 1922.

## DISADVANTAGES OF MACPHERSON CONSTITUTION OF 1951

1. The governor still had veto powers.
2. There was no provision for the office of the Prime Minister.
3. The existing political parties were regionally based.
4. It failed to make Nigeria a full federal structure.

### EVALUATION

1. Mention the features of Macpherson constitution.
2. State two disadvantages of the Macpherson constitution.

# LYTTLETON CONSTITUTION OF 1954

## FEATURES OF LYTTLETON CONSTITUTION

1. It established a federal system of government. It gave Nigeria a full federal structure.
2. It made provision for the post of a speaker of the House of Representatives.
3. It created the post of premier for each region.
4. Lagos was detached from western region and made the federal capital of Nigeria.
5. Lieutenant-Governor in the regions became governors and the governor became Governor General.

## ADVANTAGES OF LYTTLETON CONSTITUTION

1. Each region had its own civil service and judiciary 2. It gave birth to federal system of government in Nigeria.

1. It established a federal capital territory (Lagos).
2. It established the post of a premier in each region.
3. It created the offices of a speaker and a deputy speaker in the regions.

## DISADVANTAGES OF LYTTLETON CONSTITUTION

1. No provision was made for the post a prime Minister at the central level.
2. There was no uniform electoral system in all the regions.
3. The governor general still had veto power.
4. The ministers were loyal to the regions.
5. No provision was made for bi-cameral legislature at the centre.

### EVALUATION

1. Mention the feature of lyttleton constitution.
2. What were the disadvantages of lyttleton constitution of 1954?

### GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Identify the types of courage.
2. State the attributes of a courageous individual.
3. Mention the types of court we have in Nigeria
4. Mention five former presidents of Nigeria
5. What are the qualities of a good Leader?

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. **\_\_\_** constitution gave birth to a federal system of government in Nigeria A.

Clifford B. Richard C. Lyttleton D. Macpherson.

\_\_\_constitution created for the first time the house of representative A. Richard

B.Macpherson C. Clifford D. Lyttleton

Constitution created civil service in each region A. Richard B.

LyttetonC.Macpherson D. Clifford.

\_\_\_ Constitution created the post of a premier in each region. A. Lyttleton B.

Richard C. Clifford D. Macpherson

Which of the following constitution created bi-cameral legislature for both West and North regions? A. Clifford B. Macpherson C. Richard D. Lyttleton

### THEORY

1. What are the features of Macpherson constitution of 1951?

2 Mention the advantages of Lyttleton constitution.

**WEEK FOUR**

# TOPIC: 1960 INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTION

## FEATURES OF 1960 INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTION

1. The governor general was the ceremonial head of state.
2. The prime minister was the head of government and administration.
3. It provided for a parliamentary system of government.
4. Fundamental human rights were written in the constitution.
5. The constitution of 1960 was a rigid constitution.
6. It laid down procedures for the creation of regions.

**EVALUATION**

Identify the features of the 1960 independence constitution

## Advantages or Achievement of 1960 independence Constitution

1. It ushered independence for Nigeria.
2. It defined citizenship and how it can be acquired.
3. It made provision for human rights.
4. It provided the procedure for the appointment of Supreme Court judges.

## DISADVANTAGES OR WEAKNESS OF 1960 INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTION

1. It gave total sovereignty or independence to Nigeria
2. 1960 independence constitution was imposed on Nigerians. Nigerians did not take part in the writing of the constitution
3. The Privy Council in London was the highest court and not the Supreme Court.
4. The Queen of England was still the head of state and this gave room for interference

**EVALUATION**

Mention the weakness of 1960 independence constitution

### GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Identify five qualities of a good follower.
2. Mention three consequences of bad leadership.
3. Identify six offences people can be found guilty of and punished under the law.
4. What are the three organs of government?
5. Discuss the statement, “The law is no respecter of persons”.

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. \_\_\_ constitution defined citizenship and how it can be acquired A. Republican B. Independence C. Lyttleton D. Clifford
2. One of the weaknesses of \_\_\_ constitution was that the Queen of Britain was still the head of the state and this gave room to some interference A. Republican B.

Presidential C. Parliamentary D. Independence

1. \_\_\_ was the highest court in Nigeria under the 1960 independence constitution A.

High court B. Magistrate court C. Privy Council in London D. Supreme court

1. The 1960 independence constitution had the following features except A. it was rigid B. it was written C. it adopted federal structure D. it was flexible.
2. The 1960 independence constitution made provision for a \_\_\_ system of government A. Parliamentary B. Presidential C. Military D. Unitary

### THEORY

1. Mention the achievements of the 1960 independence constitution of Nigeria
2. What were the weaknesses of the 1960 independence constitution of Nigeria?

### WEEK FIVE

**TOPIC: POST 1960 CONSTITUTION: 1963 REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION.**

## FEATURES OF 1963 REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

1. It retained parliamentary system of government.
2. The Queen of England was no longer the head of state.
3. The Prime Minister was the head of the government.
4. The Supreme Court was made the highest court of appeal instead of the Privy Council in London.
5. It abolished the judicial service commission.

**EVALUATION**

What are the features of the 1963 Republican Constitution of 1963?

## Advantages or Achievements of 1963 Republican Constitution

1. It gave Nigeria a republican form of government.
2. An elected head of state by the parliament replaced the Queen of England as the head of state.
3. It was the first constitution fully made by Nigerians.

4 It brought British political interference and influence in Nigeria to an end.

## DISADVANTAGES/ PROBLEMS / WEAKNESS OF REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

1. No supremacy of the constitution but supremacy of the parliament.
2. No clear separation of power.
3. The prime minister was accountable to the parliament and not to the people.

### EVALUATION

1. What were the weaknesses of the 1963 Republican Constitution?
2. Mention the features of the 1963 Republican Constitution.

### GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Mention five Nigerians that fought for our independence.
2. Who was the first prime minister of Nigeria?
3. What was the first capital of Nigeria?
4. Mention five political parties we have in Nigeria.
5. Identify five people of integrity in Nigeria.

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. \_\_\_ constitution was completely written by Nigerians A. Clifford B. Macpherson C. Independence D. Republican
2. \_\_\_ court became the highest court of appeal in the 1963 republican constitution of Nigeria A. Privy Council B. High C. Supreme D. Magistrate
3. Which of the following constitutions gave Nigeria a republican form of government?

A. 1963 B. 1960 C. 1922 D. 1951

1. Who among the following replaced the Queen of England as the head of state in 1963 republican constitution? A. Governor B. Senate President C. Speaker D. An elected head of state.

The \_\_\_ was the head of government under the 1963 republican constitution. A. Prime Minister B. Queen of England C. Premier D. Governor General.

### THEORY

1. What are the weaknesses of the 1963 republican constitution?
2. Identify the achievements of the 1963 republican constitution.

**WEEK SIX**

# TOPIC: POST 1960 CONSTITUTION

## FEATURES OF 1979 CONSTITUTION

1. It provided for the office of the executive president who was the head of state and commander in – chief of the Nigerian armed forces.
2. The executive president was both the head of state and head of government.
3. The 1979 constitution introduced the presidential system of government.
4. It provided for the office of the vice president.
5. The president has maximum of two terms of four years each.
6. There was a clear separation of powers among the organs of government.
7. Fundamental human rights were provided in the constitution.
8. It provided for election at the local government level.
9. It initiated the federal character principle.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE 1979 CONSTITUTION

1. It created the office of the executive president to be properly elected.
2. There was clear separation of powers and functions among the organs of government.
3. The 1979 constitution was supreme.
4. It provided for a new federal capital territory called Abuja.
5. It made provision for the rights of Nigerians.

### EVALUATION

1. Mention the features of the 1979 constitution.
2. What were the achievements of the 1979 constitution?

## FEATURES OF THE 1989 CONSTITUTION

1. It introduced a two – party system.
2. Legislative houses were to be on part time.
3. It retained presidential system of government.
4. Fundamental human rights were provided in the constitution.
5. The minimum qualification for major political offices was school certificate.

## FEATURES OF THE 1999 PRESIDENTIAL CONSTITUTION

1. It retained presidential system of government.
2. It provided for 36 states including the F.C.T. Abuja.
3. It provided for the independence of the judiciary.
4. It retained bi-cameral legislature, the house of senate and the House of Representatives.
5. Fundamental human rights were provided in the 1999 constitution.

### EVALUATION

What were the features of the 1989 constitution?

2. Mention the features of the 1999 presidential constitution.

### GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Mention five national symbols in Nigeria.
2. Identify the three organs of government.
3. What are the functions of the legislature?
4. What are the functions of the executive?
5. Identify the functions of the judiciary.

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Nigeria started with the presidential system in A. 1960 B. 1963 C. 1989 D. 1979.
2. Who among the following was the first executive president of Nigeria? A. Shehu Shagari B. Obafemi Awolowo C. AbubakarBTafawa D. Nnamdi Azikiwe.
3. The 1989 constitution provided for a \_\_\_ party system A. multi B. one C. two D. zero.
4. All the following were the achievements of the 1979 constitution except A. It made provision for human rights B. The 1979 constitution was not supreme C. It made provision for a new Federal Capital Territory D. There was clear separation of powers.
5. The 1999 constitution retained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system of government in Nigeria A. unitary B. military C. parliamentary D. presidential

### THEORY

1. What were the achievements of the 1979 constitution?
2. Identify the features of the 1999 constitution.

**WEEK SEVEN**

# TOPIC: SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION

## MEANING OF THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Supremacy of the constitution simply means the constitution, which is the law of the land, is above everybody in the country. Supremacy of the constitution means that all political office holders such as the president, governors etc must act according to the provisions of the constitution. Supremacy of the constitution means there is only one constitution for the country, which is above anyone. Supremacy of the constitution is one of the basic principles of the rule of law.

**EVALUATION**

What is the meaning of the supremacy of the constitution?

## Reasons for the Supremacy of the Constitution

1. The political office holders derive their powers and functions from the constitution.
2. The constitution is supreme for smooth running of government in a country.
3. To ensure political stability.
4. To ensure that there is peace, unity, development and orderliness in the country.
5. To protect the interest of the minority groups in the country.
6. The constitution is the final authority over any matter in the country.
7. The three organs or arms of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary derive their powers from the constitution.

**EVALUATION**

Give reasons for the Supremacy of the Constitution.

### GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Identify the colours of the national flag of Nigeria.
2. Who designed the national flag?
3. What do the colours of the national flag stand for?
4. Give the full meaning of the following:
5. ICPC ii. EFCC iii. NAFDAC iv. INEC
6. Mention three functions of the Nigeria Police Force.

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. When a leader displays high level of honesty particularly in financial matters. This is an act of A. Courage B. Fairness C. Fidelity D. probity
2. When a leader has the personality, which makes people to willingly follow him, he could be said to have one of the following A. Fairness B. Firmness C Charisma. Partiality.
3. When a leader works hard to ensure that set goals are achieved, he could be described as aA. Respected leader B. Diligent leader C. Disciplined leader D.

Impartial leader.

1. A leader who can stand by his decision no matter what happens is said to be A. Fair B. Honest C. Firm D. Charismatic.
2. When a follower shows faithfulness to a leader and the set goals, he is said to be A. Committed B. Loyal C. Truthful D. Diligent.

### THEORY

What is the meaning of the supremacy of the constitution?

2. Give reasons for the supremacy of the constitution.

**WEEK EIGHT**

# TOPIC: ELECTIONS

## MEANING OF ELECTIONS

Election can be defined as an act or process of voting for a candidate to represent the people of a country in various government positions. It is also defined as a process of choosing our political leaders. Examples of political office holders or leaders are president, governors, members of the houses of senate and representatives, Chairman and Counselors of local government areas. Election is a procedure that allows citizens of a country to choose their leaders or representatives.

### EVALUATION

1. Define elections.
2. Mention three political office holders.

## TYPES OF ELECTIONS

**THE TYPES OF ELECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

1. Direct election.
2. Indirect election.
3. By – election.
4. Run – off election.
5. Primary election.

Direct Elections: Direct elections involve the electorates (voters) casting their votes directly in an election for candidates of their choice that will represent them in various government positions.

Indirect Elections: This system involves the formation of an electoral college by the legislators. The members of the electoral college will vote for the candidates of their choice on behalf of the citizens of the country.

The Americans elect the president through electoral college.

By – Elections: This is an election that takes place to fill a vacant elective post as a result of disqualification, death or resignation of the individual holding a public office.

The election takes place in that constituency where there has been a vacancy. Run – off Elections: When none of the candidates wins the election by absolute majority in a general election, another election would be conducted. In this final election, only the candidates with the highest votes are allowed to contest.

Primary Election: This involves the political parties presenting candidates for any election in a country. It is an election conducted within a political party to choose candidates that can adequately represent the interests of the party in an election.

**EVALUATION**

List and explain the various types of elections.

### GENERAL EVALUATION

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

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Election conducted within a political party to choose candidates that will represent the interests of the party in a general election is called A. Primary election B. by – election C. run – off election D. direct election.
2. Election conducted to fill a vacant elective post as a result of death or resignation of the individual holding a public office is called A. Primary election B. run – off election C. direct election D. by – election.
3. All the following are political office holders in Nigeria except A. President B. Banker C. Governor D. Senator.
4. How many geo – political zones do we have in Nigeria? A. five B. ten C. six D. four.
5. Which geo – political zone in Nigeria has the least number of states? A. South West B. South – East C. South – South D. North – East.

### THEORY

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

**WEEK NINE**

# TOPIC: IMPORTANCE OF ELECTIONS IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

The importance of elections are as follows:

Choice of Leaders: Elections give the people in a country the opportunity for choosing their leaders into different political offices such as president, governors, legislators etc.

1. Easy and peaceful change of government: Elections provide an opportunity for the masses to peacefully remove bad government from office and ensure peaceful change of government to another.
2. Promotes Democracy: Election is one of the pillars of democracy. Regular free and fair elections help in sustaining democracy in any country.
3. Provides opportunity for political education: Election provides opportunity for political parties to give political education to the people of a country. It is usually done through campaigns and rallies where political parties make their manifestos known to the people.
4. Provides opportunity for participation in government: Election gives the citizens of a country the opportunity of participating in government by casting votes for the candidates of their choice.
5. Elections act as basis for measuring the popularity of the government in power.

**EVALUATION**

Give five importance of elections in a democratic society.

## GENERAL EVALUATION

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

## WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. All the following are importance of elections except A. elections promote violence B.

elections promote democracy C. elections enhance political participation D.

elections ensure peaceful change of government.

1. In which geo – political zone is Edo state? A. South – East B. South – West C. South – South D. North – Central.
2. What is the slogan of Ondo State? A. pace setters B. sunshine state C. the state of harmony

D. centre of commerce.

How many Senators are in the house of senate? A. 108 B. 200 C. 109 D. 107

How many people are in the house of representative? A. 340 B. 350 C. 355 D. 360.

## THEORY

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

**WEEK TEN**

# TOPIC: ELECTORAL BODIES IN NIGERIA

## TYPES OF ELECTORAL BODIES IN NIGERIA

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

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

### EVALUATION

Mention the two types of electoral commission in Nigeria.

Composition and Roles of Electoral Bodies in Nigeria.

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

## FUNCTIONS OF INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC)

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

### EVALUATION

Mention the functions of INEC.

2. Mention the functions of SIEC.

### GENERAL EVALUATION

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

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. The overall head of INEC is called the A. Chairman B. President C. Governor D.

Supervisor.

1. Electoral materials such as ballot box and ballot papers are provided by A. NAFDAC B. EFCC C. INEC D. NEMA.
2. The slogan of Ogun State is A. heart beat B. sunshine state C. treasure base D.

gateway state.

1. The slogan of the Federal Capital territory of Nigeria is A. centre of unity B. centre of Excellence C. fountain knowledge D. treasure base.
2. Elections in Nigeria take place every A. five years B. six years C. ten years D. four years.

### THEORY

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