

3rd Term Scheme of Work S.S 2

Lesson Note for Week Two

Topic: Meaning and Types of Inter-personal Relationships.

**Introduction
Inter-Personal Relationship**

Inter-Personal Relationship is the interactions that exist between person in the society. It can also mean a mutual or cordial or even a coarse or unfriendly interactions of person in a particular social setting.

Inter-Personal relationship can be defined as a way in which some individuals, in an institution/organizations behave towards one another. Interpersonal relationship could be cordial as well as casual or even rough and unfriendly.

From history, we learnt that many being a social being cannot stay without relationship. From creation of the world even God saw that it is not good for man to be alone, thus He man the woman who become a suitable companion to man. Since then till now, it has become obvious that man needs one another for a better and more enjoyable living.

Interpersonal relationship could also mean a relatively long-term or short-term association between person.

Interpersonal Relationships could show in contexts like family, work, club, places of worship, marriage, etc. Some of these relationship usually involve some level of interdependence. People in relationship usually influence each other as they share their feelings and engage in activities together.

CONTENTS OF THE LESSON

FORMS OF INTER-PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP

Generally speaking, Inter-personal Relationship can take these forms:

- a. **CO-OPERATION:** This has to do with the ability of working together with one another in order to achieve greater and better goals
- b. **COMPETITION:** This is where the persons in a relationship compete with each other to find out who is better. This competition can be positive and healthy. In such situation it encourages a good and healthy relationship. Friends spur one another towards better habits. It can also be a negative and unhealthy competition. This is where jealousy sets in between two friends at times it could be nasty and bloody.
- c. **CONFLICTS:** This is a state of confusion and quarry. The likelihood of conflict in any relationship is very high as no two persons are the same in all tours. However good relationships resolve their troubles and conflicts amicably while bad ones separate from conflicts.
- d. **COERSION:** This is the act of one person forcing another to do what he wouldn't ordinarily do. At times some relationships are that way. The more powerful person compels the other to do certain things against his will. This kind of relationship is otiose and should be discouraged.
- e. **EXCHANGE:** This involves the act of giving and receiving. This quality encourages a sweeter relationship. Since everyone has something to do for another.

These are some of the qualities that characterise relationships.

SOME TYPES OF INTER-PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

- 1. PEER GROUP RELATIONSHIP:** This type of relationship is usually seen among mates – play mates, class/school mates, etc. These group of people have so many things in common. It also involves cooperation, competition, conflict, coercion and exchange. This type of relationship could have both positive and negative influence.

- 2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAN AND WOMAN:** This type of relationship that exist between the two opposite sex (male and female). It is usually romantic and mostly leads to marriage. This type of relationship is usually discouraged among youths (boys and girls) who are not yet ready for marriage. This is to avoid indiscriminate sex, sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancy. Even when one claims he wants such relationship for marriage some things should be there to serve as guides, some of them are:
 - i.** Character of the intending partner
 - ii.** Physical fitness
 - iii.** Mental fitness and age.
 - iv.** Genetic considerations
 - v.** Economic strength
 - vi.** Godly counsels. Etc.

- 3. FAMILY RELATIONSHIP:** Members of the family have a very close bond; as they are related by blood. Examples are father/mother relationship, parents/children relationship, siblings relationship and between members of the extended family.

- 4. INDIVIDUAL/GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP:** The individuals or Citizens Interact with their government through different media like; Civil Services, The Police, The Electoral Commission, The Local Government Authority, etc. If this relationship is smooth then the society enjoys peace but if it is coercion, there may be chaos in the society. In relating with the government there are a lot of exchange. The citizens carry out their duties and the government also keeps her obligation to her citizens. These duties and obligations are factors that determine a cordial or coarse relationship between the government and the individuals.

Some of the duties of the citizens are:

- a. Obedience to law
- b. Respect to Constituted Authority
- c. Loyalty to Elders.
- d. Payment of Taxes
- e. Voting during Election
- f. Protection of Public Property
- g. Willingness to defend the Country.

Some obligations of the government include.

- a. Law making
- b. Maintenance of Law and Order
- c. Defence and protection of life and property
- d. Administration of Justice
- e. Provision of Social Services, etc.

- 5. STUDENT/TEACHER RELATIONSHIP:** This is characterised with some kind of give. The students may be friendly with their teachers, but that knowledge that the teacher has the right to

punish him in cases of misconduct will not allow them follow with teacher as if they are peers, the teacher on the other hand, though may play with students but does not relegate her/his person so low in order to still command the respect of the students. It is encouraged that there should be a cordial and friendly relationship between the students and teachers for a more effective learning, the students notwithstanding should keep a very high regard for their teachers.

6. **BUSINESS/WORK PLACE RELATIONSHIP:** This is where ones business or work lead to meeting some person. It is adviceable that the parties should maintain a good relationship for a higher output in their work and business.

Others are:

7. **CLOSE RELATIONSHIP:** This include family, friends, etc.
8. **FRIENDSHIP:** This could be among peers, neighbours, classmates, etc.
9. **FORMAL/INFORMAL RELATIONSHIP:** Examples of formal is individual/government relationship while example of informal is marriage or family or close relationship.
10. **PASTOR OR PRIEST / CONGREGATION RELATIONSHIP:** There is also a kind of give on the side of the congregation. This is because he sees that spiritual leader as one that hears from God.

Lesson Note for Week Three and Four

Topic: Skills that Promote Inter-Personal Relationship.

Introduction

Skill that Promote Inter-Personal Relationship

Any relationship that stood the test of time must definitely have certain virtues that sustained it. Some of the virtues that help such relationship are what we call the skills that promote inter-personal relationship.

Any relationship that lacked these skills normally break up and experience a sad end.

CONTENTS OF THE LESSON

Some of the skills are:

1. **HONESTY:** This is the attribute of being truthful, sincere and upright in one's dealings with others in the society. This skill is a very important factor in any form of relationship as it creates room for trust and better relationship in the society.
2. **TOLERANCE:** This is the ability of putting up with and accommodating people's short comings. This virtue is also very important as no man is an angel. Everyone has his/her faults but with tolerance, the relationship will last and be enjoyable.
3. **KINDNESS:** This is the quality of treating people compassionately. It helps in fostering good relationships.
4. **CARING:** This quality promotes good inter personal relationship as it makes the parties in the relationship feel loved by their partners.

5. **PATIENCE:** This is the ability to calmly contain annoyance without complaining or fighting. It is also the ability to wait in the face of delay. This quality makes for a good relationship.
6. **TRUST:** This is the ability of believing in someone without reservations. In relationship trust is an important building tool while suspicion scatters its.
7. **LOVE:** Without having affections for each other, relationships will only be on paper or a mirage.
8. **RESPECT:** It is necessary to accord every one with regards due him/her. If one continually insults or disregards his partner in a relationship; such relationship is likely going to crumble.
9. **FORGIVNESS:** This is the ability to let go of offence whole heartedly. When there is no forgiveness offences will pile and may lead to wars.
10. **CORTERY:** This is being polite and civil in ones relationship with people.

Others are:

- a. Giving suggestions and not command to your partner
- b. Contentment
- c. Integrity
- d. Courage
- e. Selflessness
- f. Transparency
- g. Accountability
- h. Self-discipline
- i. Diligence
- j. Understanding each other

Lesson Note for Week Five

Topic: Meaning of Inter-Communal Relationship.

Introduction

Meaning of Inter-Communal Relationship

Communal can be defined as something shared by, or for use of a number of people who live together. It can also mean different group of persons in a community.

A communal society is a relatively small society comprising of persons of different ages, statutes and sizes, who live together and share many things in common. It is made up of mainly family and kinship units with few sub-groups who also relate in one way or the other.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON.

WHAT IS INTER-COMMUNAL RELATIONSHIP.

Relationship refers to the way in which two people, groups of countries behave towards each other or deal with each other.

Communal Relationship can be divided into two.

1. **INTRA-COMMUNAL RELATIONSHIP:** This is a relationship within the communal society. It. The communal living among the members of that society. This could range from farming together to going to stream together, etc. It involves the way members of the community relate within and among themselves.
2. **INTER-COMMUNAL RELATIONSHIP:** This is the relationship or bond between a community and another.

There are two main school of thought. One believes that communal relationship no more exist. This idea was based on the fact that communalism no longer exist that it has been replaced by individualism. Thus, communal society no longer exist and as such no communal relationship.

This assertion has been counted by the second school of thought that believes that inter-communal relationship still exists. The idea hangs on the fact that communal in the context of inter-communal relationship refers to community. To that end communities will never cease on the surface of earth. Consequently inter communal relationship will always exist. This relationship range from Rural Relationships to Urban Relationships to National and International Relationships.

These different levels of relationship consist of the following different activities.

1. **SOCIAL ACTIVITIES:** This involves all activities that enhance ones social life. They include marriages between members of two different communities, sports, e.g football game between one community and another like African Cup of Nations, World Cup, Olympic Games, Wrestling, Cultural Displays like Canivals, FESTAC, etc.
2. **ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:** This refers to the monetary and market aspect of each community. Different communities produce their goods and bring it to the worlds market where people from various communities came to either buy or sell. In rural areas the market may be more of agricultural products while the urban communities sell more of the new technological items.

3. **POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:** These are actions that center on political matters. In rural areas, they involve grouping of people into different age-grades, assignment of roles, enforcement of customary laws and customs, etc. In urban level it involves elections, appointment of ambassadors and building of embassies. The court sectors, governance, etc.

4. **RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES:** This refers to all actions that geared towards satisfying the people desire for God. It involves retreats and conferences, associations of people from the same faith, e.g. P.F.N. Penticostal Fellowship of Nigeria, Nigerian Christian Students, Christian Students Congress, etc.

Lesson Note for Week Six

Topic: Importance of Communal Relationship.

Introduction

Importance of Inter-Communal Relationship

This topic Inter-communal Relationship seeks to imbibe in the young ones the virtue of good neighbourliness. As the saying goes “NO man is an Island”. No community is an Island. Every community needs one another in one way or the other. When this relationship is cordial it pays alot to both the individuals and the society at large.

CONTENT OF THE COURSE

IMPORTANCE OF INTER-COMMUNAL RELATIONSHIP

1. It makes peaceful co-existence and good neighbourliness
2. It promotes commerce among the community dwellers. This involves Joint Market Ventures, Trading of goods and commodities, etc.
3. It allows for inter-change of culture, norms, food, dressing style, etc among community members.
4. Growth and development: If a community enjoys peace and orderliness, it naturally attracts development in virtually all sectors of that community.
5. It creates more employment/job opportunities. More persons will become employed where there is development as more companies, ventures, corporations or institutions will be established.
6. It discouraged disharmony and promotes affections, love, peace and unity among neighbouring communities.
7. Security of life and property will be guaranteed. When a community is at peace with her neighbours, there is safety and security. As nothing will warrant wars
8. There is also human development: The citizens will have a good and conducive atmosphere to develop themselves and may even enter into the neighbours territory to gain more knowledge.
9. Good Image: When countries or communities enjoy a cordial relationship. It leaves a good impression of that country at the local and international levels.
10. It leaves a conducive environment for social, physical and economic activities.

Lesson Note for Week Seven

Topic: Skills for Resolving Inter-Communal Conflicts.

Introduction

Skill for Resolving Inter-Communal Conflicts.

There is this saying that “no one is an angel” as it regards perfection. This implies that offences are bound to occur from time to time. These offences result to conflicts as one tries to either show his grievances or prove his innocence. This illustration also applies inter-communal relationships.

This conflicts in inter-communal relationships may result to civil wars if not checked often times it may be caused by one land dispute or the other, or the Acts of terrorists (Bombing), or through personal fights of individuals from different communities, etc.

In order to keep law and order in the society or bring back normally in cases where there are conflicts already, these resolving skill are necessary.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

SKILLS FOR RESOLVING INTER-COMMUNAL CONFLICTS

1. **MEDIATION:** This refers to the process of resolving disputed, disagreements, quarrels, or problems between two or more person by one (mediator) talking to them (disagreeing parties) and trying to find common ground on which every party will stand and agree on.

It involves a form of negotiation and compromise which the neutral person (mediator) pushes until he gets a common ground for the disagreeing parties to agree on.

Mediation is a broader class that houses other resolution skills like conciliation, however a mediator may not necessarily be a conciliator

TYPES OF MEDIATORS

- a. **INDEPENDENT MEDIATORS:** These are neutral persons or groups who have no interest on the issues of conflicts, but seeks to resolve the conflicts. They are experts and are paid for their jobs.
 - b. **SOCIAL NETWORK MEDIATORS:** These set have interest on the issues of the conflict as they share common value and interests in relationship with the disputing parties.
 - c. **AUTHORITATIVE MEDIATORS:** These set may or may not have interest on the conflicting issues. But they occupy positions or power with enables them to exact authority on the disputing parties and make them come to a compromise even when it is not so pleasing to them.
2. **CONCILIATION:** This is an off-shoot from mediation. It involves a third party (conciliator) whose paramount and only aim is peaceful resolution of the conflict.

This third party is called a conciliator. As part of his duty, he meets the disputing parties separately, gives them advice separately, and secretly, pushes on persuasively until a peaceful solution is attained.

3. **DIALOGUE:** This refers to a formal discussion between the two disputing parties who are trying to solve a problem or conflict between them.

Dialogue can either be in form of

- i. **NEGOTIATION** or
- ii. **COLLABORATION.**

Negotiation is where the parties try to iron out the conflicts on issues which their opinion differ while

Collaboration is try to solve a conflict by the parties agree to have a joint common projects like schools, hospitals, etc.

4. **EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION:** This has alot of similarities with dialogue as it involves information exchange between the disputing parties. This can help alleviate doubts, fears and even unhealthy assumptions.
5. **GRASS ROOT COMMUNITY BASED ACTIVITIES:** This is where certain community activities bring people of divers communities together. Such avenues may form a reconciliation forum over a particular dispute/conflict. Such occasions are also capable of disabusing the minds of the disputing parties and making them forget the past.
6. **GOOD GOVERNANCE:** This refers to the positive and progressive running of government in such a way that citizens benefits as well neighbouring countries thereby fostering a good relationship among them; such that even when seeming conflict arise the already existing cordial relationship helps in resolving such issue peacefully.

Lesson Note for Week Nine

Topic: Characteristics of Human Rights.

Introduction Characteristics of Human Rights.

Human Rights are those rights that citizens of a particular country enjoy as members of that country and they are rights that cannot be taken away from the citizens excepts occasions warrant such. These rights are referred to as FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS. It refers to all the privileges enjoy by all human race i.e every human being. This is to say that once a person is recognised as a human being, all rights of humans accrue to him/her. These rights were already in existence even before constitutions. They are naturally given by God to humanity. Constitutions only came to acknowledge them, protect them and solidify them. These rights are enjoyed by every citizen irrespective of sex, tribe or creed. These rights are political, civil and legal some of these rights are;

1. Right to life.
2. Right to freedom from discrimination
3. Right to freedom of movement
4. Right to fair hearing
5. Right to freedom of expression and the press
6. Right to peaceful assembly and association
7. Right to freedom of religion, etc.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

These rights have certain features that distinguish them from any other form of rights. Some of these features are;

1. Universality

2. Inalienability
3. Fundamentality
4. Naturality
5. Legality
6. Duty bound/Responsibility
7. Exceptionality
8. Priceless
9. Civil
10. Political

1. **UNIVERSALITY:** This refers to the feature of human right being universally recognised. It is not peculiar to a particular tube or kindred. It is known and recognised by the whole human race. It is universal in nature. Any part of the world you find yourself human right remains human right and it recognised.
2. **INALIENABILITY:** This means that these rights cannot be taken away from any one by any authority what so ever. Even if the authority doesn't like your colour, it has no choice when it's about human right.
3. **EXCEPTIONALITY:** This is like a check on the number two feature of "Inalienability". Though these rights cannot be taken away from any one, yet in certain occasion these rights may be limited. In the laws that recognised these rights, there are certain in-built exceptions to the rights. Examples. Right to life may be denied one in times of war or when another is trying to protect his own life. Right to freedom of movement may be withdrawn in cases of state of emergencies or crises. Right to bail may also be denied in cases of grievous offences.

4. **FUNDAMENTALITY:** This says that human rights are basic. They are like a foundation to buildings. They are so basic that if they are denied any one, no body may talk about any other thing until such error is rectified.
5. **NATURALITY:** These rights were not made by any man. They were natural endowed on humanity. History has it that even before the 1948 UDHR, human rights were already in existence. Constitutions and conventions only recognised them, adopted and protected them.
6. **LEGALITY:** These right in as much as that they are natural, they also have a legal recognition. That is to say that they law recognises them and goes a long way in protecting them. Thus the courts of law are there defining and safe guarding these rights, as well as punishing the violators of these rights.
7. **RESPONSIBILITY (DUTY BOND):** These rights are not without responsibilities. This means that while citizens enjoy the protection of their rights they also have some duties and obligations expected of them. In essence, these rights have responsibility tags on them. The responsibilities are somewhat inexplicable from the rights.
8. **PRICELESS:** The fundamental human rights are of immense value. No price can buy them or sell them.
9. **CIVIL:** By civil we mean that while one enjoys his or her rights, he/she is expected to respect other people's rights and staying within the law.
10. **POLITICAL:** This means that the fundamental human rights has connections with the government. The government enshrines it in the country's constitutions and protects the right as well as enforce the punishments of violators of these rights.

WAYS OF FIGHTING POLITICAL APATHY

1. Knowing and defending our rights
2. Participation in elections
3. Defending one's vote by saying no to electoral malpractices.
4. Joining popular organization
5. Registering and getting voters card
6. Reading political literatures and watching political documentaries.
7. Organising seminars where importance of popular participation will be taught.
8. Introducing political education to school curriculum
9. Government in power should endeavour to carry out their promises.
10. Strict laws should be enacted that will take care of corruption, thuggery and rigging
11. Democracy should be encouraged and practiced
12. The government should create a conducive environment to enable citizens come out freely to vote.