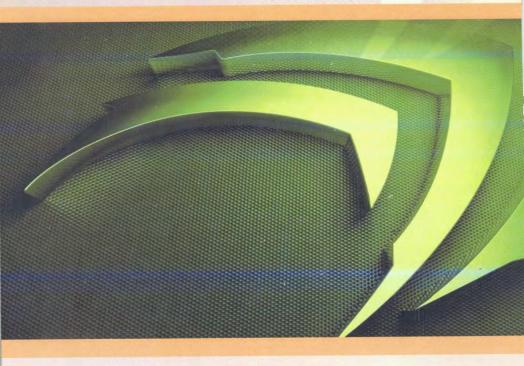
POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR AFRICA



INTERNATIONAL STUDENT EDITION

P.A. ASSIBONG Ph.D

POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR AFRICA

Ntufam: Patrick AGBOR ASSIBONG
B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc., Ph.D Political Science
(Specialized in the Political Economy of
Development and Underdevelopment or
Development Studies)

FIRST EDITION

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT EDITION

DEDICATION

It is normal for most authors to dedicate their books to their wives, husbands, children, parents or relations. I wish to depart from these parochial manifestations.

One has only to visit any of the village farms in Africa or any of the estate operated by Government or a private individual in a hot afternoon to observe not only hundreds of hungry and haggard looking men and women struggling to provide for their families and themselves by clearing large portions of sturdy grass with blunt machetes under our scorching tropical African sun, but also the degree to which African Governments and indeed their Neo-colonial European Masters are so greatly indebted to the peasants and estate workers. I would therefore like to dedicated this book to these suffering rural Africans, both past and present, as a tribute to their frantic efforts over the years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is grateful to the following for contributing immensely to the writing and production of Perspectives in Political Science: The Chancellor of Covenant University, Bishop David Oyedepo for his motivational speeches and the fact that he has provided internet facilities and a good library which encourages research, teaching and outreach.

I have to thank the University of Calabar Peer Review and Press Management Committee which after a thorough assessment of the book issued the International Standard Book Number (ISBN 978-007-057-7) to me

Professor A.A.A. Atayero, the Vice Chancellor, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State for providing the academic staff with a new Mantra "Recite" which stressed the importance of Research, citation, innovation and teaching.

My academic colleagues in the Department of Political Science and International Relations who proof read the manuscript and made valuable corrections in the organization of the work and lastly but not the least, Mr. Fadare Samson A. in Ota, who typed the manuscript thus making it camera-ready for printing or mechanical reproduction.

February, 2017 Dept. of Political Science and International Relations CovenantUniversity,Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria NtufamAssibong,P. A. Ph.D (AMNIM,MNPSA,MAPSA&MNIIA)

PREFACE

This book has been written with the understanding that the study of Political Science in Africa should not be dictated by the methodological concerns, examples and values of Western European academics but by an African Political Economist who is familiar with the Continent.

Apartheid was dead and buried after the release of Madiba Nelson Mandela and it is treated here to enable the student and general reader see the similarities of the policy of racial segregation in South Africa with the Israeli policy of separate development in the Gaza strip. The type of apartheid policy practised by the Israelis is even worst than what the minority white population did to the Africans who are the majority in South Africa.

The book would be useful for Undergraduates and Postgraduate students in African National, State and Private Universities and beyond. It will serve as a reference point for all students who have registered for IRL 411: International Institutions, POS324: Revolution and Society. POS224: Nigerian Government and Politics .IRL314: European Union in World Politics.POS408: Politics and Society in Central and West Africa, POS 913: Advanced Comparative Politics, POS209: Civil – Military Relations POS211: Political Parties and Pressure Groups, POS305: Introduction to Comparative Politics and POS922: Military in /and Politics.

February, 2017.
Dept. of Political Science & International Relations,
Covenant University, Ota,
Ogun State-Nigeria.

Chief (Dr.) Assibong P. Agbor (Political Economist)

© Assibong, P.A 2017

Published in Nigeria by the University of Calabar Press

All rights reserved, no parts of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the author

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of tradeor otherwise, be lent, resold, hired out or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form of binding or

other than that in which is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR AFRICA ISBN 978-007-057-7

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication Data POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR AFRICA ISBN 978-007-057-7

Printed in Nigeria by the University of Calabar Printing Company. Calabar

CONTENTS

	•	
CUAL	PTERONE	PAGE
OTTAL		
*	NIGERIAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT	1
	1.1.1 Federalism in Nigeria	1
	1.1.2 Problems of Nigerian Federalism	5
	1.1.3 Revenue Allocation	5
	1.1.4 The Formulae for Revenue Allocation	6
	1.1.5 Minority Politics and the Creation of States	11
	1.1.6 The Willinck's Commission	13
10	1.1.7 Recommendations of the Willinck's Commission	14
1.2		SSION
1.2.7	Enahoro's Independence Motion	17
1.3	WAJUR PULITICAL CRISIS	18
	1.3.1 The Kano Riots	18
	1.3.2 The Census crisis of 1962/63	19
	1.3.3 The 1964 Federal Election crisis	22
	1.3.4 Western Nigeria 1965 Election crisis	24
	1.3.5 Remote causes of the Nigerian civil war 1967-70	26
	1.3.6 The immediate causes of the civil war	30
	1.3.7 Attempts to prevent the conflict	31
	1.3.8 Consequences of the civil war	35
	1.3.9 Ways of preventing similar incidents.	38
	1.3.10 Reasons for the collapse of the Biafian Experiment	42
	1.3.11 The 1979 General Election crisis	43
	1.3.12 Problems encountered during the 1979 election	44
	1.3.13 The 1983 General Election	40.
	1.3,14 The Kaduna State Executive and	
	Legislature crisis	44
	1.3.15 Implications of Balarabe's Impeachment	47
.4	NIGERIAAND THE WORLD	50
.4.1	The Interdependence of Nations	50
	1.4.2 Advantages and Disadvantages	
	of Interdependence	52
	1.4.3 Nigeria's Foreign Policy	53

	1.4.4	Factors affecting Nigeria's Foreign Policy	53	3
	1.4.5	Effectiveness of Nigeria's Foreign Policy	59	9
		•		
CHAP	TERT			
	THED	EVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES		
	IN NIG	SERIA	62	2
	2.1.1	Old Political parties	62	2
	2.1.2	Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)	62	2
	2.1.3	The National Council of Nigeria and the		
		Cameroons (NCNC)	6	5
	2.1.4	The Action Group (AG)	69	9
	2.1.5	The Northern People's Congress (NPC)	7:	3
	2.1.6	Electoral performance of old parties	7	
		Smaller parties	8	
	2.1.8	Political parties of the Second Republic	8	
	2.1.9	The Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)	84	
		The National Party of Nigeria (NPN)	8	
		The Nigerian People's Party (NPP)	8	
		The Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP)	9	
		The People's Redemption Party (PRP)	9	1
		The Nigerian Advance Party (NAP)	9:	2
2.2		PARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PARTIES	9:	
		The Cameroon People's Democratic		
		Movement (CPDM)	9.	4
	2.2.2	The Cameroon National Union (CNU)	9	
		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
CHAF	TERT	HREE		
		RNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	9	7
		The Organization of African Unity (OAU)		
		Now African Union (AU)	9	7
	3.1.2	` '	9	
		Main Organs of OAU/AU	9	
		Achievements or merits		00
		Criticisms or demerits		02
		Problems of OAU/AU		04
	3.1.7			07

3.2	THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF			
1.6	WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)			108
	3.2.1 Objectives or Aims of ECOWAS			109
	3.2.2 Major Organs			110
	3.2.3 Achievements of ECOWAS			112
	3.2.4 Problems of ECOWAS			113
	3.2.5 Can the Community Succeed?			115
	CUSTOMS AND ECONOMIC UNION OF CE	ENTRAL	2.	
3.3	AFRICAN STATES (UDEAC) NOW CEMAC			117
	3.3.1 Aims of UDEAC/CEMAC			118
	3.3.2 Major Components or Organs			119
	3.3.2 Major Components of Organia			121
	3.3.3 Achievements			122
	3.3.4 Failures of UDEAC/CEMAC AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AF		ADB	123
3.4	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AT	000.		123
	3.4.1 Functions			124
3.5	NONALIGNMENT			127
	3.5.1 Objectives of Nonalignment			128
	3.5.2 Achievements	E111/4		120
3.6	THE ORGANIZATION OF PETROLU	COM		131
	EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC)			132
	3.6.1 Aims and Objectives of OPEC		• • • •	133
	3.6.2 Organs			134
		• • • •		136
	3.6.4 Problems of OPEC			138
3.7	THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZAT	ION (UI	NO)	
	3.7.1 Aims or Objectives of the UNO			139
	3.7.2 Main principles governing the	UNO		140
	3.7.3 Main Organs or components			140
	3.7.4 The specialized Agencies			147
	3.7.5 Advantages or merits of the UN	10		149
	3.7.6 Disadvantages, demerits or crit	icisms		150
	3.7.7 Problems of the UNO			152
	2 7 8 Efficiency of the United Nation	(UN)		153
3.8	THE SOCIALIST COMMONWEALTH OF	MAIIO	NS(SC	N) 154
3.0	3.8.1 Objectives of the socialist con	monw	ealth	104
	3.8.2 Main Organs			155
	3.8.3 Achievements			157
	11.0.0			

3.9	THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS	159
0.0	3.9.1 Aims and objectives of the commonwealth	161
	3.9.2 Organs of the commonwealth	162
	3.9.3 Achievements	163
	2 0 4 Criticisms	164
3.10	THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC now EU)	166
3.10	3.10.1 The main objectives of the EEC/EU	166
	3.10.2 Organs of the EEC/EU	166
	3.10.3 Advantages	168
	2 10 1 Criticisms	169
0.44	TABLE TABLE TABLE TABLE TABLE (1865)	169
3.11	2 44 4 Objectives	169
	3.11.1 Objectives	170
	3.11.2 Achievements	171
	3.11.3 Criticisms of living	
CHA	PTER FOUR	175
1.	MILITARY IN POLITICS	176
	4.1.1 General Reasons formilitary intervention	179
	4.1.2 The 1966 Military intervention in Nigeria	183
	4.1.3 Reasons for the counter coup	186
	4.1.4 The 1975 military Rule in Nigeria	188
	4.1.5 Murtala's Achievements	190
	4.1.6 The 1983 coup in Nigeria	191
	4.1.7 Reasons for Intervention	
	4.1.8 Military Intervention: The British Connection	193
	4.1.9 If Nigeria is unstable, Hold the British	194
	4.1.10 Afragile sovereignty 4.1.11 The wind of "Change"	200
	4.1.11 The wind of "Change"	205
	4 1 12 Descent to the Abyss	207
	4 1 13 My last Days in Nigeria	218
	4.1.14 Achievements of Nigerian Military	
	Governments 1966-1978	223
	4.1.15 Achievement of Buhari's Admin. 1983-1985	22
	4.1.16 The structure of the Nigerian Military	22
	4.1.17 Reasons for the 1966 Military	
	Intervention in Ghana	22
	III I COLOR TO THE	

	4.1.18 General Features of Military Governme	ents	229
	4.1.19 Criticisms of Military Regimes		231
	4.1.20 Steps taken towards civilian rule		232
	4.1.21 How to Prevent Military Interventions		233
4.2	MIXED ECONOMY	,	237
	4.2.1 The merits of a Mixed Economy		000
	4.2.2 Demerits of A Mixed Economy		239
4.3	APARTHEID		240
4.4	REVOLUTIONS		242
4.5	MASS MOBILIZATION	•••	245
	APPENDIX A¹ ORGANIZATION AND CONDUC	т	
	OF EXAMINATIONS		246
	BIBLIOGRAPHY		261

LIST OF TABLES

			Page
1.	Statutory Allocation to the States	 	10
2.	1963 Census Figures in Nigeria	 	22
3.	Nonaligned Member States as at 1979	 	125
4.	OPEC member countries as at 1979	 	132
5.	Commonwealth Member States	 	160

LIST OF FIGURES

					Page
1.	The NPC	Party	Organizational	Structure	 77

GLOSSARY

(1)	"La Main Rouge"	-	French Secrete Service
(2)	Raj	_ ,	The period of British rule in
(-/	,		India before 1947
(3)	Skullduggery	-	Dishonest behaviour especially
(-)			in Politics
(4)	Freebie		Free gift
(5)	ESSENCO	-	Short form for Essential
(0)			Commodities (Buhari's Regime)

ABBREVIATIONS

AFRC Armed Forces Ruling Council AHC

African High Command

AG Action Group

ANC African National Congress

AU African Union

AAUG All Africa Union Government

KGB Komitet Gosuderstvennoy Bezopasnosti or

The Committee for State Security (Russia)

MI5 The British Secrete Service MOSSAD Isreali Intelligence Service CIA Central Intelligence Agency FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation

OFN Operation Feed the Nation USA United States of America

NCNC1 National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons

NCNC² National Council of Nigerian Citizens

NDP National Democratic Party NNA Nigerian National Alliance Ph.D Doctor of Philosophy

ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States

NPA Nigerian Ports Authority

NICON National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria

NBC Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation RC

Roman Catholic PA Personal Assistant

UK United Kingdom or Britain NPC Northern people's Congress

NNSDF Northern Nigeria Self-Development Fund

UGCC United Gold Coast Convention CPP Convention People's Party UPC Union Populaire Du Cameroon NEPU Northern Elements Progressive Union

UMBC United Middle Belt Congress

NDC Niger Delta Congress UNIP

United National Independent Party UPGA United Progressive Grand Alliance KNC Kamerun National Congress KNDP Kamerun National Democratic Party NCLP Nigerian Commoners' Liberal Party NFI National Emancipation League LMWG

Lagos Market Women Guild NCBWA National Congress of British West Africa

KPP Kamerun People's Party UPP United People's Party

NECPP North East Convention People's Party

FEDECO Federal Electoral Commission

UPN Unity Party of Nigeria

National Party of Nigeria NPN Nigerian People's Party NPP People's Redemption Party PRP Great Nigeria Peoples' Party GNPP Nigeria Advanced Party NAP Cameroon National Union

CNU

Cameroun National Democratic Union **CPDM**

Frente Popular Para la Liberacion de Sangnia el **POLISARIO**

hamra Rio del Oro

Economic and Monetary Union of Central African States CEMAC Customs and Economic Union of Central African States UDEAC

East African Community EAC Lagos Plan of Action LPA

New Partnership for African Development NEPAD

National Youth Service Corps NYSC Power Holding Company of Nigeria PHCN Constitution Drafting Committee CDC

Supreme Military Council SMC War Against Indiscipline WAI Nigerian Communist Party NPC

Developed Countries e.g America, Britain, France DCS

Les Developed Countries e.g Cameroon, Nigeria, Chad, etc. LDCS

United Front for the Total Liberation of Angola UNITA Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola MPLA National Front for the Liberation of Angola FNLA Southwest African Peoples' Organization SWAPO

Pan African Congress PAC

Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic SADR Organization of Islamic Conference OIC Nigerian National Democratic Party NNDP

Nigerian Youth Movement MYM