

# **SOCIAL STUDY**

FOR

## **Junior Secondary School**

# **1**



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**JSS 1**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**FIRST TERM**

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# **Week 1**

## **Topic: Introduction To Social Studies**

### **Content-**

1. Meaning
2. Objectives and Scope
3. Nature of Social Studies
4. Importance of Social Studies

### **Meaning**

Social studies can be defined as the study of man in his environment. It is the study of man and his relationships with other people around him, including all the natural resources in his environment.

Social studies assess man in his physical and social environment as well as the effects of science, technology and religion on him. Man in social studies refers to human beings.

### **Scope of Social Studies**

Social studies have related subjects like economics, geography, political science, anthropology and psychology. Social studies, therefore, an integrated subject because of its many interwoven parts which give insight into what man is and everything connected to Man in his physical and social environments.

Social study is therefore defined as the study of man's life, his interactions with his social and physical environments, and his knowledge of science and technology to solve this problem in his environment.

### **Objectives of social studies**

The following are the aim and objectives of social studies

1. It makes us responsible citizens
2. It helps us to understand the importance of hard work
3. It makes us good leaders and followers

4. It helps us to understand the need for honesty, hard work, transparency and cooperation with others in the society.
5. It teaches us to understand to understand our culture and other people's culture.
6. It is aimed at teaching people how to identify the resources in their physical environment and how to use them well.
7. The knowledge of social studies helps Nigerian national objectives in education can be achieved.

### **The Importance of Social Studies**

The importance of social studies cannot be overemphasized. Some of the points below are the importance of social studies.

1. Social studies help people to understand their culture and other people's culture.
2. Social studies help us to be good citizens by educating us on the right type of behaviours, attitudes and values.
3. Social studies train us to be good and effective leaders and followers because it encourages us to obey the laws that govern our society and have respect for constituted authority.
4. It helps us to develop a good sense of judgment and a sense of moral and social responsibility.
5. It helps man to understand his environment, identify the problems and provide a solution to the problems in his environment.
6. It helps an individual to develop the ability to relate well with people in his environment.
7. It helps man to be aware of what is happening around him as well as other parts of the world.
8. The major and overall importance of social studies is to produce good citizens for the society.

## ASSESSMENT

1. The study of man in his environment called——? (a) Civic studies (b) English studies (c) social studies (d) elementary studies.
2. Man in social studies refers to——? (a) animal (b) science and technology (c) behaviours (d) human beings.
3. All of these are related subject in social studies except——? (a) English language (b) economics (c) geography (d) psychology.
4. The importance of social studies is excerpt ——? (a) To be good leaders and followers (b) To produce good citizens for the society (c) To understand our culture (d) To make us law defaulters.
5. All of these are objectives of social studies except——? (a) It makes us responsible citizens (b) It makes us to understand the importance of hard work (c) To achieve the national objectives of education (d) to teach us how to steal the public funds.

## ANSWER

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. D

## **Week 2**

### **Topic: Social Environment**

#### **Content-**

1. Types of Social **Environment**
2. The Primary **Environment**
3. Characteristics of the Primary **Environment**
4. The Family as a Primary **Environment**

#### **Types of the major social Environment are:**

1. The Primary Environment
2. The Secondary Environment

#### **THE PRIMARY Environment**

The members of a primary group are people who are very close, people who are closely related. Such members often remain close for a very long time, usually for life.

Members of this group usually have a strong feeling of belonging together. They share common emotional experiences and aspirations. Examples of primary groups are families, peer groups, age grades and kinship groups.

#### **Characteristics of Primary Environment**

1. Primary group is usually small in size
2. Members enjoy a permanent relationship
3. Members are loyal to one another
4. They enjoy intimacy and cooperation
5. There is usually face to face interaction



## **The Family as a Primary Environment**

The family is the group of people related by blood, birth or marriage. It is the basic unit of the social group. It is the primary group with great importance to the individual and society.

### **Kinds of Families are:**

The nuclear family and the extended family

**The nuclear family:** This is the family made up of the father, mother and their children. A nuclear family can be monogamy if the father married just one wife and can be polygamous if the father marries more than one wife.

**The extended family:** The extended family consists of the father, mother and children as well as some other relations such as uncles, cousins, aunts, grandparents, etc. living together in one house or compound; it is referred to as communal living.

## **The Kinship as a Primary Environment**

Kinship group indicates family ties or relationship which can be in form of blood ties or marriage ties. A person's kinsman is his or her relative. The basis of kinsmen rests on three things which are: common ancestors, marriage ties and adoption.

## **The Age Group as Primary Environment**

An age group is a group that consists of people of the same age or age bracket coming together to achieve a common goal.

Functions of Age Group in the Society are:

1. They ensure the security of the community.
2. They are sometimes responsible for keeping the town clean
3. It unites the whole town or village through its activities
4. Sometimes they make laws that govern the society.

## **ASSESSMENT**

1. List the two types of social environment.
2. What are the characteristics of the primary environment?
3. Explain the family as a primary environment.

4. What are the two types of family?

**ANSWER**

1. (i) Physical Environment (ii) Secondary Environment
2. (i) Primary group is usually small in size (ii) Members enjoy a permanent relationship (iii) Members are loyal to one another
3. The family is the group of people related by blood, birth or marriage. It is the basic unit of the social group. It is the primary group with great importance to the individual and society.
4. (i) Nuclear Family (ii) Extended Family

## **Week 3**

### **Topic: Family as the basic unit of society**

#### **Outline:**

- Characteristics of large and small family size
- Benefits of large family size

#### **Characteristics**

Family size is a significant factor in child development, but must be considered as only one part of a larger picture, however. Other factors, such as the parents' personality traits, and the gender and spacing of the children, contribute significantly to the formation of a child's personality.

#### **Large Family**

Children of large families have a greater opportunity to learn cooperation at an early age than children of smaller families as they must learn to get along with siblings. They also take on more responsibility, both for themselves and often for younger brothers and sisters. In addition, children in large families must cope with the emotional crises of sibling rivalry, from which they may learn important lessons that will aid them later in life. This factor, however, may also be a disadvantage; either the older child who was "dethroned" from a privileged position or the younger child who is in the eldest child's shadow may suffer feelings of inferiority. Children in large families tend to adopt specific roles in order to attain a measure of uniqueness and thus gain parental attention.

#### **Small Family**

Children in small families receive a greater amount of individual attention and tend to be comfortable around adults at an early age. They may also be overprotected, however, which can result in dependence, lack of initiative, and fear of risk, and the increased parental attention may also take the form of excessive scrutiny and pressure to live up to other people's expectations. Researchers have found that only children are often loners and have the lowest need for affiliation. They tend to have high IQs and are successful academically. However, only children have also been found to have more psychological problems than children from larger families. The size of a family has a significant effect on the interrelationships among its members and can play a major role in the formation of a child's personality.

## **Benefits of Large family**

Large families bring benefits for the kids as well as the parents. The art of compromise, the ability to share with one another and self-reliance are among a few of the traits that children from large families possess. Large families are only as loving and cohesive as the parents make them, according to Vivian Diller, Ph.D., a New York City-based psychologist in the “Psychology Today” article, “The Benefits and Disadvantages of Large Versus Small Families.”

### **1. Side Effects Include**

There is generally more competition in bigger families as the siblings want their own share of their parents’ attention. The ability to get along and love one another at an early age is thought by many moms of multiple children to be a positive side effect of larger families, according to the article, “Family Size in America: Are Large Families Back?” published on the Baby Center website. Since there is always someone to play with, having siblings increases the ability to make friends, show empathy and accept responsibility, says Baby Center.

### **2. Take One for the Team**

Children from large families often recognize the special place they have within their families. As they learn to work together as a team, the ability to do their share is strengthened, according to the article, “Bigger and Better,” by Katherine Schlaerth, an associate professor emeritus at the USC School of Medicine and a practising physician, published on the Los Angeles Times website. These children realize that being part of a larger family requires everyone to do their share; skipping out on their chores or responsibilities may have a ripple effect and disturb the brood.

### **3. Hand-Me-Downs**

Generally, people think that they should have smaller families to keep the costs down. Larger families tend to use less, according to Schlaerth. Utilities such as electricity and heat will not increase in the same manner as your grocery bill. Clothing can be handed down from child to child until it wears out. Larger families may spend less on activities and entertainment by creating their own fun. For example, the game night can be divided into teams or a day in the park can consist of sack races or kite-flying contests.

### **4. Siblings for Life**

Not every child from a large family is going to have a positive experience or feel that her needs were met. In large families with healthy connections, siblings bond and can

become lifelong friends. As adults, they are there to support one another; there is generally a loyalty and trust that remains strong through the ups and downs of life, according to Schlaerth. Siblings will assist each other with everything from caring for their parents in old age to helping each other out with childcare. Extended family events carry the potential to increase those bonds further.

## **ASSESSMENT**

1. What are the benefits of a large family
2. What are the side effects of a large family

## **ANSWER**

1. Some benefits of a large family may include: (i) The art of compromise, the ability to share with one another and self-reliance are among a few of the traits that children from large families possess. (ii) Large families are only as loving and cohesive as the parents make them
2. Side effects of a large family include: (i) More competition in bigger families as the siblings want their own share of their parents' attention. (ii) The ability to get along and love one another at an early age is thought by many moms of multiple children to be a positive side effect of larger families (iii) Since there is always someone to play with, having siblings increases the ability to make friends, show empathy and accept responsibility

## Week 4

### Topic: Culture and social values (1)

#### **Content-**

1. Meaning of culture
2. Importance of culture
3. Features of culture
4. Characteristics of culture

#### **Meaning of Culture**

This is the totality of the way of life of the people. It includes people's beliefs, their way of worship, their arts and crafts, language, religion, dressing, the way of thinking, dancing, greeting and eating habits.

The **culture of Nigeria** is shaped by Nigeria's multiple ethnic groups. The country has 527 languages, seven of them are extinct. Nigeria also has over 1150 dialects and ethnic groups. The six largest ethnic groups are the Hausa and Fulani in the north, the Igbo in the southeast, and the Yoruba predominate in the southwest, Efik – Ibibio, and Ijaw of the south-south.

The Edo people are most frequent in the region between Yorubaland and Igboland. Many of the Edo tend to be Christian. This group is followed by the Ibibio/Annang/Efik people of the coastal south southern Nigeria and the Ijaw of the Niger Delta.

Nigeria's other ethnic group, sometimes called 'minorities', are found throughout the country but especially in the north and the middle belt. The traditionally nomadic Fulani can be found all over West and Central Africa. The Fulani and the Hausa are predominantly Muslim while the Igbo are predominantly Christian and so are the Efik, Ibibio, and Annang people. The Yoruba are equally likely to be either Christian or Muslim. Indigenous religious practices remain important to all of Nigeria's ethnic groups, and frequently these beliefs are blended with Christian beliefs, a practice known as syncretism

## **Importance of culture**

The way of life of any society involves a number of areas (labour, politics, economics, ethics, aesthetics, law, family, religion, etc). The importance of culture in Nigeria cannot be overestimated.

Nigeria culture plays an important role in the lives of separate individuals and the society as the whole. Culture helps to accumulate, control and organise the human experience. It is basically what makes a person human. When a person becomes a member of the society, he accumulates knowledge about language, symbols, values, norms, customs and traditions of that environment. In this country, individuals usually become a part of one or more ethnic groups in Nigeria. A person's immersion in culture is determined by his/her socialization, familiarity with cultural heritage, as well as the development of his individual abilities. All these are usually achieved in the process of upbringing and education. Culture unites people, integrates them, and ensures their strength as a community. Unfortunately, in our country, some subcultures oppose each other which lead to the spread of cultural differences in Nigeria. Cultural conflicts can arise within large communities as a result. To prevent this, it is important to control the formation of cultural values in a society. This is one of the tools used by the government to create a more conducive and secure environment.

## **Features/characteristics of culture**

1. Culture is dynamic and flexible
2. Culture is learnt over a period of time
3. Culture is continuous and does not die with people
4. Culture differs from place to place
5. Culture is universal to mankind and not particular to a peculiar group of people.

## **ASSESSMENT**

1. Define culture
2. What is the major importance of culture
3. State 3 characteristics of culture

## **ANSWER**

1. Culture is the totality of the way of life of the people. It includes people's beliefs, their way of worship, their arts and crafts, language, religion, dressing, the way of thinking, dancing, greeting and eating habits.
2. Culture helps to accumulate, control and organise the human experience, it is basically what makes a person human.
3. (i) Culture is continuous and does not die with people (ii) Culture differs from place to place (iii) Culture is universal to mankind and not particular to a peculiar group of people.



## Week 5

### Topic: Culture and Social Values II

#### **Content:**

1. Historical origin of major ethnic groups
2. Culture similarities in Nigeria
3. Cultural differences in Nigeria

#### **Historical origin of major ethnic groups**

##### **The Hausas**

Hausa is the biggest tribe in Nigeria they are the major inhabitants of about 10 state in Nigeria which includes; Bauchi, Borno, Niger, Taraba, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Kastina, Kebbi, Sokoto with traces in several other parts of the country.

The myth of the origin of the Hausas began with the story of a man (Bayajidda) who ran away from the east to escape his father's fury and stumbled on some people that happened to be the today Hausa.

**The Yorubas** are the second amongst other Nigeria tribes, The Yoruba spiritual heritage signifies that the Yoruba tribe are a unique people who were probably created at Ile-Ife. Legend holds that the creation was delegated by the sovereignty, Olodumare.

The name "Yoruba" is most likely an adaptation of 'Yo ru ebo', meaning "will venerate (make offerings to the) Orisha" Yoruba people remains one of the most travelled and advanced people from Western part of Africa.

**The Igbos** are the third largest tribe in Nigeria, they are the Nigeria industrialists. The Igbo myth of Origin traces their origin from Nri, the myth narrates how Eri, the hero of the Igbos descended from above with his wife Namaku, he sat on an ant-hill as the land was waterlogged.

Later Chukwu Okike (The gods) sent a blacksmith who dried up the land with fire, charcoal and bellows. The couple subsequently begot four children, namely, Nri, Aguleri, Igbariam, and Amanuke in that order. And it is believed that the Igbo race sprang up from this people and then the world.

Apart from the above mentioned three major tribes in Nigeria, there are about four hundred-plus other tribes like the Amo, Anaguta, Andoni, Angas, Fulani, dupe, Ibibio, Idoma, Ikwerre, Kalabari, Abou, Ijaw and several others.

### **Culture similarities in Nigeria**

cultural similarity are what we do in our cultural groups that are the same eg agriculture, marriage practices, chieftaincy title, religion, animism etc.

1. Respect for elders and rulers
2. Selection of the elderly as leaders on the basis of their wisdom, not their money.
3. The existence of the grading system for decision making, community building and defence in each of our communities
4. Marital ceremonies in our various cultures, the groom pays the bride price.

### **ASSESSMENT**

1. Briefly explain the historical origins of the major ethnic groups in Nigeria.
2. What are some of the cultural similarities in Nigeria?
3. Vividly describe the marital ceremony peculiar to your tribe.

### **ANSWER**

1. (i) The myth of the origin of the Hausas began with the story of a man (Bayajidda) who ran away from the east to escape his father's fury and stumbled on some people that happened to be the today Hausa. (ii) The Yoruba spiritual heritage signifies that the Yoruba tribe are a unique people who were probably created at Ile-Ife. Legend holds that the creation was delegated by the sovereignty, Olodumare. (iii) The Igbo myth of Origin traces their origin from Nri, the myth narrates how Eri, the hero of the Igbos descended from above with his wife Namaku, he sat on an ant-hill as the land was waterlogged.
2. (i) Respect for elders and rulers (ii) Selection of the elderly as leaders on the basis of their wisdom, not their money. (iii) The existence of the grading system for decision making, community building and defence in each of our communities

## Week 6

### Topic: Socialization

#### **Contents:**

1. Meaning of Socialization
2. Stages of Socialization
3. Significance of Socialization
4. Agents of Socialization

#### **Meaning of Socialization**

Socialization can be defined as the process of acquiring new behaviour through interactions with other members of the society and also by direct learning from others.

Socialization is a long life process because it goes on throughout one's lifetime. It is a continuing process whereby an individual acquires a personal identity and learns the norms, values, behaviour, and social skills appropriate to his or her social position.

#### **Stages of Socialization**

There are two stages of socialization; they are:

1. **Childhood or primary socialization:** This is the stage of socialization that takes place in the family. This is the stage of socialization is very important because the success of the second stage of socialization depends on the primary socialization. Childhood socialization starts from when a child is born until the child grows to join the wider society.
2. **Adulthood or secondary socialization:** This is the stage that sets in later in one's life. It is the continuation of the primary stage of socialization. It sets in the church, mosque, or school. Those who do not have good childhood socialization have problems of socializing in the secondary stage

#### **Significance of Socialization**

Socialization is significance for the following reasons:

- Socialization helps people to be responsible in any society where they find themselves
- It helps to promote the spirit of hard work in people
- It helps to keep and protect the culture of the society
- It helps an individual in the society learn how to play their roles effectively and meaningfully
- It helps the new members of the society to acquire acceptable values, norms and behaviour
- It helps to build and form the young ones to be acceptable and functional in their society

### **Agents of Socialization**

This refers to various means or places where socialization can manifest. Agents of socialization are:

1. **The family:** This is the first agent of socialization. The child relates to his mother, father and siblings before relating with any other member of the society. The child learns the following from the family:

- Good morals and the acceptable norms expected by the society
- The food, language and culture of his/her family
- Learn to interact with other members of the society
- Learn to perform house duties

2. **The School:** the child after some time go to school to learn. The child learns the following in school:

- The school help to instil discipline in the child
- The school act as models to the individual
- The school help the child to learn how to read and write
- Helps the child to relate and make friends outside the family

3. **The Mass Media:** The mass media like the television, radio, internet etc influence the individual in the following ways:

- People learn the culture of other countries via the mass media
- The mass media serves as a means of entertaining individuals
- People learn how to sing, dance fashion etc through the mass media
- They learn and get information about what is happening in their country and other countries via the mass media

4. **The church/ mosque:** The church/ mosque also helps in the following ways:

- They reform people through their sermons or preaching
- They help to promote peace and love
- They help to teach people about the supremacy of God
- They help to promote justice and fair play

5. **The peer/age group:** An individual's age mate or peer groups include a person's classmate, friends, colleagues,. A person who chose good peers will learn positive things from his/her peers and vice versa.

## ASSESSMENT

1. What do you understand by socialisation?
2. List the different stages of socialisation
3. What are the agents of socialisation?
4. Give four importance of socialisation

## ANSWER

1. Socialization can be defined as the process of acquiring new behaviour through interactions with other members of the society and also by direct learning from others.
2. (i) Primary socialization (ii) Secondary socialization
3. (i) The Family (ii) The School (iii) The Mass Media (iv) Church/Mosque (v) Peer/Age group
4. (i) Socialization helps people to be responsible in any society where they find themselves (ii) It helps to promote the spirit of hard work in people (iii)It helps

to keep and protect the culture of the society (iv) It helps an individual in the society learn how to play their roles effectively and meaningfully

## Week 7

### Topic: Friendship

#### **Contents:**

1. Meaning of friendship
2. Factors that determine the choice of friends
3. Qualities and behaviours that enhance friendship
4. Factors that could destroy Friendship

#### **Meaning of Friendship**

Friendship is a state of being emotionally attached to another person, resulting from feelings of affection. It is also a warm and intimate relationship with someone you like and trust. Friends provide a basic source of happiness, pleasure and companionship. Friendship is a state of being emotionally attached to another person, resulting from feelings of affection. It is also a warm and intimate relationship with someone you like and trust. Friends provide a basic source of happiness, pleasure and companionship.

Friendship is a state of mutual trust and support between two or more people or between nations.

A friend is a person whom one knows and with whom one has a bond of mutual affection, typically exclusive of sexual or family relations.

#### **Factors that determine the choice of friends**

1. **Common interests:** These ties friends closer to themselves. When our interests are different there will be nothing to enjoy jointly, time spent together tends to rapidly diminish. Not that we can't still care deeply about friends with whom we no longer share common interests, but it's probably uncommon for such friends to interact on a regular basis.
2. **History:** Nothing ties people together, even people with little in common than having gone through the same difficult experience. As the sole glue to keep friendships whole in the long run, however, it often dries, cracks, and ultimately fails.
3. **Common values:** Though not necessarily enough to *create* a friendship, if values are too divergent, it's difficult for a friendship to thrive.

4. **Equality:** If one friend needs the support of the other on a consistent basis such that the person depended upon receives no benefit other than the opportunity to support and encourage, while the relationship may be significant and valuable, it can't be said to define true *friendship*.
5. **Environment:** the environment or surroundings where a person is will determine the kind of people you mix up with and thereby determine your friends
6. **Upbringing:** A child who is well brought up will tend to have friends who are also well brought up, those who have the same or likely characters

### **Qualities and behaviours that enhance friendship**

The qualities listed below will enhance and improve friendship

- Truthfulness: friends who are truthful to each other can rely on one another, it is a good quality that enhances friendship
- Availability: For Friendship to be enhanced, both party must make themselves available for each other, it might not be all the time but yet need to create time for one another, this enhance friendship.
- Be proud of your friend: When you are proud of your friend, it means you can show are to people without being ashamed, this also enhance friendship
- Forgiveness: Ability and willingness to forgive one another
- Loyalty: For Friendship to be enhanced, you must be able to show a strong feeling of support or allegiance to one another
- Cooperation: there must be cooperation, having the same goals and objective and working towards achieving that goal
- Support during good and bad times: To enhance friendship, you must stand by your friend in the good and bad times
- Respect and Understanding: Respect your friend because respect is reciprocal and ensure you understand yourself, in this way your Friendship can be enhanced.

### **Factors that can destroy Friendship**

The following can bring friendship to an end



- Lies
- Lack of trust
- Intolerance
- Impatience
- Disrespect
- Misunderstanding
- Betrayal of trust
- Selfishness
- Bullying

### **Exercise**

1. The state of being emotionally attached to another person resulting from feelings of affection is called——? (a) friendship (b) love (c) hatred (d) discord
2. All of these are factors that determine the choice of friends except——?(a) common values (b) common interest (c) different ideas (d) environment
3. For a friendship to be destroyed, —— happens? (a) understanding (b) misunderstanding (c) love (d) Patience
4. The following are qualities that enhance friendship except———? (a) honesty (b) lies (c) truthfulness (d) loyalty
5. Friends provide a basic source of happiness, pleasure and companionship; true/false?

### **ANSWER**

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. True

## **Week 8**

### **Topic: Behaviour that enhances Friendship**

#### **Contents:**

- Positive and Negative peer pressure
- Friendship development skills
- Ways of enhancing friendship

Friendship is a state of being emotionally attached to another person, resulting from feelings of affection. It is also a warm and intimate relationship with someone you like and trust. Friends provide a basic source of happiness, pleasure and companionship.

#### **Positive and Negative peer pressure**

Almost everyone has experienced peer pressure before, either positive or negative. Peer pressure is when your classmates, or other people your age, try to get you to do something. It is so easy to give in to peer pressure because everyone wants to fit in and be liked. Especially when it seems like “everyone is doing it”. Sometimes people give in to peer pressure because they do not want to hurt someone’s feelings or they do not know how to get out of the situation so they just say “yes”.

#### **How do I resist peer pressure?**

- Understanding your own values and beliefs
- Have Self-confidence
- Choose your friends wisely
- Talk to a trusted adult
- Don’t make excuses – say exactly how you feel

#### **How do peers pressure?**

- Insults: making a person feel bad for not doing something so that they eventually will

- Reasoning: pressure by giving a person reasons why they should do something
- Rejection: pressure by threatening to end a relationship or a friendship
- Unspoken pressure: simply seeing all your peers doing something or wearing something can be a form of pressure

But... there is also positive peer pressure!

- Pressure to not drink/smoke/do drugs
- Pressure to be nice and help others
- Pressure to exercise

The importance of friendship cannot be over-emphasized. Friendship is important because:

- Young people learn social skills through friendship
- It provides opportunities for young people to share experiences and insights
- Skills gained in articulating feelings and thoughts will be helpful throughout life
- It promotes self-esteem
- It helps in building self-confidence
- It provides companionship
- It involves fun, sharing and caring
- It promotes mutual respect
- Appropriate interpersonal communication skills are developed

Friendship skills development

There are ways to develop friendship skills. These include:

- Keep secrets and build trust
- Develop understanding and empathy
- Practice active listening skills by

(i) Establish eye contact with the other person

(ii) Listen to the person without interruption

(iii) Listen to the person without thinking of what you will say next

(iv) Empathize with the person as he or she is speaking

(v) Use “I” statements

### Enhancing Friendship

There are however behaviours and qualities that enhances friendship, these include:

- Forgiveness
- Trust
- Loyalty
- Ability to keep confidences
- Cooperation
- Honesty
- Shared interests
- Support during good and bad times
- Reliability
- Empathy
- Respect
- Understanding
- Affection
- Sympathy

Friendship need to be improved and the way by which it can be improved are:

- Having group activities
- Sharing information
- Exchanging gifts
- Sharing goals and aspirations
- Visiting each other's family and other friends
- Dating, with no expectation for shared sexual activity
- Solving assignments together
- Giving support in times of trouble
- Making positive comments about each other
- Having fun together

Due to the importance of friendship, it is of utmost importance that friends must make all efforts to keep their friends and make new ones. Behaviours that could destroy friendship include:

- Gossiping
- Disclosing confidential information
- Bullying
- Peer pressure
- Dishonesty
- Selfishness

- Suspicious
- Disrespect
- Misunderstanding
- Betrayal of trust

## **ASSESSMENT**

1. List five ways of improving friendship
2. List two ways of developing friendship skill
3. Define peer pressure
4. Name three ways to resist peer pressure
5. What behaviours can destroy Friendship?

## **ANSWER**

1. Friendship can be improved by: (i) Having group activities (ii) Sharing information (iii) Exchanging gifts (iv) Sharing goals and aspirations (v) Visiting each other's family and other friends
2. Friendship skills can be developed by (i) Keep secrets and build trust (ii) Develop understanding and empathy
3. Peer pressure is when your classmates, or other people your age, try to get you to do something
4. Ways to resist peer pressure include: (i) Understanding your own values and beliefs (ii) Have Self-confidence (iii) Choose your friends wisely
5. Behaviours that destroy friendship: (i) Gossiping (ii) Disclosing confidential information (iii) Bullying (iv) Peer pressure (v) Dishonesty

## Week 9

### Topic: Common Crimes

#### **Contents:**

- Meaning
- Causes
- Effect

#### Meaning:

Crimes can be committed against persons or property, but all crimes carry a punishment for those who break the law. Federal, state and local governments pass laws to establish what acceptable behaviour is and what not acceptable behaviour within society is.

The following is a list of some common crimes, felonies, and misdemeanors, with the most general explanations of the crimes. Click on the links below to read detailed descriptions of each of these crimes:

#### Accessory

A person is an accessory when they solicit, requests, commands, pursues or intentionally aids another person to engage in conduct that constitutes an offence.

#### Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is causing or attempting to cause serious bodily harm to another or using a deadly weapon during a crime.

#### Aiding and Abetting

The crime of aiding and abetting is when a person willfully “aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures” the commission of a crime.

#### Arson

Arson is when a person intentionally burns a structure, building, land or property.

#### Assault

Criminal assault is defined as an intentional act that results in a person becoming fearful of imminent bodily harm.

### Battery

The crime of battery is any unlawful physical contact with another person, including offensive touching.

### Bribery

Bribery is the act of offering or receiving compensation for the purpose of influencing any person who is responsible for performing a public or legal duty.

### Burglary

A burglary occurs when someone illegally enters almost any kind of structure for the purpose of committing an illegal action.

### Child Abuse

Child abuse is any act or failure to act that results in the harm, potential for harm or the threat of harm to a child.

### Child Pornography

The crime of child pornography includes the possession, production, distribution or sale of sexual images or videos that exploit or portray children.

### Computer Crime

The Department of Justice defines computer crime as, "Any illegal act for which knowledge of computer technology is essential for successful prosecution."

### Conspiracy

The crime of conspiracy is when two or more people get together to plan to commit a crime with the intent of committing that crime.

### Credit Card Fraud

Credit card fraud is committed when a person uses a credit or debit card illegally to obtain funds from an account or to get merchandise or services without paying.

### Disorderly Conduct

A broad term used to charge anyone whose behaviour is a public nuisance.

### Disturbing the Peace

Disturbing the peace involves particular behaviour that disturbs the overall order of a public place or gathering.

### Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is when one member of a household inflicts bodily harm upon another member of the same household.

### Drug Cultivation or Manufacturing

Illegally cultivating, producing or possessing plants, chemicals or equipment used for the purpose of producing drugs.

### Drug Possession

The crime of drug possession occurs when someone willfully possesses any illegal controlled substance.

### Drug Trafficking or Distribution

Both a federal and state crime, drug distribution includes the selling, transportation or importing of illegal controlled substances.

### Drunk Driving

A person is charged with drunk driving when they operate a motorized vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

### Embezzlement

Embezzlement is when a responsible party misappropriates the money or property that is entrusted to them.

### Extortion

Extortion is a crime that occurs when someone obtains money, property or services through an act of coercion.

### Forgery

Forgery includes falsifying documents, signatures, or faking an object of value with the purpose of committing fraud.

### Fraud

Fraud is committed when a person uses deception or misrepresentation for financial or personal gain.

### Harassment

Unwanted behaviour that is intended to annoy, disturb, alarm, torment, upset or terrorize an individual or group.

### Hate Crime

The police define a hate crime as a “criminal offence against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender’s bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity.”

### Identity Theft

The Justice Department defines identity theft as, “all types of crime in which



someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain."

#### Insurance Fraud

Insurance fraud is when a person attempts to obtain payment from an insurance company under false premises.

#### Kidnapping

The crime of kidnapping is committed when a person is illegally confined or moved from one place to another against their will

#### Money Laundering

According to the federal law, money laundering occurs when someone attempts to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or the control of the proceeds of unlawful activity.

#### Murder

Usually classified as first-degree or second-degree, the crime of murder is the willful taking of another person's life.

#### Perjury

Perjury occurs when a person gives false information when under oath.

#### Prostitution

A person can be charged with prostitution when they are compensated in exchange for a sexual act.

#### Public Intoxication

Someone drunk or under the influence of drugs in a public place can be charged with public intoxication.

#### Rape

Rape occurs when someone forces sexual contact with another person without their consent.

#### Robbery

Robbery involves the act of stealing from another person by the use of physical force or by putting the victim in fear of death or injury.

#### Sexual Assault

Although definition varies by state, generally it occurs when a person or persons commit a sexual act without the consent of the victim.

### Shoplifting

Stealing merchandise from a retail store or business.

### Solicitation

Solicitation is the offering of compensation for goods or services that are prohibited by law.

### Stalking

The crime of stalking occurs when a person, over time, follows, harasses or watches another person.

### Statutory Rape

Statutory rape occurs when an adult has sex with a minor who is under the age of consent. The age of consent varies by state.

### Tax Evasion

Tax evasion involves taking deliberate actions to conceal or misrepresent a person's or business' income, profits or financial gains or to inflate or falsify tax deductions.

### Theft

Theft is a general term that can describe various forms of larceny, including burglary, looting, shoplifting, embezzlement, fraud and criminal conversion.

### Vandalism

The crime of vandalism occurs when a person intentionally damages property that does not belong to them.

### Wire Fraud

Almost always a federal crime, wire fraud is the illegal activity that takes place over any interstate wires for the purpose of committing fraud.

### Causes of Crime

What exactly is a crime and why do people commit crimes?

The Oxford Dictionary defines a crime as 'an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law'.

So we may do something 'wrong' that is not a crime. Lying to a friend may be wrong but it may not be a crime. On the other hand, we may do something 'right' which is a crime.

So, a crime is a fact, a matter of law. It is not an opinion. As society changes, some actions which used to be criminal, for example, are no longer criminal. Likewise, some

actions, such as smoking in covered public places are. Laws are made by the Government, a government we elect democratically, for the good of us all. We may not agree with the law but there are democratic opportunities to change it.

In a democratic society, someone charged with a crime has the opportunity to defend him/herself. He or she will be deemed to be innocent until proven guilty by a criminal court. Punishments traditionally reflect the seriousness of the crime; the most serious crimes to be those which involve violence and/or loss of life.

The causes of crime are complex. Most people today accept that poverty, parental neglect, low self-esteem, alcohol and drug abuse are all connected in explaining why people commit crimes. Some people are simply at greater risk of becoming offenders because of the circumstances into which they are born.

Individualists tend to focus on individual weakness or lack of 'values' as the reason why people commit crimes. Ultimately if someone chooses to commit a crime, that is their responsibility. If caught, the individual should pay the consequences. Individualists feel that society needs clearer rules and strong punishments to minimise criminal behaviour. If punishments were stronger and the police and the courts had more powers, there would be less crime.

Collectivists feel that in order to tackle crime, the social conditions which create the conditions for crime need to be addressed. So, better housing, better employment opportunities and a more equal society will make crime less of an attraction. If people are in work and are content with life, they will be less motivated to break the law.

#### Effect of Crime:

The physical and emotional impact of crime can be devastating both for those who are harmed and for their families and friends. No matter what the crime or circumstances in which it was committed, it may diminish the victims' sense of control and self-worth. Crime, however, affects different people in different ways. The way you feel will also vary over time and may even differ from day to day.

A common initial reaction is feeling numb, and not believing what has happened to you. You may feel helpless and that no-one understands what you are going through. You may feel shocked, fearful or angry. It may help you to know that what you are feeling and experiencing are normal reactions to an abnormal and distressing event.

Depending on your situation, you may experience a combination of reactions, feelings and symptoms.

#### Cognitive difficulties:

- - disorientation
  - confusion
  - difficulty problem solving
  - memory problems
  - poor attention spans
  - disturbed thinking
  - blaming someone
  - reliving the event
  - distressing dreams

Emotional responses:

- - fear/anxiety
  - anger
  - depression
  - grief
  - guilt
  - feeling helpless
  - feeling isolated
  - the desire to withdraw/hide

## **ASSESSMENT**

1. Define crime?
2. What are the causes of crime?
3. List five common crimes you know
4. Name some effects of crime

## **ANSWER**

1. Crime is an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.
2. Some causes of crime are: (i) Poverty (ii) Parental neglect (iii) Low self-esteem (iv) Alcohol and drug abuse
3. Common crimes include: (i) Assault (ii) Drug trafficking (iii) Arson (iv) Robbery (v) Domestic violence
4. Some effects of crime include: (i) Grief (ii) Guilt (iii) Depression (iv) Confusion

**JSS 1**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**SECOND TERM**

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# Week 1

## Topic: Nigerian Common Heritage

### **Hausa/Fulani Political System**

Historical background: the Fulani took over the political leadership of the Habe (Hausa) states in the early 19th century. The Jihad that proceeded this occupation was seen as religious one as well as political. Othman Dan Fodio led the Fulani Jihad and took over the political leadership of the Hausa and established the Sokoto caliphate with outstanding centralized political system of government. He introduced a new system of selecting and appointing rulers described as Emirs to rule the caliphate. Each of the emirs owed allegiance of Dan Fodio and his two representatives at Gwandu and Sokoto.

#### Political administration

1. The Emirate: the caliphate was divided into emirates and each was headed by an Emir. He had the responsibility of making laws, enforcing them and maintaining peace and order in his emirate. He was expected to administer the emirate in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic and sharia laws. Infact, he was believed to have the divine right to rule. However, each emir was assisted in the administration of the emirate by a number of advisers. These were:
2. The waziri: he was the head of all the officials
3. The galadima: he was incharge of the capital
4. The madaki: he was the commander of the army
5. Dogari: he was the head of the police
6. Maaji: he was in-charge of treasury
7. Sarkin Ruwa: the river fishing official
8. Sakin fada: the head of the palace workers
9. Sarkin pawa: the head of all butchers
10. Supreme headquarters: Sokoto and Gwanda were the seats of the Emirs. The Emir of Gwanda control the western empire while the Emir of sokoto controlled the eastern empire. Theyu appointed Emir in each of the emirate under their jurisdiction
11. District administration: each emirate was divided into districts for administration convenience. An official known as Hakimi was usually appointed by the Emir to administrate the districts
12. Village heads: village heads were appointed by Hakimi to help in the collections of taxes and maintenance of law and orders in the village
13. Legislative function: Islamic laws were the supreme law of the emirate. The emir had the capacity of making laws on matters which were not covered by Islamic laws



14. Executive function: the emir was authoritarian and had absolute powers, even enough he had a body of advisers, yet he can ignore or accept their advise
15. Judicial functions: the judicial administration was based on sharia laws. These laws administered by Alkali judges. At times, minor cases may be passed to the village heads to be settle by them.
16. Centralized administration: the emirate system was a highly centralized one, with the emirs possessing almost all the powers. He was an authoritative.

### **Igbo political system**

The igbo political system may be seen as a fragmented political system. Many institutions were in place and political authority was shared among them. For example, the Ofo title holders (council of elders), Ozo title holders, age grades There was the absence of centralized of power and authority in Igbo political system is of direct participation (direct democracy)

### **Structure of the Igbo Political System**

- Village administration: the Igbo political system was based on village as a political unit. A village is seen as inhabited by a group of related families and each family head held the Ofo title and all of them put together formed the council of elders. The council governed the village and at the village meetings, every adult is expected to participate, among the Ofo title holders, one of them was recognized as the most senior to the others and is referred to as the Okpara. The Okpara has the right to preside over the council of elders meetings where issue affecting the people were discussed and implemented.
- The age grade: these were young men that belongs to the age group and they performed the following functions
  1. Administration i.e. they are involved in administrating duties in the village
  2. They are involved in the performance of public duties such as clearing of paths, construction of roads, markets etc.
  3. They equally served as the potential army for the defense of the village against external enemy
  4. They act as the police force, for the maintenance of law and order
  5. They also help in the implementation of policies made by council of elders.
  6. Executive: this organ is performed by family heads
  7. Leadership: succession to leadership position was not hereditary
  8. Types of political system: the political system was more of a republican whereby decisions were reached by consensus different institutions played different but important roles

## **The Political system of Oyo Empire**

The Oyo kingdom was a vast empire divided into different provinces, is the popular and outstanding of all the empire or kingdom in the Yoruba land. The Oyo empires were able to influence issues in other areas like; Dehomey (republic of Benin), Ekiti, Ijebu, Ife etc.

### **Political structure /Organization**

1. Political head: the Alafin was seen as the political head of the empire. He was chosen by Oyomesi (seven hereditary kingmakers of the empire). It was claimed that he can only appear three times a year in public and that was only during some historic festivals. The administration of the empire involved the Alafin, assisted by the Aremo, the Basorun (prime minister) and the Oyomesi played a very key role in the administration.
2. The Aremo: he was the eldest son of the ruling Alafin but cannot succeed his father at his demise. He can only work or assist the father (Alafin) in the administration of the empire
3. The Oyomesi: the leader was Bashorun, they are responsible for installing new Alafin, if the ruling one happens to die. They also work hand-in-hand with the Alafin in the administration of the empire
4. Provincial governors: (Baale or Oba) each province was administered by Ajele or Oba. They guarantee the payment of tribute and paying of homage to Oyo

### **Functions of Traditional Rulers in the Pre-colonial systems**

1. Law and order: they were involved in the maintenance of law and order in their domain.
2. Law making: they made laws, rules and regulations
3. Appointment: they appoint subordinate chiefs to help in the administration
4. Budget: the traditional rulers were involved in raising and spending of money
5. Symbol of unity: they served as political symbol of unity and power
6. Communal wealth: the traditional rulers were also involved in the allocation and sharing of communal wealth and resources including war booties.

### **Exercise**

1. Briefly discuss the Hausa/Fulani political system
2. The following took part in the administration of the pre-colonial northern emirates except—? (A) The Waziri (B) The Madaki (C) The Maaji (D) The Hunani
3. What is the structure of the Igbo political system during pre-colonial times?

4. Briefly describe the political history of the old Oyo Empire.
5. What **are the functions of traditional rulers in the pre-colonial systems?**

## Week 2

### Topic: Nigerian National Symbol

#### The National Symbols

1. **The National anthem:** The current national anthem in Nigeria was replaced in 1978 and the lyrics were composed by John A Ilechukwu, Eme Etim Akpan, B.A Ogunaike and P.O Aderibigbe and the music by the Nigerian police band under the directorship of B.E Odiase. This song that Nigerians have accepted to sing as a symbol of unity and readiness to serve the country and promote her good image.
2. **The Nigerian coat of arms:** This was adopted when Nigeria got her independence in 1960. It is an emblem that shows the unity of the country. The black shield represents the good soil of the land, the Eagle represent strength, the two white horses represents the dignity and the pride of the country, the mark 'Y' represents river Niger and Benue which flow through the part of Nigeria, the flower represents the beauty of the country, the motto of the country 'unity and faith' is written on it.
3. **The National flag:** the national flag of Nigeria has two colors white and green, the green stands for agriculture and the white stands for peace and unity. The Nigerian flag which was designed by Mr Taiwo Akinkunmi in 1958 is made up of two colours; white and green. The white part stands for Peace and Unity while the Green represents our rich Agriculture. It is placed in important public places like schools as a sign of patriotism.
4. **The Nigerian passport:** This is a document issued by the federal government to citizens who wish to travel to other countries as a means of identity for such individual. Others are:
  5. The constitution
  6. The map of Nigeria
  7. Unity lamp
  8. The national identity card.
- **The Currency:** This is the legal tender (means of transaction) peculiar to the country. This is in units of naira and kobo; with the lowest denomination being

five kobo (5k) while the highest is one thousand naira (₦1000). These currencies are universally accepted as means of exchange.



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- **The National Anthem:** It was adopted in 1978 and replaced the previous anthem, *Nigeria, We Hail Thee*. The lyrics are a combination of words and phrases taken from five of the best entries in a national contest. The words were put to music by the Nigerian Police Band under the directorship of Benedict E. Odiase.

### **The National Anthem**

Arise, O compatriots, Nigeria's call obey  
To serve our fatherland  
With love and strength and faith  
The labor of our heroes past  
Shall never be in vain  
To serve with heart and might  
One nation bound in freedom, peace, and unity.

Oh God of creation, direct our noble cause  
Guide our leaders right  
Help our youth and truth to know  
In love and honesty to grow  
And living just and true  
Great lofty heights attain  
To build a nation where peace and justice shall reign.

### **The Old National Anthem**

Nigeria we hail thee  
Our own dear native land

Though tribe and tongue may differ  
In brotherhood we stand  
Nigerians all and proud to serve Our sovereign motherland

Our flag shall be a symbol  
That truth and justice reign  
In peace or battle honour  
And this we count as gain  
To pass unto our children  
A banner without stain

O God of all creation  
Grant this our one request  
Help us to build a nation  
Where no man is oppressed  
And so with peace and plenty  
Nigeria may be blessed

- **The Pledge:** It is a solemn promise made by the citizens of Nigeria that they would be loyal to their country. The Nigerian pledge is said thus:

I pledge to Nigeria my country,  
To be faithful, loyal and honest,  
To serve Nigeria with all my strength,  
To defend her unity,  
And uphold her honor and glory  
So help me God.

### **Assessment**

1. Mention and discuss three of Nigeria's national symbols that you know.
2. Discuss Nigeria's currency; its characteristics, denominations and value.
3. What do you understand by the national anthem and pledge?
4. Compare and contrast between the old and new national anthems of Nigeria; which is better?

## Week 3

### Topic: Civic Rights of a citizen

#### **Contents:**

1. Meaning of civic rights
2. Civic Responsibility
3. Who is a citizen
4. Some basic rights of a citizen

#### **Meaning of Civic Rights**

Civic rights is the right belonging to a member or citizens of a place.

Civil rights are the rights of individuals to receive equal treatment (and to be free from unfair treatment or “discrimination”) in a number of settings — including education, employment, housing, and more — and based on certain legally-protected characteristics.

**Civic Responsibility** is defined as the “responsibility of a citizen” It is comprised of actions and attitudes associated with democratic governance and social participation.

Civic responsibility can include participation in government, church, volunteers and memberships of voluntary associations. Actions of civic responsibility can be displayed in advocacy for various causes, such as political, economic, civil, environmental or quality of life issues.

**Responsibility** refers to “the state or quality of being responsible or something for which one is responsible such as a duty, obligation or burden”

#### **Who is a citizen**

A **citizen** is “a person owing loyalty to and entitled by birth or naturalization to the protection of a state or union”

Person who is entitled to enjoy all the legal rights and privileges granted by a state to the people comprising its constituency, and is obligated to obey its laws and to fulfill his or duties as called upon.

### **Basic Rights of Citizen**

- The right to life
- The right to freedom of expression
- The right to personal liberty
- The right to dignity
- The right to private family life
- The right to freedom of thought
- Right to peaceful assembly
- Right to vote and be voted for
- Right to ownership of properties
- The right to private family life

### **ASSESSMENT**

1. Define civic right?
2. What is Civic Responsibility?
3. Who is a citizen?
4. What are the basic rights of a citizen?



## Week 4

# Topic: Civic Responsibilities and Obligation of a Citizen

### Contents:

1. Meaning of civic responsibilities/ obligation
2. Duties and obligations of citizens
3. Categories of civic duties and obligation

### **Meaning of Civic responsibilities**

**Civic Responsibility** is **defined** as the “**responsibility** of a citizen“. It is comprised of actions and attitudes associated with democratic governance and social participation. The social force that binds you to the courses of action demanded by that force

Citizenship carries with it both rights and responsibilities. Citizens must do their duties. Some examples of civic duties are obeying the law, serving on a jury, paying taxes and voting.

A civic responsibility is not necessarily required by law like the civic duty which is required by law but it is stressed as a socially good behavior to perform.

### **Duties and obligations of citizens are listed below**

- Showing respect for our leaders
- Showing the right attitude to work
- Non violation of the rights of the other citizens
- Protecting and preserving public property
- Obeying the laws of the land
- Helping in community development efforts
- Respecting all democratic processes and practices
- Showing respect for our leaders

- Showing loyalty to the country
- Voting during election

### **Categories of civic duties/obligation**

The duties and obligations of individual in the society can be classified into four broad categories. They are:

1. General and civic duties: These are duties that we perform based on the love and respect we have towards our country and because we desire the progress of our society. Examples are: To pay tax and rates, to vote during election, to stand up when singing the national anthem etc.
2. Legal duties: These are duties that the law of the land expect that every member of the community must carry out. Example: Avoiding crime and obeying the law of the land.
3. Moral duties: These are duties which are imposed on individual by the family, school or church. Examples are: respect to parents and elders, to be punctual to school, to read our books, to assist our parents when they are working, to honor God.

### **Exercise**

1. The duties that are compulsory and mandatory for individuals to carry out is called——? (a) general and civic duties (b) legal duties (c) moral duties (d) all of the above
2. Moral duties are imposed by the following except——? (a) school (b) court (c) parents (c) church
3. Duties and obligations of citizens are——? (a) respecting leaders of the (b) voting during election (c) disobeying laws (d) obeying laws
4. It is the duty of the citizens to be responsible to their Government. True/false?

## Week 5

# Topic: Unsolicited Civic Responsibilities And Obligations Of A Citizen

### **Contents:**

1. The meaning of Unsolicited obligations
2. Examples of unsolicited civic obligations
3. Duties of community to its citizens

### **Meaning of Unsolicited obligations**

Unsolicited duties/ obligations are the duties that we perform out of our sense of fair play and because we feel that doing them helps to maintain peace and order in the society.

### **Examples of unsolicited civic obligations**

Examples of unsolicited civic obligations are:

- Working through voluntary organizations. Examples of voluntary organizations are Red cross, boy's scout etc.
- Helping to save lives by giving first aid treatment to accident victims
- Helping to protect and conserve public resources
- Helping old people and children to cross the main road to avoid accident
- Cleaning the environment when necessary
- Helping the poor and needy in the environment

### **Duties of the community to its citizens**

The community also has duties to perform to its citizens. Some of them are:

- Maintenance of peace and order: the community must maintain peace and order to prevent the outbreak of riots, unrest and war in the community

- Protection of lives and properties: It is the duties of the community to protect the basic rights of its citizens. The community is also expected to protect its citizens from external attacks.
- Provision of employment opportunities: the community is responsible for providing employment opportunities for its citizens, to improve the welfare of the member of the citizens.
- Provision of social amenities: The community provides social amenities like good roads, electricity, pipe borne water for its citizens

#### The importance of performing our duties

- The performance of our duties will help to promote and ensures proper welfare of people in the community
- Performing our duties promotes and ensures good conditions for social, economic, cultural and political development
- Performing our duties helps to bring about progress peace, order and good government in the community
- It brings about peace, harmony and understanding among the people of the community
- If the citizens perform their duties, the rights of the citizens will be protected.

#### Test and Exercise

1. ——— are the duties that we perform out of our sense of fair play and because we feel that doing them helps to maintain peace and order in the society (a) civic duties (b) unsolicited obligations (c) solicited obligations (d) none of the above
2. Performing our duties will bring about (a) promote welfare of the citizens (b) lawlessness (c) accidents (d) disappointment in the society
3. It is the responsibilities of the community is to (a) provide amenities (b) provide employment (c) disregard the rights of the citizens (d) maintain peace and orderliness in the society
4. All are unsolicited duties and obligation except (a) Helping to save lives by giving first aid treatment to accident victims (b) Helping to protect and

conserve public resources (c) paying of taxes (d) Helping old people and children to cross the main road to avoid accident

5. It is good to render unsolicited obligation in the community. True /false

## Week 6

# Topic: Social Issues And Problems (Examination Malpractices)

### **Contents:**

1. Meaning of Examination Malpractices
2. Types of Examination Malpractices
3. Causes of Examination Malpractices
4. Effects/ consequences of Examination Malpractice
5. Solutions to Examination Malpractices

### **Meaning of Examination Malpractices**

Examination malpractices can be defined as any form of any irregular behavior or unwholesome associated with the conduct of an examination which can take place before, during and after any examination.

It is any misconduct or improper practice in any examination with a view to obtaining good results through fraudulent action. It is a situation where examination outcomes is influenced in one way or the other.

### **Types of Examination Malpractices**

External assistance

- Occurs when another person (teacher/any other) helps a candidate verbally, in writing or in any other way to answer all or part of an examination question.
- Includes dictation of answers, writing solutions for candidates to copy or in candidates answer scripts.

1. Smuggling

- Occurs when a candidate, without permission takes into the exam room written information relevant or irrelevant to the examination questions with intent to cheat in the examination.
- This includes text books, written notes on pieces of paper .shirts .palms, thighs etc.

### iii. Collusion

- Occurs when two or more candidates secretly agree to assist each other to answer all or part of an examination question.
- Includes whispering, passing notes to each other to copy, exposing their work to others to copy.

### iv. Substitution

- Occurs when a candidate or some other person removes from the script envelope the work originally submitted by the candidate and replaces it with work done by the candidate or another person inside or outside the exam room, during or after the period of examination.

#### 1. Impersonation

- Occurs when a registered candidate engages/hires some other person to sit the examination on his/her behalf.

#### 2. Leakage/prior knowledge

- This is when candidates have knowledge of examination questions before the time of examination

## **Causes of Examination Malpractices**

Examination Malpractices can be caused by the following

- Poverty and lust for money
- Poor preparation
- Fear of the unknown
- Lack of proper guidance and counseling
- Undue emphasis on certificate

## **Consequences of Examination Malpractices**

The consequences of Examination Malpractices are:

- Poor study habit: Examination malpractices is now so rampant in the educational sector, thereby students don't see the need to burn mid night candle for the purpose of studying because they rely on cheating.
- Damage to the status of Education: Education is expected to lead a nation on the path of righteousness and progress but examination malpractices will bring about deceit thereby damaging the status Of Education

- Disgrace to a country: Students who acquire certificates through cheating don't know anything. The educational certificate of such country become under-rated and when such students misbehave they become a disgrace to their country.
- Corruption: Examination malpractices encourages corruption because most often, supervisors are bribed, lecturers selling examination question. All of these practices corrupt the whole educational system.
- Decline in educational standard: Examination malpractices lowers and causes a decline in the quality of education.

### **Solutions to Examination Malpractices**

The following are some of the solutions to Examination malpractices

- There should be effective Teaching and Learning
- There should be emphasis on moral values
- Parents should inculcate dignity of labor in their children by training them early in life
- Tougher sanctions like suspension from the examination, rustication of the student found guilty, making it compulsory for candidates to repeat entire exam and class.

### **Exercise**

1. What do you understand by examination malpractice?
2. List and describe the types of examination malpractice that you know.
3. Explain some of the causes of examination malpractices.
4. List the consequences of examination malpractices.
5. Are there solutions to examination malpractices? Explain.



## **Week 7**

### **Topic: Social Issues and problems (Cultism)**

#### **Contents:**

1. Meaning of cultism
2. Causes of cultism
3. Effects / consequences of cultism
4. Solution to cultism

#### **Meaning of Cultism**

Cultism can be defined as any form of organization whose activities are not known to the general member of the public and are carried out at odd hours of the day.

Cultism is a kind of evil behavior that goes on in our educational institutions. Cultists which are the members of cultism use charms and arms to assert their influence on university campuses and some secondary schools.

Individuals who belong to this group see themselves as being above the law and believe they can get anything they want such as good grades, money, position, girls, favor etc. Their activities lead to the oppression of the other students in school.

Cultism in Nigerian Universities has been traced to the Pirates Confraternity (sea-dogs) founded at the University of Ibadan by Professor Wole Soyinka and his friends in 1952

#### **Causes of Cultism**

Cultism are caused by the following reasons:

- For desire for respect and recognition that are given to known members of campus cults.
- Faulty upbringing by parents and guardian
- poor social life and poor academic standards

- The need for security because of the individual's inability to act, think and survive independently
- Drug abuse and drug addiction
- The ability of youths to illegally acquire arms
- A desperate urge to boost one's ego.
- Social injustice resulting from bad leadership
- The urge for protection against sanctions from lecturers, university authorities and Government.

### **Consequences of Cultism**

Cultism results into the following

- Killing and maiming of nonmembers, bribery, prostitution, criminal activities such as rape, destruction of properties etc.
- Breakdown of social values, moral decadence and uncertainty in the academic environment
- Examination Malpractices
- The use and abuse of hard drugs
- Influence of peer groups

### **Solutions to cultism**

- Parents should monitor their children even while there are in school
- There should be bold and clear bill boards warning against cultism
- Government should provide adequate fund for schools with a view to providing infrastructural facilities, provision of sport activities, recreational centers etc to engage students
- University authorities should be empowered to take swift disciplinary actions against cult members.

## Week 8

### Topic: Social Issues And Problems (HIV/AIDS)

#### Content:

1. Meaning of HIV /AIDS
2. Causes of HIV / AIDS
3. Effects of HIV / AIDS
4. Prevention of HIV /AIDS

#### **Meaning of HIV / AIDS**

HIV means Human Immune-deficiency Virus and AIDS means Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

AIDS is a disease that is caused by the virus called HIV. It damages the immune system of an organism. It is an epidemic that is rapidly killing people all over the world.

#### **Causes of HIV/AIDS**

One can be infected with HIV/AIDS through the following means:

- During sexual act; a person who is having sex with a person who is infected with HIV/AIDS can also be infected with the disease when they have sex.
- Blood transfusion; this is a means where blood is transmitted from one person into the vein of another person.
- Sharing of sharp objects; this is a means when sharp objects like blade, clipper, injection needles etc are shared between people. A person who is infected with HIV can transfer to another person using another person's sharp object that can pierce into a person's skin.
- From mother to child; a mother can transfer HIV to a child during pregnancy, breast feeding and child birth.

#### **Effects of HIV/AIDS**

The effects of HIV/AIDS are known as

- It leads to death
- It can lead to broken homes i.e separation between husband and wife
- HIV/AIDS brings about reduction of human power in the society
- It has contributed to the increase of poverty in the society because the victims spend a lot of money on drugs
- Victims of HIV/AIDS suffer psychologically

### **Prevention of HIV/AIDS**

The following are the ways by which HIV/AIDS can be prevented

- Individual should stay away from illicit sex and stay faithful to their partner
- People should not share sharp objects like clippers, blade etc, it should be made personal
- Blood should be tested thoroughly before it is transfusion
- Injection needles should be used once for a person
- Continuity in educating the general public on HIV/AIDS

### **Exercise**

1. What is HIV/AIDS?
2. Explain the causes of HIV/Aids.
3. What are the effects of HIV/AIDS on the body?
4. Explain some of the ways to prevent the disease

## **Week 9**

### **Topic: Challenges associated with contemporary social problems**

**Content: The challenges of social issues and problems on:**

- 1. The Individual**
- 2. The Family**
- 3. The Nation**

#### **The Challenges of social issues and problems on Individual**

The Social issues and problems can affect an individual in the following ways:

- **Poverty:** An individual who is infected with HIV/AIDS can end up in poverty as they will have to spend money on drugs, cultism and examination malpractices can also lead to poverty because they will not have good result for good jobs.
- **Infection:** Individual can be infected with gonorrhea, syphilis, HIV etc. which can leads to death
- Another challenge of social issues is that it can make an individual irrelevant

#### **The Challenges of social issues and problems on Family**

Social issues and Problems can affect the family in the following ways:

- **Disobedience:** the social problems and issues can bring about disobedience in the family, where children becomes disobedient to their parents, wives become disobedient to their husbands and husband becomes unfaithful to their wives
- **Incest:** This is an illegal sexual relationship which takes place between members of the same family who are related by blood. It could happen between father and daughter or brother and sister
- **Divorce:** It is the legal dissolution of a marriage by a court or other competent body.
- **Lack of trust:** When there is disunity in the family, members of the same family will no longer trust one another

## **The Challenges of social issues and problems on the Nation**

Social issues and problems can affect the nation in the following ways:

- **Political Instability:** Political instability happens when there is no standard constitution or rules to guide political leaders which leads to incompetency and development in the nation.
- **Economic Instability:** these occurs when there is mismanagement of the country's economy which can lead to poverty in the nation
- **Social Instability:** this is a situation where there is a general break down of law and order in the society. It is usually caused by the inefficiency of the leaders. Social instability results to stealing, killing, violent demonstration etc. in the society.

## **Solutions to the social issues and problems in the society.**

The problems of social issues can be solved through the following ways:

1. **Civil society participation:** These include:
  - **Nongovernmental organization (NGOs)** like those that entrust themselves with the responsibility of preaching against corruption and human right abuses.
  - **Churches and mosque:** pastors and imams of different religious organization speak to their congregation on the need to be God fearing, honor for God and imbibe good characters.
  - **Human Rights Lawyers Organization:** This organization protests against the ills of the society by organizing public lectures and rallies to display against the social issues and problems in the nation.
2. **Government Policies:** The government can set up policies that will help and serve as guide to the citizens about keeping away from problems and contemporary issues in the nation. Examples of Government policies that can help to solve the problems are:
  - **WAI (War against Indiscipline):** This policy was launched in the year 1985 by the Nigerian's then Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters. Major General Babatunde Idiagbon. This policy went a long way to curb indiscipline and social ills in the society, it also help to foster respect for the constituted authority.

- Setting up of the Economic And Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC): This was set up by Olusegun Obasanjo to fight against corruption and embezzling of funds.

### **Test and Exercise**

1. WAI stands for (a) War Against Indiscipline (b) War Against Injustice (c) Warning Association Injustice (d) All of the above
2. The social issues and problems can cause the ——— to the nation (a) social instability (b) political instability (c) political stability (d) economic instability
3. Various Individual can be affected by the social issues and problems in the nation through (a) divorce (b) lack of trust (c) love (d) incest
4. The act where relatives have sex with one another is called (a) incest (b) WAI (c) disobedience (d) obedience
5. The legal dissolution of marriage is (a) incest (b) divorce (c) marriage (d) obedience

**JSS 1**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**THIRD TERM**



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# Week 1

## Topic: National Unity and Integration

### **Content:**

1. Meaning of National Unity and Integration
2. The importance of National Unity
3. Symbols of National Unity in Nigeria

### **Meaning of National Unity and Integration**

National unity: This is a type of government formed by a group of parties, generally during times of emergency. These governments are said to be unified by a love of country rather than by political affiliation.

National integration: It is a positive aspect that reduces socio-cultural and economic differences or inequalities and strengthens national unity and solidarity, which is not imposed by any authority.

National unity and integration encourages People to share ideas, values and emotional bonds. It is feeling of unity within diversity. National identity is supreme. Cultural unity, constitution, territorial continuity, common economic problems, art, literature, national festivals, national flag, national anthem and national emblem etc promote National Integration.

### **Importance of National Unity**

Importance of National Unity and Integration in a nation will accomplish the following:

- It brings about the development of the nation
- It helps the government of the nation to understand the people's need and choices.
- It strengthens a nation
- It brings about safety in a nation
- National unity and integration encourages People to share ideas, values and emotional bonds

### **Symbols of National Unity and Integration**

- Nigerian coat of Arms: It is an emblem that shows unity of the country
- The National Anthem; It is a song accepted by Nigerians to sing as a symbol of love and unity with readiness to serve their country. Every country has theirs.

- The National Pledge; It is a solemn promise by Nigerians to show their loyalty to the country
- The National currency; This is the transaction means peculiar to the country, it is accepted generally in a country as a medium of exchange
- The National flag; It has two colors, white and green. White colors stands for peace and unity while the green stands for Agriculture
- The Map of Nigeria; It shows the 36 states with reference to Abuja as the capital
- The Nigerian passport; It is issued to citizens who wish to travel outside the country
- The constitution; It is an established body of laws and principles which a country is governed
- The National Identity Card; it is issued to Nigerians as mark of identity

### **Exercise**

1. National Unity and Integration will bring about ---- in the nation? (a) development (b) hatred (c) discord (d) insincerity
2. All of these are symbols of national unity except---? (a) the constitution (b) the national pledge (c) location of a state (d) the national anthem
3. The situation where governments are said to be unified by a love of country rather than by political affiliation is called----? (a) national unity (b) national disagreement (c) national discord (d) national disunity
4. The National flag has how many colors? (a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 10
5. The National symbol that stands as a medium of exchange is---? (a) national flag (b) national currency (c) national pledge (d) constitution

## Week 2

### Topic: Negotiation

#### Content:

1. Meaning of negotiation
2. Situations that may need negotiation
3. Steps in successful negotiation

**Negotiation** is defined as a back-and-forth process in which two or more people with different interests must find a way to reconcile or compromise to come up with an agreement.

Negotiation is a process in which two or more parties resolve a dispute or come to a mutual agreement.

#### **Situations that may need negotiation**

- Peer pressure
- When in risky situations
- Initiation into drugs
- Negotiations in business
- Negotiations for ones rights
- When experiencing conflicts in relationships
- Negotiations before and in a marriage
- When faced with harmful traditional practices

#### **Steps in successful negotiation**

- Identify the issues of concern
- Identify the parties involved
- Presentation of ideas by concerned parties
- Consensus building

### Exercise

1. The process in which two or more parties resolve a dispute or come to a mutual agreement is——? (a) fighting (b) resolving (c) peace building (d) negotiation
2. Negotiation is carried out by ——? (a) one person (b) nobody (c) two or more parties (d) none of the above
3. Situations that require negotiation include the following except (a) peer pressure (b) risky situations (c) initiation into drugs (d) giving birth
4. Identify the steps involved in a successful negotiation.

## **Week 3**

# **Topic: Physical Environment and Climatic Condition**

### **Contents:**

1. Meaning of Physical Environment
2. Weather
3. Element of weather
4. Climate
5. Differences between weather and climate
6. Seasons in Nigeria
7. Vegetation

Physical Environment is the part of the human environment that includes purely physical factors (as soil, climate, water supply)

Physical environment means the natural and man made features of an area. The physical environment involves the physical things such as lakes, rivers, mountains, valley etc.

### **Weather**

Weather is the atmospheric condition of a place at a particular time. It is the state of the atmosphere at a place and time as regards heat, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.

### **Element of Weather**

Changes in the condition of the atmosphere happens as a result of changes in the following elements which may also be called elements of weather. Elements of weather are:

- Humidity
- Wind

- Sunshine
- Air pressure
- Cloud
- Temperature
- Rainfall

Climate: Climate can be defined as the average weather condition of a place for a period of many months or years

Differences between weather and climate

1. The weather is studied for a short period while the climate is studied for a long period
2. The weather involves the observation of an element of the atmosphere condition while the climate involves the observation of the average weather condition of a place

Seasons in Nigeria

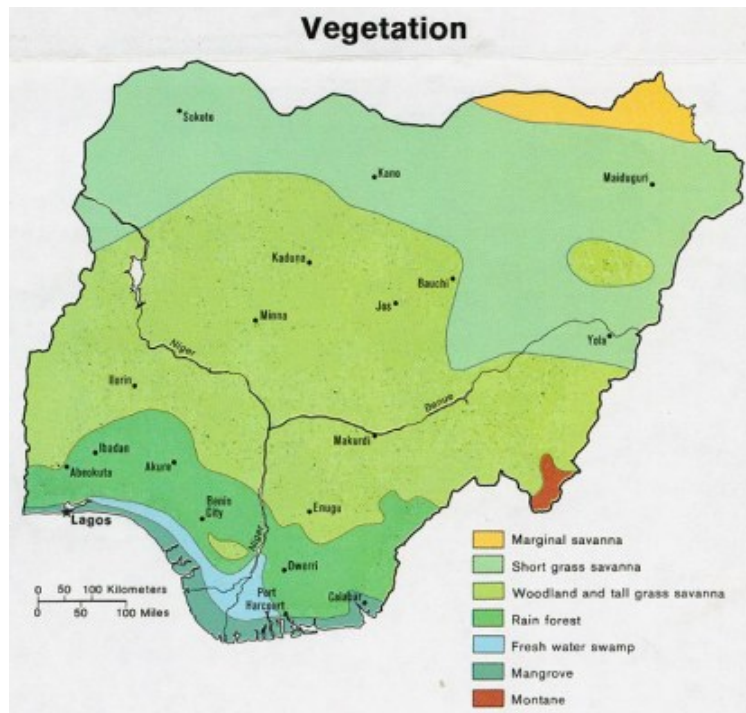
Wet Season: The wet season starts early April and lasts till October. There is heavy rainfall and humidity during this period.

Dry/ harmattan season: There is a short dry season in August, which is followed by a long dry season often called harmattan in Nigeria. It last from November to March.

Vegetation: This is the kind of plants which can be found in an area. It varies from different places because of the changes in climate condition

Types of Vegetational belts/The Nigeria forest is divided into

1. Forest
2. Savannah
3. Montane vegetation



## Exercise

1. ——— is the natural and man-made features of an area? (a) physical environment (b) social environment (c) spiritual environment (d) aquatic environment
2. The atmospheric condition of a place at a particular time is called——? (a) climate (b) weather (c) atmosphere (d) temperature
3. The following are element of weather except——? (a) rainfall (b) temperature (c) sunshine (d) savannah
4. ——can be defined as the average weather condition of a place for a period of many months or years? (a) rainfall (b) climate (c) cloud (d) sunshine
5. Seasons in Nigeria are—— and——? (a) dry and wet (b) heavy and light (c) happy and sad (d) none of the above



## Week 4

### Topic: Educational Institutions

#### Content:

1. Meaning of Institution
2. Meaning of Educational Institution
3. Forms of Education
4. Functions of Formal and informal Education

**An Institution** is a society or organization founded for a religious, educational, social, or similar purpose. It can also be described as an established law, practice, or custom.

**Educational Institution** is the organization established for the purpose of learning. It is the institution arranged for the purpose of passing knowledge and to build characters and moral in the life of the benefactors

#### **Forms of Education**

**Formal Education:** This is a form of education where learning takes place in an organized and well-structured place. it is a well-structured and planned means of teaching student. It takes place in the four wall of a classroom where there is a teacher and students and the learning is guided by a planned curriculum.

Formal Educational Institutions are:

Nursery, primary and secondary schools

University, polytechnics, colleges, vocational schools etc.

#### **Functions of formal Education**

- Students learn how to read and write
- It helps in developing the mental skill of the students
- It is a creation of job opportunities, e.g teachers, administrators etc
- Formal education helps to keep one knowledgable

- Formal education helps a nation to develop
- It helps student to relate with other students from different home

**Informal Education:** It is unplanned means of teaching, education takes place anywhere, by anybody, it is not structured or organized. It is a form of training given to children from their home, it could be from parents, sisters, grandparents, uncles etc.

Informal Educational Institution

Mentoring, Apprenticeship

Apprenticeship is the means or process of learning a particular job or trade at a particular time while the person who learns it is called apprentice

### **Functions of Informal Education**

- It develops the children morally
- Children learn the culture and acceptable values in the society
- The children are integrated into the family values
- It helps the children to socialize with their community
- It teaches children how to relate with elders

Exercise

1. The process of teaching children how to learn about their culture is——? (a) informal education (b) formal education (c) non formal (d) none of the above
2. Formal education is carried out by——? (a) grandparents (b) teachers (c) uncles (d) elders in the family
3. A structured form of learning is called———? (a) formal education (b) informal education (c) both (d) none of the two
4. The process of learning a particular skill or trade is called———?(a) trader (b) learner (c) apprenticeship (d) apprentice
5. The unplanned and unstructured way of teaching is———? (a) informal (b) formal

## Week 5

# Topic: Social Order- Leadership and Followership I

### Contents:

1. Who is a leader
2. Meaning of Leadership
3. Types of leadership style
4. Qualities of good leaders

### **Who is a leader?**

A leader is a person or a group of persons that direct and guide other people or a body of organization to achieve a common goal.

A leader is a person who allocates task, co-ordinates, instructs and energize other people by successfully carrying out certain task. a leader shows the way and guides another person or a group of persons to attain a set goal.

**Leadership:** Leadership is the process of leading. It is the ability to co-ordinate, influence and direct other people to achieve a set goal.

### **Types of leadership style**

- **Democratic style:** A democratic style of leadership is a situation where the leaders allow his/her followers to contribute to the decision and policy making of the group or organization. In this leadership, the leaders listen to the voice of the followers before making a final decision.
- **Autocratic style:** This is the leadership style where the leaders do not listen to the voice of the followers, the leader makes decision on their own. The leader leads by giving commands and order. the interest of the people are not put into consideration before making policy.
- **Laissez-faire style:** A laissez-faire leadership is a situation where the leader is carefree, he does not care about the followers. He neither allows contribution

from followers or neither give commands. He careless with decision makings. Leaders like this are taken for granted and hardly achieve goals.

### **How leaders are chosen**

Leaders of any group are chosen through the following ways:

- Election: In most countries and organization leaders are chosen by election, this is where people vote for the leader of their choice. Example of leadership by election is the presidential election, governorship etc
- Qualification or experience: A person can also emerge as leaders because of the number of years he has spent doing the job. E.g the post of a bank manager or post of a personnel manager are all based on the qualification and level of his experience
- Force: Some people becomes leader by imposing themselves on the people
- Birth or inheritance: A person can emerge as a leader of his people if he is born into a royal family where the power or right to rule is hereditary.E;g is the king of a town, the child of the king becomes the next ruler of the people.
- Leadership through appointment: This is where people are appointed by other leaders to occupy a post or position. Examples: post of commissioners, ministers, board chairman etc.

### **Qualities of a good leader**

- A leader must be firm and courageous
- Tolerance and respect
- Must be intelligent and hardworking
- Must be committed
- Must be knowledgable
- Must have the ability to inspire confidence
- Must be caring
- Must aim towards achieving the organizational goal
- Must not be partial

- Must be charismatic

### **Exercise**

1. A leadership style where the leaders seek opinion of the people before making decision is called——?(a) democratic (a) autocratic (c) laissez-faire (d) all of the above
2. A carefree leader adopts what type of leadership style? (a) democratic style (c) laissez-faire (d) none of the above
3. Example of leaders chosen by qualifications or experience is called——? (a) president (b) ministers (c) king (d) managers of company
4. All of the following are qualities of good leaders except———? (a) must be caring (b) must be dull (c) must be knowledgeable (d) must be goal oriented
5. A leadership style where leaders do not consider the interest of the people before making decision is ———?(a)democratic (b) autocratic (c) laissez-faire (d) all of the above

## **Week 6**

### **Topic: Social Order- Leadership And Followership II**

#### **Content:**

1. **Meaning of Followership**
2. **Who is a follower**
3. **Qualities of a good follower**
4. **Functions of a follower**
5. **Communication links between followers and leaders**

#### **Meaning of Followership**

Followership is the ability or process to obey and become loyal to a leader. It is the ability to obey those in leadership role.

It is the process by which a group of people are led by someone.

#### **Who is a follower?**

A follower is a person who is loyal and obedient to the instructions of his/her leader. A follower is anyone who accepts the authority of another person, obeys his instructions and listen to his words.

#### **Qualities of a good follower**

Some of the qualities required of good followers are:

- A good follower must be obedience to his/her leader
- Must show respect to his/her leader
- Must be loyal
- Must be kind and be humble

#### **Functions of a good follower**

A good follower must perform the functions

- A good follower must show dedication to duty for the purpose of achieving the set goals
- Showing loyalty and respect to leaders
- Adopting and using dialogue instead of riots and strike to settle issues
- Must be able to obey the law made for the society or group
- Must work hard to contribute to the growth of the country for development

### **Communication link between leaders and followers**

The communication link between leaders and followers must be clearly stated for the purpose of understanding. Followers can communicate with their leader through their assistance or directly with the leader, with this we can say leaders and followers are linked.

The form of communication will depend on the size of the group, level of friendliness between the leaders and the followers and level of co-operation

When there is cordial communication link between leaders and followers there will be progress and if not vice versa.

### **Exercise**

- 1.
1. Who is a follower?
2. Followership means-----?
3. Some qualities of a good follower are---, ----- and -----?
4. Three major things that will determine the form of communication between leaders and followers are-----,----- and-----?
5. When there is good communication link between leaders and followers---happens?

## Week 7

# Topic: Science and Technology in Societal Development

### **Contents:**

1. Meaning of science
2. Meaning of Technology
3. Importance of science and Technology
4. Problems created by Science and Technology

### **Meaning of Science**

The intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behavior of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment.

Science refers to knowledge which is gained by observing things in detail, and by testing and forming general laws about them. Scientific thinking is based on fact.

### **Meaning of Technology**

Technology deals with the use of organized knowledge to solve practical problems. Technology uses scientific principles to make tools and machines.

### **Importance of Science and Technology**

Science and Technology is important for the following reasons

- **Improved food production:** Science and technology enables us to cultivate surplus food and preserve enough against time of scarcity, this is because there is a good way of preserving food surplus. This is made possible through the introduction of mechanized agriculture to encourage mass production.
- **Improved communication:** Science and Technology have improved the communication networks, thus making news, ideas and information to be shared faster among people in different places.



- **Release from superstitious beliefs:** the systematic analysis of nature has helped to educate people of most of the things that were held in to be magic or witchcraft.
- **Improved Transportation:** The movement of goods and people from one place to another become faster and easier through advanced means of transportation.
- **Provision of Employment:** Science and Technology provides job opportunities for people to work in industries that are set up for the manufacturing of goods and services.
- **Improved standard of living:** Science and Technology encourages the growth of industries through the provision of electricity, pipe borne water, road infrastructures etc to improve people's standard of living.
- **Improved health care:** The development of drugs, laboratory equipment, qualified medical personnel are all benefits of science and technology.
- Science and Technology makes life easier, safer and more rewarding; all of these have helped to reduce health hazards and unconducive situations in the society.

### **Problems created by Science and Technology**

Despite the Positive contribution of science and Technology, there are still some disadvantages of science and Technology in the society. They are:

- Science and Technology has become a threat to the natural resources
- There is always pollution of the environment
- It makes people lazy
- Destruction of craftsmanship; people's dependency on machine makes it difficult for them to learn anything.
- Science and Technology has led to the production of weapons and chemicals capable of destroying the whole world in a short while. E.g bomb

### **Exercise**

1. What is science?
2. Technology refers to -----?

3. Science and technology are important in the following ways except———? (A) Improvement of health (B) Reduction of communication networks (C) Provision of employment opportunities(D) Improvement of food production
4. The negative effect of science and technology include all of the these except———?(A) A threat to natural resources (B) Pollution of the environment (C) Construction of roads (D) Production of destructive weapons
5. Example of destructive equipment created through science and technology is———? (A) Bomb (B) Jet (C) Healthy drugs (D) Preservatives

## **Week 8**

# **Topic: Transportation and Economic Development**

### **Contents:**

1. Meaning of transportation
2. Local/indigenous means of transportation
3. Modern means of transportation
4. Effect of transportation on Economic Development

### **Meaning of Transportation**

Transportation can be defined as the movement of people and goods from one place to another either by land, water or air. It is the process by which people and their products from one place to another

Transportation makes international trade possible and help to bring about good relationship between countries.

### **Local/indigenous means of transportation**

This is the traditional means of transportation; it involves the use of

- Human portorage and trekking: This involve carrying food on the head, shoulder or back. It is commonly used by those living in the forest areas or villages.
- Beasts of burden or pack animals: This is a situation where people make use of animals like horses, camel, donkeys in moving from one place to another. It is mostly used by people living in the grassland or savanna areas of Northern Nigeria.
- Canoes, calabash and rafts: These means of transportation are used in riverine areas like Bayelsa, Calabar, Lokoja etc.

### **Modern Means of Transportation**

The three modern means of transportation involves

- **Land Transportation:** This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another on the land. It is divided into road and rail transport. The road transportation involves the use of buses, cars, lorries to convey goods and people from one place to another while rail transport is a locomotive which run on two metal rails. The speed and the amount of goods carried by train depend on the width of the railway gauges.

#### Advantages of Road transportation

1. It is the most universal means of transportation
2. It is easy to access
3. It links countries within the same continent
4. The cost of maintenance is low
5. It facilitate the movement of people within short distance
6. Provision of employment opportunities

#### Disadvantages of Road transportation

1. Long distance attracts very high transportation cost
2. Scarcity of fuel or diesel can paralyse the road transportation
3. Bad roads leads to accident or damage of cars or buses
4. It is slow over long distance
5. Traffic congestion or hold up brings about waste of time

- **Water Transportation:** It is the system of carrying goods and people from one place to another using ships, canoes, ferries, engine boat etc through the bodies of water.

#### Advantages of Water Transportation

1. It is good for carrying of bulky goods
2. It encourages international trade
3. It is most suitable for perishable goods
4. It is cheap

### Disadvantages of Water Transportation

1. It is expensive to maintain a ship
  2. The cost of constructing a seaport is high
  3. It does not cover across many towns and villages
  4. Port congestion causes delay in distribution of goods
- **Air Transportation:** This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another through the use of aircraft such as aeroplane, helicopters, jets etc. It is a very fast means of transportation.

### Advantages of Air Transportation

1. It is the fastest means of transportation
2. It is comfortable
3. It is reliable because it travels on schedule
4. It is very suitable for fragile and expensive goods

### Disadvantages of Air Transportation

1. The cost of transportation is expensive
2. The accident is usually very fatal
3. It does not take passengers to their door step like the road transportation
4. It is expensive to operate and maintain

### **Effect of Transportation on Economic Development**

- Development of international trade
- Transportation helps to develop the movement of goods from one place to another thereby helping to develop the economy
- Transportation helps to facilitate international trade
- It makes goods closer to the buyer
- Building relationship between different countries
- It serves as a means of employment

- Increases the standard of living of the people

### **Exercise**

1. ——— is the movement of people and goods from one place to another? (A) communication (B) information (C) communication (D) association
2. The local means of transportation are the following except———?(A) Canoes, calabash and rafts (B) human portorage (C) air transportation (D) animals
3. Transportation can affect the economy by doing———? (A) developing international trade (B) bring goods closer to the buyer (C) destroys the relationship between countries (D) transportation serves as employment opportunities
4. The carrying of goods on the head, shoulder or back is called———? (A) human portorage (B) beast of burden (C) use of canoes (D) use air transport
5. Which of the following is not a modern means of transportation? (A) water transportation (B) trekking (C) air transportation (D) land transportation