CIVIC EDUCATION

 **SCHEME OF WORK FOR J.S 3 SECOND TERM 2024-2025**

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

**Scheme of work for J.S 3 second Term**

1. Protection of human rights
2. Protection of rule of law
3. Nigerian Constitution (1999 constitution) and Roles of citizens in constitutional development
4. Nigeria as a federation
5. National security (peace and unity)
6. Self-employment
7. Democracy and democratic institution
8. Government and arms of government

**Week 1**: **Protection of human** **rights**

Human rights can be defined as the right or privilege someone has because he or she is human. Man deserves this right because he or she is human. Examples of these rights are right to life, movement, freedom of speech, religion, personal liberty etc.

 **Types of human rights**

1. **Social/ civic rights:** These are rights a man possess to do whatever legal things other human being are doing in the society. Examples of these are right to work, right to freedom of movement, right to personal liberty, right to education etc.
2. **Economic rights**: These are rights human beings possess to earn any legal means of livelihood. Examples of these are right to do any legal business, right to advertise your legal business, right to compete with others in legal business, right to source for raw material etc.
3. **Political rights:** These are rights of man that allow him or her to rule or participate maintaining order in the society. Examples of these are right to vote and be voted for, right to join a political party, right to contest during election etc.

 **Ways of protecting human rights**

1. **Through the constitution:** The constitution is a set of rules and regulations by which a country is governed. The issues regarding human rights are embedded in the Nigeria constitution and how it would be protected.
2. **Through public enlightenment:** Awareness must be created by government to the people to know their rights and how they can fight the abuse of it.
3. **Through independent judiciary:** The judiciary is the hope of the common man. It is the third arm of government. Judiciary help to seek redress on behalf of the people whose rights are being violated.
4. **Through respect for rule of law:** People and government are to respect the rule of law. In doing this, they would be careful not to violate other people’s rights. One of the rules of law say there is equality before the law. No one has the right to take or deny another or rights when the person is not guilty of any offense.
5. **Through Freedom of the press:** Through mass media, people tend to know more about their rights and different punishment attached to the abuse of any one of them.
6. **Opposing the abuse of other people’s rights:** people whose rights are abused or to be abuse can stand against or seek redress through civil societies etc.
7. **Through existence of democratic structure:** Democracy is the government of the people by the people and for the people. Everything about democracy centres on people freedom and rights. So, any societies that want to uphold its people rights should adopt democracy as a system of government.

 **Week 2:**  **Protection of rule of law**

Rule of law can be defined as the supremacy of law. It is the rule that guide the usage of law. The theory of rule was propounded by Prof. A.V Dicey in 1885 in his book that he wrote and titled “introduction to constitution.”

 **Principles of rule of law**

1. **Supremacy of law:** This principle says that the law is above everyone regardless of who the person is.
2. **Equality before the law:** This principle says that law must treat its people equally both the rich and the poor, tall and short etc.
3. **Fundamental liberty of the citizen:** The law must give and protect the rights of the citizens for them.

 **Other characteristics of law**

1. **Law must not be kept secret:** Whatever is called law must be made open and know for the people it’s made for.
2. **There is no unlawful arrest and detention**: Rule of law says that law must not arrest and detain people who are innocent.
3. **There is no secret trial**: Rule of law says that no accused person must be tried or judge secretly. The judgment in court must be open for everyone to come and witness the case.
4. An accused must not be kept in the police custody more than 24 hours etc.

 **Limitation to rule of law**

1. **Immunity clause:** The head of executive such as president and governors are constitutionally immune or protected by the constitution to appear before court or be arrested.
2. **Court conviction:** When one is found guilty of any offense in the state, he or she can lose some of his rights, if not all in some cases.
3. **War**: During war, no law stands. Everything is in commotion.
4. **Environmental sanitation:** Sometimes during monthly sanitation adopted by states, people’s movement can be restricted, thereby limiting their rights.
5. Unlawful arrest and detention people or accuse sometimes adopted by some of our law enforcement agents limit it.
6. **The power of the rich and influential:** Sometime the rich and the influential people use their power to bend the law.
7. **Lack of independent judiciary:** Sometimes, the people in power make judiciary to do what they want and not what the law says when they have case with them etc.

 **Importance of rule of law**

1. It promotes democracy.
2. It guarantees and protects human rights.
3. It promotes equality among citizens.
4. It promotes justice.
5. It promotes orderliness in the society.
6. It promotes peaceful co-existence among people etc.

**Week 3**: **Nigeria Constitution**

 Constitution is set of rules, regulations, precepts etc. by which a country is governed. It is a set of principle by which a country is ruled. The present constitution Nigeria is using now is 1999 constitution.

 **Sources of Nigeria Constitution**

1. **Legislation**: this is the law made by the legislators in Nigeria which are included in the constitution.
2. **Written documents:** Government has some document. Things from these documents could be extracted to form the constitution.
3. **Unwritten documents:** there are things that are known to be peculiar to government which may not be kept in a document. It can be taken or extracted to form part of the constitution.
4. **Custom and convention:** things pertaining to our traditions and culture in Nigeria can be included in the constitution that guide its people.
5. **Judicial precedents/pronouncement**: The judiciary can meet to decide on how to judge some cases that have no precedence. The thing to decide on can be included in the constitution.
6. **Constitutional conference:** Government can organize a conference for all the stakeholders such as members of executive, judiciary and legislature and some important national dignitaries to discuss constitutional matters to be included in the constitution.
7. **The work of a scholar:** Some scholars in law have written some literature for publication. Government can see some of the things they wrote important to be part of the constitution and extract it etc.

 **Types of the constitution**

 There are two types of constitution. They are:

1. **Written constitution:** This is a type of constitution that is kept in a single book in which reference can be made to it at any time. Most written constitutions are rigid in Nature. Nigeria is using this type of constitution.
2. **Unwritten constitution:** This is a type of constitution that is not kept in a single book to rule and regulate the country. Example of this is customs and conventions.

 **Other forms of constitution are:**

1. **Flexible constitution:** This is any constitution either written or unwritten that is easy to change or can be changed at any time. It does not need serious procedure before it could be changed.
2. **Rigid constitution:** This is any constitution either written or unwritten that is difficult to change. It has to undergo serious procedure before it could be changed.
3. **Unitary constitution:** This is a type of constitution meant for and used by one of the tiers of government especially central government.
4. **Federal constitution:** This is a constitution that is meant for three tiers of government in Nigeria. The three tiers of governments are central, State and Local government. Central government is superior to the others.
5. **Con-federal constitution:** This is the constitution that recognizes superiority of the component units over the central government.

 **Characteristics of Nigeria Constitution**

1. It is federal in nature.
2. It contains fundamental human rights and how it can be protected.
3. It has three list of the constitution.
4. It has supremacy of law.
5. It contains the functions of government.
6. It specifies the power each tier of government possess as different from others.
7. It specifies punishment for any lawbreakers of any categories.
8. It has bicameral legislature.
9. There is practice of federalism etc.

 **Importance/benefits of Nigeria constitution**

1. It promotes human rights.
2. It promotes peace and order in the society.
3. It promotes the development of the country.
4. It prevents arbitrary use of power among our leaders.
5. It promotes democracy.
6. It specifies different power possess by each arm of government and tiers of government.
7. It promotes national unity and oneness.
8. It helps to reduce the rate of crime in the society etc.

 **Roles of citizens in constitutional development**

1. It is citizens to know about the constitution in Nigeria.
2. It’s citizen role to obey the constitution of Nigeria.
3. It’s citizen’s role to teach or educate one another about the constitution.
4. It’s citizen’s role to advice the government on constitutional matter.
5. It’s citizen’s role not to violate the rights of others.
6. It’s citizen’s role to put to check the activities of government etc.

 **Week 4**: **Nigeria as a federation**

 Federalism/federation is system of government that allow the sharing of government power among the tiers (central, state and local government). A country adopted this system is called Federation. In Federation, each of the tiers have different functions and some the functions they can perform together. The duties of the federal government in the federal constitution are found in the **exclusive list**, that of the state and local government in the **residual list** and the one that federal and state can do together is in **concurrent list**.

 **Duties of the federal government**

1. Printing of currency.
2. Defense of the country against external aggression.
3. Representation of the country in other country.
4. Promotion of national unity.
5. Creation of state.
6. Immigration service.
7. National development.
8. Custom service etc.

 **Duties of the state and local government**

1. Collection of rates, levies.
2. Naming of street.
3. Collection of tollgates.
4. Issuance of market ticket.
5. Provision of social amenities like road, pipe borne water, electricity.
6. State civil service.
7. Education

 **Duties that both federal and state can do together.**

1. Provision of social amenities.
2. Agriculture.
3. Revenue generation.
4. National development
5. Education etc.

 **Reasons why Nigeria became a federation.**

1. It’s because of ethnic reason.
2. It’s because of the size of the country.
3. It’s to promote and strengthen security.
4. It’s to promote economic development.
5. It’s to promote national unity.
6. It’s to promote peaceful co-existence.

 **Week 5:** **National Security (Peace and unity)**

 National security is defined as act of protecting a country internally and externally from dangers or harms so that it can be safe for living for everyone.

 Types of national security

1. Internal national security: This is act of making the country save internally. This is the major duty of Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps. Their duty is to secure people’s life and properties and to maintain law and order in the state.
2. External national security: This is act of protecting the country against external aggression. The military is the one in charge of this. We have three types of militaries. They are Soldier (fight on land), navy (defends on water) and air force (fights on air).

 **Roles of citizens in maintaining national security**

1. Citizens must be vigilant at all times.
2. Citizens must desist from criminal activities.
3. Citizens must not aid and abate in crime.
4. Citizens must supply the necessary information to law enforcement agencies.
5. The financially blessed citizens can supply the law enforcement agencies with necessary facilities and equipment.
6. Citizens must be patriotic and nationalistic.

 **Security agencies in Nigeria**

1. Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
2. The Nigeria Military such as Navy, Soldier and airforce
3. State Security Service (SSS)
4. Custom Service.
5. Immigration Service.
6. Civil Defence Corps.

 **Week 6: Self-employment**

 This defined as the act of working for oneself rather than working for another person. It is act of engaging in personal business(es) or work.

 **Various vocations in self-employment**

1. Carpentry
2. Welding
3. Fashion designing or tailoring.
4. Automobile work popularly known mechanic
5. Trading
6. Farming
7. Bricklaying
8. Photography
9. Barbing and hair dressing
10. Printing
11. Blacksmithing
12. P.O.S business etc.

 **Reasons/ needs for self-employment**

1. It makes one to be self-reliant.
2. It's improving national economy.
3. It makes one to be proud.
4. It makes one to be independent.
5. It makes one to be employer of labour.
6. It enriches one.
7. It makes one to creative and innovative etc.

 **Sources of fund for self-employment**

1. Through personal saving.
2. Through borrowing either from friends or financial institutions.
3. Through grants from government.

 **Skill acquisition centres in Nigeria**

1. National Directorate of Employment (NDE)
2. National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP)

 **Week 7:** **Democracy and democratic institutions**

 Democracy is a system of government that gives people opportunity to make decision on the things that affect them either directly or indirectly. Democracy originated from Athens, Greece. The world father of democracy is Abraham Lincoln who defined democracy as “government of the people, by the people and for the people”.

 **Characteristics of Democracy**

1. There are many political parties.
2. There is periodic election.
3. There is protection of minority interests.
4. There is supremacy of law.
5. There is separation of power.
6. There is existence of electoral commission.
7. Majority carry the vote.
8. There is independence of judiciary.
9. There is protection of fundamental human rights such as freedom of speech etc.

 **Types of Democracy**

1. **Direct/pure democracy:** This is the type of democracy where people make decision on the issues that affect them by themselves without anybody acting on their behalf. This type is practicable in a society that is small. It’s the first type of democracy to be practiced.
2. **Indirect/representative democracy:** This is the type of democracy where the people choose some people to act on their behalf to make decisions on the things that affect them. Nigeria is practicing this system.

 **Importance/benefits of Democracy**

1. It protects and promotes fundamental human rights.
2. It brings good image to the country.
3. It prevents arbitrary use of power.
4. It promotes equality and justice.
5. It promotes peaceful co-existence etc.

 **Democratic Institutions**

 These are various practices that promote democracy. They are:

1. Rule of law.
2. Federalism.
3. Separation of power.
4. People.
5. Political party.
6. Pressure group.
7. Civil society.
8. Public Opinion etc

 **Week 8:**  **Government and the arms of government**

 Government is defined as body or institution that maintains law and order in the society.

 **Other functions of government**

1. Government protects lives and properties.
2. It provides social amenities.
3. It provides jobs for people in country.
4. It represents the country in other country.
5. Government makes law through legislature.
6. Government executes and implements policies through executive.
7. Government interprets laws.
8. It prepares budget for the country.
9. It defends the country against external aggression etc.

 **Arms/Organs of government**

 Organs of government are components of law. They are:

1. **Legislature:** This is the arm of government that makes law for the country. They are called legislators. In Nigeria, we practice bicameral legislature which are Senate (headed by senate president) and House of Representatives (headed by speaker of the house).

 **Functions of legislature**

1. It primary function is to make law.
2. It prepares bill.
3. It represents the interests of their people.
4. It checks the other arms of government.
5. It approves/disapproves budget.
6. It approves/disapproves nominees for ministers.
7. It checks other arms of government etc.
8. **Executive:** This is the arm of government that formulates laws and implements it. It means they carry out what the legislature has made as law. We have two types, and they are parliamentary and presidential system of executive. Nigeria is practicing presidential system of government.

 **Functions of executive**

1. It formulates and implements law.
2. It maintains law and order for the country.
3. It provides social amenities.
4. It represents the country in other country.
5. It checks other arm of government.
6. It manages the affair of the country.
7. It signs bill into law etc.
8. **Judiciary:** This is the organ of government that interprets law. They explain what the law says.

 **Functions of Judiciary**

1. Its primary function is to interpret law.
2. It’s the hope of the masses.
3. It settles disputes in the society.
4. It promotes justices.
5. It checks other arms of government.
6. It’s the custodian of law etc.