

Scheme of Work

Week one: Topic: Capitalist Democracy

Period one: meaning of Capitalist democracy

Period Two: Competition for power among political parties

Week Two: Capitalist Democracy

Period one: Importance of employment in poverty alleviation

Period Two: Factors that promotes and guarantee employment

Week Three: Political Apathy

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WEEK Five: Popular Participation in politics

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CAPITALIST DEMOCRACY

Democracy is a system of government that allows majority of people elects or vote individuals who will represent them in a competitive free and fair elections.

Capitalism

Capitalism is an economic system which gives right to private individuals to owned and control the means of production distribution and exchange. In capitalism private individuals are allowed to own the means of production and interfere into government affairs.

CAPITALIST DEMOCRACY

Definition: Capitalist democracy may be defined as a government in which power emanate from the bid and support of the majority, and this operate in capitalist economies.

In other words, capitalist democracy is a democratic system Of government that operate under the confines of capitalist ideology.

TYPES OF DEMOCRACY

There are two types or forms of democracy: There are:

- (a) Direct Democracy: This is a type of democracy which brings all citizens together periodically to deliberate on matters facing the society,

- (b) Indirect Democracy: This is a type of democracy in which persons are elected as representatives to serve the interest of others

CHARACTERISTICS OF CAPITALIST DEMOCRACY

1. PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF RESOURCES.: in capitalist democracy people are free to acquire and accumulate assets because profit is the main aim of doing business
2. RULE OF LAW AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: in capitalist democracy the laws are supreme and human rights must be respected and protected
3. MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM AND REGULAR ELECTION: In capitalist democracy people are free to join any political party of their choice and elections are held periodically
4. PUBLIC OPINION: Government activities must be open to the public for proper decision and support
5. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS: The mass media such as newspapers, radio, television houses should be free to report issues without fear or molestation
6. RIGHTS OF MINORITY GROUPS: In capitalist democracy the majority may have their way but the rights of the minority must be respected.
7. PEOPLE ARE SOVEREIGN: In capitalist democracy sovereignty belong to the people and the government only exercise it on behalf of the state.

HOW POLITICAL PARTIES COMPETE FOR POWER DURING ELECTION

POLITICAL PARTY

MEANING: Political party are organized group of people that come together to contest election with other political parties with the aim

of winning political power. Examples of [political parties in Nigeria are People's Democratic Party (PDP), All Progressive Congress (APC) etc

HOW POLITICAL PARTIES COMPETE FOR POWER THROUGH ELECTIONS

1. ORGANISATION: The Political parties must have an organized structure and chain of command. For example, National executive committee, National working committee etc
2. MANIFESTO: This is the policy, programmes and promises a political party intends to accomplish if voted into office.
3. CAMPAIGNS: political parties present their manifestoes to the Public through campaigns and rallies
4. PERSONALITY AND CHARISMA: Sometimes the profile of a stand out candidate of a political party can help such a party win elections
5. PERSUASION: Political parties through the help of their mobilizes members are good at persuading friends, neighbours, relatives and the public to vote for their parties. This can help political parties to win election.
6. EDUCATION OF VOTERS: Political parties educate the voters on their manifesto and quality of candidates. This enable them vote wisely for the best qualified candidates.

HOW EMPLOYMENT CAN ALLEVIATE POVERTY

Employment is a situation whereby able bodied men and women who are qualified to work are gainfully employed. The following ways can be sited as how employment can alleviate poverty

1. STANDARD OF LIVIVNG OF THE PEOPLE: Employment boosts the standard of living of the people because anyone who is gainfully employed can live above poverty

2. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE COUNTRY: Where majority of the people are employed, productivity is enhanced and poverty reduced.
 3. HIGH LEVEL OF INCOME AND INVESTMENTS IN THE COUNTRY: Employment Can enable the people save up money for future investment. This will help alleviate poverty
 4. PROVISION OF INCOME FOR THE FAMILY: Employment of a bread winner of a family can enable him/her to meet the needs of his/her family. For example payment of house rent, school fee etc . this can help alleviate poverty
 5. GENERATION OF FUNDS FOR GOVERNEMENT: Employment help citizens to pay tax which enable government to generate more funds into the government purse which will be used to reduce poverty
 6. REDUCTION OF CRIME RATE IN THE SOCIETY: Gainfully employed persons will stay away from crime. More money will be save from fighting crime and channeled towards poverty alleviation
 7. INDUSTRIAL GROWTH: Employment helps increase the level of demand for goods and services and this brings industrial expansion and through this medium poverty can be alleviated
- FACTORS THAT PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT, FREE EDUCATION AND MEDICAL CARE

Guarantee employment, free education and medical care can only be promoted when the following measures are in place

1. SELF-EMPLOYMENT: This is an act of having a personal business. Most self-employed business also helps to employ others. This help government to meet up with guaranteed employment, free education, medical care etc. with funds raised from self-employed business owners

2. **POPULAR PARTICIPATION:** The people should participate politically, socially, culturally and economically in the affairs of government. Such can help promote guaranteed employments, free education, medical care etc because government alone cannot play all the roles.
3. **REGULAR CONDUCT OF POPULATION CENSUS BY GOVERNMENT:** Census exercise can enable government plan for its citizens by releasing money for the promotion of guaranteed employment, free education, medical care etc
4. **CORRUPT-FREE SYSTEM:** Most public office holders should stop the act of embezzlement. Public funds will be used by government to promote guarantee employment, free education, medical care etc
5. **AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:** Increase in agricultural production can enable government generate more revenue that will be used to tackle the problem of unemployment and promote guaranteed employment, free education, medical care etc
6. **DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE ENTERPRISE:** Government should motivate the private of the economy for the development of small-scale enterprise which will bring return to government to tackle the problem of unemployment and guaranteed employment, free education and medical care.

Evaluation Questions

1. What is Capitalist Democracy?

2. Explain six features of Capitalist Democracy
3. Explain the term political parties?
4. What are the Characteristics of Political parties

FIGHTING POLITICAL APATHY

POLITICAL APATHY

Meaning: Political apathy is the loss of interest and manifestations of withdrawal from politics/political activities by citizens of a country

WAYS CITIZENS DEMONSTRATE POLITICAL APATHY

Citizens demonstrate political apathy through

1. Refusal to contest election: people who are qualified to contest for elections turn down such offer due to lack of interest towards political activities
2. Refusal to vote during election: qualified voters shy away from voting exercise thereby demonstrating political apathy
3. Refusal to participate in protest and demonstrations:
This is the act of not taking part in protests and demonstrations as a political participation in one's state.
4. Refusal to protest against electoral malpractice: This is an act of fighting against electoral malpractice

5. Refusal to discuss political issues: when individuals show detest for political issues, such behavior demonstrate political apathy
6. Refusal of eligible voters to register for voting
7. Unwillingness to form or join political parties
8. Indifference to political activities and government programs
9. Unwillingness to attend political campaigns and rallies
10. Refusal to criticize unpopular government policies, programmes and officials

REASONS FOR POLITICAL APATHY

1. Biased electoral umpires: Citizens shun politics because of biased electoral umpires who have candidates they support.
2. Lack of independent Judiciary: people demonstrate political when the judicial arm of government is not independent in handling election matters
3. Religious Belief: Some women are not open to engaging in political activities due to religious constraints.
4. Corruption: When elected political office holders are corrupt and live in affluence, the people may feel alienated and eschew politics
5. Poverty: poverty discourages people from devoting time, energy or resources to engage in political matters because they will be busy looking for money to meet their basic needs
6. Bad governance: government economic and political policies may be anti-people there by fueling political apathy

7. Unfulfilled campaign promises: Once then elected leaders get to power, they often fail to fulfil electoral promises made to the citizens

8. Fear of political violence

9. Insecurity

DANGERS/CONSEQUENCES OF POLITICAL APATHY TO THE SOCIETY

1. Emergence of an Undemocratic government; Government that would emerge may not reflect the will of the people.

2. Lack of accountability: there will be no accountability on the part of the government because the people who are supposed to keep the government or leaders in check have shown no interest in the affairs of the country.

3. CORRUPTION: corruption will set in when dishonorable people fill vacuum created by the absence of credible citizen

4. NO PROVISION OF SOCIAL AMENITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES: The government in power would not provide social amenities and infrastructural facilities since it cannot be held accountable

. 5. SLOW PACE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT: Political apathy hinders proper political participation which ultimately affects development

7. It is a threat to democracy and democratic culture.

8. It brings about the election/appointment of incompetent/unpopular leaders

9. Loss of respect in the international community/ image

WAYS OF ADDRESSING POLITICAL APATHY

1. Independent judiciary

2. Encouraging press freedom

3. Encouraging an independent and corrupt free electoral system
4. Discouraging the use of political thugs/electoral violence
5. Good governance/ fulfillment of electoral promises
6. Conducting free fair and credible elections
7. Making leaders accountable to the people
8. Cultivating civic values in citizens
9. Enactment and enforcement of laws against electoral malpractice and violence
10. Creating awareness of citizen's participation in political activities.

WHY LEADERS FAIL TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THEIR FOLLOWERS

1. Economic Situation of the country?/ leaders
2. Inconsistency of government policies
3. Tribalism, Ethnicity and religious bias in decision making
4. Selfish personal enrichment and greed over public welfare
5. Nepotism and favoritism towards family and cronies
6. Lack of accountability and weak enforcement mechanism
7. Vote buying and monetization of the political process
8. Influence of political godfathers

Evaluation Questions

- 1. What is political Apathy**
- 2. Mention six forms of political apathy**
- 3. State four dangers pf political apathy**

4. In what five ways can political apathy be addressed

5. State six ways leaders can take care of the interest of their Followers

POPULAR PARTICIPATION

Meaning: popular participation refers to the active involvement of citizens in the socio-political activities of a country.

Popular participation also means the show of interest and the willingness of majority of citizens in a state to partake in major decision-making in the state.

Reasons for popular participation in the society

1. Popular participation promotes political awareness and education among citizens
2. People participate in the society in order to contribute their quota to the decision making process
3. People play active role in popular participation because of failure of past government in providing social amenities
4. Individuals participate in politics to ensure the legitimacy of government
5. People actively participate to create opportunities for their fellow citizens in the areas of education, health, employment, and infrastructure
6. Some citizen participates popularly so as to enhance development when they find themselves in public offices.

7. Correction of ills in the society: the idea of some people coming into the political system is to correct some of the ills in the society e.g bribery and corruption, tribalism, and drug pushing.
8. Gaining socio economic and political power: it is also a means of purposely gaining socio-economic and political power.
9. Institutionalization of responsive and responsible government.

MODES OF POPULAR PARTICIPATION

The following are modes of popular participation:

1. Direct/face-to-face popular participation: this is a form of popular participation which requires the direct, true, face to face presence of participants in political issues like elections and other issues, for example, personal presence to cast a vote.
2. Telephone via mass media popular participation: This is a form of popular participation, which does not necessary require or call for one's presence like the physical face-to-face participation, but welcomes opinions and participation through phone calls via television and radio stations.

WHY SOME PEOPLE DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS

1. Poverty/ economic factors: poverty and other economic factors may restrict many people from participating actively in the political process of the nation.
2. Discrimination: the fear of being discriminated on the basis of sex, age religion, wealth and cultural background scare some people away from active participation in politics.
3. Electoral malpractice and violence: election results are often falsified; results do not reflect choice of the people. This restrain themselves from participating actively in politics.

4. Lack of independent electoral commission: the lack of independent electoral commission in a state is another reason why people do not participate in politics.
5. Party system: A country with one party system will shut people out of politics since there are no alternative political parties
6. Type of franchise: in some countries you must fulfill certain conditions before voting such as sex ,age property, etc
7. Illiteracy: Those people who cannot read or write, would not be able to understand political manifestoes and procedures for voting.

NEED FOR POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY

Popular participation is very important to the survival of any civil society because:

1. It makes a government accountable: when there is popular participations, government become more conscious of the sovereignty of the electorate and because of this they will try to be more accountable to the people in order to keep their legitimacy.
2. It reduces electoral malpractice: when everybody show interest in politics, it will become difficult for politicians to perpetrate electoral malpractice
3. Growth of democratic institution: popular participation enhances the growth of democratic institutions like political parties, pressure groups, etc which depends on the people to grow
4. It makes people to be patriotic: when people know they can participate in the decision making process of their state, they have a sense of belonging and such develop patriotic mind set towards the society.
5. It creates the atmosphere for growth and development: political and economic participation will translate into growth and development

which will result to high quality of life and standard of living for the people.

6. It reduces civic violence: when people are actively preoccupied with political and economic issues they will not see any need to promote violence.

BENEFITS IN ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS

1. Legitimacy of elected government: if the citizens actively participate in electoral process, society will have an elected legitimate government
2. National development: there will be rapid socio-economic development if citizens participate in the electoral/political process
3. Good governance: popular participation of citizens in government ensure good governance and build confidence in citizens
4. Accountability, transparency, due process and probity: Active participation of citizens in the political process ensures accountability, transparency, due process and probity in governance for the common good of the society
5. Conducive environment for business/investment: Active participation of the people in government creates an environment conducive for business for business and other investment activities to thrive in the society for improved standard of living
6. Political awareness: when citizens participate in the electoral political process, they will become politically conscious, enjoy rights and perform corresponding duties and obligations to the society;
7. Political stability: this ensures laws and order for economic and political development in the society.

Evaluation Questions

1. What is popular participation in politics
2. Explain three benefits of active popular participation in politics
3. State six reasons why some citizens do not participate in politics

Human Rights

Meaning: Human rights means certain privileges enjoy by every citizens in a country irrespective of gender, tribe and creed.

Human rights are fundamental because there are basic and essential for human existence. This is the reasons why it is entrenched in the constitution in order to give it some legal backing.

The fundamental human rights in Nigeria are provided for in chapter four section 33-43 of the 1999 constitution. They include the following

1. Right to life
2. Right to human dignity
3. Right to private and family life
4. Right to freedom of thought conscience and religion
5. Right to freedom of speech/expression and the press
6. Right to freedom of movement
7. Right to peaceful assembly and association
8. Right to fair hearing
9. Right to own movable and immovable property ant where in Nigeria
10. Rights to freedom from discrimination

CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Major features for identifying human rights all over the world include the following

1. Universality: this means that human beings all over the world are entitled to human rights

2. Indivisibility. Human rights are not capable of being divided. There to be enjoy together without prohibition except under certain lawful conditions. a citizen who enjoy one right should be allowed to enjoy other rights as well.
3. Inalienability: this means citizens' rights are not given by any one and cannot be taken by anyone except under certain legal conditions.
4. Interdependent: Human rights are interrelated because they complement each other. The exercise or fulfillment of one rights will facilitate the improvement or realization of the other rights likewise the deprivation of one right adversely affects the others.
5. Fundamental: human rights are basic and essential for human existence. Citizens cannot do without them, without them life and dignity will be in vain.
6. Lawfulness: human rights are legal and entrenched in the constitution in compliance with the united nations charter on human rights,
7. Equal and non-discriminatory: all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. No person should be discriminated on the basis of age sex gender, religion e.t.c

CATEGORIES/CLASSIFICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

CIVIC/POLITICAL RIGHTS (KNOWN AS FIRST RIGHTS)

These rights are as follows

- a. Right to freedom from discrimination based on physical and mental disability, race, religion and gender etc
- b. Right to vote
- c. Right to fair hearing
- d. Right to freedom of expression and publication
- e. Right to seek redress or legal remedy.
- f. Right to freedom of personal liberty

- g. Right to petition
- h. Right to freedom of conscience and religion
- i. Right to join or form associations
- j. Right to life

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS (KNOWN AS SECOND RIGHTS)

These rights include>

- a. Rights to own property
- b. Right to form or join trade unions
- c. Right to just or favourable conditions of work
- d. Right to fair compensation
- e. Right to free choice of employment
- f. Right to work

ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS (KNOWN AS THIRD RIGHTS)

These rights share the same attributes with the first and second rights sometimes. These rights include

- a. Right to acquire and own movable and immovable property
- b. Right to private and family life
- c. Freedom of movement
- d. Freedom from slavery
- e. Right to security and protection from inhuman treatment
- f. Right to social security

Assignment

1. Differentiate between the first rights, second and third rights categories of human rights.

LIMITATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

There are several limitations or factors which may lead to the denial of a citizen's rights. These include;

1. Conviction by the law court: when an accused person is found guilty and convicted by the court certain rights such as freedom of movement or life will be taken away
2. The laws of slander, libel and sedition: a citizen who is found guilty of such act may lose his or her freedom of movement and expression
3. War: during war situations rights to life, movement, private and family life etc will be infringe upon or taken away
4. Curfew: sometimes government or non-state actors like militants may impose curfew which will restrict freedom of movement
5. State of emergency: this happens when there is an outbreak of disease or break down of law and order. In such situations curfew is imposed and rights to movement restricted.
6. Type of government: during military rule, the constitution is usually suspended. Human rights are trampled upon.
7. Trespass to land:
8. Imprisonment

EMERGENCY PERIODS

Emergency period is a governmental declaration that may suspend some normal activities of the executive, legislature and judicial autonomy. This will force citizens to change their normal practices because government officials are there to implement urgent plans.

OUTCOMES OF EMERGENCY PERIODS

When state of emergency is declared the following are likely to happen

1. Limitation of movement: there is imposition of curfew which restrict people from moving at a particular time of the day
2. Lack of freedom of speech: people cannot say what they like for fear that they can be arrested

3. Politically elected leaders are removed and the political/electoral process suspended. A military sole administrator is appointed to oversee the area where state of emergency is declared.
4. The constitution is suspended and there is no absolute respect for the rule of law
5. Economic activities of such area are slowed down because some companies or market cannot open for business due to insecurity.

Assignment

Evaluation Questions

1. Explain six ways of safeguarding citizens right in Nigeria
2. With Specific examples, explain four categories of human rights
3. Explain Six limitations for human rights

