

**SECOND TERM E-LEARNING NOTE****SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES****CLASS: JSS 3****SCHEME OF WORK****WEEK TOPIC**

1. Impact of Science and Technology on World Transportation.
2. Social Conflicts.
3. Management and Resolution of Conflicts.
4. Cultism.
5. Drug Trafficking.
6. National Security.
7. Self Esteem.
8. Family Life Education.
9. Economic Reform Measures in Nigeria I.
10. Economic Reform Measures in Nigeria II.
11. Global International Cooperation.
12. Revision.

**REFERENCE**

Simplified Basic Social Studies for Secondary Schools Basic 9, Yusuf R.A.

**WEEK ONE****TOPIC: IMPACT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ON WORLD TRANSPORTATION**

Science and technology is the application of scientific knowledge to solve perceived or advertised practical problems. The application of science and technology has made tremendous impact in the transportation system in Nigeria and all over the world. Below are the impact of science and technology on world transportation system.

1. Science and technology has led to the construction of good and reliable roads, rails and bridges which has made transportation easier and comfortable.
2. Science and technology has made possible for the production of cars, aircrafts, ships, boats, etc that has made the transportation of people and good easy and convenient.
3. It has helped to enhance international trade among countries of the world.
4. It made the construction of airports and seaports possible.
5. It has ensured speed in the movement of people and goods from one location to another.

**EVALUATION**

1. Define science and technology.
2. Mention four impacts of science and technology on world transportation system.

**PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORTATION IN NIGERIA**

1. Inadequate funding of transport infrastructures.
2. Poor maintenance of transportation facilities.
3. Poor policies in the management of transportation.
4. High rate of accidents.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Recklessness of drivers.
6. Harassment by law enforcement agents.
7. Under utilization of water transport.
8. Disobedience to traffic rules.

### **SOLUTION TO TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS IN NIGERIA**

1. Adequate funding of transportation infrastructures.
2. Good maintenance of transportation facilities.
3. Construction of more roads, rails and airports.
4. Formulation of effective policies on transportation.
5. Public enlightenment campaign on traffic rules.
6. Training of traffic personnel.
7. Adequate equipment of transportation agencies for effective performance.

### **EVALUATION**

1. List six challenges of transportation in Nigeria.
2. List six solutions to transportation problems in Nigeria.

### **GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. Define love.
2. What is science?
3. Describe the following: uncles, aunties and nephews.
4. List four agents of socialization.
5. Mention five importance of positive attitude.

### **READING ASSIGNMENT**

**Impact of Science and Technology on World Transportation:** Simplified Social Studies for Nigerian Secondary Schools and Colleges Book 3 by Yusuf R.A. Pages 64-65.

### **WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

#### **SECTION A**

**Instruction:** From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. The application of scientific knowledge is termed A. science B. technology C. Philosophy D. transportation.
2. Aircraft, cars and boats are products of A. science B. technology C. Philosophy D. transportation.
3. Which of the following is the major cause of road accidents in Nigeria A. absence of traffic light B. bumps on the road C. disobedience to traffic rules D. bad roads.
4. Which of the following is a problem of transportation in Nigeria? A. adequate funding B. road construction C. poor maintenance of facilities D. public enlightenment.
5. The following are transportation related agencies except A. FRSCB. LASTMA C. EFCC D. Police.

#### **SECTION B**

1. State five impacts of science and technology in world transportation system.
2. List five ways the problems of transportation in Nigeria can be reduced.

**WEEK TWO****TOPIC: SOCIAL CONFLICTS**

Social conflict can be described as disagreement, struggle, fight or quarrel between two or more people in the society in the process of interaction. It can also be defined as misunderstanding between two or more people as a result of differences in opinion, ideas, beliefs, values or goals. Conflicts arise in the society when there is no cooperation or agreement. It should be noted that conflict is unavoidable in the society if people keep interacting with one another. But when conflicts arise it should be well and properly managed.

There are basically two types of conflicts:

1. Peaceful conflict
2. Violent conflict

**Peaceful Conflict:** peaceful conflict is the type of conflict that occurs as a result of competition between two people or groups who seek to achieve a common goal by competing with one another. Examples of peaceful conflicts are football match, school debate, inter school sports, etc.

**Violent Conflict:** this is the type of conflict that arises as a result of severe disagreement between people or groups leading to war, violence, destruction of properties and loss of lives. Examples of violent conflict are inter-personal misunderstanding, inter-ethnic conflict, intra-ethnic conflict, religious conflict, etc.

Inter-personal conflict is the conflict that usually occurs between two people who have close contact with one another or living together. Examples are co-tenants, office colleagues, buyer and seller, neighbours, etc.

Inter-ethnic conflict is the type of conflict that occurs between two different ethnic groups. Examples are Hausa and Igbo.

Intra-ethnic conflict is the type of conflict that occurs between groups or members of the same ethnic group. Examples are Modakeke and Ife.

Religious conflict is the type of conflict that exists between people of different religious beliefs. Example is Christians and Muslims.

**CAUSES OF CONFLICTS**

Conflicts are caused by a number of factors. Some of which are:

- a. Selfishness
- b. Tribalism
- c. Cheating
- d. Religious differences
- e. Greed
- f. Bad leadership
- g. Disobedience to rules
- h. Misunderstanding

**EVALUATION**

1. Define conflict
2. Differentiate between peaceful and violent conflicts

**CONSEQUENCES OF CONFLICT**

1. It can hinder growth and progress of the society.
2. It can lead to loss of lives and properties.
3. It can result in hatred and envy.
4. It can lead to increase in criminal activities in the society.
5. It can lead to anarchy i.e. a state of lawlessness.
6. It brings about wastage of national resources.

**HOW TO REDUCE CONFLICTS IN THE SOCIETY**

1. Respect for other people's views.
2. Forgiveness.
3. Contentment.
4. Tolerance.
5. Respect for human rights.
6. Access to justice.

**EVALUATION**

1. What are the effects of conflicts?
2. What can be done to reduce in the society?

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. What is social conflict?
2. What are the causes of conflicts in the society?
3. Define values
4. Mention three importance of values.
5. Give five examples of positive values.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

**Social Conflict:** Simplified Basic Social Studies for Secondary Schools Basic 9, Yusuf R.A. Pages 27-30

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT****SECTION A**

**Instruction:** From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. The major cause of conflict is A. peace B. love C. disagreement D. honesty
2. Which of the following is a type of conflict A. violent B. force C. neighbouring D. threat
3. One of the following can reduce conflict in the society A. force B. tolerance C. fear D. intimidation
4. The kind of disagreement that can lead to war is known as ... conflict A. violent B. forceful C. peaceful D. modest
5. Which of the following is a not a consequence of conflict A. wastage of resources B. increased crime rate C. enhanced development D. anarchy

**SECTION B**

1. Discuss five causes of conflict in the society.
2. What can be done to reduce conflict in Nigeria?

**WEEK THREE****TOPIC: MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS**

Conflict resolution is the various process involved in the settlement of dispute, disagreement or conflict between people, groups or nations. Disagreement is part of human interaction. The challenge however is when such disagreement arises, how can it be managed or resolved.

**NONVIOLENT METHODS OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

1. **Dialogue:** This has to do with discussions between the various parties involved in the conflict. It is expected that at the end of the discussion the parties involved will come together and allow for peace. Recently, the federal government entered into dialogue with **Boko Haram** in the North East and **Niger Delta Avengers** in the South-South in order to restore peace in the regions.
2. **Mediation:** This is the process whereby a neutral third-party facilitates reconciliation and agreement between people or groups who are aggrieved. The third-party must be unbiased in the process of settlement to ensure a lasting peace between the parties involved.
3. **Arbitration:** This is the process of resolving disputes between people or groups by referring them to a third party, who makes judgment based on the evidences received from the parties involved.
4. **Court ruling:** This process of conflict resolution involves the appearance of the aggrieved people in a competent court of law for the determination of their disagreement by lawyers and judges.
5. **Community meeting:** This is a method of conflict resolution that has to do with the intervention of the members of the community. This method is common in small communities and villages.

**EVALUATION**

1. Define conflict.
2. Mention five methods of conflict resolution.

**ATTRIBUTES REQUIRED FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

Conflict is inevitable in most human communities. However, when such conflicts arise certain factors must be present in order to resolve the conflict amicably.

1. Mutual understanding between the people or groups.
2. Ability to show respect for rule of law.
3. Tolerance among the various groups and people.
4. Self-control.
5. Respect for opposing views.
6. Contentment among groups and the people.

**EVALUATION**

1. Mention five attributes of conflict resolution.
2. What do you understand by self-control?

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. Describe ethnic conflict.
2. Mention five causes of conflict.
3. Explain five non-violent means of conflict resolution.
4. Define institution.
5. Mention four major sources of constitution.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

**Management and Resolution of Conflict:** Simplified Basic Social Studies for Secondary Schools Basic 9, Yusuf R.A. Pages 46-48

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT****SECTION A**

**Instruction:** From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. The processes involved in the settlement of conflict between people is called A. peace movement B. conflict resolution C. conflict aggravation D. peace mobilization
2. Which of the following conflict resolution methods is most suitable for local communities and villages A. court ruling B. arbitration C. community meeting D. police
3. The settlement of conflict through discussion is known as A. dialogue B. mediation C. arbitration D. court ruling
4. Which of the following is an attribute for conflict resolution A. force B. anger C. tolerance D. prestige
5. Which of the following conflict resolution methods involves the use of a lawyer A. dialogue B. mediation B. court D. community

**SECTION B**

1. Mention four non-violent means of conflict resolution.
2. List five attributes of conflict resolution.

**WEEK FOUR****TOPIC: CULTISM IN OUR SOCIETY**

Cultism is the ritual practices of a group of people whose negative activities, membership, policies, meetings and operations are kept secret from other members of the society. Cultists have signs and symbols that can only be interpreted by their members.

Cultism in Nigerian institutions is traceable to the formation of Pirate Confraternity by Professor Wole Soyinka in 1952 at University College, Ibadan now University of Ibadan. Today, there are many cult groups within and outside the school system such as Black Eye, Buccaneers, Black Axe, Daughters of Jezebel, Vikings, Red Devils, Mafia, Trojan Horse, Amazon, Temple of Eden, etc.

**CAUSES OF CULTISM**

Many reasons have been advanced for the formation of cultism in Nigeria. For example, the Ogboni confraternity was a sacred cult among the Yoruba people in the pre-colonial Nigeria. Their duties were both political and religious. However, today different reasons are responsible for cult membership.

1. **Family Background:** Children whose parents are cult members can easily influence their children to become members of the cult.
2. **Peer Pressure:** People of same age groups, friends and colleagues can influence and pressurize their peers to become a member of their cult. This is usually common among youths and students.
3. **Poverty:** The desire to become rich can compel people to join a cult. They believe when they become members of cult they will be made rich.
4. **False Security:** Many people have become members of a cult because of false or fake security. They believe their cult will provide security for them against any attack or opposition. Hence, they join the cult.
5. **Unemployment:** The high rate of jobless with the attendant frustration has forced many youths into cultism. They feel they could earn a living from cult activities and membership.
6. **Poor Leadership:** The inability of leaders to deliver on their promises is another factor responsible for cultism. They see cultism as a shield where they can hide and fend for themselves.
7. **Broken Home.**
8. **Exposure to Foreign Values.**
9. **Recognition.**

**EVALUATION**

1. What is cultism?
2. Mention six reasons for cultism in Nigeria.

**CONSEQUENCES OF CULTISM**

1. Violence in the society.
2. Breakdown of law and order.
3. Increased crime rate.
4. School dropout.
5. Bad image of self and the nation.
6. Problem of insecurity.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Decrease in moral values.
8. Health challenges.
9. Death.

### **SOLUTION TO CULTISM IN THE SOCIETY**

1. Good parental upbringing.
2. There should be proper enlightenment campaign and seminars on the havoc of cultism.
3. Provision of jobs, particularly for our teeming youths.
4. Establishment of sports and recreational centers.
5. Establishment of skill acquisition programmes.
6. Cultism should attract stiff penalties/punishment in order to deter others.
7. Intervention of religious organizations and NGOs on campaign against cultism.
8. Institutions of learning should make strict laws against cultism in schools.

### **EVALUATION**

1. Mention five effects of cultism.
2. How can the problem of cultism be reduced in Nigeria?

### **GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. What is socialization?
2. List four agents of socialization.
3. Explain three causes of conflict in the society.
4. Define harmful traditional practices.
5. Mention five effects of harmful traditional practices in Nigeria.

### **READING ASSIGNMENT**

**Cultism:** Simplified Basic Social Studies for Secondary Schools Basic 9, Yusuf R.A. Pages 15-18

### **WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

#### **SECTION A**

**Instruction:** From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. Cultism in the Nigerian tertiary institutions is traceable to A. Nnamdi Azikiwe B. Tafawa Balewa C. Wole Soyinka D. Herbert Macaulay
2. The prominent cult in the then Yoruba kingdom was A. Pirate confraternity B. Ogboni confraternity C. Amazon D. Eye
3. Which of the following is a major consequence of cultism? A. school dropout B. death C. sickness D. poor job
4. One of these is an attribute of a secret cult A. secrecy B. love C. hatred D. greed
5. The pirate confraternity was established in A. 1914 B. 1950 C. 1960 D. 1952

#### **SECTION B**

1. What is cultism?
2. Explain five consequences of cultism.



**WEEK FIVE****TOPIC: DRUG TRAFFICKING**

Drugs are substances or mixtures that are consumed for the prevention or cure of ailments. Trafficking is the movement of human or objects from one place to another. Drug trafficking is the illegal transportation of drugs from one place to another for economic gains. People who transport drugs from one place to another are called drug traffickers.

**REASONS FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING**

Many people are engaged in drug trafficking for the following reasons:

1. **Poverty:** people get into drug trafficking business because they are poor and they want to get rich. It is an alternative measure against poverty.
2. **Greed:** Many people have discovered that this illegal business is lucrative and they want to continue in it. They are not satisfied with what they have. They keep piling up wealth because they are greedy.
3. **Unemployment:** The high rate of joblessness has compelled people to go into drug trafficking as a means of livelihood.
4. **Peer pressure:** The influence of peers, friends and associates can mislead the individual to engage in this illegal act.
5. **Ignorance:** Some people fall victim of drug trafficking unknowingly. This happens when a person is given a parcel to deliver without knowing the substances it contains. He or she can only get to know about it after he is arrested by officers of the law.
6. **Porosity of national borders:** A situation where the boundaries between two or more countries is not well secured it becomes easy for people to trade and travel to and from with illegal drugs

**EVALUATION**

1. What is drug trafficking?
2. List five reasons for drug trafficking.

**CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING**

1. It is a criminal offence that can only lead to increase in crime in the society.
2. It can lead to bad image of the country among other nations of the world.
3. It can cause forfeiture of assets and properties if caught.
4. It can result in imprisonment of trafficker.
5. It can lead to death in some cases.
6. It can bring disgrace to the individuals or their families.

**PREVENTION OF DRUG TRAFFICKING**

1. **Education:** One of the ways to prevent trafficking of drugs is through massive education of the people about the dangers and consequences of this illegal act. The national curriculum should be broadened to accommodate civic education where pupils and students will be taught to be good and responsible citizens.
2. **Provision of Employment:** A situation where there is employment opportunity for the people it will be difficult for anybody to engage in drug trafficking.
3. **Skill Acquisition Programmes:** People should be taught how to be self employment through skills acquisition such as hat making, bead making, tailoring, etc This will help to reduce engagement in drug trafficking.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Law Enforcement:** The various laws restricting trafficking of drugs should be well enforced. Traffickers should be met to face the full wrath of the law. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and other bodies should be well equipped to carry out their duties effectively.
5. **International Cooperation:** Nations of the world should come together to map out strategies on war against drug trafficking. This will reduce the illegal transportation of drugs from one country to another.
6. **Security of National Borders:** Our national borders should be well secured to avoid illegal movement of drugs to and fro the countries.
7. **Religious Intervention:** The various religious groups such as Christians and Muslims should preach to their faithful on the danger of this illegal act and encourage them not to get involved.

### EVALUATION

1. List four consequences of drug trafficking.
2. Mention five ways drug trafficking can be reduced.

### GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Describe extended family.
2. Name five members of extended family.
3. Describe the following: uncles, aunties and nephews.
4. List four agents of socialization.
5. Mention five importance of positive attitude.

### READING ASSIGNMENT

**Drug Trafficking:** Simplified Basic Social Studies for Nigerian Secondary Schools and Colleges Basic 9 by Yusuf R.A

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

#### SECTION A

**Instruction:** From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. The illegal transportation of drugs for economic gains is A. drug abuse B. illegal drugs C. drug movement D. drug trafficking
2. Chemical substances taken to cure or prevent sickness is called A. concussion B. mixture C. drugs D. balm
3. A person who specializes in drug trafficking is called A. trafficker B. transporter C. contractor D. driver
4. Which of the following is responsible for drug trafficking in Nigeria? A. employment opportunities B. poverty C. charity D. hard work
5. Which of the following drugs can be trafficked between two or more countries? A. paracetamol B. panadol C. cocaine D. vitamin c

#### SECTION B

1. Discuss three reasons for drug trafficking in Nigeria.
2. Mention five ways to prevent drug trafficking in the society.

**WEEK SIX****TOPIC: NATIONAL SECURITY**

National security is the ability of a nation to create and maintain a peaceful environment that is free from internal and external disturbances. No nation can experience true development without a relative level of national security politically and economically.

Nations of the world have their national security agencies. These agencies are responsible for ensuring peace and order in the society. Some of these agencies are: the military (Army, Navy and Air force), the Police Force, paramilitary organizations (Custom, Immigration, National Civil Defence Corps, etc), the State Security Service (SSS), National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA).

**CRIMES THAT AFFECT NATIONAL SECURITY**

1. **Pipeline Vandalism:** This is the internal destruction of petroleum pipes in order to steal petroleum products.
2. **Drug Trafficking:** This is the illegal transportation of hard drugs from one place to another for economic gain.
3. **Illegal Bunkering:** This is the unlawful transportation of petroleum products to other parts of the world for selfish gains.
4. **Importation of Expired Drugs.**
5. **Arson:** This is the unlawful administration of justice on suspected criminals by setting them on fire.
6. **Human Trafficking:** This is the illegal recruitment, transportation, harboring and engagement of people for selfish gains.

**EVALUATION**

1. What is national security?
2. Mention any four common crimes that affect security in a nation.

**EFFECTS OF POOR SECURITY**

1. It can lead a state of anarchy – a state of lawlessness.
2. It can hinder growth and development.
3. It can lead to increased crime rate.
4. It can lead to war and civil disturbances.
5. It can lead to low foreign investment.
6. The country becomes vulnerable to external attack.

**PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NATIONAL INSECURITY**

The government and the individuals have roles to play in ensuring security in a nation. Below are some of the ways to enhance national security.

1. Respect for law and order.
2. Development of the spirit of patriotism, love and commitment to defend the country.
3. Vigilance and report of any security threat.
4. Cooperation with rulers and government agencies.
5. Personal involvement through volunteer services.
6. Proper equipment of the security agencies.
7. Good governance.

**EVALUATION**

1. Mention five effects of insecurity.
2. Outline three roles of the individual in ensuring national security.

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. Mention any two ways by which man adapts to his environment.
2. List the races of the world and explain two.
3. How can racism be eradicated?
4. Mention three attributes required for conflict resolution.
5. Explain two non-violent methods of conflict resolution.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

**National Security:** Simplified Basic Social Studies for Nigerian Secondary Schools and Colleges Basic 9 by Yusuf R.A, pages 48-52

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT****SECTION A**

**Instruction:** From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. The destruction of oil pipes to extract petroleum products is pipeline A. concussion B. breakage C. vandalism D. destruction
2. The term 'Anarchy' means A. lawlessness B. archaeology C. achievement D. attachment
3. Insecurity can lead to which one of the following A. peace B. progress C. stagnancy D. development
4. Respect for law and order will lead to A. insecurity B. conflict C. security D. fear
5. Which of these is a paramilitary agency? A. Army B. SSS C. Navy D. Custom

**SECTION B**

1. Explain national security.
2. Suggest five ways to improve national security in any nation.

**WEEK SEVEN****TOPIC: SELF ESTEEM**

Self-esteem refers to the perception, view or judgment a person makes about him or herself that affects his/her relationship with other people. It is the recognition of one's qualities and it includes values, goals, talents, worth, physical make up and purpose in life.

**TYPES OF SELF-ESTEEM**

There are basically two types of self-esteem: High self-esteem and low-self esteem.

**High self-esteem:** This is a situation where a person attaches high sense of worth and value to him or herself. An individual with high self-esteem recognizes his or her own strength and skill and can accept and acknowledge successes and achievement. Such a person responds confidently to challenges and problem and practices positive thinking.

**Low self-esteem:** This is when a person experiences feeling of worthlessness, inadequacy, helplessness, inferiority, and a sense of being unable to improve his/her situation.

**EVALUATION**

1. Differentiate between the two types of self esteem.
2. Discuss how self esteem will not lead to pride.

**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE SELF-ESTEEM**

1. The family as a primary agent of socialization affects the self esteem of member.
2. The society: the norms of the society and where we fit in affects our self-esteem.
3. Gender roles as defined by culture or law affects our self esteem.
4. Mass media is a powerful factor that affects and shapes one's self-esteem.
5. Religious organizations and their teaching affect one's self-esteem.
6. The economic background or social class a person belongs to affects his self-esteem.
7. Individual's achievement is another factor that affects self-esteem.

**HOW TO IMPROVE SELF-ESTEEM**

1. Accept yourself as you are.
2. Identify your strength and weaknesses.
3. Identify your values and behave according to them.
4. Set realistic goals and strive to achieve them.
5. Develop your abilities and be proud of them.
6. Select realistic role models.
7. Cultivate positive relationship.
8. Be pleased with whom you are.
9. Accept complements.

**EVALUATION**

1. Explain how family and religious organization can influence self esteem.
2. Discuss how to improve self esteem.

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. What is self-esteem?
2. List three factors that influence self-esteem.
3. Mention five ways to improve self esteem
4. Define decision making.
5. Give three factors that influence decision making.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

Simplified Social Studies for Nigeria Secondary Schools Book 3 by Yusuf R.A., pages 156-159.  
Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies for JSS Basic Nine by Oluwasola Oyewole, pages 117-120.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT****SECTION A**

**Instruction:** From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. High self-esteem can help you understand your A. language B. strength C. enemies  
D. behaviour
2. Low self esteem is A. accepting promotion B. passing exams C. experiencing feelings of  
inferiority D. feeling proud

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Religious organizations can help to A. influence self-esteem B. effuse gift C. build houses D. feel arrogant
4. Self-esteem is A. judgment of a person's worth B. healing your wound C. speaking correct English Language D. dressing well
5. Low self-esteem will A. encourage you B. make you unhappy C. physically strong D. help develop your skills

### **SECTION B**

1. List 5 factors that can improve self-esteem.
2. Define self-esteem.

### **WEEK EIGHT**

#### **TOPIC: FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION**

Family life education is the kind of education that provides instruction and information that helps to reduce social problems in order to enhance family social wellbeing. It is the education that helps members of the family to understand their roles, work together as a team for the progress and peaceful coexistence of the family.

Family life education provides the information for the physical, mental, emotional, psychological and economic development of the family. It creates cultural foundation for the children on interpersonal relationships, adulthood including sexuality and reproduction. The major core messages in family life education are societal values, customs and beliefs, gender issues, family size, family welfare and parenting.

#### **IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION**

1. It prepares the family to deal with challenges that may arise in the home.
2. It helps children to develop into responsible adults.
3. It enhances interpersonal relationships in the society.
4. It helps to promote peace and unity in the family.
5. It enables the family to live responsible and decent lives in the society.
6. It helps to reduce conflict both in the family and the society at large.
7. It facilitates good character and moral conduct in the family.
8. It enables the children to prepare for parenthood.

#### **EVALUATION**

1. What is family life education?
2. List five importance of family life education.

#### **POPULATION**

Population is the total number of people living in a particular geographical location within a given period of time. Nigeria is believed to be the most populous country in Africa with a population of about 140 million people as at 2006. China has about 1.3 billion, the highest in the world.

Most countries of the world are either over-populated, under-populated or having optimum population

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

**Over-Population:** This is a situation whereby the number of people living in a country is far more than the available resources of the country.

**Under-Population:** This is a type of population in which the number of people living in a country is far below the available resources of that country.

**Optimum Population:** This is a situation whereby the number of people living in a country is neither too small nor too great compared to the available resources of that country.

### **REASONS FOR RAPID POPULATION GROWTH**

1. Improved healthcare service.
2. Reduction in infant mortality rate.
3. Improvement in standard of living of the people.
4. Illiteracy.
5. Immigration.
6. Early marriage.
7. Lack of family planning.
8. Increase in birth rate.

### **POPULATION CONTROL**

The following factors will help to reduce over-population in any country.

1. Mass education on the dangers of over-population.
2. Family planning.
3. Regulation of immigration rate.
4. Sex education.
5. Early marriage should be discouraged.
6. Encouragement of small family size.

### **EVALUATION**

1. Define population.
2. Mention five reasons for increase in population.

### **POPULATION CENSUS**

Population census is the official headcount or enumeration of the people who are physically present in a country at a given period at a time. In some countries of the world this exercise is conducted at least once in every ten years. The last population in Nigeria was conducted in 2006. There are two types of population census: De-facto and De-jure.

De-facto type of population census is a system of counting people who are physically present in a given area during the census exercise irrespective of whether they reside in that area or not.

De-jure is the system of counting people who are regular residents in an area irrespective of whether they are present or absent at the time of the census exercise.

### **IMPORTANCE OF CENSUS**

1. It helps to know the number of people living in a particular a given time.
2. It helps government to determine the allocation of resources.
3. It helps to determine employment and unemployment rate in a country.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

4. It enables government to plan economically.
5. It is used in the allocation of seats in parliament under democratic system of government.
6. It helps to determine the structure of the population e.g. sex, age, etc.

### **PROBLEMS OF CENSUS IN NIGERIA**

1. It is expensive to conduct.
2. Problem of interference by politicians.
3. Illiteracy.
4. Unqualified personnel.
5. Problem of transportation and communication in some rural areas.
6. Custom and religious beliefs.
7. Inaccurate information.

### **EVALUATION**

1. What is population census?
2. Mention five importance of population census.

### **GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. Define family life education.
2. State five importance of family life education.
3. What is harmful traditional practices?
4. How can harmful traditional practices be reduced in Nigeria?
5. State five importance of census.

### **READING ASSIGNMENT**

**Family Life Education:** Simplified Basic Social Studies for Secondary Schools Basic 9, Yusuf R.A. Pages 25-28

### **WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

#### **SECTION A**

**Instruction:** From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. The primary objective of family life education is to make the family A. responsible B. hard working C. accountable D. indifferent
2. Family life education includes the following except A. sex education B. mental education C. social education D. criminal education
3. The total number of people living in a place at a given time is called A. enumeration B. population C. headcount D. election
4. The most populous nation in the world is A. Nigeria B. Japan C. China D. USA
5. The following are reasons for population growth except A. illiteracy B. early marriage C. increase in death rate D. increase in birth rate

#### **SECTION B**

1. Explain five importance of family life education.
2. Mention five reasons for decrease in population.



**WEEK NINE****TOPIC: ECONOMIC REFORM MEASURES IN NIGERIA – I**

The Nigerian economy, over the years, has depended on oil for survival. The public organizations have not been able to live up to expectation. Government spends heavily yearly to ensure these government organizations such as NEPA, NITEL, NRC, etc are productive but they remain inefficient. Because of this persistent poor performance, the government decided to embark on a national economic reform programme called National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS). At the state level it is called State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (SEEDS) while at the local government level it is known as Local Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (LEEDS). The key policies of the reform were privatization, deregulation and commercialization.

**PRIVATIZATION**

Privatization is the process of taking over government business by private sector, businessmen or individuals. The implication is that government ceases to own and control the business instead the private sector or individuals take over the management and control of the business.

**REASONS/ADVANTAGES OF PRIVATIZATION**

1. To ensure efficiency and good management.
2. To bring about competition necessary for improved service delivery.
3. To provide better welfare package for workers.
4. To curb corruption and wastages.
5. To allow for speedy implementation of policies and decisions.
6. To encourage innovation, creativity and the use of technology.
7. To discourage interference of politicians.
8. To encourage and promote investment.

**DISADVANTAGES OF PRIVATIZATION**

1. It can lead to increase in prices.
2. It can cause unemployment in the country
3. It can lead to unhealthy competition and rivalry.
4. If not properly checked, it can breed corruption.
5. It promotes exploitation particularly at the early stage.
6. It makes the government redundant.
7. It makes the few rich to get richer.

**EVALUATION**

1. Mention five reasons for privatization.
2. List four challenges of privatization in Nigeria.

**COMMERCIALIZATION**

Commercialization is the management of public or government businesses like private enterprises in order to make profit. Commercialization enables the government enterprises to generate sufficient funds for its operations and also make profit.

**REASONS/ADVANTAGES OF COMMERCIALIZATION**

1. To promote profitability.
2. To help reduce wastages.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

3. To promote accountability in the conduct of business.
4. To reduce government expenditure.
5. To ensure effective provision of services.

#### **DISADVANTAGES OF COMMERCIALIZATION**

1. It can lead to increase in prices.
2. The poor may get poorer for inability to pay for services.
3. It can lead to exploitation of the masses.
4. It encourages class system and inequality.
5. Undue government interference can affect productivity.

#### **EVALUATION**

1. What is commercialization?
2. List four reasons for commercialization.

#### **GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. Define privatization.
2. List five advantages of privatization.
3. Differentiate between privatization and commercialization.
4. What is the full meaning of NEEDS, SEEDS and LEEDS?
5. Outline five problems of population census in Nigeria.

#### **READING ASSIGNMENT**

**Economic Reforms in Nigeria:** Simplified Basic Social Studies for Secondary Schools Basic 9, Yusuf R.A. Pages 69-74

#### **WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

##### **SECTION A**

**Instruction:** From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. The takeover of government businesses by individual or private sector is termed  
A. commercialization B. deregulation C. privatization D. NEEDS
2. The major reason for economic reforms in Nigeria is  
A. encourage corruption  
B. increase government expenditure C. reduce poor performance D. bring government closer
3. The management of government business for profit motive is called  
A. privatization  
B. deregulation C. commercialization D. business organization
4. The major source of government revenue in Nigeria is  
A. oil B. tax C. corporations  
D. agriculture
5. Which of the following is an example of public corporation in Nigeria?  
A. AIT B. MTN  
C. Union Bank D. NITEL

##### **SECTION B**

1. Define privatization and state five advantages of privatization.
2. i) What is commercialization? (ii) Outline five disadvantages of commercialization

**WEEK TEN****TOPIC: ECONOMIC REFORM MEASURES IN NIGERIA – II  
DEREGULATION**

Deregulation is the removal of government strict regulations that constrains market forces in order to allow many people to participate in public business activities. It is the reduction of government control on how businesses are done so that more people can participate. The main reason for deregulation is to allow for competition, economic growth and create a free market.

**ADVANTAGES**

1. It leads to healthy competition and efficiency.
2. It leads to creation of employment opportunities.
3. It helps to reduce monopoly.
4. It allows people to make choices.
5. It brings about low prices for goods and services.
6. It discourages red-tapism or bureaucracy

**DISADVANTAGES**

1. It can promote class system.
2. It can lead to increase in prices particularly at the early stage.
3. It does not favour the poor in the beginning.
4. It makes the few rich richer.
5. It makes government redundant.

**EVALUATION**

1. Define deregulation.
2. Mention any four advantages of deregulation.

**GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. What is population census?
2. Why is census important in a country?
3. Mention four challenges of privatization in Nigeria.
4. What is family life education?
5. Explain five ways crime can be reduced in the society.

**READING ASSIGNMENT**

**Economic Reform Measures in Nigeria:** Simplified Basic Social Studies for Nigerian Secondary Schools and Colleges Basic 9 by Yusuf R.A, pages 69-74

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT****SECTION A**

**Instruction:** From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. The removal of government regulations to allow people to participate in public business is called A. privatization B. deregulation C. commercialization D. publicity
2. Free market economy is synonymous with A. socialism B. capitalism C. monarchy D. military
3. Deregulation will lead to A. efficiency B. poor performance C. corruption D. red-tapism
4. One major demerit of deregulation is A. productivity B. inequality C. low prices

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

- D. competition
5. Which of the following best describe regulation under economic activities? A. private control of business B. government control of business C. obedience to law D. partnership

### SECTION B

1. Differentiate between regulation and deregulation.
2. Outline five advantages of deregulation policy.

### WEEK ELEVEN

#### TOPIC: GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Global international cooperation is the coming together of different nations or countries of the world to pursue a common goal for the benefit of all. It is the collaboration of nations in politics, economic and social issues for the common good of all nations.

#### STRATEGIES OF GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. **International Conferences:** This is when issues of international concern are discussed at international meetings, summits, conferences, etc.
2. **International Trade:** This is the type of trade that exists between two or more countries of the world. It is a means of bringing nations together for the exchange of goods and services.
3. **International Organization:** These are associations of nations that help to facilitate cooperation among nations of the world. United Nations Organization, Economic Community of West Africa State (ECOWAS), Organization of Africa Unity (OAU), etc are examples of international organizations.
4. **Bilateral/Multilateral Agreement:** This is the agreement reached between two or more nations of the world to pursue an interest of common benefit.
5. **United Nations Resolutions:** Decisions taken by the General Assembly or Security Council of the United Nations can be used to secure cooperation of nations over global issues.

#### EVALUATION

1. Define global international cooperation.
2. Mention four strategies of global international cooperation.

#### POSITIVE CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. It enhances global peace and security.
2. It helps to promote international trade.
3. It helps to enhance foreign investment.
4. It helps to promote sporting activities among nations such as FIFA, Commonwealth Games, etc.
5. It helps to promote culture internationally.
6. It helps in technology transfer.

#### NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. It can lead to undue interference in the internal affairs of a nation.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

2. It can lead to social problems such as indecent dressing and other social vices.
3. It can lead to over dependence of poor nations on the rich nations.
4. It can make a nation a dumping ground of inferior goods.
5. It can lead to importation of dangerous goods into a country.
6. It can lead to unhealthy rivalry among nations.

### **EVALUATION**

1. List five importance of global international cooperation.
2. Mention five positive consequences of global international cooperation.

### **GENERAL EVALUATION**

1. Define love.
2. What is science?
3. Describe the following: uncles, aunties and nephews.
4. List four agents of socialization.
5. Mention five importance of positive attitude.

### **READING ASSIGNMENT**

**Global International Cooperation:** Simplified Social Studies for Nigerian Secondary Schools and Colleges Book 3 by Yusuf R.A. Pages 111-113.

### **WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

#### **SECTION A**

**Instruction:** From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. The coming together of different nations to pursue a common goal is termed  
A. integration of nations B. association of independent nations C. global international cooperation D. United Nations Organization.
2. The major advantage of international cooperation is A. promotion of peace B. improved employment C. promotion of industry D. enhanced salary scale.
3. Which of these is not a strategy of global international cooperation A. bilateral agreement B. international cooperation C. international trade D. National Orientation Agency.
4. Which of the following is a negative effect of global international cooperation  
A. exchange of technology B. promotion of trade C. promotion of social vices  
D. enhanced foreign investment
5. UNO stands for A. Unity and National Organization B. United National Organization  
C. United Nations Organization D. Unity and National Organization.

#### **SECTION B**

1. State five reasons for global international cooperation.
2. Outline six challenges of global international cooperation.