**CIVIC EDUCATION**

**CLASS - JSS 1**

**SCHEME OF WORK FOR 2ND TERM**

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| **WEEK** | **TOPICS** |
| 1 | Revision of last term work |
| 2 | Citizenship |
| 3 | Process of becoming a citizenship of a country |
| 4 | Right and Duties of Citizens. |
| 5 | Differences Between Rights And Duties Of Citizen |
| 6 | Importance Of citizens’ rights and duties |
| 7-8 | Types Of Human Rights |
| 9 | Consequences of non-performance of obligations |
| 10 – 11 | Revision |
| 12 | Examination |

**WEEK 2**

**Topic : Citizenship**

A citizen is someone who enjoys full political rights in a state and in return performs certain duties to the state. A citizen therefore is a legal member of a state.

**Type of Citizenship**

1. Citizenship by birth: this is the situation whereby the parents of the person are  
natives in the country or a person born by citizens of a country. For example; a child born by Nigerian parents automatically becomes a Nigerian by birth.  
  
2. Citizenship by registration or marriage: this occurs when Nigerian male marries for example a Briton (a British) woman. The woman automatically becomes a citizen of Nigerian through registration of marriage.  
  
3. Citizenship by nationalization: this happens when an alien or a foreigner becomes a  
citizen of another country having fulfilled and satisfied the countries conditions to  
acquire the citizen of that country as laid down by the constitution of that country. It is a process by which an individual voluntary changes his/her citizenship of a state to that of another in which he or she resides. Some of the conditions that an alien of another country must fulfil are: as follow;  
  
\* Applicant must be an adult acceptable in the community.  
\*  Applicant must be of good character  
\* Applicant must swear an oath of allegiance  
\*.  Applicant must be able and have been contributing to community and national development and growth.  
\* Applicant must have been residing in a particular community in that country for  
specific period of time.  
  
4. Honorary citizenship: from time to time the  government of a country have been  
honouring distinguished or important person or eminent person with citizenship of that country. For example such icon figures in Nigeria like: Sir Ahmadu Bello, Nnamdi  
Azikwe, Chief Obafemi Awolowo have been honoured with citizenship of other countries of the world.  
  
5. Citizenship by blood ties or decent: citizenship pf a country is also acquired through blood ties. This means that the, fact that a child was born in a particular  
community in the country does not necessarily confer the status of the  
citizenship on that person.

**WEEK 3**

**Topic : Process of becoming a citizenship of a country**

Apart from the means of acquiring citizenship of a country explained above, there are also processes one needs to undertake before becoming a citizen of a country. This process involves conditions that one must satisfy before one can be granted citizenship. Below are the processes involved in acquiring the citizenship of a country.

1. A person seeking the citizenship of a country must have attained the statutory age specified in the constitution.
2. The person must show willingness to live or stay in the country.
3. The person must have resided in the country for a number of years specified in the constitution.
4. The person must have made useful contributions to the social, economic and cultural growth and development of the country.
5. The person must be of good character.

**WEEK FOUR: Right and Duties of Citizens.**

**RIGHTS**

**R**ights are privileges or entitlements which the law permits for individual as a citizen of that country.

Rights of citizens include the following:

* Right to life
* Right to freedom of movement
* Right to fair hearing
* Right to education
* Right to vote and to be voted for.

**Duties**

**D**uties are those things and actions which the citizens are exected to do for their country.

* Payment of taxes, rents and rates
* Obedience to the laws of the country
* Voting during elections
* Defence of their fatherland

**WEEK FIVE**

**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZEN**

1. Rights are what people must enjoy in the country. Duties on the other hand are the compulsory things peoples must do for their country.
2. Rights are given to us by the constitution, whereas, duties are those things expected of the people by the constitution
3. Right are enjoyed by citizens irrespective of sex, religion, tribe and social status. Duties on the other hand are expectations from certain categories of individuals in the society.
4. Our basic freedom is protected by rights; whereas duties are those actions we must perform to enjoy our freedom.

**WEEK 6**

**Importance Of citizens’ rights and duties**

Here are some of the importance of the rights and duties of citizens

1. Citizens’ rights and duties promote peace and stability in the society.
2. Citizens’ rights and duties ensure social control for proper organization of the society.
3. Citizens’ rights and duties encourage due process among individuals and the society at large.
4. Citizens’ rights and duties encourage discipline by promoting good behavior and manners.
5. Citizens’ rights and duties ensure obedience to the law.

**WEEK 7/8**

**TYPES OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

The rights of Nigerian citizens are classified into three basic categories : namely

1. Civic (individual) rights
2. Economic rights
3. Political rights

Civic Rights

These are the human rights that every person enjoys as residents of the country. They are create an protected by the state for its citizens. These rights enable the citizens to live decent, comfortable lives and enhance their relationship as citizens of the community.

Civic rights include:

1. Right to life
2. Right to liberty
3. Right to privacy and family life
4. Right to dignity of human person
5. Right to fair hearing and judgment

Economic rights

They are rights of citizens to be engaged in a profitable means of livelihood. These economic rights include:

1. Right to adequate standard of living
2. Right to free choice of employment without discrimination
3. Right to protection against unemployment
4. Right to join and form trade unions
5. Right to free elementary education and health care

Political Rights

These rights specify the natural justice of fairness in law. They include:

1. Right of the accused ; which are:
   1. Right to fair trial
   2. Right to due process
   3. Right to seek re-dress or legal remedy

**WEEK 9**

**CONSEQUENCES OF NON-PERFORMANCE OF OBLIGATIONS**

1. Lack of national progress and development as there will be insufficient finance for vsrious government projects.
2. Breakdown of law and order in the society.
3. Low moral standard and high level of discipline among citizens.
4. High occurrence of prevalence of crime in the society.
5. Unhealthy environment leading to health and environmental pollution
6. Physical punishment or sanction of citizens by the law for disobeying laid down laws
7. Low investment from foreign investors
8. Inability of government to provide adequate basic amenities for the people
9. Bad leadership as a result of wrong people being voted into power
10. Loss of confidence in the nation.