**Civic first term note for Basic 8**

**National value: integrity (week one)**

**Specific objectives: at the end of the lesson, I should be able to**

1. **Define integrity**
2. **Highlight the attributes of integrity**

Integrity is the virtue of being of being honest and firm in one’s moral principles. It has to do with the quality of having transparent (open) sense of moral standards on human relationships. A man of integrity is a man who is not corrupt, such a man will not, for the sake of money or any other advantages do what he knows to be wrong. A student who has integrity will choose not to cheat in an examination, even when he knows he will not be caught.

**Attributes of integrity**

1. **Probity:** this refers to the quality of being completely honest in life and in all human endeavors or relationships. This involves showing transparency in handling public money, property and information. A man of integrity must be honest and accountable for whatever task or duty that is given to him.
2. **Honesty:** this is the quality of being truthful, sincere and straight forward in one’s dealings with others. An honest person is one who always tells the truth, does not deceive, cheat, steal or hide vital facts from people that need them.
3. **Contentment:** this means the ability to be satisfied with what one has at a given period of time. It is the feeling of happiness and satisfaction with whatever one possesses, whether small or big.
4. **Truthfulness:** this refers to the ability or quality of a person to be real or sincere in his dealings with the members of the society. a truthful person does not tell lies but will always tell the truth or give the correct report concerning any situation.
5. **Fair:** this is the quality of being just and honest in one’s dealings with others. It is the fact of acting honestly in accordance with the rules and regulations of the society
6. Non-compromise: this is a situation where a man with principles cannot be easily influenced with money or any material object.

**Examples of people of integrity in our society (week two)**

**Specific objectives: at the end of the lesson, I should be able to**

1. **Give example of men of integrity in our society**
2. **Explain what qualifies them as men of integrity in our society**

The following are men of integrity in our society

1. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
2. Mallam Aminu Kano
3. Chief Obafemi Awolowo
4. Chief Gani Fayemi
5. Dr. Nelson Mandela

**National value: contentment (week three)**

**Specific objectives: at the end of the lesson, I should be able to**

1. **Define contentment**
2. **Highlight the attributes of contentment**
3. **State the effect of lack of contentment**

Contentment simply means the ability of an individual to be satisfied with what he has at any given period of time. It is the feeling of happiness or satisfaction with one’s possession in life irrespective of the size.

**Attributes of contentment**

1. **Satisfaction:** this is the feeling that is experienced when an achievement is made along the line of intent and purposes. This means the good feeling or state of being pleased when one has achieved something in line with his expectations. A satisfied person is never greedy, envious or jealous of other people’s achievements or possessions.
2. **Lack of envy:** contentment does not give room to attempting to be in someone else’s position because of lack. The feeling of envy is absent in the mind of a man or a woman trained in contentment for he has the correct information about life.
3. **Abhorrence of greed and corruption:** a man with contentment has no strong desire to acquire more wealth, power and possession, etc more than he can contain or manage at a time. He hates greed and because greed leads to corruption practices, he will not get involved in any form of corruption or use of public office for private gain or favor.
4. **Humility:** humility is lowliness of mind. It is the humble condition of an individual in society. a contented person is always humble and meek in spirit.
5. **Discipline:** this refers to the ability to control behavior or the way we live or work. Discipline is a good factor of contentment. A disciplined mind is a contented mind, always showing order, self respect, self-control, self-confidence and obedience.

**Effects of contentment**

Lack of contentment is likely to breed the following effects on society and her members.

1. **Corruption:** it is the moral breakdown of the societal values and norms with the result that wrong thing is done or emphasized in place of the right thing because of personal interest or gain.
2. **Greed:** this is the excessive desire to acquire money, material things, power and other possessions for the sake of acquiring them and also to the detriment of others.
3. **Envy:** this is the feeling of wanting something that somebody else has. Societies without people of contentment are exposed to this feeling of being in somebody else’s position with the hope of displacing him and this brings about disorder in the daily activities of society.
4. **Theft:** stealing is the unlawful taking of someone possession without the permission or consent of the person. It could be obtaining by tricks, pilfering, pick pocketing, biro-tapping, looting, shoplifting, burglary, etc.
5. **Prostitution:** sexual immorality has given rise to prostitution as an occupation that people take-up in order to make surplus money.
6. **Robbery:** this is the act of stealing money or property from persons, shops, houses, stores, banks, supermarket, etc using threat, intimidation or violence.
7. **Cheating:** this involves acting in a dishonest way or manner in order to gain advantage especially in a social game, competition, an examination, buying and selling, etc.

**National value: Discipline (week four)**

**Specific objectives: at the end of the lesson, I should be able to**

1. **Define discipline**
2. **Highlight the attributes of discipline**

Discipline refers to the ability of the individual to reflect societal values and expectations in carrying out activities as to when, where and how such activities are expected to be done. The individual does this according to laid down rules and regulations.

As good citizens of this great nation, we must obey the laws of our land and show respect to constituted authorities like government officials, the principal, teachers, our parents and elders, etc.

**Attributes of Discipline**

Discipline has the following attributes

1. **Self control:** this is the ability of a person to bring in real power over emotional feelings that can affect his personality negatively
2. **Moderation:** this is the quality of being rational and not being at the extreme of an issue.
3. **Modesty:** this has to do with the facts of not tasking much about our self as regards abilities or possession.
4. **Respect for legitimate authority:** authority means the formal right to make and enforce laws and policies which citizens must obey.
5. **Respect for rules and regulations:** rules and regulations are measures put in place to control human behavior. It gives opportunities for both the weak and strong, rich and poor to exist and carry out social, political, economic and commercial activities in the society.
6. **Dedication:** this is the hard work or effort that somebody puts into an activity or purpose because it is important. It is a devotion one’s duty or assigned job.

**Benefits of discipline behavior (week five)**

**Specific objective: at the end of the lesson, I should be able to**

1. **State the benefits of discipline behavior**
2. **Provision of social amenities:** communities or societies with disciplined citizens are always rewarded with social amenities like pipe-borne water, good roads, electricity, schools, etc.
3. **Income generation savings and investment:** disciplined behavior helps to stimulate income generation, saving and investment. People will be willing and able to work and earn income.
4. **Creating an enabling environment:** disciplined behavior brings about an enabling environment for production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services
5. **Fundamental human rights:** disciplined behavior in any country is a guarantee of people’s rights as the agencies of government and members of society will join forces to ensure the protection and respect of human rights of the citizenry.
6. **Strong institutions will emerge:** disciplined behavior in a country makes it possible for strong economic institutions like banks, insurance, stock exchange and corporative bodies to emerge or operate in order to provide facilities needed in both human and material resources.

**Consequences of undisciplined behavior (WEEK six)**

**Specific objective: at the end of the lesson, I should be able to**

1. **Highlight the consequences of undisciplined behavior**
2. **Social instability:** societies with undisciplined behaviors witness these symptoms; confusion, selfishness, godfatherism, favoritism, frustration, inefficiency, etc. these factors not only hinder smooth running of societal affairs but constitute barriers in the wheels of progress. That is to say, they become obstacles to progress.
3. **Corruption in high and low places:** a country with undisciplined behaviors is a country that is corrupt in mind and practice completely. This means that the government and her agencies will emerge through fraudulent and questionable ways and cover up with lies which will eventually show them up as corrupt people.
4. **Weak social institutions:** where there is undisciplined behavior, social institutions such as religion, politics, etc become centers for idle praise singers where people gather to discuss persons not issues or ideas.

**Meaning of courage (week seven)**

**Specific objectives: at the end of the lesson, I should be able to**

1. **Define courage**
2. **Mention types of courage**
3. **State the attributes of courage**

Courage is the ability to carry out tasks successfully in a situation. Courage can also be seen as the ability to do something right or good without fear or favor.

**Types of courage**

1. **Physical courage:** this is the ability and willingness to use physical efforts to get things done. Examples are lifting of an object, fighting, wrestling, cutting of grass or cutting down a tree, etc.
2. **Moral courage:** it is the ability to choose to do what is right irrespective of pressure to do otherwise. It is also the ability to express what is right in spite of the circumstances surrounding it.
3. **Spiritual courage:** this is the courage to exhibit or follow one’s spiritual path or line according to its teachings and doctrines.

**Attribute of courageous people**

1. **Commitment:** A courageous person always committed to his work in order to achieve his or her goals within a time schedule
2. Endurance: a courageous person has strong will power to endure all difficulties and challenges in the course of his or life.
3. **Determination:** Persons who are determined keep doing their work even when task is difficult. The hope that they will succeed so that makes them to work harder.
4. **Boldness:** This is the quality of not being afraid to do or say something which one deems right
5. **Diligence:** This is the ability of being able to do a task carefully and thoroughly
6. **Steadfastness:** A person of courage is steadfast in his or her dealings, i.e. he or she is firm and unchanging in his her daily activities

**Meaning of Federation (week eight)**

**Specific objectives: at the end of the lesson, I should be able to**

1. **Define a federation**
2. **Give the tiers of government in a federation**
3. **State the need for a federation**

A federation simply means the bringing together or joining of small states into a single state. It can be defined as a country consisting of a group of individual states that have control over their own affairs but are controlled by a central government for national decisions.

People from different ethnic groups, cultures and languages can come together and form one country with a central or federal government. In a federation, the powers of the government are shared between the federal, state or regional governments. The federal, state and local governments are called tiers of government. The constitution guides each tier specific functions and matters over which it has powers. These powers are contained in the constitution in the three lists, the exclusive, concurrent and residual lists.

1. **The Exclusive list:** These are rights and powers on certain matters that can be exercised by the federal government alone. Examples, defence, currency and external affairs
2. **The concurrent list:** These are powers exercise by both the states and federal government e.g. education, health, roads, etc.
3. **The Residual list:** This contains powers exercised by the state/regional government alone, e.g. markets, local government, etc.

Nigeria and the united State of America are good examples of countries that practice federal system of government

**Need for a federation**

Several factors have created the need for several states or ethnic groupings to come together to form a federation.

1. **National integration:** The amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914 brought people of different ethnic origin, culture and language together. In fact, Nigeria is made up of more than 250 ethnic groups. There is need for all these groups to unite into a strong nation or country.
2. **Unity in diversity:** Federalism promotes national unity by bringing together people from different backgrounds. They are so different yet united even in their diversity to pursue a common goal.
3. **Controlling the activities of state:** The federal system of government helps to control the activities of the states because the federal or central government is stronger than the states. The federal government is in charge of defence, currency, and other very sensitive matters in the exclusive list that enable it to put serious checks on the states.
4. **Fear of insecurity:** States come together under a federation for fear of domination or attacks by bigger or more powerful states. One basic reason for the adoption of federalism in Nigeria is that federalism protects the weak states and helps them to retain their autonomy through collective defence of the federating states.
5. **Economic considerations:** States are endowed with different national resources both human and material. For instance, there is oil in the south-south, groundnut in the north and timber in the west of Nigeria. Federation helps one state to get things from the other states which they don’t have.
6. **Administrative Efficiency:** Federation is the most suitable or best form of government in countries that have large size and diverse ethnic, cultural and religious differences

**Characteristics of a federation**

1. **Sharing of power between central and state government:** There is a constitutional sharing of power between the three levels or three tiers. In the constitution, the federal government takes charge of powers in the exclusive list, the state and the local governments takes care of powers in the in the residual list.
2. **States have constitutionally defined control over their affairs:** One of the striking features of the federal system of government is the ability of the states to retain some control or autonomy over their own affairs
3. **Central government controls the states:** In the federal system of government, the federal government is stronger than the states governments, though the states are allowed to retain their autonomy.
4. **Constitution of federal system:** The federal system of government operates a written and rigid constitution which shares out power between the central government and the components units (states and local governments)
5. **There is a supreme court for the federation:** Any conflict arising between the federal and state governments in the exercise of powers is settled by the Supreme Court through the interpretation of the constitution.

**How power is shared in a federation**

**Specific objective: at the end of the lesson, I should be able to**

1. **State how powers are shared in a federation**

Sharing of power between federal and state government is according to the provisions of the constitution

1. **Power to legislate:** There is also a relationship among the federal, state and local governments in power to legislate. The federal legislature comprised the senate and federal House of Representatives. It is their responsibility to make laws for the whole federation and these laws are binding on all states and local governments
2. **Forms governance:** The three tiers of government have a relationship in terms of governance. The president is the head of the federation and rules with executive council comprising ministers, the head of service and permanent secretaries. At the state level, the governor is the head and rule with his commissioners and permanent secretaries. The commissioners are in charge of state ministries. While the local government chairman is in control of the affairs of the local government. He rules with his councilors. Both the state and the local governments according to laws that established them.