

# CIVIC EDUCATION

## SCHEME OF WORK FOR J.S 2 FIRST TERM 2024/2025

1. Integrity
2. Discipline
3. Contentment
4. Courage
5. Nigeria as a federation

### **NOTE:**

- ❖ *You are expected to have copied the first two topics before you resume. Failure to do that will attract serious penalty.*
- ❖ *Please ensure you underline the topics, heading and sub headings.*
- ❖ *Please ensure you leave a space of three lines before you write a new topic.*

### **TOPIC 1: Integrity**

Integrity can be defined as the ability to stand on one's word or promise irrespective of the situation and circumstances one face.

Integrity is the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles, norms and values and belief on how we relate with people. It means doing the right thing when no one is watching.

#### **Attributes/characteristics of Integrity**

The following are the ways you can know and recognise someone that has integrity

1. **Honesty**: a person of integrity always says the truth. He or she is always transparent in actions and communications.
2. **Contentment**: a person of integrity is always satisfied with what he or she has.
3. **Fairness**: the person we treat people equally without being partial.
4. **Respect**: the person Will relate well with people in the society and also respect people.
5. **Consistency**: a person of integrity acts in a way that aligns with with his/her values or principles at all times.

6. **Accountability:** a person of integrity takes responsibility for his or actions without shifting blames.

**Examples of people of integrity in our country are:**

- a. Late Sir. Ahmadu Bello.
- b. Late Sir/Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- c. Late chief Obafemi Awolowo.
- d. Late Sir. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.
- e. Prof. Wole Soyinka.
- f. Late Kanuje Beeson Sarowiwa.
- g. Late Alhaji Musa Yar'A dua.

**Reasons why we need people of integrity in our society/country**

1. We need them to bring about peaceful co-existence in the society/country.
2. We need them to serve as good role model to others in the society.
3. We need them to bring about development in the society or country.
4. We need them to bring about fair treatment among people in the society.
5. It helps to bring good image to the country or society.
6. We need it because it helps us to reduce crime in the society etc.

**Importance/benefits of integrity**

- a. It promotes the standard of morality in the society.
- b. It helps the society to have good role models for the future generation.
- c. It helps to reduce crime rate in the society or country.
- d. It helps to promote hard work and dedication to duty.
- e. It brings development to the country.
- f. It brings good image to the country.
- g. It brings about peaceful co-existence in the society.

**Consequences of lack of integrity to the society/country.**

1. It affects the growth and development of the society.
2. It makes people not to be fairly (impartially) treated.
3. It promotes theft, corruption, greed, robbery etc. In the society.
4. It brings about dishonesty and breach of trust among people.
5. It can lead to violence and lack of peace in the society.
6. It brings bad image to the society etc.

## **Topic 2: Discipline**

Discipline can be defined as the ability to obey the laid down rules and regulations of a place, organization or the society. It is the attitude of doing the right things at the right time.

Discipline is the ability of an individual to control his/her own behaviour.

### **Attributes/characteristics of Discipline**

- a. **Self-control**: This is the deliberate avoidance of abnormal behaviour. Discipline people are usually calm and peaceful.
- b. **Moderation**: This is the act of doing things reasonable and moderately. A moderate person does not go beyond his/her limits.
- c. **Dedication**: This is the act of giving quality time and energy to one's work.
- d. **Modesty**: Discipline people do not live expensive life. This attributes make them to talk less about their abilities or possessions.
- e. **Respect for legitimate authorities**: A discipline person has respect for people that are in the position of authority like governor, president etc.
- f. **Respect for rules and regulations**: A discipline person is law abiding. The person obeys the rules and regulations of the society.

### **Benefits of disciplined behaviour**

1. It promotes a disciplined society.
2. It develops one's self esteem.
3. It promotes individual dignity.
4. It moulds one's character.
5. A disciplined person is highly respected.
6. It makes one to be good example to others etc.

### **Consequences of indiscipline behaviour**

- a. It attracts punishment.
- b. There will be no respect for law and order.
- c. Indiscipline brings about loss of dignity and integrity.
- d. A person who is indiscipline is not respected.
- e. Indiscipline increases the rate of crime in the society.
- f. Indiscipline behaviour makes society not to be peaceful as a result of crime etc.

### **TOPIC 3: Contentment**

Contentment is defined as the quality of being satisfied and happy with whatever one has or the situation one finds himself/herself without undue desire for more.

Contentment makes a person not to be envious or jealous of what other people have or have been able to achieve. It is the value that helps you not to feel inferior or intimidated by other people.

#### **Characteristics/features of contentment**

- a. **Satisfaction:** Anyone that has contentment will be satisfied with what he/she has.
- b. **Lack of envy:** a person that has contentment will not be envious or jealous of people or their achievements.
- c. **Humility:** a content person will not be proud.
- d. **Hatred for corruption and greediness:** anyone that has contentment will hate and shun corruption and the person will not be greedy.
- e. **Integrity:** the person we have strong moral principle.
- f. **Selflessness:** the person will not think about himself or herself alone, but others too.

#### **Importance/benefits of contentment**

1. It helps one not to feel inferior to other people.
2. It eliminates envy and jealousy in the people.
3. It promotes tolerance in the community.
4. It reduces conflict between individuals and groups in the society.
5. It makes one or society to be peaceful.
6. It helps to reduce the rate of crime in the society.
7. It helps to serve as good examples to others.

#### **Effects of lack of contentment**

- a. It can lead the person who is not contented to prostitution.
- b. It can make the person to be envious and jealous of others success.
- c. Lack of contentment is the one that makes people to be stealing.
- d. It can lead people to greediness.
- e. Lack of contentment makes people to cheat others.
- f. It brings about corruption to the society.
- g. It leads people to robbery.

### **Topic 4: Courage**

Courage can be defined as the quality of being strong enough to face hard and difficult tasks without giving up or compromising standard.

It is the ability to exercise boldness in carrying out positive activities in a society.

A courageous person does and says what he/she thinks is right at all time without fear or timidity.

### **Types of courage**

1. **Physical courage**: This is when one uses physical strength or energy to be able to get things done. For instance, students need physical courage to lift heavy objects, cut grasses, participate in the environmental sanitation etc.
2. **Moral courage**: This is the ability to do what is right irrespective of pressure to do otherwise. It is an ability to challenge any form of injustice in the society.
3. **Spiritual Courage**: This is the ability to exercise one's spiritual faith in the living God and live according to the tenets of the religion.

### **Attributes/ characteristics of a courageous person**

- i. **Determination**: A courageous person should have a strong feeling or desire to achieve results or goals.
- ii. **Boldness**: One must not be fearful in whatever one does.
- iii. **Bravery**: A courageous person must be ready to face danger, pain or suffering when carrying out a task.
- iv. **Steadfastness**: A courageous person must be firm and must not be somebody who changes his/her words and actions anyhow.

## **Topic 5: Nigeria as a Federation**

**Meaning of federation:** A federation is a system of government in which government power that exist in the country is shared between a central government and other components that is the state and local government.

Historically, the structure of Nigeria federalism can be traced back to 1914 when the northern and southern protectorates were amalgamated by Sir. Frederick Lord Lugard. Since then, governmental power that existed in Nigeria started to be shared between the central government and the component units.

Currently, Nigeria has 36 states and 774 local governments.

### **Needs for a Federation**

1. **National integration:** It promotes integration because it enables different ethnic groups and state to come together and work as a united entity.
2. **Economic factor:** There is a need to pool resources of different states together for a strong and vibrant economy.
3. **Unity in diversity:** With over 250 ethnic tribes and 300 languages, federal system can ring about peaceful co-existence among different ethnic groups.
4. **Controlling activities of the states:** Federalism help the central government to coordinate the activities of the states and promote national identity.
5. **Size of the country:** Federal system is needed when the size of a country is very large because government will be taken nearer to the people.

#### Characteristics/features of a federation

- a. **Separation of power:** Governmental powers are shared between the federal(central) and the state government according to the constitution.
- b. **Written and rigid constitution:** The constitution of a federation is usually written and rigid in nature.
- c. **Supremacy of the constitution:** The constitution is the supreme law in a federation. Neither the central government nor state government can go against it.
- d. **Existence of bicameral legislature:** There are two houses of legislature at the central. They are house of senate and House of Representatives.
- e. **The Supreme Court:** A federation has a supreme court that settles disputes between the central and the states. It gives the final interpretation of the constitution.

#### Relationship among the federal, state and local government

The three tiers of government, that is federal, state and local government in Nigeria maintain some relationship according to the provision of the constitution. Some of them are:

- a. The federal government represents the entire nation in the external affairs.
- b. All the levels of government are under the operation of the same constitution to form a united government.
- c. The country's resources are kept in the national treasury and shared among the various level of government

- d. The local government gets allocation from the federal account.
- e. The state has the power to dissolve local government executive council.
- f. The federal government creates the states and the local government.
- g. The states and the local government perform some services together. For example, primary health care services, primary education etc.

### **Differences among the federal, state and local government**

Some of the differences among the three tiers of government are:

1. The federal government has two legislative houses (senate and house of representatives) while the state has one legislative council known as house of assembly. The local government also have one.
2. The federal government is headed by the president while the state by the governor and the local government chairman.
3. The federal government legislate on both exclusive and concurrent list while the state legislates on concurrent and residual lists.
4. The federal government has constitutional power to control the state but the state cannot control the federal government.
5. The federal government can formulate policies for the whole country while the state and the local government can formulate policies for themselves alone.
6. There are differences in the distribution of power among the federal, state and the local government.

### **Differences in the duties/powers of the tiers of government**

- a. **Exclusive list**: It contains only functions or duties of the federal government. Items on the exclusive lists are:
  - i. Defence
  - ii. Military
  - iii. Custom and excise duties
  - iv. Passport and visa
  - v. Railway
  - vi. Arms, ammunition and explosive
  - vii. Stamp duties
  - viii. Immigration and emigration service
  - ix. Currency and legal tender
  - x. Mines and minerals
- b. **Concurrent list**: It contains the function of both the federal and the state government. Item on the list are:
  - i. Electricity
  - ii. Industrial activities

- iii. Science and technology council
  - iv. Collection of tax, fee or rate
  - v. Establishment of institution for technological and professional education
  - vi. Technical, vocational, post primary and other forms of education.
- c. **Residual list:** It contains function exercised by the state and local government. Item on the list are:
- i. Non-mineral natural resources
  - ii. Primary education
  - iii. Agriculture

The following functions are given to the local government

- i. Naming of roads and streets
- ii. Collection of rates in radio and television licences.
- iii. Registration of birth, death and marriage
- iv. Maintenance and provision of health services
- v. Licensing, registration and control of the sales of the liquor
- vi. Sewage and refuse disposal etc.



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