CIVIC EDUCATION

**SCHEME OF WORK FOR J.S 1 SECOND TERM 2024/2025**

1. National consciousness.
2. National identity.
3. National symbols.
4. Ethnic composition of Nigeria.
5. Measures adopted by Nigeria to promote national unity.
6. Representative democracy

**NOTE:**

* **You are expected to have copied the first two topics before you resume. Failure to do that will attract serious penalty.**
* **There would be welcome test at first class in resumption.**
* **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 : NATIONALCONSCIOUSNESS**

**Meaning of a Nation: Nation is a cultural and social community where the spirit of oneness or unity is shared among the people.**

 **Meaning of National Consciousness**

This is a situation where citizens become aware of issues and things happening in the country and how they affect them in the nation.

This can be defined as active emotional awareness of citizens of what our nation is and things that are happening in it.

 It is very important for members of a country to love their country and be able to understand what is happening within and around the nation. This will enable them to stand against any harsh or unfavourable act that may deny them of their social and political rights.

 **Level/types of national consciousness**

1. Survival consciousness.
2. Relationship consciousness.
3. Self-esteem consciousness.
4. Transformation consciousness.
5. Global consciousness.
6. **Survival consciousness:** This has to do with awareness of citizens of how safe and secure people are in the country. This safety and security are in the area like defense, security and protection of national borders, economic and health wellbeing of the country etc.
7. **Relationship consciousness:** This has to do with how people in a nation interact with one another and with outside the world. This can be divided into two. They are
8. **Internal relationship consciousness:** This has to do with being aware of how people of different culture, religion etc interact with one another. Are they relating well or not. If not well, if there is a way one can contribute to good relationship among different ethnic groups in the country.
9. **External relationship consciousness:** This has to do with how one’s country and its people interact with people of other countries. Is the country interacting well with other nations or not.
10. **Self-esteem consciousness:** This has to do with how valuable or important we are in our nation and how does our government value its people. Do government actually care for is people.
11. **Transformation consciousness:** This has to do with citizens getting aware of different changes happening in the country both good and bad ones. Is the country changing for good or bad.
12. **Global consciousness:** Citizens must be aware of different world challenges or happenings that are still affecting our country today like terrorism, corruption etc.

**TOPIC: NATIONAL IDENTITY**

Identity can be defined as something that can be used to recognize someone, something, country etc.

**National Identity** is defined as things that are particular to a country. They are things a country can be known or recognized for. They distinguish a nation from other nations.

 **Levels of identity in Nigeria**

1. **Family identity:** The family members are identified and recognized by their family name (surname) automatically, every child bears the family name.
2. **Age group identity:** People who fall within the same age bracket are recognized and play together.
3. **Cultural Origin:** Individuals identify with a tribe and display distinguishing features of the tribe. For example, Yoruba people are recognized based on their culture like food, dressing etc. likewise the other ethnic groups in Nigeria.
4. **State Origin**: Every citizen in Nigeria is associated with a state in the country. The state one hails from can be used to identify someone.

**TOPIC**: **NATIONAL SYMBOLS**

National symbols are objects, designs or things that can be used to know a country. They make the country to be known to outside the world.

Some of the Nigeria national symbols are the following:

1. **The Coat of Arms:** This is a design or emblem that shows the unity of the country. It stands for authority and power. It was officially used on October 1, 1960. It is also known as Armorial bearing. The following are components(parts) of coat of Arms:
2. **The eagle**: This represents the strength of Nigeria.
3. **The horse:** This represents the dignity and pride of Nigeria.
4. **The black shield:** This represents the good or fertile soil of Nigeria.
5. **The mark that looks like letter ‘’Y’’**: It shows where river Niger and river Benue meet (confluence). It is in Kogi state.
6. **The yellow flower (cactus spectablis)** : It stands for the beauty of Nigeria.

Assignment: Draw Nigeria Coat of Arms.

1. **The Nigerian flag**: The Nigerian flag was designed by Michael Taiwo Akinkunmi in 1959. It was hoisted officially. The flag has two colours which are green and white. The green colour represents Agriculture and the white represent Peace. It is divided into three parts. As mark of respect, we are to stand at attention and facing the flag in honour of this flag anytime national anthem and pledge are being sung and said. Note that when this national anthem is being flown at half-mast(lower to the middle), it is a sign of national mourning i.e when bad event happened to the country. The British flag Nigeria was using before independence was ‘’Union Jack. ’’National flag is hung in places like government office, national assembly etc.
2. **The national Anthem**: This is the official song of the country. This was adopted in 1978. It was written by Assistant Commissioner of police, Mr Ben Odease. It has two stanzas but the first one is commonly sung by people. There was one introduced by the British before we adopted our own in 1978.
3. **National Pledge:** These are our words of promise or vow to our nation. It is usually said after the national Anthem. It is the promise of our loyalty to the nation. It was adopted after the civil war that started in 1967 and ended in 1970 to encourage the development of unity among the Nigeria ethnic tribes.
4. **Nigerian Currencies**: These are official money spent by the country. They are legal tender (backed up by the law). It is in symbol of Naira and Kobo. Nigeria changed from pounds and shillings to Naira and Kobo in the year 1973. We have metallic money (coin) and paper money (notes). We have eight currency notes in Nigeria. They are 5 Naira, 10 Naira, 20 Naira, 50 Naira, 100 Naira, 200 Naira, 500 Naira and 1000 Naira notes respectively. In most of them, we have the pictures of Nigerian heroes drawn on them.
5. **Seal of the president of Nigeria**: This is the official symbol of Nigerian president. It was first used in 1979 by former president Alhaji Shehu Shagari in the second republic. It came back to use after long time military rule in 1999 in fourth republic. It is still being used till today. The seal of the president of Nigeria is based on encircled coat of Arms, and we have the seal of federal republic of Nigeria written on it.
6. **Nigerian Map**: This is a symbol of Nigeria. The Nigerian map is not the same with other countries of the world. Therefore, it is our identity and symbol.

 **Uses of the seal**

1. It is used on official document from the presidency.
2. It is placed on the presidential jet or air fleet.
3. It is placed on the green lectern that president use to give national speech or address people.
4. It is on a circular rug in the Federal Executive council chamber in the presidential villa.
5. **Nigerian passport:** This is a national passport that is used by any Nigerian who wants to travel out of the country. It is used to recognize Nigerians anywhere in the world.

 **Types of Nigerian passport**

1. Diplomatic passport.
2. Official passport.
3. Standard Nigerian passport.
4. Pilgrim passport.
5. **National Art Theatre:** This is the centre for performing art in Nigeria. It portrays different cultures and traditions of Nigeria. The monument is located at Iganmu, Lagos state. It was built for the festival of Art and Culture (FESTAC) IN 1977 and it is still in use till today.
6. **National Identity Card:** This is the identity card that is used to differentiate Nigerian citizens from non- citizens in Nigeria. It comprises of the picture, name, sex etc of the citizen.

**TOPIC: ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF NIGERIA**

Nigeria is a country that is made up of over 250 ethnic groups. It is made up three major ethnic groups. The ethnic groups are Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo. These three are called majority ethnic groups because of the number of states they occupy and their population in the country. Any other ethnic groups apart from these three are regarded as minority ethnic group. They are called minority because they are few in the country. They are also scattered among the three major ethnic groups. Examples of them are Tiv, Igala, Ibibio, Nupe, Basa, Ibira, Kanuri , urrhobo, Ijaw, Efik, Idoma, Itsekiri etc.

**The Yoruba people**  are found in the south west of Nigeria. They are found in the following states: Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Ekiti, Ogun and some part of kwara and kogi state.

**The Igbo people** are found in the South East of Nigeria. They are found in the following states: Imo, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Abia state.

**The Hausa people** are found in the northern part of Nigeria. They are found in the states like Sokoto, Katsina, Yobe, Bauchi, Zamfara, Nasarawa, Jigawa, Taraba and Borno state.

 **The middle belt**

These are the states in Nigeria that are located at the middle of Nigeria. They are located at the central of Nigeria. The states are Taraba, Niger, Kogi, Benue, Kwara, Adamawa, Plateau and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The following places such as Southern Kaduna, Borno and Gombe state are also considered as middle belt in Nigeria.

**TOPIC**: **PROMOTING NATIONAL UNITY**

National Unity is when different ethnic groups in a country work together to promote peace and harmony.

**Measures adopted by Nigeria to promote national unity.**

Federal government of Nigeria has adopted several measures to promote unity and peaceful co-existence among Nigerians. Some of these measures are already stated in the Nigerian constitution. These measures have brought the citizens of Nigeria together for the progress of our nation regardless of cultural and religious background. These measures are:

1. **Federal Character Principle:** Since independence, the leaders of Nigeria have been trying to fashion out a guideline to make sure that fairness is demonstrated in the way of sharing and distributing the resources of this nation without marginalizing any of the ethnic groups that are made up of Federal Republic of Nigeria. Also due to diversified nature of Nigeria, regarding to her ethnic background, religion, gender and culture, the leaders were of the view that every tribe should be properly represented in the affairs of governance. Because of this introduction of Federal Capital Territory became necessary. Federal Character Principle are based on the following three areas:
2. Distribution of the economic wealth of the nation.
3. Sharing of political powers among the various ethnic groups
4. Addressing and correcting issues related to marginalization.
5. **The National Youth Service Corps:** This was introduced during the General Gowon regime to promote unity and good relationship among the youths of Nigeria. The programme is meant for fresh graduates under the age of 30 year, with one month of orientation in the camp. It was established in May1973.
6. **National Interreligious Council (NIREC):** This is an association of all the various religious bodies in Nigeria under one umbrella. This is done to prevent religious crisis and promote national unity in Nigeria.
7. **National sport festival:** This is a sport event usually held every four years in the country. It used to bring all sport men and women across the nation together to promote peace and unity in the country.
8. **Unity school:** This is the establishment of federal colleges in all the states of the federation known as unity schools. The government believed that if, at the tender formative school age, a child is sent to school in other parts of the country, outside his/her locality, the child will, at the end, grow up to live and appreciate Nigerians from other parts of the country. The school is open to all Nigerians.

**How individuals and groups can promote national unity**

1. Tolerance: we should accept people's beliefs and want of life without criticizing them.
2. Non discrimination: we should see each other as equal. There should not be discrimination against anyone irrespective of their culture, religion and social status.
3. Inter-marriage: marriage between an man and woman from different tribes should be encouraged.
4. Integration: we should be ready to live in any part of the country or work with people of different culture, learn their language, dressing, values, food and be part of their cultural activities.
5. Hospitality : we should be friendly and generous to one another.

**TOPIC**: **Democracy**

Democracy is defined as a system of government whereby people participate in government either directly or by electing representatives in a periodic election. Democracy originated from Greece (Athens) with direct democracy.

 **Characteristics of democracy**

1. Elections are conducted periodically.
2. There are many political parties to compete during election
3. There is protection of fundamental human rights.
4. There is an existence of rule of law.
5. Majority vote always carries the vote.
6. It gives room for the protection of minority interests.
7. There is an electoral commission.
8. There is freedom of speech etc.
9. There is separation of power among the three arms of government.

 **Types of Democracy**

1. **Direct/pure/classic democracy**: This is a type of democracy that is practicable in a small society. People make decisions on things that affect them by themselves without the help of anyone to help them to do it.
2. **Indirect/representative democracy**: This is the type of democracy whereby people or citizens make decisions on things that affect them in the society through electing someone called a representative to do it on their behalf.

 **Importance of democracy**

1. It makes citizens to express their fundamental human rights.
2. It promotes stability in the country.
3. It gives equality and freedom for all citizens
4. It brings good image to the country.
5. It brings orderliness to the country’s political system.
6. It serves as good example to other countries and upcoming generations etc.
7. It gives the citizens the opportunity to elect the leaders of their choice.