

**Basic**  
**Social Studies**  
for Primary Schools

6

with Security Education



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Second Edition



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## Contents

<b>Theme 1</b>	<b>Living together</b>	<b>1</b>
Unit 1	Man as a social being	1
Unit 2	Living together	1
Unit 3	Factors that can make our living together peaceful	2
	Exercise	4
<b>Theme 2</b>	<b>The family: External influences on Nigerian family life</b>	<b>6</b>
	Exercise	11
<b>Theme 3</b>	<b>Intermarriage</b>	<b>14</b>
Unit 1	What we have learnt	14
Unit 2	Intra-ethnic marriage	14
Unit 3	Inter-ethnic marriage	15
Unit 4	Inter-racial marriage	16
Unit 5	Inter-religious marriage	16
Unit 6	Values that foster intermarriage	17
	Exercise	17
<b>Theme 4</b>	<b>Characteristics of a healthy boy–girl relationship</b>	<b>20</b>
Unit 1	Healthy boy–girl relationship	20
Unit 2	Ways of maintaining a healthy boy–girl relationship	21
Unit 3	Dangers of unhealthy boy–girl relationship	21
	Exercise	22
<b>Theme 5</b>	<b>Culture</b>	<b>23</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of culture	23
Unit 2	Foreign cultural elements which affect traditional culture and values	24
Unit 3	Advantages and disadvantages of foreign culture on indigenous culture	26
Unit 4	How to promote indigenous culture	27
	Exercise	27

<b>Theme 6</b>	<b>Marital failure</b>	<b>31</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of marital failure	31
Unit 2	Common causes of marital failure in society	31
Unit 3	Consequences of marital failure	33
Unit 4	Ways of preventing marital failure	33
	Exercise	33
<b>Theme 7</b>	<b>Religious intolerance in Nigeria</b>	<b>36</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of religious intolerance	36
Unit 2	Causes of religious intolerance	37
Unit 3	Consequences of religious intolerance	37
Unit 4	Ways of controlling religious intolerance in Nigeria	38
	Exercise	38
<b>Theme 8</b>	<b>Nationalism and patriotism</b>	<b>41</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of nationalism and patriotism	41
Unit 2	Problems of ethnic, state and group loyalty	41
Unit 3	Our national symbols and what they stand for	42
Unit 4	Differences between our national symbols and other symbols	44
Unit 5	Values of patriotism	44
	Exercise	45
<b>Theme 9</b>	<b>Citizenship and naturalisation</b>	<b>48</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of citizenship	48
Unit 2	Why there are foreigners in Nigeria	49
Unit 3	Advantages and disadvantages of having foreigners in our country	50
Unit 4	Meaning of naturalisation or acquired citizenship	51
Unit 5	Conditions necessary for naturalisation	51
Unit 6	Why naturalisation should be encouraged	52
	Exercise	52
<b>Theme 10</b>	<b>Health issues: Substance abuse</b>	<b>55</b>
Unit 1	Concept and nature of drug abuse	55
Unit 2	Effects of substance abuse	57
Unit 3	Treatment of drug addicts	57
Unit 4	Ways of rehabilitating people who quit drugs	58
	Exercise	58

<b>Theme 11</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>62</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of HIV/AIDS	62
Unit 2	Means of contracting HIV/AIDS	62
Unit 3	Risky behaviours that promote STDs/AIDS	63
Unit 4	Measures for combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic	64
Unit 5	How people living with HIV/AIDS can get help	64
	Exercise	65
<b>Theme 12</b>	<b>Social issues and problems: Group conflicts</b>	<b>68</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of conflict	68
Unit 2	Causes of group conflicts	69
Unit 3	Consequences of conflicts	69
Unit 4	Role of communication in conflict resolution	71
Unit 5	Strategies for conflicts resolution	71
	Exercise	72
<b>Theme 13</b>	<b>International conflicts and the African Union</b>	<b>74</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of international conflicts	74
Unit 2	Causes of international conflicts and disagreements	74
Unit 3	Need for international organisations to settle conflicts	75
Unit 4	The African Union (AU)	75
Unit 5	The set-up of the AU	76
Unit 6	How the AU settles conflicts	77
	Exercise	78
<b>Theme 14</b>	<b>Peace education</b>	<b>81</b>
Unit 1	Peace elements	81
Unit 2	Characteristics of tolerance	81
Unit 3	Attributes of cooperation	82
Unit 4	Values that promote peace	82
Unit 5	Importance of peace to national unity and development	83
Unit 6	Consequences of lack of peace in a community	83
	Exercise	83
<b>Theme 15</b>	<b>Gender discrimination and its consequences</b>	<b>87</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of gender	87
Unit 2	Forms of gender discrimination	87
Unit 3	Consequences of gender discrimination	89
Unit 4	Solutions to gender discrimination	89
	Exercise	89

<b>Theme 16</b>	<b>Infrastructural facilities and services: Water and air transport</b>	<b>92</b>
Unit 1	Water transport	92
Unit 2	Problems of water transport	93
Unit 3	Air transport	94
Unit 4	Problems of air transport	95
Unit 5	How to solve these problems	96
	Exercise	96
<b>Theme 17</b>	<b>Telecommunication in Nigeria</b>	<b>100</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of telecommunication	100
Unit 2	Telecommunication devices in Nigeria and how they work	100
Unit 3	Why the telecommunication systems fail	102
Unit 4	Who maintains and pays for the telecommunication systems?	103
	Exercise	103
<b>Theme 18</b>	<b>National economy: Wages and income distribution</b>	<b>106</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of wages, income and income distribution	106
Unit 2	Meaning of standard of living	106
Unit 3	Relationship between work and income	108
Unit 4	Reasons for the demand for wage increases	108
Unit 5	Dangers of too much money in the hands of a few people	109
Unit 6	Effects of inflation on wages	109
Unit 7	What to do to control inflation	110
	Exercise	110
<b>Theme 19</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>113</b>
Unit 1	Kinds of employment	113
Unit 2	Problems of unemployment	113
Unit 3	Solutions to unemployment	114
Unit 4	Consequences of people's negative attitude towards HIV/AIDS-infected workers	114
	Exercise	115
<b>Theme 20</b>	<b>International trade</b>	<b>118</b>
Unit 1	Goods and services	118
Unit 2	Foreign and Nigerian-made goods	118
Unit 3	Reasons why Nigeria's goods and services should be valued	119



Unit 4	Nigerian imports and exports	119
Unit 5	Importance of international trade to nations	120
	Exercise	121
<b>Theme 21</b>	<b>National resources development</b>	<b>124</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of natural resources	124
Unit 2	Different types of natural resources	125
Unit 3	Occupations that help in developing natural resources	128
Unit 4	Contributions of individuals and organisations to resource development	129
Unit 5	Uses of these resources	130
	Exercise	131
<b>Theme 22</b>	<b>Natural resources management and utilisation</b>	<b>134</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of resource management	134
Unit 2	Management and use of natural resources	135
Unit 3	Why our natural resources should be carefully managed	136
Unit 4	Problems of under-utilisation of natural resources	137
	Exercise	138
<b>Theme 23</b>	<b>A healthy and productive labour force</b>	<b>141</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of a healthy and productive labour force	141
Unit 2	Factors inhibiting the productivity of the labour force	141
Unit 3	Ways through which AIDS affects the labour force	142
Unit 4	How the population can be trained to become a healthy and productive labour force	143
	Exercise	143
<b>Theme 24</b>	<b>Personal security management (Helping yourself and others)</b>	<b>147</b>
Unit 1	Meaning of personal security management	147
Unit 2	Examples of crimes and their punishment	148
Unit 3	Tips for personal security at home and in the community	149
Unit 4	Acting appropriately in the face of danger	150
	Exercise	151
	<b>Current affairs</b>	<b>154</b>

## Preface

*Basic Social Studies (with Security Education) for Primary Schools* is a revised course of six books written to ensure excellent performance of pupils in common entrance examinations and various scholarship tests.

It satisfies the requirements of the Social Studies and Security Education components of the new Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC) curriculum for Religion and National Values for Primary Schools.

The book divides the work into themes and units for convenience of study. Each unit is concluded with a comprehensive multiple-choice and essay revision exercise to help assess how well pupils have learnt the topics treated.

The book is divided into two parts: Social Studies and Security Education. Each part discusses emerging global issues. The first part discusses topics, such as family life, environmental education, conflict and cooperation, drug abuse, gender equality and personal hygiene, while the second part discusses neighbourhood security and safety.

It is, therefore, our hope that the users of this book will find it useful and rewarding.

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2015



# Curriculum matching chart

Theme	Performance objectives
1 Living together	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 explain the concept of living together peacefully.</li> <li>2 list and discuss the factors that can make our living together peaceful.</li> </ol>
2 The family	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 list the foreign influences on Nigerian family life.</li> <li>2 explain how religion influences Nigerian family life.</li> <li>3 discuss the influences of working parents on the Nigerian family.</li> </ol>
3 Intermarriage	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 explain the concept of intra-ethnic marriage.</li> <li>2 explain the concept of inter-ethnic marriage.</li> <li>3 state the advantages of inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic marriage.</li> <li>4 identify relevant values of intermarriages.</li> </ol>
4 Characteristics of a healthy boy-girl relationship	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 define a healthy boy-girl relationship.</li> <li>2 identify what makes good and healthy boy-girl relationship.</li> <li>3 discuss the dangers of practising unhealthy boy-girl relationship.</li> </ol>
5 Culture	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 mention foreign cultures that are affecting our values and culture.</li> <li>2 discuss the advantages of foreign cultures on our culture.</li> <li>3 discuss the disadvantages of foreign cultures on our culture.</li> </ol>
6 Marital failure	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 explain marital failure.</li> <li>2 identify some of the common causes of marital failure in society.</li> <li>3 explain the consequences of marital failure.</li> <li>4 identify ways of preventing marital failure.</li> </ol>
7 Religious intolerance in Nigeria	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 explain religious intolerance.</li> <li>2 enumerate the causes of religious intolerance in Nigeria.</li> <li>3 identify the consequences of religious intolerance.</li> <li>4 discuss some ways of controlling religious intolerance in Nigeria.</li> </ol>

## matching chart

	Curriculum topic	Textual topic	Page
	1 Factors that can make our living together peaceful.	1 Man as a social being 2 Living together 3 Factors that can make our living together peaceful	1 1 2
	1 Influences from foreign countries on Nigerian family life 2 Influences of religion on Nigerian family life. 3 Influences of working parents on the Nigerian family.	1 External influences on Nigerian family life	6
	1 Meaning of inter-ethnic marriage. 2 Advantages of intermarriage. 3 Disadvantages of intermarriage. 4 Values that foster intermarriage.	1 What we have learnt 2 Intra-ethnic marriage 3 Inter-ethnic marriage 4 Inter-racial marriage 5 Inter-religious marriage 6 Values that foster intermarriage	14 14 15 16 16 17
	1 Meaning of healthy boy-girl relationship. 2 Healthy boy-girl relationship 3 Dangers of unhealthy boy-girl relationship.	1 Healthy boy-girl relationship. 2 Ways of maintaining a healthy boy-girl relationship 3 Dangers of unhealthy boy-girl relationship	20 21 21
	1 Some foreign cultures that are affecting our values and culture. 2 Advantages of foreign culture on our culture 3 Disadvantages of foreign culture on our culture. 4 How to promote our culture.	1 Meaning of culture 2 Foreign cultural elements which affect traditional culture and values 3 Advantages and disadvantages of foreign culture on indigenous culture 4 How to promote indigenous culture	23 24 26 27
	Nil	1 Meaning of marital failure 2 Common causes of marital failure in society 3 Consequences of marital failure 4 Ways of preventing marital failure	31 31 33 33
	Nil	1 Meaning of religious intolerance 2 Causes of religious intolerance 3 Consequences of religious intolerance 4 Ways of controlling religious intolerance in Nigeria	36 37 37 38

Theme	Performance objectives
8 Nationalism and patriotism	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 define nationalism and patriotism.</li> <li>2 list the problems of ethnic, state and group loyalty.</li> <li>3 describe Nigerian national symbols and their meanings.</li> <li>4 differentiate between national symbols and other symbols.</li> <li>5 identify the values of patriotism.</li> </ol>
9 Citizenship and naturalisation	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 state the meaning of citizenship, foreigners or aliens, and naturalisation.</li> <li>2 identify some of the foreigners in Nigeria.</li> <li>3 give reasons why there are foreigners in Nigeria.</li> <li>4 state the advantages and disadvantages of having foreigners in our country.</li> <li>5 state the necessary conditions for naturalisation.</li> <li>6 give opinions as to whether naturalisation should be encouraged or not.</li> </ol>
10 Health issues: Substance abuse	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 list the major health effects of drug abuse.</li> <li>2 identify the socio-economic effects of drug abuse.</li> <li>3 discuss treatments of drug addicts.</li> <li>4 suggest ways of rehabilitating people who quit drugs.</li> </ol>
11 HIV/AIDS	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 state the meaning of HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>2 identify means of contracting HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>3 describe behaviours that promote STDs/AIDS.</li> <li>4 discuss measures of combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic.</li> <li>5 suggest help for people living with HIV/AIDS.</li> </ol>
12 Social issues and problems: Group conflicts	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 define conflict.</li> <li>2 define cooperation.</li> <li>3 identify the causes of conflicts.</li> <li>4 state the consequences of conflicts.</li> <li>5 identify the role of communication in conflict resolution.</li> </ol>
13 International conflicts and the African Union	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 explain the meanings of conflict and disagreement.</li> <li>2 list some causes of international conflicts and disagreements.</li> <li>3 name two international organisations that deal with conflicts and disagreements.</li> <li>4 give reasons for the need for international organisations such as the African Union (AU).</li> <li>5 explain what AU is, and how it was set up.</li> <li>6 list at least ten member countries of the AU.</li> </ol>

	Curriculum topic	Textual topic	Page
	Nil	1 Meaning of nationalism and patriotism 2 Problems of ethnic, state and group loyalty 3 Our national symbols and what they stand for 4 Differences between our national symbols and other symbols 5 Values of patriotism	41 41 42 44 44
	Nil	1 Meaning of citizenship 2 Why there are foreigners in Nigeria 3 Advantages and disadvantages of having foreigners in our country 4 Meaning of naturalisation or acquired citizenship 5 Conditions necessary for naturalisation 6 Why naturalisation should be encouraged	48 49 50 51 51 51
	Nil	1 Concept and nature of drug abuse 2 Effects of substance abuse 3 Treatment of drug addicts 4 Ways of rehabilitating people who quit drugs	55 57 57 58
	Nil	1 Meaning of HIV/AIDS 2 Means of contracting HIV/AIDS 3 Risky behaviours that promote STDs/AIDS 4 Measures for combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic 5 How people living with HIV/AIDS can get help	62 62 63 64 65
	1 Meaning of conflict and cooperation. 2 Importance of cooperation. 3 Controlling/Avoiding group conflicts in our communities.	1 Meaning of conflict 2 Causes of group conflicts 3 Consequences of conflicts 4 Role of communication in conflict resolution 5 Strategies for conflict resolution	68 69 69 71 71
	Nil	1 Meaning of international conflicts 2 Causes of international conflicts and disagreements 3 Need for international organisations to settle conflicts 4 The African Union (AU) 5 The set-up of AU 6 How the AU settles conflicts	74 74 75 75 76 77

Theme	Performance objectives
	7 list three organs of the AU. 8 state some functions of the AU. 9 explain how the AU settles international conflicts.
14 Peace education	Pupils should be able to: 1 identify peace elements. 2 mention the characteristics of tolerance. 3 describe the attributes of cooperation. 4 identify values that promote peace. 5 explain the importance of peace to national unity and development. 6 discuss the consequences of lack of peace in a community.
15 Gender discrimination and its consequences	Pupils should be able to: 1 identify areas in which gender discrimination are occurring in their communities. 2 discuss the consequences of such acts of gender discrimination. 3 discuss the solutions to gender discrimination.
16 Infrastructural facilities and services: Water and air transportation	Pupils should be able to: 1 explain the meaning of water transport. 2 mention the means of transport used in water in Nigeria. 3 state the duties of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA). 4 list the problems of water transport in Nigeria, and how to solve them. 5 explain the meaning of air transport. 6 name the means of air transport in Nigeria. 7 state the duties of the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN). 8 list some problems of air transport in Nigeria. 9 suggest ways by which air transport problems can be solved.
17 Telecommunication in Nigeria	Pupils should be able to: 1 explain the meaning of telecommunication devices in Nigeria. 2 identify and name the various telecommunication systems. 3 explain how such telecommunication systems work. 4 explain why, sometimes, telecommunication systems do not work, and what to do to make them work. 5 explain who maintains and pays for our telecommunication system.
18 National economy: Wages and income distribution	Pupils should be able to: 1 explain the meaning of wages, income, and income distribution. 2 explain the meaning of standard of living. 3 explain how work is related to income. 4 identify the causes of demands for wage increase, i.e. why workers ask for higher pay. 5 explain the dangers of a few people having too much money. 6 explain how inflation can affect wages. 7 explain how inflation can be controlled.



	Curriculum topic	Textual topic	Page
	Nil	1 Peace elements 2 Characteristics of tolerance 3 Attributes of cooperation 4 Values that promote peace 5 Importance of peace to national unity and development 6 Consequences of lack of peace in a community	81 81 82 82 83 83
	1 Discrimination in education, employment, politics, family role and inheritance 2 Consequences of gender discrimination 3 Ways of reducing gender discrimination	1 Meaning of gender 2 Forms of gender discrimination 3 Consequences of gender discrimination 4 Solutions to gender discrimination	87 87 89 89
	Nil	1 Water transport 2 Problems of water transport 3 Air transport 4 Problems of air transport 5 How to solve these problems	92 93 94 95 96
	Nil	1 Meaning of telecommunication 2 Telecommunication devices in Nigeria and how they work 3 Why the telecommunication systems fail 4 Who maintains and pays for the telecommunication systems?	100 100 102 103
	Nil	1 Meaning of wages, income and income distribution 2 Meaning of standard of living 3 Relationship between work and income 4 Reasons for the demand for wage increase 5 Dangers of too much money in the hands of a few people 6 Effects of inflation on wages 7 What to do to control inflation	106 106 108 108 109 109 110

Theme	Performance objectives
19      Employment	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1      explain the meaning of employment and unemployment.</li> <li>2      discuss the problems of unemployment.</li> <li>3      discuss the consequences of people's negative attitude towards HIV/AIDS infected workers.</li> </ol>
20      International trade	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1      explain the meaning of goods and services.</li> <li>2      mention some foreign-made and Nigerian-made goods.</li> <li>3      give reasons why Nigeria's goods and services should be valued.</li> <li>4      list Nigeria's exports and imports.</li> <li>5      state the benefits of international trade to the nation.</li> </ol>
21      Natural resources development	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1      explain the meaning of natural resources.</li> <li>2      name the various types of natural resources.</li> <li>3      explain how natural resources can be developed.</li> <li>4      explain the contributions of individuals, organisations, communities and governments to the development of our natural resources.</li> <li>5      explain the uses of some natural resources.</li> </ol>
22      Natural resources management and utilisation	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1      explain what is meant by resource management.</li> <li>2      explain the meaning of resource utilisation.</li> <li>3      explain what renewable and non-renewable resources mean.</li> <li>4      explain how our natural resources are managed.</li> <li>5      mention the uses of natural resources.</li> <li>6      give reasons why our natural resources must be managed carefully.</li> <li>7      indicate on the map of Nigeria where some of the resources are produced.</li> </ol>
23      A healthy and productive labour force	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1      explain the concepts of a productive labour force.</li> <li>2      identify factors that inhibit productivity in the labour force.</li> <li>3      describe how the population can be trained to become healthy and productive.</li> <li>4      discuss the ways through which AIDS affects the labour force.</li> </ol>
24      Personal security management (Helping yourself and others)	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1      explain the meaning of personal security management.</li> <li>2      mention examples of crimes and state the punishment for various crimes.</li> <li>3      mention tips for personal security at home and in the community.</li> <li>4      mention ways of acting properly in the face of anger.</li> </ol>

	Curriculum topic	Textual topic	Page
	Nil	1 Kinds of employment 2 Problems of unemployment 3 Solutions to unemployment 4 Consequences of people's negative attitude towards HIV/AIDS-infected workers	113 113 114 114
	Nil	1 Goods and services. 2 Foreign and Nigerian-made goods 3 Reasons why Nigeria's goods and services should be valued 4 Nigerian imports and exports 5 Importance of international trade to nations	118 118 119 119 120
	Nil	1 Meaning of natural resources 2 Different types of natural resources 3 Occupations that help in developing natural resources 4 Contributions of individuals and organisations to resource development 5 Uses of these resources	124 125 128 129 130
	Nil	1 Meaning of resource management 2 Management and use of natural resources 3 Why our natural resources should be carefully managed 4 Problems of under-utilisation of natural resources	134 135 137 137
	Nil	1 Meaning of a healthy and productive labour force 2 Factors inhibiting the productivity of the labour force 3 Ways through which AIDS affects the labour force 4 How the population can be trained to become a healthy productive labour force	141 141 142 143
	1 Meaning of personal security. 2 Punishment for various crimes.	1 Meaning of personal security management 2 Examples of crimes and their punishment 3 Tips for personal security at home and in the community 4 Acting appropriately in the face of danger	147 148 149 150

# Social Studies



## Theme

# 1

## Living together

### Objectives

By the end of the theme, you will be able to:

- 1 explain the concept of living together peacefully.
- 2 list and discuss the factors that can make our living together peaceful.

### Unit 1 Man as a social being

Man is a social being. This means that he lives with and among people, and also relates with them so that life can be easy for him. He gives and takes from people by buying what he needs from them and, at the same time, selling what he produced to them. He, therefore, cannot live alone all through his life.

The world has become very small, more like a village, where everyone is connected to the next person through things like television, radio, mobile phones and the Internet. In other words, people can communicate with others across the world as if they were living next door to them. In this new world, we interact with and affect each other. Yet, we are not the same. We are unique and have different backgrounds, languages, cultures, histories, religions and even tastes. We, therefore, need to live together peacefully to get the best out of life and achieve progress and development in our society.

### Unit 2 Living together

Living together is about living in peace or in harmony with all human beings around us. It is a way of life in which we respect and love one another in spite of our cultural, religious, racial and political differences. It is needed for any community to exist. When people do not live together in peace in the family, school, workplace, community or country as a whole, there will be no progress and development.

## Unit 3 Factors that can make our living together peaceful

The factors include:

- 1 **Tolerance:** This is the ability of individuals or groups to understand, accept and respect people for who they are. It is an understanding that people are different in their behaviours, manners, upbringing, beliefs and opinions about life and other issues, as well as respecting such differences to achieve peace. In order to tolerate people around you, you must be ready to forgive their mistakes. You must also be slow to anger and accommodate other people with their nature (character).
- 2 **Honesty and sincerity:** This means to be truthful in our relationship with others and having good intentions for our actions. It requires that we desist from lying and also avoid being selfish; we must always consider the feelings of others when making decisions.
- 3 **Cooperation:** This is our readiness to come together to agree and work with one another as individuals or groups, in order to achieve peace, progress and sharing of responsibilities. It also involves helping one another in times of need and the willingness to assist or show concern for the well-being of others.



People of different ethnic groups working together in peace



- 4 **Recognising and obeying constituted authority:** This has to do with respecting and obeying the laws and regulations made by our parents, the school authorities and the government, i.e. local, state and federal governments. These laws are meant to promote peace, order and discipline among citizens and society at large. When people are law abiding, they will live together peacefully.



Different people queuing peacefully to board a train

- 5 **Readiness to serve and defend the community:** It is necessary for people to support their community by doing all that is necessary to sustain it. This can be done by serving it or defending it from attack by foreign enemies. This will protect and maintain its existence and preserve its cultural heritage.



A troop on guard at the country's border

- 6 Unity: This involves togetherness and oneness. This means that people should see themselves as one with others, and they must not fight or betray one another. There is a popular saying that: *United we stand, divided we fall*. It means that when people are united, they can face their problems together and help one another to overcome such problems. However, when people are not united, they will hate one another and create more problems for everyone.

### Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions:

- 1 Man is regarded as \_\_\_\_\_ being.  
A an animal                      B a social  
C a business                    D a commercial
- 2 Man cannot live in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A isolation                      B unity  
C division                      D community
- 3 Through modern means of communication, the world has become very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A divided                      B large  
C complicated                D small
- 4 Which of the following differentiates people from each other?  
A Language                    B Religion  
C History                      D All of the above
- 5 One must live in \_\_\_\_\_ with oneself and other persons around to experience peace.  
A conflict                      B community  
C harmony                      D a house
- 6 The ability to understand and accept people for their uniqueness is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A understanding                B acceptance  
C tolerance                      D morality
- 7 The readiness to forgive people's mistakes and accommodate their nature is part of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A sacrifice                      B tolerance  
C understanding                D pardon
- 8 Togetherness and oneness describe \_\_\_\_\_.  
A unity                          B single-mindedness  
C community                    D defence



- 9 The coming together of people to agree and work with one another for the development of society is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A togetherness                      B cooperation  
C mutual interest                  D community association
- 10 Which of these prevents living peacefully with others?
- A Service to the community  
B Cooperation                      C Greed                              D Tolerance
- 11 Complete this statement '\_\_\_\_\_, divided we fall'.
- A In unity we stand              B In union we stand  
C United we stand                D In united we stand
- 12 We must defend our nation to prevent attack from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A insiders                          B neighbours  
C aliens                              D all of the above
- 13 Laws and regulations for every society are made and enforced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A local chiefs                      B religious leaders  
C school heads                    D government
- 14 Laws are enforced to ensure \_\_\_\_\_.
- A indiscipline                      B unity  
C discipline                        D tolerance

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 15 What does living together mean?
- 16 Mention five (5) factors that can make us live together in peace.
- 17 What do you understand by tolerance?
- 18 Mention three (3) qualities of a tolerant person.

### Homework

- 1 Mention the three (3) levels of government in Nigeria.
- 2 Explain three (3) reasons why laws are made.
- 3 Give an example of any law you know that was enacted by the government.
- 4 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:
 

a) Social	b) Background	c) Tolerance
d) Honesty	e) Sincerity	f) Cooperation
g) Constituted	h) Authority	i) Defend
j) Unity	k) Serve	l) Enemies

## Theme

# 2

## The family

### Objectives

By the end of the theme, you will be able to:

- 1 list the foreign influences on Nigerian family life.
- 2 explain how religion influences Nigerian family life
- 3 discuss the influences of working parents on the Nigerian family.

### Unit 1 External influences on Nigerian family life

#### Meaning of external influences

External influences are the lifestyles of other people, which our people now imitate and practise. These influences come mainly from Europe, the Middle East (i.e. Arab countries) and the United States of America.

#### Family life in Nigeria before the advent of foreign influences

In the past, the Nigerian family life was simple. Everybody had something to do for



A rural family returning from the farm

a living. In the family, the man, woman and children contributed to the upkeep of the family. Marriage practices were based on the African traditional system, while the ethnic group one belonged to determined one's mode of dressing and lifestyle. All of these have greatly changed as a result of foreign influence, though some of the traditional practices still exist.

### **Influence from foreign countries on Nigerian family life**

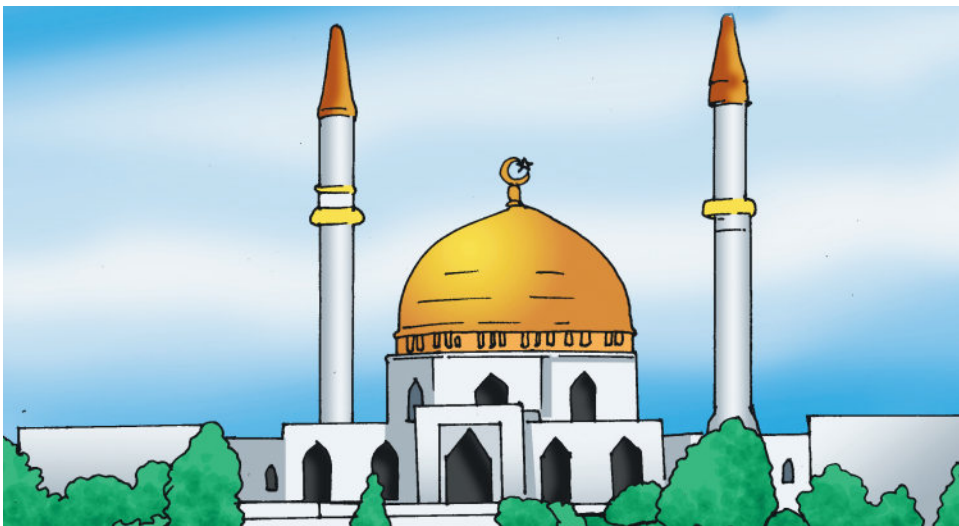
Our contact with foreigners has affected our family life in many ways. The following are among the factors responsible for these changes:

- 1 **Education:** The education of the child used to take place in the family. Parents and older relatives such as grandparents, uncles and aunts were the teachers. But today, there is a complete change from the traditional education to Western education as a result of foreign influences on our family life. Children are now sent to schools, away from their homes, where they are taught to read and write under the supervision and guidance of trained teachers.
- 2 **Food and eating habits:** In the past, all members of the family worked and helped on the farm to produce the food needed at home. People ate mainly local food like yam, plantain, and cassava which was processed into *garri* and *fufu*. Now, many people prefer to eat bread, cakes, cornflakes, custard, noodles and other processed foods. In former times, Africans, especially the children, usually sat on the floor and ate together from a big bowl or tray, using their fingers. Now many people use cutlery to eat their food, including our staple foods like *eba*, *tuwo* and *fufu*.



A family in an ice cream shop

- 3 **Baby feeding habits:** In the past, babies were fed only on breast milk. But nowadays, there are many types of baby food, which are produced from cow milk. Many mothers who work as traders, teachers or office workers, use the different types of baby food to feed their babies.
- 4 **Religion:** Before our contact with foreign culture, we practised the African traditional religion, which involved the worship of gods and goddesses. However, in these modern times, many of our people practise Christianity and Islam. Many people today still practise the African traditional religion, even along with Christianity and Islam.



A mosque

- Christianity, for instance, forbids the worship of gods and goddesses. Those who practise African religion are called pagans or idol worshippers by Christians and Muslims. Rather than obey the traditional priests and priestesses, Christians are expected to obey the pastor and the teachings of the Bible while the Muslims are expected to obey the Imam and the teachings of the Quran.
- 5 **Marriage practice:** In the past the parents of young people arranged marriages. A young man expected his parents to choose a good girl from a good family for him. In some cases, parents forced their children to marry people they (the children) did not even like. Now, young men and women choose their own partners and plan their own marriages. Sometimes, they even conclude all the arrangements before they inform their parents.

We now have Christian, Muslim and ordinance marriages. These types of marriage have been added to our traditional forms of marriage. Traditionally, the whole community should be involved in a marriage ceremony, but now

a couple may decide to get married quietly at the registry. They may invite only a few people to the ceremony. Many people have also found a way of combining the traditional marriage ceremony with the foreign ones.



A traditional priest

- 6 **The extended family practice:** The extended family practice, which is a way of showing deep love and concern for members of our family and those around us, is gradually fading out of Nigerian family life. Many people now prefer to have a small family. Some people who are not even Christians just maintain a nuclear family.
- 7 **Music:** Our traditional forms and styles of music are now giving way to Western music. The traditional musical instruments and ways of playing music have changed to the use of sophisticated musical instruments, and the recording of songs on tapes, VCD, audio CD and DVD.
- 8 **Language:** Many of our indigenous languages are going into extinction because many parents prefer to communicate with their children in English. Also, some schools discourage pupils from speaking their mother tongue in class. Pupils who disobey this order are sometimes severely punished.



### **Influence of religion on Nigerian family life**

**Marriage pattern:** African traditional religion allows and even encourages polygamy, in which a man marries many wives and have several children. Christianity changed this as it preaches one man one wife (monogamy). As a result of this, most Christian families now practise monogamy. With this, the man has fewer children to care for. He may also have fewer problems in maintaining his family. Islam permits a man to have up to four wives.



A couple getting married in church

### **Influence of working parents on the Nigerian family**

Nowadays, because of the harsh economy, and in order to be able to provide for their families, most parents go out to work and earn money. Many parents cannot take good care of their children because they are at work most of the time. The children are either left at home with house-helps, or they are taken to day-care centres or playgroup houses.

In some rare cases, the children are taken to foster homes. A foster home is a place where some people take care of children of other families, under certain conditions, for a number of years. Thus, children of working parents may grow up without adequate care and attention, and may turn out to become depressed or wayward, because their parents were busy earning money at the time when they should have taken very good care of them.

## Exercise

### A Choose the best answers for the following questions:

- 1 The lifestyle of other people, which our people now imitate and practise is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A internal influence      B external influence  
C family influence      D social influence
- 2 In the olden days, the Nigerian family life was very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A complicated      B complex  
C simple      D mild
- 3 External influence on Nigerian family life comes mainly from the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A United States      B Europe  
C Arab countries      D South Africa
- 4 In the past, a person's mode of dressing depended on his/her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A religion      B occupation  
C ethnic group      D family style
- 5 Which of the following factors is **not** responsible for changes in Nigerian family life?  
A Marriage practices      B Education  
C Food eating habits      D Religion
- 6 Today, children's education has changed from traditional to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Eastern education      B Western education  
C political education      D social education
- 7 Which of the following is a processed food?  
A Yam      B Plantain  
C Bread      D Cassava
- 8 One of the following is a local food.  
A Bread      B Beans  
C Baked beans      D Cakes
- 9 Before now, babies were fed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A cow milk      B Golden Morn  
C breast milk      D custard
- 10 The practice of one man, one wife is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Christian marriage      B monogamy  
C polygamy      D polyandry

- 11 Which of the following religions encourages only the marriage of one man, one wife?  
 A Islam B African traditional religion  
 C Judaism D Christianity
- 12 Those who practise African traditional religion are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A priests B traditional worshippers  
 C Muslims D Christians
- 13 Ordinance marriage takes place at the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A mosque B church  
 C registry D village shrine
- 14 The choice of a marriage partner by the parent is popular with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A traditional marriage B ordinance marriage  
 C Christian marriage D Islamic marriage
- 15 A place where a child of another family is brought up under certain conditions for a number of years is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A day care B playgroup house  
 C family home D foster home
- 16 The religious leader of the Muslims who provides spiritual instruction and guide is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A Rabbi B Pastor  
 C Imam D Alfa
- 17 Traditionally, the \_\_\_\_\_ is/are involved in a marriage ceremony.  
 A bride and groom B marriage registrar  
 C pastor D priest and priestess
- 18 Having few people attending a wedding is common in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A Islamic marriage B Christian marriage  
 C ordinance marriage D traditional marriage
- 19 Nowadays, many parents are not at home to take care of their kids because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A work B politics  
 C parties D holiday
- 20 Children whose parents are not around to take care of them may suffer from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A nutrition B depression  
 C excitement D parental care



**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 21 What do you understand by external influences on our way of life?
- 22 Mention four (4) factors that influence the Nigerian family.
- 23 List four (4) effects of foreign culture and religion on Nigerian family life.
- 24 List three (3) types of marriage that can be found in Nigeria today.
- 25 Mention three (3) foreign locations that mainly influence Nigerian family life.
- 26 Identify any five (5) local foods in Nigeria.
- 27 Mention any six (6) foods eaten in Nigeria that are of foreign origin.
- 28 Explain four (4) effects of foreign culture and religion on Nigerian family life.
- 29 State three (3) effects of working parents on the Nigerian family.
- 30 Mention two (2) areas of life where foreign culture is encroaching on the lifestyles of Nigerians.

**Activity**

The old family lifestyle in Nigeria is better than the current foreign-induced family style. Speak for or against the topic.

**Homework**

- 1 Have you witnessed a traditional marriage ceremony before? If yes, mention three (3) items presented by the groom's family in the ceremony. If no, ask your parents to tell you three (3) items that are presented in a traditional wedding ceremony.
- 2 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:
  - a) Lifestyle
  - b) Traditional
  - c) Cutlery
  - d) Goddesses
  - e) Permit
  - f) Ordinance
  - g) Registry

## Theme

# 3

## Intermarriage

### Objectives

By the end of the theme, you will be able to:

- 1 explain the concept of intra-ethnic marriage.
- 2 explain the concept of inter-ethnic marriage.
- 3 state the advantages of inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic marriages.
- 4 identify relevant values of intermarriage.

### Unit 1 What we have learnt

We have learnt that:

- 1 Marriage is an approved relationship between a man and woman as husband and wife.
- 2 There are four main ways in which people marry. These are traditional marriage, Muslim marriage, Christian marriage and ordinance marriage.

### Intermarriage

An intermarriage is one in which people from different groups marry. They may be from different social, racial, ethnic or religious groups.

### Unit 2 Intra-ethnic marriage

An intra-ethnic marriage is the union between a man and a woman from the same ethnic group.

Examples are when an Igbo man from Anambra State marries a woman from another Igbo-speaking place (e.g. Imo State), a Yoruba man from Ogun State getting married to a Yoruba woman from Oyo State, and a Hausa man from Kano State taking a Hausa wife from Kaduna State.

## Unit 3 Inter-ethnic marriage

An inter-ethnic marriage is the union between a man and a woman from different ethnic groups. The following are some examples of inter-ethnic marriage:

- 1 A marriage between a Yoruba man and a Hausa woman.
- 2 A marriage between an Igbo man and an Efik woman.
- 3 A marriage between an Urhobo man and a Nupe woman.



A Yoruba man with his Efik wife



A Niger Delta man with his Yoruba wife



An Igbo woman with her Yoruba husband

### Advantages of inter-ethnic marriage

- 1 It helps to promote inter-ethnic relationships.
- 2 It helps to promote national unity.
- 3 It leads to proper understanding of each other's customs.
- 4 It reduces inter-ethnic clashes.
- 5 It leads to communal peace.
- 6 The children will have relations from two or more ethnic groups.

### Disadvantages of inter-ethnic marriage

- 1 At the beginning, the couple might find it difficult to understand each other's customs. This may cause quarrels and misunderstanding between the man and woman.
- 2 The couple may have to travel long distances before they can reach their in-laws.

- 3 The children of such a marriage may be confused as to the language they should speak, and may eventually speak neither their father's nor their mother's.
- 4 The relatives of both the man and woman might find it difficult to relate or cooperate with each other because of the difference in language and culture.

## **Unit 4      Inter-racial marriage**

This is the marriage between two people of different racial groups. It could be regarded as marrying outside of one's social group. This marriage is seen as the mixing of different racial groups in marriage. Inter-racial marriage is fully legal (i.e. allowed) in Nigeria. An example of inter-racial marriage is marriage between a Nigerian and a Ghanaian or an Indian.

### **Problems of inter-racial marriage**

While inter-racial marriage is good, it also has some implications or problems:

- 1 Couples in inter-racial marriage face barriers that most married couples of the same culture do not experience.
- 2 Inter-racial marriages are often influenced by external factors that can cause disagreement in relationships. Such external factors include the acceptance of family and society in which the couple live.
- 3 This marriage also faces the problem of combining diverse moral, ethical and social values that belong to the different cultures of the couple.
- 4 A couple in inter-racial marriage may also have communication problems between them.

## **Unit 5      Inter-religious marriage**

An inter-religious marriage is the marriage between partners (people) who belong to different religions. In inter-religious marriage, the couple may stay without changing their religion. An example is marriage between a Christian and a Muslim.

### **Problems of inter-religious marriage**

- 1 Some religions do not allow their adherents (members) to marry people of other religions.
- 2 Some religions only allow inter-religious marriage on condition that their member involved in the marriage does not change to the religion of his/her partner. This decision can affect the religion of the children.

## Unit 6 Values that foster intermarriage

Some of the values that foster intermarriage are:

- 1 **Affection:** This is how marriage partners are prepared in mind and body to express their feelings or live for each other.
- 2 **Tolerance:** This is the ability of the couple to stay together in peace in spite of the differences in their culture or religion.
- 3 **Cooperation:** This is the ability of marriage partners to work or act together for their common benefit.
- 4 **Unity:** This means that marriage partners must see each other as equal and give each other equal respect because both of them are equal. Unity strengthens marriage.
- 5 **Understanding:** This is the ability of marriage partners to know each other's behaviours very well.

### Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions:

- 1 The approved relationship between a man and a woman, as husband and wife is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A wedding                      B marriage  
C courtship                      D dating
- 2 The marital union between people from different groups is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A intramarriage                      B extra marriage  
C intermarriage                      D antimarriage
- 3 Marriage union between a man and a woman from the same ethnic group is called \_\_\_\_\_ marriage.  
A inter-ethnic                      B intra-ethnic  
C homo-ethnic                      D extra-ethnic
- 4 Inter-ethnic marriage promotes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A national unity                      B communal conflict  
C language differences                      D custom differences
- 5 Which of the following cannot be described as intermarriage? Marriage of people from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A different religions                      B different ethnic groups  
C same religion                      D cross cultures

- 6 Which of the following is a challenge to inter-ethnic marriage?
  - A Long distance to reach in-laws
  - B Language confusion for children
  - C Understanding each other's customs
  - D All of the above
- 7 The marriage between a Muslim man and a Christian woman can be described as \_\_\_\_\_ marriage.
  - A inter-ethnic
  - B intra-religious
  - C inter-religious
  - D inter-ethnic
- 8 Marriage between an Efik woman and a Yoruba man can be described as \_\_\_\_\_ marriage.
  - A intra-ethnic
  - B inter-ethnic
  - C international
  - D inter-denominational
- 9 Promotion of national unity is an objective of \_\_\_\_\_ marriage.
  - A international
  - B homo-ethnic
  - C inter-ethnic
  - D intra-ethnic
- 10 Cultural unity is an advantage of \_\_\_\_\_ marriage.
  - A inter-religious
  - B inter-ethnic
  - C international
  - D intra-ethnic

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 11 Define marriage.
- 12 Mention four (4) ways in which people marry in Nigeria today.
- 13 What is intermarriage?
- 14 Mention three (3) types of intermarriage.
- 15 State four (4) disadvantages of inter-ethnic marriage.
- 16 Differentiate between intra-ethnic marriage and inter-ethnic marriage.
- 17 Give three (3) examples of inter-ethnic marriage.
- 18 State three (3) advantages of inter-ethnic marriage.
- 19 Describe the following marital relationships:
  - a) A Yoruba man marrying an Igbo woman.
  - b) A Muslim man marrying a Christian woman.
  - c) A rich man marrying a poor woman.
  - d) A black man marrying a white woman.
- 20 State two (2) problems of inter-racial marriage.

### Activity

Visit two or three couples that are practising either inter-ethnic marriage, intra-ethnic marriage or inter-religious marriage. Ask them the benefits and the challenges they have in their marriages.

### Homework

- 1 Give four (4) examples of intermarriage in your community.
- 2 Do you believe in intermarriage? If yes, state four (4) benefits of intermarriage. If not, give your reasons.
- 3 Have you witnessed a quarrel between a man and his wife before? If yes, explain your experience of it. If no, write three (3) consequences of marital failure.
- 4 How does marital failure affect the lives of the children of the family? State and explain three (3) ways.
- 5 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:
  - a) Approve
  - b) Ordinance
  - c) Racial
  - d) Ethnic
  - e) Inter-ethnic
  - f) Intra-ethnic
  - g) Unfaithfulness
  - h) Divorce
  - i) Infidelity
  - j) Childlessness

## Theme 4

# Characteristics of a healthy boy–girl relationship

### Objectives

By the end of the theme, you will be able to:

- 1 define a healthy boy–girl relationship.
- 2 identify what makes for a good and healthy boy–girl relationship.
- 3 discuss the dangers of practising unhealthy boy–girl relationship.

## Unit 1 Healthy boy–girl relationship

A healthy boy–girl relationship is a kind of relationship that will not put either the boy or the girl in social, health, psychological or physical problem now or in the future. It is a mutual relationship free of premarital sex. It ensures that they behave properly and understand the changes in their bodies and emotions as they move into puberty. It also prepares them for the future to become responsible adults and good partners when they are ready for marriage. It also prevents drug abuse and misuse, unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases.

In the past, the relationship between boys and girls was a matter of mutual friendship. They see each other as friends and partners in progress. This was done with proper observation and guidance from parents and other older members of society. It was never a sexual relationship, as that could only happen after necessary marriage rites had been done. Hence, boys and girls were chaste and modest. The girls, especially, attached value to their virginity, and so reserved themselves for their future husbands as a sign of their dignity, discipline and self-respect.

Presently, things have changed, due to the fact that people are now imitating foreigners. We now hear of children having boyfriends or girlfriends before the age of ten years. Some girls have also got pregnant as a result of trying out what they have seen people do (sex) on television.

To maintain a healthy boy–girl relationship, parents, teachers, peers and other older members of the community should advise young boys and girls on the need to uphold responsible behaviour and conduct towards one another.



## Unit 2 Ways of maintaining a healthy boy–girl relationship

The following should be adopted to maintain a healthy boy-girl relationship:

- 1 Say 'no' to sex before marriage. It pays to wait till you are ready for marriage.
- 2 Say 'no' to negative pressure from peers, friends and classmates.
- 3 Girls, especially, should learn to maintain a good dress culture. They should desist from wearing very short or very tight clothes, or clothes that reveal some sensitive parts of their bodies.
- 4 Boys should not be too pushy, and a girl should learn to refuse sexual advances from a boy.
- 5 Always have the fear of God.
- 6 Avoid late night outings and being alone in secret with the opposite sex.
- 7 Be careful about the kind of friends you make or go out with.
- 8 Children should learn to talk to adults about inappropriate comments or behaviour made to them by friends or strangers.
- 9 Children should focus on the friendship aspects of boy–girl relationships rather than boyfriend/girlfriend relationships.
- 10 Set goals for yourself; be determined and focused on them and do not be distracted.
- 11 Read together in a general library and hold discussions in open spaces.
- 12 Learn to understand situations correctly. Run away from people who have suspicious intentions towards you.
- 13 Think about the future and talk about your mutual interests together.
- 14 Take part in religious activities and communal efforts.

## Unit 3 Dangers of an unhealthy boy–girl relationship

Unhealthy boy–girl relationship can lead to many dangerous consequences. Let us now look at some of them.

- 1 Involvement in risky sexual behaviours (especially premarital sex) can promote STDs (sexually transmitted diseases) like HIV/AIDS and gonorrhoea.
- 2 It can lead to unwanted pregnancies.
- 3 Children can be influenced into taking illegal drugs. They can also be used in selling these illegal drugs on the streets.
- 4 It can lead to a sudden break in the boy's or girl's education.
- 5 It can bring shame on the person or their families.
- 6 Death or infertility can occur to those trying to terminate unwanted pregnancies.

**A Choose the best answers for the following questions:**

- ## Homework
- 1 Mention two (2) people responsible for guiding young boys and girls in their relationship.
  - 2 Explain the difference between HIV and AIDS.
  - 3 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:
    - a) Healthy
    - b) Mutual
    - c) Observation
    - d) Guidance
    - e) Chaste
    - f) Modest
    - g) Pressure
    - h) Sudden
    - i) Fertility
    - j) Terminate

## Theme

# 5

## Culture

### Objectives

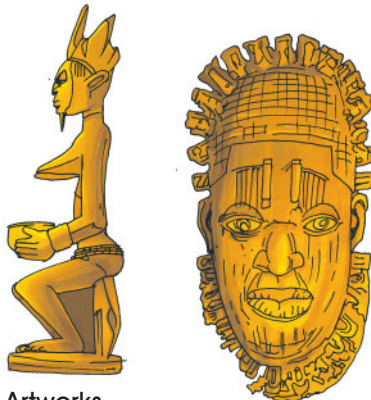
By the end of the theme, you will be able to:

- 1 mention foreign cultures that are affecting our values and culture.
- 2 discuss the advantages of foreign culture on our culture.
- 3 discuss the disadvantages of foreign culture on our culture.

### Unit 1 Meaning of culture

Culture is the way of life of a group of people. This group of people may be a clan, an ethnic group or a country. The way of life of a people involves many things. Some of these things are the types of food they eat and how they prepare them, the way they marry and organise their family, and the way they produce what they need and how they use them.

Culture also includes the way people build their houses, the language they



Artworks

speak, their beliefs, their arts, their manner of dressing, the way they fight wars, the weapons they use, the way they organise themselves, and the way they behave generally. That is why culture is said to be the way of life of a group of people. This means that all the things we do and how we do them, and all the things we say and how we say them, are part of our culture.

Culture does **not** involve only dresses and dances. It is everything we do in our lives.

## Unit 2 Foreign cultural elements which affect traditional culture and values

Foreign culture can be defined as the cultural practices or the way of life of foreign people such as Europeans, Americans, Asians and Arabs. For instance, many Nigerians have visited a lot of countries outside Africa. Many people from other countries have also visited us here in Nigeria. Nigeria was once ruled by a foreign country. When our people noticed these elements, they accepted and began to practise some of them.

The aspects of foreign culture that have affected our culture most are mainly from Europe, America and Arab countries. European and American cultures have affected people in all parts of Nigeria, but their effect is stronger in the southern part of the country. Arab culture, however, has affected people in the northern part of Nigeria more.



A traditional hut



A modern house

Some of the foreign cultural elements which affect our traditional values and culture are religious practices, education, mode of dressing, government and music. Our traditional religious practices have changed as a result of foreign influence. Today, many Nigerians are either Christians or Muslims.

Our present system of government is also as a result of European and American influences. Our leaders are elected into offices, and traditional rulers no longer take active part in government.



A traditional healer attending to a patient

The Europeans also brought a different type of education to us through the Christian religion. Before they came, our education took place mainly at home, in the neighbourhood, on the farm, in the marketplace, and wherever we found ourselves. Now we have primary schools, secondary schools, colleges of education, polytechnics and universities where people receive education.

Our dresses, the types of food we eat, and our music have also changed from what they used to be because of the influence from Europe and America.

There are also external influences on how we care for the sick. In Nigeria, we used to rely solely on traditional doctors to treat the sick. Due to external influences, we now have many hospitals where the sick are treated by doctors who have been trained in the universities and medical schools. Some doctors and nurses even go abroad to study. This influence is from Europe and America.



A medical doctor attending to a patient

There is another influence from China in the treatment of sick persons. It is a system in which needles and some electrical instruments are used to treat the sick. The system is known as **acupuncture**.

### **Unit 3      Advantages and disadvantages of foreign culture on indigenous Nigerian culture**

#### **Advantages**

- 1 We have been able to learn other languages such as English, French or Chinese, which enable us to communicate and also to establish trade relationships with people from other parts of the world.
- 2 We have learnt better ways of living. For instance when it rains, we make use of an umbrella to keep ourselves dry. We can also store food in the refrigerator so that it can last longer.
- 3 We now build modern houses, which are in many ways better than the house our people used to live in.
- 4 We attend schools in which we learn to do many things that make life easier for us. We also learn many good things about the world.
- 5 We now have good health systems which have reduced the number of deaths in our society. Good hospitals can now diagnose and treat various illness appropriately, using modern equipment. We also have trained doctors who specialise in performing operations on people.

#### **Disadvantages**

- 1 Some of our people have totally neglected their traditional culture and have adopted the European way of life completely. For instance, most people prefer to look and dress like the English.
- 2 Our traditional religion is now viewed by some as bad and barbaric.
- 3 Many Nigerians cannot speak their own language very well but they can speak the English language fluently.
- 4 In Nigeria, traditionally, we believe that each of us is our brother's keeper, but foreign ideas have changed this. People now tend to keep to themselves and are no longer concerned about others.
- 5 Many Nigerians prefer foreign names to their traditional names.
- 6 Some of us prefer imported products to our own locally manufactured products.

## Unit 4      How to promote indigenous culture

There are many good things in our culture. We must promote these aspects of our culture so as to influence people in other countries.

The following are some of the ways in which we can promote our culture:

- 1 We must take part in our traditional activities, such as annual festivals.
- 2 We should promote our African traditional medical practices by patronising  
herbal doctors, and we should never laugh at or condemn those who patronise  
them.
- 3 We must speak well of our culture to other people when we travel out of our  
country.
- 4 We should develop interest in our works of art.
- 5 We must speak our native language, which is a part of our culture.
- 6 We must wear our traditional dresses as often as possible.

## Exercise

**A Choose the best answers for the following questions:**

- The way of life of a group of people is known as their \_\_\_\_\_.  
A norm                                  B value  
C culture                                D religion
- \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as the process or the way of life of people outside our community or society.  
A Indigenous custom      B Foreign religion  
C Foreign culture          D Indigenous culture
- Which of these is an element of culture?  
A Language                      B Dressing  
C Marriage                         D All of the above
- Which of the following is **not** part of people's culture?  
A Food  
B Arts  
C Manner of fighting wars  
D None of the above
- Aspects of foreign culture that have affected Nigerians are from all of these **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Europe                          B America  
C Australia                        D Arab countries



- 6 Arab culture has a greater effect in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of Nigeria.  
 A southern B northern  
 C western D eastern
- 7 The system of acupuncture in the treatment of sick persons is an influence that came from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A India B America  
 C China D Slovenia
- 8 The current system of government in Nigeria is an influence that came from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A Africa and America B America and Asia  
 C Africa and Asia D America and Europe
- 9 Which of the following is **not** a formal post-secondary institution in Nigeria?  
 A College of Education  
 B Vocational training centre  
 C Polytechnic/Monotechnic  
 D University
- 10 A system in which needles and electrical instruments are used for medical treatment is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A cardiography B psychotherapy  
 C acupuncture D arcadia
- 11 Which of the following products is made in Nigeria?  
 A Computers B Petroleum  
 C Aircraft D Ships
- 12 All the following are indigenous names **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A Chinedu B Ekaette  
 C Charles D Danladi
- 13 European and American cultures have a stronger effect in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A the southern part of Nigeria  
 B the northern part of Nigeria  
 C India  
 D Arabia
- 14 Before the foreigners came, Nigerians were governed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A Arabians B Americans  
 C traditional rulers D colonial masters
- 15 Our leaders now emerge by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A inheritance B election



- C fighting battles                      D rebellion
- 16 Today, many Nigerians are either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Muslims or pagans                      B Christians or pagans  
C pagans or atheists                      D Muslims or Christians
- 17 Western education came into Nigeria through the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A colonial masters                      B Christian religion  
C eastern traders                      D Arabian merchants
- 18 Our traditional religion is now viewed by many as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A good and interesting                      B bad and barbaric  
C good but ancient                      D modern and better
- 19 We can promote our culture through \_\_\_\_\_.  
A preferring imported goods  
B participating in traditional festivals  
C speaking English fluently  
D adopting European ways of life
- 20 Being our brother's keeper is \_\_\_\_\_ our culture.  
A alien to                      B barbaric to  
C an integral part of                      D dangerous to

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 21 What is culture?
- 22 Identify any four (4) foreign cultural elements that affect our lives.
- 23 Describe the influence of the elements you mentioned in Question 22 on our traditional value system.
- 24 Mention three (3) advantages of foreign culture.
- 25 Mention four (4) disadvantages of foreign culture
- 26 Describe five (5) ways of promoting our indigenous culture.
- 27 List five (5) aspects of people's culture.
- 28 Mention any four (4) countries that have influenced the lives of Nigerians.
- 29 Describe how the four (4) countries mentioned in Question 28 have influenced the lives of Nigerians.
- 30 Mention any four (4) indigenous works of art in Nigeria before the arrival of the Europeans.

**Activity**

- 1 Pay a visit to a museum. List ten (10) of the things that you see there.

- 2 Cut out pictures of various Nigerian outfits from magazines and newspapers, and create an album with them.

### Homework

- 1 Mention five (5) traditional religious practices (e.g. Sango worship) among Nigerians before the coming of the Europeans.
- 2 In your opinion, do you think the influence of foreign culture has greatly helped Nigeria? If yes, give four (4) advantages. If no, give four (4) disadvantages.
- 3 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:

a) Weapon	b) Neighbourhood
c) Acupuncture	d) Barbaric
e) Manufacture	f) Annual
g) Patronise	h) Native

## Theme

# 6

## Marital failure

### Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 explain marital failure.
- 2 identify some of the common causes of marital failure in society.
- 3 explain the consequences of marital failure.
- 4 identify ways of preventing marital failure.

### Unit 1 Meaning of marital failure

Marital failure refers to problems in marriage that lead to a separation or divorce between husband and wife.



Husband and wife fighting. Their children try to separate them.

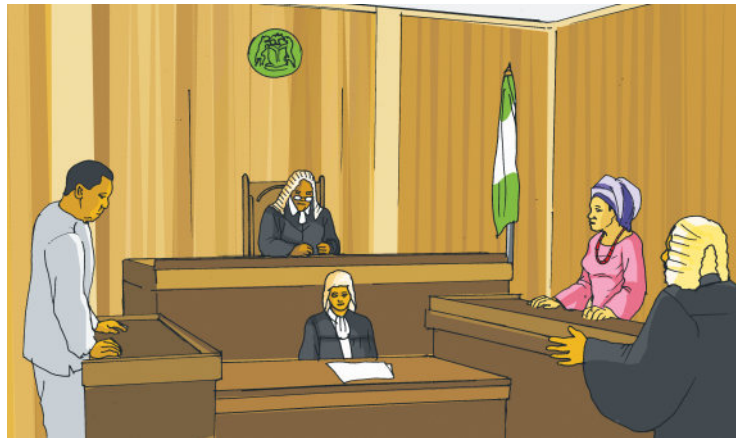
### Unit 2 Common causes of marital failure in society

No matter the type of marriage, whether polygamy, monogamy, inter-ethnic or intra-ethnic, all marriages have certain problems. Let us now consider some of them.

- 1 **Unfaithfulness/Infidelity:** Once a man and woman are married as husband and wife, they are supposed to be faithful to each other. When a man leaves his wife to sleep with another woman, this is called infidelity or unfaithfulness. If

a woman sleeps with another man other than her husband, it is also regarded as unfaithfulness. Marriages can break up if either of them is unfaithful.

- 2 **Childlessness:** No matter how good a husband and wife may be to each other, if there is no child in the family after some years of marriage, the marriage may start having problems. However, the couple should be patient. They should not rush to break up the marriage if a child does not come as quickly as they expect.
- 3 **Intolerance:** A young husband and wife should know that they left their parents to form a family and a home of their own. As they live together, they should tolerate each other. Unfortunately, a marriage in which the couple do not tolerate each other will break up quickly.



A husband and wife in court over a divorce case

- 4 **Inadequate preparation:** Some people are not well prepared before going into marriage. There are certain things in life that make marriages successful. These include one or both of the couple having a regular job, that is, a job that can provide adequate food, shelter and clothing. If these things are not available, the marriage may have problems.
- 5 **Lack of understanding:** If a man and woman do not understand each other well before marriage, they may have problems at the beginning. Some marriages have broken up very quickly because the people involved did not understand each other.
- 6 **Interference:** When husband and wife form the habit of allowing relatives, friends or neighbours to settle quarrels between them, it may lead to confusion and disagreement between them. They could find it difficult to trust each other and may eventually end the marriage.

### Unit 3      Consequences of marital failure

Marital failure has negative effects on the couple, their children and other family members. The consequences of marital failure include the following:

- 1    The couple may suffer heartache and emotional disturbance as a result of the problems encountered in the marriage.
- 2    Children from failed marriages may suffer problems such as sadness, lack of attention, loneliness and inability to concentrate in school.
- 3    Members of the family will not have the kind of care, support and attention which they should get.
- 4    Marital failure may also lead to hatred and bitterness between the couple. It may also lead to hatred and confusion among their children, their in-laws and even friends and neighbours.

### Unit 4      Ways of preventing marital failure

- 1    Married people should learn to tolerate each other.
- 2    A man and his wife should be honest with each other. They should also trust each other.
- 3    A married couple should be faithful to each other.
- 4    Married people should settle their quarrels privately without involving other people.
- 5    People should ensure that they are adequately prepared and ready for marriage before going into it.

#### Exercise

A    Choose the best answers for the following questions:

- 1    Problems and challenges in marriage that lead to separation or divorce are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A    marital union                      B    marital success  
C    marital failure                     D    divorce
- 2    If a man leaves his wife to sleep with another woman, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A    bigamy                                B    infidelity  
C    displeasure                          D    jealousy

- 3 Another name for unfaithfulness in marriage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A disbelief B fidelity  
C infidelity D divorce
- 4 Which of the following is **not** part of the major problems facing marriage?  
A Intolerance B Unfaithfulness  
C Childlessness D Preparedness
- 5 All these are things that can make marriage successful **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A faithfulness B selfishness  
C fidelity D mutual love
- 6 Confusion caused by couples allowing families and friends have a say in their marriages is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A intervention B interjection  
C interference D intermingling
- 7 Marital failure can cause \_\_\_\_\_.  
A loneliness B freedom  
C concentration D emotional balance
- 8 The consequences of marital failure mainly affect all the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A couples B children  
C other family members D friends
- 9 Children from failed marriages may suffer all these **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A loneliness B concentration  
C sadness D lack of attention
- 10 The inability of a couple to have a child after many years of marriage is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A childishness B childrenness  
C childlessness D childfulness

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 11 Explain marital failure.
- 12 Mention any four (4) causes of marital failure.
- 13 What is infidelity?
- 14 List three (3) things in life that can make a marriage successful.
- 15 What is interference in marriage?
- 16 List any three (3) consequences of marital failure.

### Activity

How would you apply the saying, 'When two elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers' to marriage failure?

### Homework

- 1 Mention any three (3) negative effects of marital failure on children.
- 2 Describe any four (4) ways of preventing marital failure.
- 3 Explain the forms of preparation that are necessary for a successful marriage.
- 4 Explain how friends, relatives or neighbours can contribute to marital failure.
- 5 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:
  - a) Bigamy
  - b) Failure
  - c) Tolerate
  - d) Preparation
  - e) Neighbour
  - f) Couple
  - g) Bitterness

## Theme 7

# Religious intolerance in Nigeria

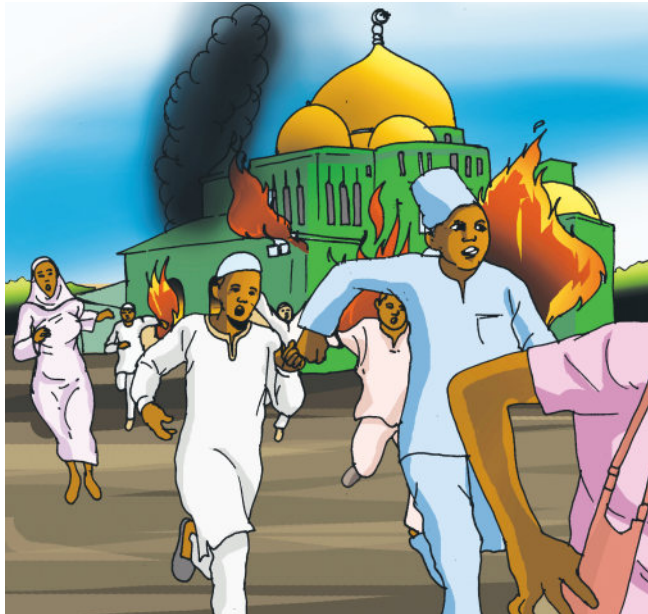
### Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 explain religious intolerance.
- 2 enumerate the causes of religious intolerance in Nigeria.
- 3 identify the consequences of religious intolerance.
- 4 discuss some ways of controlling religious intolerance in Nigeria.

## Unit 1 Meaning of religious intolerance

Religious intolerance occurs when worshippers of a particular religion are unwilling to tolerate (or accept) the views, ideas or ways of worship of those who belong to other religions.



Worshippers running out of a mosque on fire

Religious intolerance many times leads to riots. An example of religious intolerance is the series of the Maitatsine riots in some parts of northern Nigeria in the 1980s. This led to the destruction of lives and property. The destruction of lives and property by the Boko Haram sect is another example.



## Unit 2 Causes of religious intolerance

Religious intolerance may occur as a result of the following:

- 1 **Ignorance:** Most times, religious intolerance is caused by people who do not really understand what religion is all about.
- 2 **Ethnicity:** Some people from different races, tribes or ethnic group do not tolerate or accept each other because of the differences in language, skin colour, customs and traditions. These people may practise different religions, and may fight each other whenever there are religious riots.
- 3 **Impatience:** The inability to wait for the solution to a particular problem may lead to religious intolerance. When the people involved cannot wait for the problem to be solved in a civilized way, they may start a fight and become violent.



Worshippers running out of a church on fire

## Unit 3 Consequences of religious intolerance

- 1 Many innocent lives are lost during religious crises.
- 2 Religious intolerance may lead to the damage or destruction of property and other valuable items of people, and sometimes, to loss of lives.
- 3 The victims are displaced from their homes and they suffer untold hardship. Some have to relocate to safer places to start life afresh.
- 4 People are wrongly made to believe that one type of religion is better than or superior to another religion.

- 5 Young people who want to marry from religious groups other than theirs are not easily allowed to do so; so they may become unhappy.

## Unit 4      Ways of controlling religious intolerance in Nigeria

To minimise and resolve disagreements arising from religious intolerance, the following should be noted:

- 1 Leaders of religious groups should make sure that they and their followers know the proper meaning of religion. Religion is not meant for violence. It is meant for peace.
- 2 Leaders of religious groups should not preach violence. They should constantly teach their followers to embrace peace and love.
- 3 The government should make laws against all forms of religious intolerance. Those that engage in it should be severely punished by being given long jail sentences.
- 4 The mass media should be used to educate the public on the true teachings and doctrines of the different religions, and the consequences of religious intolerance.

### Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions:

- 1 Religious violence thrives in an atmosphere of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A ignorance                      B poverty  
C unemployment              D all of the above
- 2 All these are causes of religious intolerance **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A education                      B ignorance  
C ethnicity                        D impatience
- 3 The unwillingness to tolerate the beliefs and ways of worship of people of other religious groups is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A religious violence          B religious intolerance  
C religious tolerance          D religious impatience
- 4 The lack of understanding of religious teachings can be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A knowledge                      B wisdom  
C ignorance                        D intelligence



### Activity

Religious tolerance is a key to peaceful coexistence. Speak for or against the topic.

### Homework

- 1 Ask your parents at home to tell you four (4) stories of religious crises in Nigeria. Write them in your book.
- 2 Do you get along well with Muslim or Christian pupils in your classroom and in your neighbourhood? If yes, write six (6) things about your Muslim or Christian classmate(s) or neighbour(s) that you like. If no, give your reasons.
- 3 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:

a) Intolerance	b) Worshippers
c) Riot	d) Displaced
e) Resolve	f) Consequences

## Theme 8

# Nationalism and patriotism

### Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 define nationalism and patriotism.
- 2 list the problems of ethnic, state and group loyalty.
- 3 describe Nigerian national symbols and their meanings.
- 4 differentiate between national symbols and other symbols.
- 5 identify the values of patriotism.

## Unit 1 Meaning of nationalism and patriotism

Nationalism is the strong feeling people have for their nation or country. The citizens of a nation have a sense of belonging and are ready to fight for the interest of their nation.

Patriotism, on the other hand, is how we show our love for our country and our readiness to serve our country. If we are patriotic, we must be loyal to our country and our ethnic group. A patriot must speak well of his or her country at all times. If any Nigerian is called to serve the country in any way, either in times of peace or war, he should be ready to serve. A patriotic person must place the country above his state or ethnic group.

## Unit 2 Problems of ethnic, state and group loyalty

A person shows loyalty to his or her state or ethnic group by being faithful and loyal to that state or ethnic group.

Some of the problems caused by showing loyalty to a state, group or ethnic group are as follows:

- 1 **Political instability:** A country becomes politically unstable when people show loyalty to only their ethnic group at the expense of the country. If some people show more loyalty to their ethnic group instead of the state or country, this may lead to political instability.

- 2 **Election malpractice:** This happens when people cheat during elections, either by falsifying figures, or by causing confusion in order to influence the result of the election. Members of a particular group may engage in election malpractice, which eventually leads to disloyalty to the country.
- 3 **Inflation of census figures:** Members of a particular ethnic group may inflate census figures to favour their group in the process of being loyal to such an ethnic group. This attitude is bad and shows lack of patriotism to the nation.
- 4 **Civil disturbance:** The attitude of showing loyalty to the group to which one belongs at the expense of the nation, may lead to a breakdown of law and order. When the people involved are narrow-minded and care only for their different groups, they will become very unreasonable; this may lead to a disagreement and a fight.

### Unit 3      Our national symbols and what they stand for

A symbol is something used for representing something else. The symbols of a nation are those things by which the nation is known or identified. A group of people that have these symbols in common are said to be a nation. They are united.

The following are some of our national symbols and what they stand for:

#### The coat of arms

The coat of arms is a symbol which carries the motto of Nigeria: Unity and faith, peace and progress. This motto was adopted in 1978. The coat of arms is also called the armorial bearing. It includes the following:

- 1 A black shield which is divided by two silver wavy bands,
- 2 An eagle mounted on the shield,
- 3 Two white horses on either side of the shield,
- 4 The wreath (with green and white bands), upon which the eagle stands,
- 5 Some flowers at the base,
- 6 The nation's motto on the band around the base of the shield.



Nigeria's coat of arms

Each of these objects symbolises something. The black shield stands for Nigeria's fertile soil. The silver wavy bands stand for the two main rivers in Nigeria: Rivers Niger and Benue. The horses and eagle stand for strength, while the wreath of cactus spectabilis is shaped in our colours of white and green.

The Nigerian coat of arms was officially adopted in 1975.

### **The Nigerian flag**

The flag is another symbol of our country. The flag is divided into three parts. The centre, which is white, stands for peace and unity. The green on both sides of the white stands for Nigeria's large agricultural wealth. Taiwo Akinwunmi designed the Nigerian flag.

### **The national anthem**

The Nigerian national anthem is meant to be sung at public ceremonies and in schools. It calls on all Nigerians to love and serve the country. Benedict Odiase composed the national anthem:

Arise, o compatriots, Nigeria's call obey  
To serve our fatherland  
With love and strength and faith  
The labour of our heroes past  
Shall never be in vain  
To serve with heart and might  
One nation bound in freedom, peace and unity.

Oh God of creation, direct our noble cause  
Guide our leaders right  
Help our youth the truth to know  
In love and honesty to grow  
And living just and true  
Great lofty heights attain  
To build a nation where peace and justice  
shall reign.

### **Our national pledge**

A national pledge is a statement of commitment to be loyal to one's country. If we act according to the national pledge of our country, we will be patriotic to her.

Our national pledge is rendered as follows:

I pledge to Nigeria my country  
To be faithful, loyal and honest  
To serve Nigeria with all my strength  
To defend her unity and uphold her  
Honour and glory  
So help me God.

### The Nigerian currency

A country's currency is the system or type of money she uses. Nigeria's currency is the naira and kobo. It is legal for one to accept payment made in the country's currency. Such currency (as the naira and kobo) is also known as the country's legal tender.



Nigerian currency: The naira

## Unit 4 Differences between our national symbols and other symbols

Our national symbols are very important symbols. They remind us that we are a nation with one hope and one destiny. These symbols should not be confused with other symbols which are not national. For instance, some companies or corporations have their symbols. Schools have their symbols, and religious organisations have their symbols too. The symbols are meant only for those companies, schools, or organisations which own them.

## Unit 5 Values of patriotism

Here are some values of patriotism:

- 1 **Respect:** A patriotic citizen respects his or her country.
- 2 **Selflessness:** A patriotic citizen should be ready to serve his or her country without expecting anything in return.



- 3 **Courage:** Another value that is associated with patriotism is the bravery and the willingness to serve and defend one's country.
- 4 **Cooperation:** A patriotic person should be ready to cooperate with others and work with them in order to move the nation forward.

### Exercise

#### A Choose the best answers for the following questions:

- 1 The strong feeling people have for their nation or country is termed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A patriotism                      B individualism  
 C nationalism                    D compassion
- 2 Our readiness to serve our country to display our love for it is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A compatriotism                B compassionism  
 C nationalism                    D patriotism
- 3 Which of the following is **not** a value of patriotism?  
 A Respect                        B Courage  
 C Happiness                    D Cooperation
- 4 Which of these is **not** a national symbol?  
 A Coat of arms                B National flag  
 C River Niger                  D National currency
- 5 The white colour on the Nigerian flag represents \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A peace and culture        B agriculture  
 C peace and unity          D unity and strength
- 6 Nigeria's currency is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A dollar and cents          B pounds and pence  
 C naira and kobo            D naira and shillings
- 7 Who is the personality on the ten naira note?  
 A Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa  
 B Mr Alvan Ikoku  
 C Gen. Muritala Muhammed  
 D Chief Obafemi Awolowo
- 8 A country's currency is also known as her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A lingua franca                B currency tender  
 C legal lender                D money tender
- 9 Speaking well of our country is a form of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A nationalism                      B patriotism  
C favouritism                      D ethnicity
- 10 Cheating during an election is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A examination malpractice  
B election malpractice  
C political malpractice  
D political fraud
- 11 The counting of the total number of people living in a country at a particular time is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A collation                      B national figure  
C census                      D election
- 12 Those things by which a nation is known or identified are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A group symbols                      B national symbols  
C national emblem                      D national flag
- 13 The motto of Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A unity and change, peace and justice  
B unity and faith, peace and progress  
C unity and faith, justice and progress  
D unity and change and power to the people
- 14 The black shield on Nigeria's coat of arms represents \_\_\_\_\_.  
A African magic                      B black power  
C fertile soil                      D black skin
- 15 The wreath on the coat of arms is known by the name \_\_\_\_\_.  
A cactus spectabilis                      B cactus specific  
C cactus Nigeria                      D Nigeria na spectabilica
- 16 The eagle on the coat of arms symbolises \_\_\_\_\_.  
A dignity and pride                      B protection  
C strength                      D force
- 17 The two horses on the coat of arms represent \_\_\_\_\_.  
A progress                      B development and protection  
C justice and beauty                      D dignity and pride
- 18 The silver wavy bands represent \_\_\_\_\_.  
A confidence                      B Rivers Niger and Benue  
C Rivers Osun and Cross                      D Abuja
- 19 Which of the following is **not** a problem of ethnic, state or group loyalty?

- A Political instability
  - B Election malpractice
  - C Inflation of census figures
  - D Inflation of market prices
- 20 A patriotic Nigerian would support \_\_\_\_\_.
- A civil disturbance                      B civil disobedience
  - C civil cooperation                      D civil conflict

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 21 What is nationalism?
- 22 What is patriotism?
- 23 State any four (4) values of patriotism.
- 24 What are national symbols?
- 25 Mention four (4) of the national symbols of Nigeria.
- 26 State the meanings of any two of the national symbols you mentioned above.
- 27 Mention three (3) problems of ethnic, state and group loyalty.
- 28 Mention the different currency denominations in Nigeria.
- 29 Identify the symbols or portraits shown on each currency note.
- 30 How can we show patriotism to our nation?

**Activity**

- 1 Find out who composed the Nigerian national anthem.
- 2 Find out who designed the Nigerian national flag.

**Homework**

- 1 How many currency notes do we have in Nigeria? Name them with the person whose picture is found on each of them.
- 2 State the dates in which the following currency notes were introduced in Nigeria:  
A ₦200                                      B ₦500                                      C ₦1000
- 3 List the items found on the Nigerian coat of arms and explain what each of them means.
- 4 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:  
a) Ethnicity                      b) Loyal                      c) Inflation                      d) Disturbance  
e) Wreath                      f) Currency                      g) Corporation

## Theme 9

# Citizenship and naturalisation

### Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 state the meaning of
  - a) citizenship,
  - b) foreigners or aliens, and
  - c) naturalisation.
- 2 identify some of the foreigners in Nigeria.
- 3 give reasons why there are foreigners in Nigeria.
- 4 state the advantages and disadvantages of having foreigners in our country.
- 5 state the necessary conditions for naturalisation.
- 6 give opinions as to whether naturalisation should be encouraged or not.

### Unit 1      Meaning of citizenship

A foreigner or an alien is a person in Nigeria – boy or girl, man or woman – who is not a Nigerian citizen. A citizen of Nigeria is a person whose parents come from any of the ethnic groups in Nigeria, or a foreigner who has obtained Nigerian citizenship by naturalisation.



An Indian



An American



A Togolese

## Types of citizenship

There are two types of citizenship:

- 1 **Citizenship by birth:** Citizenship by birth means the person was born in the country and to parents from any of the various ethnic groups in Nigeria.
- 2 **Citizenship by naturalisation:** Naturalisation is the process a foreigner goes through in order to become a citizen of Nigeria. Every country has laws and conditions to be fulfilled, or the things a foreigner must do, before he or she can become a citizen of the country. Such things include the length of stay of the person in the country, his or her character, and the job or service he or she is engaged in for the benefit of the country.



World map

## Unit 2 Why there are foreigners in Nigeria

There are many foreigners in Nigeria. There are some from other African countries such as Togo, Ghana, Benin Republic, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, Niger, South Africa and Liberia. Others are from European countries such as England, France, Italy, Germany and Spain. There are also others from countries in other parts of the world, such as the United States of America, the Russian Federation, India, Australia and China.

People from these countries who live among us are engaged in some activities. Some are traders, some are students, some work in construction companies and

oil and gas companies, some work in our industries, while others represent their countries in Nigeria. There are also some who are teachers in our primary, secondary and tertiary schools.

### **Unit 3      Advantages and disadvantages of having foreigners in our country**

Every human being depends on other human beings. Every country also depends on other countries. Nigeria depends on other countries, and other countries depend on Nigeria too. That is why there should be a good relationship between Nigeria and other countries. If this is not so, foreigners will be afraid to come and live with us. The foreigners who live among us help us in many ways. Some of the things they do for our country are as follows:

- 1 They teach in our schools. For example, some of those from India and Pakistan teach some subjects like physics and mathematics where, sometimes, there are not enough Nigerian teachers.
- 2 They help us in constructing roads. Many of our beautiful roads, like the expressways, were constructed by foreigners. Some of the top foreign companies which construct roads for us are Julius Berger and RCC.
- 3 Some work in oil companies and help us to get out oil from the ground. The petroleum they get is used in many ways. Some of it is exported to other countries and we get plenty of money from it. We use some of it as kerosene and cooking gas, while petrol, diesel oil and engine oil are used to run our vehicles and other machines.
- 4 Some of them establish big companies where they manufacture various goods. The companies they set up employ many Nigerians who work there and are paid salaries. Companies like John Holt, UAC, Guinness and Chevron were established by foreigners. Today, Nigerians have joined in owning these companies, while thousands of other Nigerians work in them.

The examples we have given here tell us that it is good for foreigners to come to our country. They help us in our development. We should also know that if we do not allow foreigners into our country, they would not allow Nigerians to live in their own countries. Nigerians living in other countries are also foreigners there.

However, there are some foreigners who are not good. Such foreigners come here to cheat us and take our money away to their countries. Foreigners who try to cheat us are bad foreigners. If we see any of them, we should report their activities to the police. After all, some Nigerians are also bad.

## Unit 4      Meaning of naturalisation or acquired citizenship

We already know that there are several foreigners living in our country. Some are good and a few others may be bad. We have also learnt that it is good to have foreigners in our midst. Some foreigners in our midst may like our country. Such people may want to be Nigerians. As it is not possible for them to be Nigerians by birth, they will have to apply to the president to become Nigerians. The application to become a citizen of another country is known as an application for naturalisation.

Naturalisation, as we have known earlier, is the process whereby a foreigner becomes a citizen of another country. When a person is naturalised in Nigeria, he becomes a citizen of Nigeria by naturalisation, not by birth. That is why a foreigner who becomes a Nigerian by naturalisation is regarded as having acquired his citizenship of Nigeria.

## Unit 5      Conditions necessary for naturalisation

A person applying to the president for naturalisation must meet the following conditions:

- 1 He must be of full age. That is to say, he must not be less than eighteen years. This means that unless a foreigner is eighteen years or above, he cannot be granted citizenship by naturalisation. As a result, children are not allowed to apply for naturalisation.
- 2 He must be of good character. A bad foreigner who steals Nigeria's money or commits other crimes will not be allowed to naturalise.
- 3 He must be willing to live in Nigeria as a citizen. In that case, if he travels to his former country or any other country, he must return to Nigeria as his own country.
- 4 The person must have made some very important contribution to the growth and progress of Nigeria.
- 5 It is also important that the foreigner applying for naturalisation should say the state which he has chosen to be his home state in Nigeria. The governor of the state the foreigner has chosen will have to say whether or not the person is acceptable to the local community that he wants to make his new home.
- 6 The person must also have been residing or living in Nigeria for at least fifteen years before he or she can apply for naturalisation.

A foreigner, before he is granted Nigerian citizenship, must swear to an oath of allegiance. This is to show that he will be a faithful and loyal Nigerian citizen. Here is a sample of the oath of allegiance:

## Unit 6 Why naturalisation should be encouraged

- ## Exercise

- A person who is not a citizen of a country is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
A alien                      B stranger  
C citizen                  D tourist
- A person who comes from any of a country's ethnic groups is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A a citizen                B a foreigner  
C an alien                 D a tourist
- The process a foreigner goes through to become a citizen of a country is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A nationalisation        B naturalisation  
C citizenship              D acquisition



- 4 Which of the following is **not** an African country?  
A Niger B Egypt  
C Seychelles D Sri Lanka
- 5 Which of these countries is **not** in Europe?  
A Qatar B France  
C Greece D Germany
- 6 The representative of another country in your country is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A parliamentarian B commissioner  
C foreign secretary D ambassador
- 7 Which of the following companies in Nigeria is **not** owned by foreigners?  
A Julius Berger Plc  
B Shell Petroleum Development Company  
C Chivita  
D Public Works Corporation
- 8 Applications for citizenship by foreigners in Nigeria are made to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A governor B president  
C embassy D ministry
- 9 Naturalisation is also known as obtaining \_\_\_\_\_.  
A citizenship by birth B rightful citizenship  
C acquired citizenship D required citizenship
- 10 Which of these is **not** a necessary condition for citizenship?  
A Full age  
B Willingness to live in Nigeria  
C Adoption of a Nigerian name  
D residence for up to 15 years
- 11 The oath sworn to by a foreigner willing to acquire citizenship is called the oath of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A citizenship B solemnisation  
C allegiance D constitution
- 12 Foreigners are here in our country mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A become citizens B fight with us  
C do business D take over our country

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 13 Give the meanings of the following:
  - a) Citizenship
  - b) Alien
  - c) Naturalisation
- 14 Mention three (3) types of citizenship.
- 15 Identify any three (3) types of foreigners you know in Nigeria.
- 16 Why are there foreigners in Nigeria?
- 17 Mention two (2) advantages of having foreigners in our country.
- 18 Mention two (2) negative consequences of having foreigners in the country.
- 19 Mention four (4) conditions necessary for naturalisation.
- 20 Discuss the process of acquiring the citizenship of a country.
- 21 Give two (2) reasons for encouraging naturalisation.
- 22 What fear do people have against naturalisation by foreigners?

**Activity**

- 1 Foreigners have done more harm than good to the Nigerian economy. Discuss this in groups, in class.
- 2 Find out ten (10) companies that are owned by foreigners in Nigeria.

**Homework**

- 1 Write four (4) benefits of having foreigners in your country.
- 2 What are people from the following countries called?
  - a) Afghanistan
  - b) Burma
  - c) Ireland (Republic)
  - d) Russia
  - e) Switzerland
  - f) Thailand
- 3 Are you a citizen of Nigeria? If yes, what type of citizen are you? If not, where are you from?
- 4 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:
  - a) Citizenship
  - b) Foreigner
  - c) Naturalise
  - d) Oath
  - e) Allegiance

## Theme 10

## Health issues: Substance abuse

### Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 list the major health effects of drug abuse.
- 2 identify the socioeconomic effects of drug abuse.
- 3 discuss treatment for drug addicts.
- 4 suggest ways of rehabilitating people who quit drugs.

### Unit 1 Concept and nature of drug abuse

A drug is a chemical that can change the way a person's body works. Some drugs are given to people by doctors to make them healthy, while some other drugs are illegal. This means that it is against the law to buy, sell or use them.

Anyone that uses a drug wrongly has abused it. Such a person may, therefore, have many problems. We can easily identify people with drug abuse problems in our society. Some people use drugs because, when they take them, they become happy and excited in a very strange way. They may also become very bold and begin to do things which they may not have done if and when they were normal.

Some examples of drugs often abused are cocaine, caffeine (e.g. coffee and kola nuts), nicotine (e.g. cigarette), heroin, Indian hemp (marijuana or igbo) and codeine (found in cough syrups).



Drug abusers



Drugs commonly abused

### Group of people prone to drug abuse

Adolescents and youth of both sexes, between the ages of 15 and 30 years, constitute the high risk group. This is the group of people who are likely to use drugs in a wrong way. Other high risk groups are commercial vehicle drivers, prostitutes, unemployed people, artisans and university students.

Continuous drug abuse may make the victim become addicted to that particular drug. When a person is addicted to a drug, he or she will have to take a larger quantity of that drug to achieve the desired result. This is why every drug addict increases his intake of a particular drug, to experience the expected excitement. Such a person may have brain damage, which could even lead to untimely death.

### How to know when someone is using drugs

- 1 Some drug abuse victims are found in motor parks looking rough and dirty.
- 2 A few of them are found in special hospitals such as psychiatric or mental homes, because the drugs have affected their mental health seriously.
- 3 They lose interest in school and school work.
- 4 They fight a lot with friends and classmates.
- 5 Their eyes are red or swollen.
- 6 They sleep a lot, even in class.
- 7 They have a runny nose all the time.
- 8 They often drop one group of friends for another (those also doing drugs).

## Unit 2      Effects of substance abuse

Drugs are meant to be taken or used to cure some ailments, if and when necessary. The following are some of the effects of drug or substance abuse:

- 1 A person who uses common drugs such as paracetamol because he is suffering from headache is believed to have done a normal thing, but when drugs are taken in excess, it could lead to further illness and even death. It is, therefore, necessary to use drugs only when such drugs are prescribed by a medical doctor.
- 2 Pregnant women who use drugs harm the unborn baby inside them. They often give birth to deformed babies. This means that the babies do not have complete body parts. Some of these babies also end up having severe health problems.
- 3 People who abuse drugs often look untidy, rough and unstable.
- 4 The performance of drug addicts in school may become worse, and this can lead to truancy and expulsion from school.

5 Drug abuse can also lead to a number of health problems, such as chronic cough, heart attack, cancer, respiratory infection, insomnia (sleeplessness), brain damage, cramps, panic syndrome, high blood pressure and stroke. Some people die when these problems become serious.

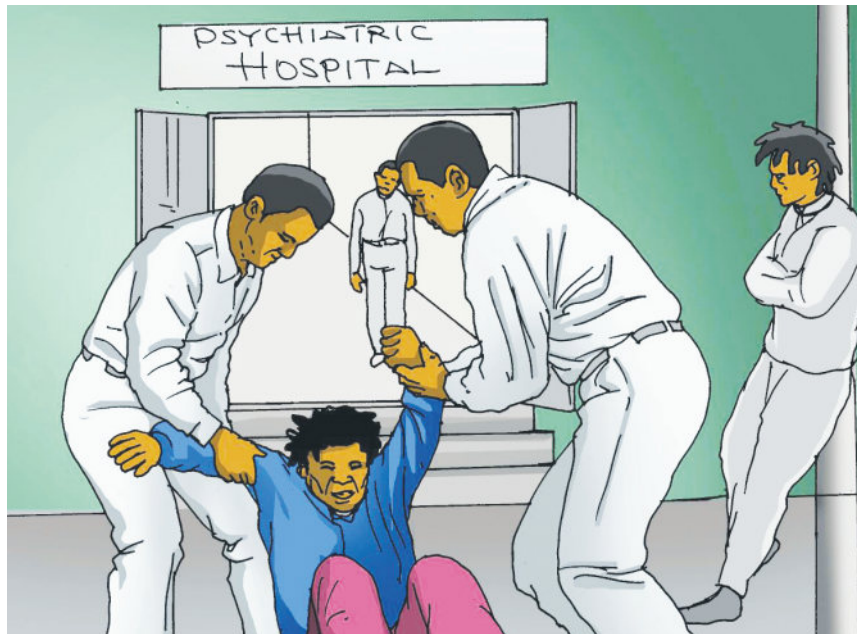
6 Many car accidents are caused by those who are on drugs or drink a lot.

Some other problems or effects of drug abuse are loss of job, family disintegration (breakup of family) and criminal offences (like stealing). Even the abuse of common drugs such as pain killers can have terrible side effects on people. We should, therefore, take medicines only when they are prescribed by qualified doctors.

### Unit 3 Treatment of drug addicts

All types of drugs can harm people when taken wrongly. Hard drugs such as heroin, cocaine, marijuana, alcohol and sedatives can create many problems for the victims and society when they are abused. However, it is the duty of everyone to ensure that victims of drug abuse are counselled, treated and helped to live their normal lives.

Critical cases of drug abuse are normally treated in psychiatric hospitals, where they undergo series of treatment, counselling and rehabilitation. The community also has a duty to help the victims. Religious institutions like churches and mosques



A drug addict resisting being taken to a psychiatric hospital

should teach good behaviour to people. Teachers should regularly advise young people against using hard drugs. Medical centres and school clinics should also help through treatment and counselling.

## Unit 4      Ways of rehabilitating people who quit drugs

Simply put, victims of drug abuse need the help, love, care and support of people around them. For those who abuse drugs due to such problems as peer influence, ignorance and inability to resist temptation, it is our duty or responsibility to help them cope and adjust, so they can live normal lives like responsible people. Members of the community should help those who are cured from this problem, by making sure that they are gainfully employed.

Both the government and private organisations should set up vocational training centres to help train those who have quit drugs so as to enable them to become useful to themselves and society.

## Exercise

**A Choose the best answers for the following questions:**

- The use of drugs wrongly constitutes a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
A curse                      B spell  
C abuse                     D addiction
- The class of people that are at high risk of using drugs wrongly falls within which age bracket?  
A 10 and 40 years        B 15 and 30 years  
C 12 and 35 years        D 20 and 50 years
- Other high risk groups include all the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A prostitutes  
B artisans  
C commercial vehicle drivers  
D teachers
- Drugs abuse victims can be commonly found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A universities              B companies  
C psychiatric hospitals    D airports
- Continuous drug abuse may cause \_\_\_\_\_.  
A direction                  B affection  
C connection                D addiction

- 6 Excessive drug intake could result in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A long life                      B brain damage  
C good jobs                      D happiness
- 7 Drugs might be necessary for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A curing ailments              B showing status  
C getting new friends          D courage
- 8 Drugs are expected to be prescribed by a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A nurse                          B chemist  
C doctor                          D pharmacist
- 9 Most of the drugs that are abused contain \_\_\_\_\_ substances.  
A helpful                        B hard  
C hidden                          D harmful
- 10 People who abuse drugs usually have the following looks **except** being \_\_\_\_\_.  
A tidy                              B rough  
C unstable                        D dirty
- 11 Sleeplessness is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A cramp                          B insomnia  
C tumour                         D panic syndrome
- 12 The effects of drug abuse include the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A job loss                        B criminal tendencies  
C increased intelligence       D family disintegration
- 13 The specialist hospital for treating drug addicts is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A general hospital              B primary health centre  
C psychiatric hospital          D emergency ward
- 14 Hard drugs that are usually abused include \_\_\_\_\_.  
A paracetamol                  B heroin  
C hero                              D chocolate
- 15 Counselling and treatment of victims of hard drugs is the duty of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A doctors                        B nurses  
C policemen                      D everyone
- 16 Leaving the home and not getting to school as an act of indiscipline is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A punctuality                    B lateness  
C truancy                         D leniency

- 17 The process of caring and helping people who quit drugs is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A temptation                      B rejuvenation  
C rehabilitation                D restoration
- 18 One of the ways of assisting people who quit drugs to get their lives back is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A provide them with money  
B get them married  
C make them gainfully employed  
D send them abroad
- 19 Which of these does **not** take place in a psychiatric hospital?
- A Treatment                      B Counselling  
C Rehabilitation                D Punishment
- 20 The Nigerian agency leading the war against drug abuse is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A NAFDAC                        B SON  
C NDLEA                         D the Nigeria Police

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 21 What is drug abuse?  
22 What categories of people are at high risk of using drugs wrongly?  
23 What is drug addiction?  
24 Mention five (5) effects of drug abuse.  
25 Mention five (5) health problems that may affect drug abuse victims.  
26 Mention five (5) examples of hard drugs.  
27 State four (4) ways of identifying people on hard drugs.  
28 Mention four (4) ways of treating drug addicts.  
29 State two (2) ways of rehabilitating people who quit drugs.  
30 Mention two (2) places where we can find drug addicts.

**Activity**

- 1 Find out four (4) legal drugs that are usually abused by people.  
2 Pay a visit to a psychiatric hospital and interview one or two workers there. Let them tell you how they take care of drug addicts.



## Homework

- 1 Mention four (4) effects of substance or drug abuse.
- 2 List five (5) drugs or substances that are usually abused by people.
- 3 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:
  - a) Adolescent
  - b) Prostitute
  - c) Artisan
  - d) Ailment
  - e) Psychiatric
  - f) Insomnia
  - g) Cramp
  - h) Counselling
  - i) Rehabilitation
  - j) Deformed

## Theme

# 11

## HIV/AIDS

### Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 state the meaning of the acronym HIV/AIDS.
- 2 identify means of contracting HIV/AIDS.
- 3 describe behaviours that promote STDs/AIDS.
- 4 discuss measures for combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- 5 suggest help for people living with HIV/AIDS.

### Unit 1 Meaning of HIV/AIDS

AIDS means Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. AIDS is a disease that slowly destroys the body's immune system. Without these important defences, a person with AIDS cannot fight off germs and other diseases like cancer.

HIV means Human Immunodeficiency Virus. HIV is the virus that eventually develops into AIDS. It kills and destroys the blood cells, and as they die off, it becomes more and more easy for other diseases to attack the body.

### Unit 2 Means of contracting HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS can be contracted through various means, which include the following:

- 1 Sexual intercourse.
- 2 Contact with infected blood or through transfusion of infected blood.
- 3 Sharing of needles or syringes that are contaminated with blood from an infected person.
- 4 Transmission to unborn babies during pregnancy.

However, we cannot get AIDS from sharing food, water, or toilets, with victims, or from having a handshake with victims, or through mosquito bites.



Syringe

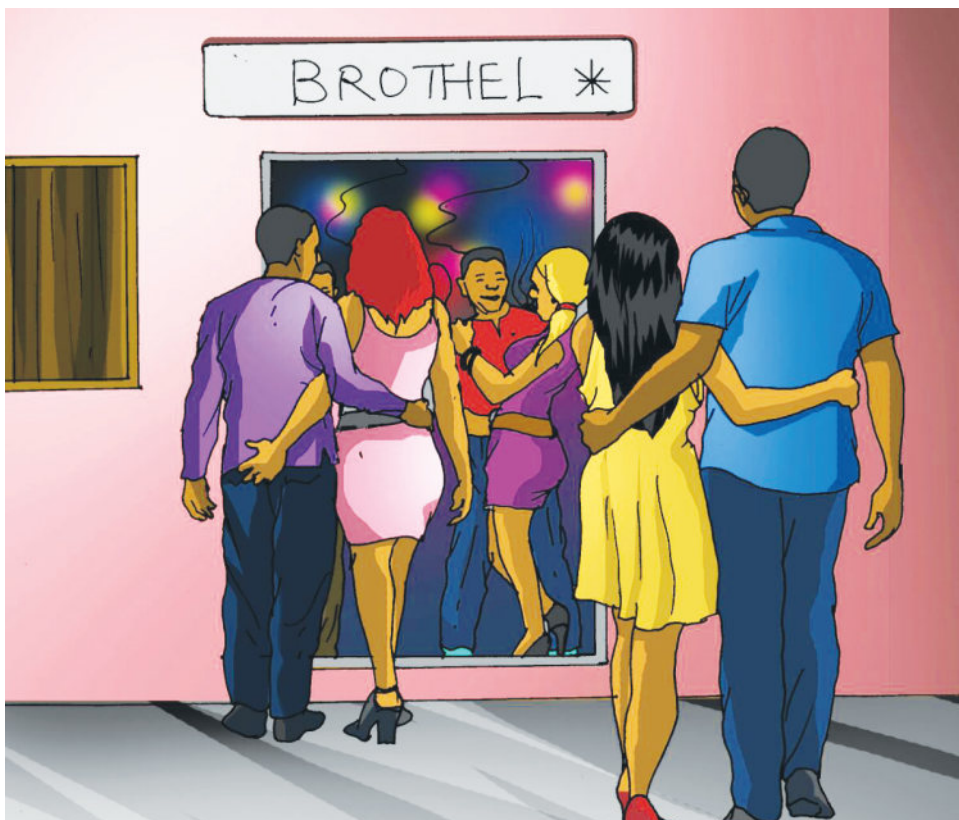


Pint (packet) of blood for transfusion

### Unit 3 Risky behaviours that promote STDs/AIDS

It is very important for people to avoid risky behaviours which promote sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDS. These are some of such behaviours:

- 1 Having casual and unprotected sex.
- 2 Having multiple sex partners.
- 3 Prostitution.



Prostitutes and their patrons walking into a brothel

## Unit 4 Measures for combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic

Various attempts and measures have been designed by various government agencies and international organisations to combat and prevent the spread of the HIV/AIDS virus. These measures include the following:

- 1 Government agencies, in collaboration with international organisations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO), have come up with awareness programmes, through various mass media, aimed at educating people to stop behaviours that put them at risk. Some of such behaviours are sharing injection needles, having unprotected sex, and having many sex partners.
- 2 Another measure for combating contact with, and spread of the HIV/AIDS virus, is abstinence, and being faithful to one's partner for those who are married.
- 3 We can also combat the HIV/AIDS virus by making sure that blood is properly screened before use. A good example is in the case of blood transfusion.
- 4 Early diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases can also prevent the spread of the HIV/AIDS virus.
- 5 People should stop barbaric or bad cultural practices such as female circumcision.

## Unit 5 How people living with HIV/AIDS can get help

Victims of HIV/AIDS are often helpless, and most of them develop low self-esteem. This is especially when they are neglected and shunned by the public. This is a very bad attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS. The fact is that they can actually cope and live a healthy life if people care for them.

There are also various treatments and drugs which the government has made available in hospitals for victims of HIV/AIDS. One such treatment is the anti-retroviral drugs/therapy. HIV/AIDS patients can get this treatment if they make themselves available at government hospitals and other medical centres.

People living with HIV/AIDS can also get some help by going for early diagnosis and treatment, as soon as they start developing the symptoms. The government has also set up rehabilitation centres, where people living with HIV/AIDS can reside so that they can be counselled and advised on how to live normal lives, just like other people.

## Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions:

- 1 AIDS means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Acquired Immune Deficiency Symbol  
B Acquired Immune Defence Syndrome  
C Acquired Immune Deficiency System  
D Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- 2 HIV means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Human Immunodeficiency Value  
B Human Immunodefining Value  
C Human Immunodeficiency Virus  
D Human Immunodefence Virus
- 3 AIDS slowly destroys the body's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A digestive system      B blood tissue  
C immune system      D blood system
- 4 Which of the following statement is true?  
A HIV may lead to AIDS.  
B AIDS leads to HIV.  
C HIV is another name for AIDS.  
D HIV and AIDS come together to attack the body.
- 5 HIV is a \_\_\_\_\_ disease.  
A fungal      B bacteria  
C viral      D flu
- 6 HIV can be contracted through \_\_\_\_\_ with an infected person.  
A sleeping      B eating  
C sexual intercourse      D dancing
- 7 HIV cannot be contracted through any of the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A mosquito bites      B pregnancy  
C sweat      D kissing
- 8 STD means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A sexually transmitted defence  
B sexually transferred disease  
C sexually transported disease  
D sexually transmitted disease

- 9 Which of the following statements is true about AIDS?
- A It is a virus. B It is an STD.  
C It has no known cure. D All of the above.
- 10 Risky behaviours that promote STDs include the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A casual and unprotected sex  
B working in an hotel  
C having multiple sex partners  
D prostitution
- 11 WHO means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Women's Health Organisation  
B World Health Organisation  
C Women's Health Officials  
D World Health Officials
- 12 Behaviours that could spread AIDS include \_\_\_\_\_.
- A sharing clothes B sharing bags  
C sharing sharp objects D sharing feelings with friends
- 13 Which of the following can help combat HIV/AIDS?
- A Awareness programmes  
B Sharing infected blood  
C Punishing AIDS victims  
D Abandoning friends that are already infected
- 14 HIV/AIDS victims tends to experience all the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A low self-esteem  
B neglect  
C love and acceptance by everyone  
D discrimination by members of the public
- 15 The therapy for victims of HIV/AIDS is the use of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A anti-depressant drugs B anti-spread drugs  
C anti-retroviral drugs D anti-reactionary drugs

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 16 State the full meaning of the following:
- a) HIV b) AIDS  
c) STDs d) WHO
- 17 What is the relationship between HIV and AIDS?

- 18 State any four (4) ways of contracting HIV/AIDS.
- 19 State any four (4) ways by which HIV/AIDS cannot be spread.
- 20 List three (3) behaviours that promote STDs/AIDS.
- 21 Identify any four (4) measures for combating the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- 22 Suggest five (5) ways of helping people living with HIV/AIDS.
- 23 Explain the role of the media in sensitising people on the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- 24 How does HIV/AIDS operate in the infected person?
- 25 What relationship does HIV/AIDS have with other diseases?

### Activity

Eradicating the HIV/AIDS scourge is a collective responsibility. Speak for or against the topic.

### Homework

- 1 Write three (3) means of contracting HIV/AIDS from one person to another.
- 2 Have you seen an HIV/AIDS patient before? If yes, write four (4) things you noticed about the person. If no, write four (4) symptoms of HIV/AIDS.
- 3 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:

a) Defence	b) Germs	c) Diseases	d) Cancer
e) Intercourse	f) Transfusion	g) Contaminated	
h) Combat	i) Diagnosis	j) Transmitted	
k) Pandemic	l) Virus		

## Theme 12

## Social issues and problems: Group conflicts

### Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 define conflict.
- 2 define cooperation.
- 3 identify the causes of conflict.
- 4 state the consequences of conflicts.
- 5 identify the role of communication in conflict resolution.

### Unit 1      Meaning of conflict

A conflict could mean a struggle, a fight, a quarrel or a disagreement between people, groups or countries. The disagreement must be over something. It may be an object or an opinion. There can be family conflicts, in which case, members of a family or two or more families may disagree over something. There can also be ethnic conflicts, in which ethnic groups disagree over something.

#### Meaning of cooperation

Cooperation is an agreement or understanding among a group or groups of people. It allows people and groups to work together to complete a task, or achieve a common goal.

Cooperation exists at many levels. For instance, family members can cooperate to clean the whole house, or plan a member's birthday party; all the pupils in a class can cooperate by contributing money for a sick classmate; workers in a company can also cooperate to improve the sales of the company's products in the market.

#### Importance of cooperation

Cooperation is important for the following reasons:

- 1 It promotes unity. When people are united, they can achieve or accomplish a lot of tasks at a faster rate.
- 2 It promotes peace. This is in the sense that families, communities, or countries that cooperate rarely fight with each other.



- 3 It promotes progress. This is because the stronger party, person, or group is ready to help the weaker one.
- 4 It promotes understanding.

## Unit 2 Causes of group conflicts

No human being can live all alone. Therefore, man does not live in isolation, but lives among other human beings, interacts and exchanges ideas with them. Some of the people we interact with are our relations, members of our ethnic group, our co-workers, our political party members, our friends, and our neighbours.

However, there may be a conflict when people fail to cooperate, and tolerate each other. The following are some causes of conflicts:

- 1 **Lack of cooperation:** When people fail to work together, or agree to work towards achieving a particular goal, there will be conflict.
- 2 **Lack of mutual understanding:** People are likely to disagree when they fail to understand each other, or when they cannot arrive at a jointly taken decision.
- 3 **Lack of trust:** People who occupy leadership positions in society are meant to be trusted. But when such people engage in dishonest activities, such as stealing public funds or mistreating the people around them, those who they lead will find it difficult to trust them. Many times, people in various communities begin to make trouble when they cannot trust their leaders.
- 4 **Ethnicism:** This is favouring a particular ethnic group to the detriment of other ethnic groups. An example is when the president of a country unduly allocates resources to his hometown, or appoints members of his ethnic group to many important positions. This is ethnicism, which can lead to conflict, because the members of the other ethnic groups are likely to protest.

## Unit 3 Consequences of conflicts

Members of the family, members of groups and associations, at the local, national and international levels are supposed to tolerate, cooperate, and care for one another. However, when these people cannot understand one another, there will be trouble; which can have many negative effects on the individuals and society at large.

Some of the consequences of conflicts are as follows:

- 1 **Bitterness and hatred:** When there is conflict among members of a family or community, there is bound to be hatred and bitterness among the people. In such a situation, people will refuse to love each other.
- 2 **Isolation and loneliness:** Members of a community where there is a conflict may live in isolation. The people are likely to refuse to help one another, and may not even interact with one another. This could make life boring, lonely and uninteresting for those concerned.
- 3 **Loss of lives and property:** When there is conflict, there will probably be destruction of lives and property, which could eventually lead to the destruction of the economy.



Destruction caused by war

Many times when there is a riot in a place, people kill, steal items from shops, and burn cars and buildings. Also, during wars, soldiers use a lot of equipment and explosives that cause great destruction. After the war, repairs will take a long time and cost a lot of money. Besides, many people must have been killed unnecessarily.

- 4 **Slow and uneven development:** Frequent conflicts normally destroy the economy of a country, and it might take a very long time to make the economy work successfully.

## Unit 4      Role of communication in conflict resolution

Communication is a very important tool for addressing issues which occur as a result of conflict. Communication in conflict resolution is a process by which those involved in a conflict exchange information or express their thoughts and feelings about the conflict, and the issues which led to it. Dialogue is one means of communication. It is a situation where the groups involved in the conflict hold a formal discussion in order to resolve their differences. Through communication, people can negotiate and agree to set up plans for conflict resolution.

## Unit 5      Strategies for conflicts resolution

There are many strategies or methods of resolving conflicts. The people or organisations which are trying to resolve a particular conflict should do the following:

- 1    Make sure that the parties involved understand each other.
- 2    Ensure that the parties involved are willing to resolve the conflict, so that they can live in peace with one another.
- 3    Organise a dialogue, in order to get the parties involved to express their feelings and thoughts.
- 4    Allow a neutral group to settle the dispute.



People holding a meeting, to settle a disagreement

**A Choose the best answers for the following questions:**

- 72

10 Which of these is a consequence of a conflict?

- A Bitterness and hatred
- B Tribalism and favouritism
- C Isolation and loneliness
- D Loss of lives and property

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 11 Define conflict.
- 12 Give five (5) examples of group conflicts.
- 13 Highlight five (5) causes of group conflicts.
- 14 Mention three (3) consequences of conflicts.
- 15 Explain the role of communication in conflict resolution.
- 16 Mention three (3) strategies for conflict resolution.
- 17 What is a dialogue?
- 18 What is ethnicism?
- 19 How can ethnicism lead to conflict?
- 20 Mention four (4) examples of people we interact with.

### Activity

Communication is an essential tool for conflict resolution. Speak for or against the topic.

### Homework

- 1 Why do people engage in conflict? Mention four (4) reasons.
- 2 Why do you think conflicts should be resolved among people? State four (4) reasons.
- 3 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:
  - a) Disagreement
  - b) Exchange
  - c) Interact
  - d) Allocate
  - e) Dishonest
  - f) Retirement
  - g) Isolation
  - h) Bitterness
  - i) Dialogue
  - j) Resolution
  - k) Explosive
  - l) Dispute

## Theme 13

## International conflicts and the African Union

### Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 explain the meanings of conflict and disagreement.
- 2 list some causes of international conflicts and disagreements.
- 3 name two (2) international organisations that deal with conflicts and disagreements.
- 4 give reasons for the need for international organisations such as the African Union (AU).
- 5 explain what the AU is and how it was set up.
- 6 list at least ten (10) member countries of the AU.
- 7 list three (3) organs of the AU.
- 8 state some functions of the AU.
- 9 explain how the AU settles international conflicts.

### Unit 1 Meaning of international conflict

As we already know, a conflict is a disagreement between two or more people, or between groups or countries. When two countries or more disagree over something, it is called an international conflict.

### Unit 2 Causes of international conflicts and disagreements

Conflicts and disagreements occur for various reasons. Here are some of such reasons:

- 1 When two countries or more are claiming a particular area of land. This is called **border conflict**.
- 2 When two countries or more disagree over certain ideas on how to run governments. This is called an **ideological conflict**.
- 3 When two countries or more disagree over certain international matters, such as terms of trade.

These conflicts arise because people do not understand or learn to tolerate one another. If each nation understands the others, and desires to live in peace



with them, there would be no conflicts. Again, some powerful countries of the world always want other countries to accept whatever they say or do. If the other countries do not agree, they would want to use their military power on the less powerful countries. This can also result in conflicts.

Have you ever heard of the First World War? It took place between 1914 and 1919. What about the Second World War? It took place between 1939 and 1945. These wars were caused by one or two nations at first. Then others joined them by taking sides. All these wars resulted from international disagreements and conflicts.

### Unit 3      Need for international organisations to settle conflicts

If two or more countries disagree, it is difficult for the same countries to settle the disagreement by themselves. It will be necessary for another organisation, which is not a part of that conflict, to settle it. This other organisation is called a third party. Two major international organisations that settle conflicts and disagreements among nations are the United Nations (UN) and the African Union (AU). There is also the Commonwealth of Nations, made up of Britain and her former colonies. If there were no such organisations, there could be several international conflicts, leading to wars between one nation and another.



AU Flag



AU logo



Commonwealth  
logo



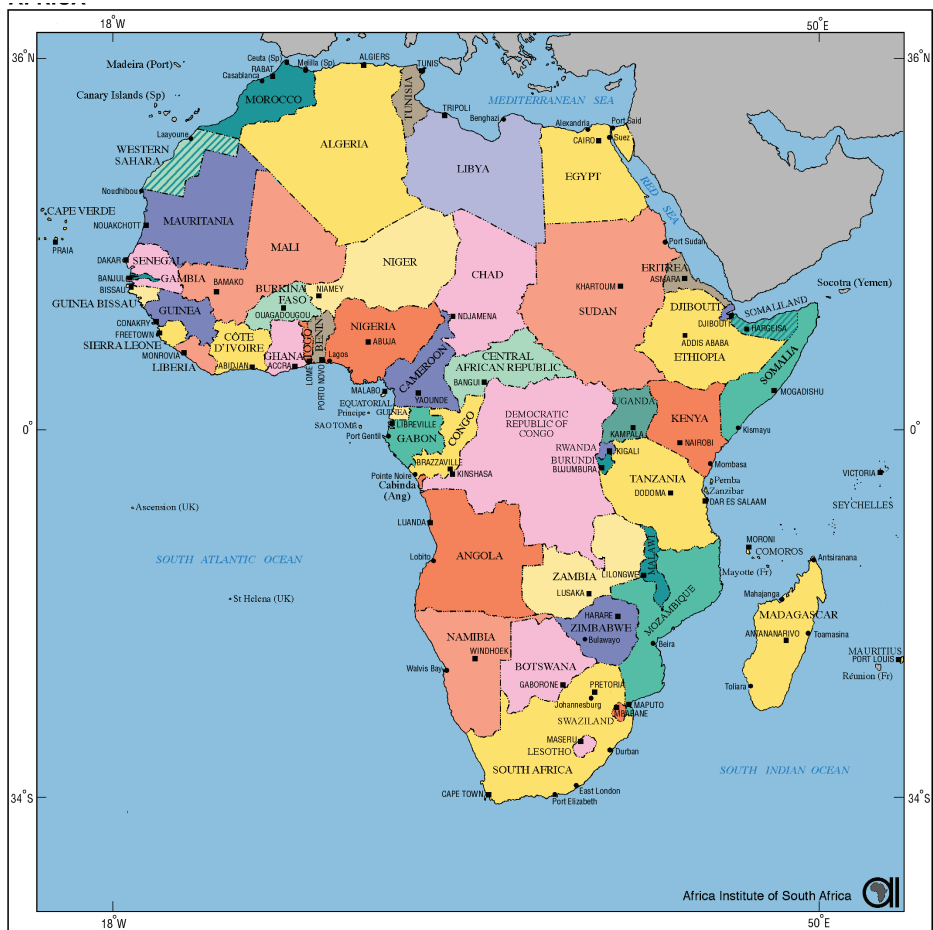
UN flag and logo



UN logo

### Unit 4      The African Union (AU)

Before now, the African Union was known as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). It was founded in 1963 in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, by independent African countries. Our country, Nigeria, was one of the nations that set it up. The main reason why the OAU was set up is that many leaders of African countries, after independence between 1950 and 1963, felt the need to have an organisation that would unite all the countries. The organisation was to ensure that the countries understood one another, and brought about progress. That was why the OAU was founded on 25 May 1963.



Map of Africa

## Unit 5 The set-up of the AU

At the time the OAU was founded, it was agreed that all the independent countries of Africa should become members. Only Namibia and South Africa were not allowed to be members at that time because of their apartheid system of government. (Apartheid is the former system of government in South Africa where only white people could take full part in government, while the blacks and people of other races could not take full part in government.) Now, however, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia are independent countries, ruled by blacks. They are, therefore, full members of the AU.

Members of the AU as we have said, are all the fifty-two countries of Africa. However, the list here is made up of twenty taken from the East, West, North and Southern Africa. (The names are arranged in alphabetical order.)



<b>East</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>Southern Africa</b>
Kenya	Cote d' Ivoire	Algeria	Botswana
Malawi	Ghana	Egypt	Lesotho
Mozambique	Guinea	Libya	Namibia
Tanzania	Nigeria	Mauritania	Republic of South Africa
Uganda	Senegal	Niger	Namibia

### Organs of the AU

The AU does its work through some agencies known as organs. These organs are as follows:

- 1 The Assembly of Heads of State and Government
- 2 The Council of Ministers
- 3 The General Secretariat
- 4 The Commission for Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration

### Functions of the AU

The main functions or work of the AU are:

- 1 To fight for the independence of African countries that were yet to be independent.
- 2 To settle conflicts within and among African nations.
- 3 To help in the development of African countries.

## Unit 6 How the AU settles conflicts

One of the functions of the AU is to settle conflicts between African nations, and sometimes, between two or more factions in a single country, as was done for Liberia recently.

The AU settles conflicts in the following manner:

- 1 It must not support any of the parties involved in the conflict. It must be neutral.
- 2 It will invite the factions concerned to a meeting, where each party states its case.
- 3 It will give the advice it considers necessary, and if the parties agree to the advice, they will write them as terms of agreement.
- 4 It will ask the parties to go home and implement the decisions, that is, to do what has been decided.
- 5 It will monitor how the decisions are implemented.

Through this method, the AU has settled many conflicts in Africa. Some of the examples of conflicts settled were those between Kenya and Somalia, Chad and Libya, and Senegal and Mauritania.

### Exercise

A Choose the correct answers for the following questions:

- 1 International conflict occurs when \_\_\_\_\_ disagree over something.  
A two wealthy people in a country  
B the president and a governor  
C two countries or more  
D when two countries are playing a football match
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is important if nations want to live in peace with one another.  
A Understanding                      B Undertaking  
C Reliance                              D Competence
- 3 Some powerful countries want to \_\_\_\_\_ their will on some other countries, which results in conflict.  
A expose                                  B impose  
C compose                                D express
- 4 The First World War took place from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A 1920 to 1923                      B 1919 to 1930  
C 1914 to 1915                      D 19914 to 1918
- 5 The Second World War took place from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A 1939 to 1845                      B 1945 to 1960  
C 1917 to 1921                      D 1990 to 2000
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ resulted from international disagreement and conflicts.  
A The First World War only  
B The Second World War only  
C None of the wars  
D Both First and Second World Wars
- 7 When two countries disagree and have a dispute, such disagreement is better settled by an organisation or group (which is neither of both quarrelling countries) called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A first party                              B second party  
C third party                              D fourth party

- 8 A major international organisation that settles disputes among nations in the world is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A EFCC B ICPC  
C UNO D BPE
- 9 The African-based organisation to which African countries belong for cooperation and association is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A EU B MNC  
C AU D UN
- 10 An international organisation to which all former British colonies in the world belong voluntarily is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A the Red Cross Society B the Commonwealth of Nations  
C the African Union D none of the above
- 11 The African Union (AU) was formerly known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A ECOWAS B OAN  
C OAU D CEDAO
- 12 The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A 1972 B 1970  
C 1962 D 1963
- 13 The United Nations Organisation (UNO) was established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A 1940 B 1952  
C 1945 D 1960
- 14 Absence of international organisation could lead to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A international marriage B international conflict  
C regional corruption D national set up
- 15 The OAU was formed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Accra, Ghana B Lagos, Nigeria  
C Cairo, Egypt D Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- 16 At the inception of the OAU, all African countries were allowed as members **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Nigeria and Namibia B Namibia and South Africa  
C Egypt and Ghana D Nigeria and South Africa
- 17 \_\_\_\_\_ is not a member of the AU.  
A Nigeria B Togo  
C Ghana D France
- 18 There are \_\_\_\_\_ organs of the AU.  
A four B five  
C six D seven

- 19 The OAU transformed into the AU in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A 1975                                      B 1982  
 C 2000                                      D 2002
- 20 A major way through which the AU settles disputes among African countries is first to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A neutral                                      B selling weapons of war  
 C a part                                      D in attendance

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 21 List five (5) ways the AU settles conflicts among African countries.  
 22 Mention the organs of the AU.  
 23 List twenty (20) African countries you know.  
 24 Mention three (3) southern African countries that were barred (disallowed) from OAU membership when the OAU was established in 1963.  
 25 In your opinion, why do we need international organisations to settle conflicts?  
 26 Give the full meaning of the following:  
 a) UNO                                      b) OAU                                      c) AU  
 27 When did the following take place?  
 a) First World War                      b) Second World War  
 28 When was the United Nations Organisation established?  
 29 What is international conflict?  
 30 List three (3) causes of international conflicts and disagreements.

### Homework

- 1 In what ways do you think Nigeria has profited as a member of the OAU/AU? State two (2) ways.  
 2 Who are the current Chairman and Secretary General of the African Union (AU)?  
 3 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:  
 a) Disagreement                      b) Commonwealth                      c) Colonies  
 d) Independent                      e) Apartheid                      f) Race  
 g) Commission                      h) Mediation                      i) Conciliation  
 j) Arbitration                      k) Council                      l) Neutral  
 m) Faction

## Theme

# 14

## Peace education

### Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 identify peace elements.
- 2 mention the characteristics of tolerance.
- 3 describe the attributes of cooperation.
- 4 identify values that promote peace.
- 5 explain the importance of peace to national unity and development.
- 6 discuss the consequences of lack of peace in a community.

### Unit 1 Peace elements

To live in peace means to live in a situation where there is love and tolerance among the people in a community—a situation in which there is no war. Tolerance is one of the elements of peace, and tolerance means allowing other people to do, say or believe what they want, without criticising or quarrelling with them. Each person is quite different from the other. This is why people do things differently. Tolerance involves coping with the differences inherent in the other people around.

Cooperation is another element of peace, and it is through cooperation that people work together willingly, either in an organisation, school, or home. We can, therefore, say that cooperation makes it possible for people to work as a team, and depend on one another to achieve maximum success. In essence, cooperation and tolerance promote peace and friendliness.

### Unit 2 Characteristics of tolerance

- 1 **Respect for other people's views:** We should allow other people to hold their views about issues, even if those views are different from ours. In other words, we should respect other people's views and opinions.
- 2 **Respect for other people:** We should respect other people, as there is a saying that respect is reciprocal: when you respect other people, they respect you in return.

- 3 **Forgiveness:** We should forgive people when they make mistakes and when they offend us.
- 4 **Self-control:** We should control our temper when dealing with people.
- 5 **Love:** We should love and care for other people.

### Unit 3      Attributes of cooperation

- 1 Cooperation makes it possible for people to work as a team.
- 2 Cooperation makes people depend on one another to achieve maximum success.
- 3 Cooperation promotes peace and friendliness.
- 4 Cooperation helps society to develop faster.

### Unit 4      Values that promote peace

- 1 **Humility:** A humble person is someone who is neither proud nor disrespectful.



A Yoruba man prostrating to greet an elder

Such a person thinks less of himself or herself when relating with others. It is difficult for peace to reign when people are not humble.

- 2 **Forgiveness:** This is when we stop being angry with someone who has done something wrong. People should be ready to forgive others in order to live in peace.
- 3 **Tolerance:** This means allowing other people to do, say or believe what they want, even if we do not approve of it. Tolerance helps to promote peace and friendliness.

- 4 **Being humane:** This is being kind to people. It is a very important value of peaceful co-existence.

## Unit 5      Importance of peace to national unity and development

National unity makes it possible for people from different ethnic groups, of different cultures within a country, to live together in peace. In Nigeria, there are different ethnic groups and cultures. It is through national unity that these ethnic groups have been at peace with one another. A peaceful country will develop faster than one in which the people are violent.

National unity promotes friendliness, brotherhood and togetherness among the people from different ethnic groups and religions. To sustain national unity and development, we must be prepared to stop emphasising our ethnic and cultural differences. This is why it is also good to marry people from ethnic groups and cultures different from ours.

## Unit 6      Consequences of lack of peace in a community

The absence of peace and mutual understanding among members of a community can create an unfriendly and harsh environment, which discourages national unity. When members of a community are not united, there is bound to be conflict and unrest in such a community.

A community that lacks peace may also experience little or no development, because people are unwilling to cooperate with one another. A community where people quarrel and fight at all times will end up being destroyed. When the people are unable to live peacefully, they will end up hating one another.

### Exercise

A Choose the correct answers for the following questions:

- 1 Living in a situation where there is love and tolerance among people in a community, and the absence of war is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A living in quietness      B living in commotion  
C living in peace      D living for others
- 2 Allowing other people to live their lives and express themselves in the ways they see it without disrupting the peace and order of society is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A life sustenance                      B equality  
C allowance                              D tolerance
- 3 The act of working together willingly without being forced to do so, to achieve results is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A forgiveness                              B willingness  
C cooperation                              D self-reliance
- 4 Relating only to those people who are of the same ethnic group with us, and disregarding other people is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A tolerance                                  B brotherliness  
C ethnicism                                  D one state
- 5 Most religious disputes in Nigeria are brought about as a result of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A building a church and a mosque in the same place  
B intolerance  
C speaking different languages  
D going to church as a Muslim
- 6 For tolerance to be genuine, it requires that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A we love one another irrespective of ethnic differences  
B we bear the same name irrespective of ethnic differences  
C we belong to the same religion  
D we marry from other ethnic groups
- 7 The act of not being proud or disrespectful to others and not being selfish when relating to other people is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A cooperation                              B humility  
C self-reliance                              D pensive
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ is when we stop being angry and forgiving someone who has offended us.
- A Forgiveness                              B Honesty  
C Submission                                D Temperance
- 9 Two important elements of peace are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A wealth and poverty.  
B peace and cooperation.  
C tolerance and cooperation.  
D endurance and injustice.
- 10 When people of different ethnic groups and cultures within a country live together in peace, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A national unity                              B national coalition



- C national cooperation    D unionism
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ promotes friendliness, brotherhood and togetherness among people from different ethnics and religions.
- A Nationalism                      B National unity  
C Economic unity                  D Hausa language
- 12 To promote national unity, we must stop emphasising on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A peace                              B progress  
C humility                          D ethnic or cultural differences
- 13 An example of a group using religious differences to cause national disunity in Nigeria is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Ansar-ud-deen  
B Christian Association of Nigeria  
C Boko Haram  
D Arewa group
- 14 One way of fostering national unity in Nigeria is by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A allowing women to rule the country  
B recalling the British to take over the country  
C inter-ethnic marriage  
D wearing the clothes of other tribes
- 15 Absence of national unity will lead to \_\_\_\_\_ among the different ethnic groups in the country.  
A political instability              B ethnic sentiments  
C intolerance                        D all of the above

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 16 To live in peace means \_\_\_\_\_.  
17 What are two (2) important elements of peace?  
18 Why do people need to cooperate with one another? State three (3) reasons.  
19 Mention four (4) characteristics of tolerance.  
20 Explain two (2) of the four characteristics you mentioned above.  
21 How can we promote peace in the community?  
22 Mention four (4) values that promote peace in society.  
23 Write three (3) attributes of cooperation.  
24 Explain two (2) ways in which peace is important to national unity and development.  
25 Write two (2) consequences of lack of peace in a community.

## Homework

- 1 Mention the different ethnic groups that live on your street.
- 2 Has there been a conflict in your community which threatened the peace of people? If yes, describe it. If no, write about a conflict you have watched on television.
- 3 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:

a) Co-existence	b) Respect
c) Self-control	d) Brotherhood
e) Friendliness	f) Emphasise
g) Harsh	

## Theme 15

## Gender discrimination and its consequences

### Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 identify areas in which gender discrimination is occurring in your community.
- 2 discuss the consequences of such acts of gender discrimination.
- 3 discuss the solutions to gender discrimination.

### Unit 1 Meaning of gender discrimination

Gender simply tells whether one is male or female. Gender discrimination, therefore, arises when people are denied their rights and access to resources because of their gender. For instance, in some cultures, women are not allowed to inherit the property of their late parents.

### Unit 2 Forms of gender discrimination

In our society, some people are treated unfairly, or are denied access to certain things because of their gender, that is, because they are either male or female. Some of the areas in which gender discrimination occurs are as follows:

- 1 **Politics:** In some societies, it is the belief that women are not to be heard but seen. As a result of this belief, women are not allowed to participate in politics, or even make public statements or participate in decision making.
- 2 **Employment:** The employment opportunities in some organisations favour men over women. Yet in some organisations, for certain reasons, women stand a better chance to be employed than men.
- 3 **Inheritance:** Some cultures do not permit women to inherit a deceased person's property. The property owned by the deceased goes to the male children.
- 4 **Education:** In some societies, women are denied access to education. For instance, in the past, young women were not allowed to go to school in some parts of Nigeria. Instead, they were given out in marriage to much older men.



Different job opportunities for men and women



A happy man who has inherited his parents' property leaving nothing for the woman

## Unit 3 Consequences of gender discrimination

Gender discrimination leads to under-utilisation of human resources. Most men and women are gifted, and they possess great potential. But they will be under-utilised if they are not allowed to use their talents properly.

Gender discrimination can also lead to the denial of equal opportunity. This is an unfair process of selecting, appointing or recruiting people to occupy certain positions or get certain things, just because they are either male or female. People who suffer from gender discrimination are often denied their fundamental human rights. For instance, people's right to vote and be voted for can be denied because of their gender.

## Unit 4 Solutions to gender discrimination

Men and women should be given equal opportunity in the process of recruitment, appointment or promotion in all areas of life.

It is also important for everyone to respect the fundamental human rights of both men and women, especially those of women who, most times, are the victims of discrimination.

Some cultural practices are barbaric, cruel and unfavourable to women. Such cultural practices should be abolished.

The government should also formulate effective policies and laws against gender discrimination.

### Exercise

A Choose the correct answers for the following questions:

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ tells us whether one is male or female.  
A date of birth                      B gender  
C weight of the person      D colour of the skin
- 2 When somebody is denied access to resources because of his or her gender, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A gender differentiation      B gender identification  
C gender discrimination      D manliness
- 3 In some societies, women are not allowed to participate in politics. This is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A political neutrality              B discrimination in politics  
C women abstinence              D male domination

- 4 Gender discrimination results in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A inequality among men and women in society  
 B inferiority complex in the woman  
 C concentration of wealth and opportunities in the man's hand  
 D all of the above
- 5 Gender discrimination also promotes \_\_\_\_\_ among the women in society.  
 A ignorance and illiteracy  
 B dependency on the men  
 C unhappiness  
 D all of the above
- 6 In some cultures in Africa, women are not allowed to inherit the property of their dead husbands or parents.  
 A True                                      B False  
 C Never                                      D None of the above
- 7 Gender discrimination leads to \_\_\_\_\_ human resources.  
 A under-utilisation of      B over-utilisation of  
 C A and B                      D none of the above
- 8 Gender discrimination can also lead to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A denial of equality      B giving of equal opportunity  
 C friendliness              D mutual understanding
- 9 Some cultural practices in Nigeria that promote gender discrimination must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A encouraged                      B promoted  
 C abolished                      D re-introduced
- 10 Gender discrimination can occur in the following areas **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A politics                              B employment  
 C inheritance                      D none of the above

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 11 What is gender discrimination?
- 12 Mention three (3) solutions to gender discrimination in Nigeria.
- 13 State four (4) consequences of gender discrimination.
- 14 Mention four (4) areas in which gender discrimination can occur.
- 15 Explain two (2) from the four you mentioned in (14).

## Homework

- 1 Have you personally experienced gender discrimination before as a boy or girl? If yes, explain your experience.
- 2 Do you think men have more opportunities and rights than women? Give four (4) reasons.
- 3 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:

a) Discrimination	b) Under-utilisation
c) Appointment	d) Recruitment
e) Fundamental	f) Barbaric
g) Abolished	h) Formulate

## Theme 16

## Infrastructural facilities and services: Water and air transport

### Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 explain the meaning of water transport.
- 2 mention the means of transportation used on water, in Nigeria.
- 3 state the duties of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA).
- 4 list the problems of water transport in Nigeria and how to solve them.
- 5 explain the meaning of air transport.
- 6 name the means of air transport in Nigeria.
- 7 state the duties of the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria.
- 8 list some problems of air transport in Nigeria.
- 9 suggest ways by which air transport problems can be solved.

### Unit 1 Water transport

Water transport means moving people and goods over the sea and river, using canoes, boats, ships and other sea-going vessels.



Apapa Port, Lagos



## Seaports

The Nigerian Ports Authority is responsible for the running of Nigeria's seaports. These ports are Apapa and Tin Can (both in Lagos), Port Harcourt, Warri, Calabar, Burutu and Koko ports. Lagos ports are the largest. They handle more goods than all the others put together.



A ship

## Inland waterways

Some private companies as well as government companies make use of ports in the Niger Delta, especially in Rivers, Bayelsa, Delta and Akwa Ibom states. The Central Inland Water Transportation Company is one of these companies. Some state governments own this company. It carries people and goods across some big rivers.

The low level of water in the rivers is a problem for ships and boats using inland waters. It reduces the amount of goods they can carry.

The Inland Waterways Department is a division of the Federal Ministry of Transport. It is responsible for maintaining the inland waterways.

## Unit 2      Problems of water transport

There are some problems that water transport in Nigeria faces. They include the following:

- 1 There are usually many ships waiting to be unloaded. This is due to lack of space. When this happens, a lot of money is wasted. The shippers also lose a lot of time.
- 2 Some ports, such as those in Calabar and Port Harcourt, are not used very much by shippers. So, Nigeria does not make enough money from them.

- 3 The ports do not have enough equipment and vehicles to use in making the work of water transport easy.
- 4 It is difficult for goods to be cleared by officers of the Customs and Excise Department. So, a lot of time is wasted.
- 5 Sometimes, people's goods get stolen or damaged at the ports. This makes people unwilling to use the ports.

### How to solve the problems of water transport in Nigeria

- 1 Modern equipment should be used in unloading ships, and in checking the goods.
- 2 Training should be given to those that work at the ports on faster means of unloading ships and in checking their goods.
- 3 Lower duties should be charged at ports, such as those of Port Harcourt and Calabar. This would cause more ships to use them.
- 4 Bad port workers who steal people's goods should be found out, sacked and quickly taken to court.

## Unit 3 Air transport

Aircraft are the vehicles for air transport. The aircraft was invented by the Orville and Wilbur Wright brothers. The main aircraft used in Nigeria are the regular aeroplane, the jet and the helicopter. Bigger planes are used for going to distant places such as foreign countries, while smaller planes are normally used within the country. Nigeria has airports in major towns in the country, such as Ikeja, Port Harcourt, Ibadan and Ilorin.



An aeroplane



Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria's signpost

The Nigeria Airways was formerly the company in charge of Nigeria's national airlines. Its planes used to fly to many airports, both within Nigeria and to foreign countries, but it is no longer in existence. However, there are also some private companies that operate the air transport system in Nigeria. Air transport companies are known as airlines.

The Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria is the organisation that manages Nigeria's airports. This organisation ensures that everything goes on well in all the airports, so that passengers can travel safely.

## Unit 4      Problems of air transport

There are some problems that those who use air transport in Nigeria have. The major ones are:

- 1    **Inadequate number of aircraft:** The airlines do not have enough aircraft to carry all the people who want to travel by air.
- 2    **Flight delays:** Sometimes aircraft in Nigeria do not take off or arrive on schedule. This means that they leave or arrive late. When this happens, passengers suffer, as many of them cannot keep their various appointments.
- 3    **Difficulty in aircraft maintenance:** The airlines have to spend a lot of money in maintaining or repairing their aircraft. This problem makes it difficult for the airlines to run their services regularly.
- 4    **Bad weather:** At certain times of the year, the weather gets so bad that planes find it difficult to fly. This usually happens between November and January. There have even been air accidents in Nigeria, due to bad weather. Many people have lost their lives in these accidents.

## Unit 5      How to solve these problems

The following are some of the ways we can solve the problems of air transport in Nigeria:

- 1    Nigerians should build their own aircraft. Happily, government has started to build small aircraft for use in training military pilots. Once we begin to build our own aircraft, it will be easier and cheaper for our airlines to obtain the aircraft they need.
- 2    In order to avoid flight delays, those who work in airlines should show more interest in their work. Government should also supervise their work well, so that they can do better.
- 3    If Nigeria trains enough people to maintain aircraft, the problem of maintaining aircraft overseas will be reduced. When this is done, it will be easier to maintain our aircraft. Then they will be able to give us regular service.
- 4    We should also try to manufacture some spare parts of big aeroplanes ourselves. We do not have to wait until we can build very large aircraft. When we can build aircraft spare parts, we should be able to repair our planes more easily.
- 5    The weather gets bad sometimes in every country. What we should do to avoid plane accidents during bad weather, is to have good, modern equipment at every airport. Such equipment will enable pilots to fly and land in all kinds of weather. It will also enable them to send messages quickly when any plane is in trouble.

### Exercise

A    Choose the best answers for the following questions:

- 1    A way of moving people and goods by sea and on river, using boats and ships is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A    water transportation      B    land transport  
C    air transportation          D    road transportat
- 2    The body that is responsible for running Nigeria's seaports is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A    Nigerian Seas Travels Authority  
B    Nigerian Ports Authority  
C    Nigeria Seas Agency  
D    Nigerians Port Association
- 3    \_\_\_\_\_ are the largest ports in Nigeria.  
A    Port Harcourt ports      B    Abuja ports  
C    Lagos ports                D    Warri ports

- 4 The two ports in Lagos are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Island and Lagoon ports
  - B Apapa and Tin Can ports
  - C Festac and Iju ports
  - D none of the above
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ deal in transport goods and people on water usually within the country.
- A Mainland water fronts
  - B Inland waterfront companies
  - C Inland water fronts
  - D Ministry of transport
- 6 Water transport encounters the following problems **except** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A difficulty in clearing goods at the ports
  - B the absence of equipment to make transport easier
  - C that goods are stolen sometimes at the ports
  - D that there is not enough water in Nigeria
- 7 For air transport, we make use of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A aircraft
  - B jet
  - C helicopter
  - D all of the above
- 8 The company formerly in charge of Nigeria's national airlines which does not exist any longer is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Nigeria Airways
  - B Nigeria Aeroplane
  - C Nigeria Airline
  - D Virgin Atlantic
- 9 The airport located in Lagos is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Murtala Muhammed International Airport
  - B Lagos International Airport
  - C Ahmadu Bello International Airport
  - D Margaret Ekpo International Airport
- 10 The airport located in Abuja is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport
  - B Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport
  - C Murtala Muhammed Airport
  - D Abuja International Airport
- 11 The Airport in Calabar is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport
  - B Olusegun Obasanjo International Airport

- C Margaret Ekpo International Airport
- D Calabar International Airport
- 12 The organisation that manages Nigeria's airports is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Airport Agency Association
- B Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria
- C Airport Association of Nigeria
- D State Airports Management Corporation
- 13 The aeroplane was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Orville and Wilbur Wright
- B Sandra and Day O'Connor
- C Lonis Vuitton
- D Yves Saint Laurent
- 14 The first time an aeroplane landed in Nigeria was in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A 1925 in Kano                      B 1925 in Lagos
- C 1928 in Calabar                D 1929 in Maiduguri
- 15 All the following are types of aircraft **except** the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A jet                                      B helicopter
- C airbus                                D parachute

**B Answer the following questions in your exercise book:**

- 16 State five (5) means of water transport.
- 17 Mention five (5) seaports in Nigeria.
- 18 State four (4) problems of water transport.
- 19 State four (4) ways of solving the problems of water transport in Nigeria.
- 20 Define an aircraft or aeroplane.
- 21 List three (3) types of aircraft that are used in Nigeria.
- 22 What is the name of the organisation that manages airports in Nigeria?
- 23 Mention three (3) international airports in Nigeria with the appropriate names given to each of them.
- 24 Mention four (4) problems of air transport in Nigeria.
- 25 Mention two (2) causes of air crashes.
- 26 Apart from Nigeria Airways, mention four (4) other airways in other countries that you know.
- 27 Mention two (2) ways of solving air transport problems in Nigeria.
- 28 Who is a pilot?
- 29 Who is a sailor/captain?
- 30 What are those that study, produce and repair aeroplanes called?

## Homework

- 1 Have you boarded a ship before? If yes, write a half page on your experience.  
Or  
Have you boarded an aeroplane before? If yes, write a half page on your experience. If you have not boarded a ship or an airplane but have seen one, describe how it looks.
- 2 Some people have phobia (unhealthy fear) for air or water transport. Are you one of them? If yes, describe your feeling. If not, describe your experience (on a plane or ship) or your expectations.
- 3 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words:

a) Seaports	b) Waterways
c) Inland	d) Ship
e) Vessel	f) Customs
g)) Excise	h) Jet
i) Helicopter	