**Third term scheme of work jss 1 social studies**

**Topic** **Contents**

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Week 2. Common social crimes: Cultism, Meaning and cause of cultism.

Week 3. Common social crimes: Effects and solutions to cultism

Week 4. Common social problems: HIV and AIDS: Meaning and causes of HIV/AIDS: mode of transmission, effects and prevention.

Week 5. Common social problems: Care for those affected and infected with HIV/AIDS

Week 6. Causes of contemporary social problems: poverty, Meaning, causes and effects of poverty.

Week 7. Causes of social problems: corruption,

 Meaning, causes and types of corruption.

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Week 9. Ways of Solving Common social problems: Effects of social problems and ways of solving Common social problems. Government policy, participation in civic society

Week 10. Our roles in promoting safety in schools: Need for safety

Week 11. Safety Guidelines

Week 12. Revision

Week 13. Examination.

Topic: Contemporary social problems in Nigeria

Specific objectives: By the end of this lesson I should be able to;

1. Define social problem

2. Explain the causes and effects of social problems in Nigeria

3. Suggest solutions to the social problems

INTRODUCTION

Meaning of contemporary social problems: Nigeria is a multi ethnic nation. It is made of of over two hundred ethnic groups. The County is moving from a nation of many ethnic groups towards fostering a truly united and developed nation. In doing this, some problems are hindering the development of the right social values . Some of these problems manifest in different ways and they are sometimes collectively referred to as social problems.

DEFINITION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS: Social problems are the general problems that affect the whole society. They are negative things which do not concern or affect only individuals and which individuals cannot find solution to, but with the help of the government and the society as a whole together ought to find solutions to such ( social) problem.

 Some social issues and problems are negative occurrences among the youth, students, religious people and in our workplace, some problems do not only occur for a short time and disappear, but remain for a long time.

Examples of such social problems include s the following:

1. Unemployment

2. Divorce

3. Terrorism

4. Sexually transmitted disease (eg HIV/AIDS)

5. Corruption

6. Human trafficking

7. Advance fee fraud (419)

8. Examination malpractice

9. Election malpractice

10. Cultism

11. Religious fanaticism

12. Prostitution

13. Drug abuse and drug trafficking

14. Kidnapping

15. Armed Robbery

16. Juvenile Crimes

17. Ethnic conflicts

18. Poverty

19. Homosexuality

20. Gangsterism ( e.g. area boys)

Topic: Common social crimes

Sub Topic: contemporary social problems

 Specific objectives: By the end of this lesson I should be able to;

1. Explain examination malpractice

2. Causes of examination malpractice

3. Effects of examination malpractice

Examination malpractice: This is a term used to describe the various foul means students employ to pass examinations and get unmerited results. Students engage in examination malpractices at every level of education but this is more pronounced in secondary and tertiary institutions of learning. Examination malpractice is as old as formal school system. However, this vice has reached a high proportion in recent years that government at the federal level was forced to enact decree 18 of 1984 in other to curtail the practice.

CAUSES OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

1. Preference for some course of study over others: the society rate some courses higher than others. Parents feel proud if their children are admitted for courses like Medicine, Law, Architecture, Petroleum Engineering, etc irrespective of whether their children have both the ability and interest to read such courses. In order to be ranked among the successful in the society, they employ every trick to pass examinations.

2. Ineffective preparation by students: some students find it difficult to commit themselves to proper reading in preparation for exams. They therefore look for other ways to pass.

3. Lack of library facilities: lack of well equipped library poses a serious setback to research and learning. In such situations, examination malpractice is unavoidable for the lazy students.

4. Lack of confidence

5. Negligence of supervisor and invigilators

6. Parents involvement

EFFECTS OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

1. Disgrace: students caught Cheating during examination end up bringing Shame to their family by denting their image and wasting their hard earned money.

2. Loss of confidence in public examination: certificates issued by examination bodies no longer carry the respect that is expected, since it would be difficult to distinguish those that actually merit the certificate through hard work, and those who get it through malpractice.

3. Fall in standard of education

4. Inefficiency in workplace

5. Delay of scores

SOLUTIONS TO EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

To minimise or reduce incidents o f examination malpractice to the minimum, government should

1. Enforcement of decree 18 of 1984

2. Provision of facilities to reduce problems associated with population in schools and universities.

3. Head of schools particularly at the secondary school level should ensure proper control of their students to behave well during examination. All the teachers and the examination invigilators must make it a point of duty to make the students aware of the consequences of examination malpractices.

4. Sanctions : those caught cheating should be severely punished .

5. Reading habits: students should attend classes regularly, develop good reading habits and be fully prepared for all examinations.

Topic: Cultism

Specific objectives: By the end of this lesson I should be able to;

1. Define cultism

2. Identify reasons for joining cultism or causes of cultism

3. Effects of cultism

4. Solutions to cultism

CULTISM

INTRODUCTION: Cultism has become a major social problems in Nigeria tertiary institutions as its activities and mode of operation are usually shrouded in secrecy and are inimical to the interest of the institutions in particular and the society in general.

DEFINITION OF CULTISM

 Cultism is defined as a group or organisation whose activities are only meant for its members. They engage in a form of ritual, usually under oat swearing which binds members to a common course. Everything about its operation is kept away from the knowledge of non members. Secret cult meetings and activities are carried out usually in the dark, most often against the accepted norms and values of society.

 Cult members have killed many people in the Universities. It has been observed that students who indulge in smoking, drinking and who generally live ungodly lives easily become cult members.

CAUSES OF CULTISM

1. Family background

2. Peer group influence

3. Security

4. Curiosity

5. Lack of self confidence

6. Injustice

 EFFECTS OF CULTISM

 1. Murder

 2. Fear and intimidation

 3. Vandalism

 4. Disruption of academic activities

SOLUTIONS TO CULTISM

1. Good upbringing of children

2. Religious leaders both Christian and Muslim should rise to the challenges of preaching to students on the will of God on the issue of cultism.

3. School authorities should be fair in dealing with identified cult members as stipulated by law.

CARE FOR THOSE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS

Specific objectives: By the end of this lesson, I should be able to;

1. Understand the way we can care for those living with HIV and AIDS

2. Understand the meaning of HIV and AIDS

 HIV/AIDS is a serious disease that can affect millions of people all over the world. People who are infected with HIV need care and support from their friends, families and the community, especially when they are ill. Friends and family members sometimes worry that they might be infected when caring for a person with HIV.

 NOTE: HIV cannot be passed be passed on by touching, hugging, coughing., or sharing eating utensils.

HIV can only be passed on by: having unprotected sex with an infected person

¡¡. Through contact with infected blood

¡¡¡. From an infected mother her unborn or new born baby ( but only some babies born to infected mothers becomes infected with HIV)

 It is possible for people who are infected with HIV to live long healthy lives. You can help those who are infected by

¡. Showing love, respect and support

¡¡. Reassure. Let the person know, through your words or actions, that their HIV status does not change your relationship and that you will keep this information private if they want you to.

¡¡¡. Encourage treatment. Some people who are recently diagnosed may find it hard to take that first step to HIV treatment.

¡v. Support medication adherence. It is important for people living with HIV to take their HIV medication every day, exactly as prescribed. Ask your loved one what you can do to support them in establishing a medication routine and sticking to it. Also ask what other needs they might have and how you can help them stay healthy. Learn more about treatment adherence

v. Do not stigmatise them or make them feel uncomfortable.

WAYS OF SOLVING COMMON SOCIAL PROBLEMS

\* Rule of law

\* Anti corruption agencies

\* civil society

\* Government policies

\* Infrastructural development and maintenance

\* Job creation to reduce Unemployment

STopic: Our role in promoting safety in our community

Specific objectives: By the end of this lesson, I should be able to;

1. Explain the need for safety

2. Enumerate measures that could be taken to ensure safety in the home, school, workplace, and the environment.

3. List safety Guidelines for pedestrians, cyclist, motorist

MEANING OF SAFETY: Safety means keeping yourself and others free from harm or danger. For example, taking care of yourself not to fall or bump or run into things or to avoid accident by being careful with what you are doing.

NEED/REASONS FOR SAFETY IN OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. To create awareness about our environment.

2. To reduce or avoid stress or injuries.

3. To use appropriate tools or equipments

4. To prevent crisis.

5. To inform first timer.

6. To reduce or prevent risk.

7. To monitor-progress, growth and development.

8. To be alert.

9. To take prevention measures.

10. To protect lives and properties.

 SAFETY MEASURES IN THE HOME, SCHOOLS, AND WORKPLACES

HOME: To ensure safety at home, we must avoid the following:

1. By not pouring water on the floor.

2. By not keeping knives in the plates for washing

3. By not dropping peels on the ground or floor

4. By not running behind the curtains.

5. By not allowing children in the kitchen.

SCHOOLS: To ensure safety at school, we must avoid the following:

1. By picking the broken bottles from the floor /ground

2. By not playing with sharp objects

3. By not running on a slippery floor

4. By not jumping on the desks and bench

5. By staying away from electric appliances and equipments.

WORKPLACE: To ensure safety at workplace, we must avoid the following:

1. Understand the risk involved in your work

2. Obey safety rules

3. Take regular break

4. Make use of safety tools and equipments.

5. Stay away from danger zone.

6. Call for the services of expert

7. Know your limit and right.

SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR PEDESTRIANS, CYCLIST, MOTOR CYCLIST, MOTORIST ETC

SAFETY GUIDELINE FOR PEDESTRIANS

1. Walking on the left hand side facing on coming vehicle

2. Wearing bright coloured material while walking in the night.

3. Don't stroll on zebra crossing

4. Wave or plead with drivers to allow you Cross

5. Don't assume the driver will slow down or stop

6. Use the pedestrian bridge

7. Don't play on the road.

SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR CYCLIST AND MOTOR CYCLISTS

1. Use of safety helmet with a face shield or protective eye wear, padded clothes, bright coloured jackets, etc.

2. Follow traffic rules

3. Ride defensively

4. Make use of the cycling devices like horn, pointer, light and full headlight at night.

5. Respect road users and obey traffic workers

6. Be aware of everything on the road.

7. Know the rules of the road.

8. Maintain high visibility all time

9. Signal your intentions appropriately

10. Maintain regular maintenance

SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR MOTORIST

1. Use of seat belt

2. Obeying all traffic regulations

3. Ensure proper vehicle maintenance

4. Always check mirrors and blind sports

5. Know the rules of the road.

6. Signal your intentions clearly

7. Control your light at night

Assignment

1. Explain the need for safety

2. Mention our roles in promoting safety in the home and school

3. Enumerate safety measures that could be taken to ensure safety in home, schools and workplace.