

## **SECOND TERM SOCIAL STUDIES**

### **PRIMARY 4**

#### **WKS TOPICS**

- 1. Citizenship**
- 2. Right of a citizen**
- 3. The concept of government**
- 4. The concept of local Government**
- 5. Problems of local government and suggestion and Solution**
- 6. The concept of State Government**
- 7. Separation of power and functions**
- 8. Division of labor**
- 9. Why division of labor is necessary in Agricultural Industry**
- 10. Savings**
- 11. Employment**
- 12. Natural Reno**

#### **WEEK 1**

#### **TOPIC: MEANING AND TYPES OF CITIZENSHIP**

#### **PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES**

**By the end of the lesson, the pupils should be able to should be able**

**to:**

**1. State the meaning of Citizenship.**

**2. What qualify a person as citizen?**

**Resources and materials:**

Scheme of work

Online information

Basic social studies Book 4

**Instructional material:**

Picture chart

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge:** pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.

**CONTENT**

**MEANING OF CITIZENSHIP**

Citizenship is the right of being a citizen of a country. A Nigerian citizen is a person whose parents come from Nigeria or obtained Nigerian citizenship by registration or naturalization.

**QUALIFICATION/TYPES OF CITIZENSHIP**

- 1. Citizen by birth**
- 2. Citizen by registration**
- 3. Citizen by naturalization**

**RIGHT OF A CITIZEN**

The following are right as a citizen

- **Freedom of speech**

- Freedom of worship
- Freedom of movement

**Assessment & Evaluation:**

1. State the meaning of Citizenship.
2. What qualify a person as citizen?

**WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)** Teacher goes over the topic once again for better understanding.

**Assignment:**

1. What is a citizen?
2. How many types of citizenship we have
3. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are types of citizenship.

**WEEK 2**

**TOPIC: RIGHTS OF A CITIZEN**

**PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES**

By the end of the lesson, the pupils should be able to should be able to state the rights of a citizen.

1. State the meaning of Citizenship.
2. What qualify a person as citizen?\
3. State the right of a citizen.

**Resources and materials:**

## **Scheme of work**

## **Online information**

## **Basic social studies Book 4**

### **Instructional material:**

**Picture chart**

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge:** pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.

## **CONTENT OF THE LESSON**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Every Nigerian has rights, duties and privileges, which are provided for in the hundreds of laws that exist in Nigeria.

These rights are contained in Chapter IV of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and are officially known as **Fundamental Rights.**

### **RIGHTS OF A CITIZEN**

- 1. Freedom of speech**
- 2. Freedom of worship**
- 3. Freedom of movement**
- 4. Right to life**
- 5. Right to dignity**
- 6. Right person liberty**
- 7. Right to fair hearing**

**Assessment & Evaluation:**

1. State the meaning of Citizenship.
2. What qualify a person as citizen?\
3. State the right of a citizen.

**WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)** Teacher goes over the topic once again for better understanding.

**Assignment:**

Pupils to mention 3 rights of a citizen.

Week3

Topic: Government

Subtopic: Types of Government

Behavioral Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to:

- 1 list the main services the government provides for the people.
- 2 identify the standard of government services.
- 3 explain how population increase affects the distribution of amenities.
- 4 state why government is unable to provide essential services.
- 5 list the ways in which people can assist government to provide certain services

**Resources and materials:**

## **Scheme of work**

### **Online information**

### **Basic social studies Book 4**

#### **Instructional material:**

**Picture chart**

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge:** pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.

#### **Content**

We defined government as the group of people given power and authority to make, interpret and execute the laws in society. There are three levels of government in Nigeria: the federal government, the state government, and the local government. Each of these governments has its own duties. You already know some of the duties of local and state governments. We shall now find out more, as well as the duties of the federal government to its people. One of the most important services the government provides for us is education.

#### **TYPES OF GOVERNMENT**

- **Federal government**
- **State government**
- **Local government**

#### **ARMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- **The Executive**

- **The Legislature**
- **The Judiciary**

**Qualities of a good government for a government to be acceptable to the people, such a government are expected to have certain qualities and standards, which meet the expectations of the people. Such qualities include the following:**

**1 Honesty: A government that does not cheat people, steals or lies, is said to be honest and generally accepted by the people.**

**2 Accountability: A government that does not do things in secret, but explains things to people without hiding anything, is a good government. A government that spends public money wisely, and uses such money to provide for people's needs without stealing such money is also a good government. It is said to be accountable to the people.**

**3 Transparency: A transparent government is honest, upright and responsible. It is ready to be criticized by the people, and ready to fulfill the will of the people.**

**Assessment & Evaluation:**

- 1 list the main services the government provides for the people.**
- 2 identify the standard of government services.**
- 3 explain how population increase affects the distribution of amenities.**

**4 state why government is unable to provide essential services.**

**5 list the ways in which people can assist government to provide certain services**

**WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)** Teacher goes over the topic once again for better understanding.

**Assignment:**

**1 list four main services the government provides for the people.**

**2 identify the standard of government services.**

**3 explain how population increase affects the distribution of amenities.**

**4 state why government is unable to provide essential services.**

**5 list four ways in which people can assist government to provide certain services**

**Week 4**

**Topic: The concept of local Government**

**Behavioral Objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to**

**1. Define local government**

**2. State the concept of local government.**

**Resources and materials:**

**Scheme of work**



## **Online information**

**Basic social studies Book 4**

### **Instructional material:**

**Picture chart**

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge:** pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.

### **Content**

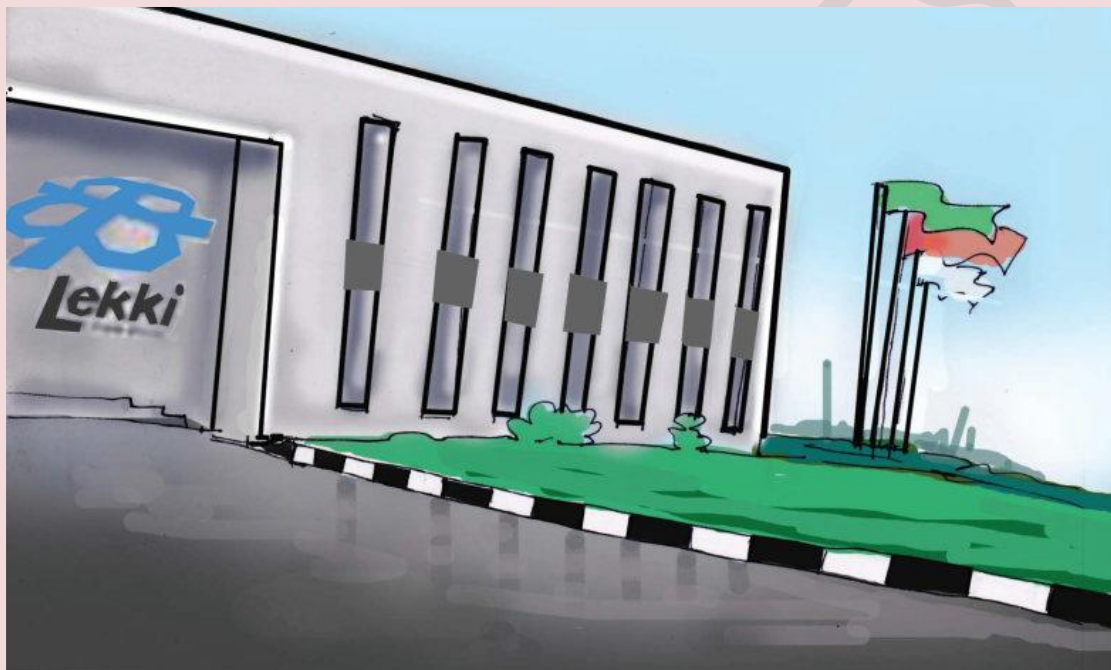
#### **DEFINING A LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**Local government is the third level of government in Nigeria. It is the government that controls the public affair at the local community (grassroots) level. It is the government that is close to the people because people in the locality air their views to through the counselor, Deputy Chairman and the chairman.**

**Local government is a product of devolution as a dimension of decentralization.**

**A local government is a form of public administration which, in a majority of contexts, exists as the lowest tier of administration within a given state. The term is used to contrast with offices at state level, which are referred to as the central government, national government, or (where appropriate) federal government and also to supranational government which deals with governing institutions between states. Local governments generally act within powers**

delegated to them by legislation or directives of the higher level of government. In federal states, local government generally comprises the third (or sometimes fourth) tier of government, whereas in unitary states, local government usually occupies the second or third tier of government, often with greater powers than higher-level administrative divisions.



## **FUNCTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

The functions of a local government council shall include participation of such council in the Government of a State as respects the following matters –

- (a) The provision and maintenance of primary, adult and vocational education;
- (b) The development of agriculture and natural resources, other than the exploitation of materials

- (c) The provision and maintenance of health services; and**
- (d) Such other functions as may be conferred on a local government council by the House of Assembly of the State.**
- (e) They grade and tar roads in their areas**



- (F) They provide good primary education for children.**
- (g) They encourage farmers to produce more food for the people.**
- (h) Organizing adult education program**
- (I) provision of marriage registry**



## **IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE.**

- **To develop every part of the local government area**
- **It brings the government closer to the people**
- **To engage people in the local community to be involved in the running of the government.**
- **To protect the culture of the people**
- **To care for the need of the people in the local government area like provision of health center, good education.**
- **Collects taxes and rates for the development of amenities.**
- **Maintain law and ordering the local government.**

### **Assessment & Evaluation:**

- 1. Define local government**
- 2. State the concept of local government.**

**WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)** Teacher goes over the topic once again for better understanding.

### **Assignment:**

- 1. Define local government**
- 2. State the functions of the list call government**
- 3. State five importance of the local government**

**Topic: Problems of local government and suggestion and Solution**

**Behavioral Objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to**

- 1. List five problems faced by the local government**
- 2. State the solution to the problem faced by the local government**

**Resources and materials:**

**Scheme of work**

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**Instructional material:**

**Picture chart**

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge: pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.**

**Content**

**Problems of Local Government**

**Problems encountered by local government authorities**

**1 Inadequate fund: The money given to local governments by the federal government is often too small and not sufficient to solve some of the problems facing the local government.**

**2 Limited authority and power: The local government does not have power and authority on many issues. It can only solve local,**

**community problems and does not undertake large projects that require a lot of money.**

**3 Corruption: Despite the insufficient funds given to local government, they are still corrupt. Some of the workers collect bribe and steal money meant for developing the local government area.**

**4 Lack of dedication to work: Some local government workers do not put their full effort into their jobs. They come late to work. This makes the local government not effective.**

**5 Inability to maintain law and order: Sometimes when there are communal clashes and riots, the local government authorities are not able to work with the police to restore peace and order. This mainly is because the police is not under the control of the local government.**

### **Solutions to problems of the local government**

**1 More money should be made available to the local government to enable it develop the communities.**

**2 The local government should be given more power so that it can solve more problems for the people.**

**3 Corrupt and lazy workers of the local government must be found out and punished by government.**

**4 Local government activities must be made known to the people so that the people can monitor their progress, and cooperate towards success.**

**5 The local government should get closer to the people and know their problems so that they can solve them**

**Assessment & Evaluation:**

- 1. List five problems faced by the local government**
- 2. State the solution to the problem faced by the local government**

**WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)** Teacher goes over the topic once again for better understanding.

**Assignment:**

- 1. List five problems faced by the local government**
- 2. State the solution to the problem faced by the local government**

**Week 6**

**Topic: The concept of State Government**

**Behavioral Objective:** At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

- 1. State the meaning of state government**
- 2. Highlight the functions of the state government**

**Resources and materials:**

**Scheme of work**

**Online information**

**Basic social studies Book 4**

**Instructional material:**

## Picture chart

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge:** pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.

## CONTENT

### The state government

A state government is a group of people who is given the power and authority to run the affairs of many local government areas which make up the state. A state is much bigger than a local government area but lower than the whole country under the federal government.

A state government is headed by an elected officer called the governor and assisted by a deputy governor and commissioners.

There are thirty six (36) states in Nigeria. Each state has a capital where the state government office is located.

The Federal Capital Territory (FCT) operates much like a state but is smaller and has an administrator/minister and not a governor.

### Duties of the state government to the people

The duties of a state government are more than the duties of a local government.

These duties include:

**1 Construction and maintenance of roads:** The state government constructs bigger roads for the people and maintain the existing ones.





### **Construction of a state road**

**2 Provision of social amenities:** The state government provides bigger amenities as courts, markets, hospitals, schools and pipe-borne water.

**3 Provision of security:** State government provides security so that lives and property of people can be safe and the people can go about their affairs without fear. They do this by providing equipment for the police to do their work.

**4 Making policies:** The state government makes policies that will improve people's standard of living.

**5. Establishment of Educational Institutions**

**6. Creating Environment for Businesses to Thrive**

**Assessment & Evaluation:**

1. State the meaning of state government
2. Highlight the functions of the state government

**WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)** Teacher goes over the topic once again for better understanding.

**Assignment:**

1. State the meaning of state government
2. Highlight the functions of the state government

**Week7**

**Topic: Separation of power and functions**

**Subtopic: Problems of sharing.**

**Behavioral Objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to:**

1. Define separation of power
2. State the roles of the arms of state government.

**Resources and materials:**

**Scheme of work**

**Online information**

**Basic social studies Book 4**

**Instructional material:**

## Picture chart

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge:** pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.

## Content

### SEPARATION OF POWER AND FUNCTIONS

Separation of Powers means that the three branches of government are separated.

The three branches are

The Legislative- the part that makes laws the Executive - the part that carries out (executes) the laws, the Judicial Branch - the courts that decide if the law has been broken.

Separation of Powers helps to protect freedom. The executive branch carries out the laws but cannot make laws to make themselves powerful. Also the judiciary is responsible for making sure that criminals are punished, so that members of the government or legislature cannot ignore the law as the judiciary can check on them.

Separation of powers is also called a system of checks and balances because the branches can check up on each other and if any of the branches get too strong, that branch will be balanced by the others.

Separation of powers refers to the division of powers into distinct branches of government, each with their own responsibilities. The intent of separation of powers is to prevent the concentration of

**unchecked power and to provide for checks and balances, in which the powers of one branch of government is limited by the powers of another branch — to prevent abuses of power and avoid autocracy.**

**How to promote co-operation between the states**

**And local government**

- Maintain peace and order in the state**
- Ensure that people in the local government pay**

**Their taxes, levies etc.**

**For the people to benefit adequately from these governments, there are areas where they need to cooperate and work together as explained below.**

**1 Both the local and state governments make or formulate laws and policies that would make it easier for them to govern the people, and also improve the people's living standards.**

**2 Both of them construct and maintain roads, bridges and recreation centers.**

**3 Local and state government should work together in building and maintaining schools, markets, health centers and courts.**

**4 Both of them should work together and make sure that the people pay taxes.**

**5 Local and state governments create job opportunities for the people.**

**6 Both tiers of government should co-operate to maintain law and**

order in the state.

7 They should ensure that funds allocated to the state are used judiciously.

**Assessment & Evaluation:**

1. Define the separation of power
2. State the roles of the arms of state government.

**WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)** Teacher goes over the topic once again for better understanding.

**Assignment:**

1. Define the separation of power
2. State the roles of the arms of state government.

**Week8**

**Topic: Division of labor**

**Subtopic: Agricultural Industry**

**Behavioral Objectives:**

**By the end of this lesson, pupils should be able to:**

- 1 define division of labor.
- 2 explain the meaning of agricultural industry.

**Resources and materials:**

**Scheme of work**

**Online information**

**Basic social studies Book 4**

**Instructional material:**

**Picture chart**

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge:** pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.

**Content**

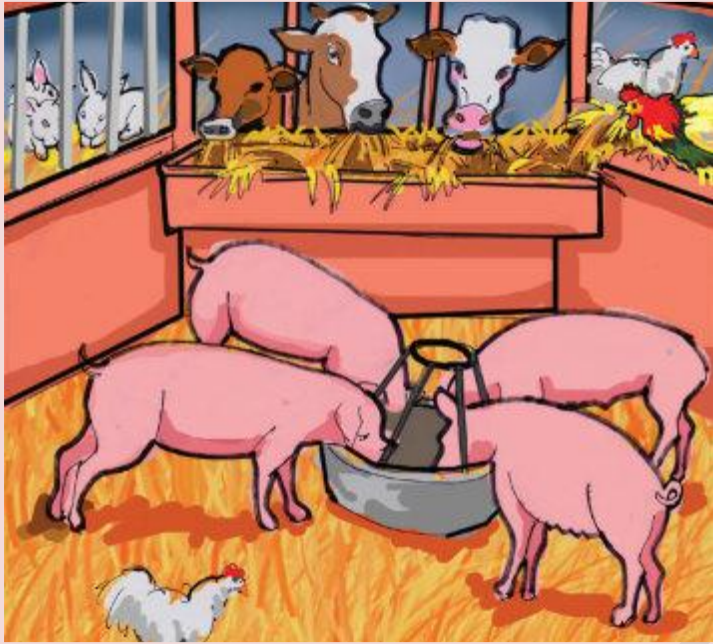
**Meaning of Division**

**This is a situation where an individual is assigned special duties or Functions.**

**Division of labor is the breaking down of work or jobs into different or smaller units, where each unit is being undertaken by different people. In division of labor there is specialization. Specialization is when a person concentrates on a particular job and becomes an expert on it.**

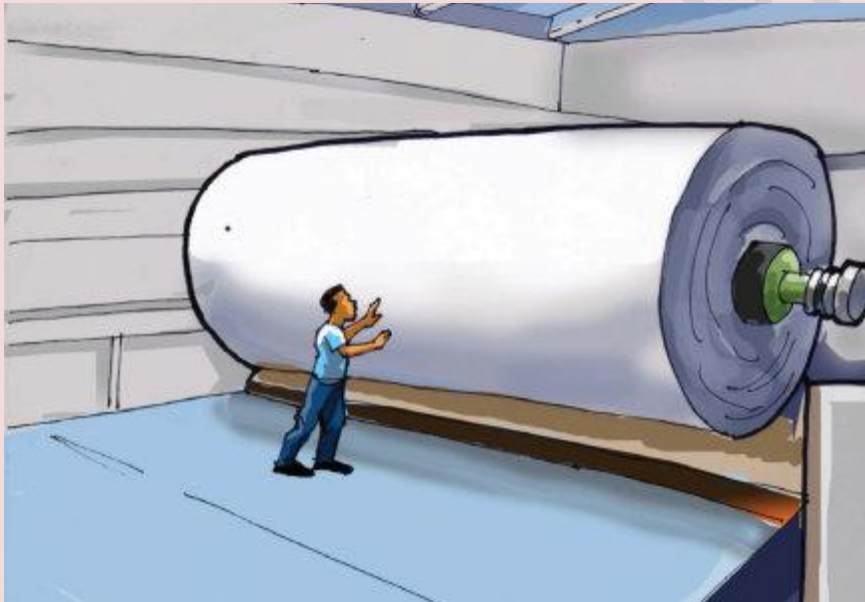
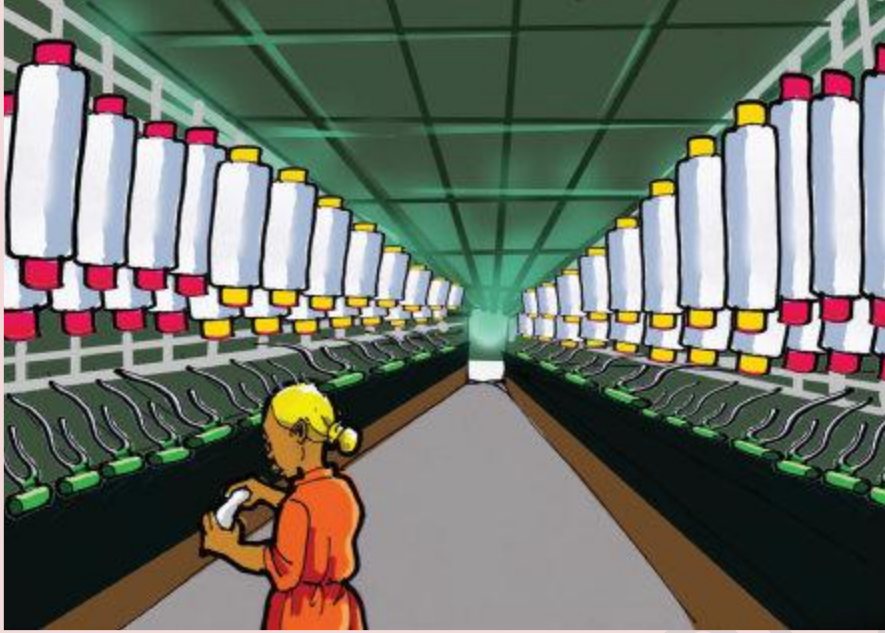
**What agricultural industry means.**

**The Production of cash and food crops like meat and Fish etc. In agricultural industry, there are many areas where people can specialize. For example, we have the crop farming, livestock farming and animal feed production.**



**A crop farmer is someone who concentrates on the production of crops like yam, maize and okra. A livestock farmer produces animals like cattle, fowl and fish. Agriculture is the cultivation of crops and rearing of animals for human use. Some of the crops grown on the farm are cassava, maize, cocoa, coffee and cotton.**

**Animals that are reared on the farm include cattle, sheep, rabbits, goats and fowls. Industries are places where goods are produced in large quantities with the help of machines. Examples of industry are textile mill, paper mill, cement factory and furniture making industries.**







**Agricultural industries are places where goods, from agricultural raw materials, are produced with machines. Examples of agricultural industries are textile mills, paper mills, cocoa processing industry and leather shoes and bags industries. All these industries make use of agricultural raw materials.**

### **Agricultural industry**

**A textile mill**

**A food processing industry**

**A paper mill**

**-Types of Agriculture.**

**crop production, animal**

**Productions/animal husbandry, fishery and**

**- Provision of social amenities e.g. markets Schools, clinic, water**

**Assessment & Evaluation:**

**1 define division of labor.**

**2 explain the meaning of agricultural industry.**

**WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)** Teacher goes over the topic once again for better understanding.

**Assignment:**

**1 define division of labor.**

**2 explain the meaning of agricultural industry.**

**3 mention at least five jobs in agricultural industry.**

**Week 9**

**Topic: Why division of labor is necessary in Agricultural Industry**

**Subtopic: Problems of agriculture**

**Behavioral Objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to:**

**1. Mention at least five importance of division of labor in agricultural industry.**

**2. Explain how division of labor is carried out in agricultural industry.**

**3. Mention at least five problems of agricultural industry.**

**4. Mention the solutions to the problems of agricultural industry.**

**Resources and materials:**

**Scheme of work**

## Online information

Basic social studies Book 4

### Instructional material:

Picture chart

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge:** pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.

### Content

Division of labor is very important in any organization, including the agricultural industry. This is because no man knows everything and people working together brought better results.

Specifically, division of labor is important in the agricultural industry in the following ways:1 It saves times: If the same farmer that planted the crops is the one that will harvest and take the produce to the market, lots of time would be wasted. As he leaves his farm for the market, some of the produce waiting for harvest on the farm would have spoilt before he returns from the market. Since there is division of labor, everybody's time is put into proper use.

2 It increases the production of goods: Since everyone concentrates on his/her own unit, people become more familiar with what they do; hence they work faster and better. When labor is divided, the agricultural company can acquire more land and cultivate more crops.

**3 It makes people to become specialists: When people do the same work every day, it makes them to become experts on the job.**

**4 Workers do not get tired easily: Since a worker concentrates on one aspect of the job which he gets used to, he/she does not get tired easily.**

**5 It reduces the price of goods: In division of labor, there will be mass production. This make the unit cost to be very low which will in turn reduce the price of the commodity. We are going to use palm oil producing industry to explain how division of labor works in an agricultural industry.**

**The first stage is the planting of palm tree which will produce the palm fruit that will be used for the production of palm oil.**

**How division of labor is carried out in agricultural industry.**

**The second stage is the harvesting of the palm fruit from the farm.**

**The fruits are then transferred to the processing sites.**

**Third stage is the threshing. This is the process of removing each fruit from the rest of the bunch.**

**The fourth stage is the steaming or cooking of the fruit in hot water.**

**This makes the pulp of the palm fruit weak and easy for the oil to be extracted.**

**The last stage is the processing of the fruit to separate the oil from the skin and pulp.**

**Each of these stages is undertaken by different people. This is called**

**division of labor.**

### **Different stages of palm oil production**

**Some of the problems facing the agricultural industry include the following:**

**1 Lack of capital: Most of the farmers and manufacturers do not have enough funds to engage in the production of food and livestock.**

**Some farmers cannot afford to buy the equipment needed for the cultivation of crops on a large scale.**

**2 Pests: Sometimes farmers lose their crops to pests.**

**3 Neglect of the sector because of oil: The agricultural sector does not receive enough attention from the government because of the oil and gas industry which is the major source of revenue for the government.**

**4 Low pricing of commodities: Lack of a pricing system or mechanism has led to the low pricing of agricultural commodities. Many buyers are not prepared to pay enough money for products. This has led to poor income for the farm**

**5 Diseases: Sometimes animals suffer diseases that kill a lot of them. For example, swine fever can kill all the pigs in a large piggery. Sometimes all the chickens in a poultry farm could die of disease.**

**6 Insufficient labor: Many people would rather work inside offices than on farms. So, there are not enough people working on the farms.**

**1. The problems facing the agricultural industry can be solved if the**

government can initiate better policies and set up systems of making easy loans and aid available to farmers and those involved in the agricultural industry.

2 More goods can be produced if more people are encouraged to take up different aspects of the agricultural industry, e.g., clearing the bush, making ridges, weeding, planting, harvesting, transporting, storing, processing and marketing.

3 A good pricing system should be put in place by the government to stabilize the prices of agricultural products and encourage farmers.

4 Pesticides should be made available to farmers and those involved in the agricultural sector, in order to curb and even stop the damage done to crops by pests.

5 The government should help farmers to get vaccines and medicines that will prevent those diseases that affect farm animals.

**Assessment & Evaluation:**

1. Mention at least five importance of division of labor in agricultural industry.
2. Explain how division of labor is carried out in agricultural industry.
3. Mention at least five problems of agricultural industry.
4. Mention the solutions to the problems of agricultural industry.

**WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)** Teacher goes over the topic once again

for better understanding.

### Exercise

**A Choose the best answers for the following questions.**

**1 The breaking down of work into units so that each unit is undertaken by different people is called \_\_\_\_\_.** A job

**breaking B occupation C division of labour**

**2 Division of labor leads to \_\_\_\_\_.**A specialisation B poor  
**job performance C laziness**

**3 When a person concentrates on a particular job and becomes expert in it, it s known as \_\_\_\_\_.**A export B specialisation

**C job specialist**

**4 One of the areas of specialization in agricultural industry is \_\_\_\_\_.**A crop farming B labor farming C land farming

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.**

**1. What is division of labor?**

**2. Mention three (3) examples of agricultural industry.**

**3 .Write five (5) areas of specialization in agricultural industry.**

**4 .Mention two (2) importance of division of labour.**

**5 What is agricultural industry?**

**6 .Mention two (2) problems of agricultural industry.**

**7. Mention two (2) ways of solving problems of agricultural industry.**

**8. List two (2) stages of division of labour in the production of palm**

oil.

9 .Who is a livestock farmer?

10 .Who is a crop farmer?

11. Explain how division of labor works in a textile mill.

12 .Mention the raw materials for producing the following:

a) Beverage b) Textile c) Furniture d) Shoe

13 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words.

a) Expert b) Concentrate c) Harvest d) Consume e) Breed f)

Lumberman g) Steaming h) Threshing i) Insufficient j) Vaccine

**WEEK 10**

**TOPIC – SAVING**

**PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES**

By the end of the lesson, the pupils should be able to –

1. Explain what is bank and bank mean.
2. State different types of bank and savings.
3. Mention the advantages of saving in the bank.
3. Discuss the process of opening a bank account.

**Resources and materials:**

Scheme of work

Online information

Basic social studies Book 4



**Instructional material:**

**Picture chart**

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge:** pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.

**CONTENT OF THE LESSON**

**MEANING OF BANK**

**A bank is a place where we save our money. Money saved in the bank generates interest. People can borrow money from the bank for business, financing a project, etc.**

A bank is a financial institution or organisation where we save and borrow money.

A bank can be owned by the government, big companies or wealthy people. Banking is the business of operating a bank



## **TYPES OF BANK**

- 1. The Central Bank**
- 2. Commercial Bank**
- 3. Merchant Bank**
- 4. Savings Bank**
- 5. Development Bank**
- 6. Micro Finance Bank**

**The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) control all the other banks. It is owned and managed by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). It prints money and distributes them to other banks.**



**Commercial Banks are most used banks by people and companies to save and borrow money for business or foreign exchange.**

**Commercial Banks in Nigeria include – Polaris Bank, First Bank, etc.**

**Merchant Banks: Merchant banks mainly give out loans to banks and to people who wish to build factories, big companies or engage in large-scale business. They receive interest on such loans. They also accept deposits (or money) from people who wish to save their money with them for a long period of time. This is called *fixed deposit*.**

## **HOW TO OPEN BANK ACCOUNT**

### **SAVING ACCOUNT**

**The requirements for opening a saving bank account include –**

#### **1. Minimum Amount for Opening Saving Account**

**This is vary from bank to bank. It is ranging from 0 to ₦5, 000 and above.**

#### **2. Proof of Address**

**Utility bills like electric bills, water bills or waste management bills.**

**The address on these bills must match your house's address.**

#### **3. Valid Identification Card**

**Valid ID Card such as Driver's License, International Passport, National Identity Card and National Voter's Card (permanent).**

#### **4. Two (2) passports**

## **5. Bank Verification Number**

**It is compulsory number for new and old accounts.**



### **CURRENT ACCOUNT**

**In addition to the requirements in saving account, two (2) referees and saving account from the same bank.**

### **MEANING OF SAVING**

**Saving is money set aside for future purposes. These money can be save in the banks or any other means.**

### **TYPES OF SAVING**

- 1. Traditional savings – savings in the wooden or iron box or cylinder.**
- 2. Modern savings – savings in the bank.**

## **OTHER WAYS OF SAVING MONEY**

- 3. Buying shares**
- 4. Cooperative societies**
- 5. Contribution**
- 5. Buying insurance**

## **ADVANTAGES OF SAVING MONEY**

- 1. It helps in planning the future.**
- 2. It helps in the time of emergency.**
- 3. It prevents from being stolen by the thieves.**
- 4. It generates interest.**
- 5. It qualifies people for loan.**

### **Assessment & Evaluation:**

- 1. Explain what is bank and bank mean.**
- 2. State different types of bank and savings.**
- 3. Mention the advantages of saving in the bank.**
- 3. Discuss the process of opening a bank account.**

**WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)** Teacher goes over the topic once again for better understanding.

## **ASSIGNMENT**

- 1. Explain what is bank and bank mean.**
- 2. Mention 4 types of bank and savings.**
- 3. Mention 3 advantages of saving in the bank.**

**3. Discuss the process of opening a bank account.**

**WEEK 11**

**TOPIC: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT**

**PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES**

**By the end of the lesson, the pupils should be able to:**

- 1. Differentiate between employment and unemployment;**
- 2. Discuss the problems of unemployment**

**Resources and materials:**

**Scheme of work**

**Online information**

**Basic social studies Book 4**

**Instructional material:**

**Picture chart**

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge:** pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.

**CONTENT OF THE LESSON**

**MEANING OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT**

**Employment is work done to earn a living. Unemployment is having no work to do to earn money. Employment means having a job or work to do to earn a living. A person may do his or her own work or may work for other people, or even the government. If you are doing**

**your own work, you are said to be self-employed. If you are working for government or other people, you are called an employee of those people or the government, and the people or government that employed you are your employers**

### **Why people should be employed**

**People should be employed for the following reasons:**

- 1 So that they can earn a living.**
- 2 To keep them busy and out of trouble.**
- 3 So that they will contribute to the development of society.**
- 4 So that they will be responsible members of society.**
- 5 When people work and earn an income, they are happy.**

### **The problems people face before getting jobs**

**Sometimes people face a lot of problems in getting jobs. Some of these problems are as follows:**

- 1 The people looking for jobs are more than the jobs available.**
- 2 Some people who want to work do not have the training and skill required for the available jobs.**
- 3 Some people do not have the money to move to a new place, where they can get a job**

## **UNEMPLOYMENT**

### **The meaning of unemployment**

**Unemployment means not having a job to do. People who do not have a means of livelihood (i.e., of making money) or that are not engaged in a job are said to be unemployed. Some people have just left one job and they are yet to get another job. For example, a bricklayer may have just completed building one house, and may have to wait to be hired to build another. A person may have been sacked or removed from one job and is yet to get another one**

### **PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

- 1. Escalation of crime rate – armed robbery, human trafficking, prostitution, drug addiction, etc.**
- 2. Waste of manpower**
- 3. Threat to peace**
- 4. Increase in dependents**
- 5. Reduction in investment**
- 6. It causes of migration**
- 7. Street begging**
- 8. under development**

### **Consequences (bad results) of unemployment in our society**

**The following are some of the consequences of unemployment in our society:**

- 1 When people are unemployed, they become sad and idle, and may develop bad habits such as stealing or prostitution.**



**2 Some people who do not have work become unhappy and may begin to take hard drugs, such as Indian hemp and cocaine, thinking this would help them overcome the frustration of unemployment. Soon they become drug addicts and problems for themselves and society.**

**3 Some people who are unemployed may become frustrated and unhappy and after a while, begin to beg for money. This brings shame to them and their families.**

**4 School leavers who fail to get work turn to their parents for support. This may become a big burden and sorrow for the parents.**

**5 When people fail to get employment, they may not be able to provide their needs and solve their problems because they do not have money. They may begin to think about their problem and worry too much about their condition, and this may affect their health.**

**6 Unemployment makes big towns and large cities over-crowded, because most people who are unemployed go there, thinking they would get jobs.**

**7 Many youths marry late because they do not have jobs to provide for themselves and a new family**

## **SOLUTION TO UNEMPLOYMENT**

**1. Self employment skills**

**2. Provision of soft loans**

**3. Making agriculture more attractive**

**4. Population control**

**5. Encouraging geographical mobility of labor**

**6. Provision of social amenities**

**7. Restructuring our educational system**

**Assessment & Evaluation:**

**1. Differentiate between employment and unemployment;**

**2. Discuss the problems of unemployment**

**WRAP UP (CONCLUSION)** Teacher goes over the topic once again for better understanding.

**ASSIGNMENT**

**1. Explain the meaning of employment and unemployment;**

**2. Discuss the problems of unemployment.**