

**THIRD TERM – SS ONE**  
**SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT**

**WEEKS**

**TOPIC**

1. I) **Revision and Political participation:**
  - Meaning, forms, purpose, factors affecting Political participation.
  
- II) **Centralization and decentralization:**
  - Reasons for its adoption, types, merits and Demerits.
  
2. **Delegated Legislation:**
  - Definition, types and reasons
  
3. **Delegated legislation:**
  - Merits and demerits; control of delegated legislation.
  
4. **Citizenship**
  - Meaning, ways of acquiring Citizenship
  
- 5 & 6 **Citizenship:**
  - ways of losing citizenship;
  - Rights of a citizen: meaning, duties and  
Obligation of a citizen in a state.
    - Ways of safeguarding citizens' rights
    - Limitations to a citizen's rights.
    - Difference between a citizen and non-citizen
  
- 7 **political parties :**
  - Definition, types, features, functions.
  - party manifestoes and its importance

8                    **Party system** :  
- Definition, types, merits and demerits.

9                    **Pressure groups:**  
- Meaning, types, functions, factors that can aid its            effective  
operations.  
- Mode of its operation

10                   **Factors working against the success of**  
**pressure Groups:**  
ii) Danger posed by its activities  
iii) Comparison between pressure group and  
political party.

11                   **Revision**

12 & 13           **Examination**

## WEEK ONE

### **TOPIC: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

Political participation could be defined as the process of voluntary involvement of the people in the political activities of their country. i.e. when they take active participation in chosen their rulers and also involve in decision making in the government of their country.

### **FORMS OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

- ❖ **Belonging to political parties:** This is an active political participation in which activist come together to form political parties. Members of the parties do take active part in electioneering campaigns, political rallies and other forms of political meetings.
- ❖ **Contesting elections:** some active political participants' stands as candidates seeking elective public offices on the platform of political parties or as private candidates if the constitution allows it.
- ❖ **Sponsoring of political parties:** sponsoring political parties financially is another form of political participation. Some wealthy citizens sponsor political parties as their own way of political participation.

- ❖ **As a voter:** voting in an election gives one an opportunity to participate in the election of people's representatives in government .
- ❖ **Polling agents:** by acting as government representative at the polling, a person is directly involved in the political activities of his country.

### **THE PURPOSE OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION.**

- ❖ **As a political animal:** according to Aristotle the famous Greek philosopher, man by nature is a political animal. Man therefore, takes part in political activities in order to satisfy that instinct in him as a political animal.
- ❖ **To write the wrong of those in power:** some people desires participation in politics in order to correct atrocious activities of those in power.
- ❖ **For equitable distribution of resources:** if the resources of a country are inequitable distributed, many people may be forced to take part in politics in order to equitably distribute such resources.
- ❖ **The need for self- actualizing:** these are those who have made it in order fields of human endeavor that seek participation in politics as self- fulfillment.
- ❖ **As a status symbol:** some other people desire political office n order to increase their self- image. These groups of people are not after the material and economic gains of political office but as status symbols.
- ❖ ASSIGNMENT
- ❖ **Explain five ways how popular participation can be promoted**

### **CENTRALIZATION.**

The term centralization refers...