



1st
Term
Begins



- Wednesday 14th September, 2022.
- 1st Term Scheme of Work
1. National Values- Integrity.
 - a. Meaning
 - b. Attribute
 2. National Values- Integrity.
Attribute
 3. National Values
Examples of people with Integrity.
 4. National Values
Need for people of Integrity in the society.
 5. National Values: Contentment
Meaning of Contentment
 6. National Values: Contentment
Attributes of Contentment
 7. National Values
Effect of lack of contentment.
 8. Discipline-meaning and attribute
discipline.
 9. National values Discipline.
 10. National Values . Attributes of courage
person.

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- Types of courage - Person & Physical.
- 11. National Values & Attribute of courageous person.
- of Types of courage - spiritual and moral courage.
- 12. Nigeria is a federation - meaning of federation
- Need for federation.
- 13. Revision.
- 14. Examination.

Answers
16/9/2022

Wednesday 21st September, 2022.
National Value: Integrity and attribute of Integrity.

Integrity: It is an act of behaving honourably, even when someone is not watching people with Integrity follow moral and ethical principle in all aspect of life. Integrity can extend to professionals areas at work, such as decision-making, interacting with colleagues and serving customers or client.

Attribute of Integrity.

Integrity is both a personality trait and a skill, meaning you can develop this over time. Here are some attributes that contribute to being a person with integrity and how to display trait.

1. Dependability- Dependability means people you can rely on you and that you meet the deadline.
2. Loyalty- listening to authority and

specting their decisions in another
of showing integrity loyalty.

3. Honesty: Integrity require honesty.
Those with integrity tend to be truthful.
They own up to mistake and try
to learn from them.

4. Good Judgement: Possesing the
her attribute of integrity is indicated
in that you're an individual with
good judgement. You make decision
act in a way that encourage others
to trust, respect and depend on you.

5. Respect: People with integrity value
other people by showing them respect
at work, home and school.

OTHER ATTRIBUTE OF INTEGRITY

ARE:

1. Openness in what you do.
2. Be Self Confidence.
3. A lover of peace.
4. Non compromise of principles.

5. Fair-play - That is, treat people equally without fear or favour.

6. Hardworking.

7. Contentment: Must be satisfied with what he/she has.

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21/9/2022

Monday 26th September, 2022.

Examples of people of Integrity

1. Professor Dora Akunyili: She was the former director general of the National Agency for food and drug administration (NAFDAC) of Nigeria and a former minister of Information and Communication, Federal Republic of Nigeria. She began and promoted the rebranding of Nigeria driven by the slogan Nigeria, Good people, Great Nation. This programme was designed as an internal process to address Nigeria's negative image both at home

e and abroad.

Assignment.

People with Integrity

1. N GOZI OKONJO IWEALA

She is the former Finance Minister and Foreign Minister of Nigeria. She is known in Nigeria's history as first woman to hold those high positions. She served as finance minister from July 2003 until her appointment as foreign Minister in August 2006. On the 4th of October 2007 she was appointed as the Managing Director of the World bank.

2. CHIBUDOM NWUCHE

Chibudom Nwuche was born in Enugu. He graduated with a Bachelor Arts (Hons) in politics and philosophy from the University of Keele. He

turned to Nigeria and has since then worked in various organisations and held various positions. He was elected as representative of Ahaua East Abua Odua Constituency of Rivers State in 1999. On the 4th of June 1999, he was elected as Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was instrumental to the passage of the Niger Delta Development Commission Act and the Onshore Offshore Dichotomy Bill. He is regarded as a man of integrity.

3. OLUKOLE AKINWANDE SOYINKA

Popularly known as Wole Soyinka, he was born in Ijebu Isara, Nigeria. He grew up in Abeokuta where his father was a school teacher. Wole Soyinka grew up in Abeokuta. He studied at Abeokuta Grammar School and Government College, Ibadan and then at Leeds University.

ersity College, Ibadan, and then at
eds University when he graduated
h an honours degree in English. At
rious times, he has been on
he academic staff of the University
of Lagos and that of Ibadan as
professor of Comparative Literature and
Dramatic Arts. In 1996, he was
awarded the Nobel prize for Literature.

✓ 2002-21/9/2021

4. AMINU KANO Was a muslim politician from Nigeria born at Suduwa, Gwari Local government. In the 1940's he led a Socialist movement in the Northern part of the country in opposition to British rule. The Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport, the Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital and the Aminu Kano Colledge of Islamic Studies all Kano, are named after him.

2. Professor Iide Goyinkan: He has been showing that he was a man of integrity from his days in school. He led a group of students who protested against bad treatment by the school authority. He was a lecturer at the university of Ife (now known as Obafemi Awolowo University) and he never cheated students. Students throughout his career. All students love him because he never took advantage of them.

3. Professor (Mrs) Ngozi Okonjo-Iweabu: She was recommended by the former president Olusegun Obasanjo as a woman of integrity who could organise Nigeria economy in the capacity of minister of finance.

4. Dr Tai Solarin: Throughout his day in school and at college, people knew him to be a man of integrity. He was always doing what he considered to

be right when he took up public services as state Commissioner for Education or as director of federal Road Safety Corps organisations; everybody knew him to be a man of integrity who never take bribe before giving people what is due to them.

✓ 2019

Wednesday 5th October, 2022.

Need for people of Integrity:

There are many reasons why we need people of integrity in the Society. These reasons include

1. Community development:- People of integrity in the Society always contribute to the development of the Community by making sure that most of the things needed by the people of the community are provided.
2. Peaceful Co-existence:- Any society which

there are people of integrity, community members live peacefully with one another.

3. No corruption: If corruption has no place in the life of a nation, that nation would develop.

4. Confidence: Where there is women and men of integrity, people will have confidence in their country and people's ability to work hard and be adequately rewarded.

5. Model to the youth: People of integrity will ~~serve~~ as role model to the young ones in the society.

6. Good governance: People of integrity are needed to manage the affair of government. They help to stop wastage of resources, favoritism, nepotism in government.

7. It build trust: In a society where many people of integrity are bound, It help to promotes trust.

8. Equity and Fairness: A society characterise

d by people of Integrity is bound to
Society where people are treated fair
and equally.

9. Positive Image among other societies.
Nigeria as a society with people of integrity will always have the regard and respect of people from other societies. This will make people want to do business with the country

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6/1/2022

Wednesday 12th October, 2022.

Contentment

Contentment is a feeling of happiness or satisfaction. It is the state of being satisfied and happy with what one has or whatever other people genuinely give to someone.

A contended person will not envy another person having more than him or her.

Attributes of Contentment:

1. Satisfaction: Mentioned earlier, is the first attribute of contentment we have to be satisfied with what God has given us, we must shun jealousy which is the root of hatred.
2. Happiness: Is another attribute of contentment. It is show pleasure and joy.
3. Humility: It is associated with contentment. It is the quality of being modest and respectful.
4. Hatred for greed and corruption: A con-

tended person would not steal, as she would not be.

5. Peace of mind: A contended person will not worry over unnecessary things, hence he will not be greedy.

IMPORTANCE OF CONTENTMENT

1. It helps to eliminate jealousy and enmity in people.
2. It leads to peace and developed ^{inter} God.
3. It promotes tolerance in the country.
4. It reduces the feeling of inferiority.
5. It gives a person a peaceful heart.

Wednesday 19th October, 2022.

Effects of Lack of Contentment.

Effects of Lack of Contentment

include the following:

1. Greed: One of the effects of lack of contentment is greed. That is to desire more than what one ought to get.
2. Envy: Anybody that is not content with what he or she has will be envious of other people. Envy is evil; it can make one not to be happy at some body's success or possessions and desire to have them.
3. Stealing and Robbery: Stealing and robbery are products of lack of contentment. Anybody that is content with what he or she has will not steal what does not belong to him or her because the ultimate consequences would be untimely death.
4. Prostitution is another negative effect of lack of contentment especially by the female group. It is the act of sex-

- ing in illicit sexual affairs forms
5. Robbering: This is the crime of taking away the property of another person by force.
6. Cheating: This is an act of deceiving or acquiring things in a dishonest way.
7. Corruption: This means engaging in a set of Immoral acts like embezzling public funds.
8. Conflict and Violence: Lack of commitment often lead to chaos and violence in society. These happen because the greedy will always want to eat other people which may be resisted thereby leading to violence.
9. Slow Economic Progress: Lack of commitment make people steal funds meant for development project such object would have boosted economic development project and growth.
10. Dents on National Image: Lack of

contentments make people commit activities which damage the nation's Image abroad.

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Monday 24th October, 2022.

Assignment.

1. Write three adages or proverbs to support contentment.
2. Discuss any three consequences of lack of contentment.
3. Explain how Lack of contentment can damage the national Image.

Answers.

1- Godliness with contentment is great gain

- All that glitters is not gold.
- Abundance doesn't know Contentment but Contentment is abundance.

2. Prostitution: Prostitution is the act having sex for ~~more~~ money. A ~~co~~
~~ented~~ person will not go into pro
stitution.

- Greed: A person with greed is always interested in acquiring more things unnecessarily and most times through dishonest means.)
- Underdevelopment: Lack of content among people in the society and other negative values that go without promote underdevelopment.

3. It Leads the nation to go into borrowing from other neighbouring making the Nation to be in debts.

Causes
of
Poverty

Thursday 3rd November, 2022.

Discipline.

Discipline is the act of obedience to the rules and regulations of society. It is the ability to control one's behaviour, activity, or situation at all times. When someone behaves according to the laws of the society. He or she is said to be disciplined.

Discipline is also seen as doing the right thing at the right time.

Discipline is referred to as methods of training the mind, body or behaviour and it makes people do what is expected of them.

Attributes of Discipline.

1. Self-Control: This is a attribute of discipline. It makes one remain calm and not showing higher emotion even when he or she is hurt, angry or excited.

2. Moderation: A disciplined individual

is always careful in how he or she dresses, speaks and presents himself/herself in the public.

3. Modesty: It has to do with bragging too much about ones ability or talents.

4. Respect for Legitimate Authority: disciplined person must submit to god authority.

5. Perseverance: This is the attribute of enduring in the face of overwhelming odds in order to accomplish particular objective or goal. person can achieve by holding on, pressing forward and not giving up.

6. Dedication: This is the attempt someone make to complete an activity or accomplish a goal based on

importance. It is a commitment to one's assigned duty or job

7/11/22
Ques

Monday 7th November, 2022.

Assignment.

1. What is discipline?
2. Mention and Explain three attributes of discipline.

Answers.

1. Discipline is the act of obedience to the rules and regulations of the society.

2. Modesty has to do with bragging too much about one's ability or belonging

iii. Respect for Legitimate Authority: A disci-

plined person must submit
Legal authority.

iii. Moderation: A disciplined individual is always careful in however he dresses, speaks and presents himself/herself in the public.

Wednesday 9th November 2022.
Courage.

Courage is the ability to exert boldness in carrying out positive changes in the society. A courageous person is brave and able to control fear when there is danger, pain or misfortune.

Types of Courage.

- Physical Courage: This is when one uses physical energy to be able to get things done.
- Moral courage: This is when one chooses to do the right thing, even when others want him or her to do the wrong thing.
- Spiritual courage: This is when one is able to show his belief and lives according to it, examples a Christian and a Muslim refusing to die instead to flee in a situation.

ATTRIBUTES OF COURAGE.

Monday 14th November 2022.

Assignment

1. What is courage?
2. Distinguish between physical courage and moral courage.

Answers.

1. Courage is the ability to exercise boldness in carrying out positive activities in the society.

2. Moral courage

2. Physical courage is when one uses physical energy to be able to get things done while moral courage is when one chooses to do with the right thing even when others tell him/her to do the wrong.

9.

Good
17/11/2022

Wednesday 16th November, 2022.

Affibutes of Courage.

1. Commitment: A courageous person is always hard working and very busy.
2. Diligence: A courageous person must be careful and very hard working.
3. Boldness: A courageous person must not be fearful in whatever he or she does.
4. Bravery: A courageous person must be ready to face danger, pain or suffering when carrying out task.
5. Determination: A courageous person should have strong feeling or desire to achieve a result or goal.

Wednesday 16th November, 202

Federation

Federation is a political system where different states or regions in a country which have the power to make their own laws, jointly agree to be united in order to form a central or federal government. In a system like this, there are powers that are only meant for the central government while there are some that are shared between the central government while there are some that are shared between the federal and the states. Nigeria a country practices a federal system of government.

Need for Federation

National Integration: It helps bring people from different socio-cultural, economic, religio

nd Linguistic background together in a nation

- Unity in diversity: Irrespective of diversity, tribe, and culture, people of a federation see themselves as one united entity.
- Even Distribution of resources: It makes it easy for ~~national~~ resources to be shared evenly among states
- Controlling Activities of States: Federal system of government makes it easy for the federal government to control the activities of the state, so as to guide against the domination of one's state by the other.
- Where parts of a country depend one another for economic survival, a federation is necessary.

Characteristics of Federation.

- Division of powers between the Central Government and Coordinate Units.
- Possession of a Written Constitution.
- Control of State Government by the central Government on certain matters.
- Existence of Bicameral Legislature.
- Provision for a three-tier government.
- Powers are derived from the Constitution.
- Powers of State Government.

16/11/2020

Monday 9th January, 2022.
Second Term Scheme of Work.

- Wk 1. Nigeria as a federation.
Characteristics of federation.
- Wk 2. Relationship between federal state, and local government!
- Wk 3. Relationship between federal state, and Local government continues.
- Wk 4. Rule of Law: Meaning of law and rule of law, Benefits of the rule of law as against arbitrary rule.
- Wk 5. Rule of Law: Benefits of the rule of law as against arbitrary rule.
Punishment for breaking rule of law
- Wk 6. Protection of human rights and the rule of law
- Wk 7. Consumer rights and responsibilities
- Wk 8. Responsibilities of a consumer
- Wk 9. Consumer rights and responsibilities
Revision
- Wk 11. Examination
- Wk 12. Closing

Wednesday 11th January, 2022

Nigeria as a Federation.

Characteristics of a federation

1. There is sharing of power between the federal and the state government, though the federal government is more powerful than the state government.
2. There is duplication of the organs of government in the federal system which is the executive, the legislative and judiciary at both federal and state level.
3. The constitution of a federal system of government is usually written rigid. Therefore, it is not easy to amend or change.
4. The federal system of government provides that the constitution is more powerful than any individual or organization.
5. The states have the power to control their affairs. Such powers are:

conflicting with the powers of the federal government when exclusively controls certain areas in the national life, such as the armed forces, foreign affairs, power and energy, mineral resources, para-military etc.

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12/1/25~~

Monday 16th January, 2023.

Relationship between the Federal, State and Local government.

In Nigeria, there are three tiers of government, namely: federal, State and Local government.

1. Federal Government: Is the central authority that represents the entire nation in external and internal affairs of common interest.

2. State Government: The head of the government is the governor. The Governor oversees the State Council of State Civil Service Commission, the Local Government Service Commission and so on.

3. Local Government: This is the third tier of government in Nigeria. It is headed by the Local Government chairman.

THE Relationship can be summarized as follows:

1. The federal government creates the state and local government based on Constitutional provision.

2. The State and Local government help implementing some of the federal government policy for instance education policy, industrial policy etc.

3. The federal government has power over the adjustment of the boundaries of state and local government.

- Take
go-
tive
Loc-
soo
- 4.8 The state government looks into the account of the local government authorities.
5. They all get allocations from the federal account.

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16/11/23

Wednesday 18th June, 2023,
Differences among the three tiers of Government.

The legislative power of the federal republic of Nigeria is vested on the National Assembly which is made up of the house of Senate and the house of representatives. The National Assembly has the power to make law for the peace, order and good governance of the federation.

In the case of the state, the legislative power is vested on their own State House of Assembly. At the local government level, the council constitutes the legislative arm.

Similarly, at the federal level, executive power are vested on the president members of his cabinet. At the state level, the governor and his ~~cabinet~~^{comptroller}, the culture arm, while at the local level, the ~~and~~^{Supervising} ~~councillors~~^{commissioners}, make up the ~~line~~

✓ October
18/11/2023

Monday 23rd January, 2023.

Rule of Law.

Law simply refers to the rules and regulation guiding people's behaviour in a particular society. These Law are made by the government for everybody in the society to obey.

When we talk about the rule of law, it refers to absolute supremacy of the Law over every body, including ruled and the rulers in a country. In other way, the Law of the Land is above everybody, irrespective of your social, political and economic status.

Benefits of the rule of law as against arbitrariness.

1. Fundamental human right: The rule of law guarantees and protects citizens' rights. Hence, the individuals' rights cannot be infringed upon by the government or any other citizen.

2. Law and order: The rule of law allows for the presence of laws to guide activities of everybody in the society.

B. Presence of Every Checks and

3. Presence of ~~Every~~ ^{Check} Cheques and balances: The rule of law guarantees that the activities of the three organs of government are independent of one another.
4. Supremacy of the Constitution: The Constitution is above everybody and all other laws.
5. Fair hearing: The rule of law provides opportunity for an individual to be treated fairly in accordance with the law.
6. Press freedom: The rule of law also ensures that the press/media including the radio, television, newspaper, magazine etc are all free from the control of the government or any other organs of government.

Good
23/11/19

Thursday 26th January, 2023.

Punishment for breaking the Law.

All offences are punishable under the Law. These offences are categories as civil offences or criminal offences.

@ Civil Offences include: Traffic offences, prostitution, Show of disrespect to constituted authorities, Sanitation offences, use of hard drug and other offences that are not considered critical.

⑥ Criminal offences include: & armed robbery, murder, rape, drug trafficking, bribery, corruption, examination malpractices etc.

Some of the punishment for breaking the Law

are as follows:

1. Imprisonment: An offender or law breaker could be sentenced to jail for a particular period of time.
2. House Arrest: People in the society could be placed on house arrest when they break the law. When on house arrest, they would be placed on confirmation confinement.
3. Fine/Monetary penalty: Offenders or those who break the Law will be made to pay a fine.

dated to pay some money into a specific account of the government within a specific period of time.

4. Death Sentence: This is a capital punishment associated with murder, Security Threat and other severe crimes.
5. Ban: This could be in form of clapping an erring offender from the enjoying fundamental human rights or certain acts within a specific period of time.

1/2/2023

Wednesday, 8th February, 2023.

~~Equal Equality of ALL Citizen before the Law~~
The principle of equality before the law means that everybody in the country, rich or poor, male, female, young and old, able and disable, the ruler and the ruled are equal before the law, this principle of equality before the law emanates from the rule of ~~law~~ ^{law} pronounced by professor A.L Dicey.

Rule of law has no regard for anybody and no one, no matter how highly placed. The principles ensure everybody should have equal access to all facilities like education, health, security and so on.

6/2/23
GSSS

Assignment.

Mention 5 offences people can be found guilty for and is punishable by law.

Answers.

- a, Rape
- b, Murder
- c, Kidnapping
- d, Armed robbery
- e, Human trafficking.

Good class

Answers

Thursday 9th February 2023.

Protection of human rights and the rule of law.

Human rights are fundamental right that are essential for ^{human} existence. And which every citizen is entitled to in full without gender, race, political or religious barriers.

Ways of Protecting Human Rights.

1. Representation: An accused person can be represented in a court of Law by higher Lawyer.
2. Protests: The masses or general public can embark on protests to draw government's attention to the maltreatments or unlawful acts against any member of the public. The protest could be organised by the labour, organized civil society group.
3. Student Union: These are group of students pursuing common aims and objectives for the benefits of their members. They have fought against unpopular government policies such as structural adjustment program (SAP), Petrol-

rum products increased and cases of
justice in Nigeria.

4. Public Complaint Commission: It is also
known as ombudsman. It is a committee
set up to listen to and investigate
complaint brought by the people against
any public official. Thus, it helps the oppressed citizens to defend
their rights!

5. The Judiciary: The Judiciary through
a court can seek redress in order
to guarantee the right of the right of the

6. Recall System: It is used to withdraw
representative say of the people in the
state if the people where he/she fails
to perform up to expectation of the people
who voted for him/her.

9/2/2023

Thursday 16th February
Groups that assist in Protecting Human Rights

The following bodies normally assist in protecting human rights and the rule of law in Nigeria. These include:

1. Civil Liberty Organisation (CLO): It is the foremost indigenous right organisation in Nigeria. It is a non-profitable, non-governmental human right activist activist. Its objectives include the enhancement of human right awareness in consonance with universal accepted norms of human rights, and fundamental freedom.
2. Trade Union: These are group of workers pursuing common aims and objectives, for the benefit of their members. for example: Nigerian Union of Teachers, Nigeria Bar Association (NBA), Nigerian Medical Association (NMA) All those are under the umbrella of Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC)
3. Student Union: These are groups of students pursuing common aims and objectives

for the benefit of their members have fought against unpopular government such as Structural Adjustment Program (SAP), Petroleum Product Increase and cases of injustice in Nigeria.

4. Ethnic Association: These includes association like Ogoni People's Congress, Rivers Consultative Forum and so on

5. Legal Aid Council: The legal aid council is parastatal under federal ministry of justice which has the responsibility of giving free legal assistance and advice to poor citizens who cannot afford services of private legal practitioners. Funding is usually provided by the govt.

10/12/2023

Assignment

Identify four C4D groups to assist in protecting human right.

- a, Trade Union example: Nigerian Union of teachers, Nigeria bar association, Nigerian Medical Association, all of these are under the Nigerian Labour Congress.
- b, Ethnic Association: This include: associations like Oodua people's Congress (Opco) etc.
- c, Student Union for example Structural Adjustment program.
- d, Civil Liberty Organisation (CLO).

Good Job

Thursday 16th February 2023.

Consumer Rights and Responsibilities

Universal rights of a consumer

Consumer rights are basic legal entitlements which help consumers to make better choices in the market place and help with regulating their complaints.

Universal rights of a consumer

1. Right to Satisfaction of basic needs: Every consumer has the right to basic needs in forms of goods and services which guarantee their survival. These rights to basic needs includes: adequate nutrition, clothing, shelter, healthcare etc.

2. The right to safety: This is the second universal consumer right when it does not buy marketable goods or the provision of services that are dangerous to health and life. This consumer safety is assured.

3. The right to Information: This right protects the consumer against dishonesty.

advertising and guarantee higher the basic fact and information needed to make a wise choice.

4. The right to choose: This is the right to choose product at competitive prices with an assurance of satisfactory quality.

5. The right of representation to the govt: This right enables the consumer to express their interests and views through organized groups in the making and execution of government policies. That is, government should put interest of consumer through consideration in making policies.

6. Right to redress: This right is the right to be compensated for unsatisfactory services and inferior good or damages inflicted from their uses.

7. The right to consumer education: This right of a consumer enables him/her to acquire the knowledge and skill necessary to be an informed consumer.

8. The right to a healthy environment: This

Consumer right is a right to live
work in an environment that is neither threatening nor dangerous
which guarantees a life of total well-being.

Copy 16

Assignment

1. Describe a consumer.
2. Define universal rights of a consumer

Answers

1. A Consumer

2. Universal rights of a consumer are element of a consumer to get the value for the consumption of any product or service.

Monday 20th February, 2023.

Responsibilities of a consumer.

The responsibilities of a consumer are actions which consumer should take to protect their interests.

1. Beware: It is the responsibility of a consumer to be fully conscious and well informed of the product he/she is purchasing. He or she should be able to know the use and content of the product, how to use or care for it.

2. Demand and keeping Proof of Transactions: It is the responsibility of the consumer to demand for evidence and proofs of any transaction he/she engage with the seller or supplier. Whenever the consumer purchases any product irrespective of the quality involved, he/she should demand invoice, to which ^{will} be specify, the quality brought, price, discounts if any, the total amounts paid and if there is balance unpaid, it should be indicated in the invoice.

3. Thinking Independently: A consumer should know what he or she wants and should

understand what he/she is buying rather than depending or being influenced by the firm, producer or supplier. The consumer should act independently based on what he/she wants.

4. Speak Out/Be Bold: The consumer has the right to speak out or voice out her feelings or interest to be heard by the relevant authorities. They have the right to be informed about quality and quantity, standard and price of the goods available. They also have responsibility of speaking out on the price among varieties of products available.

5. Seek Redress when necessary: It is the responsibility of a consumer to seek appropriate redress by asking for compensation for poor quality products.

Monday 20th February - 2023.

Assignment

1. Describe a consumer.

Consumer is a person who buys goods and services to be used e.g. a brand user of a product or service.

(20) 20/2/23

2. Define universal rights of a consumer.

The Universal rights refers to the principles of freedom that users of a particular product are entitled to.

Monday 2nd May, 2022.

3rd Term Scheme of Work.

Week one: Democracy- Meaning and features of democracy, democratic institutions and their functions.

Week two: Arms of government- Importance of democracy

Week three: Pillars of democracy- Meaning and explanation

Week four: Pillars of democracy- Rule of Law, transparent electoral process, Majority rule and minority rule right

Week five: Election and voters responsibilities- Concepts of election- Voter and voting, differentiate between various types of election

Week six: Enumerate the basic qualification of election; describe the procedures for voting and the importance of election

Week seven: Electoral malpractice: Meaning and forms of electoral malpractice

Week eight: Forms of electoral malpractice

Week nine: Electoral malpractice: Meaning, forms of electoral malpractice

Week Ten: Causes of electoral malpractice

11/12

Good
2/5

13-14- Revision and Examination.

Monday 8th May, 2023.

Meaning and Features of Democracy

Democracy means government by the people. The term is derived from the Greek words "Demos" meaning people and "kratos" meaning rule. In a democracy, the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them, or by their elected agents through a free electoral system. The general principle of democracy is that the majority rules. According to Abraham Lincoln, "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people".

Features of Democracy

The following are the distinguishing features of democracy as opposed to other forms of government.

1. Majority rule: The majority rule while minority have their say. The minority has the right to form the opposition.
2. Citizen participation: The citizens of a democracy effectively participates in electing their representatives.

1. People's Right: The right of the people to participate in the government and to have their voices heard.
2. Separation of Power: The power of the state is divided among three branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary, each with its own functions and responsibilities.
3. Rule of Law: The law of the land, that is the constitution is supreme or above every other law in the country and everybody is equal before the law whether rich or poor.
4. Human Right: The rights of the people are upheld. People right to life, freedom of movement, association, speech, and other rights are guaranteed by the constitution.
5. Free and fair election: Election of the representatives of the people is free and fair. People are chosen to choose how they want their leader and the process of electing leaders are fair. Election are also regular in Nigeria, Election are conducted every four (4) years.
6. Separation of Power: In democracy, there is separation of power between those who make law, those who execute the law and those who interpret and enforce the law.
7. Multi-party System: Political parties are more than one in a democracy so that people can

join whatever party that suits them.

8 Press freedom: In a democracy, the press is free to operate so that people hear their views without the fear of being molested or arrested.

GOOD
8/5

Monday 8th May, 2023.

Assignment

Discuss this statement 'The law is no respecter of persons.'

The law of a state is supreme over all. This is why it is commonly said that no respecter of persons. All citizens considered equal before the law irrespective of their socio-economic status. In India, law that applies to the poor must also apply to the rich. No man or woman

be made to suffer either in body or in goods except if he/she breaches the law.

Persons in positions of authority are guided by the provisions of the law. This prevents arbitrariness and oppression in the exercise of their powers. The rights of an individual citizen are enforced and protected by the law. It also requires that the law be made open and the trial of offenders in court be made public as well. In ensuring that everybody is equal before the law, an accused person should be given the chance to consult his/her lawyer and have access to every other legal facility necessary for his/her defence in a court of law. Therefore, there should be no secret trial of any accused person. In any case, however, if the accused person is not satisfied with the judgement, he/she has the right to file an appeal.

✓ Good
9/10

Wednesday 10th May, 2023.

Democratic Institution and their function
1. INEC - Independent national electoral commission: It is the body in charge with the responsibility of conducting elections in Nigeria, it is independent, impartial in carrying out its function, is headed by a chairman.

Function of INEC

1. It organises and conducts elections in government position.
2. Political parties are registered by it for general election.
3. It enlightens the public on how to vote.
4. It prepares the voters register by entering those that have attained the voting age and by removing the name of those who have died in the country.
5. It declares the winners of election.

2. Political Parties: A political party is made up of a group of people with similar ideas who comes together for the purpose of winning a general election and governing a country.
- Examples of political parties in Nigeria are:
- Action Congress (AC)
 - People's Democratic Party (PDP).
 - All Progressive Congress (APC)
 - All Nigerian People party (ANPP)
 - Labour Party (LP)

Functions of Political Party.

- They present candidates for election.
- They unite people with similar ideas.
- They help in bringing forward the best candidates that would govern a country well.
- They ensure ^{asm} smooth transmission from one government to another.
- They educate people on important issues concerning the country and what they stand for.

3. The Law Court (The Judiciary): They are made up of a customary court, magistrate's court, high court, special court, know tribunal, appeal court, and the supreme court.

Functions of the Law Court.

1. They interpret laws or the constitution.
2. They settle disputes.
3. They protect the right of the people.
4. They handout punishment to those who break the law.
5. They are watch-dogs against the abuse of power.

✓ 5/10/23

Assignment

Describe two democratic institutions in Nigeria and two functions each.

- a. ~~It is the body charged with the responsibility of conducting elections in Nigeria.~~

~~i. To organise and conduct~~

- a. Independent National Electoral Commission
~~It is the body charged with the responsibility of conducting elections in Nigeria.~~

~~i. To register political parties for general elections.~~

~~ii. To print ballot papers for election.~~

- b. Political Parties: Is made up of a group of people who share similar political ideas and want to gain power to form a government.

~~Functions.~~

~~i. To control political power.~~

~~ii. To present candidates for elections.~~

(2x2) Great
Value

Monday 15th May, 2023.

Arms of Government.

The arm of government refers to the division of governmental power into three organs in a modern political system. Constitution of most countries has the functions of them, the three arms of government are the executive, the legislative and the judiciary.

The Executive.

The executive arm of government is the organ responsible for policy making, implementation of policies and laws are made in the country. The executive deals with administration and the places where we can find personalities such as the president, governors of a state, ministers, the civil servant. The executive is the highest and the most arm of government.

Functions of The Executive.

1. The executive arm is responsible for the formation of policies which guide the day to day running of government.
2. They implement the policies and law made by the legislative arm.
3. They maintain law and order the chief executive officer of a state is the chief security officer of the state.
4. The executive manages all the activities of the government.
5. The executive generates funds and allocates it in other words, it is the executive through the ministry of finance that prepares the budget and implements when it is approved.

The Legislative.

The legislative arm of government is the organ responsible for ^{law} making. It is also in charge of policies, programmes and ideas concerning important decisions the legislative is often referred to as the parliament assembly congress and so on.

Functions of Legislature

1. The primary functions of the Legislature is to make law for the country of state.
2. The legislative performs oversight on the executive. This function is in form of fact-finding to ensure strict compliance with the rule of law formulated.
3. The legislature must ensure that all actions of the executive are screened.
4. One of the functions of the legislature is to amend any clause in the constitution by public call for.
5. The legislature subject the appropriateness of the executive through scrutiny. It is passed into law to become binding.
6. They have the power to set up panels to inquire the activities of any department or government.
7. They are empowered to impeach the president.

The Judiciary.

The judiciary is the structure of government that interprets the law, it acts as a check and balance to the other two arm of government.

This arm of government is made of the different courts, such as the Supreme court, appeal court, high court, malaysian court, customary court, administrative court and tribunals.

Functions of the Judiciary.

1. The most important function of the judiciary is to interpret law in terms of giving judgement.
2. The judiciary protects the rights of the people. This is why it is referred to as the last hope of the common man.
3. By interpreting the law, the judiciary gives necessary punishment to the deserved offenders.
4. The judiciary enforces the law by commanding the police to enforce their judgement.
5. It settles disputes among individuals, corporate organisation, communities and government.

Assignment:

Mention and explain four (4) functions of the executive in Nigeria.

1. Implement government policies and programmes.
2. Formulate policies for the welfare security of the people.
3. Send and receive foreign diplomats and negotiate international treaties and agreements.
4. Perform ceremonial functions such as saluting during state ceremonies.

