

### **SCHEME OF WORK FOR 3rd TERM**

<b>WEEK</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>The Importance of Responsible Parenthood in National development</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Traffic Regulations</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Traffic Regulations (Contd.)</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Interpersonal Relationship</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Inter-communal Relationship</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Inter-Communal Relationship (Contd.)</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Fighting Political Apathy</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Fighting Political Apathy (Contd.)</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Public Service</b>
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## CIVIC EDUCATION

Class: Year 11

Topic: **Traffic Regulations**

### Objectives

1. Define and explain the meaning of traffic regulations.
2. Enumerate some traffic regulations.
3. Mention the roles of individuals and government in maintaining traffic regulations.

### Meaning of Traffic Regulations

Traffic regulations are official rules and laws made for the safety of road users, control of vehicles and people on roads. These rules and regulations guide people on how to conduct themselves when using the road.

There are a number of traffic laws, rules and regulations. This is clearly spelt out or written in the **Highway Code**, a product of the Federal Road Safety Commission. Some traffic regulations are listed below:

1. **Do not drink and drive:** Road users are expected to avoid taking alcohol shortly before or while driving.
2. **Vigilance:** Motorists and pedestrians crossing roads should be vigilant in order to avoid accidents.
3. **Avoid hands free/earpiece:** All road users are required to avoid all forms of hand free earpiece as this may not allow them to hear well and concentrate.
4. **Wearing of seatbelt:** Motorists are expected to wear the seatbelt whenever they are driving, passengers should also use the seatbelt where they are provided.
5. **Noise pollution:** Drivers of vehicles should not blow their horns excessively to disturb or distract others.
6. **Making calls while driving:** Making and receiving phone calls should be avoided while driving as this causes distraction and lead to accident.

7. Use of trafficators: Road users should trafficate before entering or leaving the road to indicate and create awareness for other vehicles coming behind, this will help to avoid accident.
8. Avoid over speeding
9. Know and obey traffic signs and traffic wardens.
- 10.Registration of vehicles must be done
- 11.No driving by minors
- 12.All drivers must possess valid drivers' licence
- 13.Stopping for pedestrians to cross when you see a zebra crossing sign (a solid yellow or white line painted on road)
- 14.Do not overtake in a bend
- 15.Pedestrians must walk on side of the road in the direction facing oncoming vehicles.

### **Traffic signs and signals**

Traffic signs provide motorists with information about traffic rules and regulations, special hazards, road conditions and other things which the motorists need to know about the road. Traffic signs enable road users to know what to do, what to watch out for and where to drive. This is important in order to minimise or prevent accidents on our roads and allow a smooth and free flow of traffic. There are three categories of traffic signs. We have:

- (i) **Warning signs:** They are usually triangular, with yellow or white background, black inscription and red border. E.g. pedestrian crossing. Children crossing, beware of animals, dangerous bend right etc.
- (ii) **Regulatory Signs:** They appear often in circular shapes. They are divided into
  - (a) Mandatory regulatory sign: Mandatory regulatory signs appear with blue circles but without red border. They include, diversion, direction to be followed, two way, keep right, speed limit etc.
  - (b) Prohibitive signs: They are regulatory signs that gives instructions that are prohibitive in nature. They are usually circular in shape with yellow or white border. Eg. Stop at intersection, no right turn, no "U" turn, no left turn, no horn, no waiting.

- (iii) **Informative signs:** They give guidance information to road users. E.g. parking, hospital, telephone, place name, filling stations e.t.c.

### **Roles of Individuals and Government in Maintaining Traffic Regulations**

Individuals, government and non-governmental organisations have important roles to play in maintaining traffic regulations. These roles include the following:

1. Individual must obey traffic rules, signs and traffic officials.
2. Motorists should get a copy of the Highway Code and be educated on the proper use of the road.
3. Motorists should exercise care and patience on the road.
4. Regular lectures and workshops by FRSC officials for officers and transporters.
5. Government should enact law that would punish any motorist that disobey traffic rules and regulations.
6. Government and NGOs should also enlighten and educate the people on the importance of obeying traffic regulations and the consequences of disobeying such rules through TV and radio broadcasting.
7. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as man-o-war special marshals, red cross society of Nigeria e.t.c. should assist traffic officials to ensure that there is order on our roads.

### **The Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC)**

The FRSC is a government agency established to make policy, organise and administer road safety in Nigeria. The functions of the Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC) include the following:

1. Prevent or minimise road accidents on the highways.
2. Clear obstruction on the highways.
3. Educate motorists, and other road users on the proper use of the roads.
4. Provide prompt attention to road accident victims.
5. Conduct researches into the cause of road accidents and methods of preventing them as well as putting into use the result of such researches.

6. Determine and enforce speed limits for all categories of roads and vehicles.
7. Cooperate with national and international bodies, agencies and groups engaged in road safety activities on preventing of accidents on the highways.

### **Evaluation**

1. Explain the meaning of traffic regulations
2. Enumerate ten traffic regulations.
3. State the roles of individuals and government in maintaining traffic regulations.
4. Mention four functions of the FRSC in maintaining traffic rules and regulations.

## **CIVIC EDUCATION**

Class: Year 11

Topic: Interpersonal Relationships.

### **Objectives:**

1. Define and explain the meaning of international relationships.
2. Enumerate and explain types of international relationships.
3. State basic skills that promote international relations.

Man is not an island. He lives in the community where there are other people and since he cannot provide all his basic needs all by himself, he needs to relate with other people to be able to achieve this.

### **Meaning of Interpersonal Relationship**

An inter-personal relationship is a strong bond between two or more people. It can also be defined as a close association or acquaintance between two or more people that may range in duration from brief to enduring. This interaction may be based on inference, love, solidarity, regular business interactions, or some other type of social connection.

### **Forms of interpersonal relationship**

An interpersonal relationship can develop between any of the following:

- (i) Family Relationship.
- (ii) Relationship among peers.
- (iii) Individual government relationship
- (iv) Professional relationship.
- (v) Romantic relationship

### **Types of interpersonal relationship**

1. **Family/kinship relationship:** This is the first interpersonal relationship a man engages in. The family is the first contract of a child before integrating into the society. There he learns to relate with the parents and

other siblings and is taught basic values necessary to sustain other relationships outside the family. As other relationships in life may be fleeting, the family relationship is enduring.

2. **Relationship among peers:** This is a relationship between friends who are of the same age. It is very common in schools where the child takes part in academic and extra-curricular activities. This type of relationship tends to grow as people get to know each other and deteriorates as people drift apart.
3. **Professional relationship:** This is a relationship between people working together in a place. It may be between a team leader and his/her subordinates or among workers of a particular company. Love, intimacy may not be necessary condition for such relationship, but they may be compelled to relate together by the activities they do.
4. **Individual-government relationship:** This is a political relationship between citizens of a country and the government. The citizens vote for a few people to represent them in government and the citizens also perform certain duties. The responsibilities so as to provide the basic amenities needed by the people.
5. **Romantic relationship:** It is a relationship between a man and a woman either dating or married and it is based on love, commitment and mutual trust. Loss of trust and betrayals can disrupt this kind of relationship. Romantic relationships have three components which are: physical attraction, intimacy and commitment.

### **Qualities (skills) that promote interpersonal relationship (the must-haves in an interpersonal relationship)**

The following are the skills that can promote interpersonal relationships:

- (1) **Honesty:** People in a relationship need to be open to each other. They must not deceive each other.
- (2) **Tolerance:** Tolerance is the ability to endure something or someone. It is the willingness to accept someone else's beliefs, and way of life without criticising them even if you do not agree with them. There is a need to

tolerate one another and discuss areas of differences peacefully and discuss areas of differences peacefully and politely for peaceful coexistence.

- (3) Caring: People in relationships should care for the welfare of one another.
- (4) Commitment: People in relationships should care for the welfare of one another.
- (5) Good listening skills: People in a relationship must listen more than they speak so as to encourage others to talk about themselves. listening not only involves verbal conversation, but also non-verbal e.g. gestures, eye movements, body language, facial expression, cues etc.
- (6) Make others feel important: One need to learn to make people feel good about themselves. When people feel important, it makes them happy.
- (7) Instead of always telling people what to do, make suggestions. This leaves people more open to considering your idea rather than stubbornly defending their position.

### **Practice questions**

1. Explain the meaning of interpersonal relationship.
2. Enumerate and explain the types of interpersonal relationships.
3. State some skills that promote interpersonal relationship.



## **CIVIC EDUCATION**

Class: Year 11

Topic: Inter-communal Relationship.

### **Objectives:**

1. Explain the meaning of inter-communal relationship.
2. State the importance of inter-communal relationships.
3. Enumerate and explain the skills for resolving inter-personal conflicts.

### **Meaning of Inter-communal Relationship**

Inter-communal relationship is the association between two or more communities for the purposes of trade, festivals and tourism. When communities interact, they trust and care about each other and this leads to a long lasting inter-communal relationship among the communities.

### **Importance of Inter-communal relationship**

The following are the importance of inter-communal relationships:

1. It enhances business development: inter-communal relationship brings about economic development. The trade interaction between communities which brings about exchange of goods and services, encourages the development of small scale entrepreneurship, increased employment opportunities and boost in the income of the people.
2. The inter-communal relationship between communities will promote unity among them. This is evident in inter-communal marriages and festivals.
3. It promotes peace: Communities that enjoy close intimacy will never be aggressive towards one another. They will easily resolve any misunderstanding that may ensue between them.
4. It promotes national development: When all communities have cordial inter-communal relationship, this will enhance unity, peace, and cooperation. All these are necessary for national development.

5. Inter-communal relationships allows to inter-change of culture, norms, food, dressing style, hairstyle between communities.

### **Skills for resolving inter-communal conflicts**

1. **Dialogue:** This is a process in which two groups have discussion in order to resolve problems. Inter-communal conflict and misunderstanding can be easily resolved when the parties involved come together to discuss their differences, so as to reach a truce on their disagreements.
2. **Mediation:** When there is a disagreement between two groups, a third person may be needed for that conflict to be resolved. Inter-communal conflicts and disagreements can be easily resolved by allowing a third party who is unbiased to mediate for the purpose of ending the rift. A third party could be the government or an unbiased leader of the communities.
3. **Peace education:** The teaching of peace education to individuals in schools and creating awareness on the benefits of peace in the media both print and electronic will help avert conflicts between communities.
4. **Compensation:** This is the payment on cash or in kind made to aggrieved people by individuals, groups or government for whatever kind of loss they have experience from conflict.