

SECOND TERM CIVIC EDUCATION FOR PRIMARY SIX (6)

WEEK 1: REVISION OF FIRST TERM'S WORK

WEEK 2: NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND IDENTITY IV

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Values related to Nationalism and patriotism.
2. Examples of non – national symbols
3. Differences between Nigerian National Symbol and Non National Symbols.

WEEK 3: CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALIZATION

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Meaning of Citizen
2. How to become a citizen of a country

WEEK 4: NATIONALIZATION

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Definition of Nationalization
2. Conditions foreigners must fulfil before becoming Nigerians Citizens
3. Reasons foreigners are in our land

WEEK 5: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FOREIGNERS IN OUR MIDST

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Advantages of foreigners in our midst.
2. Disadvantages of foreigners in our midst.
3. Examples of foreign companies in Nigeria.

WEEK 6: GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Government policies and programmes.
2. Meaning of NEEDS, UBE, and DUE process.

WEEK 7: IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO NIGERIANS

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Importance of Universal Basic Education Programmes (UBE)
2. Importance of National Economic Empowerment and Development and Strategy (NEEDS)
3. Importance of due process (DP)

WEEK 8: GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. the meaning of institutions
2. types of government institutions in Nigeria

WEEK 9: MEANING AND FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Meaning of different types of Government institutions in Nigeria.
2. Functions of different types of Government institutions in Nigeria

WEEK 10: GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA (PRACTICALS)

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Invite a government official to talk to the pupils on activities of SON, NAFDAC, EFCC, NDLEA etc.
2. Bring a sachet water into the classroom and let the pupils point out the NAFDAC number on the sachet.

WEEK 11: CIVIL SOCIETY

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Meaning of civil society
2. Classification of civil society

WEEK 12: REVISION AND TEST

WEEK 13: EXAMINATION

WEEK: WEEK 2

CLASS: PRIMARY 6

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

TOPIC: NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND IDENTITY IV

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Values related to Nationalism and patriotism.
2. Examples of non – national symbols.
3. Differences between Nigerian National Symbol and Non National Symbols.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this discussion in this unit, pupils should be able to know:

1. Values related to Nationalism and patriotism.
2. Examples of non – national symbols.
3. Differences between Nigerian National Symbol and Non National Symbols.

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Textbook
- Writing materials
- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Lagos State Civic Education Scheme of Work.
- Universal Basic Education Curriculum.
- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for Primary Schools
- Civic Education TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with National Identity.

CONTENT

VALUES OF NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM

As a patriotic citizens our Values of Nationalism and patriotism are:

- Courage
- Selflessness
- Respect
- Caring
- Tolerance
- Cooperation

EXAMPLES OF NON –NATIONAL SYMBOLS

- Traffic symbol
- School flag.

- School uniform
- School badge
- School logo
- Badge
- emblem

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NIGERIAN NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND NON-NATIONAL SYMBOLS

National symbols is use to identify ones country and it brings people from different tribe together that brings about National Consciousness while other symbols are used to represent other groups or organization within the nation.

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons (**National Identity**)
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand **National consciousness and identity 1v.**
- She/he explains the values related to nationalism and patriotism.
- She/he explains gives examples of non – national symbols.
- Teacher leads pupils to know the differences between Nigerian National symbols and non-national symbol.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- List three Values related to Nationalism and patriotism.
- List three Examples of non – national symbols.
- Mention the Differences between Nigerian National Symbol and Non National Symbols.

WEEK: WEEK 3

CLASS: PRIMARY 6

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

TOPIC: CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALIZATION

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this discussion in this unit, pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of Citizen
2. How to become a citizen of a country

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Textbook
- Writing materials
- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
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ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with national consciousness and identity.

CONTENT

CITIZEN AND CITIZENSHIP

Citizen means that a person is from a country or belong to a nation.

Citizenship shows the status that a person is a citizen with full rights and duties in the country.

HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF A COUNTRY

The following are ways one can be a citizen of Nigeria

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

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons (**NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND IDENTITY IV**)
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand **CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALIZATION**.
- She/he explains the meaning of citizen.
- She/he explains how to become a citizen of a country.
- Teacher leads pupils to mention how to become a citizen of a country.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- Define citizen
- Mention ways how we can become a citizen of a country.

CONCLUSION: the teacher summarize the lesson.

WEEK: WEEK 4

CLASS: PRIMARY 6

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

TOPIC: NATIONALIZATION

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Definition of Nationalization.
2. Conditions foreigners must fulfil before becoming Nigerians Citizens.
3. Reasons foreigners are in our land.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this discussion in this unit, pupils should be able to know:

1. Definition of Nationalization
2. Conditions foreigners must fulfil before becoming Nigerians Citizens
3. Reasons foreigners are in our land

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Textbook
- Writing materials
- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster

- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with citizenship and nationalization.

CONTENT

NATIONALIZATION is the action or steps taken to be a citizen of a nation.

CONDITIONS FOREIGNERS MUST FULFILL BEFORE BECOMING NIGERIAN CITIZENS

The following are ways a foreigners must follow to become a citizen of Nigeria.

1. The foreigner must have good character
2. The foreigner must have an honest and good source of sustenance.
3. The foreigner must be loyal and patriotic to Nigeria.
4. The foreigner must not have any criminal record.
5. The foreigner must have lived in Nigeria for at least fifteen (15) years.
6. The foreigner must have an evidence showing that he/she have lived in Nigeria for fifteen years.
7. The foreigner must accept and show respect for Nigeria's culture.
8. The foreigner must be accepted in his/her community for peace to reign.

REASONS FOR FOREIGNERS IN OUR LAND

The following are some of the reasons why foreigners are in our land

1. For Holiday and visiting
2. For economic progress
3. For missionary work
4. For security intelligence
5. Expert or professional

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons (**CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALIZATION**)
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand **NATIONALIZATION**.
- She/he explains the **conditions foreigners must fulfill before becoming Nigerian citizens**
- Teacher leads pupils to mention reasons why foreigners are in our land.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- Definition of Nationalization
- What are the Conditions foreigners must fulfil before becoming Nigerians Citizens
- Mention three why Reasons foreigners are in our land

CONCLUSION: the teacher summarize the lesson.

WEEK: WEEK 5

CLASS: PRIMARY 6

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

TOPIC: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FOREIGNERS IN OUR MIDST

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Advantages of foreigners in our midst.
2. Disadvantages of foreigners in our midst.
3. Examples of foreign companies in Nigeria.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this discussion in this unit, pupils should be able to know:

1. Advantages of foreigners in our midst.
2. Disadvantages of foreigners in our midst.
3. Examples of foreign companies in Nigeria.

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Textbook
- Writing materials
- Whiteboard/ chalkboard

- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with nationalization.

CONTENT

ADVANTAGES OF FOREIGNERS IN OUR MIDST

The following are advantages of foreigner in our midst

1. Increase in level of development
2. Creation of Jobs
3. To promote friendship and relationship between countries
4. Increase a better knowledge of God.

DISADVANTAGES OF FOREIGNERS IN OUR MIDST

1. Criminal activities
2. Political malpractices
3. Negative cultural influence
4. Economic dominance

EXAMPLES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES IN NIGERIA

1. Telecommunication companies such as MTN, 9Mobile
2. Oil Companies such as Mobil Oil & Gas, Halliburton Energy Oil & Gas, Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) Oil & Gas, Chevron Oil & Gas, Total Oil & Gas.
3. 7up bottling company
4. Nestlé Nigeria FMCG

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons (**NATIONALIZATION**)
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand **ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FOREIGNERS IN OUR MIDST.**
- She/he explains the **advantages and disadvantages of foreigners in our midst.**
- Teacher leads pupils to mention foreign companies in Nigeria.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- Mention three Advantages of foreigners in our midst.
- List three Disadvantages of foreigners in our midst.
- Mention three foreign companies in Nigeria.

WEEK: WEEK 6

CLASS: PRIMARY 6

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

TOPIC: GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Government policies and programmes.
2. Meaning of NEEDS, UBE, and DUE process.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this discussion in this unit, pupils should be able to know:

1. Government policies and programmes.
2. Meaning of NEEDS, UBE, and DUE process.

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Textbook
- Writing materials
- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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- Universal Basic Education Curriculum.
- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for Primary Schools
- Civic Education TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with advantages and disadvantages of foreigners in our midst.

CONTENT

GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Government policies are specific programme of action selected by the government to help the government achieve its goals in different sectors of the economy. These policies are setup to benefits its citizen.

The government usually have a policies for every sector of the economy. These sectors include the education, health, agriculture, public utilities, finance. Etc.

The following are examples of government policies and programmes

- Universal Basic Education Programmes (UBE)
- National Economic Empowerment and Development and Strategy (NEEDS)
- Due process (DP)

MEANING OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Universal Basic Education Programmes (UBE)

This is a compulsory nine –year education programme for all Nigerian children from Basic one to basic nine. That is from primary school to junior secondary school. The government ensure this programme free so that all Nigerians are educated to certain levels.

National Economic Empowerment and Development and Strategy (NEEDS)

This programme is aim to raise the standard of living by eliminate poverty from the country and speed up economic development in Nigeria in areas of employment, wealth creation, reorientation, poverty eradication. The NEEDS at the local government is called the local government economic Empowerment

Development Strategy while at state level is called the State Economics Empowerment Strategy (SEEDS).

DUE PROCESS (DP)

This government policies ensures that no one is above the law. It make sure rules and regulations are followed by everyone in government not minding the position of the person. These bring transparency without any form of favoritism or corruption in any of the government functions and activities.

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons (**ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FOREIGNERS IN OUR MIDST**)
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand **GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES**.
- She/he explains the **different government sector**.
- She/he explains the **different government policies and programmes**
- Teacher leads pupils to mention **government policies and programmes**

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- What are Government policies and programmes.
- Identify threes sectors of the government
- What is the full meaning of:
- NEEDS
- UBE
- DUE process.
- What are the functions of the following government policies and programmes
- NEEDS
- UBE
- DUE process.

WEEK: WEEK 7

CLASS: PRIMARY 6

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

TOPIC: IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO NIGERIANS

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this discussion in this unit, pupils should be able to know:

1. Importance of Universal Basic Education Programmes (UBE)
2. Importance of National Economic Empowerment and Development and Strategy (NEEDS)
3. Importance of due process (DP)

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Textbook
- Writing materials
- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Lagos State Civic Education Scheme of Work.
- Universal Basic Education Curriculum.
- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for Primary Schools
- Civic Education TextBooks for Primary Schools

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with.

CONTENT

Importance of Universal Basic Education Programmes (UBE)

1. It gives room for free basic education for all Nigerians.
2. It equips Nigerian with the basic knowledge and skills.
3. It gives equal opportunities to all children within the basic academic age.
4. It reduces roaming about the streets due to poverty
5. It reduces children begging for arms.

6. It reduce illiteracy to a very significant level

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGY (NEEDS)

1. Promote value orientation
2. Wealth generation
3. Alleviation of poverty
4. Creation of Job
5. Empowerment of the people

IMPORTANCE OF DUE PROCESS (DP)

1. It forbid favoritism in award of contracts and projects.
2. It forbid the abuse of office by government officials.
3. It promote efficiency in execution.
4. It allow promote honesty, transparency and accountability.
5. It subdue corruption.

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons (**GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES**)
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand the **IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO NIGERIANS.**
- She/he explains the importance of UBE NEEEDS, Due process.
- Teacher leads pupils to mention the importance of UBE NEEEDS, Due process

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EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- What three importance of the following Government policies and programmes:
- NEEDS
- UBE
- DUE process.

WEEK: WEEK 8

CLASS: PRIMARY 6

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

TOPIC: GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. The meaning of institutions.
2. Types of government institutions in Nigeria.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this discussion in this unit, pupils should be able to know:

1. the meaning of institutions
2. types of government institutions in Nigeria

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Textbook
- Writing materials
- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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- Universal Basic Education Curriculum.
- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for Primary Schools
- Civic Education Text Books for Primary Schools

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with importance of government policies and programmes to Nigerians.

CONTENT

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION

An organization set up by the government to execute its programme is called government institution.

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

1. National Agency for food, Drug, Administration and Control NAFDAC.

2. Independent Corrupt Practice and other related Offences Commission (ICPC).
3. Economic Financial Crime Commission (EFCC).
4. Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON).
5. National drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA).

MEANING OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD, DRUG, ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL (NAFDAC)

- NAFDAC is a Nigeria government agency under the federal ministry of health. It controls the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of food, drugs, cosmetics, packaged water, chemicals, and medical devices.

INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICE AND OTHER RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION (ICPC)

ICPC was established on 29th of September, 2000. Its raises public awareness on the negative effects of corruption and to subdue bribery and corruption in public service.

ECONOMIC FINANCIAL CRIME COMMISSION (EFCC)

This agency was established in 2003. It investigate crimes such as money laundering and advance fee fraud (419). It persecute financial criminals.

STANDARD ORGANIZATION OF NIGERIA (SON)

The agency was established in 1971 and was called the Nigerian standard organization (NSO), but became SON in 1984. It ensures that all goods produce are of quality standard.

NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (NDLEA)

The agency was established by the decree number 48 of January 1990. The agency is charged with the eliminating the growing, processing, manufacturing, selling, exporting and trafficking hard drugs. They eliminate cannabis is by destroying cannabis planting. They are found in airport, seaports and border crossing.

FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTION FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD, DRUG, ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL (NAFDAC)

It performs the following functions:

- They carry out the necessary tests and ensure that standards are been followed.
- They monitor and control circulation of fake drugs.
- They monitor and control circulation of Expires drugs
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of food.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of drugs.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of cosmetics.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of medical devices.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of packaged water.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of chemicals.
- They register food, bottle water and chemical product.
- They inspect imported food, drugs cosmetic and other related products.
- They establish a quality assurance system and certification.
- They undertake investigation into production premises and raw materials for food, drugs, cosmetic etc.
- They issue certifications of production sites.

FUNCTIONS OF INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICE AND OTHER RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION (ICPC)

The following are the functions of icpc:

1. It raise public awareness on the negative effects of corruption.
2. To subdue bribery and corruption in public service.
3. To install discipline in public life.
4. To impose abidance with due process in all government transactions.
5. To receive and investigate reports of corruption.
6. To prosecute the offenders.
7. To review, examine and enforce the correction of corruption prone systems and procedure of public bodies, to eliminate corruption in public life.

FUNCTIONS OF ECONOMIC FINANCIAL CRIME COMMISSION (EFCC)

The functions of EFCC are as follows:

1. To battle corruption.
2. It investigate crimes such as money laundering and advance fee fraud (419).
3. It persecute financial criminals.
4. It enforce laws and regulations relating to economic and financial crime.
5. To ensure transparency and public accountability in public life.
6. To prevent economic undermine.

FUNCTIONS OF STANDARD ORGANIZATION OF NIGERIA (SON)

The functions of SON are as follows:

1. It ensures that all goods produce are of quality standard.
2. It ensure good imported to Nigeria have good quality.
3. It investigate and certify factories, products and laboratories.
4. To investigate the quality of facilities, materials and products in Nigeria.
5. They develop methods for testing materials, supplies and equipments acquired for use.
6. They register and regulate standards marks and specifications.
7. They collaborate with state and federal ministries of health in promoting activities.
8. Reduce the prevalence of goods with poor standard in market.

NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (NDLEA)

The functions of NDLEA are as follows:

1. They eliminate cannabis is by destroying cannabis planting.
2. They target the leaders of narcotics and money laundering organization by seizing all their drug proceeds.
3. They educate people about the dangers of taking narcotics like cocaine, heroin, hemps.
4. They coordinate all drug laws and it enforcement.
5. They check for indiscriminate sale and consumption of drugs.

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons (**IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO NIGERIANS**)
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand the **GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA.**

- She/he explains the meaning of institution.
- Teacher leads pupils to mention the types of government institutions in Nigeria.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- Why did the government establish institutions?
- Mention three government institutions.

WEEK: WEEK 9

CLASS: PRIMARY 6

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

TOPIC: MEANING AND FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Meaning of different types of Government institutions in Nigeria.
2. Functions of different types of Government institutions in Nigeria.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this discussion in this unit, pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of different types of Government institutions in Nigeria.
2. Functions of different types of Government institutions in Nigeria

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Textbook
- Writing materials
- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with government institutions in Nigeria.

CONTENT

MEANING OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD, DRUG, ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL (NAFDAC)

- NAFDAC is a Nigeria government agency under the federal ministry of health. It controls the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of food, drugs, cosmetics, packaged water, chemicals, and medical devices.

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FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTION FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD, DRUG, ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL (NAFDAC)

It performs the following functions:

- They carry out the necessary tests and ensure that standards are been followed.
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- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of medical devices.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of packaged water.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of chemicals.
- They register food, bottle water and chemical product.
- They inspect imported food, drugs cosmetic and other related products.
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- They issue certifications of production sites.

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The following are the functions of icpc:

1. It raise public awareness on the negative effects of corruption.
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4. To impose abidance with due process in all government transactions.
5. To receive and investigate reports of corruption.
6. To prosecute the offenders.
7. To review, examine and enforce the correction of corruption prone systems and procedure of public bodies, to eliminate corruption in public life.

FUNCTIONS OF ECONOMIC FINANCIAL CRIME COMMISSION (EFCC)

The functions of EFCC are as follows:

1. To battle corruption.
2. It investigate crimes such as money laundering and advance fee fraud (419).
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4. It enforce laws and regulations relating to economic and financial crime.
5. To ensure transparency and public accountability in public life.
6. To prevent economic undermine.

FUNCTIONS OF STANDARD ORGANIZATION OF NIGERIA (SON)

The functions of SON are as follows:

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4. To investigate the quality of facilities, materials and products in Nigeria.
5. They develop methods for testing materials, supplies and equipments acquired for use.
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3. They educate people about the dangers of taking narcotics like cocaine, heroin, and hemps.
4. They coordinate all drug laws and it enforcement.
5. They check for indiscriminate sale and consumption of drugs.

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons (**GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA**)
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand the **MEANING AND FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA.**

- She/he explains the meaning of government institution in Nigeria.
- Teacher leads pupils to mention the functions of government institutions in Nigeria.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- Mention three government institution.
- Mention the functions of the following Government institutions
- National Agency for food, Drug, Administration and Control NAFDAC.
- Independent Corrupt Practice and other related Offences Commission (ICPC).
- Economic Financial Crime Commission (EFCC).
- Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON).
- National drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA).

WEEK: TEN

CLASS: PRIMARY 6

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

TOPIC: GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. The meaning of institutions.
2. Types of government institutions in Nigeria.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this discussion in this unit, pupils should be able to know:

1. the meaning of institutions
2. types of government institutions in Nigeria

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Textbook
- Writing materials
- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster

- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

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- Universal Basic Education Curriculum.
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ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with importance of government policies and programmes to Nigerians.

CONTENT

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION

An organization set up by the government to execute its programme is called government institution.

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

1. National Agency for food, Drug, Administration and Control NAFDAC.
2. Independent Corrupt Practice and other related Offences Commission (ICPC).
3. Economic Financial Crime Commission (EFCC).
4. Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON).
5. National drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA).

MEANING OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD, DRUG, ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL (NAFDAC)

- NAFDAC is a Nigeria government agency under the federal ministry of health. It controls the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of food, drugs, cosmetics, packaged water, chemicals, and medical devices.

INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICE AND OTHER RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION (ICPC)

ICPC was established on 29th of September, 2000. Its raises public awareness on the negative effects of corruption and to subdue bribery and corruption in public service.

ECONOMIC FINANCIAL CRIME COMMISSION (EFCC)

This agency was established in 2003. It investigate crimes such as money laundering and advance fee fraud (419). It persecute financial criminals.

STANDARD ORGANIZATION OF NIGERIA (SON)

The agency was established in 1971 and was called the Nigerian standard organization (NSO), but became SON in 1984. It ensures that all goods produce are of quality standard.

NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (NDLEA)

The agency was established by the decree number 48 of January 1990. The agency is charged with the eliminating the growing, processing, manufacturing, selling, exporting and trafficking hard drugs. They eliminate cannabis is by destroying cannabis planting. They are found in airport, seaports and border crossing.

FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTION FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD, DRUG, ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL (NAFDAC)

It performs the following functions:

- They carry out the necessary tests and ensure that standards are been followed.
- They monitor and control circulation of fake drugs.
- They monitor and control circulation of Expires drugs
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of food.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of drugs.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of cosmetics.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of medical devices.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of packaged water.
- They control the manufacturing, importation, sale and use of chemicals.
- They register food, bottle water and chemical product.
- They inspect imported food, drugs cosmetic and other related products.
- They establish a quality assurance system and certification.

- They undertake investigation into production premises and raw materials for food, drugs, cosmetic etc.
- They issue certifications of production sites.

FUNCTIONS OF INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICE AND OTHER RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION (ICPC)

The following are the functions of icpc:

1. It raise public awareness on the negative effects of corruption.
2. To subdue bribery and corruption in public service.
3. To install discipline in public life.
4. To impose abidance with due process in all government transactions.
5. To receive and investigate reports of corruption.
6. To prosecute the offenders.
7. To review, examine and enforce the correction of corruption prone systems and procedure of public bodies, to eliminate corruption in public life.

FUNCTIONS OF ECONOMIC FINANCIAL CRIME COMMISSION (EFCC)

The functions of EFCC are as follows:

1. To battle corruption.
2. It investigate crimes such as money laundering and advance fee fraud (419).
3. It persecute financial criminals.
4. It enforce laws and regulations relating to economic and financial crime.
5. To ensure transparency and public accountability in public life.
6. To prevent economic undermine.

FUNCTIONS OF STANDARD ORGANIZATION OF NIGERIA (SON)

The functions of SON are as follows:

1. It ensures that all goods produce are of quality standard.
2. It ensure good imported to Nigeria have good quality.
3. It investigate and certify factories, products and laboratories.
4. To investigate the quality of facilities, materials and products in Nigeria.

5. They develop methods for testing materials, supplies and equipments acquired for use.
6. They register and regulate standards marks and specifications.
7. They collaborate with state and federal ministries of health in promoting activities.
8. Reduce the prevalence of goods with poor standard in market.

NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (NDLEA)

The functions of NDLEA are as follows:

1. They eliminate cannabis is by destroying cannabis planting.
2. They target the leaders of narcotics and money laundering organization by seizing all their drug proceeds.
3. They educate people about the dangers of taking narcotics like cocaine, heroin, hems.
4. They coordinate all drug laws and it enforcement.
5. They check for indiscriminate sale and consumption of drugs.

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons (**IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO NIGERIANS**)
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand the **GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA**.
- She/he explains the he meaning of institution.
- Teacher leads pupils to mention the types of government institutions in Nigeria.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- Why did the government establish institutions?
- Mention three government institution.

WEEK: 11

CLASS: PRIMARY

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

TOPIC: CIVIL SOCIETY

SUB-TOPIC(S)

1. Meaning of civil society
2. Classification of civil society

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

At the end of this discussion in this unit, pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of civil society
2. Classification of civil society

TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

- Textbook
- Writing materials
- Whiteboard/ chalkboard
- Interactive poster
- Interactive video

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Lagos State Civic Education Scheme of Work.
- Universal Basic Education Curriculum.
- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for Primary Schools
- Civic Education TextBooks for Primary Schools.

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with meaning and functions of different types of government institutions in Nigeria.

WORD FILE: associations, independence.

CONTENT

MEANING OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil Society are non-governmental organizations in our society, they work together for the interest of the citizens. Voluntarily organized associations, organizations and institutions of the people are part of civil society. They are independence of the government and they are agent of development in a country and promote good governance. Examples are the Nigeria labour congress (NLC), Nigeria Union of Teacher (NUT), save Nigeria group.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil society are classified according to the function they perform are as follows:

1. **Professional Associations and Trade Unions:** They protect the interests of their workers and members such as fair treatment, protection of their right, prompt payment of wages and incentives, allowances. Examples are Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU), Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), ICAN etc.
2. **Ethnic Based Societies:** they protect the interests of the ethnic group and members. Examples are the Arewa Consultative Forum (ACT), Odua People's Congress (OPC), Obaneeze Ndi Igbo, etc.
3. **Religions and Based Civil Societies:** they seek the interest of their members. Examples are the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) and Jama'at Nasril Islam.
4. **Philanthropic Organizations:** examples are the lions club and rotary club.
5. **Service Provision Group:** examples are Red Cross, Boy's Brigade, Girls Guild, etc.
6. **Deviant Civil Society Associations:** these are secret societies like the predators, the pirates, Black Axe, Confraternity, Daughters of Jezebel, Boko Haram etc.

PRESENTATION

- The Teacher revises the previous term lessons (**MEANING AND FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA**)
- Teacher leads the pupils to understand the **CIVIC SOCIETY**.
- She/he explains the classifications of civil society.
- Teacher leads pupils to mention the names of civil society groups.

EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES

- What is the Meaning of civil society
- Mention three Classification of civil society