

### SCHEME OF WORK

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2	Cultism	Origin, formation and history of cultism in Nigeria
3	Cultism	Reasons for establishing and joining cult
4	Cultism	Consequences of Cultism
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6	Orderliness	Meaning and examples of orderliness
7	Orderliness	Importance of orderliness in the society
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10	Constituted Authority	Importance and examples of constituted Authority
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## **CULTISM**

### **Week 1**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:** At the end of this lesson I should be able to;

- **State the meaning of Cultism**
- **Identify a Cultist**
- **Mention the types of cultism.**

A cultist is a person who enjoys the practice of cultism. A cult is a group of individuals who share common ideas and course that are kept from the knowledge of the public. Members of a cult group often swear an oath of allegiance and secrecy upon admission into the cult group.

Cultism is a socio-religious group whose beliefs are individualistic and esoteric or it refers to the ritual practices among a group of people whose policies and admission are kept secret from the general public.

### **TYPES OF CULTISM**

1. **RELIGIOUS CULTISM:** This cultism is most spread within the borders of religious issues. It is often based on secret beliefs, spirituality, life after death and man's relationship with the supernatural being. Since individuals are not sure of spiritual matters religious cult groups teachings and indoctrinate member about matter of the supernatural and as effect in real life. Most dangerous terrorist group around the world originate from religious cultism. Examples are ISIS, AL-SHABAD, AL-QUEDA, BOKO HARAM etc.
2. **POLITICAL CULTISM:** This type of cultism is usually connected with a certain idea of the world domination. Members of this cult do not seek eternal refuge in the life after death. They have a desire to obtain tremendous power in this life and expand the cult borders. This cult symbol is connected with the power over the people. An example is the Illuminati cult group.
3. **NATION OR RACE CULTISM:** This type of cult group has several agenda but exposes only an ideology. It is about the supremacy of one race, nation or group over the other they do not desire to tolerate others who do not share their beliefs. Examples are KKK in U.S.A. this group believe that they are the chosen race. Adolf Hitler of Nazist Germany can also be described as a race cultist. This made him annihilate 6 million Jews during the world war II

### **HISTORY OF CULTISM IN NIGERIA**

Cultism in Nigeria began as far back as 1952. It started out as fraternities and they were confined within universities with the motive of redeeming law and order in campuses. It was not until the 1990's that they began spreading to the streets and creeks. The first fraternity in Nigeria was Pirates confraternity. A.K.A Sea Dogs at the university college, Ibadan. The pirates confraternity was started by seven students lead by Professor Wole Soyinka. They call themselves the

“Magnificent Seven”. The confraternity was founded because the university was filled with wealthy students backed by colonial powers.

The few poor students were doing everything they could in dressing and manner to blend in with the wealthy students. They also noticed that the social life was determined by tribalism. All these things prompted the “Magnificent Seven” to form the pirate confraternity and their goal was to differentiate themselves from other groups.

In essence, Pirates confraternity was aimed at supporting social justice and human rights in Nigeria. Their activities and approach were non-violent and progressive and their moto was “Against all convention”. Their logo was “The skull” and cross bones”. Some of the member gave themselves names such as John silver and cap n’ blood.

Membership was opened to male student irrespective of race and tribe. Although application were very rigid and many students were denied membership opportunity. For almost twenty years (20), the Pirate Confraternity was the only fraternity in most Nigerian universities by the early 1970s, although fraternities began to spring up as a result of leadership tussle among members of the previous confraternities. One of them was the Baccaneers which was formed in 1972 by a former member of the Pirates Confraternity.

The Buccaneers was established by Abetor Bolaji Carew after he was expelled from Pirates Confraternity for not following the teachings of the group. Pirate Confraternity was officially registered with the ministry of internal affairs in Nigeria under the name National Association of Sea Dogs in the year 1980 on October 31<sup>st</sup>.

As more fraternities began to emerge their practices began to derail from the original intention of the first fraternity. As a result of different disturbing acts, the Pirates Confraternity pulled out of the Universities and shut down all students campus branches. The buccaneers confraternity also registered themselves as the National association of sea Lords.

### REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING AND JOINING CULT

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:** At the end of this lesson, I should be able to;

- List reasons for joining cult
- Explain reason for joining cult

### REASONS FOR JOINING CULT

1. Power
2. Protection
3. Revenge/vengeance
4. Low self-esteem
5. Peer influence
6. Desire to get rich

1. **POWER:** people join cult groups with the sole aim of becoming powerful and avoid being perceived as weak. This is one of the narrative that most cult group use to lure new members into their group. It helps members escape perceived punishment that many result from skipping lectures cutting corner and law breaking.

2. **Protection:** It is one of the foremost promises cult groups offer intending members. Most cultist are protected by their members from friends capable of harming them especially when they compete for material things, such as money, girlfriend/boyfriends etc

3. **Revenge/Vengeance:** The feelings that comes with harming someone in return for an injury is what propelled some students to join cult gang. The need to exert revenge on a campus bully, lecturer, or a fellow student who wronged another as a prominent reason for joining cult.

This explains why there is always a reprisal attack each time a cult group strikes another. Infact revenge among cult groups is a horrible game of numbers.

4. **Low Self-esteem:** Some people join cult because they have a sense of inferiority complex. In order to do away with this pattern, they believe that joining cult group will give them a sense of belonging, courage and boldness.

5. **Search for security:** Many students, especially females join cult groups for protection. Some male join to secure their female friends.

6. **Peer Influence:** This also refers to as peer pressure. Some people join cult groups not because they want to but they are influenced and persuaded to do so.

7. **Desire to get rich:** Many young people join cult group because it is seen as a short cut to wealth, riches and material possessions.

## **WEEK 3**

## **CONSEQUENCES OF CULTISM**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of this lesson, I should be able to:**

- **State the consequences of cultism**
- **State solutions to the problems of cultism.**

### **CONSEQUENCES OF CULTISM**

1. It tarnishes the image of the family he/she belongs to
2. It leads to premature death
3. It could lead to the spread of STDs as many cultist rape victims without any form of protection/unwanted pregnancy.
4. It leads to expulsion from school
5. It is the gate-fair of anxiety
6. It brings about violence and social unrest
7. It debases the country's reputation or gives the country a bad image.
8. It increases the rate of crime such as theft, rape, prostitution, armed robbery, drug trafficking.
9. It tarnishes destiny and leads to regret.
10. It leads to imprisonment/capital punishment.

### **SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF CULTISM**

1. Government should carry out mass sensitization and awareness periodically on the dangers of cultism and how it can be prevented.
2. Cultism as a topic should be reviewed and enforced on school so that young people should be properly guided.
3. Parents/guardians should be encouraged to inculcate moral values and guide their children against joining bad gangs and cult groups.
4. Parents and teachers should provide the needed love, care and protection to their children to prevent them from the temptations of seeking such need among cult group.
5. Professional counsellors should be recruited in schools and relevant institutions to counsel young people and members of the public that are cultist or victim of cultism.
6. Government should strengthen relevant security agencies with human and material resources to enable them arrest and prosecute cultists or dismantle such groups in the society.
7. Young people should be exposed to skill acquisition for self – reliance and gainful employment. This will prevent idleness and unproductivity.
8. Government civil society and individual should work in unison to prevent those social values that may trigger or encourage the practice of cultism.

## **WEEK 4**

### **PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CULTISM**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:** At the end of this lesson, I should be able to:

- **State the consequences of cultism**
- **State solutions to the problems of cultism.**
- **Mention Government policies on cultism**

Class room exercise/group discussion on the role of parents/guardian in preventing and controlling cultism in Nigeria.

1. Parents should enlighten their children on the dangers of cultism
2. Parents should notice the type of friends their children keep.
3. Parents should keep close eye on their children's activities.
4. Parents should instill good morals in their children at an early age.
5. Parents should be involved in their children's lives so as to know what is going on in their lives
6. Parents should pay close attention to the materials their children possess.
7. Parents should lay down rules that would govern their children's behavior.

#### **GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CULTISM**

1. Enacting enabling laws proscribing cultism and other secret societies
2. Newly admitted students are made to take oath not to belong to any secret cult.
3. Expulsion of any students found to be member of secret cult from campus
4. Prosecution and sentencing to jail terms, those found guilty of any cult-related activities.
5. Government enhanced security presence in schools and colleges.
6. Public enlightenment campaign against cultism
7. Introduction of civic education to educate citizens on social vices and other immoral behaviours associated with cultism in schools
8. Constitutional provisions prohibiting members of secret societies from holding public offices.

## **WEEK 5**

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTISM**

Some of the characteristics of cult groups include:

1. Illegal possession of firearms
2. Drug abuse
3. Violent crimes like armed robbery
4. Sexual escapades/rape

5. Killing of innocent students, academic and non academic staff on campuses and other members of a society they consider threats to their evil ambitions
6. Extortion, threat, physical attacks, blackmails and other inhumane activities.
7. Fractional struggle and war of supremacy resulting in bloody clashes between cult groups.

## **WEEK 6**

## **ORDERLINESS**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of this lesson, I should be able to;**

- **Define orderliness**
- **Explain examples of orderliness**

Orderliness is defined as the process of acting in accordance with established rules and regulations. It could also mean the state of laid down procedures and structural order. In some sense orderliness could be an attitude of reacting calmly to issues of life even amidst chaotic situations.

Orderliness promotes peace and stability in the society and established measures for tackling complex situations of life and day o day activities. with orderliness life becomes interesting and conflict resolution becomes easy.

Orderliness is best expressed using the following skills/examples

1. Listening Skills: This skill is a condition for good behavior and orderliness. Those lacking listening skills tend to misunderstand people, prejudge skills and events and this will eventually lead to conflict and disagreement.
2. Communication skills: Oral skills is a tool for orderliness because, it ensures that ideas and events are expressed in clear and precise manner, such that it is easily understood by the target audience.
3. Driving Skills: Drivers without the ability to drive well on access roads are likely to create chaos and disorderliness and traffic jam. Hence, driving skills is necessary precondition for orderliness.
4. Queuing culture: This means standing on a line to access public facilities such as ATM machine, public toilet etc.
5. Punctuality: This is the act of being on time for an occasion or event.
6. Decorum: This is the maintaining of good conduct and silence in an environment. It is also the aid of maintaining silence in the midst of people, it is a polite behavior that is appropriate in a social situation.

## **WEEK 7**

## **IMPORTANCE OF ORDERLINESS**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of this lesson, I should be able to:**

- **State importance of orderliness on the society**
  - **Outline problems or consequence of disorderliness in society.**
1. It promotes peace and reduce or eliminate conflict in the society.
  2. It promotes socio-economic and political development in the society.
  3. It discourage social vices and deviant practices such as cultism, armed robbery, rape, prostitution etc.
  4. It brings about co-operation and harmony among individual in the society.
  5. It promotes healthy living as people will be encouraged to practice acceptable habits that will discourage environmental pollution.
  6. It creates healthy environment for children to be raised.
  7. It promotes positive value and moral practices in the society.

### **CONSEQUENCES OF DISORDERLINESS ON SOCIETY**

1. It creates unhealthy environment that could lead to outbreak of deadly in the society
2. It causes anarchy lawlessness and in the society
3. It leads to poor growth and development.
4. It promotes negative values and deviant social practices e.g rape, cultism, armed robbery e.t.c
5. It tarnishes images of the individual and members of the family.
6. It causes individuals to drop out of school and unfulfilled life.
7. It causes fear, insecurity and unrest in the society.



## **WEEK 8**

## **CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of this lesson, I should be able to;**

- **Define constituted authority**
- **Functions of constituted authority**

Constituted authority is defined as those forms of leadership established for the smooth running of a society. In every society there are groups, association, schools, government and business organizations that are composed of different groups of people. Each of these organizations has leaders and these leaders are referred to as constituted authority.

For example, the constituted authorities in secondary school (BSI) are principal, vice principal and (HODs') Heads of Department most senior constituted authority in (BSI) would include the Director, Rector (C.D.O) and (A.O).

A constituted authority is set up according to the rule and regulations of a society. Therefore, it is expected to be obeyed and respected by the people.

### **FUNCTIONS OF CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES.**

1. They maintain law and order
2. They provide basic amenities such as portable water, good roads, electricity, health care facilities, education, services e.t.c.
3. They promote unity and national integration
4. They protect the citizens against internal and external aggression (attack).
5. They make an enforced law on the smooth running of the state.
6. They guarantee equality, justice and fairness of all citizens.
7. They respect and protect the dignity of human kind.
8. They protect the right of every citizen willing to engage in lawful economic activity to decent means of livelihood.

## WEEK 9

## TYPES OF CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:** At the end of this lesson, I should be able to;

- **List the type of constituted authority**
- **Explain the types of constituted authority.**

### TYPES OF CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY

1. Traditional Constituted Authority
2. Religious Constituted Authority
3. Government Constituted Authority
4. Organizational Constituted Authority

**Traditional Constitution:** It is based on customs and traditions of people and such authority is usually acquired through hereditary. It is exercised by Monarch (King, queen or emperor) or a recognized members of royal family. Examples of monarchism Nigeria are:

The Onah of Abaji Kingdom

The Obi of Onisha Kingdom

The Oba of Benin kingdom

The Oba of Lagos kingdom

The Emir of Kano kingdom

The Oche of Idoma Kingdom

The Attah of Igala kingdom

### FUNCTIONS OF TRADITIONAL CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY

- They serve as custodians of the peoples' cultural heritage.
- They help local government maintain law and order in local communicate.
- They help educate people on need for maximum cooperation with government.
- Some of them serve as chief priests or head of traditional ceremonies

**Religious Constituted Authority:** This authority is associated with divine mandate to guide, manage and control the affairs of a group of people with common fate and body in the supernatural – being God's. Leaders include, Pastors, Priest, Imams they are described as spiritual leaders.

### **FUNCTIONS OF SPIRITUAL LEADERS**

- They attend to spiritual need of followers
- Help to educate members on various governmental policies
- Help to maintain peace in various groups.
- Act as intermediaries between God and followers
- Some of them assist members of their congregation with counseling and material gifts especially in time of dire needs

**Government Constituted Authority:** These are leaders recognized to guide, manage and direct the affairs of a state or region in a country. Some of them are elected while others are appointed in few cases some came to power through hereditary or coup d'état

### **FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY**

1. They help to maintain law and order in the state
2. They make laws for the smooth running of the country
3. They interpret laws and punish law offender's adjudication
4. They provide social amenities e.g electricity, portable water, good road, in order to improve the living conditions of the citizens
5. They defend their citizen from internal and external aggression
6. They maintain relationship with other sovereign state

**Organizational Constituted Authority:** These are leaders of business groups NGOs and other civil society group e.g Banks, schools like (BSI)

### **FUNCTIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY**

1. They make decisions and policies for their organization
2. They cater for interest of members.
3. They represent their organizations at various relevance levels of the society.

**WEEK 10****IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES**

1. Constituted authorities are responsible for smooth running of the society
2. Constituted authorities ensures that citizens live in peace with one another
3. Spiritual authorities meet the spiritual needs of the followers.
4. Government authority protects the citizens against internal and external aggression (attack)
5. Constituted authority helps in the development of the society
6. Constituted authority help to educate and enlighten the masses against all forms of environmental hazards and par hygiene
7. Constituted authority equip individuals with creative and manipulative skills that will foster self-reliance and wealth creation in the society.