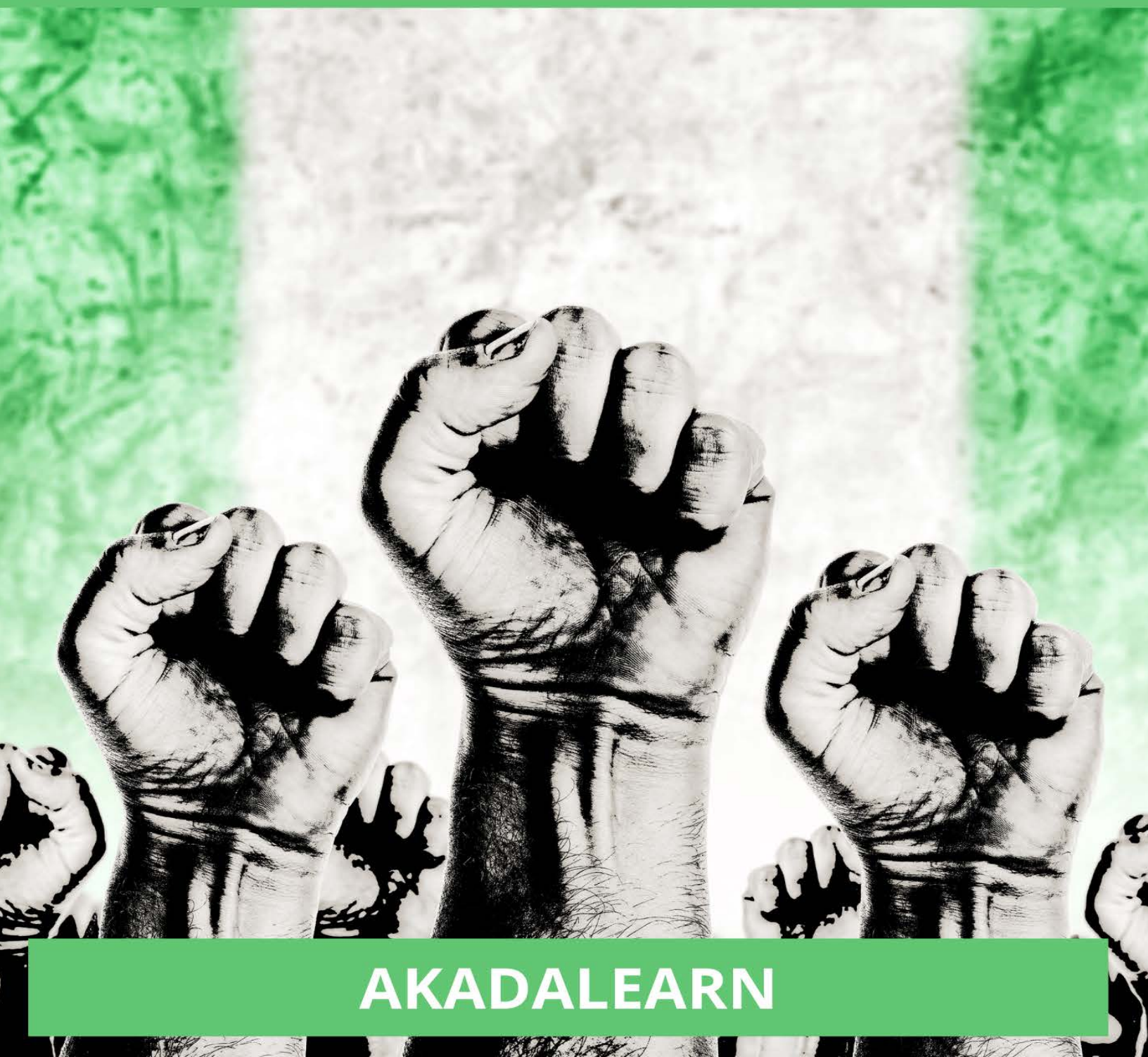


CIVIC EDUCATION

FOR

Junior Secondary School

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JSS 3

CIVIC EDUCATION

FIRST TERM

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Civic Education
JSS 3 – First Term
Week 1
Topic: The Constitution

Outline:

- Meaning of constitution
- Importance of having constitution
- Sources of constitution
- Importance of Nigerian constitution

What is a Constitution?

Constitution can be defined as a body of rules and principles according to which a country is governed. It is the basic law by which a political system operates. A Constitution is a fundamental and entrenched rules governing the conduct of an organization or nation state, and establishing its concept, character, and structure. It is usually a short document, general in nature and embodying the aspirations and values of its writers and subjects. The constitution can also be defined as the organic and fundamental law of a nation or state, which may be written or unwritten, establishing the character and conception of its government, laying the basic principles to which its internal life is to be conformed, organizing the government, and regulating, distributing, and limiting the functions of its different departments, and prescribing the extent and manner of the exercise of sovereign powers. The constitution expresses the powers exercised by the various levels of government. It limits the power of the government. Constitution can be defined as a body of agreed rules and principles according to which a country is governed. It is the basic law to which a political system operates.

Importance of Having a Constitution

- The primary function of a constitution is to lay out the basic structure of the government according to which the people are to be governed. It is the constitution of a country, which establishes the three main organs of the government, namely, the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- The constitution of a country not only defines the powers allotted to each of the three main organs, but it also significantly makes a clear demarcation of the responsibilities assigned

to each of them. It effectively regulates the relationship between these organs as well as the relationship between the government and its people.

- Since the country's constitution stands superior to all the laws framed within the territorial precincts of the country, any law enacted by the ruling government has to be in conformity with the concerned constitution. As such, the citizens would, in turn, be abiding by not just the law, but also working in sync with the demarcations of the constitution laid by the country.
- The constitution does not simply provide a recipe for an efficient government, but also deals with limitations on power. Since power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely, a constitution is established to restrict the abuse of power by those who conduct governmental functions.
- The constitution of a particular country lays down the national goals which form the basic edifice on which the nation rests upon. For instance, the constitution of India has inscribed in it the primary facets of the nation which are democracy, socialism, secularism and national integration.
- A constitution, besides thrusting on the rights of the citizens of the concerned nation, also has embedded in it the duties that the citizens require to adhere to as well.

Sources of a Constitution

1. **Convention:** This refers to the customs and traditions of a people which over time becomes generally acceptable norm in the society. In general, the constitution of a state is a summation of the totality of the custom and tradition of people in that state.
2. **Act of Parliament:** This is a very important source of constitution of a state. Parliament in any state is the legal body can make and alter the laws of the state.
3. **The People:** The singular fact that laws are made to suit people within a particular state presupposes that inputs of the people, via their representatives in parliament to the amendment of a constitution or in drafting new ones, need to be taken seriously.
4. **Precedence:** This implies the ways and manners a particular thing is done over time within a period and which becomes widely accepted with time. This ultimately becomes part of the constitution.
5. **Constitutional Conferences/Constituent Assemblies:** This is an assembly convened for the purpose of drafting new constitution or altering the existing one.

Importance of the Nigerian Constitution

- It is the legal document from which every institution in the country gets its validity.
- It contains all the fundamental rights of every Nigerian citizen (more of this below).
- The Constitution is supreme– this means that any law or any action which is inconsistent or incompatible with any of the provisions contained in the Constitution is null, void and of no effect.
- The Constitution sets out the powers of the 3 arms of Government – the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary.
- The Constitution states the procedure that must be followed for the creation of a new State or for the boundary adjustment of an existing State (and Local Governments as well)
- The Constitution provides that before any international Treaty can be effective in Nigeria, it must be enacted into law by the National Assembly
- It provides that composition of the Government or any of its agencies must reflect the federal character of Nigeria and there should be no predominance of persons from a few State or from a few ethnic or other sectional groups in that Government.
- The Constitution states that the procedure through which an individual can become a Nigerian citizen.
- It also states the procedure through which a Nigerian Citizen can renounce his/her citizenship. (Yes, you can decide that you do not want to be a Nigerian citizen anymore– but the Government has to confirm this)
- It provides for the fundamental rights of all Nigerian citizens.

Assessment

- State four importance of Nigeria constitution
- Name four sources of a constitution

Civic Education
JSS3 – First Term
Week 2

Topic: The Constitution – The Colonial Nigerian Constitution

- **Lyttleton Constitution of 1954**

This constitution addressed some points to separate most of the central and inter dependence activities among the regions and the central. Some of the points are:

1. Each region should have its own civil services
2. There was no more central legislative and executive for Nigeria
3. The central government should operate from a neutral place.
4. Each region should have an autonomous house of legislative and executive.

Features of Lyttleton Constitution of 1954

1. The Governor became known as the Governor – General of the federation of Nigeria and the Lieutenant – General became Governors of their respective regions.
2. The offices of the speaker and the deputy speaker were created to preside over regional legislatures with the exception of the North.
3. The establishment of regional Premiers who headed regional executive councils and appointed ministers to take charge of government departments.
4. The regionalisation of the Judiciary and the public service of the civil service.
5. A reduction in the number of official members and appointed members in the central and regional legislatures as well as in the executive councils. The proportion of elected members substantially increased.
6. A revised division of powers between the central and regional governments.
7. The central legislature was unicameral.
8. Each region had three ministers in the council of ministers at the federal level.
9. There was no provision for the office of a Prime Minister at the centre.
10. The Federal House of Representatives, this consisted of a Speaker, three ex-officio members and 184 representative members. The 184 members were elected independently of the Regional Legislatures.

11. The Northern Region had 92 seats, the Eastern Region had 42, the Western Region had 42, Southern Cameroons 6, and 2 from the Federal territory of Lagos

The Federal Council of Ministers

This consisted of the Governor-General as President, three official – Chief Secretary, Financial Secretary and the Attorney General, and three Ministers from each Region and one from the Cameroons appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Regional Executive. It was in the Council of Ministers that there was equality of representation.

The Regional Legislatures:

The Western House of Assembly – This consisted of a Speaker who presided; there was also the provision for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker and 80 directly elected members.

The Western House of Chiefs – It consisted of important Chiefs and a President elected from the members of the House.

The Northern House of Assembly – This consisted of four ex-officio members, ten nominated members, ninety indirectly elected members and a President nominated by the Governor.

The Northern House of Chief – This consisted of all the influential chiefs, three official members and the Governor as its President.

The Eastern House of Assembly – It consisted of a Speaker who presided and eighty-four members who were directly elected. The Speaker of the Eastern House of Assembly was appointed by the Governor after consultation with the leaders of the majority and opposition parties.

He was to be appointed from among the members of the House or from outside. There was also a provision for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker by the Governor.

Merits of Lyttleton Constitution Of 1954

1. For the first time, there was a clear division of powers between the two levels of Government i.e. the federal and the regional governments in which each was autonomous in its own area and jurisdiction. This marked the beginning of a true federal system of government in Nigeria.
2. The constitution marked the beginning of direct elections to both the federal and regional legislatures in Nigeria

3. Nigerians were for the first time appointed Ministers with Portfolios (i.e. Heads of Departments)
4. The constitution introduced the posts of permanent secretaries and parliamentary secretaries in Nigeria.
5. The constitution launched Nigeria into independence with the federal system of Government
6. This constitution began the idea of direct election to both the federal and regional legislature in Nigeria.
7. Nigerians were appointed ministers for the first time with portfolio.
8. The introduction of permanent secretaries and parliamentary secretaries.

Demerits of Lyttleton Constitution Of 1954

1. The appointment of the ministers were based on the three major political parties which were regionally based. This rendered the central executive ineffective because the loyalty of the ministers resided in their regions.
2. There was no second or upper chamber which would act as a break to the lower house. There was no way to check the tyrannism, despotism and hasty decisions often associated with single chamber or unicameral legislature. Therefore, the introduction of unicameral legislature is seen to be a disadvantage.
3. It did not provide for the office of the Prime Minister at the Federal level. Consequently in the absence of the Governor General who is the president of the Federal Executive Council; there was no other substitute leader to lead the council in its deliberations. Thus the council remained inactive.
4. Another defect was that both the Governor-General and the Governors still retained veto and reserved powers and were still empowered to legislate in the interest of good government. The retention of official members in the Northern House of Assembly and in the Central Executive was also a great defect.
5. The Lyttleton Constitution did not provide a uniform country-wide electoral system. The Governors of the regions were empowered to make electoral regulations for their regions.
6. Ministers were appointed base on the three major political parties which were appointed base on the three major political parties which were regional based. This made the central

executive ineffective due to the fact the loyalty of the ministers belongs to their respective region.

7. In the Northern Region, elections were indirect, while in both the Eastern and Western Regions there were direct elections. In addition, the Constitution failed to provide for a second chamber in the Centre and did not make provision for the House of Chiefs in the Eastern Region.
8. The constitution do not provide for the office of the prime minister at the federal level. This means that the absence of the governor general who is the president of the federal executive council: there was no other substitute leader to lead the council in its deliberation this made the council inactive.
9. There was no provision for the office of the Prime Minister in the Centre to provide the much needed leadership and this made the Central Ministers to look for directions from their respective regions.
10. There was the absence of bi-cameral legislature, the constitution did not make room for two chambers and hence there was no check and balances. The constitution created a system of divide and rule, the constitution favoured the north more than the east

Assessment

Enumerate the merits and demerits of Lyttleton Constitution

Civic Education
JSS 3 – First Term
Week 3

Topic: Features of Colonial constitution

Sources of Constitution

The sources of constitution are:

1. **Common law:** Laws based on people's customs and beliefs , which the courts recognize are sources of constitution
2. **Historical documents:** Documents containing historical records of people and their traditions
3. **Customs:** Constitution can also be sourced from rules of conducts that have been accepted as obligatory in the society
4. **Judicial precedents:** Law emanating from previous court judgement usually from superior courts. They are called case laws.
5. **Act of the legislature:** Laws made by the state and national assemblies can also serve as a source of constitution.

Colonial Nigerian Constitution

Nigeria's first constitutions were enacted by order in council during the colonial era, when the country was administered as a Crown Colony. The constitutions enacted during this period were those of 1913 (which came into effect on 1 January 1914), 1922, 1946, 1951 and 1954. There were four major colonial constitutions in Nigeria; the colonial constitutions are the constitutions before the independence in 1960. The constitution are:

The Clifford constitution of 1922

The Richard constitution of 1946

The Macpherson constitution of 1951

The Lyttletton constitution of 1954

- **Clifford Constitution of 1922**

Sir Hugh Clifford was appointed Governor of Nigeria after Lord Fredrick Lugard. In 1922, Sir Clifford introduced the first formal constitution for the country. The main features of the constitution were:

1. There was no executive council for the whole country
2. The governor nominated some officials
3. Only four of the legislative council was directly elected, three for Lagos and one for calabar.
4. The new legislative councils were for the southern provinces, including the colony of Lagos.
5. All executive members were British.
6. Introduction of the first elective principle in Nigeria and in West Africa. Similar elective principle was introduced in Gold Coast (Ghana) in 1925 and Sierra-Leone in 1924. Following the introduction of the elective principle in Nigeria, Africans were elected into the legislative council for the first time. Three from Lagos and one from Calabar. Electorate consisted of British subjects protected person with 100 pounds or N20 per annual income. The introduction of the elective principles also led to the formation of the first political party in Nigeria. In 1923 called the Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP) led by Late Herbert Macaulay.
7. This constitution adopted in 1922 derived its name from the then governor of Nigeria, Sir Hugh Clifford who took over from Lord Lugard.
8. The constitution introduced new legislative and executive councils.
9. A legislative council was set up with 46 members out of which 27 were official members while 19 were unofficial members.
10. There was an executive council composed mainly of officials.
11. Laws for the North were made by Governor's proclamation.
12. There were no Africans in the Executive council
13. Division of the North and South into provinces
14. The Clifford constitution also established an Executive Council to advise the governor.
15. The governor retained the power to legislate for Northern Nigeria.
16. A single executive council for Nigeria was first created under this constitution. It was composed of 12 members, all of whom were Europeans

Merits Of 1922 Clifford Constitution

1. Introduction of First elective principle
2. The introduction of a single legislative council for the colony Lagos and the protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

3. Laying the foundation for the introduction of the first political party in Nigeria 1923

Demerits of 1922 Clifford Constitution

1. One glaring or major defects of the 1922 Clifford's Constitution was the isolation of the North from the legislative council. Northern Nigeria was not represented in the new Legislative council as it comprised members from the south alone.
2. **A large percentage** of Nigerians were disenfranchised by the limitation of franchise to Lagos and Calabar.
3. The introduction of the British policy of Divide and Rule which laid the foundation for the birth and development of Ethnicity and Tribalism in Nigeria
4. The exclusion of Africans from the Executive Council.
5. There were many more officials and nominated members than elected members in the legislative council.
6. **It isolated** the North from the other part of Nigeria. In other words, it failed to bring together in one legislative house, even after the amalgamation. This situation lasted for twenty-four years.
7. The council met very infrequently for about 8 days on the average, every year.
8. The Governor acted like a school headmaster during the proceedings of the legislative council.

• The Richard Constitution of 1946

The Richard constitution came so as to improve on the constitution that was being used with the main objective of promoting unity in Nigeria and to ensure greater participation of Nigerians in the discussion of their own affairs.

Features of the Richard constitution are:

1. The governor had the power to act if the legislative council refused.
2. Forty-four members were elected apart from the governor
3. The constitution created house of assembly in the Northern, Western and Eastern regions and only the northern region had a house of chiefs in addition.
4. The laws for the whole nation became the responsibility of governors with advice and consent of the legislative.

5. In each house of assembly the unofficial member were in the majority.
6. The regional houses had no independent legislative power.
7. **The Richards constitution of 1946** brought regionalism to Nigeria- Eastern, Western and Northern regions.
8. Apart from the Governor, there were forty-four members. The 28 unofficial members formed the majority in the Legislative Council.
9. Only four of the unofficial members were directly elected, three from Lagos and one from Calabar.
10. Bi-cameral legislature: The constitution granted the Northern region a bi-cameral legislature- Regional Assembly and the Regional House of Chiefs.
11. In each House of Assembly, the unofficial members were in the majority. In the Northern House of Chiefs, there were only twelve second class chiefs, while the rest of members were first class chiefs.
12. The Chief Commissioner was the President of the House of Chiefs, while the Senior Resident was the President of the House of Assembly in the Northern Region. In the Eastern and Western Regions, the Chief Commissioner was the President of the House of Assembly.
13. The regional houses had no independent legislative power. A law concerning a particular region was sent to the legislature of that region from the Legislative Council in Lagos, for consideration and advice. The Governor could reject the advice of the regional legislature.
14. The Governor had reserved powers to act if the Legislative Council refused what he proposed to do. The Secretary of State for the Colonies must however, approves such proposals of the Governor.
15. One other Nigerian was added in 1949 to the only one appointed in 1943 as member of the Executive Council

Merits/advantages of Richards constitution

1. It brought about regionalism which served as a bedrock for federalism in Nigeria
2. Unlike the **Clifford constitution of 1922**, the people were consulted (though not really) in the drafting of Richards constitution.
3. The constitution paved way for constitutional development in Nigeria.
4. The constitution promoted unity in Nigeria as it brought the North and South together in the central legislative council.

5. The constitution geared up nationalism among Nigerians.

Demerits/Disadvantages of Richards constitution

1. The constitution did not allow full participation of nationalist leaders in the administration of the country.

2. Nigerians were not fully consulted before the operation of the constitution. Therefore it was regarded as autocratic.

3. The governor still exercise veto power- The governor was not bound to accept the recommendations of the legislative council. The council only served as an advisory body.

4. **The Richards constitution** introduced regionalism in Nigeria which brewed regional rivalry because each region represent an ethnic group in Nigeria. E.g. The Northern region represent the Hausa/Fulani people, the Eastern region represent the Igbo people and the Western Region represent the Yoruba people. This gave birth to ethnic and tribal contradictions in Nigerian politics.

5. The constitution represent colonial interests.

6. The constitution was partial on the ground that it created house of chief in the north and non in the south.

7. Franchise was limited with people from upper class.

Assessment

1. Macpherson constitution came after ----

- (a) Lyttleton constitution
- (b) Richards constitution
- (c) Clifford constitution
- (d) the independence constitution

2. What constitution states that election to any post must be by direct and indirect method

- (a) Richard
- (b) Lyttleton
- (c) Macpherson
- (d) none of the above

3. In what constitution did the membership of the house of representative increased to 184.

- (a) Lyttleton
- (b) Clifford

- (c) Macpherson
 - (d) none of the above
4. Who stated that each region should have its own civil services
- (a) Macpherson
 - (b) Clifford
 - (c) Lyttleton
 - (d) Independence
5. Under what constitution did Lagos become a Federal territory
- (a) Macpherson
 - (b) Clifford
 - (c) Lyttleton
 - (d) Independence

Answers

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

Civic Education
JSS 3 – First Term
Week 4

Topic: Constitution (cont'd)

Aspects of the Nigerian Constitution that Promotes National Consciousness

The aspect of the Nigerian constitution that promotes national consciousness and national unity is seen in the chapter II of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Below are the selected aspect of the second chapter of the Nigerian constitution that promotes national consciousness and unity:

3) The composition of the Government of the Federation or any of its agencies and the conduct of its affairs shall be carried out in such a manner as to reflect the federal character of Nigeria and the need to promote national unity, and also to command national loyalty, thereby ensuring that there shall be no predominance of persons from a few State or from a few ethnic or other sectional groups in that Government or in any of its agencies.

(4) The composition of the Government of a State, a local government council, or any of the agencies of such Government or council, and the conduct of the affairs of the Government or council or such agencies shall be carried out in such manner as to recognise the diversity of the people within its area of authority and the need to promote a sense of belonging and loyalty among all the people of the Federation.

15. (1) The motto of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress.

(2) Accordingly, national integration shall be actively encouraged, whilst discrimination on the grounds of place of origin, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic association or ties shall be prohibited.

(3) For the purpose of promoting national integration, it shall be the duty of the State to:

(a) provide adequate facilities for and encourage free mobility of people, goods and services throughout the Federation.

(b) secure full residence rights for every citizen in all parts of the Federation.

(c) encourage inter-marriage among persons from different places of origin, or of different religious, ethnic or linguistic association or ties; and

(d) promote or encourage the formation of associations that cut across ethnic, linguistic, religious and or other sectional barriers.

(4) The State shall foster a feeling of belonging and of involvement among the various people of the Federation, to the end that loyalty to the nation shall override sectional loyalties.

(5) The State shall abolish all corrupt practices and abuse of power.

16. (1) The State shall, within the context of the ideals and objectives for which provisions are made in this Constitution.

(a) harness the resources of the nation and promote national prosperity and an efficient, a dynamic and self-reliant economy;

(b) control the national economy in such manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of status and opportunity;

(c) without prejudice to its right to operate or participate in areas of the economy, other than the major sectors of the economy, manage and operate the major sectors of the economy;

(d) without prejudice to the right of any person to participate in areas of the economy within the major sector of the economy, protect the right of every citizen to engage in any economic activities outside the major sectors of the economy.

(2) The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring:

(a) the promotion of a planned and balanced economic development;

(b) that the material resources of the nation are harnessed and distributed as best as possible to serve the common good;

(c) that the economic system is not operated in such a manner as to permit the concentration of wealth or the means of production and exchange in the hands of few individuals or of a group; and

(d) that suitable and adequate shelter, suitable and adequate food, reasonable national minimum living wage, old age care and pensions, and unemployment, sick benefits and welfare of the disabled are provided for all citizens.

(3) A body shall be set up by an Act of the National Assembly which shall have power;

(a) to review, from time to time, the ownership and control of business enterprises operating in Nigeria and make recommendations to the President on same; and

(b) to administer any law for the regulation of the ownership and control of such enterprises.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section –

(a) the reference to the “major sectors of the economy” shall be construed as a reference to such economic activities as may, from time to time, be declared by a resolution of each House

of the National Assembly to be managed and operated exclusively by the Government of the Federation, and until a resolution to the contrary is made by the National Assembly, economic activities being operated exclusively by the Government of the Federation on the date immediately preceding the day when this section comes into force, whether directly or through the agencies of a statutory or other corporation or company, shall be deemed to be major sectors of the economy;

(b) "economic activities" includes activities directly concerned with the production, distribution and exchange of wealth or of goods and services; and

(c) "participate" includes the rendering of services and supplying of goods.

17. (1) The State social order is founded on ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice.

(2) In furtherance of the social order-

(a) every citizen shall have equality of rights, obligations and opportunities before the law;

(b) the sanctity of the human person shall be recognized and human dignity shall be maintained and enhanced;

(c) governmental actions shall be humane;

(d) exploitation of human or natural resources in any form whatsoever for reasons, other than the good of the community, shall be prevented; and

(e) the independence, impartiality and integrity of courts of law, and easy accessibility thereto shall be secured and maintained.

(3) The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that-

(a) all citizens, without discrimination on any group whatsoever, have the opportunity for securing adequate means of livelihood as well as adequate opportunity to secure suitable employment;

(b) conditions of work are just and humane, and that there are adequate facilities for leisure and for social, religious and cultural life;

(c) the health, safety and welfare of all persons in employment are safeguarded and not endangered or abused;

(d) there are adequate medical and health facilities for all persons:

(e) there is equal pay for equal work without discrimination on account of sex, or on any other ground whatsoever;

(f) children, young persons and the aged are protected against any exploitation whatsoever, and against moral and material neglect;

- (g) provision is made for public assistance in deserving cases or other conditions of need; and
- (h) the evolution and promotion of family life is encouraged.

18. (1) Government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels.

(2) Government shall promote science and technology

(3) Government shall strive to eradicate illiteracy; and to this end Government shall as and when practicable provide

(a) Free, compulsory and universal primary education;

(b) free secondary education;

(c) free university education; and

(d) free adult literacy programme.

Assessment

- Discuss the part of Nigerian constitution that promotes National consciousness and National unity

Civic Education JSS3 First Term

Week 5

Topic: The Constitution: The Colonial Nigerian Constitution (Cont'd)

- **MacPherson Constitution of 1951**

Richard's Constitution was severely criticised by the nationalists, because it was imposed on Nigerians without any prior consultation. In order to express the criticisms, the nationalists of the Herbert Macaulay and Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe toured important towns in the country, educating the people on the political issues at stake and collecting donations to send a protest delegation to London. It was partly because of this protest that the Richard's Constitution which originally was intended to last for nine years was replaced in 1951 by MacPherson's constitution. Its author, Sir John MacPherson, who succeeded Sir Authur Richards as Governor, was sensitive to the criticism that the Richard's Constitution had not been based on prior consultation with the Nigerians. He therefore allowed three years from 1948 to 1951, for public opinion on his proposals to be expressed at district, provincial and regional levels. After the operation of Richard Constitution, MacPherson Constitution was introduced in 1951. The Macpherson Constitution established a central legislative council and a central executive council for the country. The central legislative council known as the House of Representatives consisted of:

- A President
- Six ex-official members
- One hundred and thirty-six representative members elected from the Regional House
- Six special members appointed by the Governor to represent interests not adequately represented in the House.

The Constitution divided the country into three uneven regions – Northern Region, Western Region and Eastern Region, and in each region existed a Regional Legislature and an Executive Council. The various recommendations were considered and many of them included in the final version of the constitution.

The main features were:

1. Election to any post must be by direct and indirect methods.
2. The Central legislative body is known as “house of representative” it was a single chamber legislative.

3. The Central Executive is made up of the president, 6 ex-officials members and 12 ministers
4. Only male tax payers voted in the north. But males and females voted in the east and west.
5. In the three regions, some members were elected while others were not.
6. The Eastern region had a single chamber – the House of Assembly, there was no House Of Chiefs
7. The constitution established bicameral legislature for the northern and western regions, i.e., House of chiefs and House of Assembly for each and unicameral legislature for eastern region, i.e. a House of Assembly.
8. A public service commission for the appointment, dismissal and other disciplinary control of public officers was established for Nigeria.
9. The constitution also established ‘central executive council known as “council of ministers” and regional executive council” respectively.
10. The regional executive council is head by lieutenant governor and member of the regional legislature appointed by lieutenant governor.
11. In both central and regional, executive council decisions were by majority vote.
12. The central executive council of each region had four ministers who were Nigerians.
13. The governor could act in some cases without the advice of the council of ministers.
14. The constitution established a public service commission, whose function was for appointment, dismissal and other disciplinary control of public officers.
15. The regional legislature could only legislate on all subjects and could vote on regional legislations.

THE REGIONAL LEGISLATURES:

The Northern House of Chiefs – It consisted of the Lieutenant Governor who presided, all first class chiefs, 37 other chief, 3 official members and an adviser on Moslem Laws.

The Northern House of Assembly – It consisted of the President, 90 indirectly elected members, 4 official members and not more than 10 members nominated by the Governor to represent interests not adequately represented.

The Eastern House of Assembly – It consisted of the Lieutenant Governor as President, 80 elected members, 5 official members and 3 members nominated to represent interests and communities not adequately represented.

The Western House of Assembly – It comprised a President, 80 elected members, 4 official members and 3 members to represent interests and communities not adequately represented. The Western House of Chiefs was made up of the Lieutenant Governor as President, 50 chiefs, 3 official members and not more than 3 special members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor

MacPherson Constitution was introduced in 1951.

Here are some of the advantages of the Constitution:

1. A quasi-federalism was introduced in Nigeria
 2. The constitution introduced for the time a revenue allocation formulae in Nigeria based on the principle of derivation needs and national interest.
 3. The constitution reflects the minds and aspiration of the masses because of the wide range of consultation before its introduction.
 4. The **constitution** introduced a ministerial post in Nigeria for the first time.
 5. Introduction of the first legislative principles.
 6. The constitution was an improvement from Richards constitution in the sense that it was established after due consultation of Nigeria.
 7. It had a national outlook and it was the first constitution that governed the whole country
- MacPherson Constitution, when compared with improved constitutions which came up after it, one may likely conclude that some of the flaws or demerits of the constitution are:

1. The constitution did not provide for a true political leadership either at the Centre or in the region, for example, there was no provision for the post of the prime minister or premier. Consequently, the government of the federal had not effective leadership.
2. It did not provide for coalition or team spirit in the council of ministers.
3. The constitution failed to give Nigeria a full responsible government rather it gave Nigeria a semi or quasi- responsible government
4. The constitution did not provide for cohesion or team spirit in the council for Nigeria and Cameroon (NCNC) in the eastern region was responsible for the collapse .

5. It contained both the elements of unitary and federal forms of government.
6. The Constitution made no provision for the appointment of a Prime Minister in the centre and on account of this the cabinet did not perform as a team. Each of the ministers received instructions from their respective regions.
7. The Constitution was undemocratic in the sense that it was the Governor that provided questions to those answers formed by the Constitution. The Constitution made no provision for the establishment of a Second Chamber in the centre and it did not provide for the House of Chiefs in the Eastern Region.

THE BREAKDOWN OF MACPHERSON CONSTITUTION

MacPherson Constitution broke down due to the following reasons:

1. There was no country-wide political party commanding a majority of all the three regions. Three different political parties were in power in each region.
2. The three most important political leaders in the country were not in the central legislative council i.e. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, leader of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the Action Group, and Alhaji Ibrahim Ahmadu Bello, the Sarduna of Sokoto.
3. There was no provision under the Constitution either at the centre or in the regions for the appointment of a Prime Minister or Premier.
4. There was inter-regional friction.

Assessment

Enumerate the advantages of Macpherson Constitution

JSS 3 Civic Education First Term

Week 6

Topic: Post 1960 Constitution: 1963 Constitution

The 1963 Constitution

This is the post – independence constitution. Under the 1960 and the 1963 constitution, a true federal system made up of strong states or regions and a central or federal state with limited power was instituted. From independence to about September 1963, most of all that were done was tune towards the way of our colonial masters, the Britons. The parliamentary procedure was like in the British parliament. In August 1963, the mid- west region was created because of the crisis which erupted in Action Group, the political party in control of western region at that time. Under the 1960 and 1963 constitution a true federal system made up of strong states or regions and a central or federal state with limited powers was instituted.

The 1960 (independence constitution) and 1963 constitutions (republic constitution) were the same except

1. The provisions for ceremonial president(1963) in place of the queen of England (1960)
2. The judicial appeals system which terminated with the supreme court (1963) rather than the judicial committee of the British privy council (1960)

Features:

1. The queen ceased to be the head of state of Nigeria.
2. The name of governor-general was changed to president
3. Emergency powers conferred on the federal government were retained
4. The Supreme court was given the power of judicial review
5. Fundamental human rights were guaranteed by the constitution

Merits of Republican Constitution of 1963

1. Nigeria became a republic and was accorded full political independence.
2. The supreme court in Nigeria became the highest court in the country.
3. Emergency powers conferred on the federal government were retained
4. Fundamental human rights were protected

5. The constitutional provided an acceptable revenue allocation formula

Demerits of Republican Constitution of 1963

1. The constitution did not provide for independence of the judiciary
2. There was no complete separation of power among the organs of government

Assessment

What are the merits of the 1963 Constitution

Civic Education
JSS 3 – First Term
Week 7

Topic: Post 1960 constitution – Presidential constitution

The 1999 Constitution

In December 1998 Gen. Abdulsalam Abubakar set up the Justice Niki Tobi led constitution debate coordinating committee. The committee recommended the 1979 constitution with amendments as preferable to 1995 constitution

Features of the 1999 constitution

1. The presidential system was retained
2. There was 778 local governments throughout the nation
3. The judiciary became independent in operation
4. There is opportunity for dual citizenship.
5. Democratic rule was restored to Nigeria
6. Fundamental human right became more recognized

1989 Constitution

The 1989 constitution was carried out by three bodies set up by Babangida's administration.

1. The constitution review committee was to review all past constitution and make recommendations
2. The constituent assembly for almost a whole year deliberated on the draft constitution and made recommendations to the armed forces ruling council. This became part of the 1989 constitution.
3. The political bureau organized a debate on the future of Nigerian political system.

Features of the 1989 constitution

1. The federal system principle still continues
2. There is fundamental right for every individual
3. The composition of the legislature, the house of senate and house of representative remains

4. Those who are qualified to be called citizens

Assessment

1. The number of local government was----- in the 1999 constitution
(a) 700 (b) 590 (c) 778 (d) 704.
2. The 1999 constitution is regarded as
(a) colonial constitution (b) pre- independence constitution (c) independence constitution (d) post independence constitution
3. The 1989 constitution was set up by
(a) Goodluck Jonathan (b) Babatunde Fashola (c) Ibrahim Babangida (d) all of the above
4. All of these are features of the 1999 constitution except
(a) restoration of democratic rule (b) there is opportunity for dual citizenship (c) The voting age was reduced to 16 (d) all of the above
5. The 1989 constitution is not part of the post independence constitution. True/ false.
6. List five (5) features of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria as recommended by the Justice Niki Tobi led constitution debate coordinating committee.
7. State and explain three (3) characteristics of the 1989 constitution.

Answers

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

Civic Education
JSS 3 – First Term
Week 8

Topic: Post 1960 constitution – Republican constitution 1979

Second Republic Constitution of 1979

After the civil war from 1967-1970, General Gowon remained as the head of state. As a military, all that was done was almost dictatorial. There was a constitutional drafting committee after the overthrow of Gowon in September 1975. It was made of 50 members who submitted their report in August 1976. There was open discussion on the existing constitution from that time till August 1977. The first elections under the 1979 constitution were held on schedule in July and August 1979, and the FMG handed over power to a new civilian government under President Shehu Shagari on October 1, 1979. Nigeria's Second Republic was born amid great expectations. Oil prices were high and revenues were on the increase. It appeared that unlimited development was possible. Unfortunately, the euphoria was short-lived, and the Second Republic did not survive its infancy.

Five major parties competed for power in the first elections in 1979. As might be expected, there was some continuity between the old parties of the First Republic and the new parties of the Second Republic. The National Party of Nigeria (NPN), for example, inherited the mantle of the Northern People's Congress, although the NPN differed from the NPC in that it obtained significant support in the non-Igbo states of southeastern Nigeria. The United Party of Nigeria (UPN) was the successor to the Action Group, with Awolowo as its head. Its support was almost entirely in the Yoruba states.

The Nigerian People's Party (NPP), the successor to the NCNC, was predominantly Igbo and had Azikiwe as its leader. An attempt to forge an alliance with non-Hausa -Fulani northern elements collapsed in the end, and a breakaway party with strong support in parts of the north emerged from the failed alliance. This northern party was known as the Great Nigerian People's Party under the leadership of Waziri Ibrahim of Borno. Finally, the People's Redemption Party was the successor to the Northern Elements Progressive Union and had Aminu Kano as its head.

Features of Second Republic Constitution of 1979

1. Introduction of federal structure
2. Introduction of unicameralism into Nigeria
3. Departure from the parliamentary to the presidential system of government
4. Preservation and entrenchment of republicanism

Other Features

1. Any Nigerian by birth who is 35 years of age can become the president of Nigeria.
2. There were powerful house of assembly in the state as well as in the central
3. The power of the president and the governor to appoint people to certain key positions was not absolute. They have to seek the consent of the legislature
4. The president became the head of state and commander-in-chief of the Nigerian armed forces
5. The president, governor and member of the house of assembly could hold office for at most two terms of four year each.
6. The president appoints the chief justice of the federation while the governors appoint for the state.

Merits of Second Republic Constitution of 1979

- It removed the imperial basis of the Nigerian Constitution.
- The Nigerian Federal Parliament enacted the Constitution of the Federal Act, 1963 which repealed the Nigerian Independence Act of 1960.
- It made the Supreme Court the Highest court for all cases in Nigeria.

Demerits of Second Republic Constitution of 1979

- The constitution made it more difficult to create new states, thereby making one of the regions larger than the three others put together.
- It failed to remove Nigeriatotally from the strong influence of Britain by allowing Nigeria's continued membership of the British Commonwealth.

Differences between the 1963 and the 1979 Constitution

It is pertinent to identify the major differences between the 1963 and the the 1979 republican constitutions because of their significant influence on the Nigeria's constitutional development. These differences are highlighted below.

1. The British Parliamentary or Cabinet System or " West Minister Model " was followed in the 1963 constitution while in the 1979 constitution; the " American Presidential system " was adopted
2. Ceremonial President as the Head of State and Commander -in - Chief of the Armed Forces was provided for in the 1963 constitution While in the 1979 constitution , authorities were vested in the Executive President.
3. The President was selected by the joint meeting of both houses of Parliament as there was no provision for special election in the 1963 constitution. However, in the 1979 constitution, the President would at a general election.
4. The 1963 constitution had the executive and the legislature largely combined , while the 1979 constitution clearly separated the two.

Assessment

1. When was General Gowon overthrown?
 - a. September 1975
 - b. August 1976
 - c. September 1976
 - d. August 1977
2. The open discussion on the existing constitution ended in
 - a. September 1975
 - b. August 1976
 - c. September 1976
 - d. August 1977
3. The first election was scheduled to hold between
 - a. July and September 1979
 - b. July and August 1979
 - c. June and July 1979
 - d. August and September 1979

4. One of the following is not a feature of the second republic constitution
 - a. Introduction of federal structure
 - b. Introduction of unicameralism into Nigeria
 - c. The name of governor-general was changed to president
 - d. Preservation and entrenchment of republicanism
5. Discuss three (3) achievements of the Second Republic Constitution of 1979 of Nigeria
6. Distinguish between the 1963 and the 1979 constitution of Nigeria.
7. Describe any 4 merits of the 1979 constitution of Nigeria.

Answers

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

Civic Education JSS3 First term
Week 9
Topic: Supremacy of the Constitution
Supremacy of Constitution

Constitution can be defined as a book of law, a body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organisation is acknowledged to be governed. Constitutions, whether written or unwritten, typically function as an evolving body of legal custom and opinion.

Constitution can be defined as a body of agreed rules and principles according to which a country is governed. It is the basic law by which a political country is governed.

Meaning of Supremacy

It is the state or condition of being superior to all others in authority, power, or status. **Supremacy of the constitution** then means that the constitution is superior and above all other persons in the country. The constitution is the law by which every member of the country must abide not considering the title or the position of any body or position a person occupies.

Forms of Constitution

Constitutions are usually written, unwritten, Rigid and Flexible. They are explained below as:

- **Written Constitution:** This is a form of constitution whereby the fundamental laws is written in a single document which can be bought and read by any person. All federal states adopt written constitution. Examples of such countries are Nigeria, Canada, U.S.A etc.
- **Unwritten Constitution:** This is a situation where the constitution is not written down in a single document. Some of the laws are found in the statue book and Act of parliament. Example is Great Britain.
- **Rigid Constitution:** A rigid constitution is the one whose amendment is difficult than making the ordinary laws. Countries with Written constitution also practices Rigid constitution.

- **Flexible Constitution:** It is the opposite of the rigid constitution, a constitution is flexible if its amendment procedure is the same as the procedure in the making of ordinary law. Example is Great Britain.

Sources of Constitution

Constitution are sourced from the following:

- Convention: It refers to the customs and traditions of a people which overtime becomes a generally acceptable norm in the society. The constitution of a state is a summation of the totality of the custom and tradition of people in the state.
- The People
- Status and legislature
- History
- Experiences

Why is the Constitution Supreme

1. The constitution is supreme because it is the basis of decision
2. Nobody is above the law
3. The constitution is supreme because it is the basis by which everybody should be judged

Process of Constitutional Development

The process of Constitutional Development are

- Bills presented by individuals are opinions of the people from such member constituency
- A single individual can also to forward a bill to the National Assembly
- When a bill is brought before the national assemblies (senate and house of representatives) it is called a draft bill, then it is called for mentioning after which it will be read for a first and second time.
- Following this, it would be referred to the technical committees of the National Assemblies who would have to debate it in plenary sessions.
- At the plenary sessions, several amendments would be made to make it ready for the third reading
- When the third reading is done successfully, it will be debated upon

- The legislators will vote in order to approve it into a law
- When 2/3 of the legislators vote in favor of the , it is then approved and forwarded to the executive, which is usually the president or or his signatory. If the 2/3 vote against it , it will be stepped down.

Roles of Citizens in Constitutional Development

The citizens perform the following roles in the development of the constitution

- **Voting a representative:** The citizens must be willing and ready to select a representatives through voting during election process. In Nigeria, a person who is 18 years and above is eligible to vote during election.
- **Contesting to represent people:** A citizen can offer to represent his/her constituency either as a legislator or as a member of the constitution drafting committee
- **Initiation of memorandum:** A citizen can perform through memorandum. A memorandum usually contains ideas related to the problems of the people and suggested solutions to them, it is usually in a booklet form

Assessment

1. The following are sources of constitution except
(a) customs (b) convention (c) experiences (d) library
2. The form of constitution whereby the fundamental laws are documented in a file which can be bought and read
(a) written (b) unwritten (c) flexible (d) rigid
3. A constitution is if its amendment procedure is the same as the procedure in the making of ordinary law
(a) written (b) unwritten (c) flexible (d) rigid
4. What kind of constitution exists in Great Britain
(a) written (b) unwritten (c) flexible (d) rigid
5. List 3 examples of countries that operates written constitution
6. Explain why the constitution is supreme

Answers

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

JSS 3

CIVIC EDUCATION

SECOND TERM

TABLE OF CONTENT

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Civic Education
JSS 3 – Second Term
Week 1
Topic: National Values

Outline:

- Meaning of Attitude of work
- Attributes of work
- Rewards of work

Meaning of attitude to work

Attitude is someone's opinion or feeling about something usually shown by the person's behavior. Attitude can be positive/right or negative/wrong. A right attitude will lead to increase in productivity and good working environment.

Attitude involves feelings, values, beliefs and disposition that make individuals to act or behave in a certain way.

Attitude to work is therefore a person's feelings, values and disposition towards their work

Attributes/characteristics/features of right (positive) attitude to work

- Punctuality: This is the ability of a worker to resume to work early i.e the appropriate time.
- Honesty: It is the moral uprightness to work
- consistency: It is the ability to maintain a particular standard at work
- Diligence: It is the act of working very hard and carefully
- Devotion: It is the act of working with dedication or loyalty.
- Commitment: It is showing a strong belief in the work and doing the job with your whole heart.

Rewards of right attitude to work

The rewards of right attitude to work include the following

- It brings success to and progress to workers
- It brings joy and happiness to workers
- It brings respect and mutual understanding to among workers and management

- It enhances good relationship with co-workers
- It brings about growth and productivity to the organization

Negative attitude to work

It is the direct opposite of right/positive attitude to work

Consequences of negative attitude to work include the following

- It brings about less or no productivity
- It brings anxiety to worker because he feels is in danger
- The worker feels over work and unfair treatment from the management
- The worker feels unhappy and become depress

Test and Exercise

1. A worker's attitude means (a) the favorite food a worker (b) the workers qualification (c) the workers idea (d) the workers behavior
2. Attitude can be (a) positive and negative (b) wild and dangerous (c) large and wide (d) exposed and kept
3. A positive attitude to work will bring about (a) no customer (b) increase in productivity (c) decrease in productivity (d) stress and depression
4. One of these is the consequence of a negative attitude to work (a) high productivity (b) a good working environment (c) it brings about anxiety (d) it brings development in the organization
5. All of the following are features of positive/right attitude to work (a) consistency (b) punctuality (c) stubbornness (d) devotion

Civic Education
JSS 3 – Second Term
Week 2 & 3
Topic: Right Attitude to Work

Right Attitude to work

We have seen that living the mission and values of the organization can help your career grow and give your work life a sense of worth. This week we look at how having the right attitude can transform your career, get you promoted faster and give you the right friends and support needed to achieve the goals which you have set for yourself.

Attitude means a mental position with regard to a fact or state; also can be defined as a feeling or emotion towards a fact or state.

Having the right attitude is developing the right emotion or feeling or taking the right mental position towards work and your career, it helps you develop the necessary personal tools and the needed network to achieve your goals and fast track your career. The right mental attitude accounts so much for the success you can achieve in your career.

The right mental attitude makes you a more positive and friendlier person in your organization, this helps you to cultivate the right friendships, it enables you get along with colleagues, superiors and subordinates. With a friendly and positive disposition you will get noticed, appreciated and liked.

Cheerfulness and optimism are characteristics of a positive mental attitude in an employee, it attracts people, support and the goodwill that is necessary for career growth. Optimism in challenging times gives hope to all around and promotes the “can-do” spirit needed to surmount challenges and overcome problems.

Everyone loves a colleague who is cool under pressure and repeatedly meets deadlines no matter the circumstances, performing under stress earns the respect of superiors and colleagues. It develops trust needed for a professional relationship.

With the right attitude to your career it is easy to be a star team player. A professional who is highly supportive of his teammates, has high levels of empathy and understanding, and contributes full value to achieving the team goals.

Having the right attitude to career keeps you future oriented with a constructive habit, it gives you the ability to be solution minded. This lets you to rise above the blame game of dirty office politics and the pettiness of colleagues with poor mental attitude.

The right mental attitude protects you, promotes you and enables you to earn the respect and trust of those who matter, putting your career growth on the radar of those who appreciate and promote success.

The right mental attitude helps you get promoted faster and paid more over time.

Consequences of bad attitude to work

Bad attitudes in the workplace might include laziness, tardiness, rudeness, rumor mongering or any other attitude or activity that lowers overall morale. Negative attitudes could be due to personal problems. For example, an employee might be having trouble at home that influences her behavior at work. Bad attitudes also can result from workplace events, such as a firing, pay decreases or other small-business problems.

Decreased Performance

Bad attitudes spread, which is why you must address the issue quickly. A single person's bad attitude can have a huge effect on the operation of your business. For example, if one employee begins complaining, his discontent might spread to other workers. Bad attitudes also can trickle downward. A cranky manager can ruin the workplace atmosphere for everyone he supervises. Pervasively negative attitudes can have a detrimental effect on performance, causing employees to become apathetic and despondent. Mistakes might occur more often, and output will likely slow.

Unhappy Customers

If your customers encounter bad attitudes from your employees, they won't come back. Customers don't want to deal with snippy or rude representatives, and employee apathy leads to blown project deadlines and incomplete fulfillment of orders. Monitoring the performance of employees who deal directly with customers might head off some trouble, but a more effective approach is to deal with the underlying causes of the discontent to raise the morale of the entire workplace.

Identification

Sometimes, one person is the clear cause of an organization's problem. Other times, you must identify underlying causes for general discontent. For example, if you enforce unreasonable deadlines for projects, meaning employees must work overtime to meet your expectations, you can expect resentment to build. Though you should expect the best from your employees, pushing them too hard will test their loyalty and might be bad for morale and employee retention. Other possible causes of bad attitudes include employee perceptions concerning

the financial health of your business, insufficient support from management or a feeling that hard work goes unappreciated.

Considerations

Ask for regular employee feedback so you can stay ahead of the curve. Act quickly and decisively to nip negative attitudes in the bud. For example, if an employee consistently voices unreasonable complaints, take that person aside for a private discussion. Try to come to an equitable resolution but warn the employee you won't tolerate negative influences in your business. Dealing with systemic problems is more difficult but well worth it in the long run if it improves employee morale. High morale has been shown to lead to better performance and happier customers. For example, invite employee feedback concerning workloads when determining project deadlines.

Assessment

1. What is attitude?
2. Identify the consequences of bad attitude to work

Civic Education JSS 3 Second Term

Week 4

Topic: Communal Services

Meaning of Communal Services

Community Service is a non-paying job performed by one person or a group of people for the benefit of the community or its institutions. Performing community service is not the same as volunteering, since it is not always performed on a voluntary basis. It may be performed for a variety of reasons:

- It may be required by a government as a part of citizenship requirements, generally in lieu of military service.
- It may be required as a substitution of, or in addition to, other criminal justice sanctions – when performed for this reason it may also be referred to as **community payback**.
- It may be mandated by schools to meet the requirements of a class, such as in the case of service-learning or to meet the requirements of graduating as class valedictorian.

Community service also occurs when an **offender** (person accused of a crime) completes work that benefits his or her local community as a method of repaying a debt to society. Community service is often used as an alternative to imprisonment, designed to connect offenders to the victim or society so that they understand how their actions affect others.

Community service is work done by a person or group of people that benefits others. It is often done near the area where you live, so your own community reaps the benefits of your work. **You do not get paid to perform community service**, though sometimes food and small gifts, like a t-shirt, are given to volunteers.

Community service can help any group of people in need: children, senior citizens, people with disabilities, English language learners, and more. It can also help animals, such as those at a shelter, and it can be used to improve places, such as a local park, historic building, or scenic area as well. **Community service is often organized through a local group**, such as a place of worship, school, or non-profit organization. You can also start your own community service projects.

Some students are required to complete community service as part of a class requirement in order to graduate high school or become a member of certain organizations, such as the

National Honor Society. Adults can also participate in community service as a way to help others or if they are ordered to do so by a judge.

What Types of Programs Utilize Community Service?

Diversion is a program that requires offenders to participate in services outside of the court system. Offenders are given the opportunity to avoid having charges filed against them if they participate in certain activities such as community service.

Probation and **parole** are both forms of supervised release. Probation occurs when the offender is assigned to an officer who oversees compliance with the terms of probation or parole. Community service can be a term of probation/parole or can be used as a sanction for an offender who is struggling to follow those terms.

Some court systems allow offenders to perform community service if they are unable to pay court fines. Offender work programs assign a rate to each hour of service to be applied against any monies owed to the court. These programs often involve offenders working on government properties, reducing the costs for maintenance.

What Are the Benefits of Community Service?

Community service in the criminal justice system started in 1966 as a way for offenders to work off traffic fines in California. As a result of the success of the program, community service began to be implemented across the United States as a meaningful alternative to jail sentences.

- **Community improvements without the cost:** Many community service opportunities focus on offenders working within the community in which they caused harm. Programs across the country create low-income housing, remove debris from parks, and build community gardens. Often, these projects receive little or no funding, so the labor provided by offenders allows those projects to be completed.
- **Personal growth:** Doing community service has personal benefits as well. It often makes participants more organized, responsible, and compassionate, which are all good qualities to have, as well as qualities that both colleges and employers like to see in applicants.
- **Gain hands-on experience:** You can learn a lot of skills while performing community service such as construction, painting, customer service, and medical skills. You can also include your community service work on your resume.

- **Approved by victims and offenders:** Studies have shown that both victims and offenders view the use of community service as beneficial. Some communities even allow the victim to have input as to the type of community service to be performed by the offender. Community service has a positive reputation in the community because the work done by offenders benefits society as a whole.
- **Offenders are held accountable while reducing prison overcrowding:** Non-violent offenders are given the opportunity to remain part of the community while still receiving consequences for their actions. Community service may be a part of probation or may be used as a sanction prior to revoking, or violating, his or her probation.
- **Learn about different careers:** Sometimes you can focus your community service in a field you may want to work in down the road. Some examples of this include volunteering at an animal shelter if you are thinking about becoming a veterinarian, working at a hospital if you want to be a doctor, or volunteering in a museum if you like history. The experience gained from community service can help you get an internship or job in the future, and it also gives you the opportunity to see how much you would really enjoy a particular career.
- **Have the opportunity to help others:** This is often the most important benefit of community service. Participating in it gives you the opportunity to know that you are improving someone's life and making your community better, and you get to see the direct impact of your work.
- **Gain new friends:** A final benefit is that you can meet a lot of great people while doing community service. Community service is often done in groups, so it's easy to make friends with the people you are working with. You may also become friends with the people you are helping, especially if you volunteer at the same place regularly.

Examples of Community Service

There are hundreds of ways to participate in community service, depending on your skills and interests. Some common community service examples include:

- **Working with school children:** Tutoring children after school, collecting school supplies to donate, planting a school garden.
- **Helping low-income people:** Passing out food at a soup kitchen, collecting used clothes to be donated, making first aid kits for homeless shelters.
- **Working with senior citizens:** Visiting residents of a retirement center, delivering meals to senior citizens, driving them to appointments.

- **Improving the environment:** Holding a recycling contest, planting trees, creating a new trail at a nature center.

Assessment

Give other examples of communal services

Civic Education JSS3 First Term

Week 5 & 6

Topic: Negative Behaviour

Negative Attitude to Work

Every behaviour that does not conform with societal norms is a negative behaviour. A good citizen must therefore not imbibe it. It is the opposite of right attitude to work. It is a means of showing wrong disposition to work. A *negative attitude* is a disposition, feeling, or manner that is not constructive, cooperative, or optimistic.

Types of Negative Behaviour

1. Speaking ill or spreading rumor about others
2. Dishonesty – This is an act of tricking people. Dishonest people are not truthful, they cheat, steal and lie. Example – Selling of a good or property to two or more people at the same time with the intention of running away with their money, providing wrong information about one's self.
3. Never accepting criticisms
4. Ostentatious Living – They have wealth and they want other to know it. They parade themselves as rich and show off. They demonstrate power in order to create admiration from other people. They dress gorgeously and use luxurious vehicles, costly dresses and expensive ornaments. Rather than using their wealth to help people, they selfishly acquire assets such as magnificent buildings and cars. Some also have more than one spouse all because they are rich.
5. Excessive love for money – They do not mind what happens to them or other people as long as they make money from their actions. They become dishonest along the line. Example – people who vandalize oil pipeline, practice prostitution.
6. Taking credit for someone else's work.
7. Disregard for time/ lateness – Some people have the habit of African time. When a programme is scheduled, they never arrive on time. Example – A two hours event is slated to commence at 10:00am and you arrive there at 11:10am. The belief is that other people will not arrive there until after 45mins to 1hr.
8. Examination Malpractices – Some people are academically lazy yet they want to pass very well. They will go to any length just to succeed. Examples of malpractices are

- a. carrying textbooks to examination hall
 - b. writing key points on palm, thigh or other body parts
 - c. assisting examinees with worked answers in the hall
 - d. impersonation – writing exam on behalf of another person
 - e. talking or exchanging ideas in the examination hall
9. Cheating – to deceive or mislead people
 10. Breaking of rules and regulations – to disobey set down rules
 11. Fighting – to hurt someone physically
 12. Cultism – The act of joining a religious group that has special rites
 13. Disobedience – doing things that are against given laws
 14. Political Instability – When the government and leadership of a country are always clashing and disagreeing
 15. Drug Abuse
 16. Moral decadence – When a society or people always do things that are wrong and against the law

Consequences of negative attitude to work

- Anxiety
- Stress
- Depression
- Low productivity

Assessment

Give practical examples of the following negative behaviours

- Disregard of time
- Examination Malpractice
- Dishonesty
- Cheating

Civic Education
JSS 3 – Second Term
Week 7
Topic: Drug Abuse

Outline:

- Meaning
- Effect on society

Meaning of drug abuse

Drug abuse also known as Substance abuse, is a patterned use of a drug in which the user consumes the substance in amounts or with methods which are harmful to themselves or others, and is a form of substance-related disorder. Widely differing definitions of drug abuse are used in public health, medical and criminal justice contexts. In some cases criminal or anti-social behavior occurs when the person is under the influence of a drug, and long term personality changes in individuals may occur as well. In addition to possible physical, social, and psychological harm, use of some drugs may also lead to criminal penalties, although these vary widely depending on the local jurisdiction.

Drugs most often associated with this term

include: alcohol, cannabis, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cocaine, methaqualone, opioids and some substituted amphetamines. The exact cause of substance abuse is not clear, with the two predominant theories being: either a genetic disposition which is learned from others, or a habit which if addiction develops, manifests itself as a chronic debilitating disease.

In 2010 about 5% of people (230 million) used an illicit substance. Of these 27 million have high-risk drug use otherwise known as recurrent drug use causing harm to their health, psychological problems, or social problems or puts them at risk of those dangers. In 2015 substance use disorders resulted in 307,400 deaths, up from 165,000 deaths in 1990. Of these, the highest numbers are from alcohol use disorders at 137,500, opioid use disorders at 122,100 deaths, amphetamine use disorders at 12,200 deaths, and cocaine use disorders at 11,100.

Effects of drug abuse on society

Crime

Crimes related to drug abuse include stealing to obtain money needed to buy drugs, buying or selling drugs and offenses related to the lifestyle of drug abusers that results in illegal activities. Half of those arrested for serious crimes including murder, robbery and assault were under the influence of illegal drugs. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reports that approximately 70 percent of state prisoners and 57 percent of federal prisoners used drugs on a regular basis before incarceration. Economic costs of crime include law enforcement, court and incarceration.

Health Care Costs

Several of the most costly health care problems are the result of substance abuse. Included are lung disease from smoking, liver cirrhosis from alcohol, overdoses, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis and tuberculosis. Tobacco use results in 430,700 deaths and alcohol abuse causes 100,000 deaths annually. Although an estimated 16,000 deaths annually are attributed to illegal drug use, this is probably a conservative number.

Child Abuse and Neglect

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), 50 to 80 percent of child abuse and neglect cases involve substance abuse by the child's parents. Endangered children put into foster care from their parent's drug abuse cost approximately \$904 million in 2005.

Other Effects

Over 75 percent of domestic violence cases were committed by a person using alcohol or drugs. Drugs, often combined with alcohol, are used by 10 to 22 percent of drivers involved in crashes, according to the NIDA. In 2005 exploding methamphetamine labs cost \$61 million for injuries, deaths and toxic waste cleanup. One third of the homeless suffer from drug or alcohol abuse. Some major costs could not be measured, including the burdens on the families and friends of addicts and on children who are not put into the foster system.

ASSESSMENT

1. What is drug abuse?
2. What are the effects of drug abuse in the society?
3. What are the most common drugs associated with drug abuse?

Civic Education JSS3 Second Term

Week 8

Topic: Examination Malpractices

Contents:

- **Meaning of Examination Malpractices**
- **Forms of Examination malpractices**
- **Causes of Examination malpractices**
- **Ways of avoiding Examination Malpractices**
- **Benefits of avoiding Examination Malpractices**
- **Participants in Examination malpractices**

Meaning of Examination Malpractices

Examination malpractices is defined as an attempt by individual who wants to write exam using fraudulent means to achieve success in an examination. Examination malpractices can be defined as any form of any irregular behavior or unwholesome associated with the conduct of an examination which can take place before, during and after any examination.

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

Forms of Examination Malpractices

Forms and means by which Examination malpractices are explained below:

1. **External assistance** – Occurs when another person (teacher/any other) helps a candidate verbally, in writing or in any other way to answer all or part of an examination question. Includes dictation of answers, writing solutions for candidates to copy or in candidates answer scripts.
2. **Smuggling** – Occurs when a candidate, without permission takes into the exam room written information relevant or irrelevant to the examination questions with intent to cheat in the examination. This includes text books, written notes on pieces of paper, shirts, palms, thighs etc.

3. Collusion – Occurs when two or more candidates secretly agree to assist each other to answer all or part of an examination question. Includes whispering, passing notes to each other to copy, exposing their work to others to copy.
4. Substitution – Occurs when a candidate or some other person removes from the script envelope the work originally submitted by the candidate and replaces it with work done by the candidate or another person inside or outside the exam room, during or after the period of examination.
5. Impersonation – Occurs when a registered candidate engages/hires some other person to sit the examination on his/her behalf.
6. Leakage/prior knowledge – This is when candidates have knowledge of examination questions before the time of examination

Causes of Examination Malpractices

Examination Malpractices can be caused by the following

- Poverty and lust for money: the poverty level in the country has enabled people to compromise their idea about malpractices, the civil servants and those in examination board receives bribe as a means of getting money, thereby encourages examination malpractices.
- Poor preparation: failure of students to prepare well for their exam makes them opt to cheating before, during or after the exam
- Low moral standard in the society: Many people lack good morals, they fail to respond to any moral correction and decide to behave in their own pleasing way.
- Lack of proper guidance and counseling: Many schools are not trying in guiding and counseling the students because they have no understanding about the importance.
- Undue emphasis on certificate: A country like Nigeria emphasize so much on good certificate, it is believed that without certificate you cannot be great in life because of this everybody want to get certificate by all means and don't mind cheating to get it.

Ways of Avoiding Examination Malpractices

Avoiding Examination malpractices is possible and it takes determination not to be tempted. Some of the ways to avoid examination malpractices are:

- **Determination:** It is a means of been firm about your purpose and keeping to what you want to do
- **Hard work:** another way to avoid examination malpractices is to be hard working, taking your academics serious. An hardworking students will not have any reason to practice examination malpractices.
- **Focus:** Many things can distract students from doing well during examination, for a student to avoid examination malpractices, he/she must be focus and aim for the best without cheating.
- Another way to reduce examination malpractices in the country is to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate causes of the menace and arrest those responsible.
- Examination malpractices can also be avoided with the attention and help of the government.
- Examination bodies should make sure they recruit trustworthy, effective and honest hands to conduct the examination proper at different levels.

Benefits of Avoiding Examination Malpractices

The benefits of avoiding examination malpractices are:

- **Dignity and respect:** A person or organization that avoids examination malpractices or corruption will earn the respect of other people and will be known as a faithful person
- **Ability to defend your results:**A person who did not engage in examination malpractices to pass an examination will be bold and confidence to defend his/her result without any fear
- It increases your knowledge because you have studied much for the exams and what you have learn cannot be taken away from you.
- **Good opportunities;**Avoiding examination malpractices creates good opportunity because of the confidence you have in yourself and the ability to defend your certificate.

Participants in Examination Malpractices

The following list are members who participate in Examination malpractices in Nigeria

- Printers of examination question
- Those in charge of the examination question
- Examination officials
- School administrators and teachers

- Parents and students

Assessment

- Those who participate in examination malpractices are these except
(a) parents (b) examination officials (c) printers of examination question (d) all of the above
- Benefits of avoiding of examination malpractices are
(a) good opportunities (b) dignity and respect (c) abuse and disappointment (d) confidence and boldness
- One of the ways of avoiding examination malpractices is
(a) to be focused (b) to be lazy (c) to be carefree (d) not attending classes.
- Any form of any irregular behavior or unwholesome associated with the conduct of an examination which can take place before, during and after any examination is known as
(a) examination preparation (b) examination malpractices (c) examination conduct (d) none of the above
- The type of examination malpractices where candidates hire some other people to sit on his behalf for exam is (a) impersonation (b) collusion (c) smuggling (d) leakage
- The causes of examination malpractices are all except
(a) poor preparation (b) fear of the unknown (c) fear of success (d) poverty and lust for money
- occurs when students agree to teach themselves in examination hall
(a) impersonation (b) collusion (c) smuggling (d) substitution
- The types of Examination malpractices are to be encouraged in Nigeria. True/false
- Occurs when a candidate, without permission takes into the exam room written information relevant or irrelevant to the examination questions with intent to cheat in the examination.
(a) impersonation (b) collusion (c) smuggling (d) substitution
- is when candidates have knowledge of examination questions before the time of examination
(a) Leakage (b) collusion (c) smuggling (d) substitution

Answers

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. False
9. C
10. A

JSS 3
CIVIC EDUCATION
THIRD TERM

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Civic Education JSS3 Third Term

Week 1

Topic: Election

Meaning of Election

In a community, everybody cannot lead. So there must be representatives who will give directives for others to follow. This has given rise to nominations and election of representatives that will direct the affairs of a particular community.

Election is simply defined as the process by which people are voted into power. It is the way of voting people to occupy political offices in order to serve the community or society for a particular period of time. Election is defined as the act of choosing candidates to represent the people of a given country in the parliament, the executive and possibly into other areas of government as stipulated in the constitution of that country. For example in U.S.A, judges of the lower courts are elected.

Election is the process by which people select or elect a candidate into an official position. It is usually carried out in a democratic system of government. Election is done through voting. Elections are conducted at definite intervals as spelt out in the constitution of the nation.

Voting is a method for a group, such as, a meeting or an electorate to make a decision or express an opinion, usually following discussions, debates or election campaigns. Residents of a place represented by an elected official are called “constituents”, and those constituents who cast a ballot for their chosen candidate are called “voters”.

Types of Election

There are different types of elections to elect leaders in a given community. These elections are:

1. **Primary Election:** Within a party, those to contest for a particular post like president, senators/ house of reps, governors, chairman etc are nominated within themselves. Primary election is the election that is held within the political party to choose the party representatives at the ward, constituencies, state or national level.
2. **General Election:** These types of elections are held at the same time all over the country. In the general election all the candidates that are presented by the parties for each post

now come out to contest in the general election, in this election everybody stay within their area in the country to cast their vote.

3. By-election: This is the type of election held to choose a candidate for a vacant post as a result of death or resignation of the former representatives. It is usually carried out in the ward or state where such happens.
4. Run-off election: This is the kind of election that is carried out when there is no candidate that wins the election as directed by the law. It takes place after no candidate earned a majority in an election.
5. Electoral College: This is an indirect system of election; it is the election in which the generality of the people vote to elect people who would in turn vote several times to elect the needed representatives.

We also have the direct and indirect election

- Direct election: It involves the voters casting their votes directly in a political election for candidates of their choice and that will represent them either in the executive or legislature without interference.

Merits of Direct Election

1. Restoration of voters' rights.
2. It is democratic.
3. Gives electorate equality of votes in the system.
4. It reflects the popular choice of the people.
5. It enhances dedication and hard work.
6. It is simple to operate.
7. vii. Creates opportunity for people to know their prospective representatives.

Demerits of Direct Election

1. Illiterates usually vote wrongly because they cannot identify party symbols and names.
2. Problems of rigging during elections.
3. Use of corrupt electoral officers.
4. Poor turnout of voters is not a true reflection of those that registered.
5. It can encourage violence, victimisation, etc.

- Indirect election: It is a system whereby the legislators or local government units will form the body known as Electoral College. They will have to vote for the candidates of their choice as a result of the failure of the general elections to produce elected candidates.

Merits of Indirect Election

1. The best qualified candidates are allowed to vote.
2. It produces less violence during election.
3. The candidates are well informed before voting.
4. The opportunity of rigging is partially absent.
5. It is not as expensive as direct election.

Demerits of Indirect Election

1. It does not allow ordinary citizens to elect their leaders directly.
2. There is room for bribery and corruption.
3. It is undemocratic.
4. Dishonest leaders are enthroned.
5. Members of the electoral college are imposed on the people.
6. There is victimisation among the members.
7. Other types of election are: By-election, run-off election or second ballot, primary election and referendum.

Qualifications for Elections

There are basic qualifications for elections. These are

1. Anybody that must contest an election must belong to a registered political party
2. He must be an adult who is able to contribute to the welfare of the nation
3. Such an individual must have clean records within and outside the nation
4. He must be free from all bias, favouritism, ethnicity, preference.
5. He must be a person who is ready to serve and not a person who wants to be served
6. He must be a person of high intelligent quotient
7. He must be disciplined and be ready through example instill discipline to others also
8. A corrupt free individual

Assessment

1. Define the concept of election, voter and voting.
2. List five types of election

Civic Education JSS3 Third Term

Week 2

Topic: Importance of Election

Purpose of Election

1. There is change in government which makes it easier for the people to remove a bad government.
2. It gives elected representatives the legitimate right to rule.
3. The people have the free choice of choosing leaders.
4. It ensures control and accountability.
5. It fosters democracy.
6. Electorates are educated about their rights.
7. Election enhances equality of citizens' votes.

Importance of Election

Election is important for the following reasons

1. To vote candidate of choice into power
2. To have a change of government
3. To make people participate in governance through their vote
4. To make people perform their political and civic right
5. To have a change of policy
6. To unseat the a government that is not performing well

Demerits of Election

1. Elections can divide the country into rivalry groups.
2. Division of the country for election purpose can cause disunity.
3. A lot of money and materials are wasted in conducting elections.
4. Rigging may put people of dubious intentions into the government.
5. The party in government may decide not to assist areas that did not vote or support them during elections.
6. Competent and experienced personnel may not be used in the administration.

Assessment

Enumerate the importance of election.

Civic Education JSS3 Third Term

Week 3

Topic: Electoral Bodies

Elections are not just conducted by the people on the street. The constitution has provided for how elections should be conducted. It spells out specifically that there shall be electoral bodies. In Nigeria, there is an electoral body which conducts elections and supervises all electioneering process. The body is called Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC). The body conducts elections into federal and state electoral constituencies. At the state level, usually for the conduct of local government elections, the State Independent Electoral Commission (SIEC) is in charge.

At both the state and federal levels, there are chairpersons, supported by their various electoral commissioners. Rather than move across all state capitals during elections, the commissioners represent the interest of the chairperson there. He or she will supervise elections and declare results. This type of arrangement also applies at the state level where there are resident electoral commissioners for local government areas. The officers at the local government also reports to state commissioner just as the states report to the federal chairperson.

The INEC and SIEC are responsible for conduct of voters' registration, keeping custody of voters register, printing of ballot papers, supervision of elections and declaring election results. Where there is an election petition, INEC and SIEC officials are also invited to give evidence and defense at the tribunals.

Assessment.

1. Who conducts election?
2. What is the full meaning of INEC & SIEC?

Civic Education JSS3 Third Term

Week 4

Topic: Free and Fair Elections

The Need for Free and Fair Election

It is very important to have free and fair elections if the nation must progress. An election could be regarded as free and fair if the following things happen:

1. Free Opportunities to Register as a Voter: A situation where some politicians sit in a place and start to collate fictitious names with the intention of keeping cards to rig elections is not free and fair.
2. Free Opportunities to Contest in Election: When there is a level playing ground for politicians to contest elections, and candidates are not imposed by a godfather or godmother or because a candidate is wealthy. There is the need for the best candidate to emerge.
3. Placing Less Emphasis on Money: Some politicians believe in the highest bidder takes the lead. A highest bidder is the one who provides the highest amount of money which are given to godfathers and mothers, and is then given the party's mandate to contest election even without passing through primary elections.
4. Allowing Parties to Run Primaries: A primary election is the election conducted parties to elect a final nominee for inter-party elections. All aspirants must therefore be allowed to test their popularity and acceptability, rather than being imposed by either the incumbent government or by the political godfather.
5. Free Opportunities to Vote: A electorate does not have more than one vote for a particular party in an election. This single opportunity must not be deprived.
6. Avoidance of Rigging
7. Avoidance of Violence

Organization of Election

The parties involved must be well organized and have members throughout the federation. Like one national chairman throughout the federation and they must speak with one voice before the public.

Conditions Necessary for the Conduct of a Free and Fair Election

A 'free' electoral process is one where fundamental human rights and freedoms are respected. These include:

- Freedom of speech and expression by electors, parties, candidates and the media
- Freedom of association; that is, freedom to form organizations such as political parties and NGOs
- Freedom of assembly, to hold political rallies and to campaign
- Freedom of access to and by electors to transmit and receive political and electoral messages
- Freedom to register as an elector, a party or a candidate
- Freedom from violence, intimidation or coercion
- Freedom of access to the polls by electors, party agents and accredited observers
- Freedom to exercise the franchise in secret and
- Freedom to question, challenge and register complains or objections without negative repercussions.

A 'fair' electoral process is one where the 'playing field' is reasonably level and accessible to all electors, parties and candidates, and includes:

- An independent, non partisan electoral organization to administer the process
- Guaranteed rights and protection through the constitution and electoral legislation and regulations
- Equitable representation of electors provided through the legislation
- Clearly defined universal suffrage and secrecy of the vote
- Equitable and balanced reporting in the media, and equal access to public media
- Equitable opportunity for the electorate to receive political and voter information
- Equitable treatment of electors, candidates and parties by election officials, the government, police, military and the judiciary
- Open and transparent ballot counting process, and
- Election process not disrupted by violence, intimidation or coercion

Assessment

Mention 3 factors that explains a free and fair election

Civic Education JSS3 Third Term

Week 5

Topic: Electoral Malpractices in Nigeria

Electoral Malpractice

Malpractice is the act of failing to do professional duty properly or making a mistake while doing it. E.g a police man failing to arrest and prosecute criminals has failed in his responsibilities and this is a malpractice.

Electoral malpractice is the failing of all electoral institutions or bodies to carry out election in the proper or professional ways it is supposed to be done. It is any act that hinders free and fair election. i.e. it is any act of lawlessness that could stop or discourage people to cast their vote freely and sincerely.

Forms of Electoral Malpractices

Electoral malpractices can come in various forms which are:

1. Through under- age voting – People indulge in this by allowing those who are not adult to vote, those who are below the age of 18.
2. Multiple registrations of voters by a single individual.
3. Stealing of electoral materials like ballot boxes, ballot papers, voters register etc.
4. Thuggery and intimidation – Some people employ thugs to put fear in people's mind so they can stop them from coming out to vote
5. Falsification or outright inflation of election results
6. Bribery and corruption in the form of giving money to electoral officers with the intention to make them change election results.
7. Financial inducement – Poverty has made many in the country not to have a say. People are ready to vote for politicians who give them money
8. Fake manifestos – Many contestants present what they know they will not be able to achieve throughout their term.
9. Keeping of electoral materials into personal custody and not with INEC or SIEC
10. Fake ballot papers – Ballot papers are to be provided by the electoral body INEC and sometimes parties conspire with electoral officers and use fake ballot papers along with the genuine ones

11. Manipulation of voters – Illiteracy makes many voters to fall prey to wicked people and politicians who wants to be leaders by all means
12. Artificial Scarcity – During election some wicked people conspire with electoral officers to create artificial scarcity of electoral materials by hoarding the materials.

Causes of Electoral Malpractice

1. Tribal sentiment – Many tribes want a leader from their ethnic group to rule the nation rather than vote for good and trustworthy leaders
2. Foreign influence – Other countries want to support those who would favour them when in Government.
3. Politics as a means of getting rich – Many people who were paupers become rich through politics. They embezzle money and do what they like hence the reason many contestants involve in malpractice just to win the election
4. Illiteracy and Poverty – Many people are illiterates and they are poor so they are easily manipulated
5. Quest to continue in power – Some leaders who have tasted power wants to continue to serve and do not want to leave the position of power.

Assessment

Mention 5 forms of electoral malpractices common in Nigeria

Enumerate 4 causes of Electoral Malpractice

Civic Education JSS3 Third Term

Week 6

Topic: Ways of Preventing Electoral Malpractices in Nigeria

Consequences of Electoral Malpractice

1. Unpopular people will become leaders
2. They will use their thuggery and intimidation lifestyle on people
3. Hooligans who brought them to power would be the people they appoint in charge of things
4. Tribal and ethnic sentiments would be used in selecting and executing government projects
5. Money meant for projects will be diverted and embezzled
6. Those in power will do all to eliminate their opposition
7. The level of illiteracy and poverty will continue

How to Prevent Electoral Malpractice/Solution to Electoral Malpractice

The following are the ways by which electoral malpractices can be prevented

1. Arrest and prosecution of people who violate electoral laws.
2. Swearing exercise should not be done until all petitions are disposed of at election tribunals.
3. Corrupt law enforcement should be dealt with and if possible sacked from service
4. Customization of ballot papers in the form of putting the computer information about a registered voter on the ballot paper to prevent multiple voting.
5. The use of advanced information technology such as computers and forensic machine for detection of fingerprints will reduce the act of multiple registrations.
6. There should be programmes to educate majority, so as to reduce the level of illiteracy in the country
7. A person found guilty in electoral malpractices should be banned from politics for life.
8. Honest men and women should be appointed into the electoral institution to conduct elections
9. There should be stringent measures against electoral malpractices
10. Pressure groups should rise up from all quarters to oppose electoral malpractices

11. There should be a programme to educate the majority.
12. Opposition parties should not relent and make sure things are done in the right way

Assessment

- How can electoral malpractice be controlled? Discuss two ways
- Enumerate three consequences of Electoral malpractice