

SS1 CITIZENSHIP AND HERITAGE STUDIES

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEKK 1

VALUES:

- Meaning of Value
- Importance of Justice and Selflessness

WEEK 2

VALUES:

- Opportunity to defend one's self
- Involvement in the community service

WEEK 3

HIV/AIDS

- Meaning and causes of HIV/AIDS
- Symptoms and effects

WEEK 4

HIV/AIDS

- Preventive and control measures of HIV/AIDS
- Stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS(PLWHA)

WEEK 5

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

- Concept of youth empowerment
- Youth empowerment skills

WEEK 6

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

- Importance and benefits of youth empowerment skills
- Practical works on specific skills

WEEK 7

GOALS OF CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

- Meaning ,types ,acquisition of citizenship
- Types of law

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NATIONALISM

- Meaning of Nationalism
- Nationalistic roles of individuals and groups

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WEEK ONE

MEANING OF VALUES

Values are set of beliefs that a person holds very important in life. These beliefs form the basic principles that guide peoples' life style and decision making. Most important, peoples' like and dislike is a strong reflection of their values.

Values can be define or describe as standard or principles that are upheld by the individuals, families or societies. They are what we believe in.

TYPES OF VALUES

General values

Personal values

Group values

General: General values are product of religious, traditional and cultural heritage of the society and are contained in the constitution of the country.eg honesty, selflessness, tolerance, etc.

Personal values: Different individuals have different perception and ideology about certain issues of life. Individual perception and ideology of life influences how they make personal choices and decisions which often guide their mode of behaviour and their contribution to the society. At large. These individual

ideologies are called personal values. Thus we can say personal values are individual personal interpretation of general values.

Group values: These are values which a group of people, clique or gangs come together to develop and is being upheld by every member of that group. Every member of the group is expected to conform to the agreed division and behavioural standard of the group.

CATEGORIES OF VALUES

1. **Moral values:** these are the qualities and behaviours which are accepted to be right and ideal.
2. **Cultural values:** those values which are connected with the cultural heritage of people.
3. **Social values:** these are those values relating to how people live in harmony with their neighbours.

EXAMPLES OF VALUES

1. Equality and social justice
 - Benefits of justice
 - Fairness
 - Equality treatment
 - Unity
2. Selflessness
3. Honesty and accountability
4. Integrity
5. Patriotism
6. Obedience
7. Diligence
8. Contentment

- 9. Hard-work
- 10. Education
- 11. Hospitality

WEEK ONE

JUSTICE

Justice means treating people fairly and equally, it is the quality of been reasonably fair in the treatment of other people.

Justice ensures that all members of the society receive fair treatment because injustice can lead to dissatisfaction, rebellion or revolution.

Justice has to do with the ability to be neutral in making decision on matters that concerns different people. It is the absence of favouritisms or sentiments in settling disputes or conflicts. E.g. Distribution of resources equally in Nigeria.

BENEFITS OF JUSTICE

1. Fairness: People are treated fairly by people in authority and the people in turn act fairly towards those in authority. This will usually lead to peaceful co-existence among people.
2. Equal treatment: Equality is very important when it comes to treatment of people. When people are treated

unequal there will always be misunderstanding among them.

3. Unity: This is a situation where people come together in agreement to do community work to enhance development, when justice exist in a society between people they are united in all they do. They will mostly agree on what is required for development of the community.

ADVANTAGES OF JUSTICE

1. Fairness
2. Equal treatment
3. Unity
4. Hard-work
5. Cooperation
6. Trust
7. Commitment

DISADVANTAGES OF INJUSTICE

1. Hostility
2. Disunity
3. Corruption
4. Dishonesty
5. Laziness

SELFLESSNESS

This refers to a person who thinks of the needs and welfare of others more than his own needs. It means not being selfish,

greedy. It concerns the willingness of a person to give his time, resources, talent, for others and the advancement of the nation. eg. Mother Teresa, Mahama Gandhi, Nelson Rohihlahla, Dora Akunyili, Kofi Annan.

QULITIES OF SELFLESSNESS

1. Selflessness focuses more on creating happiness for other people.
2. He treats other people with respect, love and dignity.
3. He is contented and generous.
4. Selfless people delegate responsibility to others but also ensure that they equally participate in fulfilling the task by promoting teamwork.
5. He focuses more on other people's wellbeing.

ASSIGNMENT 1

1. Demonstrate incidence of selfless activities

ASSIGNMENT 2

1. Explain five 5 ways that you can participate effectively in community service.

WEEK TWO

OPPORTUNITY TO DEFEND ONESELF

Self-defense can be defined as the ability to protect oneself from physical and other forms of attack without using weapons. It could also mean protecting oneself against attack from the opposition.

HOW TO DEFEND ONE'S SELF

- 1.** Learn to speak out when your peaceful existence is threatened, you can do this by reporting to the police, seek redress or reporting to the law court or reporting to other law enforcement agency.
- 2.** Establish and join security groups in your community.
- 3.** Ensure there is a cordial relationship between you and your neighbours because they are your first point of call when you are attacked.
- 4.** Avoid discussing your life secrets with strangers or people you do not trust.
- 5.** Be conscious of how you host and help strangers.
- 6.** Avoid staying out late as much as you can.
- 7.** Do not walk alone especially reading at night or reading alone among opposite sex.
- 8.** Do not put on sexually attracted or provocative dresses.
- 9.** Do not receive gift from strangers or from anybody without a cause.

10. Report to your parents or teachers and other trusted adults when you are sexually assaulted.

VARIOUS AGENCIES THAT CAN HELP PROTECT OUR RIGHT

1. POLICE
2. NAPTIP- National Agency For Prohibition of Trafficking in Person
3. WOTCLEF
4. Human Right Commission
5. Public Complaint Commission

WHY VALUES ARE IMPORTANT

For a society to grow and develop, it is important to promote good values because:

1. Good values promote cordial relationship among members of a family, students in schools, organisation's employer and employee etc.
2. Good values help us to make useful, prompt and wise decision.
3. Understanding of values modifies people's attitude and sharpens their character for good living
4. Values define societal expectations from people who are members of the society.
5. With good value system, people will develop a sense of purpose and direction for their lives.

WEEK TWO

WAYS STUDENTS /YOUTHS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

1. Through NYSC
2. Sanitation
3. Student union activities
4. Organization of adult education
5. Recreational activities.eg. Football, basketball, swimming completion, etc.
6. Creating awareness.eg. Creating political or community health awareness or HIV/AIDS.

INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

Community service are the activities we engage in to develop the society we belong to and to make life better for our self and other members of the community.

As a good and responsible citizen, we have to be involved in community service.it is a virtue born out of the need to be selfless and it promotes a sense of responsibility for the growth and development of our society. It can be done individually or in group. Some examples of community service are;

1. Joining the vigilante group in your community to offer free security to people.
2. When you join civil society organizations that carter for the need of widows, orphans, and the less privilege.
3. volunteer to donate blood for accident victim

4. When you volunteer to provide certain service lacking in your community. ie. Building or constructing roads where none exist.

Community development service above all, seeks to express values of fairness equality accountability, choice and participation of responsible citizens.

WHY COMMUNITY SERVICE IS IMPORTANT

1. Community service helps to promote national integration.
2. Community service groups serve as platform to train future leaders.
3. With community service, a citizen is able to manifest his/her good values and channel those values towards making other peoples' life better.
4. National or societal growth and development is accelerated with community service
5. Community service creates in people a sense of identity and belonging to a particular society.

Assignment three

1. Explain in your own understanding what you understand, the meaning of community service and important of community service.

WEEK THREE

MEANING:

AIDS is caused by a virus known as Human Immuno-deficiency virus (HIV).

AIDS had its origin in non-human primates in sub-Saharan Africa and was transmitted to humans during the late 19th or early 20th century, so the word HIV and AIDS can better be understood with these acronyms

HIV

H – Human

I – Immuno-deficiency

V – Virus

AIDS

A – Acquired

I – Immune

D – Deficiency

S – Syndrome

The virus is found in the body fluids like blood, semen, vaginal fluid and breast milk. It is these virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

MODE OR CAUSES OF TRANSMISSION

1. Sexual contact (unprotected/casual sexual intercourse)
2. Mother to child transmission through infected breast milk.
3. Blood transfusion (unscreened blood).
4. Unsterilized and contaminated instrument.
5. Through an open or uncovered wound or cut. I.e. Untreated wound that is exposed to external strangers/bacterial.

SYMPTOMS OF HIV/AIDS

1. Fever
2. Headache
3. Tiredness
4. Nausea
5. Diarrhea that last for more than one week
6. Enlarge lymph nodes in the neck armpit or groins.

LATER SIGNS/ SYMPTOMS OF HIV /AIDS

The following signs and symptoms maybe signs of late stage of HIV infected.

1. Rapid weight loss
2. Re-occurring fever or profuse sweat
3. Dry cough
4. Profound and unexplained fatigue
5. Swollen lymph glands in the armpit, grain or neck
6. diarrhea lasting for more than one week
7. White spot or unusual blemishes on the tongue, in the mouth or in the throat

8. Pneumonia

9. Red, brown, pink, or purplish blotches on or under the skin or inside the mouth nose or eyelids.

Memory loss, depression and other neurological disorder.

EFFECTS OF HIV/AIDS

Aids have a devastating effect on the person's nutritional well-being, these include;

1. Reduction in the amount of nutrient absorption
2. Loss of appetite and disruption in the body metabolism
3. Drastic wastage of muscles, organs and other body tissue
4. Secondary infections and other stresses increase demands for energy and nutrients.

IMPORTANCE OF BEING TESTED

1. If found positive, such persons will receive early treatments.
2. One will decide not to donate blood to others
3. One's spouse or partners can be informed correctly.
4. One can develop good emotional support.
5. Ignorance which tend to kill many people living with HIV/AIDS is reduced.
6. Decisions can be reached to take good care of persons found positive.

WEEK FOUR

PREVENTION/CONTROL METHODS OF HIV/AIDS

Prevention is better than cure, goes a popular saying. Some of the measures to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission includes;

1. Abstinence from unprotected sex and avoiding casual sex
2. Married couples should be faithful to their partners
3. There is need for public awareness of the symptoms of HIV/AIDS what should be done and where one can get help from, when infected.
4. There is need for promotion of national values which are very rich
5. Desire to maintain your moral intelligence
6. We should wear hand gloves during contact with blood or bloody fluids that could possibly contain visible blood. Eg. Urine, faces, or vomit, cuts, bandages.
7. Hands and other parts of the body should be washed immediately after contact with blood and should be disinfected appropriately.

HIV and AIDS myths and facts

Many misconceptions circulate about HIV. These are harmful and stigmatizing. The following cannot transmit the virus:

- shaking hands
- hugging
- kissing
- sneezing
- touching unbroken skin
- sharing a toilet with someone who has HIV
- sharing towels
- sharing cutlery
- mouth-to-mouth resuscitation
- anything that might be considered casual contact
- touching the saliva, tears, faces, or urine of a person with HIV/AIDS

SOME OF THE THINGS YOU CAN DO FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

The right attitude and how we should relate with people identified with HIV/AIDS

1. We should not avoid or discriminate against them rather we should offer helping hands in any way we can ensure they live.
2. Show love and affection
3. Provide balanced diet for them
4. Give them due respect and words of hope and encouragement
5. Do not ex-communicate them or treat them like lepers

6. Do not avoid them or show any sign of stigmatization
7. Be polite and friendly with them
8. Encourage them to attend workshops, seminar and training on HIV/AIDS

STIGMATISATION OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

WAYS BY WHICH PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS CAN BE REJECTED

1. PLWHA are rejected by their friends and family members.
2. PLWHA are prevented from being admitted into some institutions of learning.
3. PLWHA are not employed by some organisations.
4. Those already working get sacked from work once their employer become aware of their HIV status.
5. PLWHA are sometimes kept away from other people (society) particularly when the virus has degenerated into AIDS.

Assignment four

Explain effect of HIV/AIDS

WEEK FIVE

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

CONCEPT OF YOUTH EMOWERMMENT

The concept of the “youth empowerment” means self-employment or self-sufficiency. It is the process by which youths as agents of change acquire skills for self-improvement and that of other individuals, organizations and communities. Such skills include mechanics, furniture making, GSM repairing, electrician, brick laying, carpentry, etc.

As students, we can engage ourselves in activities that can make us to be self-efficient and productive, both academically and financially. We can spend our time learning on trade or another.

The following are some of the youth empowerment skills, we can acquire;

1. Intellectual skills
2. Communication skills
3. Artistic skills
4. Life coping skills
5. Manipulative skills

1. **INTELLECTUAL SKILLS:** This is the type of skill that can be acquired through academic learning and studying. When we teach our junior ones or pupils, preparing for their entrance into basic one or those who want to seat for their external

exams, we will be challenged to read and prepare for what we are to teach as a coping job after writing our final exams.

2. **COMMUNICATION SKILLS:** There are people that can learn the act of skills communication. They can employed in broadcasting stations because they can communicate and express ideas better than others. It is students who can develop our communicating skills when we act up leadership rates, in the library. Debating club, social club and so on.
3. **ARTISTIC SKILLS:** This has to do with creativity, ability to invent, real and imaginary objects. Creativity and cultural art classes can help us to develop these skills. We can participate in cultural and creative art completions, festivals, paintings etc. We can also take interest in artistic and what they do and how they do things.
4. **LIFE COPING SKILLS:** When a person learn a vocational skills, he uses it for his or her own benefit. The person should be able to cater for himself or herself.

MANIPULATING SKILLS: With regard to young adults skills or ability require to handle an object with the appropriate control and speed with adequate movement required by a task. E.g., fined motor skills, like squashing to squish punching to punch, grasping, etc. to carry out a particular task.

WEEK SIX

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT JOB CREATION INSTITUTION

1. National Youth Service Corps(NYSC)
2. National directorate of Employment(NDE)
3. National Poverty Eradication Program (NPEP)
4. Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS (NYSC); this was introduced in Nigeria by the military government of General Yakubu Gowon in 1973 under decree No.24 of 22nd May 1973. The aims of NYSC include;

- a. To inculcate discipline in youths and loyalty to the nation
- b. To raise morality in youths
- c. To promote national unity among youths in respective of their ethnic nationality
- d. To encourage the corps members to seek career employment anywhere in the country, thus promoting the community of labour.
- e. To induce employers to employ the youths in respective of their state of origin in a country.
- f. The scheme is also to enable youths acquire the spirit of self-esteem.

The NYSC scheme has helped a lot of Nigerian graduates to be self-employed and to gain employment in any organization where they did their primary assignment. These has helped to encourage youth empowerment and job creation in Nigeria.

NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT; It is another youth empowerment and job creation institution. It was established in 1987 by military government of General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida (IBB). Youths are employed through **this scheme**. NDE is saddled with the responsibility of organization various skills acquisition programmes for the youth so as to make them self-independence. Some of them are trained in soap making, mechanics, tie and dye, catering, tailoring, carpentry, etc.

National Poverty Eradication Program (NPEP) was established in 2001 by President Olusegun Obasanjo. It was created with the aim of reducing poverty in Nigeria through various initiatives and programs.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was established in 2000 by United Nations. They were a set of eight goals aimed at addressing the world's most pressing development challenges, including poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, and environmental degradation.

IMPORTANCE AND BENEFITS OF THE SKILLS ACQUISITION

1. It makes one to be a responsible person
2. It helps young people to be able to discover and develop interest in the talents and gifts they possess.
3. It helps to be financially balanced

4. It help young people to acquire the required vocational and technical skills necessary for their self-reliance.
5. It saves us from time wastage
6. It encourages us to be more knowledgeable
7. It exposes/ connect to other people. ie. recognition among the people
8. It helps to reduce the level of social ills such as drug abuse, prostitution, robbery, political thugs among young people. This is because they are gainfully engaged with skills.
9. Young people who are empowered with one skill or the other will have higher self-esteem.

IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

1. Job creation
2. Reduction of crime
3. Expands economic activities
4. Acquisition of additional skills
5. There will be sustainable development
6. It prepares youth for greater future challenges
7. It helps youths to discover their talents and gifts etc.

SOME SPECIALISE (SPECIFIC) SKILLS

1. Catering craft making
2. Garment making
3. Textile trade
4. Dyeing and bleaching
5. Printing craft practice
6. Cosmetology

7. Leather goods manufacturing and repair
8. Data processing
9. Store keeping
10. Book keeping
11. GSM maintenance
12. Photography
13. Animal husbandry

Fishing. Etc.

PROJECT

Learn how to prepare any of examples of skills acquisition, which you will explain in the classroom.

WEEK SEVEN

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Citizenship or civic education can be defined as “a conscious effort to inoculate in the youth a set of values and attitudes contingent on the weeds and problems of the society”. It is that education which a person in a country receives for the positive development of ideas, beliefs habits, attitudes that are cherished by the society. It is a process of socializing members of a society to understand their social and political environment.

THE GOALS OF CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

1. To give the students, the knowledge, understanding skills that will enable them to participate as active citizens of the society.
2. Citizenship education enhances political literacy among Nigerian people.
3. Citizenship education creates awareness of the fundamental rights of citizens. It enables them to well informed, critical, responsible and aware of their duties and rights.
4. To promote their political and economic literacy through learning about the economy and democratic institutions.
5. To help citizens to become informed, hence developing skills of enquiry and communication.
6. Citizenship education teaches students tolerance, patience, peaceful relationship and value system.

7. Citizenship education exposes Nigerians to the knowledge of the Nigerian constitution.
8. It provide vital knowledge in democracy.
9. Citizenship education sensitizes people to the role of government and citizens. For instance, the citizens will perform their duties and the government will provide the citizens with basic amenities.
10. Citizenship education enhances human development. It enables the people to relate well with others, which will in turn bring peace and harmony in our society.

CITIZENSHIP

MEANING: Citizenship means membership of a given state or country. A citizen of a country or state is a person who enjoys all legal, political, economy, etc rights of a country.

TYPES OF CITIZENSHIP (HOW CITIZENSHIP IS ACQUIRED)

Citizens of a country can be through the following means;

1. By birth
2. By registration
3. By naturalization
4. By conferment

1. **CITIZENSHIP BY BIRTH;** Persons born by citizens of a state automatically becomes citizens of that state by virtue of their birth. A person born outside a country either of whose parent is a citizen of that country is a citizen. In some countries, one can become a citizen of that country if one is born in that country in respect of whether the parents are citizens of foreigners USA, Britain, and Canada. Etc.
2. **CITIZENSHIP BY REGISTRATION;** Any woman who has married to a citizen of a state or any matured person born outside the state and whose grandparent if he/she can register and become a citizen of that state if he or she satisfy the following conditions;
 - a. The person must be of good character
 - b. He/she must take an oath of allegiance prescribed by that state
 - c. The person must show genuine desire to be domicile in that state.
 - d. The person has to renounce his or her original citizenship.
3. **CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALIZATION;** Naturalization is the process through which a non-Nigerian who is an alien acquire the citizenship of Nigeria by living in Nigeria for a very long period of time and has fulfilled certain legal requirements that are stipulated in the constitution. He must fulfil the following conditions;
 - a. He/she must be of full age
 - b. He must be of good behaviour

- c. He must show a genuine interest or love for that state and must be prepared to make contributions to her progress.
- d. He must take oath of allegiance, prescribed by that state.
- e. He must renounce the citizenship of another state. A naturalized person is issued with the certificate of naturalization which qualifies him/her to enjoy the rights and privileges of citizens.

CITIZENSHIP OF CONFERMENT; Citizenship can be obtained by conferment if people of outstanding qualities or of rare achievements can be honoured by the conferment of citizenship. Such conferment of citizenship has been granted to Nigerians as citizens of United State of America. In such cases, the person honoured is not required to renounce the citizenship of his country. This enables such people to have dual or multiple citizenship.

TYPES / KINDS OF LAWS

The different kinds/types of laws include:

1. Property law
2. Contract law

3. Tort law
4. Criminal law
5. Municipal law
6. International law
7. Constitutional law
8. Ordinary law

1. **PROPERTY LAW:** It states the rights and obligations that a person has when they buy, sell or rent houses and land.
2. **CONTRACT LAW:** This sets rules on agreement to buy and sell items and services.
3. **CRIMINAL LAW:** This is used by the government to prevent people from breaking laws and punish people who do break them.
4. **TORT LAW:** This helps people to make claim for compensation when someone hurts them or hurt their property.
5. **MUNICIPAL LAWS:** This is the law of a state which applies only to individuals and associations within the state.
6. **INTERNATIONAL LAWS:** This is the body of rules which determines the conduct of the general body of civilized state in their dealing with one another.
7. **CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS;** Constitutional laws can be defined as the body of principles which regulates, the powers of the government, the right of the government and the relation between the government and the governed. It can be defined as those laws which relates directly to the form of

government that exist and to give allotment of powers to and the imposition of limitations upon the several government organs and functionaries.

8. **ORDINARY LAWS;** All other laws except constitutional laws are ordinary laws. They are basic principles, rules and regulations that guide citizens in their daily activities in organized communities or institutions.

FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT

Human right can be define as those privileges enjoyed by the citizens of a given state. It can also be defined as a privilege or prerogative conferred by law upon a person or a group as members of a state. Whether a country operates written or unwritten constitution, their fund a mental human right guaranteed for the individual citizens are protected by law. Some of the right granted to the country by the government are as follows;

1. Right to life
2. Right to work
3. Right to dignity of human person
4. Right to personal liberty
5. Right to fair hearing
6. Right to private and family life
7. Right to freedom of religion
8. Freedom of expression
9. Right to peaceful assembly and association

10. Right to freedom from discrimination
11. Right to vote and be voted for
12. Right to freedom from inhuman treatment

LIMITATION TO INDIVIDUALS RIGHTS AND FREEDOM

1. **EMERGENCY SITUATION:** In terms of emergency such as war or political crisis (national crisis), outbreak of epidemics, restraints may be imposed on the liberty of individuals there by curtailing the citizen's freedom of movement, freedom and association. Citizens may be arrested and detained without trial during emergency situations.
2. **SUSPICIOUS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCE;** the government may also interfere in the liberty of the individual in order to check on criminals and crime rates in the society.
3. Those who are insane (mentally ill) are not allowed to vote during elections.
4. Persons who are convicted in a court of law can be detained while suspects or accused persons of serious crimes awaiting trial, can temporarily be detained. Bail may be granted to suspects or accused persons but in serious cases, it may be refused. Refusal to grant bail where it is thought that the accused may flee the country or that his release may impede the progress of further investigation.
5. Attempt individual property can be seized by the government, this is against individual rights and liberty.

6. Loss of sedition rights (an illegal inciting resistance to lawful authority and tending to cause the disruption or overthrow of government.)/ Libel and slander limits the citizen's fundamental rights of free expression.
7. The government may also interfere with the liberty of the individual, if by so doing the security of the state can be maintained and association be it political or social and its members can be banned if the activates of such association are against the security of the nation.

WAYS OF SAFEGUARDING INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

1. **PUTTING RIGHT IN THE CONTITUTION**; the various constitution (1960,1963, 1979,1989,1999 constitution) had encoded in their provision for human rights this was purposefully done to protect human rights and thus prevents denial by the government its agents or by individuals.
2. **Establishment of law courts**; the government provides for law court to hear and determine complaints in human rights violation. Individuals are therefore free to approach the court of law to demand enforcement of their human right.
3. **Law enforcement agents**; As part of the role of maintain peace and order in the state government establish the police, the military and other para-military organization to protect people from in human treatment at the hands of individuals who may want to deny others their human rights.

4. **FORMATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION;** In Nigeria many human rights organizations formed and run privately by members of the public.
5. **FREE PRESS :** the press should be free to play a vital role of promoting the fulfillment of government duties of protecting citizens' rights
6. **SOUND POLITICAL EDUCATION:** political awareness on the part of the people would produce informed citizens who recognize their rights and threats to such rights.

WEEK EIGHT

MEANING OF GOVERNMENT:

The word government refers to the whole machinery or agencies through which a country is ruled. It can also be defined as a body of persons and institutions that makes and enforced laws for a given state or country. Simply put,

government is a body of persons authorized to rule a country or a state.

A STATE is a group of people who live together within a territory under an organised government without any of external interference or control.

Government can also be seen in the following ways;

1. As an institution of the state or country
2. As a process or act of government
3. As an academic field of study

FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Government performs the following functions;

1. **LAW MAKING:** they make laws used in regulating the conduct of the people as well as the leaders. This law making function is performed by the legislature.
2. **MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER/EXECUTION OF POLICIES:** The law made are carried out by relevant organs of government. E.g. Police, civil service. etc.
3. **DEFENCE AND SECURITY:** the government protects the lives and protects properties of its citizens. The military is used to defend the state from both internal and external attacks.
4. **PROTECTION OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS:** It is their duty to protect the rights of its citizens. eg. Right to life, right to freedom of movement etc.

5. SETTLEMENTS OF DISPUTE/INTERPRETATION OF LAWS:

The government settles disputes between citizens and the government. Offenders of the law are also punished.

6. PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES: They provide amenities for the people.eg. Construction of roads and bridges, railways and telecommunications, electricity, medical services, educational institutions etc.

7. ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS: Government has the responsibility to regulate economic activities, proper economic planning (raising and spending of public funds).

8. PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT: It is the duty of government to provide employment opportunities for its citizens.

9. FOREIGN RELATIONS: Government maintains friendly relations with government of other countries.eg. Signing of treaties, establishment of embassies, and membership of international organizations.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS: It is the duty of the government to carry out the day to day administration of the country.

STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT/ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT

1. The legislature
2. The executive
3. The judiciary

THE LEGISLATURE: The legislature is the organ of government that makes law. It can be called the parliament as the case may be. We have two types of legislature, namely;

- a. Unicameral legislature or the legislature with one chamber
- b. Bi-cameral legislature or the legislature with two chambers

THE EXECUTIVE: The executive is the arm of government that implements laws made by the legislature. They carry out government decision and enforces its laws, in the parliamentary system the executive is the cabinet which comprises of the prime minister and ministers while the presidential system, the executive president and the presidents appoints ministers to assist him in their tasks.

THE JUDICIARY: The judiciary is the arm of government whose primary responsibility is the interpretation of laws and punishment of offenders. The judiciary is composed of a large number of courts like the customary court/sharia court, magistrate court, the supreme court etc.

WEEK NINE

NATIONALISM

Nationalism means having and maintaining a high respect and regard for the laws, policies and principles upon which a country is founded and which makes the existence of the country possible. It is with the supreme loyalty of the majority of the citizen to the nation.

Nationalism is the sense of attachment and consciousness that a citizens has for his/her country such that he/she is ready to give all he /she has to serve the state and promote the country towards development. It can also means the feeling of common identity by a group.

NATIONALIST LEADERS

1. Herbert Macaulay (1864-1946)
2. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (1904-1996)
3. Chife Obafemi Awolowo (1909-1996)
4. Sir Ahmadu Bello (1909-1966)
5. Alhaji sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (1912-1966)

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONALISM

1. Pursuing political, social and economic goals of the nation.
2. Possesses political self-determination for the continuation of the nation
3. Labouring for the property of the nation.
4. Ensuring the continuation of a nation. ie. By having a clear goal of co-existence and self-determination.
5. Always placing the nation first before any other country, group or individual

MAJOR CIVIC PROBLEMS IN THE NIGERIA

The following are major local and world civic problems

1. Pollution
2. Terrorism/insecurity
3. Political riots due to peoples' failure to accept election results like what we experienced in the Western Region in the first Republic. This led to the first military coup in January, 1966.
4. The Nigerian civil war between 1967 and 1970 resulting from an attempt by the then Eastern Region to secede and form the Biafra State
5. Census crises resulting from unwillingness of some part of Nigeria to accept census figures.
6. In recent times, we have had issues on the Niger Delta militancy who constitute threats to the Nigerian oil business and economy as whole.