THIRD TERM CIVIC EDUCATION PRIMARY 5

SCHEME OF WORK

TOPIC

1. Revision of second term’s work

2. Our duties and obligations to government

(A) Meaning of duties and obligation

(B).Duties of pupils in a school

(C).Duties of children in a family

3. (A).Duties and obligations of citizens to government

(B).Consequences of citizen failing to perform their Duties and obligations

4 . Representative Democracy (Defending democracy social justice)

(A).Meaning of pressure group with examples

(B).Importance of pressure group

5. Communicating social injustice to leaders

6 .Pressure Groups

(A).Advantages of pressure group

(B).Disadvantages of pressure group

7 Altitude to work

(A).Meaning of hard work and laziness

(B).Reward for hard work and laziness

(C).How to encourage hard work

8 . Workers protest against inadequate payment e.g.demonstration, strikers etc

9 Civil Society and Moral Education

(A)Meaning of civil society

(B)Characteristics of civil society

10. Some Civil Society Organization in Nigeria

11. (A).Meaning of Moral Education

(B).Importance of moral education to civil society

WEEK 2

TOPIC: OUR DUTIES AND OBLIGATION TOGOVERNMENT

SUBTOPIC: MEANING OF DUTIES AND OBLIGATION

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1 .State the meaning of obligations and duties.

2. Identify the duties of pupils in the school

3. List the duties of children in a family

4. State what materials are used for.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: A chart showing our duties and obligations to the government.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

DUTIES

A Duty is what you owe to your fellow human as a fact of nature. Duty is what one must do either because of one’s job or because one thinks its right. in case of our duty to the government, it is mandatory for one to perform such to the state.

An obligation is what has been imposed by contract or custom.

Obligation and duties are what government expects of the citizens to have a developed nation.

Some of the obligations and duties include:

1. Proper use of amenities

2. Orderliness

3. Payment of taxes

4. Exercise of individual vote during election

5. Support government programs.

DUTIES OF PUPILS IN A SCHOOL

1. Respect the teachers, staff and prefect
2. Obey the rules and regulations in school
3. Care for the school properties
4. Be serious and hardworking in school
5. Be humble

DUTIES OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY

1. Respect for elders

2. Obedience to parents and elders

3. Care for young ones

4. Running errands for parent

5. Be committed to doing house chores like washing, cooking, cleaning, sweeping.

6. Behaving well in the society

7. Care for properties at home and in public places

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

The Teacher introduces the new topic.

The Teacher explains the note in details.

The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1 .State the meaning of obligations and duties.

2. Identify the duties of pupils in the school

3. List the duties of children in a family

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Write 4 obligations and duties of a citizen to government

2. Mention 5 duties of pupils in a school

3. State 5 duties of children in a family.

WEEK 3

TOPIC: OUR DUTIES AND OBLIGATION TOGOVERNMENT

SUBTOPIC: MEANING OF DUTIES AND OBLIGATION

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1 .State the duties and obligation of citizens to government

2. Mention the consequences of citizens failing to perform their duties and obligation

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: A chart showing our duties and obligations to the government.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

DUTIES AND OBLIGATION OF CITIZENS TO GOVERNMENT

1. Respect the head of state and other authorities

2. Hospitality to visitors

3. Exercise of voting right

4. Protection and care for public property

5. Respect or loyalty to national symbols.

6. Stay informed of the issues affecting your community.

7. Respects the rights, beliefs and opinion of others

8. Defend the country if the need should arise

9. Support government programs

10. Serve a jury when call upon.

11. Pay taxes

12. Participate in your local community.

CONSEQUENCES OF CITIZEN FAILING TO PERFORM THER DUTIES AND OBLIGATION

1. Lack of orderliness in the state

2. Arrest by the government In authority when laws are broken

3. Lead to lawlessness

4. State of oppression of the citizens by the government when they do not speak

5. Lack of development in the state.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

The Teacher introduces the new topic.

The Teacher explains the note in details.

The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1.State the meaning of obligations and duties.

2. Identify the duties of pupils in the school

3. List the duties of children in a family

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1.Mention 5 duties and obligation of government to the citizens

WEEK 4

TOPIC: PRESSURE GROUP

SUBTOPIC: IMPORTANCE OF PRSSURE GROUP

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1 .DEFINE PRESSURE GROUP

2. Mention the importance of pressure group

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: A chart

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

**Definition of Pressure Group**

A pressure group can be defined as an interest group which seeks to pursue its aim by influencing government to make decision that will provide favour for its members. It can also be seen as a group of people who share a common interest and they put pressure on government, in order to realize their aim. Pressure groups do not attempt to take control of government. In other words, pressure groups attempt to influence the policies of the government through pressure or persuasion, but do not attempt to feed their own candidate for election under their table. Therefore, pressure groups are more interested in the physics of government and not in capturing government.

The Nigeria Bar Association (NBA), the Nigeria Chambers Of Commerce (NCC), the Nigeria Medical Association (NMA), Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), are all pressure groups.

**Types of Pressure Groups**

**Occupational Pressure Group**: This type of pressure group is formed by people belonging to the same occupation. The main aim of this group is to improve the working conditions of their members e.g. Nigeria Union of Journalism (NUJ), Nigeria Bar Association (NBA).

1. **Religious** **Pressure Groups**: These are groups that are formed to protect the interest of religious bodies e.g. Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN),the Pentecostal Fellowship of Nigeria (PFN), Muslim Student Association etc.
2. **Religious Pressure Groups**: These are also called business pressure groups. These groups are consist of business as well as trading organizations. Business pressure groups seems top influence the government and employers over matters like wages , working hours, general business/working condition. E.g. the Nigerian Chambers of Commerce (NCC), and the Nigeria Employers Constitute Assembly.
3. **Promotional Pressure Groups**: These groups are formed to promote certain course e.g the civil liberty organization, protects the rights of all Nigerians. They campaign for the defence of human rights and was formed to agitate for freedom of the masses .e.g. NBA gives free legal services to the less privileged in the society.
4. **Social Pressure Groups**: They are formed to promote the general welfare of their members. Some of these groups are Boys Scout, Girls Guide, Rotary Club, Old boys Association etc.
5. **Religious Pressure Groups**: This includes the Christians, Muslims, African traditional religion practitioners, etc.
6. **Ethnic-oriented Pressure Groups**: These groups comprise of members who are of the same racial background common ancestors and usually binded together by common language e.g. Urhobo Progressive Union, Egbe Omo Oduduwa.

**Radical Pressure Groups**: These include those that may use force if peaceful means are not available e.g. National association of Nigeria Students

IMPORTANCE OF PRESSURE GROUP

The following highlight the importance of pressure groups:

1. It promote discussion and debate and mobilize public opinion on key issues.

2. Perform a role of educating citizens about specific issues

3. Group can enhance democratic participation, pluralism, and diversity.

4. They provide important access point for those seeking redress of grievance

5. They represent minority who cannot represent themselves.

6. They act as check and balance to the power of executive government

7. Many group play an important role in implementing changes into public policies.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

The Teacher introduces the new topic.

The Teacher explains the note in details.

The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1 .DEFINE PRESSURE GROUP

2. Mention the importance of pressure group

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1.Explain the meaning of pressure group

2. give 5 examples of pressure group

WEEK 5

TOPIC: REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

SUBTOPIC: COMMUNICATING SOCIAL INJUSTICES TO LEADERS

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. Explain the meaning of social injustices

2. Demonstrate how workers protest when they are not promptly paid

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: pupils textbook

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

MEANING OF SOCIAL INJUSTICS

Social injustice is a situation when some unfair practices are being carried in the society. some common injustices includes:

1. Discrimination

2. Ageism

3. Homophobia

4. Labor practices

5. Ethnicity

6. Orientation

COMMUNICATING SOCIAL INJUSTICES TO LEADERS

Communicating social injustices to our leaders is a way of saying enough is enough.

HOW WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST INADEQUATE PAYMENT

1. Demonstration

2. Strikes

3. Reduce production

4. Resignation

5. Protest

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

The Teacher introduces the new topic.

The Teacher explains the note in details.

The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Explain the meaning of social injustices

2. Demonstrate how workers protest when they are not promptly paid

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1.list some ways workers can protest against inadequate payment

WEEK 6

TOPIC: PRESSURE GROUP

SUBTOPIC: ADVANTAGHES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PRESSURE GROUP

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. LIST THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PRESSURE GROUP

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: pupils textbook

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

ADVANTAGES OF PRESSURE GROUP

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**1. Interest groups promote authentic freedom of expression.**  
**2. You can explore new perspectives.**  
**3. It is an effective way to balance the impact of governance.**  
**4. Group efforts become usable platforms that facilitate change.**  
**5. There is an emphasis on fairness at the local level.**  
**6. It creates an opportunity to become community leaders.**.

**7. There is a higher level of information access.**  
**8. It is more affordable for the average person to lobby their government.**  
**9. Interest groups can lobby for new legislation at any time.**

**Disadvantages of pressure group**

**1. The loudest voices usually win when interest groups are active.**  
**2. It is an easy way to stall all legislative processes.**

.**3. Most interest groups only focus on a single topic.**  
**4. Some interest groups promote harmful activities.**  
**5. Interest group leaders do not always act in the best interest of everyone.**  
**6. Governing systems can change because of interest groups.**  
**7. Interest groups can focus more on the money than the outcome of their work.**  
**8. Many interest groups do not elect their leadership.**  
**9. Interest groups favor the incumbent.**  
**10. Size works against the message of the interest group.**

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

The Teacher introduces the new topic.

The Teacher explains the note in details.

The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. LIST THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PRESSURE GROUP

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1.List 5 advantages of pressure group

2. list 8 disadvantages of pressure group

WEEK 7

TOPIC: OUR ATTITUDE TO WORK

SUBTOPIC: MEANING OF HARDWORK AND LAZINESS

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. Define hard work and laziness
2. List what our attitude to work should be
3. List the advantages and disadvantages of hard work and laziness

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: pupils textbook

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

MEANING OF LAZINESS

**Laziness is the**[**quality**](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/quality)**of not being**[**willing**](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/willing)**to**[**work**](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/work)**or use any**[**effort**](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/effort)**:**

Work is the activity which a person performs in order to earn a living. It involves the provision of goods and services which other people need in society. When you work, you solve some problems in society, and you should get paid for it.

OUR ATTITUDE TO WORK

The following are what our attitude to work should be:

1.We must learn to do a particular kind of work. We can do this by going to school. We can also learn a trade by learning directly from those who know and practise the trade.

2 We must learn to do our work with skill.

3 We must arrive at work early, even if we are self employed.

4 We must work hard in order to get the best results.

5 We should get the kind of work we love doing. We would find it easy to work hard and do our best, if we do what we love.

Advantages of hard work and disadvantages of laziness

Advantages of hard work include the following:

1 People who are hardworking solve problems and get paid for doing so.

2 Employers are happy with hardworking people and promote them.

3 Employers increase the salaries of hardworking staff.

4 Hardworking people are self-reliant. Being self-reliant is honorable.

5 Hardworking people find it easy to get better paying jobs.

Disadvantages of laziness

1 Lazy people do not get promoted at work.

2 Sometimes, lazy people get demoted at their place of work.

3 Lazy people get sacked from work.

4 Lazy people find it difficult to make a profit, especially when they are self employed.

5 Laziness could turn people to beggars. Begging is not honorable at all. It should be discouraged in society.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

The Teacher introduces the new topic.

The Teacher explains the note in details.

The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Define hard work and laziness
2. List what our attitude to work should be
3. List the advantages and disadvantages of hard work and laziness

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is laziness?

2. Mention 5 advantages of laziness

3. State 5 disadvantages of laziness

WEEK 9

TOPIC: CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION

SUBTOPIC: Civil society organizations and their characteristics

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. Define civil society

2. Suggest the characteristics of civil society

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: pupils textbook

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

Civil society organizations and their characteristics

Civil society organizations are social groups which are formed to promote the interests and values of the common citizens.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Their characteristics include the following:

1 Membership is voluntary.

2 They are autonomous from the government.

3 They express their ideas collectively.

4 Their demands are specific.

5 They do not intend to seize power from government.

6 The have rules.

7 They are not violent.

8 They respect the authority of government.

Examples of civil society organizations in Nigeria include the

1 Campaign for Democracy (CD).

2 Joint Action Committee (JACON).

3 Citizens Forum for Constitutional Reforms.

4 National Democratic Coalitions (NADECO).

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

The Teacher introduces the new topic.

The Teacher explains the note in details.

The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Define civil society

2. Suggest the characteristics of civil society

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. List the characteristics of civil society

WEEK 10

TOPIC: MORAL EDUCATION

SUBTOPIC: How moral education can influence civil society organizations

BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. State the meaning of moral education

2. Mention some of the ways moral education can influence civil society

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: pupils textbook

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

How moral education can influence civil society organizations

Moral education teaches us about the principles and standards of good behaviour. It teaches about what is right and what is wrong.

PRINCIPLES THAT PROMOTE MORAL EDUCATION

1 Unity

2 Justice

3 Love

4 Honesty

5 Obedience

6 Hard work

7 Respect

8Loyalty

Civil society organizations are organizations that fight for social justice and equity. As a result, the values which moral education teaches are the same as those the civil society organizations promote in society. Therefore, moral education affects or influences the operations of civil society organizations.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

The Teacher introduces the new topic.

The Teacher explains the note in details.

The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. State the meaning of moral education

2. Mention some of the ways moral education can influence civil society

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Mention some of the ways moral education can influence civil society.