

CHRIST HIGH SCHOOL
THIRD TERM 2024/2025 ACADEMIC SESSION
SCHEME OF WORK FOR (NVE) SOCIAL STUDIES JSS 1

WEEK	TOPIC / CONTENT
1	COMMON SOCIAL PROBLEMS: Contemporary Social Problems in Nigeria (Examination Malpractice – Causes, Effects and Solutions)
2	COMMON SOCIAL PROBLEMS: Cultism (Meaning and Causes of Cultism).
3	COMMON SOCIAL PROBLEMS: Effects and Solutions to Cultism
4	COMMON SOCIAL PROBLEMS: HIV/AIDS (Meaning, Mode of transmission, Effects and Prevention).
5	COMMON SOCIAL PROBLEMS: Care for those infected and affected with HIV/AIDS.
6	CAUSES OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS: Poverty (Meaning, Causes, Effects and Solutions to Poverty).
7	MID TERM BREAK
8	CAUSES OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS: Corruption (Meaning, Causes, Types and Solutions to Corruption in Nigeria). Note: Other social problems are Lack of parental care, greed, etc.
9	WAYS OF SOLVING COMMON SOCIAL PROBLEMS: Effects of social problems and ways of solving common problems (Government Policy, Participation in Civic Society, Personal Discipline i.e. contentment, loyalty, faithfulness, etc.
10	OUR ROLES IN PROMOTING SAFETY IN OUR SCHOOLS: Need for Safety and Safety Measures in the Home, School, and Work Place, Safety guidelines for pedestrians, cyclists, motorists, etc.
11	REVISION
12	EXAMINATION
13	END OF TERM ACTIVITIES AND CLOSURE

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN NIGERIA

BIBLICAL INTEGRATION: Exodus 23:2 Do not follow the crowd in doing evil/wrong...

Contemporary Social Problems are the problematic issues or happenings which are currently taking place in a particular society. These are modern, current or present issues, problems, difficulties that have to be resolved, these difficulties hinder the development of the right social values in our country. Some contemporary social problems in Nigeria as follows;

- Examination Mal-practices, Cultism, HIV/AIDS, Poverty, Human trafficking
- Advanced Fee Fraud (419), Prostitution, Juvenile Delinquency, Kidnapping
- Political Killing, Armed Robbery, Drug abuse/Addiction, Rigging of election/Electoral Malpractice
- Corruption, Crime, Unemployment, Lesbianism and Homosexuality etc.

SOME CAUSES OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN NIGERIA

- i. Peer Group Influence, Ignorance, Low Self Esteem, Indiscipline
- ii. Lack of Parental Care and Broken Homes, Environmental Factors
- iii. Poverty, Corruption, Greed/Selfishness, Communication Breakdown etc.

EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

- Examination Malpractice is any activity that goes against the rules and regulations governing the conduct of examinations.
- It is the various foul means students employ to pass examination and get unmerited results before, during or after the administration of the tests and examination.

SOME WAYS BY WHICH EXAMINATION MALPRACTICES IS CARRIED OUT

- a. Sneaking textbooks and illegal materials into examination hall.
- b. Writing on body parts, like the palm, lap, hands, etc., to copy during examination.
- c. Copying other peoples work or answers in the examination hall.
- d. Using electronic devices e.g. using mobile phone to bring in answers to the examination hall.
- e. Impersonation: That is writing examination on behalf of another candidate.
- f. Seeking to purchase examination papers ahead of time.
- g. Collecting and receiving worked out answers from other persons during examination
- h. Talking and sharing of answers with other candidates in the examination hall.

SOME CAUSES OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

A. Laziness: When a student refuses to do his or her assignment and study hard to pass examination, he or she may want to cheat or cut corners to pass the examination by all means.

B. Parental/Societal influence: Some parents and even the society contribute to examination malpractice. They do this by selling, buying and giving question papers to their wards, children, and other students. Some parents even pay some people to write examination on behalf of their children. Also, some school proprietors involve in examination malpractices by encouraging cheating during examination in an attempt to create false records for the school in order to attract more students.

C. Truancy: Some students do not attend school regularly. Even when they are in school, they may not attend classes regularly.

D. Breakdown of social values and ethics: There has been breakdown in the value for good conduct especially due to much emphasis on certificate, so people want to do anything to get the certificate.

E. Other causes of Examination Malpractice includes Low self-esteem, inability to cope with academic work, inadequate preparation for examination and life generally, undue emphasis on paper qualification, etc.

EFFECTS OF EXAMINATION MAL-PRACTICE

- υ Loss of confidence in public examination
- υ Inefficiency in place of work
- υ Fall in the standard of education
- υ Promotion of other vices in the society
- υ It will lead to loss of quality and confidence in our secondary school leavers and tertiary institution graduates, i.e. they are half baked.
- υ It encourages laziness among students. As some students are no more serious with their studies, since they depend on other means of passing test.
- υ Malpractice leads to low level of technological advancement and underdevelopment.
- υ It results in disgrace of the family and school, when students are caught cheating in examination and prosecuted.

SOLUTIONS TO EXAMINATION MAL-PRACTICE

- υ Expansion of facilities in our universities
- υ Principals/Teachers should be pro active
- υ NECO/WAEC officers should live up to expectation
- υ Sanctions on erring schools and centers should be strictly adhered to
- υ Sensitize students on the ills of examination malpractice and resist the temptation to engage in examination malpractice
- υ De-emphasize paper qualification
- υ Students should attend classes more often.
- υ Parents should be well informed on the benefits of allowing their children learn properly in the classroom as well as side effects of examination malpractice.
- υ Those who are caught in the act of examination malpractice should be severely dealt with, so as to serve as a deterrent or warning to others. According to Examination Malpractice Act no.3 of 1999, it stipulates a minimum punishment of fifty thousand naira (N50, 000.00). In 2013, examination malpractice attracts five-year jail term or two hundred and fifty thousand naira (N250, 000.00) fine.

CULTISM

BIBLICAL INTEGRATION: Deuteronomy 19:10. So that innocent blood will not be shed in your land....and so that you will not be guilty of bloodshed.

Proverbs 1:10 My son if sinful men entice you, do not give in to them

Cultism is a practice by a small group of people who share extreme social, religious or political beliefs. They usually operate in secret and their activities are seen as threatening to the basic values and cultural norms of the society at large. It is the act or practice of a system of beliefs by cult groups.

In cultism, membership is restricted. Not everyone is allowed to become a member. Certain class of people are permitted to be members of the cult. Again, the aims and objectives of the cult group is not known to everyone except the members of the cult group.

Examples of cult groups in Nigeria are: Ogboni Confraternity, Scorpions, Daughters of Jezebel, Black Axe, Vikings, etc. Some of these cult groups exist in the higher institutions of learning.

REASONS PEOPLE TAKE TO CULTISM

- I. Peer influence
 - II. Inferiority complex
 - III. To achieve ambition
 - IV. To pass examination
 - V. In search of connection
 - VI. To seek for false identity
- Inferiority complex: Some people feel inferior to other people. So in their desire to become relevant, they join cult groups.
 - Peer group influence: Some people are easily deceived by their bad friends into joining cult without looking at the bad effect of it.
 - To achieve personal ambition: Some people join cult with the wrong belief that it is only through cultism that their ambition can be attained or achieved.
 - To pass examination: This is common among some lazy students who join cult in order to intimidate teachers or lecturers to pass them in their examinations.
 - In search of connections: Some people believe that the only way for them to get connections to rich and influential people is to join a cult. So they join solely to get connections.
 - To seek for false identity: Some people join cult so that others will see them as high and mighty. They want to have an identity that people will fear and respect them.
 - Parental background: Parents who are cult members would naturally influence their children to become members.
 - Others include - Drug use and abuse e.g. heroin, marijuana, cocaine, - Poor leadership, - Inordinate ambition which is fueled by pride, - Over exaggerated sense of security that makes people to seek for false refuge in cults, - Lust for power makes individuals to seek for extra means to be able to manipulate and control others.

SOME EFFECTS OF CULTISM.

- **Insecurity:** violent killings, moral decadence, increases criminal activities e.g. rape, armed robbery, arson, etc.

- **Crisis and confusion on campus:** leading to incessant closure of schools and disruption of the academic calendar.
- **Fall in the standard of education** as teachers and lecturers award marks under threats/duress to undeserving cult members.
- **It leads to wanton destruction of lives and properties**
- **It leads to retardation of national development** as potential manpower is wasted through rustication from higher institutions or are ill prepared for the certificates they brandish.
- **Distortions in the enforcement of discipline** because of the fear of cult members who are seen as 'sacred cows' or 'untouchables'.
- **Interferes with good governance.**
- **Financial drain:** It is a source of financial drain as a result of regular demand for money from home by a cult boy or girl.
- **Family avoided:** Family members of a cultist can be avoided by members of the society
- **Family attacked:** Family members of a cultist may be attacked by members of a rival cult group
- **Lack of respect:** Members of cult group do not respect elders and human life.
- **Bad influence:** Cultism is a bad influence on the youth in a society
- **Criminality:** There will be criminal tendencies in the society where cult groups exist. Armed robbery, kidnapping, drug abuse, rape, etc.

SOLUTIONS TO CULTISM.

- Renounce membership of cults
- Students should refuse to walk with people of questionable character
- Students should refrain from joining cults and parting ways with cult membership.
- Public enlightenment, awareness creation and sensitization of the public on the evils of indulging in cult activities.
- Prohibition of arms, hard drugs etc.
- Exposing miscreants (cultists) and handing them over to law enforcement agents for prosecution and proper disciplinary action.
- Good leadership
- Good home training
- Creating of awareness on the dangers of cultism
- Stiffer penalties for cultists.
- Ban of illegal use of arm.

HIV/AIDS

BIBLICAL INTEGRATION: Proverbs1:10 My son if sinful men entice you, do not give in to them

HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Human means it affects only human beings while Immunodeficiency implies that it destroys the immune system then the Virus is a germ. Virus means – A microscopic infectious organism that causes disease in the host organism.

AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Acquired means the disease is not hereditary but is contracted i.e one gets the disease from somewhere else, the body does not make the disease;

Immune means that one is protected and has body soldiers with the ability to fight illness so that one can stay healthy. Deficiency means that one is lacking something. Immune Deficiency means that the disease is characterized by weakening of the immune system.

Syndrome refers to a group of symptoms that indicates or characterized a disease. It is a group of illnesses that happen together. People with AIDS get many types of infection and illnesses such as cough, diarrhea, skin infection. When HIV is fully matured it gives birth to AIDS.

Differentiate between HIV and AIDS

HIV is the Virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a condition that describes an advanced state of HIV infection.

Any one infected with HIV, although healthy, can still transmit the virus to another person. It can take up to 3-10 years for HIV to damage the immune system. Immune means a person who is protected or resists a disease. AIDS destroys the body defense mechanism. Anyone with AIDS develops various illnesses.

SOME SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF HIV/AIDS.

- Recurrent skin infections
- Persistent fever more than one month
- Pneumonia
- Tuberculosis
- Recurrent fungal infections in the mouth and throat.
- Weight loss up to 10% of the body weight.

THE MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS.

- υ Receiving infected blood during blood transfusion
- υ Infected mother to her infant during pregnancy, labour or breastfeeding
- υ Playing or using sharp objects e.g. blades, knives
- υ Through unprotected sex with an infected person
- υ Sharing contaminated objects/unsterilized skin piercing instrument/objects like needles, razor blades, syringes, circumcision instrument, etc.
- υ Careless handling of accident cases which involves infected blood

HIV IS NOT CONTRACTED THROUGH

- i. Reading together.
- ii. Witchcraft.
- iii. Sneezing and coughing
- iv. Hugging, shaking hands, touching or being near a person with HIV/AIDS.
- v. Sharing of clothes, cups, plates, dishes, toilet seat or eating together.

EFFECTS OR CONSEQUENCES OF HIV/AIDS

- I. It affects the health of the infected person.
- II. Reduce the level of productivity of the infected person.
- III. Drain the financial resources of the infected person.
- IV. Increase government expenditure on health in terms of purchase of test kits, vaccines etc.
- V. Affect the social and emotional status of the person living with and affected by HIV/AIDS.
- VI. Loss of self-esteem, friends, job/livelihood (it causes social stigma).

PREVENTIVE AND CONTROL MEASURES OF HIV/AIDS.

- υ Abstinence from sex i.e. Pre-marital / unprotected sex.
- υ Be faithful to your sexual partner.
- υ Don't accept unscreened blood for transfusion.
- υ Don't share skin piercing objects like needles.
- υ Encouragement of more research activities to discover the cure for HIV/AIDS.
- υ Awareness creation, information and education on HIV/AIDS.
- υ Promotion of healthy behaviours e.g. abstinence from sexual intercourse, being faithful to one uninfected sexual partner, correct and consistent use of condom.
- υ Establishment of more screening centres.
- υ Provision of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs for the treatment of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- υ Encouragement of voluntary counseling and testing to know one's HIV status.

HOW TO CARE FOR THOSE INFECTED AND AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS

'Care' means to show concern, give close attention or treatment of those in need or sick.

INFECTED: Means a person with uncontrolled growth of harmful HIV/AIDS Virus or microorganisms in him/her.

AFFECTED: Means someone who is emotionally moved, influenced or touched by something, someone or sickness.

HOW CAN WE TAKE CARE OF THE INFECTED PEOPLE?

- Reassure them that nothing is impossible with God; be confident that he can heal.
- Do not discriminate against them in any form, let them feel welcome always.
- Be friendly with people around.
- Take balance diet to improve body immunity.
- Seek medical attention.
- Use anti-retroviral therapy when prescribed.
- They should be counseled, encouraged and prayed for not to give up.

POVERTY

BIBLICAL INTEGRATION: And my God will meet all your needs according to the riches of His glory in Christ Jesus - Mark 10:27 for with God all things are possible.

- Poverty is the inability to provide for one's basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing and education.
- Poverty also means the inability of a person or family to provide adequately for his or her basic needs or that of the family so as to ensure healthy living and development.

THE CAUSES OF POVERTY

- i. Large family size/ extended family system; Broken homes;
- ii. Uneven distribution of resources; Careless spending habit; lack of money;
- iii. Low level of education/ illiteracy; dropping out of school;
- iv. Laziness; unemployment, Ignorance; etc.

THE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF POVERTY

- i. Lack of development; Poor quality of life;
- ii. Broken homes/high divorce rate; Emotional problems e.g. anger, worries, aggression etc.;
- iii. Hunger /Malnutrition/Ill health; Violence;

- iv. Increase in criminal activities such as prostitution and armed robbery;
- v. Unsafe abortion possibly leading to death;
- vi. Inadequate parental care/Delinquency among children; begging for alms;
- vii. Corruption/Dishonesty; Inability to provide for education.

THE SOLUTIONS TO POVERTY.

- 1. Avoid wasteful spending; Provision of basic amenities.
- 2. Development and acquisition of skills.
- 3. Provide mid-day meals to school children.
- 4. Provision of micro credit schemes e.g. soft loans.
- 5. Provision of education.

CORRUPTION

BIBLICAL INTEGRATION: Proverbs1:10 My son if sinful men entice you, do not give in to them

Corruption/Fraud means dishonest or immoral behaviour, most especially by the people that occupy position of authority in the society.

TYPES OF CORRUPTION

- i. Bribery.
- ii. Embezzlement of funds.
- iii. Inflating contracts fees.
- iv. Kickback.
- v. Advanced fee fraud.

VARIOUS CAUSES OF CORRUPTION

- i. Greed: When someone is not contented with his lawful entitlement, he will convert public funds, properties to his own.
- ii. Social attachment to material wealth; like love of cars, houses, jewelries, etc.
- iii. Selfishness;
- iv. Love of material wealth;
- v. Breakdown of societal values and ethics: People want to get rich overnight, become millionaires without doing any work.
- vi. Economic insecurity: People are retrenched from work unexpectedly, increase in the cost of living due to inflation, pandemic etc.

THE EFFECTS/CONSEQUENCES OF CORRUPTION.

- i. Poor image of the country at home and abroad: Nowadays, foreigners are skeptical about doing business with Nigerians for fear of being swindled.
- ii. Low level of development: Money meant for the development of the country is diverted into the account of a few individuals in authority.
- iii. Advancement in criminal skills and methods of corruption and fraud e.g. Use of the internet.
- iv. Low moral value of the people.
- v. Inadequate provision of social amenities such as roads, water, hospitals, schools, etc.
- vi. Laziness.

AGENCIES OF CORRUPTION PREVENTION IN NIGERIA

1. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC): It was set up in 2002 to fight various crimes such as money laundering, Advanced Fee Fraud (popularly called 419 in Nigeria and other financial crimes.
2. Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC): This was set up and empowered by the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000. It was established to fight corrupt practices in Nigeria.
3. The Code of Conduct Bureau and Code of Conduct Tribunal Act, 1990.

THE SOLUTIONS TO CORRUPTION.

- i. Punish corrupt and fraudulent people.
- ii. Empower and support relevant agencies to control corrupt practices e.g. EFCC, ICPC and Code of Conduct Bureau;
- iii. Government officials should be made to declare assets on assumption of public offices and when they leave.
- iv. Sensitization of the society on the importance of dignity of labour.
- v. Everyone should be treated as equal before the law and there should be no sacred cows.

WAYS OF SOLVING COMMON SOCIAL PROBLEMS

BIBLICAL INTEGRATION: Proverbs1:10 My son if sinful men entice you, do not give in to them

THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN OUR SOCIETY

- υ Poverty
- υ Bad relationship with neighboring communities/countries
- υ Insecurity of lives and properties
- υ It causes bad governance
- υ It dwindles or brings down the economy
- υ Under development
- υ It increases crime waves in the society
- υ It can bring about some national disasters
- υ It can bring about political instability
- υ It can bring down the image of the country among the community of nations.
- υ It brings about moral decadence.

WAYS OF SOLVING COMMON SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

- υ Government policy and personal discipline such as contentment, loyalty, faithfulness, etc.
- υ Participation in Civil Society.
- υ By ensuring adequate punishment for wrong doings.
- υ Through good study habits.
- υ Through skills acquisition and development programmes.
- υ Through personal contentment.
- υ By improving parent-child communication links.
- υ Faithfulness: A faithful person will never bring his family to shame.
- υ Through active participation of people in electoral process.

- ⌚ Through active engagement of people in result-oriented programmes

OUR ROLES IN PROMOTING SAFETY IN OUR SCHOOLS

BIBLICAL INTEGRATION: Wherefore you shall do my statutes, and keep my judgments, and do them; and ye shall dwell in the land in safety. Leviticus 25:18

THE MEANINGS OF SAFETY.

- Safety means free from harm's reach, not in danger, free from risk and harmless.
- Safety means the condition of being protected from danger, risk or injury.
- Safety refers to our freedom from danger, injury and damage and to our personal security
- It means to prevent injury, and loss of property
- It is the state of being safe in the home, work place or on the road

WHY THE NEED/REASON FOR SAFETY?

1. To save lives and reduce risks of fatal injury when accident occurs
2. To improve performance and bring progress: Progress and development occurs when there is a conducive working environment
3. To reduce accidents and prevent loss of lives and properties
4. To help control the rate and extent of damage caused by accidents.
5. To reduce exposure to various body and health hazards at work.
6. To give a feeling of personal security at home, school, or workplace.
7. After accidents, a lot of money is spent on repairs but with safety measures in place, there will be no need for such spending because accident will be prevented.

EXAMPLES OF ACCIDENTS AT HOME, SCHOOL AND WORK PLACE.

1. Fire outbreak, suffocation, poisoning
2. Electric shock from electrical appliances
3. Escape of poisonous gas and chemical spillages in factories and industries.
4. Injuries sustained from slippery surfaces, knives, blades, glasses, fan blade, grinding machines, needles, hot water or any other sharp objects

TOPIC: OUR ROLES IN PROMOTING SAFETY IN OUR SCHOOLS,

BIBLICAL INTEGRATION: Wherefore you shall do my statutes, and keep my judgments, and do them; and ye shall dwell in the land in safety. Leviticus 25:18

SAFETY MEASURES IN SCHOOL.

- ⌚ First aid box and fire extinguisher must be strategic places
- ⌚ Know and follow school security and safety measures
- ⌚ When in the science laboratory, do not touch any equipment, chemicals, or other materials until you are told to do so.
- ⌚ Conduct yourself in a responsible manner at all times in the school laboratory to avoid any form of accident etc
- ⌚ Talk to children about safety

SAFETY MEASURES IN THE WORKPLACE

1. Common sense and personal interest in safety are still the greatest guarantee of one's safety at work.
2. Workers should be properly trained to manage emergency times.
3. Shut down all machines/gadgets before cleaning, repairing and at the close of the day's work.

4. First aid box and fire extinguisher should be placed at strategic points and staff taught how to use them.
5. Do not block access to fire extinguisher.
6. Clean up spilled liquids, oil or grease immediately.
7. Machineries should be operated only by authorized personnel.

SAFETY MEASURES AT HOME.

- υ There should be a first aid box and fire extinguisher at home.
- υ Handle sharp objects carefully
- υ Proper waste disposal.
- υ All bushes around us must be cut regularly
- υ Any articles such as brooms, toys, boxes should never be kept on the staircases.
- υ The floor should be kept dry and clean at all times especially the kitchen and bathrooms to avoid slipping off.
- υ Windows should have grills or iron bars to prevent children from falling out and must never be left open at night.
- υ Staircases should be kept well lighted at night or in darkness and must have hand rails for proper grip etc.
- υ Always have your slippers/shoes on whenever you want to switch on/off any electrical appliances.

GENERAL SAFETY GUIDELINES.

Safety of lives and properties should be the utmost in the society to avoid unnecessary accidents or injury in the environment.

- υ Children should not play on the road
- υ Motorist should fasten their seat belts
- υ Pedestrians should work along pedestrian lane and use pedestrian bridges when crossing the road etc.
- υ Motorist should wear crash helmet.
- υ Pedestrians should keep to the left side of the road.
- υ Look left, right and left again before crossing the road.
- υ Vehicles should not be driven with worn out tyres.