

SOCIAL STUDIES

J. S. 1 WEEK 2 PERIOD 1

Topic: Common Social Issues in Nigeria

Content Development:

Common Social Issues in Nigeria

Social Issues are issues or things that happen or arise in our society today, which cause concern and set-back to the individual and society. Man is a social being and as they interact with one another, it can lead to one problem and another in the society. Social issues refers to vices that cause instability in our country, therefore social issues refers to the incidence of morally bad happening among a group of people. Contemporary or common social problems/issues in Nigeria include the following:

1. Examination malpractice
2. Cultism
3. HIV/AIDs
4. Armed Robbery
5. Kidnapping for money
6. Prostitution
7. Drug addiction
8. Corruption
9. Financial Crimes - Money laundering, Embezzlement of public funds, advance free fraud (419), Counterfeiting of currency.
10. Divorce/broken marriages
11. Homo sexuality and lesbianism
12. Human trafficking
13. Assassinations/murders
14. Immodest dressing
15. Thurggery/touting
16. Election rigging
17. Fake goods production and copy right theft
18. Certificate forgery and quackery
19. Smuggling (20) Abortion (21) Rape (22) Tribalism
23. Drug trafficking etc.

Among all these social issues, very fear of the social issues will be discussed.

PERIOD II

Topic: Common Social Issues - Examination Malpractice

Content Development:

Examination Malpractice

Examination Malpractice means any wrong act done during, before and after the examination in order to get good result without working for it.

Forms of Examination Malpractice include;

1. **Question Papers:** Use of already answered question paper
2. **Giraffing:** Copying other student's work or from the neighbours work.
3. **Unwanted Materials:** Coming into the hall with unwanted materials like - textbooks, key points, handsets, pieces of papers, etc.
4. **Impersonation:** Bringing somebody to write examination for another person
5. **Sorting:** Mostly done in higher institution, when students pay their teachers some amount of money for him/her to give her a good grade.
6. **Teacher/parents:** When parents/teachers aid the students in exam malpractices, by encouraging them to register in magic centres, etc.

Causes of Examination Malpractice

1. Inadequate preparation on the part of the student.
2. Parents desire to push their children to higher institution early for academic pursuit.
3. When owners of private schools admit students who failed in public schools, they promote them and collect money from their parents to aid them in exam malpractice.
4. Lack of qualified teachers in private schools.
5. Large number of students in the class and exam hall.

6. Uncovered scheme of work by the teachers
7. Leakage of examination question papers to the students before the exam.
8. Moral decadency: The educational decadency is getting long so people do not see anything wrong with exam malpractice.

Agents of Examination Malpractice are: Supervisors, Parents, Examiners, Invigilators, Teachers and the Security Agents.

Solution to Examination Malpractice

1. Proper monitoring of external examination
2. Offenders should be severely punished
3. Parents should join hands to discourage this ugly situation.
4. New policies should be made to redirecting the educational system.
5. Teachers should be paid heavily and adequate welfare packages should be given to them.
6. Good teaching and promotion of good reading habit.

WEEK 2 PERIOD 1

Topic: Social Issues - Cultism.

Content Development:

Cultism: Can be define as a system of religious worship especially one that is expressed in rituals. It can also be define as a ritual practice by a group of people whose membership, admission, policy and initiation formalities as well as their mode of operation are done in secret and kept secret with their activities having negative effects on both members and non-members alike. Inside its practice are music and dance.

Types of Cultism

It has two types, the male and female cult group;

Male Cult groups are

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| (1) Black Axe | (2) Viking | (3) Eye | (4) Dragon |
| (5) The belt boys | (6) Red Fox | (7) Family Mafia | |
| (8) Klaman | (9) Jurists, etc. | | |

Female Cult Groups are;

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------|
| (1) Daughters of Jezebel | (2) Balck Bra | (3) Virgin |
| (4) Amazon, etc. | | |

Reasons for Cultism

There are various reason for cultism in schools, they are as follows;

1. **Responsibility:** Some students join cult groups in order to perform certain services for the members.
2. **Security:** Some students especially female join cult groups for protection.
3. **Social Identity:** Many students join cult groups in other to be popular and powerful people.
4. **Pain and Deprivation:** For a single parent home, some older students provide them with parental image.

Causes of Cultism

There are various causes of cultism and they are as follows;

- a. **Parent and Home Back-group:** The parents of those students in cult are involved in similar activities. They may be members of secret cult and do not see anything wrong with being a cultist.
- b. **The Society:** Some powerful members of the society sometimes unleash terror on the other members of the society by recruiting young adults to perpetrate crimes in the society.
- c. **Emotional Sickness:** Children who have emotional sickness tend to be frustrated and feel up with life which lead to many crime.
- d. **Peer Group Influence:** The peer group can influence other members of the group to join cult.

Consequences of Cultism

1. Illegal possession of firearms
2. Drug abuse
3. Violent crimes like armed robbery

4. Sexual harassment.
5. Killing of innocent students, staff and others.
6. Rape, Physical attacks and other inhuman practices.
7. War
8. Inter-cult clashes, etc.

Solution to Cultism

1. Death sentence will be given to anybody found guilty of cult activities.
2. Teaching moral education in schools
3. Parents should take good care of their children
4. Parents should know the of company their children keep.
5. There must be anti-cult group in schools for stop cultism.

WEEK 2 PERIOD II

Topic: Social Issues – Kidnapping.

Content Development:

Kidnapping: is a situation where people both the young and old are taken into custody by unknown gunmen while their relations are called upon for ransom before they are released. The rate is so high in Nigeria especially in South Eastern part of the country and the victims cut across ages. Both the young and old are kidnapped for ransom.

Causes of Kidnapping

1. **Unemployment:** Youth unemployment is a major programme that must be tackled immediately to prevent youth from being kidnappers.

2. The ex-militants in the Southern East is believed to be the kidnappers, terrorizing the area. The federal government should extend amnesty programme to the east.
3. **Wrong Value System:** The society worship money therefore the youth, feel that the only way to make them to be heard in the society is to make money and ride big cars.
4. Absence of federal presence in the region.

Solution to Kidnapping

1. The police to be properly equipped with modern criminal tracking devices
2. Registration of GSM phones and SIM Cards to be made compulsory so that criminals can easily be tracked.
3. To have a community based policing involving traditional institutions, vigilant groups, churches, town unions should be established.

WEEK 4 PERIOD 1

Topic: Social Issues - HIV/AIDS.

Content Development: HIV/AIDS

HIV means Human Immune Deficiency Virus. This is a virus that attacks the Immune System of the body and eventually results to AIDS. What this means it that HIV result to AIDS. HIV is a deadly disease germ that when it enters the body it kills all the white blood cells and make air body prone to disease. AIDS means Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and this is the final stage of HIV. AIDS is not hereditary disease but it is acquired which means it is “brought” through transmission from blood fluid.

Virus are tiny germs that attack the body system and make it ineffective. Eventually reduces it to a disease condition that is helpless. AIDS was discovered in Nigeria in 1986.

Ways to contract HIV/AIDS

1. **Sexual Intercourse:** Having sexual intercourse with an infected person or sleeping with different men.
2. **Blood Transfusion:** Through blood transfusion from a person infected with HIV, to a healthy person. It can occur in hospital or where blood is stored (blood banks).
3. **Mother to child during Pregnancy:** It can occur from an infected mother to her child, before or during or after birth or delivery.
4. **By using sharp materials:** Like needle, razor blades, cutting and shaving materials which have touched the blood of an HIV positive person. It occurs at barbing or beauty saloons.

Symptoms of HIV/AIDS

One cannot know an infected person with HIV/AIDS by mere looking at him/her. The only way to find out is through blood test. Some of the symptoms include;

1. Constant fever for upto one month
2. Loss of weight without any explainable cause
3. Recurrent skin infections
4. Persistent or long standing cough

Consequences of HIV/AIDS

The consequences of HIV/AIDS affects both individual, family, government and the society at large, which include;

1. **Suffering of the individual:** The individual infected suffers from pains of AIDS and the agony of thought of uncertainty of being alive much longer. If married, he also has the bad feeling of passing the disease to the partner or even the children.

2. **Drain of the family budget:** The family will spend a lot in buying expensive HIV/AIDS drugs, as assistants often not received.
3. **Spending of fund by the government:** the government spends the funds it could have spent on other project in fighting the disease.
4. **Reduction of productive age:** The virus mostly affect persons between the ages of 15 - 49 years old. Who are of productive age, the disease makes them weak to work and produce food or anything. Therefore reducing the working force of the society.
5. **Poverty:** It is as a result of poverty that many poor people are prone to contracting AIDS, thereby making them poorer.
6. **Uneducated Orphan:** AIDS orphans are poorly educated and live poor and miserable life and have little or no future.

WEEK 4 PERIOD II

Topic: Prevention and Solutions of HIV/AIDS

Content Development:

Prevention Measure of HIV/AIDS.

1. The most effective preventive method is abstinence. That is refusing sexual intercourse until one gets married.
2. Early diagnosis and treatment prevents HIV from degenerating into full blown AIDS.
3. Infected mothers not to breastfeed
4. Blood oath taking should be discouraged.
5. Blood to be transfused must be screened.
6. Play save and use condoms to avoid all sexually transmitted infections.
7. Women who are HIV positive to seek medical advice before getting pregnant above all, remember that prevention is better than cure.

Care for people living with HIV/AIDS

People who are HIV/AIDS positive need our support, we must care for them, who them love, accept them and not to discriminate against or stigmatized them, pray for them and support them financially.

Window Period: This is the period of the point of entry of the disease into the body to the time it is detected through a voluntary testing in the laboratory.

Solution to HIV/AIDS

1. If one contracts the virus he/she should visit any hospital that takes care of HIV/AIDS patients to take the newly developed drugs called **Anti-Retroviral Drug**, which will help to prolong the life of the patient.
2. HIV/AIDS campaigns, distribution of drugs and employment of medical staff to fight the diseases is ongoing by World Health Organisation.
3. The teaching of the topic HIV/AIDS at school for students to learn about HIV/AIDS and know how to avoid and prevent the disease.
4. Government to improve the transportation sector, so that drugs will be carry to the remote areas.
5. Advice the patients to see the doctor if infected and to avoid having sex with the uninfected person to avoid spreading the disease.
6. Philanthropist: The rich and generous people have established foundation through which they raise funds for fighting the disease

It is important to note that the disease cannot be contracted through;

- a. Handshaking with an infected person.
- b. Sharing of cloths with an infected person
- c. Eating with an infected person
- d. Sleeping on the same bed with an infected person.

- e. Using cups and plates with an infected person.

WEEK 5 PERIOD 1

Topic: Causes of Contemporary Social Issues

Content Development:

Causes of Contemporary Social Problems in Nigeria.

Problems do not come act of the thin air, problems are caused by some factors. This factors have not only been responsible for causing social problem but has spread like a wide fire;

1. Corruption
2. Poverty
3. Greed
4. Unemployment
5. Laziness
6. Death of traditional values
7. Lack of parental care.

Corruption: Is dishonest behaviour, attitude by government work or people at the helm of affair in the county to satisfy their greed. For example, people using the advantages of their position or power to do something immoral or dishonesty in order to make money or satisfy their selfish ends, like a governor being involved in money laundering, a policeman who collect money for commuters on highway or collect money for bail since bail is suppose to be free. As students and good citizens of Nigeria we should eschew corruption.

Forms of Corruption

1. **Bribery:** Money given in a corrupt relation.
2. **Fraud:** This means the kind of trickery and deceit.

3. **Embezzlement:** Theft of public resource by public officials
4. **Extortion:** Collecting money or other resources by use of violence or force
5. **Favouritism:** Favouring only people he/she likes.
6. **Nepotism:** IT is a type of favouring only the family member.

Causes of Corruption

Greed, poverty, social attachment to material wealth, poor remuneration, etc.

Consequences of Corruption.

1. Low level of development.
2. Crime
3. Low moral level of the society
4. Bad name to the country

Solution to corruption Practices

- i. People must develop the habit of being open in their dealings with people.
- ii. Things must be done by merit not by tribe.

Note: Bodies that fight corruption in Nigeria are.

1. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)
2. Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)

Poverty

This occurs when people necessities of life, that is when the resources of individuals or families such as money and other basic necessity needed to make life worth living are not enough to provide an acceptable standard of living for individual or family, we can say they are poor. They attempt to live above the poverty line has driven many to commit

different types of societal ills. Many have turned into internet fraudsters, armed robbers, cultist, prostitutes, etc.

Lack of Parental Care

The economic status of the nation has made parents neglect their parental role, many parents do not have the dime to look after their children instead they devote more time to their children and the children ends up being societal misfit.

Laziness

Some evils attributed to unemployment in reality have laziness as their casual factor. Some people have opportunity to work and get money but they decide to stay idle. Lazy people desire to achieve heights the hardworking people achieve without working of those heights. They are there, sort to say ways that are more or less evil.

Greed

Greed is a big problem in our country today. We want everything for ourselves and nothing for others. Greed is a situation whereby we want to acquire more money than we actually need. This normally leads to evil practices. Eg. Fake food production. Money laundering, embezzlement of public funds, poor quality of products, blackmail, et.c

WEEK 5 PERIOD II

Topic: Causes of Contemporary Social Issues in Nigeria

Content Development:

Causes of Contemporary Social Problems continues.

6. **Unemployment:** When someone is unemployed he becomes idle and frustrated. A saying says that “and idle mind is the devils workshop” more than a few happenings in the society have prove this saying right. When idleness is couple with frustration and maybe hunger, the hell could be left loose in the mind of the person concerned. This explains why most armed robbers and prostitutes in the society today are mostly graduates. Unemployment creates a vacuum that needs to be filled in the lives of the unemployed.
7. **Bad Governance:** When government policies do not ensure the comfort of the people (financially and otherwise). The people tend to seek for comfort or substance in their own way. In their struggle for survival, some people choose the wrong way. The government or it’s agencies do not enforce the laws they enacted, and because of this laxity, social vices are encouraged to grow. When the government is corrupt, there is possibility that the people under the government will be also corrupt.
8. **Death of Traditional Values:** The fact that Nigeria is the values, rules and regulations of our traditional society is fast fading away. People move in large numbers from the villages and town to the cities, and in the cities nobody knows one another and they do what they like and disregard our traditional values.
9. **Illiteracy:** The lack of formal education deprives some people the opportunity to gainful employment. When this was case, a vice that can fetch in money becomes a credible alternative to idleness. Certificate forgery, financial crimes, prostitution are host or others,

are all product of this instance. Again when a man lack the right orientation on the way to live, his action tend to deviate from the expected lesbianism, homo-sexuality, touting and begging are examples of evil arising due to this.

WEEK 6 PERIOD 1

Topic: Effect of Social Problem in Nigeria

Problems associated with social issues in Nigeria, affect the individual, the family and the nation; the effects include the following;

1. Kidnapping has brought death to many and rendered some families poor
2. Boko Haram has consumed many lives and rendered many homeless
3. Diseases, like HIV/AIDS, Ebola, etc have cause a lot of harm to individuals, families and the nation at large.
4. Political violence in Nigeria, is not effect on political development of these country.
5. Leadership in Nigeria is another problems, most of leaders are just after their pocket, not after the nation well-being
6. Prostitution is also another effect on people, they are the people that helped to spread different diseases to people through sexual intercourse.

WEEK 6 PERIOD II

Topic: Solutions to Social Issues in Nigeria

Content Development

Solution to Social Problems in Nigeria

1. The citizen of Nigeria should exhibit an understanding of this national issues and put on a spirit of nationalism (love for one's fatherland). We should love our country and citizens and make sure that the law of the land are obeyed.
2. Parents and teachers should guide the children, direct them properly, orient them on the benefit of good behaviour, attitudes and values, make them see reason why they should imbibe the virtues of honesty, discipline, orderliness, tolerance and co-operation.
3. Education both formal and informal should be encouraged. National policy and goals on education should be pursued passionately.
4. Issues of morality should be brought into school, if possible made a part of the curricular and extra - marital sex should make use of opportunities by enhancing their abilities. Everyone should buckle up in his/her occupation.
5. Greed culprits of social problems that emanate from greed should be dealt with severely to discourage others form following suit.
6. Government policies should be strengthened and strictly adhered to in terms of implementation
7. Also, the civil society participation to some of these social vices is necessary considering the activities of NGO (Non-Governmental Organization, who preaches against corruption and human rights abuses.

WEEK 8 & 9 PERIOD I

Topic: Need for Safety and Safety Measures in the Home, Schools and Work Place.

Content Development:

Need for Safety and Safety Measures in the Home

Safety: Means the state of being free and protected from danger or harm
- safety is precautionary measure against accident.

We are in danger of accidents at home, school and workplace. Accidents are those unexpected events that can occur anytime, anywhere without warning, because of this we should ensure our homes, schools and workplace are safe for the various activities that go on there. Accidents, when they occur can cause body injury, permanent in capacitation or even death. This makes of necessary for us to strictly safety measures to be used in the identification of accidents prone areas.

Since accidents are leading of children's death and most of these death are preventable, it is therefore important to keep the safety of the home and workplace in mind at all time.

Safety Measures in the Home.

To prevent home accidents, the under listed measures need to be known by the children.

1. Being careful in all our activities at home (major preventive measures.)
2. Children should not be allowed to play with matches and other materials that can set fire to the house.
3. Drugs and other chemicals like bleach, etc. should be kept out of reach of children.
4. Provision of enough ventilation in our home to avoid suffocation.

5. Our home environment should be kept clean and safe from dangers, objects, such as sharp things like razor blade, nails cutters, etc.
6. The floor of our house should be made to have friction as we match on it, and any water on the floor should be dry immediately to avoid making the floor slippery.
7. Electrical appliances with naked or exposed wire should not be used. Children and adults should not use electrical objects they cannot operate.

WEEK 8 & 9 PERIOD II

Topic: Need for Safety and Safety Measures in the Home, Schools and Work Place.

Content Development:

Safety Measures at School.

1. First Aid box or kit should be available in the school.
2. There should be proper positioning of classrooms, laboratories, the play ground or field, the farm, workshop, toilet, etc.
3. In laboratories, dangerous chemical should be kept in such a way that students will not get free access to them.
4. Good quality materials should be used to construct the school, toilet and preferably the water - system type.
5. Water should be made available and tanks well covered, and water preferably distributed through pipes/taps.
6. Trees that can be climbed easily by students should not be planted.
7. Students should be carefully supervised during practical lesson that involves the use of tools and equipment.

Safety Measures in the Workplace

Every job has its peculiar occupational hazards. Safety precaution in workplace helps to prevent accidents and promote the health of workers and employees.

1. Avoiding the use of alcohol or drugs that could distract the attention of workers.
2. Provision of first AID box in case of emergency.
3. In some workplace there is need for the use of protectives - hand gloves, boots, sunshade, etc.
4. Some workplaces provide free or subsidized medical treatment to sick workers.
5. In most workplaces fire extinguishers should be provided.
6. There should be co-operation between the employer (authority) and the employee (workers). This will give room to a safe working environment.
7. There should be proper supervision of workers in all departments.

WEEK 10 PERIOD I

Topic: Safety guidelines for Pedestrian, Cyclist, Motor Cyclist and Motorist.

Content Development:

Safety guidelines for Pedestrian

1. We must always look well before crossing the road, look right and left before you cross the road.
2. We should always use our common sense, while walking on the road to avoid accidents, because in Nigeria many roads have no special walking for people or pedestrians.
3. We should always use pedestrians crossing over head bridges where they are provided to avoid accidents.

Safety guidelines for the Cyclist.

1. Use of helmet when driving on the road.
2. Avoid over speeding
3. Look very well to ensure that no vehicle is coming before crossing the road.
4. Obey all the traffic rules and regulation.
5. Avoid riding under the influence of alcohol
6. Avoid wrong over taking.

WEEK 10 PERIOD II

Topic: Safety guidelines for Motorist.

Content Development:

Safety guidelines for Motorist

1. Over - Speeding: Drivers must often move at high speed, forgetting that the vehicle they drive is man-made and can fail them.
2. Lack of concentration: Some drivers do not concentrate while driving. They eat, stare at people or even smoke cigarettes. Lack of concentration should be discouraged on the part of drivers.
3. Over - Confidence: Some drivers feels they are experts and masters of vehicle. Over-confidence should be discouraged among drivers.
4. Drinking of alcohol when driving should be discouraged.
5. Tiredness: Do not drive when you are tired.
6. Poor Maintenance Culture: Drivers should form the habit of repairing their cars when they notice any fault in them.
7. Wrong Parking: Wrong parking can lead to accident, so drivers should make some they do not park wrongly.
8. Drivers should not drive when they are under the influence of alcohol.