Jss2 Social studies 1st term note 2022

VALUES

People attach different levels of worth to things based on their sense of value. Values are the principles, standards or qualities that an individual or group of people hold in high regard. These values are the basic determinant of our decision making and the way we live our lives. Our values give us a sense of purpose in life and they determine our level of satisfaction with our choices, consciously or subconsciously. Some values may include love, self-control, liberty, forgiveness, patience, honesty, kindness, patience and loyalty. Values can be learnt and they change with maturity and experience. attaching worth to things makes us willing to fight and stand up for them.

Values can also be defined as the expression of the actual worth or quality of something. they involve one’s assessment or judgement of one’s worth.

Values can be said to be principles and ideas people hold and cherish as important and worthwhile, which have positive effects. They are important part of our lives because they determine and influence what we believe and stand for.

Manifestation of values

There are various levels of manifestation of values. The manifestation of values is seen in our lives, actions, conduct or character. Our individual values affect and determine what we do in respect to decision making and relationship with others. Our personal values make us who we want to be, they make up attitude, behaviors and the kind of life we live. Understanding one’s personal value will help us to respect and appreciate the rights and views of others. Our personal values will help us contribute either negatively or positively to the society.

The manifestation of our values shows what we stand for which could be positive, e.g. justice, diligence to rules, respect, honesty, equality and harmony. They could also be negative e.g. laziness, dishonesty, indiscipline, etc.

Types of values

There are three types of values;

1. General values
2. Personal values
3. Group values.
4. general values: these are values that indicate traits or behaviors which society views as good and acceptable for the common good, general affair and best interest of all members of the society. Members are however urged to develop or build up these values, some of the values under this category includes; liberty, honesty, human dignity, probity, integrity, contentment, tolerance, hardworking, etc. some of these values have their source from the constitution and some other religions and cultural heritage of people.
5. Personal values: they are values upheld and promoted by individuals in the society. Personal values represent an individual interpretation and perception of general values, for the benefit of individual. An individual is guarded in his decision making by his personal values. Individuals behaves in accordance with their personal values which would be of interest to the. It can therefore be observed that in some cases where personal interest is affected, such personal interest override general interest.
6. Group values: these are values developed, adopted and promoted by groups, cliques and gangs such as secret cults. Most times these values do not conform or fall in line with that held by the general society.

Benefits and importance of values

1. Values helps us to understand what the society likes and dislikes. What is expected of us and how to work towards it.
2. Respect for people’s values: human values are promoted by positive relationship among people. This would thereby promote peace in the society i.e. when people learn to respect the values of others.
3. Positive values: values guides and shape the behavior of members of the society for the benefit of all.
4. Knowledge and understanding of values: when we understand and have knowledge of our values and what the society admires it enhances, unity, progress and society development.
5. Assessment of conduct: values serves as the basis for assessing the conduct and performance of people in authority.

Sources of values

We get our values from various sources and most especially unlike values that are peculiar to us, we share values with people around us, our social, ethnic or national groups. The following are the sources of values we have;

1. Family: the family is the smallest unit in the society and it is where we can find closely knitted members of the society because of the blood relationship they share. The family is where one learns the very things that shapes his/her life. Children easily learn values by watching the behaviors and attitude of their parents and senior relations.
2. Religious institutions: the religious institutions are sources of values because they instill positive values such as respect for people in authority, they also encourage that people should be honest in their dealings with people. As humans, we value prayer as our source of power and solution to our difficulties.
3. School: a school is an institution designed for teaching of pupils and students under the directions of the teachers. It is a safe place for people to learn and unlearn. Children learn diligence, hard work, discipline and other essential values.
4. Friends and peers: one’s friends and peers are liable to influence one’s values because of the basic similarities they share in interest, age and experience. They can influence how a person behaves and do their things (life style).
5. Mass media: the media are the most important channels for propagation of culture, ideas and opinions. Values passed here could be in area of entertainment, education, politics, etc. a lot of valuable information are passed using the mass media.

Factors that affects one’s values

Our values changes from time to time due to ranging factors such as:

1. Culture/language: culture is the way of life of a people which pertains to the basic as well as complex aspects of their lives, it has to do with the ideas, behaviors, attitudes, tradition that have been valued over time varying from culture to culture.
2. Mass media: the mass media has a great effect on our choice of values. a lot of people turn to the media to learn about moral and inter personal relationship and how they affect our attitude.
3. Age: our age determines greatly what we value at certain points in our lives. What we seemed to like and cherish when we were younger might make no sense as we progress in age. Also at different stages in our lives different people and things affect / influences our values. For example

* Age 1-7, parents and close relations
* Age 8-13 teachers, models, heroes
* Age 14-20 peer, and mentors
* Age 21 and above (your values are established but you may test and change them from time to time.

1. Gender: the values of men and women varies. Some women value jewelry and clothes while men value cars and games.
2. Religion/spirituality: as we grow we learn the basic tenets of our religions and we learn to abide by them. Our religion affects and influences our values for example some people have chosen to be celibate before marriage because of their faith.

Value clarification

Value clarification is the process by which an individual examine, identify, verify and develop their own values. It is simply the process of values evaluation, to see the effect of one’s values on their decision making. As important as our values are, it is good that we assess them to know what effect they have on our lifestyles, if they have helped us produce an effective, positive result on our lifestyle or not.

The school community

A school is considered as the second agent of socialization (which is after the family), where children learn and develop good children good character, Values and attitudes which helps them to become useful members of the society . a school is a place where formal education takes place.

Schools is Nigeria can be divided into four, which are;

1. Nursery and kindergarten, which is for children under the age of 2-5 years.
2. The primary school, this is for children within the age 5-12 years.
3. The secondary school, they admit children who are up to 10 or 11 years of age.
4. Finally, we have the post-secondary school, fondly called the tertiary institution / education here we have the universities, polytechnic, colleges of education and monotechnics.

Members of the school community

Every member of staff in the school community has an important role to play in helping to achieve the objectives of the school. some of them are;

1. The principal: the principal is the leader of the school community; their duties are as follows;

* They coordinate the day to day affairs of a school.
* They delegate roles for each member of the school community.
* They oversee the daily operation in the school buildings
* They build and maintain good community relationship with neighbors, parents, and stakeholders.
* The principal also is responsible for interviewing prospective staff members.

1. The vice principal: the vice principal assists the principal in ensuring the smooth running of the affairs of the school. We have the vice principal for academics, administration and special duties. The vice principal academics are majorly in charge of the academic affairs of the school, the following are their duties;

* Ensuring effective curriculum delivery.
* Regular inspection of subject teachers’ scheme of work.
* Delegate duties to the teachers.
* Taking charge of the internal and external exams.
* Monitoring teachers and the students’ activities in the school.
* Provision of academic reports of the school, etc.

1. The class teachers/Teachers: the duties of the class teachers are as follows;

* Class teachers should know their students and identify the brilliant ones and those who require special care.
* They use their lesson plans to teach students new skills through guided demonstrations and lessons.
* They play a special role in preventing disruptive behavior and identifying problem students at an early stage.
* Teachers should be sensitive to their students’ needs.
* Class teachers should work with parents and guardians for exchange of information on students and their overall attitude in the class.

1. The parent –teacher association (P.T.A): this is an organization comprising of parents, teachers and staff with the sole intention to facilitate parent’s participation in a school. Their duties are as follows;

* They help to maintain discipline in the school.
* They help when there is crisis in the school.
* They foster cooperation between parents or guardians of students and teachers
* Helping in the welfare of the students, especially feeding and medical care.
* Liaising and cooperating with other agencies in catering for the welfare and educational advancement of the students.

1. The Bursar: the bursar is in charge of the school payroll and billings. They account for every amount of money spent and received by the school.
2. The student: A student is a learner or someone who attends an educational institution. The students’ must

* Know and respect his position
* Be treated with dignity as pertaining to his rights. Therefore, students should be protected against intimidation from staff and mates.
* Contribute to their own learning success by participating actively in the learning process.

WAYS OF ENCOURAGING MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL COMMUNITY

1. Rewards.
2. Prompt and substantial salary payment.
3. Praise.
4. Trainings and seminars
5. Good and pleasant working conditions.
6. Appreciation
7. Roll of honor.

INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT

Gender roles

Gender can be defined as the physical characteristics and social behaviors that differentiates males and females. Contrary to the general opinion, sex is different from gender, sex is the physical difference between male and female. Gender roles on the other hand is the culturally defined behaviors, attitudes, emotions, traits, appearance and occupations that are suitable for males and females. This refers to how males and females are to be considered ‘presentable’ to the society at large.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES

FEMALES

1. They are good listeners
2. They are less competitive
3. They always like to look attractive
4. They give birth and nurse babies
5. They easily adapt to any situations
6. They have stronger communication skills

MALES

1. They are not good listeners but problem solvers.
2. They like taking risk and love competition
3. They are aggressive and tough
4. They make the women pregnant by releasing sperm that fertilizes the egg.
5. They value independence.

SIMILARITIES IN MALES AND FEMALES

1. They both need clothing, food and shelter.
2. They both have feelings and exhibit them differently.
3. They were both created to interact and help each other (they are social beings).
4. They can both be manipulated.
5. The have same body structure.

Factors that influence gender roles

1. Biological factors: this is how a male or female is born/created. it sharpens the male’s or female’s physical development.
2. The family: the family especially the parents are usually responsible for helping the children understand their gender and gender roles from the way they treat them down to the kind of chores they do at home.
3. The school: the school also influences gender roles through the teachers, peers, and the school authorities. The mode of dressing prescribed to the male and females as well as the physical tasks assigned to same are always different.
4. Religious beliefs: some religious organization generally prescribe roles for males and females. And children under such religion are brought up that way.
5. Culture: traditionally /culturally men and women are viewed differently and are expected to function in this light. The men are considered as being stronger than the women and are therefore treated differently as a result.