CIVIC EDUCATION

**SCHEME OF WORK FOR S.S 2 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.**

**EVERYONE MUST GET CIVIC SERIES BEFORE WE RESUME, COMPULSORILY. THERE IS PENALTY FOR THE DISOBEDIENCE.**

**Scheme of work for S.S 2 second Term**

1. Democracy
2. Constitutional Democracy
3. Rule of law
4. Human trafficking
5. Class work/assignment
6. Class work/assignment
7. Group project
8. Group project
9. Group project

**Week 1 Topic: Democracy**

Democracy can be defined as a system of government that allows people to participate in the making of decisions on the things that affect them in the country both directly and indirectly.

Democracy originated from Greece (Athens) where all the male adults gathered periodically to discuss the matters that affected in the society.

 **Types of democracy**

1. Direct/classical/pure democracy: This is the type of democracy whereby people engage and participate in the decision-making by themselves. This is the one that was first practiced in Greece where all the male adults gathered to discuss state matters. This type can be practiced in a small society, which is a society that is not large.
2. Indirect or representative democracy: This is the opposite of direct democracy. It means is a situation where people choose or elect a representative (candidate) to represent them in decision-making of the state or country. When the society began to become large, direct democracy became difficult to practise, so that led to the existence of indirect democracy.
3. Constitutional democracy: This is another type of democracy whereby people are allowed to make decisions on the things that affect them directly or indirectly based on the available constitution of the country.

 **Characteristics of democracy**

1. There is periodic election.
2. There is protection of fundamental human right.
3. Majority always carry the vote in decision-making.
4. There is existence of rule of law.
5. There is protection of minority interests.
6. There is existence of many political parties.
7. There is electoral commission.
8. There is separation of power (division of power among the legislative, executive and judiciary).
9. There is freedom of speech.
10. There is independence of judiciary etc.

 **Benefits/ importance of democracy**

1. It allows people to make their choices about government.
2. It promotes development of the country.
3. It promotes peace especially in a country with diverse ethnic groups and religions (peaceful co-existence).
4. It brings good image to the country.
5. It promotes good governance.
6. It brings to power people’s choice of leadership.
7. It can help to promote unity of the country.
8. It prevents tyranny etc.

 **Problems of democracy**

1. It is expensive to run. That is, it uses to cost government alot of money to conduct election.
2. In democracy there is delay in decision-making.
3. There could be problem in the majority carry the vote in the case where the majority are full of bad people with bad choices.
4. In democracy there is problem of electoral malpractice.
5. Existence of bribery and corruption etc.

**Week 2 Topic**: **Constitutional democracy**

This can be defined as a way by which citizens are allowed to make decisions on the things that affect them based on the available constitution of the country. The methods and the ways citizens can decide on state matters are stated in the constitution. Note, both direct democracy and indirect democracy can be constitutional democracy. Either of the two.

 **Characteristics of constitutional democracy.**

1. There is presence of the constitution.
2. Majority carry the vote.
3. There is periodic election.
4. There are many political parties.
5. There is rule of law.
6. There is protection of fundamental human rights.
7. There is separation of power etc.

  **Advantages/importance of constitutional democracy**

1. It gives citizens freedom to make their choices.
2. It promotes the development of the country.
3. It makes law of the country to be supreme.
4. It promotes good governance.
5. It makes people to show interests in the affairs of the country.
6. It promotes fundamental human rights etc.

 **Week 3** **Topic**: **Rule of law**

This can be defined as the supremacy of law. It is the rule that guide the usage of law. Rule of law was propounded by professor A.V Dicey in 1885, in a book that he wrote titled “introduction to the law of the constitution”.

 **Principles of rule of law**

1. Supremacy of law: This means law is above everybody and everything in the country or society. It means law must be the basis of anything done in the society.
2. Equality before the law: This means that everybody is equal before the law. Law must not be partial to anyone irrespective of the social status of the person.
3. Protection of fundamental liberty of the citizen: This means whatever is called law must be ready to allow citizens to perform their rights in the country.

 **Other characteristics of rule of law**

1. There is no secret or unlawful trial: Law does not allow any suspect to be tried or judge secretly.
2. There is no unlawful torture and detention: This means an accused is not a criminal until the person is confirmed guilty by the court of law. Therefore, the person should not be punished if he/she is not guilty and must not be detained in the police custody more than 24 hours according to the constitution of the country.
3. Delay in justice: This means that there should be no waste of time to the cases that need to be judged because justice delay is justice denied.
4. Law must not be kept secret: This means since there is law, it must be made known to the people that it governs etc.

 **Factors that limit the application of rule law**

1. The presence of immunity clause: Some top government officials are given cover or privileges by the constitution of Nigeria not to be sued to the court of law in any cases against them. The case can only be reviewed when they leave, they, their posts. For example, president and governors. Also, we have diplomatic immunity to Nigerian ambassadors, high commissioners etc. That they cannot be tried or punished in the cause of any allegation against them in the discharge of their duties in representing the country.
2. The type of government practiced: Rule of law is only practicable in a democratic system of government but in military government, rule of law might not be followed because it not the government of the people (that the one that people want and choose by themselves).
3. Delay in justice: Some judgement in the court are still being adjourned from time to time due to one reason or the other. In so doing, it wearies the case, and it is against the rule of law.
4. Unlawful arrest, torture and detention of citizens: Some people who are innocent are still being arrested and detained unlawful by our law enforcement agents.
5. The rich and influential still pervert justice by bribing the judiciary so that the case will favour them.
6. State of emergency: Law says citizens must be given their rights if they have not disobeyed the law of the country or the society but sometimes, people movement are curtailed when there is fight and placement of state of emergency in a particular state.
7. Environmental sanitation: during this time, people’s rights are limited, and it is against rule of law.
8. War also limits application of rule of law because during war no rules applies etc.

 **Factors that promote application of the rule of law**

1. Timely justice: This happens when cases before court are attended to without wasting of time to pervert justice.
2. The practice of democracy should be adopted because rule of law is one of the characteristics of democracy.
3. There should be separation of power among the arms of government.
4. When there is no secret trial rule of law would be promoted.
5. When laws are not kept secret. That is, when they are not kept away from people.
6. When judiciary are independent. That is, when they are free from the control of other arms of government etc.

  **Importance/benefits of rule of law**

1. It helps to promote good governance.
2. It makes people to be equal before the law.
3. It promotes justice.
4. It helps in promoting people’s fundamental human rights.
5. It brings development to the country.
6. It brings good image to the country.
7. It promotes peaceful co-existence among people.
8. It brings about orderliness to the society etc.

 **Week 4 Topic:**  **Human Trafficking**

Human trafficking is defined as the illegal trade of humans for sexual exploitation, slavery, forced labour etc. Usually from location to another or from one country to another.

 **Reasons for/Causes of human trafficking**

1. When there is high rate of unemployment, people will be looking for different means of survival. That is why some people venture into human trafficking.
2. When there is poverty among people in a country as a result of bad economy, people will be looking for means to be okay. In so doing, they may choose to engage in human trafficking to survive with hard currencies.
3. Sometimes, greed makes some people to engage in it. They are never satisfied with the little they have. They always want more.
4. Low self-esteem: Some people believe they are nobody, and they cannot amount to anything when they are still in their country.
5. It is sometimes because of corruption. Some people are so full of illegality to the extent that there is nothing they cannot do to survive.
6. Ignorance/ illiteracy: Sometime, people engage in it because they do not know the repercussion and the aims behind it.
7. Family background or influence: Sometimes, a person who has one of his family members doing it, he or she may also want to engage in it.
8. Peer influence: A person who has a friend doing it can easily be lured into it if care is not taken etc.

 **Effect and consequences of human trafficking.**

1. **To the victim (trafficked person)**
2. It can lead to contraction of sexually transmitted diseases.
3. It can lead to stigmatization when discovered.
4. It can lead to death.
5. It can lead to injury.
6. It can lead to low self-esteem etc.
7. **To the society**
8. It tarnishes the image of the society.
9. It can reduce the country labour force.
10. It can make the society not be secure.
11. It increases crime rate.
12. **To the trafficker**
13. It can lead to imprisonment.
14. It brings bad image to the person when discovered.
15. It can lead to death.
16. It can lead to loss of properties etc.

**Week 5: Topic Class work/assignment**

**Week 6: Topic Class work/assignment**

**Week 7: Topic Group project**

**Week 8: Topic Group project**

**Week 9: Topic Group project**