

**COVENANT UNIVERSITY
NIGERIA**

*TUTORIAL KIT
OMEGA SEMESTER*

PROGRAMME: PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE: PSY 329

DISCLAIMER

The contents of this document are intended for practice and leaning purposes at the undergraduate level. The materials are from different sources including the internet and the contributors do not in any way claim authorship or ownership of them. The materials are also not to be used for any commercial purpose.

PSY329:

1. There are theories to explain political leadership and in view of this, use psychological theories to explain the political personnel and landscape of Nigeria.
2. Politics in essence is leadership or attempted leadership-Discuss
3. Political decision making is a critical component of governance. In view of this, discuss how a government can come to a final decision on a policy issue.
4. What is the rationale behind the study of Political Psychology?
5. Discuss extensively the Standard Agenda as one of the decision making tools in politics
6. Highlights some of the problems of political leadership in Nigeria and as a political psychologist, proffer workable solutions to the identified challenges.
7. As a political psychologist, discuss the psychological orientation of Nigerians towards the Boko Haram insurgency, highlighting the role of the media, the international community and the 2011 post-election violence.
8. Discuss Governance using appropriate examples or analogies
9. Presidential and Parliamentary systems of government are extremely popular globally, as a political psychologist, which of the two forms of government would you recommend for governance in Nigeria.

Discuss the following concepts using appropriate examples or analogies:

10. Leadership
11. Political parties
12. Political psychology
13. Interest groups
14. Political culture
15. Political socialization
16. Motivations
17. Politics
18. Voting
19. Politics
20. Democracy

Model Responses

1. Students are expected to pick any psychological theories to explain leadership and personality of political personnel and the political landscape in Nigeria. Write ups can be submitted for evaluation.

3 The Final Decision: There are many ways that a group can make a final decision, decide on a solution, or come to agreement. Some of the most popular ways of making the decision include:

- Consensus: The group members all agree on the final decision through discussion and debate.
- Compromise: Through discussion and readjustment of the final plan, group members come to agreement by giving up some of their demands.
- Majority Vote: The decision is based on the opinion of the majority of its members.

the "standard agenda."

- Problem identification- What is the problem? What is wrong with the current situation?
- Problem analysis- View the current situation as a balance Decision by Leader: The group gives the final decision to its leader.
- Arbitration: An external body or person makes a decision for the group.

5. Standard Agenda: Developed by John Dewey. It deals with reflective thinking which involves a careful, systematic approach to a problem. Groups who use reflective thinking to make their decisions use of a six-step guide called

- I. between restraining forces and helping forces. What are the forces in play in your group's situation?
- II. Criteria selection- What are the goals of the final decision?
- III. Solution generation- Generate as many solutions as possible. Avoid groupthink by listing many solutions.
- IV. Solution evaluation and selection- Measure each solution against the criteria from step three.
Solution implementation- Enact the chosen solution.

7. This question was designed to test students' understanding and appreciation of politics and the political process. The thrust of this question is students being able to give narratives that concern the role of the media, both print and electronic, the international community including views of international election monitors and civil society and the post-election violence in parts of the country.

9. A nation's type of government refers to how that state's executive, legislative, and judicial organs are organized. All nations need some sort of government to avoid anarchy. Democratic governments are those that permit the nation's citizens to manage their government either directly or through elected representatives. The office of President characterizes the presidential system. The President is both the chief executive and the head of state. The President is unique in that he or she is elected independently of the legislature. The powers invested in the President are usually

balanced against those vested in the legislature. In parliamentary governments the head of state and the chief executive are two separate offices. Many times the head of state functions in a primarily ceremonial role, while the chief executive is the head of the nation's legislature. The most striking difference between presidential and parliamentary systems is in the election of the chief executive. In parliament systems, the chief executive is not chosen by the people but by the legislature. Typically the majority party in the parliament chooses the chief executive, known as the Prime Minister. However, in some parliaments there are so many parties represented that none hold a majority. Parliament members must decide among themselves whom to elect as Prime Minister.