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The three arms of government in Nigeria are the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. The Executive Arm's functions include making appointments, negotiating treaties, defending the country, shaping foreign policy, managing finances, granting honours, and controlling the executive's actions through oversight. The legislative arm of government is empowered to remove the executive through a vote of no-confidence, thus maintaining checks and balances. It also exercises constituent powers by amending the constitution, requiring special laws that comply with constitutional procedures. Furthermore, it performs electoral functions, holds judicial power as an investigative court for impeaching public officials, and serves as a forum for ventilating public grievances against the executive. The judicial arm of government interprets laws, providing justice to individuals who approach it. It awards punishments to those found guilty after trial and offers redress and compensation to aggrieved parties. The judiciary also plays a role in law-making by interpreting and applying laws, ensuring that decisions align with constitutional provisions. Additionally, it safeguards citizens' rights by protecting them from violations and threats, while serving as the guardian of the Constitution. The Organs of Government in a Country In a country, there are several organs of government that work together to ensure effective governance. These include: * Executive: This organ is headed by the president, who is both the head of state and the commander-in-chief of the army. The main functions of the executive arm include approving laws, ensuring public safety, and managing healthcare, education, finance, and welfare services. * Legislature: Also known as the National Assembly, this organ consists of two parts: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The main functions of the legislature include making laws, approving the annual budget, and carrying out investigations on public interest issues. * Judiciary: This special arm of government is headed by the Chief Justice and plays a crucial role in strengthening the rule of law, interpreting laws, and ensuring compliance with legislation. The three arms of government are prescribed by The Constitution, ensuring governance that benefits the people. The Legislature: - Makes and reviews laws to maintain law and order and respect for the constitution. - Ensures budget passage and financial control. - Conducts general oversight over other government arms through voting on appointments and reviewing their activities. Legislative Functions: 1. Law making: Creating and revising laws according to the Constitution. 2. Amendments and Reviews of Laws: Updating laws to adapt to changing circumstances. 3. Checks on the Other Arms of Government: Monitoring executive and judicial actions for compliance with guiding laws. 4. Deliberative Functions: Reviewing bills before they become law, ensuring their impact is considered. The executive branch plays a crucial role in ensuring that bills are thoroughly examined before they take effect. This is vital because if matters are not properly deliberated on beforehand, citizens will likely suffer more. Recommended: Tips for Pitching Your Business Idea ##### Functions of the Executive Arm** The executive arm is headed by the President and comprises various ministries, parastatals, police forces, and armed forces. Its primary function is to ensure that laws made by the legislature are implemented effectively. The head of this arm is typically elected by the electorate. ##### Organs of Government and Their Functions** 1. The Legislature: This arm is responsible for making laws. 2. The Executive: This arm carries out the functions of implementing laws, maintaining diplomatic relations, and exercising checks on other arms of government. 3. The Judiciary: This arm interprets laws and resolves disputes. Recommended: Characteristics of a Good Leader ##### Functions of the Executive Arm (continued)** a. Implementation of Laws: The executive ensures that laws are obeyed and order is maintained in society. b. Diplomatic Relations: The executive builds and maintains good relationships between the state and other independent states, facilitating trade, politics, and general issues. c. Checks on Other Arms of Government: The executive carries out checks on the legislature and judiciary to ensure effective governance. d. Appointment-making: The executive appoints ministers for various sectors and has the power to make some judicial appointments. e. Treaty-making: The executive is responsible for making treaties that concern the country, ensuring their domestic implementation. Recommended: Impact of Colonialism in African Countries The judiciary is the highest arm of government, responsible for interpreting laws and ensuring their implementation. It consists of various courts with distinct jurisdictions and hierarchies, from the Supreme Court to the High Courts. The judiciary serves as the guardian of the constitution, upholding its provisions with unwavering commitment. Its primary functions include the interpretation of laws, the settlement of disputes, and the exercise of checks on other arms of government. Through judicial review, the judiciary can scrutinize the actions of the executive and legislative branches, determining their legality or voidness. The judiciary plays a vital role in maintaining balance and order within the system, providing a mechanism for resolving conflicts and disputes. Its existence is essential for safeguarding individual rights and promoting social justice. With its robust structure and functions, the judiciary forms an integral part of the tripartite system of government, ensuring that no single branch wields excessive power. The Role of the President and Legislature in a Democratic System The president's primary duty is to enforce or execute the law, as outlined in the responsibilities and duties of a citizen elsewhere. The president typically leads a cabinet consisting of various members who assist with decision-making. In Nigeria, President Muhammadu Buhari's 2019 cabinet would include key officials such as the Vice President and ministers responsible for areas like sports, agriculture, and finance. The president is also headed by the Federal Executive Council (FEC), which comprises federal agencies overseeing various sectors. In a democratic system, elected presidents can serve a maximum of eight years and must win a majority of votes in elections to assume office. When the president leaves office, the vice president assumes the role until their return. The legislature is composed of elected officials who create laws, including the bicameral national assembly comprising the Senate and House of Representatives. Three senators represent each state, while 360 members make up the House of Representatives. A bill must pass through both houses before it can become a law, with the head of each house referred to as the senate president and speaker respectively. Both houses have election processes for their leaders and deputies. Impeachment proceedings are initiated by the lower house (House of Representatives), while the Senate cannot impeach federal officers unless charges are put forward by the House. Removing key officials and ensuring the house has a say in bill passage is crucial. The house of representative is responsible for suggesting bills, debating them, and passing laws if they gain majority approval from both the senate and house. The judiciary branch's power is exercised through courts; it operates independently under constitutional guidance, with several court levels including supreme, appeal, high court, and others.

Three arms of government in nigeria. Symbols of the three arms of government. Explain the three arms of government in nigeria. List and explain the three arms of government in nigeria.