

CIVIC EDUCATION

FOR

Senior Secondary School

Amend. 6
(volume 2)

Due Process
Compensation
for Property

Constitution

Incrimination
Due Process

Constitution

Constitution

Indictment
Jeopardy
Incrimination

Jury Trial
for Crimes

Constitution

2

EDUBASE

© 2019 All rights reserved.

AkadaLearn

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without either the prior written permission of the publisher or a license permitting restricted copying.

All trademarks used herein are the property of their respective owners. The use of any trademark in this text does not vest in the author or publisher any trademark ownership rights in such trademarks, nor does the use of such trademarks imply any affiliation with or endorsement of this book by such owners.

AkadaLearn though not direct author/publisher has sought the right to distribute this publication from respective authors and content owner, in case of infringement from our partner, we will not bear such liabilities but transfer to the content providers.

For detail referencing and credit please see
www.akadalearn.com/publication_credits

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIRST TERM

Week 1	Topic: Citizenship Education
Week 2	Topic: Meaning of Duties and Obligations
Week 3	Topic: Skills Necessary for presentation of our Tradition, Belief and Customs in Nigeria
Week 4	Topic- Meaning of the Concepts of National Consciousness, National Integrity and National Unity
Week 5	Topic: How to Promote National Consciousness, National Integrity and National Unity
Week 6	Topic: Capitalist Democracy
Week 7	Topic: How Political Parties compete for power through Election
Week 8	Topic: Poverty and its Effects
Week 9	Topic: Political Apathy
Week 10	Topic – Forms and Reasons for Political Apathy
Week 11	Topic – Why Leaders refuse to protect the interest of Their followers

FIRST TERM NOTES ON CIVIC EDUCATION

Week 1

Topic: Citizenship Education

Content:

- **Meaning of Citizenship Education**
- **Importance of Citizenship Education**

Meaning of Citizenship Education

This is the process of imparting the citizens with the knowledge of their rights, values and developing their skills and attitude towards the development and the affairs of their states.

Importance of Citizenship Education

The importance of citizenship cannot be overemphasized to Nigeria students. The following points below are the importance of citizenship:

1. It's an avenue for citizen to actually know where they belong and have a sense of belonging.
2. The process of citizenship makes it possible for citizens to become a legal member of a state.
3. Citizenship enables citizens to know the symbol of Nigeria's unity and to work towards making Nigeria a united nation.
4. The process of becoming a citizen helps to increase the nation population, therefore increasing the labor
5. The process of becoming a citizen enables individual to enjoy every benefit provided by the Government.

Roles of Citizens to Government

The citizens of a country have some roles or duties to perform to their Government, some of which are:

1. Obeying rules and regulation made by the Government.
2. Paying of taxes
3. Obeying traffic rules and regulation
4. Voting during election
5. Respecting the national symbols.
6. Maintain law and order.
7. Reporting of criminals
8. Loyalty to the state.

Roles of Government to Citizens.

1. The Government ensures that the citizens are protected.
2. The Government provides social amenities for her citizens.
3. The Government provides employment opportunities to her citizens
4. The Government brings about infrastructural development
5. The Government ensures peace and orderliness in the state.
6. The Government ensures that the state is free from any kind of danger.

Test and Exercise

1. Citizenship is important because (a)It makes citizens behave anyhow (b)It gives citizen the right to belong to unlawful assembly (c)makes citizens to have a sense of belonging (d)It makes citizen to disobey rules and regulation. ans is (c)
2. ————— is to provide social amenities to citizens (a)the students (b)the Government (c)the citizens (d)The foreigners. ans (b)
3. A good citizen must ensure ————— (a)peace and orderliness (b)corruption and stealing (c)Disobey rules and regulation (d)Destruction of roads. ans (a)
4. One of the role of the Government is to (a)provide cocaine and heroin (b)provide social amenities (c)neglect the criminals in the state (d)encourage corruption. ans (b)
5. The process of associating or belonging to a particular country is known as (a)citizen (b)foreigners (c)member (d)citizenship. ans (d)

Week 2

Topic: Meaning of Duties and Obligations

Content

- Meaning of Duties and Obligations
- Duties and Obligation of citizens to their communities e.g, Security, Obedience to rules and regulations, environmental sanitation

Duties and Obligations of Nigerian Citizens

A citizen is a legal member of a given state who possesses full constitutional, legal or natural rights in the state he or she resides.

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

The rights of a citizen go with the responsibilities, wherever there is a right there is corresponding duty.

Civic means, “of, relating to, or belonging to a city, a citizen, or citizenship, municipal or civil society” .

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

Civic Responsibility is defined as the “responsibility of a citizen” (Dictionary.com). 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.

Citizenship means “a productive, responsible, caring and contributing member of society.” (ibid.).

Duties are responsibilities a citizen is expected to perform for the effective functioning of the state. Some of the duties and obligation of Nigerian citizens are:

1. **Obedience to law and order:** The citizens of the state are expected to obey the laws of the state so that orderliness can reign in the state. All the citizens should willingly and habitually obey the laws of the state. A democratic government is a government of the people themselves. Laws reflect their own will. There should not be, therefore, any hesitation in the obedience of laws.
2. **Reporting of criminals:** A good citizen must perform the duties of reporting law breakers or any act of lawlessness to the police. It is the duty of every citizen to lend a hand of co-operation to public officials in the discharge of their duties. Every citizen should try to remove evils and crimes from society by rendering help to the officials concerned.
3. **National service:** A good citizen should respond to the call to serve his/ her country. An example is the National youth service corps (NYSC).
4. **Voting during election:** This is one of the political duties of a citizen. Good citizens are to exercise their voting rights during elections. A Nigerian citizen that has attained the age of 18 is expected to vote during election.
5. **Payment of taxes and rates:** This is a financial obligation of a citizen. Good citizens are expected to pay their taxes at the

appropriate time. This will help the government to discharge their duties correctly.

6. **Loyalty to the state:** It is the responsibility of Nigerian citizens to be firm and show constant support to their government. Your loyalty must not be divided.
7. **Resistance:** It is more or less a moral duty. It is the duty of a good citizen to resist injustice from any quarter. If the government is unjust, it may also be resisted.
8. **Respect for national symbols:** Nigerian national symbols are the national anthem, national flag, Nigerian currency, the coat of arms etc. All of these needed to be respected by the citizens.
9. **Public Spirit:** Every citizen should be public spirited. He should not seek his self-interest and should always be ready to contribute his mite to the welfare of society.
10. **Honest exercise of Franchise:** Vote is a sacred trust in the hands of the citizens. It should always be used judiciously. Suitable representatives should be sent to the legislatures. A wrong use of vote may result in a bad government.
11. **Work:** Every able-bodied citizen should work and try to add something to the social fund. Idlers are a parasite on the society. Work brings in wealth and prosperity in the country. In countries like Russia work is considered to be a legal duty.
12. **Tolerance:** Every citizen is expected to be tolerant towards others. Their religious beliefs "Do unto others what you wish to be done by," should be the motto before every citizen.
13. **Community Services:** A good citizen should volunteer and always try to offer whatever help you can for the community in which he or she is living in.

Your Rights

1. To vote and hold public office

2. To say what you want in speech or writing
3. To practice your religion
4. To have a fair trial
5. To be protected by the Government
6. To have privacy in your home and private life.

Duties

1. Obeying the law
2. Serving on a jury or a witness
3. Defending your country
4. Paying taxes
5. Attending of School (Education)

Responsibilities

1. Common Good – The well-being of all members of the society
2. Holding office
3. Campaigning
4. Participating in Political processes
5. Serving your community

Test and Exercise

1. A legal member of a given state who has the who possesses full constitutional, legal and natural right in the state where he resides is known as (a) owner (b) citizenship (c) citizen (d) head of state.
ans (c)

2. ——— are expected responsibilities citizens are to perform for the development of their states. (a) Duties (b) offence (c) responsibilities (d) all of the above. ans (a)
3. All of these are duties of citizens except (a) obedience to law and order (b) payment of taxes and rates (c) disregarding the law of the land (d) showing loyalty to the state. ans (c)
4. To be loyal means to (a) bend down when the president is speaking (b) to be at alert when there is crisis (c) to be available for civil war (d) to be firm and show constant support to the government of your state. ans (d)
5. All of these are part of the Nigeria national symbols except (a) the national anthem (b) the Nigerian coat of arms (c) the lines on the Nigeria roads (d) the national currency. ans (c)

Week 3

Topic: Skills Necessary for presentation of our Tradition, Belief and Customs in Nigeria

Contents–

- **Skills Necessary for presentation of our Tradition, Belief and Customs in Nigeria**
- **Factors that promote Tradition, Customs and Belief in Nigeria**

SKILLS NECESSARY FOR PRESERVATION OF OUR TRADITIONS, CUSTOMS AND BELIEF IN NIGERIA

Skill acquisition is a specific form of learning. Skill acquisition refers to a form of prolonged learning about a family of events. Certain skills required to preserve the tradition, customs, and beliefs.

These are:

1. Language
2. Dressing
3. Cultural Airtifacts
4. Food
5. Greetings

FACTORS THAT PROMOTE TRADITION, CUSTOMS AND BELIEF IN NIGERIA

Below, are ways to promote and protect our culture.

- 1) Organization of traditional festival

- 2) Teenagers and youth should be encouraged to put on native clothes and eat native food.
- 3) Youth should desist from practicing and imitating the culture of other people. Usually caused by excess viewing of foreign movies.
- 4) Nigerian native languages should be taught in elementary and secondary schools, even in tertiary institution.
- 5) Youth should learn to watch native Nigerian movies.
- 6) All Nigerians must learn how to speak their native languages.

ASSESSMENT

1. _____ is a form of prolonged learning about a family of events
 - (a) customs
 - (b) traditions
 - (c) norms
 - (d) skill acquisition
2. Skill acquisition is a specific form of learning
 - (a) true
 - (b) false
 - (c) neither true nor false
 - (d) none of the above
3. Skills required to preserve tradition, customs, and beliefs include the following except
 - (a) language
 - (b) dressing
 - (c) killing
 - (d) greetings
4. One of the ways to preserve Nigerian tradition, customs, and beliefs is
 - (a) native languages should be taught in schools
 - (b) students should be prevented from speaking vernacular

- (c) native languages should be banned
- (d) all Nigerian festivals should be cancelled

5. One of these is not a way to promote and protect our culture
- (a) youth should be encouraged to put on native clothes
 - (b) prevent people from learning about the history of Nigeria
 - (c) young people should learn to watch native Nigerian movies.
 - (d) learning to speak native languages

ANSWERS

- 1. d
- 2. a
- 3. c
- 4. a
- 5. b

Week 4

TOPIC- Meaning of the Concepts of National Consciousness, National Integrity and National Unity

Contents-

- **National Consciousness**
- **National Integrity**
- **National Unity**

National Consciousness

National consciousness refers to an active and emotional awareness of what is happening to one's nation and how this affects one and the people around. National consciousness can also be defined as a set of opinions, feelings and beliefs shared by citizens of the same nation.

National Integrity

National integration is the awareness of a common identity amongst the citizens of a country. It means that though we belong to different tribes, religions and regions and speak different languages we recognize the fact that we are all one. This kind of integration is very important in the building of a strong and prosperous nation.

National Unity

Unity refers to the state of being united or joined as a whole. It also means harmony or agreement between people or group. National unity refers to a feeling of being united as a country, especially when different cultural groups make up the country.

ASSESSMENT

1. _____ set of opinions, feelings and beliefs shared by citizens of the same nation
 - (a) national consciousness
 - (b) national integrity
 - (c) national unity
 - (d) national citizenship
2. _____ is the awareness of a common identity amongst the citizens of a country
 - (a) national consciousness
 - (b) national integrity
 - (c) national unity
 - (d) national citizenship
3. _____ is the feeling of being united as a country
 - (a) national consciousness
 - (b) national integrity
 - (c) national unity
 - (d) national citizenship
4. Another word for unity is
 - (a) enmity
 - (b) apathy
 - (c) sympathy
 - (d) harmony
5. When a nation with different tribes, religions, regions and people who speak different languages come together as one they are said to have
 - (a) national honesty
 - (b) national believe
 - (c) national integrity
 - (d) national truth

ANSWERS

1. a

2. b

3. c

4. d

5. c

Week 5

Topic: How to Promote National Consciousness, National Integrity and National Unity

Contents–

- **How to Promote National Consciousness, National Integrity and National Unity**
- **Factors that Prevent the promotion of National Consciousness, National Integrity and National Unity**

How to Promote National Consciousness, National Integrity and National Unity

1. Formation of political parties with national outlook:

Political parties should assume national character. Parties should have their headquarters in the Federal capital. It must also accept people from all walks of life to be members.

2. Encouraging Nigerians to be patriotic:

The people must all feel as Nigerians with one destiny and one goal. They must have 'we' feeling.

3. Organizing national cultural festivals:

National cultural festivals that bring people of different culture, religion, class and so on together should be organized. This will help people to understand and appreciate other people's culture.

4. Promotion of cultural re-orientation/awareness:

This can be done by strengthening the National Orientation Agency (NOA) to encourage Nigerians to learn the languages, eat the food and wear the traditional dresses of one another.

5. Encouraging inter-ethnic and inter-tribal marriages:

Inter-ethnic and inter-tribal marriages help in promoting national integration. Through this, cultural ties are strengthened among Nigerians.

6. Promoting equal economic opportunities:

There must be conscious effort to promote equal economic opportunities for all socio-cultural groups in Nigeria.

7. Providing equal access to education:

Equal educational opportunities should be given to all Nigerians from primary to tertiary levels. Promoting Public education for national integration:

This can be done through the mass media by sensitizing Nigerians on common national issues and values.

8. Providing equal access to representation in government:

The application of federal character or quota principle in appointment into positions in government at all levels will help achieve equal access to representation.

9. Strengthening the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Scheme:

More incentives such as automatic employment, cash donations, awards etc. should be given to outstanding corps members who served in other states outside their cultural areas.

10. Strengthening unity schools to promote cultural ties among future leaders.

11. Promoting religious tolerance.

12. Good and responsible governance/leadership to promote sense of belonging among Nigerians.

13. Adoption of an indigenous language as an official national language (lingua franca).

Factors that Prevent the promotion of National Consciousness, National Integrity and National Unity

1. Lies
2. Disloyalty
3. Ethnic distrust and suspicion
4. No sense of national identity
5. No sense of integrity

ASSESSMENT

1. In promoting national integration in Nigeria, Political parties must
 - (a) have their headquarters in a particular region of the country
 - (b) admit only people from one tribe
 - (c) assume ethnic character
 - (d) must accept people from all walks of life
2. National cultural festivals promote
 - (a) hate
 - (b) fight
 - (c) envy
 - (d) love
3. One of this is not a way to promote national unity and integration
 - (a) inter-tribal/inter-ethnic marriages
 - (b) NYSC
 - (c) national cultural festivals
 - (d) unequal access to education
4. NOA stands for
 - (a) National Organisation Agency
 - (b) National Orientation Agency

- (c) Nigerian Orientation Agency
- (d) Nigerian Occult Agency

5. What is the full meaning of NYSC
- (a) National Youth Service Corps
 - (b) National Youth Service Course
 - (c) National Youth Service Centre
 - (d) National Youth Service College

ANSWERS

- 1. d
- 2. d
- 3. d
- 4. b
- 5. a

Week 6

Topic: Capitalist Democracy

Content–

- Meaning and Definition of Capitalist Democracy
- Characteristics of Capitalist Democracy
- Political Parties – Definition and Characteristics

Meaning and Definition of Capitalist Democracy

The origin of democracy can be traced to the city state of ancient Greece. The term is derived from the Greek “demokratia”, demos means “the people” while krates mean “rule” and the emergence of both Greek words evolves democracy as the people rule or government.

Abraham Lincoln then defined democracy as the government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Democracy is the system of government which is attained from public opinion and is accountable to it. It is the governments which exists and adhere to the dictates of the people.

It is also a system of government in which people exercise their political power through periodic election of leaders.

Capitalism

Capitalism is an economic system which gives right to private individual ownership of means of production and therefore gives opportunities to private individuals to interfere into the affairs of the government.

Capitalism is an economic system in which trade, industry and the means of production are largely or entirely owned and operated for profit.

Capitalist

A capitalist is a person who has a lot of money, property etc. and who uses those things to get more money.

A capitalist is also a person who believes that capitalism is the best kind of economic system.

Capitalist democracy can therefore be defined as the system of government in which power emanates from the support of the majority.

Characteristics of Capitalist Democracy

Characteristics of Capitalist Democracy are as follows;

1. Respect for fundamental human rights: The right to personal life, freedom of speech, association etc. must be well catered for in order for capitalist democracy to exist.
2. Right of the minority groups: The right of the minority group must be considered and respected in the society.
3. Political parties: Without the existence of political parties where members who will manage the affairs of government can be elected by the electorates. There will be no capitalist democracy.
4. Equality before the law: In a capitalist economy, nobody should be above the law both the leaders and the follower must remain equal before the law.
5. Non- intimidators of voters during election: Election should be free and fair; the voters should not be intimidated or be forced to vote to a particular party, as this may discourage them from voting.
6. Periodic election: In a capitalist democracy there should be periodic election as this will help to change government for a given

period of e.g. election are usually conducted every four years for a change of government.

7. Existence of opposition party: In order for capitalist democracy to exist in favor of all; there must be opposition, the opposition parties that will use their actions and criticism to compel the ruling party to work effectively.
8. Transparency: The leaders and all arms of government and the electorate as well, are to ensure transparency in the issues concerning the state for the smooth running of a capitalist democracy.
9. Public opinion: The public must be aware or be informed about the government plans so that they can contribute their own idea before final decision can be made.
10. Freedom of the press: This is a situation whereby the mass media organizations like radio, television, newspaper and magazines houses are given freedom to report issues on the affairs of the state.

Definition of Political Parties

A political party is an organization of people of like-minds united by the common desire to obtain the mandate of an electoral constituency to form and operate a government.

Characteristics of Political Parties

1. They are organized with procedure for electing party leaders
2. Its primary function is to conduct election and being government
3. Publicizing their manifesto
4. Publicizing their manifesto to the electorate through campaign
5. Nomination of candidates to contest under the banner of the party

6. Organization of primary election within a political party to present the candidates that would represent the party.

Test and Exercise

1. Who defined democracy as the government of the people for the people and by the people? (a) Abraham Maslow (b) Abraham Lincoln (c) Prof. Wole Soyinka (d) Mc Gregor. ans (b)
2. A person who belief in capitalism economy is regarded as (a) socialist (b) communist (c) capitalist (d) all of the above. ans (c)
3. The two forms of democracy is (a) direct and indirect (b) capitalism and socialism (c) general and private (d) majority and minority. ans (a)
4. A person who has a lot of money and properties who used them to get more money is called (a) exploiter (b) capitalist (c) socialist (d) lazy man. ans (b)
5. Another name for direct form of democracy is (a) popular democracy (b) impure democracy (c) pure democracy (d) natural democracy. ans (c)

Week 7

Topic: How Political Parties compete for power through Election

Content-

- **How Political Parties compete for power through Election**
- **Functions of Political Parties**

How Political Parties compete for power through Election

Different political parties compete for power during election in the following ways

1. Lobbying members of the legislature and officeholders in the executive branch of the government, providing them with information and persuasive arguments in successful efforts to impact on their official decisions and actions.
2. Forming political action committees which contribute money to the election campaigns of candidates for government office
3. Providing candidates with other kinds of political support,
4. Mobilizing letter-writing campaigns aimed at particular legislators or other government officeholders
5. Staging media events and thereby generating dramatic, eye-catching newspaper headlines,
6. Staging mass demonstrations that catch the attention of the news media and the general public,
7. Filing suit in a court of law to prevent enforcement of a decision of the legislature or of the executive branch,

8. Conducting political advertising campaigns, i.e., disseminating political propaganda through the mail and the mass media

Functions of Political Parties

1. Political parties unite the people on major issues affecting the states
2. It serves as a line between the people and government
3. It enables the government's accountability to the people
4. It provides an organization for running the government
5. It serves as an avenue for changing government

ASSESSMENT

1. Political parties lobby members of the legislature and executive by
 - (a) bribing them
 - (b) providing them with information and persuasive arguments
 - (c) fighting them
 - (d) killing their families
2. One the ways political parties are funded during elections is
 - (a) robbing banks
 - (b) inflating contracts
 - (c) members contribution
 - (d) corruption
3. One of these is not a legal way for political parties to compete for power
 - (a) stuffing ballot boxes
 - (b) lobbying members of the legislature and executive
 - (c) providing candidates with political support
 - (d) staging media events
4. Political parties can prevent enforcement of a decision of the legislature or of the executive branch by

- (a) killing them
- (b) threatening them with guns
- (c) filing a suit in a court of law
- (d) burning the legislative chambers

5. One of these is not a function of political parties
- (a) they serve as a line between the people and government
 - (b) they enables the government's accountability to the people
 - (c) they provide an organization for running the government
 - (d) they help the army to forcefully take over power

ANSWERS

- 1. b
- 2. c
- 3. a
- 4. c
- 5. d

Week 8

Topic: Poverty and its Effects

Content-

- Importance of Employment in alleviating poverty
- Programmes of poverty alleviation
- Factors that guarantee employment

Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials to enjoy a minimum standard of life and well-being that's considered acceptable in society.

Poverty is a difficult cycle to break, often passed from one generation to the next. Typical consequences of poverty include alcohol and substance abuse; less access to education; poor housing and living conditions and increased levels of disease. Heightened levels of poverty are likely to cause increased tensions in society as inequalities are realized. These issues often heighten crime rates in communities affected by poverty.

Importance of Employment in alleviating poverty

1. Work is beneficial to health and well-being
2. Lack of work is detrimental to health and well-being leading to higher consultation rates with GPs than in the general population, increased prevalence of depression and anxiety and higher suicide rates
3. For people without work, re-employment leads to improvement in health and well-being, whereas continued unemployment leads to deterioration

4. For people who are sick or disabled, placement in work improves health and psychosocial status.
5. The health status of people of all ages who move off welfare benefits improves.
6. People with work are able to contribute to society

Programmes of poverty alleviation

There have been different governmental attempts at poverty alleviation over the years in Nigeria, these include:

1. The National Directorate of Employment (NDE)
2. Peoples Bank of Nigeria (PBN)
3. Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank Ltd (NACB)
4. Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC)
5. National Commission for Nomadic Education (NCNE)
6. National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA)
7. National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA)
8. National Commission for Mass Literacy, Adult and Non-Formal Education
9. Federal Agricultural Coordinating Unit (FACU)
10. Directorate for Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructures (DFFRI)
11. Agricultural Projects Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (APMEU)
12. Family Economic Advancement Programme (FEAP)
13. Industrial Development Centre (IDC)
14. Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD)
15. Federal Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources and Power and Steel

16. River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs)
17. Family Support Trust Fund (FSTF)
18. National Centre for Women Development (CWD)
19. Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI)
20. Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB)
21. Nigerian Export-Import Bank
22. National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND)
23. National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP)

Factors that guarantee employment

Factors that promote employment are:

Development of small scale enterprise: Government should motivate the private sectors of the economy for the development of small scale enterprises which can bring returns for the government to tackle the problems of unemployment and promotes guaranteed employment, free education and medical care etc.

Agricultural development: The agricultural sector of the economy is becoming neglected by private individuals, government should help to encourage private individuals and organization in the development of agriculture as this will help to promote employment.

Development of education: Nigeria can potentially reap bountiful demographic dividend through its young people if it educates them and put them to gainful work. Doing otherwise with a mass army of educated, unemployed and unemployable youth population would engender high levels crime and threaten social cohesion.

ASSESSMENT

1. Poverty means
 - (a) when a person lacks financial resources and essentials
 - (b) when a person enjoys financial resources and essentials
 - (c) when a person cannot sing very well
 - (d) when a person have some money and materials
2. Lack of work leads to the following except
 - (a) lack of good health and well-being
 - (b) higher suicide rates
 - (c) increased prevalence of depression and anxiety
 - (d) richness and fullness in the land
3. This is not a consequence of poverty
 - (a) alcohol and substance abuse
 - (b) less access to education
 - (c) plenty food
 - (d) poor housing and living conditions
4. NDE means
 - (a) National Directorate of Employment
 - (b) National Defence of Employment
 - (c) National Differentiation of Employment
 - (d) National Democratisation of Employment
5. Nigeria can potentially reap bountiful demographic dividend through its young people if it
 - (a) prevent them from getting jobs
 - (b) make access to education difficult
 - (c) educates them and put them to gainful work
 - (d) encourage them to roam the streets aimlessly

ANSWERS

1. a
2. d

3. c

4. a

5. c

Week 9

Topic: Political Apathy

Content

-

- **Meaning of Political Apathy**
- **Forms of Political Apathy**

The word apathy was formed from the ancient Greek word apathies which means lack of feelings, it is an attitude.

Political apathy can be defined as lack of interest in political activities; it is a state of non participation of citizens in the political process of their community, state or country. It is a situation where citizens exhibit carefree attitude to political issues by not participating in it.

Political apathy is the indifference on the part of any citizen of any country with regard to their attitude towards political activities. For example, political, elections, public opinions, civic responsibility, etc.

A broader way of referring to political apathy in a country is to consider its political culture. By contrast, political culture is the behavioral disposition of people towards the government of their country vis-a-vis every other political activity. Political apathy, if left uncontrolled, can bring about stagnation to the development of any nation. An individual's political apathy begins with a lack of understanding of politics or government to a certain degree, and that makes it more difficult for that individual to see the value in universal suffrage, and to see the benefits and/or costs of new policies that the government places. That makes the individual see it as irrational to gain the knowledge; since (supposedly) there would be no benefit (the individual would see this as rational ignorance. This creates a feedback loop.

Forms of Political Apathy

The following points are forms by which political apathy operates

1. Refusal to register: Voters registration is an essential aspect of election which the electoral body takes very seriously, it is the pre-condition for voting in an election, some citizens see registration of voters as a waste of time, so people give excuses to ignore the exercise.
2. Refusal to belong to a political party: political party is a body of people who come together with the goal of leading the state or country, it is through political party an individual can aspire to any political position or emerge as a candidate for election
3. Refusal to fight or protest against rigging and other electoral malpractices: Electoral malpractices is a situation where in which electorate and electoral bodies falsifies and manipulate the electoral process, especially voting in order to ensure that an unpopular candidate wins the election which could be in form of ballot snatching, multiple voting etc, such nonchalant attitude helps wrong people to emerge as leaders.
4. Refusal to vote: Refusal to vote is a situation whereby the total number of votes cast is very low compare to the total number of registered voters, this is the most common form of apathy, many eligible voters deliberately avoids to vote.
5. Refusal to participate in electoral process: This involves participating in series of events or activities or activities such as debates, seminars, campaigns etc.

Test and Exercise

1. Political apathy means (a) love for politics (b) nonchalant attitude to political issues (c) interest in elections (d) participation in election. ans (b)

2. The word apathy was formed from (a) Greek (b) China (c) Japan (d) Nigeria. ans (a)
3. All of this is all forms of political apathy except (a) refusal to vote (b) refusal to register (c) refusal to belong to political party (d) refusal to be a Nigerian. ans (d)
4. ——— is the behavioral disposition of people towards the government of their country (a) political apathy (b) political security (c) political culture (d) political participation.ans(c)
5. Political apathy has a positive effect on the government. True/ false. ans (false)

Week 10

Topic – Forms and Reasons for Political Apathy

Contents

- Forms and Reasons for Political Apathy
- How to stop Political Apathy
- Meaning of Re-calls

Forms and Reasons for Political Apathy

The following points below are the reasons why people fail to participate in political issues

1. **Bad Governance:** The government of Nigeria for instance rules in a bad and carefree manner, their act does not motivate people thereby making people to ignore and nonchalant to political activities.
2. **Election Rigging:** so many citizens belief that no matter the level of security election are going to be rigged either directly or indirectly thereby they see voting as a waste of time and energy.
3. **Past History of Political Occurrence:** Due to the fact that some family members, friends and relatives have been victimized in the process of participating in political issues, because of this experience people decide not to participate in politics.
4. **Violent Campaign:** Sometimes, the way political parties carry out their carry out their campaigns appears too violent and this can lead to lack of interest in politics.
5. **Military Invitation:** people reflect on the past hijacked political activities through bloody coup d'état because of this people decide not to participate.

6. **Weak Security Measure:** Most of the times, the security provided by the government during election or campaigns or any demonstration are always too weak to provide adequate security; this therefore creates fear in the heart of people and make them not want to participate.
7. **Chaotic Political Atmosphere:** Sometimes political atmosphere appears unpeaceful, the political killings and all the rest is another reason for political apathy.

How to Stop Political Apathy

The following ways are the means by which citizens can fight against political apathy

1. By participating in election
2. By knowing and defending our right
3. By joining or belonging to popular organizations like the NLC (Nigeria Labor Congress) political party like APC, PDP,LP etc.

Meaning of Re-calls

A recall election (also called a recall referendum or representative recall) is a procedure by which voters can remove an elected official from office through a direct vote before their term has ended. Recalls, which are initiated when sufficient voters sign a petition, have a history dating back to the ancient Athenian democracy and are a feature of several contemporary constitutions. In indirect or representative democracy people's representatives are elected and these representatives rule for a specific period of time. But if any representative is not properly discharging their responsibilities, then they can be called back with the written request of specific number of voters.

Test and Exercise

1. All of these are the reasons why people do not participate in politics (a) bad governance (b) election rigging (c) weak security (d) good performance. ans (d)
2. Political apathy will lead to (a) bad governance (b) good governance (c) reduction in corruption (d) development in politics. ans (a)
3. How can citizens fight against political apathy in Nigeria (a) by gossiping about the government (b) by knowing and defending our right (c) by avoiding to vote during election (d) by participating in the rigging . ans (b)
4. NLC stands for (a) National Labor Congress (b) Nigeria Lagos Congress (c) Nigeria Labor Congress (d) National Life Conference.
5. Fight against political apathy will yield positive effect on Nigeria politics. True/ false. ans (true)

Week 11

Topic – Why Leaders refuse to protect the interest of their followers

Contents

- Why Leaders refuse to protect the interest of their followers
- How to control leaders that fail to protect followers in their Communities

WHY LEADERS FAIL TO PROTECT THE INTEREST OF THEIR FOLLOWERS

- 1) **Selfishness:** It is a situation where a leader does not care about the needs of other people but about himself and things that will favour him.
- 2) **Party Interest:** This is a situation whereby the interest of the party is placed above the views of other people on an issue irrespective of the benefits of the popular view of the citizens.
- 3) **Wrong Orientation:** In developing countries like Nigeria, politics is seen as a quick way to success rather than avenue to serve people.
- 4) **Lack of Vision:** Majority of political office holders lack the vision to serve the interest of the citizens.

HOW LEADERS CAN PROTECT THE INTEREST OF THEIR FOLLOWERS

- 1) **Selflessness:** The leader who will protect the interest of their followers will not be selfish. He will put the interest of the followers above personal interest.

2) **Put Interest of the People above Party Interest:** The interest of the citizens is to be placed above party interest by a leader who will protect the interest of their followers.

3) **Respect for the Rule of Law:** The rule of law preach equality and impartiality from leader to followers. The leader should recognize that he and other citizens are equal and so treat them as being important.

4) **Respect for Citizen's Fundamental Human Right:** A good leader should respect and protect the fundamental human rights of the citizens.

5) **Embrace Constitutionalism:** Constitutionalism says that leaders are to rule according to the constitution. A leader who wants to protect the interest of his followers must respect the constitution and rule accordingly. The constitution protects the fundamental human rights of the citizens.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECOND TERM

Week 1	Topic: Popular Participation
WEEK 2	Topic: How Popular Organizations are formed
WEEK 3	Topic: Human Rights
Week 4	Topic: Meaning of Emergency
Week 5	Topic: Human Rights
Week 6	Topic: Drug Use and Drug Abuse
Week 7	Topic: How Drug Abuse Develop
Week 8	Topic: Activities of Drug Enforcement Agencies

SECOND TERM NOTES ON CIVIC EDUCATION

Week 1

TOPIC: Popular Participation

Contents:

- **Meaning of popular Participation**
- **Factors that promote Popular Participation**
- **Reason why people do not participate in politics**

Meaning of Popular Participation

Popular participation can be defined as the process whereby the majority of the citizens in a state or country show interest in partaking in the affairs and decision making of the state.

Popular participation involves the input of citizen and enabling them to be involve in the decision making of the state..It also ensures that decision are made in consideration of the majority

Popular participation gives unrestricted equal opportunities to all citizens in expressing their views towards the activities of the state.

Factors that promote Popular Participation

The reasons for popular participation in the society are to:

1. promote political awareness and education.
2. foster political stability.
3. promote self fulfillment/satisfaction.
4. enhance development.
5. institutionalize responsive and responsible government.

6. promote popular consciousness.
7. create greater opportunities for citizens.
8. enhance confidence of the people to hold government accountable.
9. improve the quality of governance.
10. influence the direction of government policies.
11. ensure the legitimacy of government.
12. enhance collective effort in the development of the political system.
13. promote a sense of belonging among the people.
14. carry everybody along in the process of development.
15. ensure equity in the allocation of societal resources.
16. enable people to gain socio-economic and political power.

Reason why people do not participate in politics

The following points below are the reasons why people fail to participate in political issues

1. **Bad Governance:** The government of Nigeria for instance rules in a bad and carefree manner, their act does not motivate people thereby making people to ignore and nonchalant to political activities.
2. **Election Rigging:** so many citizens belief that no matter the level of security election are going to be rigged either directly or indirectly thereby they see voting as a waste of time and energy.
3. **Past History of Political Occurrence:** Due to the fact that some family members, friends and relatives have been victimized in the process of participating in political issues, because of this experience people decide not to participate in politics.

4. Violent Campaign: Sometimes, the way political parties carry out their carry out their campaigns appears too violent and this can lead to lack of interest in politics.
5. Military Invitation: people reflect on the past hijacked political activities through bloody coup d'état because of this people decide not to participate.
6. Weak Security Measure: Most of the times, the security provided by the government during election or campaigns or any demonstration are always too weak to provide adequate security; this therefore creates fear in the heart of people and make them not want to participate.
7. Chaotic Political Atmosphere: Sometimes political atmosphere appears unpeaceful, the political killings and all the rest is another reason for political apathy.

Test and Exercise

1. The process where the majority of the citizens show interest in the affairs of their government is (a)political apathy (b)political interest
2. All of these are mode of popular participation except (a)Direct/face to face (b)Telephone via mass media (c)modern mode (d)African mode. Ans (d)
3. The popular participation that involves the expression of oneself through via the mass media is (a)direct popular participation (b)Modern mode (c)traditional mode (d)all of the above. Ans (b)
4. Traditional mode of popular participation can also be taken for (a)modern mode (b)telephone via mass media (c)Direct/face to face (d)none of the above. Ans (c)
5. Popular participation of citizens during election will have a positive effect on the nation. true/false. Ans (true)

WEEK 2

Topic: How Popular Organizations are formed

Contents:

- **How Popular Organizations are formed**
- **Roles of Popular Organizations in government**

How Popular Organization are formed

A popular organization is formed by bringing people with common interests together. The interests need to be something that affects most of the people in the area and this will cause the organization to have many followers.

There are different ways in which popular organizations can be formed.

1. Through Peer-to-Peer Networks
2. Through ethnic groups
3. Through Ideology
4. Through constitution
5. Thorugh Unionism
6. Through charisma or personality

Roles of Popular Organization in Government

1. Check the excesses of political leaders and state officials;
2. Mobilize citizens for popular participation in politics;
3. Pursue the enforcement of fundamental human rights;
4. Educate citizens to develop positive values in the society;

5. Make demand for social justice/clamour against injustice;
6. Inform the public on important national issues;
7. Strengthen harmonious relations in a multi-ethnic society;
8. Promote democracy by monitoring elections;
9. Help government in alleviating poverty by creating jobs or promoting youth empowerment;
10. Educate people about their rights, duties and obligations;
11. Generate informed discourse on issues of public interest;
12. Promote democratic values such as tolerance, respect for opposing views etc.;
13. Act as voice for the voiceless and defend the vulnerable in societies;
14. Mediate and help to resolve conflicts in societies;
15. Act as agents of social change;
16. Promote good governance in society; and
17. Develop citizens' skills to cooperate/collaborate for societal problem-solving.

ASSESSMENT

1. A ____ is formed by bringing people with common interests together
 - (a) popular community
 - (b) popular organisation
 - (c) popular celebrity
 - (d) popular academy
2. Popular organisations can be formed through the following ways except
 - (a) ethnic groups
 - (b) family group
 - (c) Ideology
 - (d) constitution

3. Which one of the functions of the popular groups given below has been wrongly listed?
- (a) Popular groups influence enactment of laws
 - (b) Popular groups help the administrative departments in the formulation of policy
 - (c) Popular groups provide funds to its members to contest elections
 - (d) Popular groups play an important role in bringing about political, social and economic reforms
4. Which one of the following feature of pressure groups has been wrongly listed?
- (a) The pressure groups try to promote the interests of its members
 - (b) The pressure groups can be both temporary as well as permanent
 - (c) The pressure groups generally do not have any political alignment
 - (d) None of the above
5. Which one of the following is not a feature of pressure group?
- (a) It tries to influence from outside
 - (b) Its membership is large
 - (c) It actively joins political parties
 - (d) Its members can join any number of groups

ANSWERS

- 1. b
- 2. b
- 3. c
- 4. c
- 5. c

WEEK 3

Topic: Human Rights

Contents:

- **Meaning and Examples of Human Rights**
- **History of Human Rights and 1948 Declaration of Human Rights**
- **Limitations of Human Rights**

Meaning of and Examples of Human Rights

The fundamental right that humans have by the fact of being human, and that are neither created nor can be abrogated by any government.

Human rights is simply the natural right and privileges enjoyed by citizens of any given state which are usually outlined in the constitution of the state. It is the duty of a state to ensure that her citizens enjoy these rights.

These was the major reason why the United Nations Organization (UNO) urged are member states and all government of the entire world to incorporate the existence of human rights in the their constitutions for easy and proper references.

Human Rights according to 1999 constitution are outlined as follows:

- The right to life
- Freedom from slavery act
- Right to acquire and own movable and unmovable property
- Freedom of the press
- Right to fair hearing
- Right to dignity of human person

- Freedom of movement and freedom of expression
- Right to private and family life
- Freedom of unlawful detention and imprisonment

History of Human Rights

Originally, people had rights only because of their membership in a group, such as a family. Then, in 539 BC, Cyrus the Great, after conquering the city of Babylon, did something totally unexpected—he freed all slaves to return home. Moreover, he declared people should choose their own religion. The Cyrus Cylinder, a clay tablet containing his statements, is the first human rights declaration in history.

The idea of human rights spread quickly to India, Greece and eventually Rome. The most important advances since then have included:

1215: The Magna Carta—gave people new rights and made the king subject to the law.

1628: The Petition of Right—set out the rights of the people.

1776: The United States Declaration of Independence—proclaimed the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

1789: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen—a document of France, stating that all citizens are equal under the law.

1948: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights—the first document listing the 30 rights to which everyone is entitled.

The 1948 Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (text) is a declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France. The Declaration arose directly from the experience of the Second World War and represents the first

global expression of what many people believe to be the rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled.

The Declaration consists of thirty articles which, although not legally binding, have been elaborated in subsequent international treaties, economic transfers, regional human rights instruments, national constitutions, and other laws. The International Bill of Human Rights consists of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols. In 1966, the General Assembly adopted the two detailed Covenants, which complete the International Bill of Human Rights. In 1976, after the Covenants had been ratified by a sufficient number of individual nations, the Bill became international law, to be followed by all.

Limitations to Human Rights

The rights of the citizens stated in the constitution are not absolute; they are limited to some extent. There are some conditions under which these rights can be curtailed. Some of these conditions are:

1. During emergency period like war, threat to internal security, a citizen may be detained without trial by the president if the person is regarded as a security risk.
2. The right to life of a citizen can be denied if the person is found guilty of a murder or criminal case.
3. The right to freedom of assembly or association can be denied if the association is not in accordance to the law of the land. e.g. cultism,
4. Right to freedom of movement can also be denied if the citizen has criminal case pending in court in which giving the criminal bail might jeopardize the investigation of the case by the law enforcement agencies.
5. The right to vote can also be curtailed if a citizen is not 18 years old.

ASSESSMENT

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a landmark document was adopted by
 - (a) UNO
 - (b) UNICEF
 - (c) UNESCO
 - (d) International Court of Justice
2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by United Nations on
 - (a) 10 December 1947
 - (b) 10 December 1948
 - (c) 1 August 1950
 - (d) 15 September 1945
3. Where was the Universal Declaration adopted
 - (a) London
 - (b) Newyork City
 - (c) Paris
 - (d) Zurich
4. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?
 - (a) 30
 - (b) 20
 - (c) 15
 - (d) 35
5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is applicable to
 - (a) Every citizens of third world countries
 - (b) Citizens of UN member countries
 - (c) Each individual, regardless of gender, race, religion or cultural background
 - (d) None of the above

ANSWERS

1. a

2. b

3. c

4. a

5. c

Week 4

Topic: Meaning of Emergency

Contents:

- What Happen during Emergency
- Ways of reducing Emergency

A government or division of government (i.e. on a municipal, provincial/state level) may declare that their area is in a state of emergency. This means that the government can suspend and/or change some functions of the executive, the legislative and/or the judiciary during this period of time. It alerts citizens to change their normal behavior and orders government agencies to implement emergency plans. A government can declare a state of emergency during a time of natural or human-made disaster, during a period of civil unrest, or following a declaration of war or situation of international/internal armed conflict.

What Happen during Emergency

In Nigeria, a state of emergency is usually declared in times of great civil unrest. In recent years, it has specifically been implemented in reaction to terrorist attacks on Nigerians by the Islamic jihadist group Boko Haram.

On 14 May 2013, Goodluck Jonathan declared a state of emergency for the entire northeastern states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. A more limited state of emergency had been declared on 31 December 2011 in parts of Yobe, Borno, Plateau and Niger states. This earlier declaration included the temporary shutdown of the international borders in those regions.

These are the things that happen during emergency:

1. Suspension of the constitution
2. The period of curfew
3. Disrespect of fundamental human rights
4. Hoodlums may take over the streets
5. Indiscriminate arrests

Ways of reducing Emergencies

During an emergency, quick and effective action is required. However, this action often depends on having plans in place before a disaster strikes. If appropriate reaction is not taken or if the response is delayed, lives, resources, houses and livelihoods will be needlessly lost. Disaster risk reduction refers to measures taken to prevent, prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters. That is, to predict, prevent or mitigate their impact on vulnerable populations, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.

ASSESSMENT

1. State of emergency is declared in the following periods except
 - (a) time of natural or human-made disaster
 - (b) during a period of civil unrest
 - (c) following a declaration of war or situation
 - (d) during an economic boom
2. The federal government has never declared state of emergency in one of these northeastern states
 - (a) Borno
 - (b) Taraba
 - (c) Yobe
 - (d) Adamawa

3. During emergencies, government can do all the following except
 - (a) suspend and/or change some functions of the executive
 - (b) remove the President of the country
 - (c) suspend and/or change some functions of the legislature
 - (d) divide the country
4. President Goodluck Jonathan declared a state of emergency for three northeastern states on
 - (a) 14 May 2013
 - (b) 1 January 2012
 - (c) 29 June 2014
 - (d) 16 of November 2011
5. One of these is not something that happens during emergencies
 - (a) respect of fundamental human rights
 - (b) hoodlums may take over the streets
 - (c) indiscriminate arrests
 - (d) imposition of curfew

ANSWERS

1. d
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. a

Week 5

Topic: Human Rights

Contents:

- **Meaning and Examples of Human Rights**
- **History of Human Rights and 1948 Declaration of Human Rights**
- **Limitations of Human Rights**

Meaning of and Examples of Human Rights

The fundamental right that humans have by the fact of being human, and that are neither created nor can be abrogated by any government.

Human rights is simply the natural right and privileges enjoyed by citizens of any given state which are usually outlined in the constitution of the state. It is the duty of a state to ensure that her citizens enjoy these rights.

These was the major reason why the United Nations Organization (UNO) urged are member states and all government of the entire world to incorporate the existence of human rights in the their constitutions for easy and proper references.

Human Rights according to 1999 constitution are outlined as follows:

- The right to life
- Freedom from slavery act
- Right to acquire and own movable and unmovable property
- Freedom of the press

- Right to fair hearing
- Right to dignity of human person
- Freedom of movement and freedom of expression
- Right to private and family life
- Freedom of unlawful detention and imprisonment

History of Human Rights

Originally, people had rights only because of their membership in a group, such as a family. Then, in 539 BC, Cyrus the Great, after conquering the city of Babylon, did something totally unexpected—he freed all slaves to return home. Moreover, he declared people should choose their own religion. The Cyrus Cylinder, a clay tablet containing his statements, is the first human rights declaration in history.

The idea of human rights spread quickly to India, Greece and eventually Rome. The most important advances since then have included:

1215: The Magna Carta—gave people new rights and made the king subject to the law.

1628: The Petition of Right—set out the rights of the people.

1776: The United States Declaration of Independence—proclaimed the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

1789: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen—a document of France, stating that all citizens are equal under the law.

1948: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights—the first document listing the 30 rights to which everyone is entitled.

The 1948 Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (text) is a declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France. The Declaration arose directly

from the experience of the Second World War and represents the first global expression of what many people believe to be the rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled.

The Declaration consists of thirty articles which, although not legally binding, have been elaborated in subsequent international treaties, economic transfers, regional human rights instruments, national constitutions, and other laws. The International Bill of Human Rights consists of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols. In 1966, the General Assembly adopted the two detailed Covenants, which complete the International Bill of Human Rights. In 1976, after the Covenants had been ratified by a sufficient number of individual nations, the Bill became international law, to be followed by all.

Limitations to Human Rights

The rights of the citizens stated in the constitution are not absolute; they are limited to some extent. There are some conditions under which these rights can be curtailed. Some of these conditions are:

1. During emergency period like war, threat to internal security, a citizen may be detained without trial by the president if the person is regarded as a security risk.
2. The right to life of a citizen can be denied if the person is found guilty of a murder or criminal case.
3. The right to freedom of assembly or association can be denied if the association is not in accordance to the law of the land. e.g. cultism,
4. Right to freedom of movement can also be denied if the citizen has criminal case pending in court in which giving the criminal bail might jeopardize the investigation of the case by the law enforcement agencies.

5. The right to vote can also be curtailed if a citizen is not 18 years old.

ASSESSMENT

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a landmark document was adopted by
 - (a) UNO
 - (b) UNICEF
 - (c) UNESCO
 - (d) International Court of Justice
2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by United Nations on
 - (a) 10 December 1947
 - (b) 10 December 1948
 - (c) 1 August 1950
 - (d) 15 September 1945
3. Where was the Universal Declaration adopted
 - (a) London
 - (b) Newyork City
 - (c) Paris
 - (d) Zurich
4. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?
 - (a) 30
 - (b) 20
 - (c) 15
 - (d) 35
5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is applicable to
 - (a) Every citizens of third world countries
 - (b) Citizens of UN member countries
 - (c) Each individual, regardless of gender, race, religion or cultural background
 - (d) None of the above

ANSWERS

1. a

2. b

3. c

4. a

5. c

Week 6

Topic: Drug Use and Drug Abuse

Contents:

Meaning of Drug Abuse

Types of Drugs and how they can be abused

Causes of Drug Abuse

Meaning of Drug Abuse

Drug is a chemical substance that changes a person's mood or behaviour when it is smoked, injected, inhaled, drunk or swallowed in pill form.

Drug abuse is the overuse and misuse of legal and illegal drugs by individuals without prescription by medical personnel to cause a change in their physiological and psychological state which lead to legal and interpersonal problems.

Types of Drugs and how they can be abused

- 1) **Alcohol:** Alcohol could include beer, wine, brandy, whisky, *ogogoro*, palm wine etc.
- 2) **Stimulants:** There are substances that temporarily quicken some vital process in the nervous system. E.g. caffeine, amphetamine, cocaine etc.
- 3) **Cocaine:** A narcotic (alkaloid) extracted from cocoa leaves which causes increase in energy. It is very addictive.
- 4) **Amphetamine:** This causes boldness and over confidence, talkativeness and energy.

5) **Cannabis:** This is popularly known as marijuana, grass, pot, weed or *igbo*. It is used to enhance confidence, sexuality and appetite, increased awareness of internal and external stimuli.

6) **Sedative Anxiolytic:** They include substances like diazepam (valium) used to induce sleep and suppress anxiety.

7) **Anabolic Steroid:** This is used to enhance strength and musculature, particularly among athletes.

8) **Nitrous oxide (laughing gas):** This is used by dentists to help patient relax in preparation for a dental procedure.

Causes of Drug Abuse

While many people use drugs, only a small percentage abuse drugs, but it has been noted drug abuse often runs in families, suggesting genetics is one of the causes of drug abuse. While having parents that abuse drugs puts a child at risk, it is possible for the child to grow up without drug abuse problems. It is also possible to abuse drugs without having any other drug abuser in the family. It is clear genetics alone is not the cause of drug abuse.

There are certain life circumstances, particularly among younger users, that are risk factors for, rather than the direct cause of, drug abuse. Parental abuse and neglect are commonly seen as part of the cause of drug abuse. An adolescent or pre-adolescent may be trying to gain attention from an inattentive parent or escape an abusive one by using drugs; prolonged attempts through drug use can be a cause of drug abuse. A drug user, or the presence of drugs in the home, can also be a major cause of drug abuse.

Additional risk factors contributing to the causes of drug abuse include:

- Unstable home environment, often due to drug abuse or mental illness of the parent

- A poor relationship with parents
- Use of drugs by friends / peers
- Permissive attitude towards their own drug use and the drug use of the adolescent
- Behavioral problems combined with poor parenting
- Poor achievement in school
- Apparent ambivalence or approval of drug use in the school, peer group or community
- Availability of drugs from friends

ASSESSMENT

1. ____ is a chemical substance that changes a person's mood or behaviour when it is smoked, injected, inhaled, drank or swallowed in pill form.
 - (a) paint
 - (b) drug
 - (c) water
 - (d) food
2. ____ is the illegal drugs by individuals without prescription by medical personnel
 - (a) drug appreciation
 - (b) drug bonding
 - (c) drug abuse
 - (d) drug distrust
3. The type of drugs that cause boldness and over confidence, talkativeness and energy is
 - (a) Cannabis
 - (b) Cocaine
 - (c) Stimulants
 - (d) Amphetamine

4. _____ is used by dentists to help patient relax in preparation for a dental procedure
- (a) Nitrous Oxide
 - (b) Sedative Anxiolytic
 - (c) Anabolic Steriod
 - (d) Amphetamine
5. Genetics alone is not the cause of drug abuse
- (a) true
 - (b) false
 - (c) neither a or b
 - (d) none of the above

ANSWERS

- 1. b
- 2. c
- 3. d
- 4. a
- 5. a

Week 7

Topic: How Drug Abuse Develop

Contents:

Signs and Symptoms of Drug Abuse

How Drug Abuse Develop

- 1) Misuse of prescribed drugs: When a doctor prescribes a particular drug to treat a particular condition, the patient may continue taking the medicine beyond the period recommended by the doctor.
- 2) Some individual simply indulge in self-medication: When they develop certain symptoms, they purchase medicine and take them without seeing a medical expert.
- 3) The use of prohibited substance like hard drugs e.g. cocaine, heroin and marijuana which are used especially by those who wish to get disconnected from reality by feeling high.
- 4) Many a time those who consume alcohol eventually become heavy drinkers. They consume alcohol often and in large quantities.
- 5) Heavy consumption of tobacco in the form of cigarettes and snuff.
- 6) Heavy consumption of substances such as coffee and kola nuts. Whether taken to stay awake or for whatever reason is a form of drug abuse.

7) Taking certain substances to enhance performance in sports or muster boldness to address audience, or get inspiration for creativity is drug abuse.

Signs and Symptoms of Drug Abuse

PHYSICAL SIGNS

- 1) Unusual laziness. A hard working person suddenly become lazy.
- 2) Loss or increase in appetite.
- 3) Sweaty palms.
- 4) Red and watery eyes.
- 5) Unusual smell in breath, body or clothes.
- 6) Extreme hyperactivity. Someone who is known to be cool and calm but suddenly become talkative.
- 7) Slowed or staggering walk. As can be seen in those who engage in excessive alcoholic consumption.
- 8) Vomiting, or excessive sweating.

BEHAVIOURAL SIGNS

- 1) Changes in overall attitude/personality.
- 2) Drop in grades at school or performance at work.
- 3) Skips school or is regularly late for school.
- 4) Chronic dishonesty. When the person can no longer be trusted as he has become dishonest.

- 5) Sudden over sensitivity, temper or resentful behaviour.
- 6) General lack of motivation, energy, self-esteem, I don't care attitude.
- 8) Change in habit at home, loss of interest in family and family activities.
- 9) Excessive need for privacy.
- 10) Unexplained need for money. When a person is unnecessary crying for money without a genuine reason.

ASSESSMENT

1. When a doctor prescribes a particular drug and the patient continues taking the medicine beyond the period recommended by the doctor, it is called
 - (a) misuse of prescribed drug
 - (b) drug overdose
 - (c) over use of medicine
 - (d) drug bonding
2. Self-medication occurs when
 - (a) a wrong drug is used for a condication
 - (b) when the drug the doctor prescribed as expired
 - (c) substances are used to feel high
 - (d) when medicines are purchased without seeing a medical expert
3. Heavy consumption of substances such as coffee and kola nuts are used by drug abusers to
 - (a) stay awake
 - (b) feel happy

- (c) get energy
- (4) to feel high

4. When someone who is known to be cool and calm suddenly becomes talkative the drug they might be abusing is
- (a) amphetamine
 - (b) cocaine
 - (c) tobacco
 - (d) steroids
5. Physical signs of drug abuse include the following except
- (a) hard working person suddenly become lazy
 - (b) loss or increase in appetite
 - (c) sweaty palms
 - (d) loss of eyesight

ANSWERS

- 1. a
- 2. d
- 3. a
- 4. a
- 5. d

Week 8

Topic: Effects of Drug Abuse

Contents:

Behaviors of Drug Addicts

Agencies against Drug Abuse

Behaviors of Drug Addicts

- 1) They neglect obligations at work and their commitments at home and family start to erode.
- 2) They take risks that are personally dangerous and put others in jeopardy, such as driving or operating machinery while intoxicated.
- 3) They violate the law by engaging in disorderly conduct and assaultive behaviour.
- 4) Interpersonal problems. They always have strained relationship with self and others, peers, friends, family as the drug makes them behave abnormally.
- 5) Continuous use of drugs even when it is clear that such behaviour entails significant risks or creates problems as they have become addicts.
- 6) They suddenly become dejected, frustrated and pressed.
- 7) Difficulty in paying attention and forgetful.

Agencies Against Drug Abuse

Below are agencies working to prevent drug trafficking and drug abuse.

1) National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)

NDLEA is saddled with the responsibility of eliminating drug abuse, cultivation, drug trafficking, drug barons. It was established by decree number 48 of January, 1990.

2) National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)

NAFDAC was established by decree number 15 of 1993 as amended as a parastatal of the Federal Ministry of Health with the mandate to regulate and control quality standards for foods, drugs, medical devices manufactured locally and distributed in Nigeria.

ASSESSMENT

1. A long-term user of cocaine may well develop symptoms of other psychological disorders, such as:
 - (a) Major depression
 - (b) Social phobia
 - (c) Eating disorders
 - d) All of the above
2. those who use cannabis regularly are more likely to:
 - (a) exhibit apathy
 - (b) Exhibit loss of ambition
 - (c) Have difficulty concentrating
 - (d) All of the above

3. Which of the following is an important factor in substance abuse?
- (a) Whether the substances are regularly used by other family members
 - (b) Whether the family environment is rural or urban
 - (c) Whether you are a twin
 - (d) Whether you are born in the winter
4. In substance abuse, the term self-medication refers to?
- (a) Amelioration of psychological distress thorough substance use
 - (b) Doctors prescribing their own drugs
 - (c) Motive for using a substance
 - (d) Deciding the drug of choice
5. NDLEA Means
- (a) National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
 - (b) National Defence Law Enforcement Agency
 - (c) Nigeria Drug Law Enforcement Agency
 - (d) Nigeria Defence Law Enforcement Agency

ASSESSMENT

- 1. d
- 2. d
- 3. a
- 4. a
- 5. a

Week 9

Topic: Ways of Preventing Drug Abuse

Contents:

- Different Types of drugs
- Drug Laws: Law promulgated against Drug Abuse

Different Types of drugs

- 1) **Alcohol:** Alcohol could include beer, wine, brandy, whisky, *ogogoro*, palm wine etc.
- 2) **Stimulants:** There are substances that temporarily quicken some vital process in the nervous system. E.g. caffeine, amphetamine, cocaine etc.
- 3) **Cocaine:** A narcotic (alkaloid) extracted from cocoa leaves which causes increase in energy. It is very addictive.
- 4) **Amphetamine:** This causes boldness and over confidence, talkativeness and energy.
- 5) **Cannabis:** This is popularly known as marijuana, grass, pot, weed or *igbo*. It is used to enhance confidence, sexuality and appetite, increased awareness of internal and external stimuli.
- 6) **Sedative Anxiolytic:** They include substances like diazepam (valium) used to induce sleep and suppress anxiety.
- 7) **Anabolic Steroid:** This is used to enhance strength and musculature, particularly among athletes.
- 8) **Nitrous oxide (laughing gas):** This is used by dentists to help patient relax in preparation for a dental procedure.

Drug Laws: Law promulgated against Drug Abuse

- 1) Decree 20 of 1984 was promulgated and the penalty for anyone arrested and found guilty of drug trafficking is death sentence.
- 2) Decree No. 21 of 1988 prohibit the sale and distribution of counterfeit, adulterated and fake drugs or poisons in open market without a licence of registration.
- 3) The National Drug Law Enforcement (Amendment) Decree No. 33 of 1990 prescribes a jail term of five (5) years for persons caught abroad for trafficking in drugs through Nigeria and by so doing brings the name of our great nation into disrepute.
- 4) The poison pharmacy Act, Cap 366 of 1990 regulates the sale, distribution, supply and dispersion of drugs.
- 5) Food and Drugs Act Cap 150 of 1990. This prohibits the sale of certain foods, drugs, cosmetics and devices as treatment for certain diseases. It prohibits the importation, exportation, distribution and sale of specified drugs. It also prohibits practices such as misleading packaging, labeling, advertising and manufacture of food and drugs in unsanitary conditions.
- 6) Drug and related products (registration) Decree No. 19 of 1993. This makes provision for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation, exportation, advertisement, sale or distribution of drugs, cosmetics or medical devices unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of the decree.

ASSESSMENT

1. Marijuana is an example of
 - (a) Depressent drug
 - (b) Opiates
 - (c) Hallucinogenic
 - (d) Heroin

2. Amphetamines are used to counteract depression and prevent
 - (a) Walk
 - (b) Fatigue
 - (c) Sleep
 - (d) Resting condition
3. _____ was the that states that anyone arrested and found guilty of drug trafficking is death sentence.
 - (a) Decree No 20 of 1984
 - (b) Decree No. 21 of 1988
 - (c) Decree No. 33 of 1990
 - (d) Decree No. 19 of 1993
4. _____ regulates the sale, distribution, supply and dispersion of drugs
 - (a) The poison pharmacy Act, Cap 366 of 1990
 - (b) Food and Drugs Act Cap 150 of 1990
 - (c) Drug and related products (registration) Decree No. 19 of 1993
 - (d) The National Drug Law Enforcement (Amendment) Decree No. 33 of 1990
5. diazepam (valium) used to induce
 - (a) sleep and suppress anxiety
 - (b) energy and strength
 - (c) slow heart beat
 - (d) high and euphoria

ANSWERS

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. a

Week 10

Topic: Activities of Drug Enforcement Agencies

Contents:

- **Activities of Drug Enforcement Agencies**
- **Achievements of NAFDAC**

Activities of Drug Enforcement Agencies

- 1) Arrest of drug couriers and barons.
- 2) Prosecution of drug couriers and sponsors according to the law of the country.
- 3) Cooperation with other security operatives such as State Security Service (SSS), Police, Immigration and Custom to keep out drug couriers from importing or exporting hard drug through our borders.
- 4) Burning of fake, expired drugs and cannabis farm.
- 5) Counselling arrested drug traffickers to guide against future drug abuse.
- 6) They train Drug Enforcement Agents (DEA) and other law enforcement personnel on the intricacies of the drug trade which has led the drug enforcement agency to create vigorous educational courses.
- 7) They assess and seize products derived from illicit drug trafficking.

Achievements of NAFDAC

- 1) The creation of six (6) zonal and 36 state offices for easier accessibility, which are being equipped to function effectively.
- 2) Organisation of workshop to enlighten various stakeholders such as;

- (a) Pure sachet water producers
 - (b) The patient and proprietary medicine dealers association (PPMDA)
 - (c) The National Union of Road Transporter Workers and National Association of Road Transport Owners (NURTW & NARTO).
- 3) Achievement of excellent results in the war against counterfeit drugs as evidenced by the destruction of drugs worth billions of Naira.
 - 4) Raising awareness not just in Nigeria, but also in other countries like India, China, Pakistan, Indonesia and Egypt.
 - 5) It drastically reduced the distribution and sale of fake and adulterated products.
 - 6) It ensures the formation of a wholesale Drug Mart as the bedrock of the sanitization exercise, making NAFDAC activities more efficient to reduce delay in registration and inspection.

ASSESSMENT

1. Mention 3 Drug Enforcement Agencies
2. List five activities of Drug Enforcement Agents
3. Highlight 6 achievements of NAFDAC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THIRD TERM

Week 1	Topic: Responsible Parenthood
Week 2	Topic: Factors that lead to the success of responsible parenthood
Week 3	Topic: Traffic Regulations
Week 4	Topic: Duties of Pedestrians
Week 5	Topic: Ways of Reducing Accidents
Week 6	Topic: The Traffic Wardens (Roles)
Week 7	Topic: Interpersonal Relationships
Week 8	Topic: Importance of Interpersonal Relationships
Week 9	Topic: Challenges of Inter-communal Conflicts
Week 10	Topic: Skills of Inter-communal conflicts

THIRD TERM NOTES ON CIVIC EDUCATION

Week 1

Topic: Responsible Parenthood

Content:

- **Meaning of Responsible Parenthood and Types**
- **Patterns of Responsible Parenthood**
- **Roles of Responsible Parents**

Meaning of Responsible Parenthood

A responsible parenthood is simply defined as the “will” and ability of parents to respect and do the needs and aspirations of the family and children.

It is the ability of a parent to detect the need, happiness and desire of the children and helping them to become responsible and reasonable children. It is the ability of a parent to meet and cater for the needs of the family and children according to his or her capability.

Types of Parenthood

Authoritarian Parenting

Authoritarian parenting is similar to monarchic administration. In this style, parents establish must to follow rules and regulations for children. Minor failure to obey these guidelines will result in punishment. This is the most unproductive and closed way of parenting as in authoritarian parenting parents never explain the importance of following the rules, or they simply do not

bother to understand the emotional or feeling level of kids who may wonder why to follow rules.

Authoritarian parents do not tolerate kids questioning their authority on kids. Kids are expected to follow blindly what is ordered by the parents. In authoritarian parenting parents demand too much from the kids and at the same time they neglect the responsibilities towards kids. No explanation and no advice is given to children but only commands and punishments. Needless to say, this is a destructive parenting style, rather influencing and creative.

Authoritative parenting

Authoritative parenting is much lenient style compared to authoritarian parenting. It is more like the democratic style of administration and training. In authoritative parenting, parents still hold the authority, but are tolerant enough to the doubts and questions of the kids. They do not just insist the children to obey blindly, but make them understand why to obey the rules and regulations. It is a demanding and responsible type of parenting. It is not through punishments, but through nurturing and advises parents influence the kids to follow rules and form disciplinary lifestyle. Authoritarian parenting is restrictive while authoritative parenting is assertive. The mentality of parents change entirely in this pattern and the intention behind executing commands is not to establish authority over children but to groom them to be responsible social beings.

Permissive parenting

Also known as indulgent parenting, permissive parenting is a pattern that follows strong intercommunication and self-control measures. In this pattern, parents allow kids to be groomed himself/herself. They do not demand the kids to follow strict orders and punish them heavily for even minor mistakes. This is a give and take system. Parents nurture the kids and concern them properly and in return they expect mature and disciplined behavior from the kids. The responsibility levels are greater than the demands. Permissive parents allow children to be self-regulated. More communication and friendly approach to kids is the exclusive feature of permissive parenting. A disadvantage of permissive parenting is that children may end up in troubles as they do not know the limits. All children may not responsibly react to the freedom given by parents.

Uninvolved parenting

Uninvolved parenting is considered to be the worst among parenting. As the name suggests in uninvolved parenting the involvement of parents in parenting process is zero. They do not communicate effectively with kids or get involved in their grooming. They leave the kids to grow their own. Uninvolved parenting doesn't mean that parents leave the kids to grow as orphans. But the responsibility level would be much lower than all other parenting styles. They care only to fulfill the basic needs of children. There won't be any attachment or affectionate practices between the kids and parents. It is said that many of the parents at the present time are forced to follow uninvolved parenting style. The busy schedules at work

and the hustle and bustle of lifestyle keep parents away from kids. They seldom find time to spend with children. Experts suggest not to follow uninvolved parenting pattern as it is a highly destructive method of growing up kids.

Patterns of Responsible Parenthood

The qualities and characteristics of responsible parenthood include the following:

1. Marriage to the right partner: the first process that will lead a person into be responsible is to marry the right person. Marrying the right person will help both to become responsible and help to prevent future dispute. When mother and father lives together in love and harmony the children will also emulate such act.
2. Ability to provide: Parents who are capable of providing for the needs of the family and their children tends to be a responsible parent. The parents should be able to provide their family's material, physical, emotional and physiological needs in order to avoid the children from going into wrong hands because of their needs.
3. Adoption of peaceful strategies: Responsible parenthood should adopt peaceful strategies like family viewing, going to the cinemas together as a family, family exercise etc.
4. Emotional adjustment ability: a responsible parent should be able to detect when the parents and children and emotionally unbalanced and know how to control either of the above in order to prevent uprising of disputes and likes and dislikes in the family

5. Adoption of family planning, sound knowledge of child bearing and rearing: Responsible parenthood requires parent to consider their financial capability to and plan on the number of children to give birth to so that they will be able to cater for them.

Roles of Responsible Parents

Father's Roles

The following are roles of the fathers

1. Provision of funds: This is the first priority and duty of a father to provide the primary fund money needed by the family.
2. Protection and defense: It is the responsibility of a father to protect and defend his family members in times of troubles of any kind
3. Assurance of peace: It is the primary duty of a father is to ensure that unity, peace, love and harmony reign within his family
4. Ensuring proper upbringing: It is the duty of a father is to ensure the proper upbringing of his children.
5. Overseer of basic roles: It is the duty of the father to oversee the roles of the family members and call them to order and correction when there is need for it.
6. Provision of basic needs: It is the duty of a father to provide the basic needs of his family such as accommodation, feeding etc

Mother's Roles

The following are the roles of the mothers

1. Love and care: It is the duty of the mother to show love and care to the family
2. Training of children: It is the priority of the mother to train the children on basic household chores and help the children to be responsible.
3. Neatness role: It is the duty of a responsible mother to ensure the house is neat and properly kept in good condition.
4. Kitchen role: It is the duty of the mother to prepare health meals to her family and carry out any kitchen related roles for the family
5. Support: The mother should be performing the role of a helpmeet; she should support the husband in his role. E.g. giving financial support, help the father in training the children, give advice to the husband.

ASSESSMENT

1. ____ can be defined as the ability of a parent to meet and cater for the needs of the family and children according to his or her capability
 - (a) responsive parenting
 - (b) respiratory parenting
 - (c) responsible parenting
2. In ____ parenting, minor failure to obey guidelines will result in punishment

- (a) authoritarian parenting
 - (b) permissive parenting
 - (c) uninvolved parenting
3. When the involvement of parents in parenting process is zero it is known as
- (a) authoritarian parenting
 - (b) permissive parenting
 - (c) uninvolved parenting
4. The pattern of parenting that follows strong intercommunication and self-control measures is
- (a) authoritarian parenting
 - (b) permissive parenting
 - (c) uninvolved parenting
5. The first process that will lead a person into being responsible is to
- (a) adoption of family planning
 - (b) ability to provide
 - (c) marry the right person.

ANSWERS

- 1. c
- 2. a
- 3. c
- 4. b
- 5. c

Week 2

Topic: Factors that lead to the success of responsible parenthood

Contents:

Importance of Responsible Parenthood

Constraints of Good Parenthood

Importance of Responsible Parenthood

- 1) **It brings about responsible citizenry:** When a responsible parent trains up a child, such child will most likely turn out to be a responsible citizen.
- 2) **It leads to reduction in crime rate:** Children from good home who are trained by responsible parents know that crime does not pay.
- 3) **It makes a nation to be healthy:** A nation that is crime free will enjoy peace and progress.
- 4) The people of such country will be emotionally balanced. People who are emotionally balanced will think well and produce good product.
- 5) The nation will excel among other nations when children are properly brought up by responsible parents and they yield to training, they will definitely bring glory to such nation.
- 6) It will enable the children to know their rights in the society.
- 7) It enhances cooperation and communal efforts, which help in national development.
- 8) It reduces conflicts and confusion and finds solutions to conflicts.

Constraints of Good Parenthood

Financial strain

Family-work conflict (not enough time to meet both child-rearing and job responsibilities).

Interference with mother's employment opportunities and career progress.

Worries over children's health, safety, and well-being.

Risks of bringing up children in a world plagued by crime, war, and pollution.

Reduced time to spend with husband or wife.

Loss of privacy

Fear that children will turn out badly, through no fault of one's own
Disadvantages First of all the advantages of having a child are greatly important to adult development

Many adults feel the need to have children to feel like an adult, satisfy their need to be needed, to reassure them that someone will continue on after their death, etc.

These are normal biological and social feelings that only a child can truly satisfy; however, parents still need to carefully consider the disadvantages as well.

They will be giving up the freedom they've been striving for since their later childhood years, especially their teen years.

Also, most young adults are barely financially stable enough to care for themselves, let alone another human being; this is why many young adults fear parenthood.

Another problem that they fear is bringing a child into such a troubled world, which will greatly affect the child's development and happiness.

Many parents fear this because the child may develop negative characteristics that they cannot control.

ASSESSMENT

1. When a responsible parent trains up a child, such child will most likely turn out to be
 - (a) an area boy
 - (b) a ruffian
 - (c) a responsible citizen
2. A responsible parent will
 - (a) nurture an imbalance nation
 - (b) responsible for more criminal citizens
 - (c) will create a nation that will excel among other nations
3. Mention 4 constraints of good parenting

ANSWERS

1. c
2. c
3. i. Family-work conflict (not enough time to meet both child-rearing and job responsibilities).ii. Interference with mother's employment opportunities and career progress.
iii. Worries over children's health, safety, and well-being.
iv. Risks of bringing up children in a world plagued by crime, war, and pollution.

Week 3

Topic: Traffic Regulations

Contents:

- Definition of Concepts and Traffic Signs
- Traffic Regulations e.g Obeying traffic officials and signs

Definition of Concepts

Traffic regulations are laws and rules which govern traffic, regulate vehicles and facilitate the orderly and timely flow of traffic.

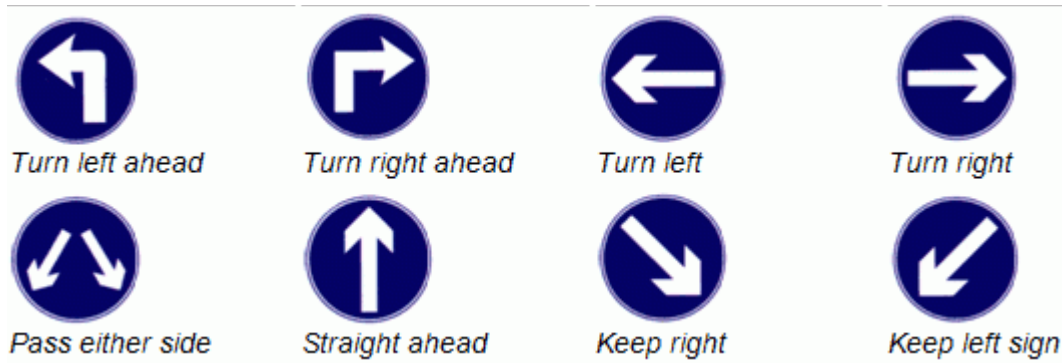
Traffic on the road may consists of pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, motor-cycles, vehicles, street cars, and other conveyances, either single or together, while using the public way for purpose of travel.

Traffic Signs

Road signs are symbols which help road users gain full information about road. In order to avoid accidents. These signs are grouped

1. Regulatory signs: These are signs that appear often in circular shapes. "They are divided into

(a). Mandatory regulatory signs: Mandatory regulatory signs appear with blue circles but without red border such as diversion signs , roundabout sign etc. Examples are:



(b). Prohibitive Regulatory signs: They are signs with red and yellow circles. They are Stop sign, No light sign etc. The color red for regulatory signs as a background color to denote restriction and as a circular outline and diagonal bar a prohibitory symbol.



2. Informative Signs: They are provided to give required information to road users. they appear rectangular in shape. is a very legibly printed and very noticeable placard that informs people of the purpose of an object, or gives them instruction on the use of something.



Some Traffic rules and regulation

1. Do not drink and drive: Users of road should avoid to alcohol before and while driving.
2. Vigilance: Pedestrians crossing roads should be vigilant in order not to cause accidents.

3. Avoid hands free / earpiece: All road users are required to avoid all forms of hand free/ earpiece as this may not allow them to hear well and concentrate.
4. Wearing of seat belt: Motorist are expected to wear the seat -belt whenever they are driving, passengers should also use the seat belt where they are provided.
5. Noise pollution: All road users are expected to guide against noise pollution. Drivers of vehicles should not blow their horns excessively to disturb or distract others.
6. Obstruction parking: All road users should avoid packing on the road as this may lead to obstruction for other road users, thereby leading to heavy traffic.
7. Making calls while driving: Making and receiving of calls should be avoided while driving as this can cause distraction and lead to accident.
8. Use of trafficator: Road users should trafficate before entering or leaving the road to indicate and create awareness for other vehicles coming behind; this will help to avoid accident.
9. Speed limit: All road users should avoid packing on the road as this may lead to obstruction for other road users, thereby leading to heavy traffic.
10. Bridges and zebra crossing point: Pedestrians should use pedestrians bridges or zebra crossing points where they are provided.

ASSESSMENT

1. Traffic regulations are laws and rules meant to do the following except
 - (a) govern traffic
 - (b) regulate vehicles

- (c) facilitate the orderly and timely flow of traffic
 - (d) cause accidents
2. Road signs are symbols which help road users to
- (a) cause accidents
 - (b) stress other drivers
 - (c) gain full information about road
 - (d) drive against traffic
3. Traffic on the road may consists of the following except
- (a) pedestrians
 - (b) aeroplanes
 - (c) ridden or herded animals
 - (d) motor-cycles
4. Regulatory signs often appear in ____ shapes
- (a) triangular
 - (b) square
 - (c) circular
 - (d) rectangular
5. Prohibitive Regulatory signs are signs with
- (a) red and yellow circles
 - (b) blue and white circles
 - (c) black and green circles
 - (d) green and purple circles

ANSWERS

- 1. d
- 2. c
- 3. b
- 4. c
- 5. a

Week 4

Topic: Duties of Pedestrians

Content:

- **Causes of Road Accidents**
- **The roles of drivers in reducing road accidents**

Duties of Pedestrians

As a pedestrian you should always use good judgment and not interrupt the flow of traffic. Crossing streets without any concern for traffic rules or signals is called jaywalking. It is extremely dangerous and can result in injuries.

- They must cross the road at a right angle, or take the shortest route possible when crossing
- They must not cross suddenly in front of oncoming traffic
- They must use sidewalks if provided. If there are no sidewalks, they must walk on the left side of the road
- They must obey all traffic signals

Causes of Road Accidents

1. Distracted Driving

The number one cause of car accidents is not a criminal that drove drunk, sped or ran a red light. Distracted drivers are the top cause of car accidents in the U.S. today. A distracted driver is a motorist that diverts his or her attention from the road, usually to talk on a cell phone, send a text message or eat food.

2. Speeding

You've seen them on the highway. Many drivers ignore the speed limit and drive 10, 20 and sometimes 30 mph over the limit. Speed kills, and traveling above the speed limit is an easy way to cause a car accident. The faster you drive, the slower your reaction time will be if you need to prevent an auto accident.

3. Drunk Driving

When you drink, you lose the ability to focus and function properly and it's very dangerous when operating a vehicle. Driving under the influence of alcohol causes car accidents every day, even when they are one of the top causes that can be avoided. Always use a designated driver if you go out and drink.

4. Reckless Driving

If you don't drive carefully, and you may end up in a needless car accident. That's what often happens to reckless drivers who speed, change lanes too quickly or tailgate before causing a car accident. Reckless drivers are often impatient in traffic so be sure to take extra care around aggressive drivers.

5. Rain

If the weather gets bad so do the roads. Car accidents happen very often in the rain because water creates slick and dangerous surfaces for cars, trucks, and motorcycles and often causes automobiles to spin out of control or skid while braking. To avoid a car accident, drive extra careful when it rains.

6. Running Red Lights

When you're driving your car, red means stop and not doing so usually leads to car accidents. Drivers that run red lights, run the risk of causing wrongful death because they often cause side-impact collisions at high speeds. To avoid a car accident, look both ways for oncoming cars as you approach a green light.

7. Running Stop Signs

Stop signs should never be ignored, but when they are, serious car accidents are often the result. Each year, thousands of car accidents occur because one driver ran a stop sign. Many rollover accidents and side-impact car accidents result from drivers that run stop signs. You should always look both ways when proceeding through a stop sign.

8. Teenage Drivers

Youth is wasted on the young, but careful driving is never wasted on young drivers. Unfortunately, teenagers aren't often known for their carefulness. When teen drivers hit the roads they don't always know what to do and that lack of experience ends up causing car accidents.

9. Night Driving

Driving in the daylight can be hazardous, but driving at night nearly doubles the risk of a car accident occurring. When you can't see what's up ahead you don't know what to anticipate as you drive towards it. As the sun goes down, your awareness of the road and cars around you must go up.

10. Design Defects

No product is ever made perfectly, and cars are no different. Automobiles have hundreds of parts, and any of those defective parts can cause a serious car accident. Many automakers have had problems with design defects in the past, including Ford Explorer rollover accidents and Toyota's unintended acceleration crashes.

11. Unsafe Lane Changes

There will always come a time where you need to get over to another lane (i.e. exit from a freeway, get in the correct lane to make a turn, etc.).

When drivers don't make safe lane changes properly, it often leads to a car accident. To prevent a needless car accident, use your turn signal, check your blind spots and always proceed carefully into the next lane.

12. Wrong-Way Driving

Everyone has lapses in judgment, but when behind the wheel of a car, those clouded instincts can be deadly. You can turn down a street thinking it is a normal right turn, when in actuality, it is a one-way street in the opposite direction. When you go the wrong way, everyone is in danger because as you head towards a car accident.

13. Improper Turns

The reason that we have stop lights, turn signals, and lanes designated for moving either right or left as opposed to straight is because when drivers ignore the rules of the road, car accidents are often the result. To prevent a car accident, always look for signs and obey the proper right-of-way before you make a turn.

14. Tailgating

Many drivers are impatient and reckless, driving so close to another car that they cannot react in time if the car in front of them brakes suddenly. Many fatal car accidents have occurred when a motorist dangerously tailgated another driver at high speeds. You can prevent these car accidents by giving the car in front of you a one-car-length buffer for every 10 mph you drive.

15. Driving Under the Influence of Drugs

It's not only alcohol that is dangerous when mixed with drivers on the road. Drugs, both legal and illegal, can impair your ability to fully function as a driver. If your mind isn't clear and you don't have complete control over your body, getting behind the wheel can lead to serious car accidents.

16. Road Rage

Everyone has been angry at another driver for one reason or another, but some drivers let their rage overcome them. By tailgating another

driver in anger or speeding past another driver only to pull in front of them and brake, these road “ragers” cause many needless car accidents each year.

17. Potholes

Drivers run the risk of losing control of their car or blowing out a tire when they drive over potholes. If you see a pothole in your car’s path, you can avoid a car accident by making sure that your tires do not drive over it.

18. Drowsy Driving

Driver fatigue isn’t talked about a lot, but how well can we expect anyone to drive when they’re having trouble staying awake. Most of the car accidents caused by drowsy driving occur at night. If you find yourself wanting to fall asleep at the wheel, pull over when it’s safe and try to take a quick 30 minute power nap.

19. Tire Blowouts

Most highways are littered with the scattered remains of a tire blowout. Tire blowouts can cause you to lose control of your vehicle, and they are especially dangerous for bigger automobiles like semi-trucks. When encountering a tire blowout, try to maintain control of your vehicle and pull over safely and you will likely avoid a serious car accident.

19. Fog

Fog isn’t the most common weather occurrence, and that’s good news for car accidents statistics. Driving is a skill that requires the ability to see, but fog makes it extremely difficult to see sometimes more than a car length in front of you. Avoid car accidents by using your head lights — and never your high beams — when driving in the fog.

20. Deadly Curves

Some people call them dead man’s curves, but everyone should be careful when approaching a curve. Many motorists have lost control of their cars along a dangerous curve and lost their lives in a car accident.

So when you approach these signs, take heed of the posted speed limit and drive cautiously to avoid a car accident.

21. Animal Crossings

While drivers are required to know the rules of the roadway, wild animals do not take driver's education. Wild animals will wade out into the street, and it's up to you to make sure that you don't get into a car accident with them. Take caution when you see an animal crossing sign and use your high beams when traveling in rural, woody areas.

22. Street Racing

Glorified by the Fast and the Furious movie franchise, street racing is an underground culture of fast cars and deadly car accidents. With turbo engines and nitrous oxide boosters, cars often reach very high speeds during a street race, making any resulting car accident much more dangerous and unlikely to yield any survivors.

The roles of drivers in reducing road accidents

1. People should consider other road users and work their own safety too.
2. Parents should teach their children to take responsibility for their own safety when using the road.
3. Individuals can also register voluntarily with the government as special road marshals to assist traffic wardens with traffic management.
4. The focus on the use of high fines to prevent reckless driving may not be very effective because majority of traffic offenders believe that they are not likely to be caught.
5. All categories of drivers and vehicle owners must be made to undergo regular refresher courses because peer influence in driving cannot be overlooked. There is always the tendency for those obeying traffic rules to renege and imitate the errant drivers.

6. Public and private sector organisations must be encouraged or compelled to regularly, train their drivers because of the level of irreparable lives and properties being lost through driver errors and allied factors.
7. Insurance companies should have incentives, such as discount on premiums for individuals and organisations that sponsored their drivers for re-training programmes. This will encourage driver training and development for accident prevention in the country. This has been effective in countries like United States.
8. As governments and Non-governmental Organisations have been focusing on the campaign against HIV/AIDS, they should focus even more attention on the campaign against road accidents, which is killing more people than HIV/AIDS and at a faster rate.
9. There should be no sacred cows or VIPs in the enforcement of road traffic laws and regulations. Leaders or VIPs are expected to lead by example and anything contrary must be resisted vehemently.
10. The mindset (perception) of drivers on the use of roads should be properly addressed and adequately restructured to promote safety on the roads.

ASSESSMENT

1. List 4 duties of pedestrians
2. Write short notes on the following
 - i. Drunk Driving
 - ii. Speeding
 - iii. Teenage Drivers
 - iv. Potholes
3. Enumerate 3 roles of drivers in preventing accidents

Week 5

Topic: Ways of Reducing Accidents

Content:

- **Functions of Federal Road Safety (FRSC)**

In February 1988, the Federal Government created the Federal Road Safety Commission through Decree No. 45 of the 1988 as amended by Decree 35 of 1992 referred to in the statute books as the FRSC Act cap 141 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN). Passed by the National Assembly as Federal Road Safety Commission (establishment) Act 2007. The functions of the Commission generally relates to:

1. Making the highway safe for motorists and other road users.
2. Recommending works and devices designed to eliminate or minimize accidents on the highways and advising the Federal and State Governments including the Federal Capital Territory Administration and relevant governmental agencies on the localities where such works and devices are required, and
3. Educating motorists and members of the public on the importance of discipline on the highway.

In particular, the Commission is charged with responsibilities as follows:

1. Preventing or minimizing accidents on the highway.
2. Clearing obstructions on any part of the highways.
3. Educating drivers, motorists and other members of the public generally on the proper use of the highways.
4. Designing and producing the driver's license to be used by various categories of vehicle operators.
5. Determining, from time to time, the requirements to be satisfied by an applicant for a driver's licence.

6. Designing and producing vehicle number plates.
7. The standardization of highway traffic codes.
8. Preventing or minimizing accidents on the highways.
9. Clearing obstructions on any part of the highways.
10. Educating drivers, motorists and other members of the public generally on the proper use of the highways.
11. Giving prompt attention and care to victims of accidents.
12. Conducting researches into causes of motor accidents and methods of preventing them and putting into use the result of such researches.
13. Determining and enforcing speed limits for all categories of roads and vehicles and controlling the use of speed limiting devices.
14. Cooperating with bodies or agencies or groups in road safety activities or in prevention of accidents on the highways.
15. Making regulations in pursuance of any of the functions assigned to the Corps by or under this Act.
16. Regulating the use of sirens, flashers and beacon lights on vehicles other than ambulances and vehicles belonging to the Armed Forces, Nigeria Police, Fire Service and other Para-military agencies;
17. Providing roadside and mobile clinics for the treatment of accident victims free of charge.
18. Regulating the use of mobile phones by motorists.
19. Regulating the use of seat belts and other safety devices.
20. Regulating the use of motorcycles on the highways.
21. Maintaining the validity period for drivers' licences which shall be three years subject to renewal at the expiration of the validity period.

In exercising these functions, members of the Commission shall have power to arrest and prosecute persons reasonably suspected of having committed any traffic offence.

ASSESSMENT

1. The Federal Government created the Federal Road Safety Commission in 1988 through Decree
 - (a) No. 45
 - (b) No. 46
 - (c) No. 47
 - (d) No. 48
2. The Federal Road Safety Commission Decree was amended in
 - (a) 1991
 - (b) 1992
 - (c) 1993
 - (d) 1994
3. One of these is not a function of the FRSC
 - (a) Preventing or minimizing accidents on the highway.
 - (b) Clearing obstructions on any part of the highways.
 - (c) Designing and producing vehicle number plates.
 - (d) Clearing airports for planes to land
4. All these organisations are allowed to freely make use of sirens, flashers and beacon lights on vehicles except
 - (a) Armed Forces
 - (b) Nigeria Police
 - (c) Fire Service
 - (d) Boys Brigade
5. Validity period for drivers' licences is
 - (a) two years
 - (b) three years
 - (c) four years
 - (d) five years

ANSWERS

1. a

2. b

3. d

4. d

5. b

Week 6

Topic: The Traffic Wardens (Roles)

Content:

- **Roles of the individual in maintaining Traffic Regulations**
- **Maintaining Traffic Regulations**

THE ROLES OF THE INDIVIDUAL TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

- 1) People should consider other road users and work their own safety too.
- 2) Parents should teach their children to take responsibility for their own safety when using the road.
- 3) Individuals who are members of voluntary organizations such as Boy Scouts and Man O' War can assist the relevant government officials to manage traffic.
- 4) Individuals can also register voluntarily with the government as special road marshals to assist traffic wardens with traffic management.

MAINTAINING TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

- 1) Government ensure that traffic control devices are installed at appropriate place for road users to see.
- 2) There should be regular public enlightenment education of the general public especially the motorists on the proper use of the road and road signs.
- 3) Government should enact law to regulate traffic and ensure that offenders are made to face wrath of the law.

4) Training of officials of regulatory agencies and their remuneration should be properly handled in order for them to be effective and efficient.

5) Television and radio jingles warning road users on road ethics, over speeding etc.

ASSESSMENT

1. List the roles of the individuals in traffic regulations
2. What are the ways government can maintain traffic regulations?

Week 7

Topic: Interpersonal Relationships

Contents

- **Meaning of Interpersonal Relationship and Characteristics**
- **Stages and Types of Interpersonal Relationship**
- **Types of Friendship**

Meaning of Interpersonal Relationship

Interpersonal Relationship has been explained to be the social association, connection or affiliation between two or more people. An interpersonal relationship is a strong, deep, or close association or acquaintance between two or more people that may range in duration from brief to enduring.

Characteristics of Interpersonal Relationship

1. Interpersonal communication involves independent individuals. This may seem obvious, but really what this means is that each person has their own motivations, expectations, and interpretations of communication.
2. The other fundamental characteristic of interpersonal communication is that it is inherently rational. In short, it's meant to be understood. Whatever we communicate, however we communicate it, we do so because we are intelligent beings capable of expressing and

communicating our thoughts and feelings. And when we communicate, we do so because we expect something to be communicated.

3. Beyond the fact that humans communicate rationally, researchers also characterize communication as being inescapable. What this means is that you are always communicating, always presenting information about yourself and interpreting information from other people. By saying something, you are communicating. But by refusing to say something, you also communicate something.

4. Communication is constant. But it also involves personal choice. That's the fourth main characteristic of interpersonal communication. You can choose how you communicate information because you are a rational individual. See that? The characteristics are all connected.

Stages of Inter-personal Relationship

i. Acquaintance Stage: This starts from the point when two people meet each other newly. People can meet in school, church, club e.t.c

ii. The Building-up Stage: This is the stage where relationship extends beyond just knowing each other. At this stage, people develop strong, deep and genuine confidence, hope, trust e.t.c in each other.

iii. Continuation Stage: This is the stage where relationship deepens. Here, there exists deep down level of closeness, joy, passion, intimacy and feelings for each other.

iv. Deterioration: This is the stage where all the flakes of the relationship begin to wane.

v. Termination Stage: At this stage, relationship ends either by the event of death of one partner, separation or divorce.

Types of Inter-personal Relationship

i. Platonic Relationships: This is the type of relationship that exists between people of the same or different genders without any intention

of marriage or intimate affairs. This kind of relationship exists between same sexes or opposite sexes e.g. a boy and a girl, man and woman, woman and girl, woman and boy, woman and woman, man and man. This kind of relationship can be friendship between two people who share similar interests such as social interest, economic interest, religious interest, cultural interest e.t.c

ii. Relationship between opposite sex: This is the kind of relationship between unmarried man and woman (singles). Most times, this type of relationship leads both partners to marriage if well formalized.

iii. Relationship between man and GOD: This relationship exists between the creator and his creatures.

iv. Family Relationship: This exists between members of the same family (biological relationship) who are related by blood.

v. Peer Relationship: This is the friendship among people of same age bracket, political or social groups, classmates, sports e.t.c. E.g. fans of same football club, star artist, political club, clubs. e.t.c. may end up rearing peer relationship.

vi. Relationship between Individual and Government: This exists between the people of a country and the ruling government.

Types of Friends

1. Professional Friends – This group is for professional networking. At the beginning of the relationship, most of the conversations are about topics of mutual interest in specific professions, and then it can gradually take a more personal turn. In this friendship, the expectation is to learn, exchange information, ideas, concepts and grow professionally. A lot of these friendships are formed in professional organizations like Economic Club of New York, Project Management Institute, and 100 Women in Hedgefunds. Most of these relationships grow deeper when both individuals can provide professional expertise and insights. We can find these friends at workplace also. Sometimes, they take the form of mentors, or someone we can count on in future. As we grow

professionally, this group tends to increase more. This is where professional and business etiquette must be practiced.

2. Social Friends – This group of friendship is formed in social service clubs like Rotary International, Lions Clubs, and Kiwanis International. This group is conscious about social issues and also wants to network in a less formal setting than the professional friends circle. This group of friends volunteers their time, money and efforts to work on social causes, and get public recognition for the same. The budding professionals can take leadership roles to take and execute responsibilities, and to promote and sell their skills. We can also find a group like this in major corporations like Asian Heritage Network group of Citigroup.

3. Deep/Emotional Friends – Friends in this group are very few. This group of friends tends to have an intellectual appetite, but usually have perceived and experienced life through various relationships. This friends group will be there to support us during the ups and downs of life. Sometimes, we can find these friendships between married women, mother and daughter, close sisters. These are the friends who we will grow old with.

4. Intellectual Friends – This group has a very curious and intellectual mindset. We can talk about anything without being embarrassed. Friends in this group are very few. The difference between the Emotional and Intellectual friends is that the latter understand situations logically without mixing feelings. Usually this group of friends is considerate, matured, well-developed and have their own fulfilled lives. Sometimes, these groups of friends are so busy in their own pursuits and quests of life that they might not be able to offer the time, but when they do, it is mutually fulfilling.

5. Self-Actualized Friends – Friends in this group are the perfect combination and are very rare to find. These friends have an amazing appetite for intellectual conversation, are open to discuss about life experiences, take care of their own needs, have less complaints about life in general and respect others views of life. In addition to that, they will love to invest time to grow emotionally, professionally, intellectually, socially, and spiritually, know how to laugh and enjoy life also. These

friends will not try to change others, but will appreciate and respect the differences. Probably, we will grow old with this group of friends. The friends in this group volunteer to give us feedback and advice about different aspects of life, not only because they care about us, but want positive things to happen in our lives.

6. Buddy Friends – This is a very informal group of friends, who meet informally to have a great time together. A lot of Meet Up groups fall under this category. This is the group who are usually college students, high school students, and singles. These friends usually go to the clubs, bars, happy hours, discos. There is not much intellectual connection, professional connection, because the people in this group still does not have the need to explore more serious matters of life, or might not feel the comfort to seek advice on any issues.

7. School Friends (Memory Revisiting) – There are a lot of friends in this group. If we have not kept in touch, most of them are acquaintances at this stage. Most likely we have changed, since we last saw them and they have changed also. We will meet them at reunions, alumni events. Most of the conversations are nostalgic and about the “good old days.”

Exercise

1. One of the following options is a relationship killer. a) Cheerfulness
b) Endurance c) Intolerance d) tolerance
2. When there are no common values, goals and objectives in a relationship, there may always be cases of a) agreements b) arguments c) augments d) committments
3. is the stage where inter-personal relation deepens. a) Building-up stage b) Deterioration stage c) Continuation Stage d) Acquaintance Stage
4. Family relationship is a related relationship. a) bond b) blood c) water d) water and blood
5. Inter-dependence is a/an of inter-personal relationship. a) Stage b) Importance c) Skill d) Obstacle

Week 8

Topic: Importance of Interpersonal Relationships

Contents –

- **Inter-communal Relationships – Meaning and Importance**
- **Skills that promote Interpersonal Relationships**

Meaning of Inter-communal Relationship

Inter-communal Relationship is a relationship which exists between two or more communities. One of the main objectives of any good government is to bring government close to the citizens and provide a forum where local people can defend and develop their interest thereby contributing to the peace and harmony development of the society and also among communities.

Importance of Inter-communal Relationship

The following can be cited as the importance of Inter-communal Relationships:

Promotion of Peace and Unity: A positive inter-communal relation will promote peaceful situations and environment coupled with the abilities of uniting the people of both partner communities.

Enhancement of Security: It is the duty of inter-communal relationship to enhance and ensure stable and standby security consciousness and stability in their communities. This will help to remove the fear of violence, war of any kind between the communities involved.

Promotion of Political Development: This is to ensure that concerned communities participate in issues related to political enhancement in their various communities.

Promotion of Inter-communal/tribal marriages: Allowing citizens of different communities to inter-marry can only be achieved when there is a good inter-communal relationship.

Promotion of Government Programmes and Policies: A responsible inter-communal relationship will help government programmes to succeed due to the interference of most prominent executive and judicial personnel in the communities interchanging plans and ideas for executing of programmes and policies.

Promoting Economic Progress: Through the exchange of business or agricultural strategies between communities, economic progress can be promoted.

Skills that Promote Inter-personal Relationship

Some positive skills that can help build and grow long-lasting inter-personal relationship are

- 1. Tolerance:** People should tolerate their partners for such long
- 2. Kindness/Charity:** Both partners must always be there for each other at the point of need.
- 3. Patience/Endurance:** Both partners in any kind of inter-personal relationship are supposed to treat each other patiently even at the point of pleasures or difficulties of any kind.
- 4. Honesty:** Truthfulness, meekness, firmness are the essential skills to help promote inter-personal relationship.
- 5. Forgiveness:** Counting offenses, mistakes, weaknesses e.t.c does not help a relationship, they are relationship killers. Partners should learn or imbibe the habit of forgiving each other's mistakes whenever it happens.

6. Appreciation and Contentment: Be satisfied with whatever your partner can afford. Never ask for too much. Learn to appreciate and say “Thank You” whenever you receive a gift from your partner not considering whether it is large or small.

ASSESSMENT

1. The relationship that exists between two or more communities is known as ____ relationship
 - (a) inter-communal
 - (b) inter-community
 - (c) inter- personal
 - (d) intra-communal
2. One of these cannot be cited as an importance of Inter-communal Relationships
 - (a) Promotion of Peace and Unity
 - (b) Promotion of Tribalism and Ethnicity
 - (c) Enhancement of security
 - (d) Promotion of political development
3. These is not a positive skills that can help build and grow long-lasting inter-personal relationship
 - (a) patience
 - (b) tolerance
 - (c) violence
 - (d) honesty

ANSWERS

1. a
2. b
3. c

Week 9

Topic: Challenges of Inter-communal Conflicts

Contents –

- **Problems of Boundary disputes in Nigeria**

Problems of Boundary disputes in Nigeria

The Following are the problems of boundary disputes in Nigeria

1. Boundary disputes lead to loss of lives and human resources
2. Damage of Properties
3. Physical Injury
4. Psychological Disorder
5. Hunger and Malnutrition
6. Sexual Violence
7. Displacement of families
8. Slows down Education

ASSESSMENT

1. What are the problems of boundary disputes in Nigeria?

Week 10

Topic: Skills of Inter-communal conflicts

Contents –

- Skills of Inter-communal conflicts

The Law Court: Conflicts can be resolved through the law court by using legal method, any community that feels cheated can present her case.

Community Leaders: Resolution of conflicts can be done by leaders of various communities e.g. Obas, Emirs, Obis and Chiefs.

Dialogue: The opposing communities can meet to map out and talk about how to resolve their differences or disputes.

Mediation: Government can set up special panel to mediate between communities in conflict.

Peace Keeping Force: Special Peace keeping force like army, airforce, navy, mobile police e.t.c can be specially set up by government to restore peaceful situation in a community.

ASSESSMENT

1. When settling disputes, any community that feels cheated can present her case in
 - (a) law court
 - (b) tennis court
 - (c) barber's court
2. In Nigeria, resolution of conflicts can be done by the following except
 - (a) Obas
 - (b) Area boys

(c) Emirs

(d) Obis

3. Community disputes can be settled by the following methods except

(a) dialogue

(b) shoot out

(c) mediation

(d) community leaders

ANSWERS

1. a

2. b

3. b