

JSS 3 FIRST TERM.

POPULATION is defined as the total number of people living in a given geographical area at a particular time.

It can be seen as a collection of people sharing a geographical boundary over a period of time. Example: school children, rural and urban dwellers.

Population study is known as demographic study. The commission in charge of population matters in Nigeria is called National Population Commission (NPC)

BASIC UNITS OF POPULATION

The population of an area is made up of different individuals who are members of the community. The community population multiplies overtime through two basic means.

1. FAMILY: Family is the smallest but very important unit of the society. The members are closely related by birth through marriage. The major function of family, in line with population, is procreation. The more the family procreates, the more the population grows.

2. COMMUNITY: A community is a group of people that shares similar ways of life. It is made up of families with a confirmed area. The size of a community is determined by the number of families. These members therefore give birth to more children that will lead to wards, local governments, states and nation.

FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION

The population structure of any community or country is determined by three factors. They are:

1. BIRTH RATE: It is the number of births in the community per-thousand in a year. For example, if the population of a country in a given year is one million (1,000,000) and the number of births in the same year is twenty thousand (20,000), then the birth rate is calculated as:

Population = 1,000,000

Number of births = 20,000 per thousand. Births multiply by 1000 divide by 1,000,000
$$= \frac{20,000 \times 1000}{1,000,000} = 20\%$$

The above calculation shows a 20% growth in the population of the country that year.

Factors that determine increase in birth rate.

a. Early marriage. As people marry early, it is possible for them to give birth to many children.

b. Number of female and their fertility level. The more the number of women that are fertile, the more the chances of increased birth rate.

c. Desire to have more children. Those who desire many children usually give birth to many of them.

d. Improvement and access to good medical facilities. These help those seeking to have children to do so with greater ease.

e. Culture of the people that hinder or is against abortion. Such culture encourages people to keep their pregnancy and thereby leading to increase in child birth.

2. DEATH RATE This refers to the number of deaths per thousand of the population in a given year. Death rate is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a given year and multiplying it by one thousand. For instance, if the population of Nigeria in 2018 is 1,000,000 and in the same year 10,000 people die, the death rate is therefore:

$$\text{Death per thousand} = \frac{10,000}{1,000,000} \times 1000 = 10\%$$

It is mostly determined by age, sickness, war, natural disaster, etc.

3. MIGRATION: Migration is defined as the movement of people across well-defined boundaries for the purpose of settlement, either temporarily or permanently. Government policies determine the growth or decline of population.

Migration can be:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Rural to Rural | 3. Urban to Rural |
| 2. Rural to Urban | 4. Urban to Urban |

All these movements are made possible by the availability of job, unequal development, good education, infrastructural development, natural disasters, crisis, etc.

QUESTIONS

1a. define population

b. mention and explain the basic units of population

2a. explain the following with examples

- i. Birth rate ii. Death rate**

b. state the factors that determines increase in birth rate

TYPES OF POPULATION: The Population of countries can be grouped into four different types based on their characteristics.

1. OVER-POPULATION: It is the condition where the total number of people that inhabit a particular area is more than the resources available for the sustenance of the people.

Over populated countries are known by certain characteristics.

Examples: Poverty, corruption, hunger, high crime rate, economic recession, unemployment, under-employment, bad governance, insecurity, poor infrastructure, poor educational system, etc.

2. UNDER-POPULATION: It is a situation where the number of people living in a given geographical areas is less than the available resources there. It means that the size of the population is so small that when combined with the available resources it will secure minimum return per-head.

In such a country, there will be enough land, minerals, food, few people, etc.

3. OPTIMUM POPULATION: Optimum population, also known as ideal population, is defined as the condition where the population of an area and the resources available are almost equal.

Optimum population is characterized by good governance, contentment, availability of job, etc.

4. POPULATION DENSITY: This is defined as the number of people living in a particular area per-square kilometer of land. It can be expressed mathematically.

Population density: Total population divided by the total land area. For example, if the population of Nigeria is 150,000,000 and the total land area is 923,000 sqkm, then the population density will be $\frac{150,000,000}{923,000} = 162.5/163$ per square kilometer

It means that in every kilometer, you will have not less than 162 persons

POPULATION CONTROL: Society has always developed measures to ensure that population is checked to avoid population explosion that will cause problems it may not be able to solve completely. The following are some of the methods used to control population.

1. **FAMILY PLANNING:** It is the process where couples are guided by medical professionals on how to space their children in order to avoid pregnancy that can lead to over population. This can be done through:
 - i. Injection or tablets that delay pregnancy.
 - ii. Through the use of condom that retains men's sperm and prevent it from fertilizing the egg of a woman.
 - iii. Through natural withdrawal system. During sex, the man withdraws his sex organ (penis) from the woman's vagina when he is about to ejaculate or releases sperm, this can prevent sperm from fertilizing the egg.
 - iv. Through abstinence, the couple can sleep on the same bed but avoid sex for some periods of time. etc

2. **CHILD QUOTA SYSTEM:** This is another method whereby couples are compelled by law to give birth to specific number of children. This can be done effectively by introducing family planning police that will visit families to arrest offenders.

3 . **LATE MARRIAGE:** This is the method where government fixe the marriage age for couples. For example:

Man's age - 65 years.

Woman's age - 35 years

The reason for the above age is to reduce child bearing. When a woman marries late and gives birth to one or two children, she may reach her menopause naturally without family planning.

4. **MONOGAMMY:** This is the marriage between a man and one woman only. Here, men are advised to marry one wife in order to reduce the number of children and population size.

QUESTIONS

1a. Define family planning

b. Explain ways in which population can be control in Nigeria

POPULATION CENSUS

INTRODUCTION: The word census is of Latin origin. It was used during the Roman Republic to keep the list of all adult males that are fit for military services.

Nigeria has a long history of census. The first pre-Nigeria census was conducted in 1866. However, these entire censuses were restricted to Lagos colony and its environs. The 1871 census marked the beginning of 10 years interval in Nigeria tradition. The amalgamation of northern and southern protectorates in 1914 by Sir Frederick Lord Lugard provided the impetus for population census. The last census was conducted in the year 2006 in Nigeria.

DEFINITION OF CENSUS: According to the United Nations Organization (UNO 1986), census is the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining at a specified time to all persons in a country.

It is a comprehensive form of study in which the people in a given area are counted and classified according to their size, age, occupation, tribe, religion, state.

The commission in charge of population census in Nigeria is called National Population Commission (NPC), with the headquarters in Abuja. The officers of population census are called demographers.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CENSUS

1. **Government sponsorship.** Because of its costly nature, census is mostly conducted and sponsored by the government.
2. **It takes place within a defined territory.**
3. **Universality.** It takes place in the whole world.
4. **Simultaneously.** It is a nationwide exercise. That is, it goes round all the states of the nation at a particular time.
5. **Individual unit of enumeration.** It is an individual head count.
6. **Publication.** The result is computed and published to the general public.
7. **Periodically.** It takes place within a specific period.

IMPORTANCE OF CENSUS

1. It is used to determine whether the population is growing or declining.
2. Data from census is used to plan effectively for the inhabitants of an area.
3. The figures are used to divide the country into manageable size of local government and states.
4. Census is the basis for allocating resources by government to different parts of the country.
5. Developing countries use census figures to attract international aids from donors.

Problems Associated with Conducting Census

1. **Cost of Conducting Census:** One of the biggest challenges associated with conducting census is the enormous financial costs of conducting the exercise.
2. **High Illiteracy Rate:** Countries with large populations of illiterates face great challenge during censuses. For example, in certain remote parts of the world where illiteracy rates are extremely high, many people tend to run away from census officials when they arrive to count them, many of these people feel that it is a taboo to count human beings. Sometimes, others feel that the government uses counting of

people as a strategy to raise the taxes of households. This often leads to inaccurate population figures.

3. **Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities:** There are certain places in the world where it is very difficult to undertake efficient population census because of poor infrastructural facilities such as bad roads, in view of this, many census officials cannot reach those inaccessible places to count the people therefore make estimate of the population such areas.
4. **Traditional and Religious Beliefs:** In many underdeveloped parts of the world, where traditional beliefs are the order of the day, census officers face some challenges like most of them considered it an abomination to count people while they are still alive.
5. **Corruption:** Corruption during census can make it difficult to have accurate census data. Over the years, there have been countless stories of corrupt census officials collecting monies from some politician to increases figures of their constituencies to attract more resources from government. This automatically leads to inaccurate population figures of a country.
6. **Insufficient Census Experts:** Another problem associated with conducting censuses in certain parts of the world is the insufficient number of professionals. More often than not, governments of underdeveloped countries do not have sufficient experienced demographers to effectively handle the task of conducting population censuses. As a result of this, such countries end up using inexperienced census officers for the job. This often leads to an inefficient census exercise that provides inaccurate population figures.
7. **Poor Demographic Maps:** some under-developing countries like Nigeria are still using maps of their colonial masters that does not capture nooks and crannies of the countries, this makes it difficult for officers to give accurate figures

Possible Solution in Conducting Nigerian Census:

1. Early, proper and adequate preparation and planning
2. National Population Commission needs to design new methodology and adopt new modern technologies in conducting future censuses
3. As preliminary step, census must be preceded by preparation of Enumeration Area (EA) maps to guide enumerators.
4. Accurate, comprehensive, geographically-referenced, mutually exclusive and non-overlapping Enumeration Area maps, supervisory area maps and locality maps covering every nook and cranny of the country must be made readily available and enumerators.
5. Modern Powerful Geographic Information Techniques such as remote sensing (high resolution satellite imaginary and aerial photographs), Geographical Positioning System GPS), digital cartography and Geographic Information System (GIS), should be used to facilitate the production of all base maps needed for successful conduct of population censuses

6. Also to be used, are computer-based GIS for rapid input, management, analysis and output of geographically referenced demographic data.

7. The National Population Commission should consider the adoption of biometric census to ensure that the data are accurate, verifiable and dependable

8. Early and adequate training of enumerators in data collection techniques and use of instruments. In general, census personnel should be experienced, technically and professionally skilled in the conduct of censuses and surveys

9. The commission should embark on value change and re-orientation programs that change the wrong perception of censuses as strictly instruments for national resources sharing, taxation, ethnic dominance and determination of people's political and economic status.

10. Adequate publicity should be given for future censuses through print and electronic media, social media, town criers and other relevant communication systems to create awareness on the importance of census.

QUESTIONS

1a. Define population Census

b. State the importance of Census

2a. mention challenges of Census

b. what are the possible ways in which the above mentioning challenges can be overcome?

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION: A family is a group of people who want, as well as choose, to be together, embraced by a bond so powerful and strong that not even the slightest test of trials or troubles can breach.

MEANING: According to M. Anikpo, et al (2010/65), family life education is the provision of information and education to people, especially children and youths to prepare them for healthy living. It involves the development of right knowledge, attitudes and skills in people for their physical, emotional, moral, social, and total wellbeing.

National education research and development council (NERDC), 1993, defined family life education as the study of attitudes and skills related to dating, marriage, sex behavior, parenthood, family health and later life of the family as a socio- cultural and economic unit in the society.

The education is child centered, while majorly parents and relations within are facilitators. Family life education is the major aspect of child development that some 21st century parents have abandoned to the house maids, nannies, crèche and other schools in the quest for money. The long-time effects are children that are not cultured. For example, a girl from such home may not know how to carry out domestic chores such as cooking. Boys

from such family may lack fatherly responsibilities, all these happens because such children lack proper upbringing.

It is good to acquire wealth for the training and up keep of the children. But if the children are not properly trained, who will manage the wealth? Modern parents should begin to determine between wealth and good children the one they prefer?

The type of family one belongs to determines greatly his or her character. This reflects majorly in the extended family. A good family breeds a good society and nation because what a child acquires in the family is what it will transfer to the society.

POPULATION AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Population is the total number of people living in a given geographical area, while resources are materials from the environment that are used to meet people's needs. The type of family and attitudes of people towards marriage and sexual behavior determine the type of population, either, over population, under population or optimum population.

Today, world population is growing in geometric progression, like 2-4-8-16, etc, which projects the world population to about 7.6 billion people; while resources are growing in arithmetic progression, like 1-2-3-4-5, etc. This development makes it difficult for the world to have optimum population.

Nigeria risks over population because the increase in her population tends to outgrow the available resources, which are fixed and limited. The essence of family life education is to teach the children how to manage the available resources and their sexual behavior because they will help to avoid over population and its consequences in the family and society.

FAMILY SIZE AND CONSEQUENCES

Family types are grouped into two. They are Nuclear and Extended families.

The size of a family carries certain consequences. For example, a nuclear family has the advantage of leading to better management of resources to ensure good feeding, education of children, shelter, etc. But its disadvantages include:

1. It discourages large population size.
2. Children have fewer opportunities to relate with other family members.
3. Culturally, a nuclear family does not have prestige because they are few in number.
4. It also leads to shortage of labour force for agriculture and defense.

Extended family has the advantage of making children everyone's responsibility. The family members are not allowed to become destitute because the system emphasizes the need for people to be their brothers and sisters' keepers. The family provides the labour force mobilized to assist each other for farming, etc.

The disadvantages include its huge cost, because family members are expected to train and cater for numerous others as an obligation.

The consequences of family size can be summarized as follows:

1. Large family size makes us live in crowded accommodation, which affects individuals. It leads also to non-development of high skilled manpower needed for economic development.
2. Large family size leads to inadequate attention to the children by their parents.
3. Such families do not give their children the required education they deserve.

4. Large family causes survival of the fittest in families, thereby leading those involved into conflicts, etc.
5. Large family size leads to social instability in the family and society.
6. It reduces the quality of life of the people of a nation.
7. Large population and overcrowding could result in outbreak of diseases.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

INTRODUCTION- Human here refers to all human beings. Trafficking is the activity of buying and selling goods or articles or people illegally. Human trafficking is therefore the crime of buying and selling human beings.

According to the protocol adopted by the United Nations in Italy in 2000, human trafficking is defined as the recruitment, transportation/transfer and harboring of persons so as to exploit them for economic gain.

It is the illegal act of transporting human beings especially women and children from their home of origin to another destination in order to be exploited to the advantage of the traffickers.

METHODS

Traffickers adopt the following methods to obtain their victims.

1. Deception or juicy offer
2. Kidnapping
3. Administration of hard drugs

FACTORS

1. **HIGH RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.** There are many youths, graduates and non-graduates, roaming the streets without job. Some others want to travel abroad in search of greener pastures. Such people believe that when they travel out of the country, they will become more successful in life. Some in this group become vulnerable to the traffickers who will take advantage of them.
2. **POVERTY.** Poverty is a situation of being unable to meet the basic necessities of life like, food, shelter, minimum decent clothing. Today, many families cannot afford three meals a day. Some children drop out of school because their parents cannot afford to pay for their education. Such conditions make the children vulnerable to the deceit of traffickers
3. **GREED/PROPENSITY FOR WEALTH.** Greed is defined as having a strong desire to acquire more wealth without minding how it is made. As a result of greed or the propensity for wealth, many people involve themselves in human trafficking.
4. **ILLITERACY AND IGNORANCE.** Many victims of human trafficking are both uneducated and uninformed about the dangers of human trafficking.
5. **PEER GROUP INFLUENCE.** Peer group influence is another vital factor responsible for human trafficking. The negative influence of friend's lures others to do things that are bad. Keeping friends who are involved in human trafficking can easily influence the good ones. An adage says, "Show me your friends and I will tell you who you are".
6. **POOR SECURITY.** Absence of relevant laws paves ways for illegal activities. Some communities do not award punishment to criminals, and government has been paying lip service by not sincerely punishing the offenders. When traffickers are not punished, it encourages others to continue in the illegal activity.

CONSEQUENCES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking has various negative impacts on individuals, families, communities and nations. Some of the consequences of human trafficking are:

1. Sexually transmitted diseases. Some of the trafficked persons contract sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS, gonorrhea, syphilis etc, as some of them are raped or used as sex slaves and commercial sex workers.
2. Unwanted pregnancy- Some of the raped female victims, sex slaves get unwanted pregnancy in the process.
3. It deprives the victims the opportunity of acquiring education that is the bed rock of development.
4. Death-Many children and other young people trafficked through the desert roads die in the hot desert.
5. Bad image. It brings bad image to the family, society and nation.
6. Human trafficking violates human rights of their clients
7. Imprisonment

AGENCIES concerned with the fight against human trafficking in Nigeria include:

1. (NAPTIP) National agency for the prohibition of trafficking in person. The organization was established on June 14, 2003.
2. WOTCLEF- Women trafficking and child labour eradication foundation. WOTCLEF is a non- governmental organization founded in 2003 by Mrs. Titi Amina Abubakar, the wife of the former vice president of Nigeria.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

There are many ways in which individuals, governments and non-governmental organizations can control and prevent human trafficking.

1. PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT: Government should create awareness in every nook and cranny of the society through the National Orientation Agency (NOA) to educate the public on the dangers of human trafficking.
2. PUNISHMENT- Offenders of human trafficking laws should be sincerely arrested, prosecuted and punished to serve as deterrent to others.
3. Government should create job opportunities to absorb unemployed youths who are the most vulnerable to human trafficking.
4. Laws should be passed to cover all forms and methods of human trafficking. Also, the operative agencies should be encouraged through adequate funding.
5. Effort of individuals- This can be done through the activities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) e.g. WOTCLEF
6. Religious institutions- Religious institutions should encourage their faithful to shun greed and live a contented life and exhibiting high moral attitudes.

QUESTIONS

- 1a. Define human trafficking
- b. Mention and explain four factors that can make human trafficking possible
- 2a. State five consequences of human trafficking
- b. what are the possible four ways that can prevent human trafficking in Nigeria?

HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES

INTRODUCTION: The culture of a people revolves around their values and moral attitudes. Such practices are handed down from one generation to another. Some of these practices were introduced to improve the standard of the society. Some of these practices are harmful, barbaric and not relevant in this modern time, yet they are difficult to be stopped.

MEANING: Harmful traditional practices are those attitudes and activities that endanger the peaceful coexistence of people in the community.

M. Arikpo (2016) Defines harmful traditional practices as long-time practices in some societies and communities that are committed, especially against women and children, and which bring physical, mental, social and health problems.

The practices vary from tribe to tribe due to differences in customs and traditions.

TYPES/EXAMPLES

1. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (F.G.M): Female genital mutilation refers to female circumcision. It has to do with the removal or cutting of part of female clitoris. The Clitoris is believed to be the most sensitive and sensational part of the female sexual organs. It is believed to produce sexual urge in women. By circumcising the clitoris, the excess sexual urge of a woman is believed to be brought under control and their virginity maintained until marriage.

2. CASTRATION OF MEN: Castration of men is the removal of men's testicles that are in charge of producing sperm. The practice is carried out in communities that practice monarchical system of leadership, like the Yoruba and Bini. It is done to the guards of the Oba because an Oba marries many wives. The fear that the guards may impregnate Oba's wives necessitated the practice. The castrated guards still have their normal erection they cannot produce children.

3. KILLING OF TWINS: Killing of twins is one of the dangerous cultural practices in Nigeria. Virtually every geo-political zone practiced the evil act.

In many cases, like among the Igbo, Yoruba, Efik, Hausa and Gbagi ethnic groups, twins were regarded as evil children that bring bad omen and as such were not supposed to live. Apart from the killing of twins, some other communities killed children born with big head, babies whose upper teeth grew before the lower teeth, and babies whose mothers died during or shortly after their birth.

These barbaric practices continued until the arrival of a Scottish missionary worker called Mary Slessor in Calabar. She lived among them, learnt the Efik language and preached against the killing of twins and eating of human flesh in the land. The words of light brought an end to the killing of twins

PROCESS OF KILLING TWINS

The killing of such assumed "evil babies" took many forms, such as suffocation, crushing. Poisoning with deadly mixture of herbs, throwing into evil forest for the victims to die gradually or be eaten by wild animals.

4. BAD TREATMENT OF WIDOWS: In many communities in Nigeria, widows are subjected to all kinds of bad treatment at the death of their husband. These women are

suspected and accused of being responsible for the death of their husband. Some of these ill treatments are borne out of hatred.

The bad treatments range from cutting their hair, forcing them to wear black clothes for months, forcing them to sleep with the corpse, forcing them to drink the water used to bathe the corpse of their husband, forcing them to marry any of the interested late husband's brothers, depriving them of their late husband's property, etc.

5. OSU CASTE SYSTEM: The OSU is a discriminately system in the Igbo society against people on the basis of their class of birth. According to Chinua Achebe in his *Things Fall Apart*, 'Osu' a person dedicated to a god, a thing set apart- a taboo forever and his children after him. He could neither marry nor be married by the free-born. He was in fact an outcast, living in a special area of the village close to the Great shrine, wherever he went, he carried with him the mark of the forbidding caste-long tangled and dirty hair. An osu could not attend an assembly of the free-born, and they in turn could not shelter under his roof and when he died, he will be buried by his kind in the evil forest."

If a free born (nwa-di-ala) should inadvertently marry an outcast, a spiritual cleansing known as *Ima cha ahu* must be carried out to enable the free-born to be accepted back into the fold of a free-born. The discriminated group of people (Osu) are believed to be the properties of a deity of the community because their ancestors ran to the shrine of the deity for protection when there were no police and vowed to belong to it forever. These people are not allowed to live freely in the community. The caste system is almost like the apartheid system in South Africa before it was abolished. The social out-casts are not allowed to intermarry with the free born in the community.

The caste system is practiced in virtually every ethnic group. However, the Osu caste system in Igbo land was very remarkable until it was recently denounced by all the leaders of Igbo groups in a well-attended ceremony at Nri in Anambra State.

6. RITUAL KILLINGS: This is the killing of human beings for ritual purposes. In some communities, when their chiefs or kings die human beings are buried together with them. In others, human beings are sacrificed to the deities of the community during special events according to their customs and traditions.

Other types or forms of harmful traditional practices are the following:

7. GENDER DISCRIMINATION
8. SCARIFICATION/TRIBAL MARKS
9. BLOOD INITIATION
10. CHILD MARRIAGE
11. BREAST IRONING

CONSEQUENCES OF HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES

1. PHYSICAL CONSEQUENCES: In the course of carrying out certain initiation rites people are injured and they suffer permanent scars. Chronic pain, infections and diseases. Sometimes, these initiations often lead to untimely death.

2. SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES: This prevents unity among people. Societies that engage in such acts are often avoided. They are stigmatized.

3. ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES: Communities that are known for harmful traditional practices cannot develop. Investors are scared to settle among them.

4. PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES: Victims of harmful traditional practices suffer psychological trauma. They feel defeated and hurt in their minds. This prevents them from living a mentally healthy life.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Harmful traditional practices are dangerous cultural ways of life that different ethnic groups practice in their different communities. They accept these practices as part of their culture handed down from generation to generation.

However, because of the dangers involved, individuals, groups and governments should join in discouraging them.

Some of the ways to prevent harmful traditional practices are:

- 1. PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT:** Governments should create awareness by using the language and dialect of the ethnic groups to educate them on the dangers associated with the harmful traditional practices. This will help to inculcate in them the benefits of eradicating such traditions.
- 2. LEGISLATION:** Government should make sure laws are enacted against harmful traditional practices and also make sure that the laws are fully implemented.
- 3. PUNISHMENT:** The judiciary should ensure offenders of the laws are punished accordingly.

QUESTIONS

1a. Define harmful traditional practices

b. Mention and explain four types/examples of harmful traditional practices in Nigeria

2a. State the consequences of human trafficking

b. In your own ways, state four possible ways in which the practices mentioned above can be prevented

CONFLICTS

MEANING: conflict is a Latin word that means ‘To come together for a battle’.

Hellriegel and Woodman (1983) Conflict is ‘any situation in which there are incompatible goals between individuals or groups that lead to opposition or antagonistic interaction’.

Robbins (1988) Defined conflict as a process that begins when one party has negatively affected or is about to negatively affects something that the first cares about. It is a strong disagreement between individuals or group of people or clash of interest, ideas and principles. It can also be seen as a breakdown in personal or inter-personal relationship among people or nations that can lead to violence or war. Others looked at conflict as absence of peace in the society

Conflict is an important natural part of human life since permanent agreement may not always exist due to the fact that if conflict is well managed it can lead to positive change both on individual, group, society and nation that is why it is an inevitable part of life

TYPES OF CONFLICTS.

For the purpose of this level, conflict will be grouped into two types

- a. **NON-VIOLENT CONFLICTS.** This is the condition whereby people disagree to agree on an idea that will bring positive change, it does not lead to loss of lives and properties. Good examples are: students union, trade union, labour union, brings back our girls etc. the unions can only demonstrate to achieve their objectives.
- b. **VIOLENT CONFLICTS:** Violent conflict is a serious disagreement between individuals arising from differences in goal, attitude, ideas, interest etc. this type of conflict can lead to loss of lives, properties and hinders development

EXAMPLES OF CONFLICTS

ETHNIC ONFLICTS, example crisis between Agatu and Fulani, Tiv and Jukun,
RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS, example the crisis between Christian and Muslim,
POLITICAL CONFLICT, example crisis between political parties, **INTRA-STATE CONFLICTS**, **ORGANISATIONAL CONFLICTS**.

CAUSES OF CONFLICTS IN OUR SOCIETY

Conflict in any community is caused by wide range of issues such as

- a. **SHARING OF COMMON RESOURCES.** When resources that are meant for everybody are not adequately distrusted it can lead to conflict
- b. **DIFFERNCES IN GOAL:** when people in the same community or group have different goals to achieve it may lead to strong disagreement that can result to conflict
- c. **MARGINALIZATION:** marginalization is a situation whereby people are denied of what belong to them to favour others by their leaders.
- d. **PERSONAL FACTORS:** when there is breaking down of communication among people, it can be misinterpreted which can cause conflict
- e. **BREACH OF AGREEMENT:** this arise when one party fails to honour the agreement made with the other party. Example if an employer promised to increase the salary of his workers or employee and refuse to honour the agreement it can cause conflict between the employer and the employee, it can happen between friends, Land Lord and tenants Students and principals.

CONSEQUENCES OF CONFLICTS.

Consequences can be positive and negative

POSITIVE CONSEQUENCES

- a. **PEACE AND UNITY:** when conflicts are resolved between two conflicting parties there will be peace and unity among them
- b. **MUTUAL LOVE:** People appreciate and love one another better when conflicts are resolved, they will work together for the development of the society
- c. **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:** when conflicts are resolved, economic activities will pick up. etc.

NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES

- a. Breaking down of law and order**
- b. Increase in crime rate**
- c. Destruction of lives and properties**
- d. Alteration of school calendar**
- e. It hinders development**

WAYS OF RESOLVING CONFLICTS

- a. Negotiation/Dialogue**
- b. Reconciliation**
- c. Arbitration**
- d. Litigation**
- e. Mediation etc.**

QUESTIONS

- 1a. Define conflict b. Mention and explain any four causes of conflict in Nigeria today
c. Explain any four possible ways conflict in Nigeria can be resolved**

PEACE

MEANING: Peace is the absence of war, violence or complete absence of breakdown of law and order in the society. It is a relative term since there is no complete peace in any society.

Arikpo (2016) refers to peace as an environment that is characterized by healthy interpersonal and international relationship; a situation of rest of mind and absence of fear.

Peace therefore exists where people are interacting non-violently and are managing their conflicts properly to meet the legitimate needs and interest of all those concerned. It is a well-managed social conflict.

Peace is celebrated globally on the 21st September of every year as **WORLD PEACE DAY**. The following are signs of peace.

1. Everyone lives in safety without fear or threat of violence and no form of violence is tolerated in law.
2. Everyone is equal before the law. The systems for justice are trusted. Fair and effective laws exist to protect people's rights.
3. Everyone has fair and equal access to the basic needs of their well-being such as food, clean water, shelter, education, health care and a decent living environment.
4. Everyone is able to participate in shaping political decisions and the government is accountable to the people.

TYPES OF PEACE

Peace does not mean the total absence of any conflict. It means the absence of all forms of violence, and the unfolding of conflict in a constructive way. Peaceful acts and peaceful individuals can have different interpretations. This leads to different types of peace in the society. They are:

1. POSITIVE PEACE: Positive peace is defined as peace with justice for all. Often times, peace is mistaken for absence of some negative forces. But even in societies that experience peace, there are always some silent conflicts that are overlooked.

Positive peace can also be achieved through negotiation and dialogue. It exists when or where people go about their lawful activities without any feeling of fear. It means, there is complete absence of war, violence or lawlessness.

Where there is positive peace, people live as their brothers and sister's keeper. There is love and unity among members of the community.

Positive peace is the type desired by people all over the world.

NEGATIVE PEACE: Negative peace is also known as "Grave yard" peace because of the uneasiness that characterizes it. Under this condition, there is so much uncertainty because some people are still dissatisfied with their conditions. It exists also where parties in a conflict agree to stop all violence but a group still feels that it is not treated fairly. Negative peace can occur in a society when some groups of individuals are forced to embrace peace

or forced to do or accept what it does not want to do. The defeated or aggrieved group under coercion may not respect the agreement, which could lead to reoccurrence of conflict or violence.

IMPORTANCE OF PEACE

Peace is very vital to individuals, groups, nations and the world. Therefore, people everywhere should embrace peace for progress to be made in all aspects of our lives. Wherever there is peace, there is joy and happiness. The following are some of the importance of peace.

1. Peace promotes unity and cooperation among members of the community.
2. Peace promotes international trade, thereby increasing better standard of living in the countries of the world.
3. Positive peace ensures protection of lives and property.
4. Positive peace promotes tourism and attracts foreign investors to the country.
5. Peace gives a nation good international image and respect.
6. Peace is free of bitterness and anger. It brings visible development in all aspects of human life and the society, especially through latest technological and scientific advancements.

WAYS OF PROMOTING PEACE

Peace plays significant roles in the development and security of every society. Therefore, we should promote peace wherever we find ourselves. There are various ways of promoting peace. These include:

1. Proper management of common resources. Leaders should make sure that common resources are properly managed to prevent waste, partiality and destruction of environment through pollution. Lack of proper management of crude oil accounts for the conflicts in the Niger-Delta region of Nigeria
2. Tolerance: This is the ability or willingness to tolerate the opinion and behaviour of others that one does not necessarily agree with. Examples are differences in religion, tribe, ethnicity, sex, etc. People should do away with feelings of superiority and dominance that hinder peace.
3. Respect for human rights. These are rights that are believed to belong to all human beings. Respect for human rights is a sure way of promoting peace because human rights violation paves way for conflict.
4. Social justice. There should be promotion of social justice or fairness in terms of the distribution of wealth, opportunities and other privileges in the society.
5. Maintenance of law and order. Peace is promoted where there are just laws that are properly and carefully enforced.
6. Cross cultural Marriage: There should be forums that will allow people of different ethnic group to intermarry. This will reduce the rate of conflict among ethnic groups. People should avoid the practice of superiority of culture (ethnocentrism).

QUESTIONS

1a. Is peace important to you?

c. If it is true, then state four importance of peace in our society

