CIVIC EDUCATION

J.S 3 FIRST TERM 2024-2025

**NOTE*: YOU ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE WRITTEN AT LEAST THE FIRST TWO TOPICS IN YOUR NOTE BEFORE WE RESUME. FAILURE TO DO THAT COULD ATTRACT 5 MARKS PENALTY.***

 **The scheme of work for the term**

1. Right attitude to work
2. Negative behaviour
3. National population census
4. Consumer’s rights and protection
5. Pressure group
6. Public opinion

**TOPIC: Right attitude to work**

This is defined as when you have right thinking, opinion or feeling about the work in which one is doing. Examples of right attitude to work are hard work, unpunctuality, regularity at work, dedication to work, honesty at work etc.

**Attributes of right attitude to work.**

1. **Being honest at work:** This is when you are truthful in all your dealings at workplace.
2. **Being disciplined at work:** This is when a worker is obeying all the laid down rules and regulations at the workplace.
3. **Having integrity at the place of work:** This is when a worker is upholding strong moral principle at work. This is when a worker is able to differentiate between things that are right and wrong.
4. **The person will be committed to work:** A worker who has a good attitude towards the work he/she is doing will always surrender everything he/she has towards the work.
5. **There will be punctuality to work:** when workers have right attitude to work, they will not come to work late.
6. They will be regular at work.
7. There will be hardworking to the job.
8. **There will be teamwork.** The workers will work together harmoniously and peacefully.
9. There will be giving of one’s time and energy towards the work they are doing (dedication).
10. The person will be transparent. That is, the person will be open and have nothing to hide etc.

**Importance of right attitudes to work**

1. It increases the productivity of the organization.
2. It makes the person to be efficient. That is, doing work efficiently without wasting time, resources or energy.
3. It helps to bring progress to the organization.
4. It can make a worker to be rewarded such as in promotion, Prize, award etc.
5. Good attitude to work can bring good image to the organization and the country.
6. It can lead to expansion of the organization.
7. It will make the organization to achieve its goals etc.

Note: The consequences of not showing right attitude to work are the opposite of the importance.

**Topic: Negative behaviours.**

This can be defined as bad character or attitude people use to show or display. These characters or attitudes are not acceptable in the society because they are not good and cannot bring development to country.

 **Examples of negative behaviours**

1. Dishonesty
2. Greedy
3. Cultism
4. Selfishness
5. Procrastination
6. Bad attitude towards time.
7. Corruption
8. Theft
9. Prostitution
10. Religious intolerance
11. Examination malpractice
12. Abduction etc.

 **Effects of negative behaviour**

1. It uses to fall the value of the society (value disorientation).
2. It leads to inability to make the best use of time.
3. It will increase the crime rate in the society.
4. It can hamper the development of the country.
5. It can make the person not to be respect.
6. It will serve as bad examples to others.
7. They do not represent the country well any country they are practiced.
8. It can cause insecurity in the country or society.
9. It can cause fight or misunderstanding in the country etc.

 **Solutions to problem of negative behaviour in our society**

1. There should be public enlightenment on the consequences on those behaviour.
2. Parents should show good examples to their children in the exhibiting their behaviours.
3. People should try to move with good friends because bad friends can influence one negatively.
4. People should also be mindful and careful with the kind of environment one will be living because sometimes environment can influence people negatively.
5. Government should also try to provide job opportunities to the people because some of the atrocities people commit outside is because there is no job, and they want to survive.
6. There should be strict punishment to anyone showing negative behaviour in the society.
7. It should also be included in the school curriculum to teach students about the dangers in bad behaviours etc.

**Topic: National population census**

Population is the total number of people in an area, while census is the counting of people in a geographical area.

Population census is the official counting of people living in a geographical area. It is the process of systematically acquiring, recording and keeping information about the members of a given population. It is a regular and official statistical record keeping of people, events, house in a particular area or country.

The first population census in Nigeria was conducted in the year 1962/1963. Census was conducted again in 1973,1991 and the last one was 2006 with a figure of about 140 million people. During the census, Nigeria used about 700,000 census enumerators. National population census is expected to be conducted every 10 years. The last one in Nigeria was conducted in the year 2006.

 **Importance/benefits of accurate population census**

1. **It is used for national planning and development:** When government want to provide social amenities for the people in different states, government conduct it to know the number of people in that state with the amenities that will meet their number.
2. **It is used to control over – population:** Government also used the figure gotten from census to know whether the country is over growing or not. It is also knowing the method to control over or under growth.
3. **It is used to share national income/resources:** Sometimes states with high population are expected to be given or allocated with greater part of national income or resources.
4. **It is also used for business marketing:** Sometimes figure gotten from census is used by national and international organization to target their customers, their number and location etc.
5. It is also used to make effective decision and plan about the country.
6. It is also used to know the population of the country as compared to other countries.
7. It is also used to know the birth and death rate in the country.
8. It is also used to know the category of the country’s population. For example, to know the number of labour force and dependent in the country.

**Problems associated with national population census in Nigeria.**

1. Socio-cultural problem: In some culture, counting people and entering their houses where their wives are living is forbidden. Also, insecurity in the country can affect and delay the conduct of the census.
2. Ignorance/ illiteracy: in some places, some people disallow the enumerators to count them with the fear that by counting them, they want to use them rituals. Some people do not know the importance of it.
3. Falsification of census figure: In some place in the country, they know the benefits of having high population compared to other places. Therefore, they manipulate the figure to favour themselves.
4. There is insufficient fund the exercise: Sometimes the exercise is not adequately funded by the government to perform the exercise effectively. For example, to get enough enumerators to cover every place.
5. There is problem of modern technology: There is no modern technology for the exercise which could make the exercise effective and efficient.
6. Inadequate training of the enumerator: The people used for the counting who are called enumerators sometimes are well trained for the exercise.
7. Logistic problems: Some places do not good road network and other amenities that could aid the enumerators to get to some places for counting etc.

 **National Population Commission (NPC)**

This is the commission in charge of the conduct of accurate national population in Nigeria. This commission was established by the federal government of Nigeria with the statutory power to collect, analyse and disseminate population/ demographic data in the country. The Commission is also mandated with the responsibilities of undertaking demographic sample surveys, compiling, collating and publishing migration and civil registration statistics as well as monitoring the country’s population policy.

 **Functions/duties of National Population Census**

1. Its primary duty is conducting accurate national population census.
2. It employs adhoc staff for the exercise.
3. Its duty is also to sensitize the public on the importance of national population census.
4. It trains its staff for the exercise.
5. Its advice government on population matters.
6. It announces the result of national population census.
7. It makes sure that the date and the material needed for the exercise are provided etc.

**Topic: Consumers’ rights and protection**

Consumers’ rights are the privileges consumers supposed to have towards any goods or products they want to buy. The following are examples of consumers’ rights.

1. Consumers have the right to know the price of goods they want to buy.
2. Consumers have the right to negotiate the price of product they want to buy.
3. Consumers also have the right to derive the satisfaction he/she wants that has made him/her to purchase the products.
4. Consumers have the right not to be forced to purchase any products or goods.
5. Consumers have the right to choose his/her choice of goods or products from alternatives.
6. Consumers have the right to buy his/her good/product from any legal seller or market.
7. Consumers have the right to return any good that is not good at the point of purchase etc.

While **consumers’ protection** is defined as a way of safeguarding consumers from the product the person is buying. The following are examples of consumers’ protection.

1. Consumers must be protected or safeguarded from fake and adulterated goods.
2. Consumers must be protected or safeguarded from exploitation of some sellers.
3. Consumers must be protected from inflation.
4. Consumers must be protected from giving them wrong products as different from what they want etc.

**Importance/ benefits of consumers’ rights and protection**

1. It makes consumers not to be cheated through exploitation.
2. It makes consumers to be protected from health hazard.
3. It makes the consumers to enjoy the value of the product they are paying for.
4. It helps the consumers to choose from goods of different alternatives.
5. It makes the consumers to have confidence in government that is guaranteeing this for them.
6. It brings good image to the country.
7. It improves the economy of the country etc.

**Topic: Pressure groups**

These are groups of people whose duty is to influence government policies and decisions in other to suite or protect the interest of their members. They do not seek political power, but they make sure government dance to their wishes. Examples of pressure groups are NUT, NMA, NUJ, NBA, NURTW etc.

 **Types of pressure groups**

1. **Economic pressure groups**: These are pressure groups that fight for the economic well- being of their members and the people.
2. **Anomic Pressure groups**: These are any pressure groups that uses force like demonstration, riots etc to achieve what they want or their aims.
3. **Professional/occupational pressure groups**: These are the pressure groups that professionals like teachers, medical doctors etc belong to. It is for the people working with their certificate. For example, NMA, NUJ, NUT, NBA, ASUU, NASUU etc.
4. **Promotional pressure groups:** These are pressure groups that fight for the interests of the people and not directly for their own interests. It is for the interests of others. For example, ‘’bring back our Chibok girls’’.
5. **Religious pressure groups:** These are pressure groups that protect the interests of their religious faith. Example of this is CAN, NASFAT etc.

 **Characteristics of pressure groups**

1. They are organized groups.
2. They protect the interests of their members.
3. Sometimes they protect the interests of the general public e.g. promotional pressure groups.
4. They used to engage in protest peaceful or unpeaceful ones to make government know their wishes.
5. They give government particular time and date to fulfil their wishes etc.

**Methods adopted by Pressure groups to achieve their aims/objectives.**

1. They engage in demonstration or riot.
2. They engage in strike action. This is when they will not go to work.
3. They engage in job boycott. This means sometimes they will go to their workplace and not do any work. Resident doctors used to do this.
4. Sometimes they persuade government to do their wish.
5. Sometimes they write petition to the government. They state what they want to the government.
6. They engage in campaign in favour of or against leader during election etc.

 **Importance of pressure groups**

1. It promotes democracy.
2. It helps to bring development to the country.
3. It helps to promote peaceful co-existence.
4. It enlightens the people about their rights and how to go about it when it is denied.
5. It makes our leaders to be careful when they are in government.
6. It promotes people’s equality etc.

**Topic: Public Opinion**

This is defined as the view of the people or the public on certain things concerning the society. This is possible in a democratic society. The mind of the people or citizen must be consulted before any decisions that affect them must be made.

 **Importance of public Opinion**

1. It promotes democracy.
2. It makes citizens to express their mind.
3. It makes government to know the mind of the people towards any policies or decisions that affect them.
4. It helps to have a good decision making as two heads are better than one.
5. It promotes good governance.
6. It brings credibility to the government.
7. It can help to promote peace and unity in the country etc.