WASSCE JUNE 2015

CIVIC EDUCATION THEORY QUESTIONS

PAPER 2

SECTION A

NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

(a) List six characteristics of a society exhibiting law and order.

(b)Explain any three of the characteristics mentioned in (a) above.

(a) Define national integration. (b) State four ways through which national integration can be promoted in Nigeria.

(a) Mention any six civic problems in the society. (b) State three ways in which Nigerian citizens can be engaged in solving civic problems.

SECTION B

EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

(a) List five effects of human trafficking. (b)(i) What does WOTCLEF stand for?

(ii) Identify three activities of WOTCLEF aimed at curbing human trafficking in Nigeria.

(a) What is drug trafficking? (b) State four social consequences of drug abuse.

(a) Explain three reason students join cults (b) State three government policies on cultism.

SECTION C

GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

Highlight five roles civil society can play in promoting popular participation.

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Describe five ways through which the Nigeria society can benefit from citizen's active participation in the political process.

(a) Define national development. (b) Explain four ways in which corruption has retarded the development of the Nigerian State.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2015 CIVIC EDUCATION 2 ESSAY

SECTION A

1. (a) Characteristics of a society exhibiting law and order:

(i). Queuing culture

(ii). Religious tolerance

(iii). Equity and fairness.

(iv). Stability.

(v). Peaceful conduct of elections.

(vi). Tolerance of oppositions.

(vii). Obedience to constituted authority.

(viii). Peaceful co-existence.

(ix). Absence of wars and civil strife.

(x). General sense of security.

(xi). Obeying traffic regulations.

(xii). Peaceful protests.

(xiii). Adequate accountability.

(xiv). Harmonious governmental relations.

(xv). Decorum/Orderliness at events.

(xvi). Improved level of socio-economic development.

(xvii). Due process and justice.

(xviii). General respect for and good public image of the society.

(b) Explanation of the above characteristics:

(i) Queuing Culture: In public places, citizens (irrespective of their status) join queues in an orderly manner. For instance in banks, service stations, bus stops, airports etc. people form

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queues to access public utilities which is a civil way of maintaining law and order.

(ii) Religious tolerance: This involves the accommodation or adherents of different religions in the society by respecting and tolerating the views of other religions to prevent sectarians crisis in the society.

(iii) Obeying traffic regulations: Citizens voluntarily obey traffic rules in the society. This helps to maintain law and order for the benefit of all road users and for the common good of all.

(iv) Obedience to constituted authority: Citizens obey the constituted authority in societies where there is law and order. Hence, there is a minimal level of conflicts in the society.

(v) Harmonious governmental relations: There exist harmonious relationships among the organs of government. It also brings about cordial or healthy relationships among the tiers of government in the society because there is law and order in all their activities.

(vi) Due process/Justice: Due process is followed in every society where law and order are exhibited. This, in turn brings about justice, probity, accountability and transparency.

(vii) Stability: There exists a stable socio-economic and political order in the society that exhibits law and order. Hence, acts like terrorism, coup d'état, violence and other unconstitutional changes do not arise.

(viii) Peaceful coexistence: There would be peaceful coexistence among the various personalities, clans, tribes/ethnic groups and religious institutions that make up the society. This peaceful coexistence plays a vital role in maintaining law and order in the society.

(ix) Peaceful conduct of elections: electioneering campaigns, voting and collation/announcement of election results are generally peaceful and orderly in the society where there is law and order.

2. (a) National integration can be defined as a process of creating a sense of national consciousness, uniqueness of identity and loyalty among people with different socio-cultural identities such as ethnic, religion racial etc. into a single territorial political society.

(b) Ways through which national integration can be promoted in Nigeria:

(i) By promoting public education.

(ii) By promoting equal economic opportunities of the citizenry.

(iii) By providing equal access to representation of all categories of the citizenry in government.

(iv) By promoting cultural re-orientation and awareness via the efforts of the National Orientation Agency. This agency encourages Nigerians to learn the languages, eat the food and wear the traditional dresses of one another.

(v) Through the formation of political parties with national outlook. Hence. Political parties should assume national character and comprise people from all walks of life as members.

(vi) By organizing national cultural festival aimed at bringing people of different cultures. Religions, classes etc. together for inclusivity in their activities.

(vii) By encouraging inter-ethnic inter-tribal marriages which will help to promote national integration.

(viii) By encouraging Nigerians to imbibe the spirit of patriotism which will make Nigerians feel as one entity pursuing one destiny and one goal.

(ix) By providing equal access to education at all levels of education irrespective of gender, tribe or religion.

3. (a) Civic problems in the society:

(i) Bad governance.

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(ii) Oil bunkering.

(iii) Examination malpractice.

(iv) Terrorism and banditry.

(v) Kidnapping and human trafficking

(vi) Corruption and bribery.

(vii) Flooding of ocean and rivers.

(viii) Traffic jams

(ix) Power failure (outage)

(x) Over population.

(xi) Soil/water erosion.

(xii) Oil spillage.

(xiii) Unemployment.

(xiv) Poor road networks.

(xv) Vandalization of government property,

(xvi) Drug trafficking.

(xvii) Ignorance and illiteracy.

(xviii) Illegal mining and sand digging.

(xix) Frequent conflicts and wars.

(xx) Political apathy.

(xxi) Indiscriminate bush burning.

(xxii) Child abuse/Labour.

(xxiii) Bad/irresponsible parenting.

(xxiv) Religious fanatics/extremism.

(xxv) Indiscriminate parking of trucks and lorries on major roads,

(xxvi) Electoral malpractices.

(xxvii) Ocean encroachment.

(xxviii) Poor drainage system.

(xxix) Desert encroachment.

(xxx) Poor waste disposal system.

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(b) Ways of solving civic problems in Nigeria:

(i) By monitoring and evaluating programmes, policies and projects targeted at solving societal problems.

(ii) Through popular participation of civil activities in the society.

(iii) By encouraging collaborative efforts with other stakeholders to solve societal problems.

(iv) By encouraging citizens to develop viable solutions to identified civic problems.

(v) By creating regular employment opportunities,

(vi) By encouraging citizens to play the role of change agents and directly support civic innovations aimed at improving people's lives.

(vii) By encouraging citizens to be involved in awareness programmes on civic problems and possible solutions.

(viii) By encouraging citizens to acquire the requisite skills that would help in proffering solutions to societal problems.

(ix) By encouraging citizens to identify and report existing and emerging civic problems within their vicinity.

SECTION B

4(a) Effect of human trafficking:

(i) Unwanted pregnancy

(ii) Slavery.

(iii) Risk of contracting diseased like HIV/AIDS, STDs etc.

(iv) Brain drain

(v) Sexual abuse/forced prostitution.

(vi) Violation of victims' fundamental human rights.

(vii) Bad image to the citizens and country at large.

(viii) Torture and trauma.

(ix) Illegal or forced migration.

(x) Forced labour/child labour.

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(xi) Denial of access to education.

(xii) Untimely/Premature death.

(xiii) Social stigmatization.

(xiv) Maltreatment of victims.

(xv) Redistribution of population.

(xvi) Exploitation.

(b) (i) Meaning of WOTCLEF.

The acronym stands for:

"Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation."

(ii) Activities of WOTCLEF:

1. Developing training materials on best practices for human trafficking.

2. Creating awareness campaign against human trafficking.

3. Providing counseling services to victims.

4. Establishing voluntary, testing and counseling centres.

5. Engaging the youth in empowerment programmes.

6. Establishing rehabilitation centres.

7. Conducting research and disseminating results on best practices for addressing human trafficking.

8. Providing education support for victims.

9. Providing counseling services to victims.

5. (a) Definition of Drug Trafficking:

Drug Trafficking is an illegal trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances, drugs which are identified under drug prohibition laws.

(b) Social consequences of Drug Abuse:

1. Disruption of societal peace and tranquility as a result of drug-related crimes among traffickers/barons.

2. Widespread violence in the society.

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3. Rampant cases of rape by drug addicts.

4. It leads to moral decadence.

5. It may lead to congestion of prisons.

6. Drug addicts can cause preventable road accidents.

7. It may make children vulnerable to drug-related crimes and conflicts in this society.

8. It increases the number of mentally-deranged persons in the society.

9. It increases the number of murder cases in the society.

10. It threatens public safety as a result of the anti-social behaviour of the drug addicts.

11. It may lead to untimely death of victims thereby causing sorrow to their families and society at large.

6. (a) Reasons students join cults

1. Family background.

2. Negative peer pressure.

3. Position seeking.

4. Get-rich-quick syndrome,

5. False impression/ignorance.

6. Deception/false information.

7. Fear of the future/unknown.

8. Promise of employment.

9. Frustration and injustice.

10. Inferiority complex/low self-esteem.

11. Social identity.

12. Academic success.

13. Curiosity.

14. Sense of security.

15. Intimidation/Extortion.

16. Lack of parental care.

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17. Fame or popularity

(b) Government policies on cultism:

(i) Freshers/newly admitted students in tertiary institutions are made to take oath not to belong to any secret cult.

(ii) Public renunciation of membership of secret societies/cults is encouraged by government.

(iii) Constitutional provisions prohibiting members of secret societies from holding public offices.

(iv) Public enlightenment campaign against cultism.

(v) Prosecution and sentencing to jail terms of those found guilty of any cult-related activities.

(vi) Expulsion of any student found to be member of secret cult from campus.

(vii) Introduction of civic education to educate citizens on social vices and other immoral behaviour associated with cultism in schools.

(viii) Government enhanced security presence in schools and colleges.

(ix) Enacting enabling laws proscribing cultism and other secret societies.

SECTION C

7. Roles of civil society in promoting popular participation:

1. Promoting good governance in the society.

2. Mediating and helping to resolve conflicts in societies.

3. Educating citizens to develop positive values in the society.

4. Mobilizing citizens for popular participation in politics.

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5. Checking the excesses of politician and state officials.

6. Pursuing and enforcing fundamental human rights.

7. Acting as voice for the voiceless and defend the vulnerable in societies.

8. Developing citizen's skills to collaborate for societal problem-solving.

9. Promoting democratic values such as tolerance, respect for opposing views etc.

10. Acting as agents of social change.

11. Generating informed discourse on issues of public interest.

12. Helping government to alleviate poverty by creating jobs or promoting youth empowerment.

8. Ways through which the Nigerian society can benefit from citizens Active participation in the political process:

1. Active participation of citizens in politics will prevent or discourage military intervention.

2. It would create a conducive environment for investment.

3. It would make the citizens enjoy peace and harmony without much agitation or conflicts.

4. It would create room for proper accountability, transparency, governance for the common good of the society.

5. Active participation will bring about credible elections.

6. It would create room for peaceful order of succession from one regime to another.

7. It would encourage responsive and responsible government that will be receptive to the people's concerns, needs and aspirations.

8. It would lead to rapid development (socio-economic and political).

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9. There would be political stability because there will be maintenance of law and order in the society.

10. It would promote state respect and international recognition and foreign investors.

11. It would protect and promote the independence of the judiciary because the judges will be impartial in dispensing justice for the common good of the society.

9. (a) Definition of National Development:

National Development refers to the process by which a country improves the social and economic well-being of its citizens through the provision of amenities such as quality education, good road networks. Medical facilities and other social infrastructure.

(b) Ways corruption has retarded development in Nigeria:

1. Corruption leads to inflation of prices of goods and services.

2. It reduces the chances of securing jobs in the society.

3. It increases the rate of crime in the society which distorts the environment conducive for development.

4. It creates bad image for the society and country at large.

5. It creates political instability which can lead to military coup and underdevelopment.

6. It promotes power struggles which lead to the neglect of core duties and loss of lives.

7. It creates uncertainty and risk in growth and development of the country.

8. It reduces the life span of citizens as mortality rate increases.

9. It deepens the poverty level in the country where the poor are denied services and basic facilities.

10. It drains the country's economy and resources which would have been used for people's welfare.

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11. It erodes national consciousness, pride and sense of commitment to national course.

12. It weakens the social and governmental enforcement mechanism.

13. It promotes materialistic tendencies in citizens and erodes other core positive values of the nation.

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CIVIC EDUCATION THEORY QUESTIONS

SECTION A

NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

1. (a) State four significances of contentment in Nigerian society.

(b) Mention three negative effects of lack of contentment on society.

2. Explain five nationalistic roles expected of individuals in society.

3. (a) Define national consciousness. (b) State four ways of promoting national consciousness.

4. (a) Define Youth empowerment. (b) List three youth empowerment skills.

(c) State three efforts of government towards youth empowerment.

5. (a) State four preventive measures for HIV/AIDS. (b) Mention three ways by which HIV/AIDS can be managed.

6. (a) State two functions of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA).

(b) Outline three functions of the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC).

SECTION B

EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

SECTION C

GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

7. (a) List three features of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria.

(b) Highlight four significances of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria.

8. (a) Define representative democracy.

(b) State three reasons Nigeria adopts representative democracy.

(c) List three factors that retard the growth of democracy in Nigeria.

9. (a) State four importances of public service in Nigeria.

(b) List three ways by which public service can be improved in the country.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2016

CIVIC EDUCATION 2 ESSAY

SECTION A

1(a) Significance of Contentment in the Society:

1. Contentment discourages fraudulent activities.

2. It discourages embezzlement of funds and other corrupt practices.

3. It promotes self-confidence and reduces feeling of inferiority complex.

4. It promotes tolerance and good inter-personal relationship in the society.

5. It promotes fairness and justice.

6. It promotes human dignity and dignity of labour and hardwork.

7. Contentment eliminates envy and jealousy in the society.

8. It reduces conflicts among individuals and groups in the society.

9. It promotes good national image.

10. It discourages criminal activities in the society.

11. It brings about self-reliance and respect for others.

12. It engenders peace and development.

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(b) Negative Effects of Lack of Contentment**

1. It leads to greed and avarice.

2. It brings about jealousy and dishonesty.

3. It leads to corrupt and fraudulent practices .

4. It leads to lack of cooperation or team work.

5. It promotes bad self image and national image.

6. It breeds anarchy and breakdown of law and order.

7. It retards national development.

8. It encourages false living.

9. It breeds conflicts and disunity.

10. It promotes crimes like robbery, kidnapping etc in the society.

11. It breeds unhealthy rivalry or competition.

12. It may lead to prostitution.

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2. Nationalistic Roles Expected of Individuals in the Society:

(i) Placing national interest above personal interest.

(ii) Encouraging locally made goods and services.

(iii) Regular/Prompt payment of taxes when applicable.

(iv) Rendering services for national security even when it seems inconvenient.

(v) Drawing the attention of the government and other leaders to pressing needs and problems of the society.

(vi) Encouraging popular participation like voting in elections.

(vii) Encouraging and providing exemplary leadership.

(viii) Creating awareness about societal problems and suggesting possible solutions.

(ix) Reporting any act of sabotage to appropriate authorities.

(x) Opposing the implementation of policies and programmes that are anti-people.

(xi) Engaging in constructive criticisms of leaders and policies of government.

3(a) Definition of national Consciousness:

National Consciousness refers to a strong feeling of attachment to one's country over and above every other considerations or interests for the promotion of her common development.

(b) Ways of Promoting national Consciousness:

1. By inculcating right values, morals and disciplines in the citizens.

2. By inculcating sound moral and religious beliefs.

3. By opposing bad and anti-people government policies.

4. By ensuring the implementation of the NYSC posting policy of prospective Corp-members outside their respective cultural areas of origin.

5. Through public enlightenment programmes on the importance of civic values.

6. By encouraging national unity and understanding via healthy competitions.

7. By celebrating past heroes and heroines.

8. By emulating exemplary leadership qualities.

9. By respecting national symbols like the national flag.

10. By placing national interest above personal interest.

11. By encouraging justice and fairness among citizens.

12. By participating in Community development programmes.

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SECTION B

4(a) Definition of Youth Empowerment:

Youth empowerment refers to a development programme aimed at creating opportunities that will encourage and develop the youths to be morally responsible and self-reliant.

(b) Youth Empowerment Skills:

1. Communicative skills.

2. Leadership skills.

3. Life Coping skills.

4. Artistic skills.

5. Manipulative skills.

6. Decision making skills.

7. Negotiation skills.

8. Self-Actualization skills.

9. Interpersonal skills.

10. Intellectual Skills.

11. Entrepreneur Skills.

(c) Efforts of Government Towards Youth Empowerment:

1. Provision of free education and scholarship to deserving youths.

2. Provision of soft loan for youths to establish Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) or industries.

3. Awakening initiatives on youth empowerment via Seminars, Workshops, Symposia etc.

4. Establishing different agencies, ministries and parastatals for youth empowerment.

5. Providing free start-up capital and equipment for youths involved in empowerment skills or programmes such as SURE-P.

6. Collaboration of government with non-governmental organisations and other advocacy groups on youth empowerment.

7. Establishment of vocational schools.

8. Provision of automatic employment for graduates of vocational programmes.

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9. Provision of incentives to enhance agricultural activities.

10. Incorporating Youth Empowerment Activities into the school curriculum at all levels in order to make them self-reliant.

5(a) Preventive Measures for HIV/AIDS:

1. Creating awareness about the various ways of transmitting HIV/AIDS.

2. Encouraging medical personnel managing HIV/AIDS patients to ensure adequate protection during treatment.

3. Distribution of sterilized needles, syringes and other hospital equipment.

4. Destruction of used needles, syringes and other hospital equipment.

5. Encouraging unmarried people to abstain from casual sex.

6. Avoiding the use of unsterilized objects.

7. Promotion of Voluntary Counselling and Testing on people's HIV/AIDS status.

8. Avoiding contact with infected body fluid like blood.

9. Encouraging protective sex through the use of condom.

10. Establishment of mobile outreach centres for the most at risk populations or vulnerable people.

11. Avoiding sharing of any piercing and sharp cutting objects.

12. Screening of blood before transfusion.

(b) Ways of Managing HIV/AIDS:

1. Creating awareness on the management of HIV/AIDS through the mass media.

2. Teaching of sex (HIV/AIDS) education in schools

3. Taking the recommended Anti-Retroviral Therapy drugs as at when due.

4. Staying positive about survival.

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5. Eating balanced diet.

6. Engaging in productive exercises.

7. Discouraging stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS.

8. Giving employment to people living with HIV/AIDS.

9. Early discovery of one's HIV status.

10. Going for regular medical counselling.

6(a) Functions of NDLEA:

1. It coordinates all drugs laws and enforcement functions.

2. It investigates people suspected to have dealings with hard drugs and enforces laws against the cultivation, processing, sales and use of hard drugs.

3. It counsels and rehabilitates convicted illicit drug dealers.

4. It prosecutes illicit drug offenders.

5. It mounts surveillance at all entry points and within the country to apprehend dealers in illicit drugs.

6. It confiscates and destroys illicit drugs.

7. It educates the public on the effects of hard drugs.

8. It provides guidelines, approves and monitors advertisement of drugs.

9. It promotes effective enforcement of law to suppress illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and other psychotropic substances.

10.It controls research and exchanging information on the eradication of illicit drugs.

11. It strengthens effective legal means for international constitution in criminal matters relating to illicit trafficking.

(b) Functions of NAFDAC:

1. It regulates and Controls the manufacturing, distribution and sale of drugs, Cosmetics etc in Nigeria.

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2. It regulates and controls the importation and exportation of drugs.

3. It registers foods, drugs, medical services, packaged water and chemicals.

4. It Conducts inspections on imported foods, drugs, Cosmetics to ensure quality.

5. It Certifies production sites of foods and drug-related products.

6. It engages in the investigation of raw Materials for food, drugs, Cosmetics etc.

7. It educates the public on the effects of drug abuse.

8. It Confiscates and destroys illicit drugs, foods, Cosmetics and shuts down businesses or firms dealing in such items.

9. It Compiles and publishes relevant data on foods, drugs, Cosmetics etc.

10. It provides guidelines, approves and monitors advertisement of foods, drugs, chemicals, mechanical devices.

11. It controls the exportation and issuance of certificate of food, drug, water etc.

SECTION C

7(a) Features of 1999 Constitution of Nigeria:

1. It is a federal Constitution.

2. The Constitution is written in a single document.

3. It has a rigid procedure for amendments.

4. It has a bicameral legislature at the federal level.

5. It made provision for a unicameral legislature at the states and local levels.

6. It provides for 36 states and 774 Local Governments in Nigeria and the procedure for creating new ones.

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7. It identifies the state and people for which the constitution was made.

(b) Significance of 1999 Constitution of Nigeria:

1. It provides the basis for governmental power at all levels.

2. It promotes the oneness and unity of the Country.

3. It gives autonomy to Local government as the third tier of government.

4. It provides smooth transfer of power from the military to democratic government.

5. It provides for good relations between Nigeria and the International Communities.

6. It stipulates the requirements for acquiring Nigerian citizenship.

7. It marks the beginning of the fourth republic.

8. It protects the rights of individuals and groups in the Country.

9. It creates room for separation of powers and checks and balances and spells out the function of each arm of government.

10. It guarantees the rights and survival of the minority.

11. Its provisions help in the economic and political development of the Country.

12. It spells out the modalities for change of government.

13. It provides for legitimacy of government at all levels.

14. It shares powers and functions of government among the three tiers of government.

8(a) Definition of Representative Democracy:

Representative democracy can be defined as a form of government whereby eligible citizens elect their leaders

through periodic elections to represent them at all levels of government for a fixed tenure.

(b) Reasons for Adopting Representative Democracy:

1. Due to large territorial size of the Country.

2. Due to large electorate size in respect of high population.

3. Due to the Complex state structure of Nigeria.

4. Due to complexity of many political issues.

5. To protect the interest of the minorities.

6. To safeguard the fundamental human rights of the citizens.

7. To promote accountability.

8. To expand the scope of modern government for the welfare of Citizens.

9. To give voice to the opposition for good governance.

10. To conform with the international trend in modern governance.

11. To maintain international relations with other democratic Countries.

12. To ensure stability and peaceful transition of government.

(c) Factors Retarding the Growth of Democracy in Nigeria:

1. Lack of proper political education.

2. Erosion of Press freedom.

3. Political instability and breakdown of law and order.

4. Electoral Malpractice.

5. High cost of running democracy.

6. Bribery and Corruption.

7. Elections based on Sentiments with respect to ethnicity, religion etc.

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8. Lack of respect for popular will by politicians.

9. Sit-tight Syndrome.

10. Biased electoral umpires.

11. Military intervention in politics.

12. Political thuggery / Violence by the Political Parties.

13. Lack of internal democracy among Political Parties.

14. Inadequate political culture.

15. Bad governance in respect of unfulfilled electoral promises.

16. Poverty.

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3. It represents government in meetings or Conferences at local and international levels.

4. It conducts research for government business.

5. It advises in the formulation of government policies.

6. It helps in implementing government Policies.

7. It performs delegated/legislative functions.

8. It provides essential services at cheaper rates.

9. It Collects revenue for government.

10. It encourages Continuity in governance.

11. It helps in public enlightenment or education.

12. It helps in documentation and record keeping.

9(a) Importance of Public Service in Nigeria:

1. It creates employment opportunities.

2. It acts as governmental agent to the general public.

(b) Ways of Improving Public Service:

1. By waging war against Corruption in Public Service.

2. By training and retraining of personnel.

3. Through Press control and freedom of information.

4. Through Value re-orientation.

5. Through DE politicization of Public Service.

6. Through Control of undue red-tapism or bureaucracy.

7. Through effective legislative oversight function.

8. Through enhancement of due process mechanism.

9. Through Ombudsman or Public Complaint Commission.

10. Through political education.

11. By providing incentives for meeting set goals.

12. By creating room for job Security.

13. By improved work Conditions and Standard of living of the personnel.

14. By adhering to the merits provision in appointments, disciplines and promotion.

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CIVIC EDUCATION THEORY QUESTIONS

SECTION A

NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

1. (a) Define interpersonal relationships.

(b) State four ways acts of kindness can promote interpersonal relationships.

2. (a) Define traffic regulations.

(b) Outline six reasons why inspection of vehicle documents is necessary in Nigeria.

3. (a) Define responsible parenthood.

(b) Explain four importance of responsible parenthood to national development.

SECTION B

EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

4. Outline any five functions of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP).

5. (a) State three reasons why high incidence of cultism constitutes a national problem.

(b) List five reasons why eradication of cultism in schools will promote national development.

(c) Highlight two factors hindering the eradication of cultism in Nigerian schools.

6. Explain five ways Civic Education can help eradicate drug addiction among youths.

SECTION C

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GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

7. Explain any five of the following pillars of democracy:

(a) political parties; (b) arms of government; (c) constitution; (d) free press; (e) armed forces; (f) civil societies.

8. (a) State three reasons why public service is important for the effective function of government.

(b) Identify three ways by which Public/Civil Service Commission contributes to the effective operation of public service in Nigeria.

9. Highlight five relevance of power sharing among the three tiers of government in Nigeria

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2017

CIVIC EDUCATION 2 ESSAY

SECTION A

1(a) Definition of Interpersonal Relationship:

Interpersonal relationship is a type of interaction between two or more people in a society for the promotion of peaceful co-existence and other related benefits.

(b) Ways in which acts of Kindness Can Promote Interpersonal Relationship:

1. By showing kindness to others without expecting reward.

2. By avoiding discrimination.

3. By trusting each other.

4. By tolerating each other.

5. By giving deserved attention to each other.

6. By ensuring that no party feels superior to the other.

7. By being honest with each other.

8. By respecting other people's views.

9. By overlooking and forgiving the misdeeds of others.

10. By accommodating others and being selfless.

11. By being appreciative and faithful.

12. By being fair to one another.

13. By exhibiting acts of love to others.

2(a) Definition of Traffic Regulations:

Traffic regulations refer to a set of rules, regulations and principles that control vehicular traffic and other road users for effective road use and avoidance of accidents.

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2(b) Reasons why inspection of vehicle documents is necessary in Nigeria:

1. To have accurate information about holders of drivers licence.

2. To discourage vehicle theft.

3. To ascertain proof of ownership of vehicles.

4. To ensure validity of such documents.

5. To ensure the use of proper vehicle parts.

6. To ensure payments of approved dues by road users.

7. To ascertain sanity of road users.

8. To ensure safety of lives and properties.

9. To ascertain the road worthiness of vehicles.

3(a) Definition of Responsible Parenthood:

Responsible parenthood is the act of effective discharge of duties and obligations by parents towards their children/wards by parent/guardians.

3(b) Importance of Responsible Parenthood to National Development:

1. It promotes active participation in community development programmes.

2. It teaches children to be selfless in serving others.

3. It teaches children to uphold law and order.

4. It reduces wastages of resources on youth rehabilitating programmes.

5. It trains children to be productive.

6. It promotes social stability.

7. It promotes literacy for national development.

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8. It breeds God fearing children, making them to be morally upright.

9. It teaches children to be politically active.

10. It trains children to be exemplary role models to others.

11. It inculcates in the children good leadership traits/qualities.

12. It nurtures children to know and perform their duties and obligations in the society.

13. It trains children to abhor criminal acts in the society.

14. It trains children to be peace loving.

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SECTION B

4. Functions of the NAPTIP:

1. To enhance effectiveness of law enforcement agents in supervising trafficking in persons.

2. To investigate and prosecute traffickers.

3. To take charge, supervise, control and co-ordinate the rehabilitation of trafficked persons.

4. To reinforce and supplement measures in bilateral and multilateral treaties and conventions on trafficking in persons.

5. To work in collaboration with other agencies or bodies that may ensure elimination of the root causes of the problem of trafficking in persons.

6. To strengthen and enhance effective legal means for international co-operation in suppressing the international activities of trafficking in persons.

7. To adopt measures that will protect witnesses.

8. To establish proper communication channels, conduct research and work on improving international co-operation in the suppression of trafficking in persons.

9. To strengthen co-operation between the Attorney-General of the Federation anf all other agencies in eradicating trafficking in persons.

12. It breeds irresponsible citizens.

5(a) Reasons why Cultism Constitutes a National Problem:

1. It brings about violence and the breakdown of law and order.

2. It increases crime rate in the society.

3. It erodes commitment to excellence and hardwork.

4. It leads to values disorientation in the society.

5. It leads to fall in educational standards.

6. It discourages investments and development in the society.

7. It could lead to loss of lives and property.

8. It abhors the socio-economic and political structures to be manned by irresponsible citizens.

9. It brings about an increase in drop-out from school.

10. It engenders illegal proliferation of firearms in the society.

11. It soils the image of the nation.

5(b) Reasons why eradication of Cultism in Schools will promote national development:

1. It promotes positive national values.

2. It enhances nationalism and patriotism in the society.

3. It attracts foreign investments.

4. It ensures security of lives and property.

5. It enhances commitment to national development.

6. It promotes commitment to excellence.

7. It enhances economic prosperity.

8. It creates room for the right and responsible citizens to occupy available positions.

9. It promotes the emergence of experts in their various disciplines in the society.

10. It encourages responsible citizenship.

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11. It promotes peace and order in the society.

12. It increases the number of employable youths that contribute to national development.

5(c) Factors hindering the eradication of Cultism in Nigerian Schools:

1. Negative peer pressure.

2. Proliferation of illegal firearms in the society.

3. God fatherism / backing of cultism by influential members of society.

4. Admission of expelled students due to cultism into other schools.

5. Intimidation of school authorities by cultists.

6. Non-implementation of punishments or sanctions designed for cultists.

7. Exposure to negative media influence like violence-related films.

8. Persistent threat to members willing to denounce or expose cult membership.

9. Involvement of some parents in cult activities.

10. Irresponsible parenting.

11. Strong commitment to oath of membership by cultists.

12. Ignorance on the part of students, parents and school administrators.

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6. Ways Civic Education Can Help Eradicate Drug Addiction Among Youths:

1. By teaching youths vital skills for self-control/discipline in society.

2. By encouraging youths to appreciate the essence of good health and healthy living.

3. By teaching youths to appreciate themselves as future leaders and parents in the society.

4. Through knowledge acquisition on safe use of drugs.

5. By discouraging youths' involvement in sales/trafficking in illicit drugs.

6. Through Youth's skills acquisition for empowerment.

7. By encouraging youth to be good citizens.

8. By creating awareness about the dangers of drug addiction.

9. By discouraging youths from associating with drug addicts' groups.

10. By discouraging youths from being involved in the production of illicit drugs and related substances.

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SECTION C

7. Pillars of Democracy:

(a) Constitution:

Constitution is the fundamental laws, rules, regulations and other related elements through which democratic states are governed.

(b) Arms of Government:

These refer to the totality of administrative bodies/organs/agencies which make, implement and adjudicate laws for the smooth operation of government in a democratic state comprising the legislative, executive and judiciary.

(c) Political Parties:

Political parties are organised groups of people who share common ideas with the sole aim of contesting elections to gain power to govern.

(d) Free Press:

Free Press refers to a situation in which organisations are allowed to perform their functions of informing, educating, entertaining people and scrutinizing government activities without undue censorship for the purpose of good governance in a democratic state.

(e) Armed Forces:

These are constitutionally established bodies empowered to protect/defend the territorial integrity of a democratic state against internal insurrection and external aggression. They comprise the Army, Airforce and Navy.

(f) Civil Societies:

These are private non-profit organisations formed to promote collective shared values, interests and objectives that are capable of enhancing the general welfare and development of democratic states.

8(a) Importance of Public Service for the Effective Function of Government:

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1. For implementation of policies and programmes of the government.

2. For keeping records of government properties and transactions.

3. For carrying out delegated legislative functions on behalf of government.

4. Representing government on vital for a local, national and international levels.

5. Providing social services for the people.

6. Assisting in preparing budget areas of government policies, programmes and activities.

7. For enlightenment of the public on government policies and programmes.

8. For ensuring continuity and power transition from one political regime to another.

9. Advising the political heads of government institutions like the president, governors, ministers etc. on policy making and implementation.

10. Assisting the government in the collection of taxes, rates and levies.

11. Providing job opportunities for citizens.

12. Performing quasi-judicial functions.

8(b) Ways by which Public Service Commission Contributes to Effective Operation of Public Service in Nigeria:

1. By recruiting officials into positions in the public service.

2. By promoting public servants.

3. Through training of public servants for enhanced performance.

4. By collaborating with other government agencies for improved service delivery.

5. By providing guidelines on appointments and promotion as well as discipline in the public service.

6. Through posting or deployment of public servants to the appropriate ministries or departments.

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7. By ratifying appointments and promotions, interviews as well as examinations for public servants.

8. By investigating wrongful/unfair treatment of public servants.

9. By reforming and re-organising public service for improved performance.

10. By monitoring and evaluating performance of public servants.

11. By disciplining erring public servants through query, warning, suspension, dismissal etc.

9. Relevance of Power Sharing among the three tiers of government:

1. It encourages various units of government to develop at their own pace.

2. It brings about co-operation among the tiers of government.

3. It brings government programmes and activities closer to the people.

4. It brings about peace and harmony in the society.

5. It promotes rapid socio-economic and political development.

6. It promotes healthy competition/rivalry among the tiers of government.

7. It promotes active participation in governance.

8. It promotes focus on national interest.

9. It promotes effective budgeting and allocation of resources.

10. It promotes efficiency in governance.

11. It encourages stability of government.

12. It promotes adherence to the rule of law.

13. It generates greater employment opportunities for the citizenry.

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WASSCE JUNE 2018

CIVIC EDUCATION THEORY QUESTIONS

SECTION A

NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

1. (a) Define orderliness.

(b) State six ways of exhibiting orderliness in the society.

2. Highlight five skills for resolving inter-communal conflicts in the society.

3. (a) What is constituted authority?

(b) Highlight six advantages of constituted authority.

(b) List six visible behaviours of drug addicts.

5. (a) Identify three ways People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are discriminated against.

(b) Explain three reasons why stigmatization of People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) should be discouraged.

6. (a) Highlight three ways by which Nigerian youths are being empowered.

(b) State three social consequences of high rate of youth unemployment in Nigeria.

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SECTION B

EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

4. (a) Mention three drugs that can be abused.

SECTION C

GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

7. (a) In what five ways can citizens demonstrate political apathy?

(b) Give five reasons for political apathy.

8. State five ways illiteracy can be a challenge to popular participation in a democracy.

9. Explain five reasons why accountability should be the watchword of public servants in Nigeria.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2018

CIVIC EDUCATION 2 ESSAY

SECTION A

1(a) Definition of Orderliness:

Orderliness refers to the act of doing things in the right and acceptable way in conformity with the rules and regulations of the society.

(b) Ways of Exhibiting Orderliness in the Society:

1. By adhering to due process.

2. By joining queues in public places.

3. By avoiding examination malpractice.

4. By observing peaceful protests or demonstration.

5. By avoiding taking laws into one's hands / jungle justice.

6. By observing traffic regulations.

7. By obeying constituted authorities.

8. By exhibiting peaceful co-existence with other people irrespective of their ethnicity or religion.

9. By avoiding acts of favouritism and nepotism.

10. By exhibiting peaceful electioneering campaign in political participation.

11. By reporting criminal activities in the society.

12. By exhibiting discipline in private and public conducts/practices.

13. By maintaining decorum or orderly conduct in public places.

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2. Skills for Resolving Inter-Communal Conflicts:

1. Demonstrating justice and fairness.

2. Showing mutual respect.

3. By establishing fact-finding committee.

4. By reconciliation.

5. By mediation.

6. Through dialogue.

7. Through compensation.

8. By adjudication.

9. Through compromise in some cases.

10. Through peace-keeping or enforcement.

11. By exhibiting tolerance.

12. Through negotiation.

13. Through litigation in some cases.

14. Through good information management.

3(a) Definition of Constituted Authority:

Constituted authority could be an individual, group or body vested with legitimate power to carry out specific duties for the common good of a group or society.

(b) Merits of Constituted Authority:

1. It provides direction to the followers or subordinates.

2. It provides job opportunities to the people.

3. It provides social amenities to the people.

4. It ensures security of lives and properties.

5. It ensures stability and continuity in the society.

6. It contributes to the smooth running of the society.

7. It arbitrates when there is conflict among members of the society or group.

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8. It facilitates the making of laws, rules and regulations that guide the conduct of members of the group or society.

9. It assists in formulating policies and making decisions on behalf of the members of the society.

10. It helps in enforcing the rules and ensuring compliance by members of the group or society.

11. It facilitates the implementation of the programmes of the group or society.

12. It provides role models for the members of the group or society.

13. It helps in protection of human rights.

14. It enhances transparency and accountability.

SECTION B

4(a) Drugs that Can be Abused:

1. Cannabis

2. Alcohol

3. Heroin

4. Cocaine

5. Marijuana / Hemp

6. Morphine

7. Cough Syrup/Codein

8. Phensic

9. Sedatives like Piriton and Valium.

10. Nimetazepam.

11. Temazepam.

12. Pain relievers (Analgesics) such as Paracetamol, Panadol, Tramadol.

13. Coffee.

14. Anti-biotics.

15. Cigarettes / Tobacco.

16. Methamphetamine.

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17. Amphetamine.

18. Barbiturates.

19. Methaqualone.

20. Hallucinogens.

21. Steroids.

4(b) Visible Behaviours of Drug Addicts:

1. Depression or stress.

2. Recklessness and shabby appearance.

3. Sudden weight loss.

4. Mood swings.

5. Excessive sleep and mental disorder.

6. Truancy and nuisance.

7. Withdrawal from school.

8. Bad human relations or aggression.

9. Severe headache.

10. Intense anxiety or nervousness.

11. Abnormal behaviour.

12. Poor performance in academics.

13. Criminal activities.

14. Restlessness or hostility.

15. Withdrawal Syndrome.

16. Loss of Appetite.

17. Neglect of duties or responsibilities.

5(a) Ways People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are Discriminated Against:

1. Denial of opportunities in the society.

2. Loss of employment.

3. Confinement or quarantine.

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4. Denial of their fundamental human rights.

5. Discrimination in the use of public utilities.

6. Ostracised by friends and family members.

7. Loss of income and other means of livelihood.

8. Non-recognition of the victims in the society.

5(b) Reasons Why Stigmatization of People Living with HIV/AIDS Should be Discouraged:

1. To reduce the rate of suicide cases in the society.

2. To encourage the general public to ascertain their HIV/AIDS status.

3. It helps in positive advocacy on the management of HIV/AIDS.

4. To discourage or reduce cases of brain drain in the society.

5. To prevent loss of some technocrats among the victims that would contribute to nation building.

6. Discourage discrimination because their physical state would not stop them from carrying out activities both at home and in their offices.

7. The victims need help, love and care.

8. The victims should be accorded their fundamental rights as humans.

9. It helps in positive advocacy on the management of HIV/AIDS.

10. The victims can be used as volunteers for HIV/AIDS prevention campaign in the society.

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6(a) Ways of Empowering Nigerian Youths:

1. By cultivating positive attitudes and values for self-reliance.

2. By involving them in youth empowerment exchange programmes.

3. By having access to soft loans, grants, financial assistance and other start-up funds.

4. By participating in volunteer schemes or programmes.

5. By participating in compulsory youth service schemes.

6. By acquiring requisite knowledge and skill.

7. By introducing trade/entrepreneurial subjects in schools.

8. By organising leadership training programmes for the youth.

9. By creating more jobs in government establishments for the youth.

10. By offering scholarships and bursaries to youths.

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6(b) Social Consequences of High Rate of Youth Unemployment in Nigeria:

1. Disruption of social peace/law and order.

2. Increase in prostitution rate and teenage pregnancy in the society.

3. Involvement in criminal activities.

4. Spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

5. Low standard of living or poverty level.

6. Drug addiction/abuse.

7. Increase in gangsterism and cultism.

8. Increase in divorce cases and broken homes.

9. Waste of resources on unemployed youths' rehabilitation programmes.

10. Poor parenting due to inability to shoulder financial responsibilities.

11. Loss of self pride and respect.

12. Increase in cases of deviant behaviours.

SECTION C

7(a) Ways of Demonstrating Political Apathy by Citizens:

1. Refusal of eligible voters to register and vote during elections.

2. Unwillingness to attend political rallies or campaigns.

3. Refusal to contest elective positions.

4. Non-Involvement in political debates and discussions.

5. Refusal to criticize unpopular government policies and programmes.

6. Unwillingness to challenge electoral malpractices.

7. Unwillingness to join or support political parties.

8. Refusal to participate in protests or demonstrations on public issues.

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7(b) Reasons for Political Apathy:

1. Wrong perception of politics.

2. Due to unemployment.

3. Due to corruption and monetization of politics.

4. Inadequate political socialization or sensitization.

5. Lack of judicial independence in handling election cases.

6. Due to illiteracy and ignorance.

7. Failure to fulfill previous electoral promises.

8. Voters' perception that their votes would not make any difference.

9. Due to political godfatherism.

10. Inadequate security during elections.

11. Fear of violence and thuggery.

12. Lack of transparent elections.

8. Ways Illiteracy Can be a Challenge to Popular Participation in Democracy:

1. Inability to read, write and decode/write-ups.

2. Illiteracy makes voters to be vulnerable to negative forms of political participation like thuggery.

3. It makes them to be ignorant about political policies.

4. It makes them develop negative attitude towards political process.

5. It makes them develop a sense of inferiority complex.

6. It prevents them from contesting elective positions.

7. It discourages them from knowing and enforcing their political rights.

8. It prevents them from effective participation in governance.

9. Reasons Why Accountability Should be the Watchword of Public Servants in Nigeria:

1. To promote good governance.

2. To discourage negative attitude toward public service.

3. To promote discipline in the public service.

4. To minimize waste of resources in the public service.

5. To enhance productivity in the public service.

6. To promote efficient use of the nation's resources for the common good of citizens.

7. To build confidence in foreign investors to invest in Nigeria.

8. To facilitate rapid economic growth and development.

9. To check abuse of office in public service.

10. For sustainability of the structures of government.

11. To maintain confidence and trust in them.

12. To help check corrupt practices.

13. To ensure security of government policies and interests.

14. To enable the governed have an idea of what is expected from the government.

15. To provide role models in public service.

16. To promote smooth career progression / continuity in public service.

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WASSCE JUNE 2019

CIVIC EDUCATION 2 THEORY QUESTIONS

SECTION A

NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

1. (a) Define the term justice.

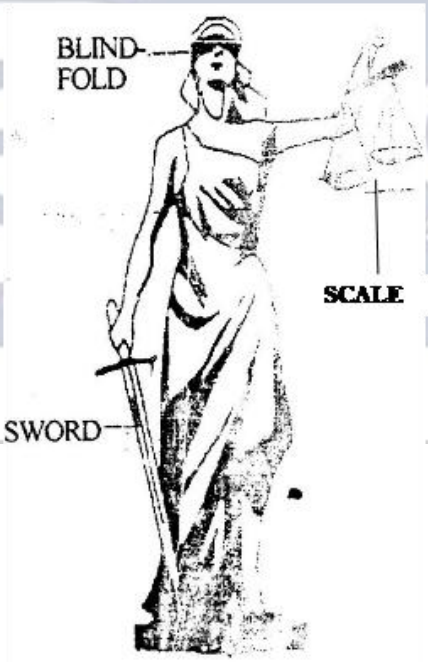


Figure 1

(b) Explain what the scale, sword and blindfold stand for in Figure 1.

2. (a) State three significances of nationalism to political development in Nigeria.

(b) Highlight three nationalistic roles of Kwame Nkrumah.

3. Explain five roles of the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) in curbing road accidents in Nigeria.

SECTION B

EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

4. State five behaviours associated with drug addiction.

5. State five hardships that victims of human trafficking may experience in the hands of human traffickers.

6. (a) Explain the following: (i) HIV; (ii) AIDS.

(b) List nine symptoms of AIDS.

SECTION C

GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

7. (a) List the three main features of the rule of law.

(b) State four hindrances to the application of rule of law in the society.

8. (a) What is political apathy?

(b) State any two dangers of political apathy to the society.

(c) Highlight four ways of addressing political apathy.

9. (a) Define civil society.

(b) Outline six impediments to the effectiveness of civil societies in Nigeria.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2019

CIVIC EDUCATION 2 ESSAY

SECTION A

1(a) Definition of Justice:

Justice refers to a state of being fair, equitable, neutral and impartial in handling issues or matters involving individuals or groups in society.

(b) With reference to the figure:

(i) The scale stands for weighing the claims and evidence presented by parties in dispute to ensure balance and fairness in order to arrive at final ruling or judgement.

(ii) The Sword represents the readiness to dispense and enforce justice. Hence, the double-edged nature of the sword signifies that justice can go either way once the evidence and claims are established.

(iii) The blindfold symbolizes objectivity in meting out justice without fear or favour and regardless of wealth, political affiliation, popularity, ethnicity etc.

2(a) Significance of Nationalism to Political Development in Nigeria:

1. Nationalism promotes good and responsible governance.

2. It creates awareness on fundamental human rights.

3. It leads to the emergence of pressure groups.

4. It instills sense of selflessness in people towards the nation.

5. It helps in reinforcing national values.

6. It promotes national development plans and programmes.

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7. It guarantees independence or self-determination/self-reliance.

8. It creates a sense of allegiance to the nation.

9. It helps to create political awareness.

10. It encourages the establishment of the media.

11. It contributes to constitutional developments.

12. It mobilizes citizens for national unity.

(b) Nationalistic roles of Kwame Nkrumah:

1. He formed and led the Convention People's Party (CPP).

2. He mobilized Ghanaians to oppose oppressive colonial policies

3. He was the first Prime Minister and President of Ghana.

4. He encouraged the formation of nationalistic groups in Ghana.

5. His nationalistic activities in Ghana served as inspiration for other colonial nationalists.

6. His nationalistic writings like Pan-Africanism promoted unity among Africans at home and in the Diaspora.

7. He established newspaper in pre-independence Ghana to promote nationalistic activities.

8. He led Ghana to gain independence from the British.

9. He participated actively in pre-independence Constitutional Conferences.

10. He supported other African fighters materially and financially.

11. He played an active role in the formation of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and Pan-African Movement.

12. His government initiated and pursued African-Centred foreign policy.

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2. Roles of Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) in curbing road accidents in Nigeria:

1. Issuing drivers' license to qualified citizens

2. Checking vehicle particulars on the road.

3. Assisting in minimising road accidents through their presence on the highways.

4. Clearing obstructions on highways.

5. Educating road users.

6. Conducting researches into ways of improving the safety of road users.

7. Determining speed limits for all road users.

8. Ensuring road worthiness of vehicles on the highways.

9. Regulating the use of sirens.

10. Co-operating with other relevant bodies in enforcing traffic laws and regulations.

11. Enforcing compliance with traffic regulations.

12. Disciplining or penalizing erring drivers.

SECTION B

4. Behaviours Associated with Drug Addiction:

1. Truancy and lack of concentration which can lead to school drop-out.

2. Lack of sleep or insomnia.

3. Negligence of obligations at work.

4. Suffering of home and family commitment.

5. Taking/undergoing dangerous risks which can harm them.

6. Wandering and sudden disappearance.

7. Mental disorder or Paranoia.

8. Loss of appetite.

9. Hallucination and having suicidal tendencies.

10. Prone to aggressiveness or acts of violence.

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11. Violating the laws of the land by engaging in maladaptive behaviours.

12. Continuous use of drugs even when they know that it is dangerous to them and others.

13. Drug addicts always have strained relationship with self and others.

14. They always look moody, sad and depressed when the effects of drugs have waned.

15. They are always withdrawn and secluded from others.

16. They are always desperate for money to buy drugs, hence, they indulge in reckless spending.

5. Hardships that Victims of Human Trafficking May Experience:

1. Victims could be traumatized for life.

2. They are denied access to education especially children.

3. They could be potential victims of organ harvesting.

4. They are subjected to forced labour.

5. Could result to untimely death due to maltreatment and ill-health.

6. They could be sexually abused.

7. Could lead to forced prostitution.

8. Prone to contracting sexually transmitted diseases.

9. Could lead to unwanted pregnancy and forced abortion among female victims.

10. Prone to severe exploitation which could lead to abject poverty.

11. Could lead to emotional and physical abuse of victims.

6(a) Meanings of the following:

(i) HIV: HIV means Human Immune Deficiency Virus. It is a form of virus that is transmitted through bodily fluids which attacks, weakens and destroys the white blood cells.

(ii) AIDS: AIDS means Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. It is a condition in which a HIV positive person becomes immune deficient as a result of the destruction of the immune system which makes the victim become immune deficient and vulnerable to opportunistic infections.

6(b) Symptoms of AIDS:

1. Nose, mouth and genital bleeding.

2. Loss of appetite.

3. Persistent fever or headache.

4. Frequent dehydration and diarrhoea.

5. Dry cough or tuberculosis.

6. Excessive sweating.

7. Aching joints, muscles and backache.

8. Amnesia or memory loss.

9. Blurred or distorted vision.

10. Swollen lymph glands.

11. Frequent vomiting or nausea.

12. Anaemia or pale.

13. Recurrent skin rashes or infection.

14. Hepatitis B.

15. Chronic fatigue or weakness.

16. Shortness of breath.

17. Mouth, genital and anal sores.

18. Recurrent fungal infection in the mouth and throat.

SECTION C

7(a) Main Features of Rule of Law

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1. Supremacy of the law.

2. Respect for fundamental human rights.

3. Equality before the law

7(b) Hindrances to the Application of Rule of Law in the Society:**

1. Declaration of state of emergency.

2. Immunity enjoyed by some public officials like judges, presidents, governors etc.

3. Dictatorial forms of government.

4. Lack of judicial independence.

5. Insecurity and insurgency.

6. Delayed justice.

7. Unlawful arrest, detention and torture.

8. Disobedience to court order.

9. Undue influence of the rich and the privileged few.

10. Customs and traditions.

11. Use of special courts for some cases like tribunal.

12. Corruption of public officials.

13. High cost of litigation.

14. Outbreak of contagious diseases.

15. Absence of press freedom.

16. Red tapism or bottlenecks in the administration of justice.

17. Favouritism and Nepotism.

18. Delegated legislation.

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8(a) Definition of Political Apathy:

Political apathy refers to the loss of interest and manifestations of withdrawal from political activities by citizens of a nation.

(b) Dangers of Political Apathy to the Society:

1. Emergence of undemocratic government.

2. Denial of citizens' rights.

3. Slowing down the pace of political development.

4. Loss of respect for political leaders and problem of legitimacy.

5. Breeding corruption and abuse of power in government.

6. Denial of the dividends of democracy to the electorate.

7. Insufficient knowledge of political activities.

8. Decline in civic duties.

9. Uncertainty of the future of politics in the society.

10. Minimal input in decision making process.

11. Political instability and lawlessness in the society.

12. Loss of respect of the nation in international community.

13. Appointment of incompetent and unpopular leaders

8(c) Ways of Addressing Political Apathy:

1. By creating awareness of citizens to participate in political activities.

2. By defending the rights of the citizens in the society.

3. By conducting free, fair and credible elections.

4. Through equitable distribution of national resources.

5. By strengthening civil society and other relevant organisations.

6. By discouraging money politics and godfatherism in the country.

7. By simplifying the electoral process.

8. By making leaders accountable to the people (citizenry).

9. Through an independent judiciary that will be impartial.

10. By fulfilling electoral promises and good governance.

11. By discouraging violence or the use of political thugs.

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12. By encouraging press freedom.

13. By encouraging an independent and corruption-free electoral body.

14. By cultivating civic values in the citizens.

15. By joining political organisations.

16. By ensuring effective teaching and learning of civic education in schools.

9(a) Definition of Civil Society:

Civil society is a non-governmental organisation formed for the purposes of promoting and protecting the interest of generality of the people as well as mobilizing them for participation in the governance and development of the society.

(b) Impediments to the Effectiveness of Civil Societies in Nigeria:

1. Divided loyalty on the part of members.

2. Lack of self-evaluation.

3. Preferential treatment in their activities.

4. Difficulty in assessing needed information for their activities.

5. Civil societies are vulnerable to political manipulations.

6. Corruption on the part of members.

7. Misinforming the public or engagement in propaganda.

8. Overdependence on external sources of funding and operational support (inadequate funding).

9. Lack of awareness of the activities of civil societies by the public.

10. Insincerity of some civil societies.

11. Lack of accountability.

12. Due to political instability in Nigeria.

13. Internal Wrangling/personality clashes of the leadership.

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WEST AFRICAN SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (WASSCE)

CIVIC EDUCATION

PAPER 2 (SC) 2020 — ESSAY

ESSAY — [60 marks]

Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

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SECTION A

NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Answer at least one question from this section.

1. (a) Define *citizenship education*.
[3 marks]

(b) Highlight four relevance of citizenship education to the sustenance of the Nigerian society.
[12 marks]

2. (a) List five qualities an ideal parent is expected to possess.
[5 marks]

(b) State five ways good parenting acts as an incubator for responsible citizens in Nigeria.
[10 marks]

3. (a) Define *inter-communal relationship*.
[3 marks]

(b) Explain four ways by which inter-communal relationship promotes community development in Nigeria.
[12 marks]

SECTION B

EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

Answer at least one question from this section.

4. Outline five ways of curbing cultism in the Nigerian School System.
[15 marks]

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5. State five contributions of individuals at stopping human trafficking.
[15 marks]

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6. Highlight five ways of supporting People Living with HIV/AIDS *(PLWHA)*.
[15 marks]

SECTION C

GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

Answer at least one question from this section.

7. (a) Explain the term *pillars of democracy*.
[3 marks]

(b) Describe the *Armed Forces of Nigeria* as a pillar of democracy.
[3 marks]

(c) State three significances of the *free press* to the sustenance of democratic governance.
[9 marks]

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8. Outline five consequences of political apathy to a developing nation.
[15 marks]

9.

(a) Identify and explain four foundational qualities that ensure the survival of civil society.
[12 marks]

(b) List three challenges that continually threaten the existence of civil societies in Nigeria.
[3 marks]

8. Outline five consequences of political apathy to a developing nation.
[15 marks]

9.

(a) Identify and explain four foundational qualities that ensure the survival of civil society.
[12 marks]

(b) List three challenges that continually threaten the existence of civil societies in Nigeria.
[3 marks]

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WAEC CIVIC EDUCATION

PAPER 2 (SC) 2021 — ESSAY

[60 Marks] — 2 Hours

Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A — **NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS**

Answer at least one question from this section.

1.

(a) What are values?

[3 marks]

(b) Elucidate six reasons why integrity is the foundation of any functional society in the world.

[12 marks]

2.

(a) Summarize the seven core freedoms as established in the Charter of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

[7 marks]

(b) In what four ways can individuals and groups contribute to the upholding of the vision and mission of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?

[8 marks]

3.

(a) Identify five reasons road accidents in Nigeria could be

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seen as consequences of humans' negligence.
[5 marks]

(b) Highlight five explicit roles of government in mandating Nigerians to maintain traffic regulation.
[10 marks]

SECTION B — EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

Answer at least one question from this section.

4.
(a) Define a secret cult group.
[3 marks]

(b) Explain four ways Civic Education can help eradicate involvement in cult activities in the society.
[12 marks]

5.
(a) Outline five physical manifestations a person with Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) is bound to exhibit.
[5 marks]

(b) Highlight five socio-economic effects of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) on the carrier.
[10 marks]

6.
(a) Define youth empowerment.
[3 marks]

(b) Outline six youth empowerment skills.
[12 marks]

SECTION C — GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

Answer at least one question from this section.

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7.

(a) Explain any three pillars of democracy from the list below:

(i) independent judiciary;

(ii) the military;

(iii) political parties;

(iv) Civil Society Organizations;

(v) free and independent press.

[6 marks]

(b) Highlight three reasons why competition for political power among politicians is fierce in Nigeria.

[9 marks]

8.

(a) Define modern mode of popular participation.

[3 marks]

(b) Explain six ways popular participation can facilitate the advancement of a developing society.

[12 marks]

9.

(a) Itemize five components of the public service in Nigeria.

[5 marks]

(b) Advance five reasons for the ineffectiveness and inefficiency of public servants in Nigeria.

[10 marks]

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CIVIC EDUCATION

PAPER 2 (SC) 2022 — ESSAY

[60 Marks] — 2 Hours

Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A — NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Answer at least one question from this section.

1.

(a) Define human rights.

[2 marks]

(b) Suggest four conditions under which human rights can be violated in Nigeria.

[4 marks]

(c) Explain three reasons for which it is necessary to entrench citizens' rights in the Nigerian constitution.

[9 marks]

2.

(a) Identify five qualities an individual must possess to be qualified as a responsible parent.

[5 marks]

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(b) In what five ways do the roles of responsible parenting contribute to the upbringing of good citizens in the society?
[10 marks]

3.

(a) Identify five reasons for which it has become increasingly difficult to maintain low rate of accidents on Nigerian roads.
[5 marks]

(b) Highlight five measures adopted by the Nigerian government to reduce the rate of accidents on Nigeria roads.
[10 marks]

SECTION B — EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

Answer at least one question from this section.

4.

(a) Outline five negative consequences of cultism on its members in the society.
[5 marks]

(b) In what five ways can responsible parenting assist in reducing high rate of cultism in the society?
[10 marks]

5.

(a) Outline five reasons for which those who tested positive to HIV/AIDS are being discriminated against in the society.
[5 marks]

(b) In what five ways does the contraction of HIV/AIDS impact on the socio-economic life of the victim?
[10 marks]

6.

(a) Highlight five major empowerment skills that youths require for self-reliance in Nigerian society.
[5 marks]

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(b) State five reasons for the establishment of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) in Nigeria.

[10 marks]

SECTION C — GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

Answer at least one question from this section.

7.

(a) Define political party as a pillar of democracy.

[3 marks]

(b) Highlight six ways of enhancing the credibility of democratic elections in Nigeria.

[12 marks]

---

8. Explain any five of the following forms of civic society:

(a) Pro-democracy groups;

(b) Labour groups;

(c) Professional groups;

(d) Religious groups;

(e) Student groups;

(f) Gender based groups;

(g) Human rights groups.

[15 marks]

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9. Enumerate five reasons for which the public service sector in Nigeria has not been proficient.

[15 marks]

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WAEC CIVIC EDUCATION

PAPER 2 (SC) 2023 — ESSAY

[60 Marks] 2 Hours

Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A — NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Answer at least one question from this section.

1.

(a) Identify five values of civic education.

[5 marks]

(b) Explain any five ways citizenship education can contribute to nation building.

[10 marks]

2.

(a) Outline three factors that determine the legitimacy of a constituted authority in the society.

[3 marks]

(b) Highlight six factors that facilitate citizens' obedience to constituted authority in Nigeria.

[12 marks]

3.

(a) Define inter-communal relationships.

[3 marks]

(b) Explain four ways by which inter-communal relationships promote community development in Nigeria.

[12 marks]

SECTION B — EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

Answer at least one question from this section.

4.

(a) List three government agencies that are constitutionally empowered to arrest persons who commit drug-related offence in Nigeria.

[3 marks]

(b) In what six ways can non-adherence to medical advice of certified medical professionals constitute a threat to the survival of the sick and the society?

[12 marks]

5.

(a) Highlight three major ways by which HIV/AIDS can be contracted.

[6 marks]

(b) State three reasons why the eradication of HIV/AIDS is still problematic in Nigeria.

[9 marks]

6.

(a) Enumerate six consequences of cultism in society.

[6 marks]

(b) State three hindrances to the eradication of cultism in Nigeria.

[9 marks]

SECTION C — GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

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Answer at least one question from this section.

7. Explain five functions of public service in Nigeria.

[15 marks]

8.

(a) Name five alternative strategies desperate politicians are likely to use to win elections.

[5 marks]

(b) Explain five effective measures that could be taken to checkmate desperate politicians from winning elections at all cost.

[10 marks]

9.

(a) Explain the executive arm of government in Nigeria.

[3 marks]

(b) In what six ways do the constitutional roles of the executive arm of government promote democracy?

[12 marks]

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WAEC CIVIC EDUCATION

PAPER 2 (SC) 2024 — ESSAY

[60 Marks] 2 Hours

Answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A — NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Answer at least one question from this section.

1.(a) Mention three bases of emergence of constituted authority in the society.
[3 marks]

(b) Explain any six roles of traditional leaders in a democratic society.
[12 marks]

2.(a) Explain community services.
[3 marks]

(b) Outline any six benefits of community services.
[12 marks]

3.(a) List three road users.
[3 marks]

(b) Describe six requirements that road users must comply with to ensure safer roads.
[12 marks]

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SECTION B — EMERGING ISSUES IN SOCIETY

Answer at least one question from this section.

4. Highlight five ways substance abuse can be curbed in various institutions of learning.
[15 marks]

5.
(a) Mention five ways HIV/AIDS can be prevented.
[5 marks]

(b) Outline five symptoms that are usually associated with People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHM).
[10 marks]

6.
(a) List three agencies responsible for curtailing human trafficking in your country.
[3 marks]

(b) Outline six problems associated with human trafficking in your country.
[12 marks]

SECTION C — GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

Answer at least one question from this section.

7.(a) Explain the rule of law.
[3 marks]

(b) Highlight six conditions that can enhance adherence to the principles of rule of law in a democracy.
[12 marks]

8. Identify five challenges facing democracy in West Africa.
[15 marks]

9. Highlight five scopes of the constitution.
[15 marks]

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WAEC FOR SCHOOL CANDIDATES, 2020

FINAL MARKING SCHEME: CIVIC EDUCATION 2

Maximum Mark Obtainable: 60 marks

Rubric: The paper consists of nine questions: three questions in Section A, three questions in Section B and three questions in Section C. Candidates were expected to answer four questions in all, choosing at least one question from each section.

SECTION A: NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Candidates were expected to answer at least one question from this section.

SCHEME 1

A. DEFINITION OF CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Citizenship education refers to the process or act of imparting the required knowledge and skills, right attitudes and values to citizens which would enable them to live and participate in the developmental activities and other affairs of their state.

B. RELEVANCE OF CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION TO THE SUSTENANCE OF THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY

i. Enables citizens to know their rights and how to defend such rights.

ii. It prepares citizens to effectively participate in governance.

iii. Enables citizens to develop positive attitudes and values which they need to function as relevant members of the society.

iv. Enables citizens to understand problems of the society such as HIV/AIDS, cultism, drug abuse, etc and the way of solving the problems.

v. Enables citizens to know their duties and obligations to the state.

vi. Helps in the promotion of national consciousness/patriotism as well as the contributions of our

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nationalists.

vii. Helps in developing good leadership/followership qualities in Nigeria citizens.

viii. Helps in producing committed and responsible citizens who can contribute to the development of the country.

ix. It equips citizens with skills for societal problem solving.

x. It facilitates good interpersonal/intra-communal/inter-communal relationship/peaceful coexistence in the society.

xi. It encourages national integration/unity and nation building.

xii. It informs citizens about the activities of government in a society.

xiii. It inculcates the right values/morals and attitudes into the youths for the development of the society.

xiv. It enables citizens to adhere to rules and regulations in the society.

xv. It assists in producing responsible, well-informed and self-reliant Nigerian youths.

xvi. It promotes democratic values and ideals in the society.

xvii. It encourages social orientation and mobilization of citizens.

xviii. It helps citizens to develop good sense of judgement in handling critical issues in the society.

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 3 marks for full definition = 3 Marks

(b) 3 marks each for the any 4 points fully explained (3 x 4) = 12 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning.

TOTAL: 3 + 12 = 15 Marks

SCHEME 2

A. QUALITIES AN IDEAL PARENT IS EXPECTED TO POSSESS

i. Self discipline.

ii. Ability to lead family in a right way.

iii. Love and care.

iv. Tolerance and endurance.

v. Relevant knowledge for family planning and improved standard of living.

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vi. Hard working/secured source of income.

vii. Positive role model/exemplary leadership.

viii. Patience.

ix. Understanding.

x. Consistent good character.

xi. Empathy/Emotional support.

xii. Ability to create time for children.

xiii. Ability to reward appropriately.

xiv. Being respectful.

xv. Ability to encourage children to participate in decision making.

xvi. Good temperament.

xvii. Flexibility.

xviii. Sense of right guidance/counseling.

xix. Effective communication.

xx. Good listening skills.

xxi. Good morals.

xxii. Sense of responsibility.

xxiii. Fairness to all/Impartiality.

B. WAYS GOOD PARENTING ACTS AS AN INCUBATOR FOR RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS IN NIGERIA

i. Teaching children/wards moral and religious values.

ii. Supporting children/wards to gain sound and qualitative education.

iii. Training children to be law abiding citizens.

iv. Instilling discipline in children/wards within the family unit.

v. Proper upbringing of children/inculcating lofty virtues such as honesty, tolerance, hard work, co-operation, e.t.c.

vi. Teaching/training children for leadership roles in society.

vii. Training children to be peace loving in society.

viii. Serving as role models to children/wards within the family.

ix. Having effective line of communication with children.

x. Engaging children in productive activities.

xi. Making children to be responsible and independent.

xii. Respecting the opinions of children.

xiii. Guiding children against the development of psychological problems.

xiv. Providing parental guidance.

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xv. Teaching children their rights, duties and obligations as responsible citizens.

xvi. Mentoring children for effective participation in the development of the society.

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 1 mark each for any 5 points listed (1x5) = 5 Marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (2x5) = 10 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning.

TOTAL: 5 + 10 = 15 Marks

SCHEME 3

A. DEFINITION OF INTER-COMMUNAL RELATIONSHIP

This is an act/process/mode of interaction between two or more communities for the promotion of peaceful co-existence and other related benefits.

B. WAYS BY WHICH INTER-COMMUNAL RELATIONSHIP PROMOTES COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

i. By enhancing the economy of the communities.

ii. By promoting friendly relations/cooperation among the communities.

iii. By promoting peaceful co-existence and tolerance.

iv. By encouraging cross fertilization of cultural ideals, arts and artefacts.

v. By promoting sharing of skills and technical know-how.

vi. By enhancing mutual understanding/sharing of ideas.

vii. By assisting one another in time of needs.

viii. By encouraging open mindedness to one another.

ix. By promoting fairness among the communities.

x. By promoting love and hospitality.

xi. By facilitating financial assistance and other benefits.

xii. By promoting inter-communal marriages/relationships.

xiii. By solving inter-communal crisis/disputes.

xiv. By creating strong bond and alliance/unity among the communities.

xv. By promoting mutual/common security platform for curbing crimes.

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AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 3 marks for full definition = 3 Marks

(b) 3 marks each for the any 4 points fully explained (3 x 4) = 12 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning.

TOTAL: 3 + 12 = 15 Marks

SECTION B: EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

Candidates were expected to answer at least one question from this section.

SCHEME 4

WAYS OF CURBING CULTISM IN THE NIGERIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

i. Awareness creation/sensitization/enlightenment about evils associated with cultism.

ii. Prohibition of arms and its enforcement in the society.

iii. Enforcement of laws proscribing the sales, use, possession of hard drugs/alcohol in schools.

iv. Good leadership/management of schools.

v. Enactment of laws against formation, membership and activities of cult in schools.

vi. Punishment/Imposition of tougher sanctions by school authorities/conviction of cultists.

vii. Responsible parenthood/good moral upbringing.

viii. Involvement of religious institutions in the campaign against cultism in schools.

ix. Effective monitoring of children in schools by parents to discourage negative peer influence.

x. Improve welfare of indigent students in schools to discourage them from being lured into cult activities.

xi. Engagement of students in extra-curricular/recreational activities in schools.

xii. Conducive teaching-learning environment.

xiii. Maximum protection for students who renounced cultism.

xiv. Ensuring that newly admitted students take oaths against joining secret cults.

xv. Strengthening counseling unit in schools to prevent students from joining secret cults and encourage those

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already involved to renounce their membership.

xvi. Amnesty programmes should be provided for repentant cultists.

xvii. Celebration of role models/good youth ambassadors.

xviii. Reward system for good behavior.

xix. Creating vacation jobs/entrepreneurial activities for students.

xx. Strengthening the teaching of subjects like Civic Education where the dangers of cultism are exposed.

xxi. Strengthening the security system of schools.

AWARD OF MARKS:

3 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (3x5) = 15 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning.

TOTAL = 15 Marks

SCHEME 5

CONTRIBUTIONS OF INDIVIDUALS AT STOPPING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

i. Use of private media organizations for enlightenment against human trafficking.

ii. Reporting the activities of human traffickers to law enforcement agencies.

iii. Establishment of non-governmental organizations for eradicating human trafficking.

iv. Campaign by non-governmental organizations against human trafficking.

v. Proper parental upbringing of children.

vi. Establishment of private empowerment schemes to engage the youths.

vii. Sponsorship of indigent children in schools.

viii. Establishment of recreational centers.

ix. Conducting research and publishing reports on the state of human trafficking.

x. Volunteering to join anti-human trafficking organizations.

xi. Encouraging and supporting people who are vulnerable to human trafficking/rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking.

xii. Donation/funding of anti-human trafficking organizations.

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xiii. Sponsoring/supporting bills against human trafficking.

xiv. Being an advocate against human trafficking.

xv. Supporting youth empowerment programmes.

xvi. Ensuring that you do not give your children to people of doubtful character.

AWARD OF MARKS:

3 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (3x5) = 15 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning.

TOTAL = 15 Marks

SCHEME 6

WAYS OF SUPPORTING PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)

i. They should not be avoided or discriminated against.

ii. They should not be over-laboured.

iii. Show them love and affection.

iv. Improve their diets.

v. Show politeness/respect and understanding to them.

vi. Enlighten them on their status.

vii. Empower them for healthy living.

viii. Prevent/avoid violence against them.

ix. They should not be bullied on account of their status.

x. They should not be quarantined.

xi. Encourage them to adhere to routine medication and get treatment if they are sick.

xii. Providing counseling and emotional support services for people living with HIV/AIDS.

xiii. Give moral and financial support to people living with HIV/AIDS.

xiv. Cost of their medication and medical treatment should be subsidized by government and other well meaning individuals and organizations.

AWARD OF MARKS:

3 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (3x5) = 15 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning.

TOTAL = 15 Marks

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SECTION C: GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

Candidates were expected to answer at least one question from this section.

SCHEME 7

A. PILLARS OF DEMOCRACY

Pillars of democracy are those institutions/machineries/features upon which democratic principles stand, operate and are sustained.

B. THE ARMED FORCES OF NIGERIA AS A PILLAR OF DEMOCRACY

Nigerian Armed Forces are constitutionally established bodies empowered to protect or defend the territorial integrity of Nigeria against internal insurrection and external aggression. They consist of the Army, Air Force and Navy.

C. SIGNIFICANCE OF FREE PRESS TO THE SUSTENANCE OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

i. The press acts as a watch dog on the government.

ii. It is a channel of enjoying the right to freedom of expression.

iii. It helps the government to discharge their duties as to avoid being exposed.

iv. It is a source of political education/enlightenment.

v. It is a source of information for the masses.

vi. It provides a channel for expressing public opinions.

vii. It enhances political information by encouraging public debate.

viii. It protects the rights/freedom of citizens.

ix. It promotes accountability of the government to the governed.

x. It promotes popular participation.

xi. It serves as a link between the government and the governed.

xii. It allows the citizens the opportunity of giving viable alternatives to government policies/programmes.

xiii. It assists in supporting democratic ideals, principles and practices.

xiv. It assists in setting national agenda for democratic governance.

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xv. It articulates and champions the interests of the minorities and other downtrodden members of the society.

xvi. It helps to identify and address societal issues/problems.

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 3 marks for full definition = 3 Marks

(b) 3 marks for full description = 3 Marks

(c) 3 marks each for any 3 points fully explained (3 x 3) = 9 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning.

TOTAL: 3 + 3 + 9 = 15 Marks

SCHEME 8

CONSEQUENCES OF POLITICAL APATHY TO A DEVELOPING NATION

i. It leads to the emergence of undemocratic government/military intervention.

ii. It leads to the emergence of corrupt/unpopular politicians as leaders.

iii. It reduces the level of communication and cooperation between the government and citizens.

iv. It reduces the level of political consciousness of the citizens.

v. It may lead to dictatorship/abuse of power.

vi. Lack of accountability.

vii. It leads to slow pace of development.

viii. It breeds lawlessness and disorderliness in the state.

ix. It reduces the level of involvement of citizens/popular participation in governance.

x. Inability to protect the tenets and ideals of democracy.

xi. It erodes the legitimacy of government.

xii. It erodes democratic culture.

xiii. It promotes/encourages bad governance.

AWARD OF MARKS:

3 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (3x5) = 15 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning.

SCHEME 9

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A. FOUNDATIONAL QUALITIES THAT ENSURE THE SURVIVAL OF CIVIL SOCIETY

i. Kind, polite and civil disposition and behaviour.

ii. Lack of interest in forming and controlling the machinery of government.

iii. They are unarmed unlike paramilitary organizations.

iv. There is no defined tenure.

v. They are characterized by mass action.

vi. They are formed to pursue justice and fairness.

vii. They usually act in unison.

viii. They are not profit-oriented.

ix. Serve public goals, interests and affairs.

x. They are independent of government/non-political.

xi. Membership is voluntary.

B. CHALLENGES THAT CONTINUALLY THREATEN THE EXISTENCE OF CIVIL SOCIETIES IN NIGERIA

i. Poor organization.

ii. Inadequate funding.

iii. Non accountability.

iv. Ignorance.

v. Politicization.

vi. Overbearing external influence.

vii. Conflicts with government.

viii. Questionable reputation of some members/leaders.

ix. Desire for political positions/relevance.

x. Bias in the composition of leadership structure.

xi. Corruption.

xii. Lack of internal democracy.

xiii. Deviation from their original goals and objectives e.g. propaganda, mis-information, etc.

xiv. Hostility to government.

xv. Selfish interest of some leaders.

xvi. Overdependence on external support.

xvii. Difficulty in assessing needed information/documents for their activities.

xviii. Government patronage.

xix. Inability to adjust to modern ways of doing things/rigidity.

xx. Political instability.

xxi. Poor awareness of their activities.

xxii. Diminishing reputation of civil society/manipulation by

political leaders.

xxiii. Type of government in power.

xxiv. Internal wranglings/personality clashes.

xxv. Rivalry among civil society organizations.

xxvi. Lack of self evaluation.

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 3 marks each for any 4 points identified and fully explained

(3x4) = 12 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning.

(b) 1 mark each for any 3 points listed (1x3) = 3 Marks

TOTAL: 12 + 3 = 15 Marks

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WAEC CIVIC EDUCATION — THEORY/ESSAY PAPER

MARKING SCHEME — 2021

Candidates are expected to answer at least one question from this section.

SCHEME 1

QUESTION — VALUES AND INTEGRITY

PART A: DEFINITION OF VALUES

Acceptable Definition:

Values are accepted moral principles, ideas, beliefs and standard code of behavior which the society upholds and passes from one generation to another.

Marks: 3 marks for full definition

PART B: REASONS WHY INTEGRITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF ANY FUNCTIONAL SOCIETY IN THE WORLD

Acceptable Points (Any 6 fully explained for 2 marks each; or 1 mark each for mere mention):

i. Integrity gives room for good character formation.

ii. It brings about hard work and commitment to work.

iii. People of integrity serve as role models to young ones.

iv. It also brings honour/positive image to individuals and the society at large.

v. It makes one to be confident and trustworthy.

vi. It eradicates corruption in the society.

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vii. It brings about communal development.

viii. It brings about professionalism and eradicates mediocrity.

ix. It assists society in getting responsible people as leaders.

x. It brings about transparency and fair play among individuals.

xi. It promotes effective utilization of resources.

xii. It fosters peace, unity and cohesion in the society.

xiii. It promotes cooperation/collaboration and teamwork.

xiv. It promotes accountability.

xv. It inspires innovation.

xvi. It promotes contentment in the society.

xvii. It promotes better quality products and services.

xviii. It promotes foreign investment.

xix. It promotes respect for the rights of other people.

xx. It promotes lasting relationship.

xxi. It promotes faithfulness, frankness and sincerity among individuals.

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 3 marks for full definition = 3 Marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 6 points fully explained (2 × 6) = 12 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 3 + 12 = 15 Marks

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SCHEME 2

QUESTION — HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR)

PART A: THE SEVEN CORE FREEDOMS AS ESTABLISHED IN THE UDHR CHARTER

Acceptable Points:

i. Right to life, liberty and dignity of human person.

ii. Freedom from discrimination by gender, race, ethnicity, national origin or religion.

iii. Right to freedom from forced labour, slavery-like practices and servitude.

iv. Right to freedom from movement and to choose a residence within the borders of each State.

v. Right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly.

vi. Right to freedom of expression, thought, conscience or religion.

vii. Right to freedom of belief, opinion and expression.

PART B: WAYS INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS CONTRIBUTE TO THE UPHOLDING OF THE VISIONS AND MISSIONS OF UDHR

Acceptable Points:

i. Individuals and groups should always make efforts at recognizing their rights from time to time.

ii. Individuals, groups and corporate organizations should give financial assistance/legal aids to those who have been denied of their rights.

iii. They should respect the rights of other citizens.

iv. They should make effort to know how their rights can be exercised without infringing on other people's rights.

v. Individuals and groups should be willing to report cases of human right abuse to various government agencies set up for such purposes.

vi. Formation of human rights groups.

vii. Participation in political activities.

viii. Individuals should be ready to acquire more knowledge about human rights and the articles of UDHR.

ix. Joining human rights groups to promote respect for all human rights.

x. Educating others about their rights and activities of UDHR.

xi. Standing against human rights abuse.

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AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 1 mark each for any 7 points listed (1 × 7) = 7 Marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 4 points fully explained (2 × 4) = 8 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 7 + 8 = 15 Marks

SCHEME 3

QUESTION — ROAD ACCIDENTS

PART A: REASONS ROAD ACCIDENTS IN NIGERIA COULD BE SEEN AS CONSEQUENCES OF HUMAN'S NEGLIGENCE

Acceptable Points:

i. Disobedience to the orders of traffic officials.

ii. Poor maintenance/condition of vehicles/unworthy road vehicles.

iii. Indiscriminate packing of vehicles e.g. long vehicles/trucks on main roads.

iv. Tiredness on the part of drivers e.g. due to night driving.

v. Drunkenness/driving under the influence of drugs.

vi. Poor driving habits e.g. recklessness, carelessness, impatience, etc.

vii. Illiteracy and poor knowledge of road signs.

viii. Lack of road marks and signs on major roads.

ix. Avoiding safety gears e.g. seatbelt, helmet, etc.

x. Distractions such as phone calls, eating, drinking, reading, adjusting mirrors, etc.

xi. Poor vision of drivers.

xii. Licensing of unqualified/underage people to drive.

xiii. Driving by unqualified/underage people.

xiv. Disobedience to traffic laws.

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xv. Condemnation and connivance of traffic officials with drivers to overlook traffic offences.

(Additional points continuing from page 474):

xvi. Disobedience to the orders of traffic officials.

xvii. Poor maintenance/condition of vehicles/unworthy road vehicles.

xviii. Poor road network.

xix. Over loading.

xx. Over speeding.

xxi. Disobedience to traffic signs.

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PART B: EXPLICIT ROLES OF THE GOVERNMENT IN MANDATING NIGERIANS TO MAINTAIN TRAFFIC REGULATION

Acceptable Points:

i. Provision of good roads.

ii. Provision and enforcement of traffic laws.

iii. Enactment and enforcement of traffic laws.

iv. Periodic inspection of vehicles on the road.

v. Establishment, equipping and training of Traffic enforcement agencies.

vi. Punishment of traffic offenders.

vii. Introduction of road safety regulations and civic duties into school's curriculum.

viii. Symposia and public awareness programmes on road usage.

ix. Issuance of driver's licence to only qualified drivers.

x. Provision of Highway Code.

xi. Construction of speed ramps on roads.

xii. Installation of CCTV cameras at cross sections of roads.

xiii. Improvement on vehicle maintenance policy.

xiv. Provision of road marks and signs.

xv. Punishment for corrupt and compromised traffic officials.

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 1 mark each for any 5 points identified (1 × 5) = 5 Marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (2 × 5) = 10 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 5 + 10 = 15 Marks

SCHEME 4

CIVIC EDUCATION — SECTION B: EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

Candidates were expected to answer at least one question from this section.

PART A: DEFINITION OF SECRET CULT GROUP

Acceptable Definition:

A secret cult group refers to an enclosed organized association whose membership and activities as well as mode of operations are not only done and kept in secret but are at variance with the accepted norms of society.

Marks: 3 marks for full definition

PART B: WAYS CIVIC EDUCATION CAN HELP ERADICATE INVOLVEMENT IN CULT ACTIVITIES IN THE SOCIETY

Acceptable Points:

i. Through awareness creation about the danger of cultism.

ii. Through the inculcation of right attitude and values to students.

iii. By encouraging youths/students to be good citizen.

iv. By assisting students to reject being lured into cultism.

v. Through encouragement of more research into the activities of various cult groups with a view to finding a solution to the menace.

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vi. By teaching students to understand and protect their rights as well as respect the rights of others.

vii. By encouraging students to form or join anti-cult groups.

viii. By encouraging students to be more focus to achieve future goals and have a positive place in history rather than joining cult groups.

ix. (additional point — partially cut off at top of image, not fully legible)

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 3 marks for full definition = 3 Marks

(b) 3 marks each for any 4 points fully explained (3 × 4) = 12 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 3 + 12 = 15 Marks

EXHIBIT: PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS A PERSON WITH HIV/AIDS IS BOUND TO SHOW (Page 475)

Acceptable Points:

i. Weight loss.

ii. Skin rashes.

iii. Frequent fever/headache.

iv. Dry cough/tuberculosis.

v. Mouth and genital sores/bleeding.

vi. Chronic diarrhoea/dehydration.

vii. Swollen lymph nodes in the neck, armpits.

(Continuing from page 476):

viii. Profuse sweating at night.

ix. Aching muscles and joints.

x. Pneumonia.

xi. Loss of appetite.

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xii. Memory loss or amnesia.

xiii. Hepatitis B.

xiv. Recurrent fungal infections in the mouth and throat.

xv. Anaemia/pale.

xvi. Blurred/distorted vision.

xvii. Nausea/vomiting.

xviii. Chronic fatigue, depression/weakness.

xix. Chills.

xx. Shortness of breath.

xxi. Nose, mouth and genital bleeding.

xxii. Death.

i. Depression/low self-esteem.

ii. Increased dependency on family and society.

iii. Increased dependency on drugs.

iv. It leads to broken homes.

v. Makes victim very uncomfortable and ill.

vi. Stigmatization/discrimination/dehumanization.

vii. High dependency on drugs.

viii. Isolation/withdrawal syndrome/shame.

ix. Poor nutrition/malnutrition.

x. Poor academic performance.

xi. Job loss/joblessness.

xii. Memory loss.

xiii. Loss of reputation.

xiv. Erosion/denial of certain rights.

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PART B: SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF HIV/AIDS ON THE CARRIER (Page 476)

Acceptable Points:

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 1 mark each for any 5 points identified (1 × 5) = 5 Marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (2 × 5) = 10 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 5 + 10 = 15 Marks

SCHEME 6 (Page 477)

QUESTION — YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

PART A: DEFINITION OF YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Acceptable Definition:

Youth empowerment is a developmental programme which enables youths to acquire skills, knowledge, attitude and values that will make them to be morally responsible, financially independent and self-reliant in order to contribute positively to the society.

Marks: 3 marks for full definition

PART B: YOUTH EMPOWERMENT SKILLS

Acceptable Points:

i. Communication skills.

ii. Artistic skills.

iii. Goal setting skills.

iv. Self-esteem/motivational skills.

v. Manipulative skills.

vi. Life coping skills.

vii. Intellectual skills.

viii. Vocational/entrepreneurial skills.

ix. Leadership skills.

x. Negotiation skills.

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xi. Team building/team playing skills/co-operative skills.

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 3 marks for full definition = 3 Marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 6 points fully explained (2 × 6) = 12 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 3 + 12 = 15 Marks

SCHEME 7

CIVIC EDUCATION — SECTION C: GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM AND PROCESSES

Candidates were expected to answer at least one question from this section.

PART A: EXPLANATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING PILLARS OF DEMOCRACY

Acceptable Points:

Independent Judiciary — The independent judiciary is the absolute freedom of the judiciary to administer justice without interference from any external body such as executive, legislature, civil societies, etc.

The Military — The military which consist of the Army, Air-force and Navy are empowered by the constitution to protect/defend the territorial integrity of a democratic state against internal insurrection and external aggression.

Political Parties — Political parties are organised groups of people who have the same political opinion, interest and beliefs with the sole aim of contesting elections in order to gain political power and sustain the interests of the masses in a democratic state.

Free and Independent Press — The free and independent press is the freedom of the media to act as watchdogs of democracy, highlighting democratic deficits, demanding accountability as well as informing, educating and

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entertaining people without undue censorship for good governance in a democracy.

REASONS WHY COMPETITION FOR POLITICAL POWER AMONG POLITICIANS IS FIERCE IN NIGERIA

Acceptable Points:

i. High premium/lucrative nature of politics in Nigeria.

ii. Politics is a zero-sum game, where the winner takes all.

iii. Politicians use politics as security and means of survival instead of service.

iv. Prestige and honour that follows political offices.

v. Selfish interest of politicians.

vi. Sit-tight syndrome of political authority.

vii. Nature and character of the Nigerian political class.

viii. Poor political education/culture among the masses.

ix. Desperation of politicians to get to power.

x. Volatile political environment.

xi. Lack of internal democracy within political parties.

xii. Protection of regional/sectional/religious interests.

xiii. Scrambling for the control of national wealth.

xiv. Corruption/embezzlement of public funds.

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 2 marks each for any 3 points fully explained (2 × 3) = 6 Marks

(b) 3 marks each for any 3 points fully explained (3 × 3) = 9 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 6 + 9 = 15 Marks

DEFINITION OF THE MODERN MODE OF POPULAR PARTICIPATION

Acceptable Definition:

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Modern mode of popular participation refers to the contemporary way of citizens' engagement in the governmental decision-making process, expression of views and election of their representatives in a democratic state.

PART B: WAYS POPULAR PARTICIPATION CAN FACILITATE THE ADVANCEMENT OF A DEVELOPING SOCIETY (Pages 478–479)

Acceptable Points:

i. By promoting political awareness and education.

ii. By fostering political stability.

iii. By promoting self-fulfilment and satisfaction of citizens.

iv. By enhancing responsive and responsible government/accountability.

v. By promoting popular consciousness.

vi. By promoting confidence of the people to hold government accountable.

vii. Through enhancement of collective efforts in the development of the society.

viii. By ensuring that people of proven integrity are in leadership positions.

ix. By ensuring equity in the allocation of societal resources.

x. By encouraging people to gain socio-economic and political power.

xi. By creating conducive/enabling environment for business and other investment activities to strive.

xii. By promoting law and order.

xiii. By promoting effective information dissemination for better dialogue.

xiv. By strengthening and creating new networks that enables different interest groups to work together.

xv. By building cordial relationships between individuals, different groups and societies.

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xvi. By increasing equality of access to policy and decision making process.

xvii. By increasing understanding of public institutions and the way they work.

xviii. By promoting democratic principles.

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 3 marks for full definition = 3 Marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 6 points fully explained (2 × 6) = 12 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 3 + 12 = 15 Marks

SCHEME 9

QUESTION — PUBLIC SERVICE IN NIGERIA

PART A: COMPONENTS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN NIGERIA

Acceptable Points:

i. Administrative class/cadre.

ii. Executive class/cadre.

iii. Professional or technical class/cadre.

iv. Clerical class/cadre.

v. Auxiliary/manipulative class/cadre.

PART B: REASONS FOR THE INEFFECTIVENESS AND INEFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS IN NIGERIA (Pages 479–480)

Acceptable Points:

i. Bribery and corruption.

ii. Poor/negative attitude to work.

iii. Political interference/politicization of public service.

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iv. Red-tapism/Bureaucratic bottleneck.

v. Over-staffing/redundancy.

vi. Poor condition of service.

vii. Nepotism/tribalism/favouritism.

viii. Inconsistency of government policies.

ix. Frequent change in government/political instability.

x. Inadequate/insufficient/deteriorating state of infrastructure.

xi. Poor/inadequate training of manpower.

xii. Inadequate human resources/shortage of expertise.

xiii. Poor remuneration.

xiv. Absence of competitive environment.

xv. Lack of meritocracy in appointment.

xvi. Poor maintenance culture.

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 1 mark each for any 5 points identified (1 × 5) = 5 Marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (2 × 5) = 10 Marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 5 + 10 = 15 Marks

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CIVIC EDUCATION MARKING SCHEME— 2022

ESSAY / THEORY

[60 marks]

Answer any FOUR questions. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A — NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Question 1

(a) State any **three** bases of constituted authority in a democratic society.

[3 marks]

(b) Explain any **six** roles of traditional leaders in a democratic society.

[12 marks]

[Total: 15 marks]

The following points are acceptable for Question 1:

(a) Bases of Constituted Authority in the Society

Acceptable responses include any THREE of the following:

- Inheritance/tradition/custom
- Law/legal system/constitution of the state
- Charisma/unique God-given personal qualities/attributes

(b) Roles of Traditional Leaders in a Democratic Society

Acceptable responses include any SIX of the following:

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- Assisting the police and other law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime/apprehension of offenders within their jurisdiction/area of operation.
- Assisting and cooperating with other organs of government (central/regional/state/local government) in the execution/implementation of policies/programmes/projects.
- Preservation and maintenance of cultural/historical sites/works of art/literary works/historical sites/monuments/museums.
- Performing traditional functions and ceremonies.
- Upholding the customary laws as applicable to their traditional communities.
- Act as custodian of the history and tradition of the people through provision of social amenities.
- Promoting the welfare of the people through provision of social amenities.
- Promoting community for self-help projects.
- Organising community for self-help projects.
- Setting of disputes among the people in their communities.
- Serving as the representative of the people.
- Defending the community from external attacks/war.
- Helping the government to educate people on government policies/programmes/activities.
- Serving as intermediary between their people and government.
- Serving as advisers to the government.
- Promotion of leadership in their communities.
- Provision of law and order in their communities.
- Promoting good/obedient followership.
- Instilling good morals/discipline in their subjects.

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- Promoting popular participation in the affairs of their communities/societies.
- Promoting consensus building/unity in the society.
- Monitoring of performance of the activities of elected/appointed officials in government in their areas.

Award of Marks:

- 3 marks each for any five points fully explained (3 × 5) = 15 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 15 marks**

SECTION B — EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

Question 2

(a) State any **five** ways substance abuse can be curbed in various institutions of learning.
[15 marks]

The following points are acceptable for Question 2(a):

Ways Substance Abuse can be Curbed in Various Institutions of Learning

Acceptable responses include any FIVE of the following, fully explained:

- Placing/enforcement of stiff penalty for drug-related offences in schools.
- Exposure to drug-related education in the school system.
- Students should be taught moral and religious precepts and principles.
- Access to hard drugs should be controlled by the school authority.

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- Students should be encouraged to resist negative peer pressure.
- Exemplary lifestyles by members of staff should be encouraged.
- Exposure of students to life coping skills to enable them deal with drug-related challenges in schools.
- General awareness/media campaigns against substance abuse should be intensified.
- There should be effective counselling services for students on drug-related matters.
- Celebrities as role models should be in the forefront of anti-drug campaigns in schools.
- Proper family upbringing of students.
- Adequate engagement of students in curriculum and co-curriculum activities to prevent idleness in schools.
- Inculcation of right values through Citizenship or Civic Education or Social Studies.
- Formation and joining of anti-drug related clubs and societies in schools.
- Regular visits to schools by drug law enforcement agencies.
- Parents undertaking on none involvement of their children/wards in drug-related activities while in schools.
- Involvement of civil society in the campaign against drug abuse in schools.
- Reporting any known case of substance abuse to the school authority.
- Provision of adequate security to prevent drug trafficking/access in schools.
- Provision of mental health support services in schools.
- Conduct of random blood tests among students in school.

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- Supporting/promotion of good mental health in school.
- Provision of healthy activities in schools e.g. sports and game facilities and participation of students.

Award of Marks:

- 3 marks each for any five points fully explained (3 × 5) = 15 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 15 marks**

Question 3

(a) Define the term **community service**.
[3 marks]

(b) State and explain any **six** benefits of community service.
[12 marks]

[Total: 15 marks]

The following points are acceptable for Question 3:

(a) Meaning of Community Service

Community service refers to a voluntary involvement or participation in processes and activities that can add value and improve the quality of lives and living of the people in any community where citizens reside. It also includes: articulating/aggregating demands/needs/interests of their subjects; promotion of community development.

Award of Marks:

- 1 mark each for any three points mentioned (1 × 3) = 3 marks
- 2 marks each for any six points fully explained (2 × 6) = 12 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 3 + 12 = 15 marks**

(b) Benefits of Community Services

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Acceptable responses include any SIX of the following:

- Speeds up developments in the communities.
- Gives opportunity to individuals to serve humanity at community level.
- Promotes unity/national integration/consensus building.
- Helps in solving communal problems.
- Draws attention of government to projects that requires intervention.
- Fosters peaceful co-existence in the community/peace and order in the community.
- Inculcates the spirit of community service in youths/people.
- Creates avenue for the citizens to participate in government/governance.
- Cultivates leadership skills and values in citizens/residence/enhancement of skills.
- Cultivates effective followership.
- Promotes cooperation/collaboration networking among stakeholders.
- Promotes effective teamwork/building among community members.
- Enhances political/popular participation.
- Minimises conflicts/disputes/escalation of conflicts.
- Enhances security of lives and properties/public utilities/facilities.
- Enhances good intra-group/intra-community relationships.
- Promotes good image for the community.
- It promotes patriotism and loyalty among community members on community issues/identity.
- Promote motivation/self-confidence/sense of fulfilment/self-actualisation on completed community projects/services.

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- It provides essential services.
- It serves as medium of education/awareness creation/enlightenment.
- Personal capacity building/development.
- It serves as source of employment/job creation.
- It serves as source of pride and spirit of giving back.
- It encourages civic engagement and spirit of giving for all.
- It ensures equitable access to services for all.
- It instils sense of pride and ownership.
- It builds resilience and capacity to cope with future challenges.

Question 3b (continued — Road Safety)

(b) List any **three** road users and state any **six** requirements road users must comply with to ensure safer roads.
[15 marks]

The following points are acceptable:

List of Road Users:

- Motorists
- Pedestrians
- Motorcyclists
- Cyclists
- Tricyclists
- Animals
- People living with disabilities (PLWD)/physically challenged
- Hawkers
- Trucks/cart pushers

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- Skate riders
- Road construction/maintenance workers e.g. road sweepers

Requirements road users must comply with to ensure safer roads:

- Must have adequate information about the roads.
- Maintenance of discipline by road users.
- Safety consciousness by road users e.g. using pedestrian/crossing/overhead pedestrian bridges.
- Obedience to traffic rules and regulations/traffic officials.
- Avoiding overspeeding/reckless driving.
- Ensuring the availability of safety equipment in serviceable conditions in vehicles plying the roads.
- Driving under sane condition/good health condition/not fatigued.
- Adequate awareness of education on traffic rules and regulations.
- Proper maintenance of vehicles/ensuring road worthiness.
- Avoiding distraction/ensuring full concentration while on the road.
- Possession of adequate knowledge/skills in the use of safety equipment/devices in the vehicle.
- Wearing of reflective clothing/stickers at night to ensure visibility.
- Possession of valid driving licence.
- Being mindful of weather conditions on the highway.
- Avoid tail-gating/bumper to bumper driving.
- Exercise precaution on blindspots/areas prone to accidents.
- Possession of vehicle particulars/papers.

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Award of Marks:

- 1 mark each for any three points listed (1 × 3) = 3 marks
- 2 marks each for any six points fully explained (2 × 6) = 12 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 3 + 12 = 15 marks**

Question 4

(a) Identify any **three** agencies responsible for curtailing human trafficking in Nigeria.
[3 marks]

(b) State and explain any **six** problems associated with human trafficking in Nigeria.
[12 marks]

[Total: 15 marks]

The following points are acceptable for Question 4:

(a) Agencies Responsible for Curtailing Human Trafficking in Nigeria

Acceptable responses include any THREE of the following:

- Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF).
- The media.
- National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking In Persons (NAPTIP).
- Civil Society Organisations.
- The Nigeria Police.
- Schools.
- Religious organisations.
- Regional organisations e.g. ECOWAS, etc.
- Nigeria Custom Service.

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- International Organisations like UNICEF.
- Nigeria Immigration Service.
- National Directorate of Employment (NDE).
- Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC).
- National Youths Employment Programme.
- National Orientation Agency (NOA).
- Ministry of Women Affairs.
- Ministry of Justice.
- Ministry of Labour and Employment/Productivity.
- Public Complaint Commission (Ombudsman).
- Nigerians in Diaspora Commission.
- National Human Rights Commission.
- National Human Rights and Development in Africa (IHRDA).
- The Institute for Human Rights (ILO).
- International Labour Organization (IOM).
- International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- International Intelligence Agency (NIA).
- National Intelligence Agency (NIA).
- National Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development.
- Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development.
- Network Against Child Trafficking, Abuse and Labour (NACTAL).
- Develop Centre for African Development (DCAD).
- Pathfinders Justice Initiative Inc. (PJI).
- Coalition Against Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (CAHTSEC).
- Patriotic Children Initiative Human Trafficking (ETAHT).

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- Edo State Task Force Against Human Trafficking (ETAHT).
- Viable Knowledge Masters (VKM).

(b) Problems Associated with Human Trafficking in Nigeria

Acceptable responses include any SIX of the following:

- Forced labour/child labour.
- Social stigmatisation.
- Unwanted pregnancy.
- Untimely death of victims.
- Trauma/depression/torture.
- Organ harvesting.
- Drug abuse/drug-trafficking.
- Forced prostitution/sexual abuse.
- Denial of access to education.
- Physical abuse of victims.
- Increase in crime rates.
- Spread of HIV/AIDS, STDs, etc.
- Bad national image for the country.
- Poverty/economic exploitation.
- De-humanisation of victim.
- Human rights violations.
- Brain-drain/loss of manpower.
- Increase in school drop-out.
- Fear/insecurity.
- Retardation of socio-economic development/underdevelopment.
- Diversion of national resources/public funds meant for developmental purposes for rehabilitation of trafficked persons.
- Forced marriage.
- Dislocation of family ties/cultural values.

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- Illegal/forced migration/risk of deportation.
- Increased family burden on rehabilitation/re-integration of victims in the society.
- Slavery/servitude.
- Exposure to life threatening diseases/infections.

Award of Marks:

- 1 mark each for any three agencies listed (1 × 3) = 3 marks
- 2 marks each for any six points outlined (2 × 6) = 12 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 3 + 12 = 15 marks**

Question 5

(a) State any **five** ways HIV/AIDS can be prevented.
[5 marks]

(b) State any **five** symptoms usually associated with People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).
[10 marks]

[Total: 15 marks]

The following points are acceptable for Question 5:

(a) Ways HIV/AIDS Can Be Prevented

Acceptable responses include any FIVE of the following:

- Public enlightenment and education on HIV/AIDS and its prevention.
- Unmarried people should abstain from unprotected sex/usage of condom.
- HIV/AIDS tests should be carried out to determine HIV/AIDS status.
- Contact with infected body fluid, such as infected blood should be avoided.

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- Infected needles and other sharp objects should be used once and disposed.
- Surgical instruments should be properly sterilized before use.
- Pregnant women with confirmed HIV/AIDS should avoid breast-feeding children.
- Tested pregnant women should be tested for HIV/AIDS.
- People should be encouraged to take HIV/AIDS test to determine status.
- Blood to be transfused should be screened for HIV/AIDS before use.
- Immediate treatment of opportunistic infections e.g. STDS.
- Inclusion of HIV/AIDS education in school's curriculum.
- Adherence to HIV/AIDS preventive measures/kits by medical personnels to avoid contact with HIV/AIDS infected blood/fluids.
- Discouraging/avoidance of cultural/religious practices that involves exchange of blood/cultural marks with unsterilized instruments.
- Taking pre/post exposure prophylaxis medications.
- Provision of anti-retroviral drugs for the treatment of HIV/AIDS at subsidized rates.
- Avoidance of stigmatisation of HIV/AIDS tested positive persons/people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWAA).
- Encouragement of sex education in the society.
- Marital faithfulness/fidelity.
- Sharing of sharp objects such as blade, clippers, needles should be avoided.

(b) Symptoms Usually Associated with People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)

Acceptable responses include any FIVE of the following:

- Tuberculosis/dry cough.

- Memory loss/amnesia.
- Nausea/urge to vomit.
- Extreme weakness/chronic fatigue.
- Persistent fevers/headache.
- Swollen lymph glands/nodes in the neck, armpits or groin.
- Chronic diarrhoea/dehydration.
- Profuse sweating at night.
- Unexplained weight loss/emaciation.
- Mouth, genital and anal sores.
- Hepatitis B.
- Blurred/distorted vision.
- Anaemia/pale.
- Pneumonia.
- Shortness of breath.
- Loss of appetite.
- Recurrent fungi infection in the mouth and throats.
- Backache/aching muscles and joints.
- Skin rashes.
- Chills/rigour.
- Nose, mouth and genital bleeding.
- Depression.
- Dry skin.
- Loss of hair.
- Abdominal pain/ache.

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Award of Marks:

- 1 mark each for any five points mentioned (1 × 5) = 5 marks
- 2 marks each for any five points outlined (2 × 5) = 10 marks

- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 5 + 10 = 15 marks**

SECTION C — EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

Question 6

(a) Define the term **rule of law**.
[3 marks]

(b) State and explain any **six** conditions that can enhance adherence to the principle of rule of law.
[12 marks]

[Total: 15 marks]

The following points are acceptable for Question 6:

(a) Meaning of Rule of Law

Rule of law means the principle of democracy that emphasises supremacy of law, equality before the law, observance of human rights and absence of arbitrariness in governance.

(b) Conditions that Can Enhance Adherence to the Principle of Rule of Law

Acceptable responses include any SIX of the following:

- The law must be respected by all the citizens/entities/institutions/government.
- Laws must be clearly stated/it should not mean different things to different people.
- Laws must be adequately publicised/awareness creation.
- Laws must be clearly stated/it should not mean different things to different people.
- Enforcement of adequate sanctions/punishment on violators of the law.

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- Accused persons must be given the opportunity to defend themselves in court/prosecution (exercise of right of fair hearing).
- There must be no retrospective or retroactive application of law.
- Law enforcement agents/the public must follow due process in investigation and prosecution.
- Members of the public must be human right conscious/vigilant.
- Democratic government must be free and independent of other organs of government.
- The judiciary must be free and independent of other organs of government.
- Freedom of the press.
- Constitutionalism/practice of adherence to constitution in governance.
- There must be right of appeal for violators to defend themselves beyond all reasonable doubts.
- There must be separation of powers in government.
- There must be checks and balances in government.
- Efficient policing system.
- There must be law and order in the state/political stability.
- Legal aid to support the vulnerable or poor in litigation.
- Existence of civic education.
- Provision of civic education.
- Appointment of men and women of high integrity/courage in the courts as judges.
- Appointment/tolerance of opposition.
- Official recognition/tolerance of opponents/rights of others.

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- Citizens' recognition and respect for others.
- Respect for international laws/treaties/conventions.
- Existence of constitution with entrenched human rights provisions.

Award of Marks:

- 3 marks for definition = 3 marks
- 2 marks each for any six points highlighted (2 × 6) = 12 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 3 + 12 = 15 marks**

Question 7

(a) State any **five** problems facing democracy in West Africa.

[15 marks]

The following points are acceptable for Question 7:

Challenges Facing Democracy in West Africa

Acceptable responses include any FIVE of the following:

- Weak or inadequate intra-party democracy.
- Poverty.
- God-fatherism in party politics.
- Poor justice delivery system.
- Poor implementation of policies and programmes of government.
- High cost of governance.
- Infrastructure decay.
- Electoral malpractices.
- Non-visible utilisation of recovered looted funds/corruption/embezzlement of public funds.
- Cross carpeting/shifting of alliances.
- Sit-tight syndrome of political leaders.
- Absence of political will to prosecute election related offences.

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- Poor political representation in the legislature.
- Lopsidedness in the allocation of national resources.
- Structural imbalance and inappropriate devolution of power.
- Unemployment among the youths across the country.
- Dictatorship/dictatorial tendencies of political leaders.
- Poor ideological leaning/conviction of political parties and party members.
- Prevalence of insecurity/political violence/terrorism.
- Monetisation of politics/electoral politics/vote buying.
- Ethnic/tribalism/religion in politics.
- Politicisation of religion/religious fanaticism/extremism.
- High level of political apathy.
- Low turn out of electoral voters in elections.
- High level of electoral malpractices/rigging of elections.
- Overblow size of political appointees/excessive use of political patronage/appointment.
- Military intervention in politics.
- Proliferation of political parties/extreme multi-partism.
- Unfulfilled electoral promises/manifestoes/bad governance.
- Erosion of press freedom.
- Illiteracy/lack of adequate political education.
- Unnecessary confrontations/conflicts among organs of government.
- Unhealthy, reckless and non-constructive political opposition.
- Approach of politicians to governance/Winner takes all.

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- Lack of independence of Electoral Commission/officials.
- Lack of transparency in governance.
- Economic stagnation.
- Influence of former colonial masters.

Award of Marks:

- 3 marks each for any five points fully identified (3 × 5) = 15 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 15 marks**

Question 8

(a) Discuss the **scope of the constitution**.

[15 marks]

The following points are acceptable for Question 8:

Scopes of the Constitution

- The constitution has a preamble or introduction stating the essence of the constitution/owners and makers of the constitution.
- It defines the distribution of powers, functions and levels of government.
- The procedure for its amendment is stipulated in the constitution.
- It entrenched the fundamental human rights of the citizens.
- The constitution stipulates the administrative structure of the civil service and public service.
- The constitution states the type of party system the country will operate.
- It expresses the ideals and aspirations of the people or citizens/fundamental principles and objectives of the state.

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- It specifies the type, system, form, etc. of government to be adopted.
- It defines the criteria for an individual to acquire a citizenship, their duties and obligations.
- It recognises the composition of the forms/tiers/levels of government.

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CIVIC EDUCATION MARKING SCHEME

YEAR 2023

SECTION A

NATIONAL ETHICS, DISCIPLINE, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Question 1(a) — Values of Civic Education

List the values of Civic Education.

Model Answer — Values of Civic Education:

i. Honesty

ii. Integrity

iii. Contentment

iv. Truthfulness

v. Justice

vi. Probity

vii. Fairplay/Fairness

viii. Godliness

ix. Courage

x. Loyalty

xi. Selflessness

xii. Love/Caring

xiii. Tolerance

xiv. Cooperation/Team spirit

xv. Discipline/Self-control

xvi. Transparency

xvii. Obedience

xviii. Right attitude to work

xix. Diligence

xx. Humility

xxi. Faithfulness

xxii. Patriotism

xxiii. Determination

xxiv. Endurance

xxv. Dedication/Commitment

xxvi. Modesty

xxvii. Reward/Recognition

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xxviii. Giving/Sharing

xxix. Reliability/Trustworthiness

xxx. Moderation

xxxi. Consistency

xxxii. Orderliness

xxxiii. Initiative

xxxiv. Perseverance

xxxv. Respect

xxxvi. Hardwork

Question 1(b) — Ways Citizenship Education Can Contribute to Nation-Building

Model Answer:

i. By enabling the citizens to know their rights, duties and obligations

ii. By equipping citizens with relevant skills and knowledge to effectively participate in governance

iii. By producing responsible, well informed and self-reliant youths

iv. By enabling the citizens to develop positive attitudes and values which they need to function as relevant members of the society

v. By making citizens to understand common problems associated with emerging issues of the society such as HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, cultism, etc. and ways of solving such problems

vi. By providing opportunities to citizens to absorb and practice the basic norms of democratic culture

vii. By increasing the understanding and relevance of politics, governance and the civil society to the daily lives of the people

viii. By producing responsible citizens who will shun crimes and other anti-social behaviours

ix. By creating the required awareness among citizens on national/current issues affecting the society

x. By fostering tolerance, friendship, peace and respect of other people's views or opinions in the society

xi. By promoting proper understanding of the synergy or

relationship between leaders, followers and societal needs

xii. By helping citizens to develop good sense of judgment in handling critical issues in the society

xiii. By encouraging social orientation and mobilization of citizens for nation building

xiv. By producing committed and responsible citizens for sustainable national development

xv. By enabling citizens to adhere to rules and regulations in the society

xvi. By informing citizens about the activities of government in a democratic society

xvii. By providing the youths with sound knowledge and skills required of them to society

xviii. By facilitating good interpersonal/inter-communal relationship thereby actively participate in governance

xix. By promoting peaceful co-existence in the society

xx. By helping individuals in developing good leadership/followership qualities for promoting good of society

xxi. By giving citizens proper knowledge of their common national history and collective identity

xxii. By encouraging citizens to be committed to national integration and nation-building efforts which may lead to progress and development

xxiii. By helping in the development and promotion of national consciousness and patriotism among citizens

xxiv. By equipping citizens with the required knowledge, critical thinking skills and positive attitudes for identifying issues related to diversity and peculiarity of minority rights in multi-ethnic society

xxv. By assisting citizens to be of assistance to others

xxvi. By encouraging citizens to resolve conflicts

xxvii. By promoting peaceful resolution of conflicts

xxviii. By making citizens to be conscious of the need to protect their environment

xxix. By teaching youths good leadership skills

xxx. By teaching youths about responsible parenting

Award of Marks:

- A. 1 mark each for any five points correctly identified (1 × 5) = 5 marks
- B. 2 marks each for any five points fully explained (2 × 5) = 10 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 5 + 10 = 15 marks**

Question 2(a) — Factors that Determine the Legitimacy of a Constituted Authority in the Society

Model Answer:

i. Popular support
ii. Reliable leadership/good leadership qualities
iii. Periodic free, fair and credible elections
iv. International recognition
v. Popular participation
vi. Adherence to the provisions of the constitution of the state
vii. Customs and traditions of the people
viii. Charisma of the leadership

Question 2(b) — Factors that Facilitate Citizens' Obedience to Constituted Authority in Nigeria

Model Answer:

i. Good right leadership
ii. Good governance/effective service delivery
iii. Adherence to the rule of law/due process/constitution
iv. Respect and protection of citizen's rights in society
v. Administration of fair play/equity/justice in society
vi. Public enlightenment on importance of obedience to law and order
vii. Inculcation of moral and religious values in citizens/individuals/moral uprightness
viii. Legitimacy of the constituted authority
ix. Equitable distribution of dividends of democracy
x. Fear of sanctions/punishment

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xi. Patriotism

xii. Promotion of economic development

xiii. Protection of lives and property/internal and external security of the citizens

xiv. Job creation/employment opportunities

xv. Maintenance of law and order

xvi. Provision of social amenities

xvii. Harmonious governmental relations

xviii. Accountability

xix. Conduct of free, fair and credible elections

xx. Customs and traditions/inheritance of throne

xxi. Exceptional personal qualities of leaders

xxii. Foreign policy objectives of the government

xxiii. The ability of government to uphold state ideology

Award of Marks:

- A. 1 mark each for any five points correctly identified (1 × 5) = 5 marks
- B. 2 marks each for any five points fully explained (2 × 5) = 10 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 5 + 10 = 15 marks**

Question 3(a) — Definition of Inter-Communal Relationships

Model Answer:

This is an act or process/mode of interaction between two or more communities for the promotion of peaceful co-existence, interaction and other related benefits.

Question 3(b) — Ways Inter-Communal Relationships Promote Community Development in Nigeria

Model Answer:

i. By enhancing the economy of the communities

ii. By promoting friendly relations among communities

iii. By promoting peaceful co-existence

iv. By encouraging cross fertilization of cultural ideas, arts and artefacts

v. By promoting sharing of skills and technical know-how

vi. By enhancing mutual understanding/cooperation

vii. By assisting one another in time of needs

viii. By encouraging open mindedness to one another

ix. By promoting fairness among communities

x. By promoting love and hospitality

xi. By facilitating financial assistance and other benefits

xii. By promoting inter-communal marriages/relationship

xiii. By solving inter-communal crisis/disputes

xiv. By creating strong bond and alliance/unity among the communities

xv. By promoting mutual/common security platform for curbing crimes

xvi. By promoting law and order/societal stability

xvii. By preventing war and unnecessary tension/hostilities

xviii. By enhancing access to resources in all the communities

xix. By providing social infrastructures e.g. roads, electricity, health centres, etc.

Award of Marks:

- A. 3 marks for full definition = 3 marks
- B. 3 marks each for any four points fully explained (3 × 4) = 12 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 3 + 12 = 15 marks**

Question 4(a) — Government Agencies Constitutionally Empowered to Arrest Drug Offenders in Nigeria

Model Answer:

i. Nigeria Police

ii. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)

iii. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)

iv. Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC)

v. Nigeria Customs Service (NCS)

Question 4(b) — Ways Non-Adherence to Medical Advice of Certified Medical Professional Personnel Constitutes a Threat to the Survival of the Sick and the Society

Model Answer:

i. Untimely death
ii. Deformities/disability
iii. Worsening health condition
iv. Mood swing
v. Increase cost of treatments by patient/family
vi. Psychological trauma/emotional burden
vii. Rising economic burden/cost implication to the society
viii. Increase dependency on society
ix. Pressure on health facilities
x. It may result to poor disease control/spread of infectious diseases
xi. It leads to waste of medication
xii. It reduces functional abilities of victims/families
xiii. It lowers quality of life
xiv. It prolongs hospitalization
xv. It increases healthcare interventions
xvi. Development of drug resistance

Award of Marks:

- A. 1 mark each for any three points correctly listed (1 × 3) = 3 marks
- B. 2 marks each for any six points fully explained (2 × 6) = 12 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 3 + 12 = 15 marks**

Question 5(a) — Ways by which HIV/AIDS Can Be Contracted

Model Answer:

i. Through transfusion of HIV infected blood to a non-infected person/transfusion of unscreened blood
ii. Through unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person
iii. Through the sharing of syringe and needle or other piercing and cutting objects between an infected and a non-infected

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person

iv. Mother to child transmission during pregnancy/delivery or breastfeeding

v. Kissing an infected person with mouth sore/wound

vi. Unfaithfulness to one's partner/multiple sex partners/promiscuity

vii. Cultural/religious practices that involve exchange of blood e.g. oath taking/covenant

viii. Exposure to infected body fluids

Question 5(b) — Reasons the Eradication of HIV/AIDS is Still Problematic in Nigeria

Model Answer:

i. Stigmatization of People Living With HIV/AIDS/avoidance of being detected in society

ii. Concealment of identity by People Living With HIV/AIDS after knowing about their health status

iii. High incidence of drug addiction in society

iv. Denial of the existence of HIV/AIDS by some individuals in the society

v. Problem of Human trafficking/forced prostitution/sex slavery

vi. Prostitution/unprotected sex

vii. Cult initiation practices/blood covenant

viii. Ill-equipped medical facilities

ix. Poverty leading to promiscuous activities for economic survival

x. Illiteracy/ignorance

xi. Existence of some cultural practices and beliefs e.g. genital mutilation

xii. Carefree attitudes to unprotected sex

xiii. Continuous transfusion of unscreened/infected blood in rural areas

xiv. Fear of being tested positive for HIV/AIDS

xv. Refusal to be tested on account of religious beliefs

xvi. Inadequate Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) services

xvii. Inadequate funding of enlightenment programmes and

provision of drugs

xviii. Insufficient mobile outreach centres/services for the Most at Risk Population (MRP) or vulnerable people e.g. sex workers, drug addicts, etc.

xix. Poor access to treatment/high cost of treatment

xx. Increasing rate of rape in society

xxi. Breakdown of morality in society/moral decadence

xxii. The practice of traditional birth attendance

xxiii. Religious propaganda about curable nature of HIV/AIDS

xxiv. Negative influence of social media

xxv. Youth adventurism

xxvi. Indiscriminate sharing of syringe and other piercing objects among drug users/addicts

xxvii. Poor sterilization/disposal of medical equipments used for HIV/AIDS infected persons

Award of Marks:

- A. 2 marks each for any three points fully explained (2 × 3) = 6 marks
- B. 3 marks each for any three points fully explained (3 × 3) = 9 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 6 + 9 = 15 marks**

Question 6(a) — Consequences of Cultism in the Society

Model Answer:

i. Promotion of violence in the society

ii. Breakdown of law and order/insecurity

iii. Disruption of academic activities/calendar

iv. Proliferation of arms in the society

v. Moral decadence/promotion of negative values/value disorientation

vi. Increase in crime rate e.g. armed robbery, rape, kidnapping, etc.

vii. Increase in drug abuse and trafficking

viii. Spread of HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

ix. It leads to spiritual/mental problem among people engaged in it

x. Rustication/expulsion from school/drop-out from schools

xi. Increase in murder and loss of regard for human life

xii. It discourages investment in the society

xiii. It breeds irresponsible citizens

xiv. It gives bad image to the society

xv. It leads to loss of lives and properties/untimely death

xvi. Erosion of ethical values in the society

xvii. It erodes commitment to excellence/hardwork

xviii. It promotes mediocrity in the national workforce or human capital

xix. It leads to fall in educational standards

xx. It undermines the sense of patriotism/nationalism/commitment to the nation

xxi. It leads to increase unemployment

xxii. It deters development of the society

xxiii. Inability to realize life ambition

Question 6(b) — Hindrances to the Eradication of Cultism in Nigeria

Model Answer:

i. Corruption

ii. General economic hardship/poverty in society

iii. Irresponsible parenting/child upbringing

iv. Negative peer influence

v. Involvement of some parents/guardians in cult activities

vi. Exposure to negative media influence e.g. violence/crime related films

vii. Strong commitment to oath of membership by cultists

viii. Ignorance of wards/parents/guidance and school administrators

ix. Support from some influential people in society/God-fatherism

x. Ineffective/non-implementation of sanctions/punishment of cultists

xi. Bad leadership

xii. Proliferation of illegal arms in society

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xiii. Persistent threat to members willing to denounce cult membership

xiv. Intimidation of school authorities by cultists

xv. Conducive environment for cult activities/attitude of indifference to cultism by school administrators

xvi. Admission of expelled cult students into other institutions

xvii. Involvement of children/wards of influential members of the society in cult activities

xviii. Involvement of some individuals in cult activities

xix. Irresponsible leadership

xx. Negative peer pressure/influence

xxi. Insecurity of whistle-blowers on cult activities and their membership

xxii. Failure to report cult members to appropriate authorities

Award of Marks:

- A. 1 mark each for any six points correctly mentioned (1 × 6) = 6 marks
- B. 3 marks each for any three points fully explained (3 × 3) = 9 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total: 6 + 9 = 15 marks**

Question 7 — Functions of Public Service in Nigeria

Model Answer:

i. Provision of technical/expert advice to government

ii. Preparation and implementation of budgets

iii. Serves as intermediary between government and the people/agent of government in dissemination of information to the public about the activities of government thus promoting accountability, transparency as well as popular participation of citizens in governance

iv. Contributes to the law making process

v. Generation of taxes/revenue for government

vi. Provision of social/essential services to the public at cheaper rates/social welfare

vii. Provision of employment opportunities

viii. Collection and supply of vital information/data on

government activities and programmes

ix. Keeping records of government and other relevant transactions/documentation of government activities

x. Represents government in important meetings or conferences at local, national and international levels

xi. Ensures continuity in governance/smooth running of government institutions

xii. Assists in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of government policies and programmes

xiii. Ensures smooth transition of power from one political regime to another

xiv. Conducts research in new area of government policies and programmes

xv. Law enforcement/maintenance of security of lives and property

xvi. Adjudication of justice

xvii. Helps in public enlightenment/education

xviii. Implementation/execution of government programmes and policies

xix. Assists in the planning, designing, constructing and maintaining of public infrastructure e.g. roads, bridges, electricity grids, etc.

xx. Assists political office holders with relevant information concerning their ministries, parastatals and departments

xxi. Carries out delegated legislative functions on behalf of government

Award of Marks:

- 3 marks each for any five points fully explained (3 × 5) = 15 marks
- 1 mark each for mere mentioning of points
- **Total = 15 marks**

Question 8(a) — Alternative Strategies Desperate Politicians Are Likely to Use to Win Elections

Model Answer:

i. Snatching of ballot boxes/papers

ii. Over-voting/rigging of elections

iii. Self-declaration as winner

iv. Buying of votes/voters card

v. Bribing of electoral officials to falsify results

vi. Use of thugs to drive away voters who are likely to vote for their opponents

vii. Manipulation of electoral constituencies to favour them/gerrymandering

viii. Blackmailing/intimidation of opponents to arouse public rejection/hate speech

ix. Threatening of electoral officials

x. Voters suppression and intimidation

xi. Tampering with the mode of transportation of electoral materials and electricity

xii. Disinformation and fake news

xiii. Incitement of violence by politicians

xiv. Changing the venue of collation centres

xv. Ensuring late arrival of electoral materials

xvi. Making promises of appointments and provision of jobs to ad-hoc electoral officials

xvii. Playing to be a common man e.g. corn eating in the public, eating with school children/the physically challenged, etc.

xviii. Manipulating results at collation centres

xix. Visiting famous individuals/highly influential persons for endorsement

xx. Playing politics with words

Question 8(b) — Effective Measures that Could Be Taken to Checkmate Desperate Politicians from Winning Elections at All Cost

Model Answer:

i. Absolute independence of the electoral body

ii. Appointment of people of impeccable integrity as electoral officials

iii. Transparency in voting and counting of votes

iv. Provision of adequate security before, during and after elections

v. Voters education/sensitization of citizens about the danger

of electoral malpractices

vi. Free, fair and non-partisan press/press reporting

vii. Enforcement of electoral law and guidelines

viii. Existence of independence and non-partisan Election Tribunals and Courts for election petitions

ix. Adequate funding of electoral body

x. Prompt announcement of election results

xi. Discouragement of political godfatherism

xii. Strict compliance to electoral laws and rule of laws/constitution

xiii. Shunning of vote buying and vote selling by the electorates

xiv. Use of modern technology to prevent electoral fraud

xv. Good remuneration/condition of service for electoral officials

xvi. Adequate sanctioning of electoral law violators

xvii. Making political offices less attractive

xviii. Provision for independent candidates in the electoral laws

xix. Inflation of votes by politicians in their strongholds

xx. Use of ethnicity, religion and region to gain political supports

xxi. Delaying the time for collation of results

xxii. Registration and encouragement of under-age voters

xxiii. Involvement in occultic practices

xxiv. Imposition of candidates

xxv. Use of ethnicity, religion and region to gain political supports

xxvi. Defeating the time for collation of results

xxvii. Murder/killing of opponents

Question 9(a) — Executive Arm of Government in Nigeria

Model Answer:

The executive arm of government in Nigeria is the organ that is constitutionally charged with the responsibility of formulating policies and implementing laws of government. It consists of the President, Governors, Local Government

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Chairmen, Ministers, Commissioners, Local Government Supervisors, Civil/Public Service, Armed Forces, Police, etc.

Question 9(b) — Ways the Constitutional Roles of the Executive Arm of Government Promote Democracy

Model Answer:

i. Ensuring democratic principles and values in the society
ii. Maintenance of law and order in society
iii. Protection of lives and properties of citizens in the state

(Additional sub-points from text:)

iv. Strengthening and encouraging the existence of democratic institutions e.g. electoral bodies, political parties, pressure groups, civil societies, etc.
v. Respecting, guaranteeing fundamental human rights of citizens
vi. Giving assent/signing of bills into law
vii. Declaring state of emergency
viii. Policy formulation
ix. Collection of revenue/tax/levies, etc. that can be used for implementation of the dividends of democracy
x. Initiation of bills
xi. Appointment of government officials/political functionaries thus creating employment as part of dividends of democracy
xii. Ensuring continuity whenever there is change in government
xiii. Making of laws through delegated legislation
xiv. Inauguration of the legislative arm of government to make democratic laws
xv. Granting of state pardon/amnesty/prerogative of mercy
xvi. Implementation of government policies
xvii. Provision of social and economic infrastructure e.g. schools, hospitals, roads, etc.
xviii. Creating awareness on government programmes/policies
xix. Raising funds for national development e.g. taxation
xx. Maintenance of international relations e.g. signing of treaties, pacts, conventions, etc.
xxi. Protection of the country against external aggression
xxii. Creation of career jobs

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xxiii. Creating enabling environment for socio-economic development

xxiv. Attracting financial aids from other countries

xxv. Performance of ceremonial functions

xxvi. Paying visits and giving relief funds to troubled areas

xxvii. Preparation of budgets for the nation

xxviii. Paying visits and giving relief funds to troubled areas

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CIVIC EDUCATION MARKING SCHEME 1

YEAR 2024

A. DEFINITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights refer to those inalienable/natural rights, privileges and freedoms enjoyed by all human beings regardless of nationality, gender, language, religion or any other factors which are usually entrenched in the constitution of a state and safeguarded by international laws.

B. CONDITIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN NIGERIA

i. Declaration of state of emergency

ii. Imposition of curfew

iii. Conviction by court(s) of law/imprisonment

iv. Outbreak of contagious diseases

v. Violation of judicial independence/compromised judiciary

vi. Outbreak of war

vii. Violation of laws against libel and slander

viii. Emergence of dictatorial forms of leadership/dictatorial tendency of government

ix. Compulsory acquisition of private properties in the interest of the state

x. Natural disaster e.g. climate change, earthquake, drought, flood, famine, etc

xi. Civil strife e.g. riots

xii. Terrorism/insecurity/insurgency

xiii. Jungle justice/mob actions

xiv. Violence e.g. kidnapping, ritual killings, rape, etc

xv. Economic/social conditions e.g. hunger, poverty, IDPs, refugees, etc

xvi. Fraud/cybercrimes

xvii. Secession threats e.g. activities of IPOB, OPC, Arewa Peoples Congress, etc

xviii. Ignorance/illiteracy

xix. Immunity clause

xx. Harmful traditional/cultural practices e.g. incision of tribal marks, female genital mutilation, etc

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xxi. Coup d'état/Military rule/authoritarian regimes

xxii. Persons under investigation/house arrest

C. REASONS FOR THE ENTRENCHMENT OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS IN THE NIGERIAN CONSTITUTION

i. To ensure preservation/protection of Human Rights

ii. To protect lives and properties of the citizens/guarantee law and order

iii. To prevent arbitrariness/dictatorship/injustice

iv. To ensure the protection of dignity of human persons/life

v. To guarantee good governance in the state

vi. To conform with international laws/treaties/conventions on human rights

vii. To promote peaceful co-existence among citizens irrespective of their differences

viii. To allow citizens to seek redress in a court of law when their rights are violated

ix. To promote the principle of rule of law

x. To allow citizens to know their rights

xi. To ensure easy reference in a court of law/future application of the constitution

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 2 marks for full definition = 2 marks

(b) 1 mark each for any 4 conditions mentioned (1 x 4) = 4 marks

(c) 3 marks each for any 3 reasons fully explained (3 x 3) = 9 marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 2 + 4 + 9 = 15 marks

SCHEME 2

A. QUALITIES OF A RESPONSIBLE PARENT

i. Self discipline

ii. Ability to lead family in a right way

iii. Love and care

iv. Tolerance/endurance

v. Relevant knowledge of family planning and improved standard of living

vi. Hard work leading to secure source of income and ability to provide for the family

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vii. Positive role model/exemplary leadership

viii. Patience

ix. Understanding/maturity

x. Consistent good character

xi. Empathy/emotional support

xii. Ability to create time for children

xiii. Ability to reward appropriately

xiv. Respect

xv. Ability to encourage children to participate in decision-making

xvi. Good temperament

xvii. Flexibility

xviii. Sense of right guidance/counseling

xix. Effective communication

xx. Good listening skills

xxi. Good morals

xxii. Sense of responsibility

xxiii. Sense of fairness/impartiality

xxiv. Humility

B. ROLES OF RESPONSIBLE PARENTING IN THE UPBRINGING OF GOOD CITIZENS IN THE SOCIETY

i. Teaching children/wards moral and religious values/socialization

ii. Supporting children to gain sound and qualitative education

iii. Training children to be law abiding citizens

iv. Instilling discipline in children/wards within the family unit

v. Inculcating lofty virtues such as honesty, tolerance, hard work, co-operation, etc in children/wards

vi. Training/preparing children for leadership role in society

vii. Training children to be peace loving in society

viii. Serving as role models to children

ix. Having effective line of communication with children

x. Engaging children in productive activities

xi. Making children to be responsible and independent

xii. Respecting the opinions of children

xiii. Guiding children against the development of psychological problems

xiv. Providing parental guidance/counseling for the children

xv. Teaching children their rights, duties and obligations as

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responsible citizens

xvi. Mentoring children for effective participation in the development of the society

xvii. Inculcating the spirit of self-confidence in children

xviii. Promoting positive attitude to work

xix. Encouraging social interactions among children

xx. Allowing children to make their own decisions

xxi. Giving exemplary leadership

xxii. Training children to be patriotic and nationalistic

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 1 mark each for any 5 points identified (1 x 5) = 5 marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (2 x 5) = 10 marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 5 + 10 = 15 marks

SCHEME 3

A. REASONS FOR THE DIFFICULTY IN MAINTAINING LOW RATE OF ACCIDENTS ON NIGERIAN ROADS

i. Over speeding

ii. Over loading

iii. Poor road network/infrastructure e.g. narrow, dusty and rough roads

iv. Disobedience to traffic regulations/signs

v. Disobedience to orders of traffic officials

vi. Poor maintenance/bad condition of vehicles/unworthy road vehicles

vii. Indiscriminate parking of vehicles on the roads

viii. Tiredness on the part of drivers due to long distance or night driving

ix. Drunkenness or driving under the influence of drugs

x. Poor driving habits e.g. recklessness, carelessness, impatience, over confidence, etc

xi. Illiteracy/ignorance/poor knowledge of road and road signs

xii. Lack of road marks and signs on major roads

xiii. Avoiding safety gears e.g. seatbelt, helmet, etc

xiv. Distractions such as phone calls, eating, drinking, adjusting

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mirrors, etc

xv. Poor vision and other health impairments of drivers

xvi. Licensing of unqualified people to drive, e.g. the under-aged

xvii. Disobedience to traffic laws

xviii. Traffic officials condone and connive with drivers to overlook traffic offence

xix. Tail gating i.e. driving too closely behind another vehicle

xx. Poor weather condition

xxi. Stray animals crossing the roads

B. MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE THE RATE OF ACCIDENTS ON NIGERIAN ROADS

i. Provision of good roads/rehabilitation of roads

ii. Provision and erection of traffic lights

iii. Enactment and enforcement of traffic laws

iv. Periodic inspection of vehicles on the roads

v. Establishing and equipping traffic enforcement agencies e.g. FRSC, VIO, etc

vi. Punishment of traffic offenders

vii. Introduction of road safety regulations and civic duties into the school curriculum

viii. Organizing symposia and public awareness programmes on road usage

ix. Issuance of driver's license to only qualified drivers

x. Provision of highway codes

xi. Construction of speed ramps on roads

xii. Installation of CCTV cameras at cross sections of roads

xiii. Improvement on vehicle maintenance policy

xiv. Provision of road marks and signs

xv. Punishment of corrupt and compromised traffic officials

xvi. Construction of footpaths for pedestrians

xvii. Clearing obstructions on highways

xviii. Conducting researches into ways of improving the safety of road users

xix. Proper demarcation of roads to prevent broken down vehicles

xx. Provision of towing vans to evacuate broken down vehicles

xxi. Organizing periodic training for officials of traffic regulatory agencies e.g. FRSC, VIO, etc

xxii. Supporting and funding traffic regulatory agencies

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xxiii. Introduction of Road Safety Clubs in schools

xxiv. Improved remunerations of traffic officials to make them effective and efficient

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 1 mark each for any 5 points mentioned (1 x 5) = 5 marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 5 points highlighted (2 x 5) = 10 marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL: 5 + 10 = 15 marks

SECTION B — EMERGING ISSUES IN THE SOCIETY

Candidates are expected to answer at least one question from this section.

SCHEME 4

(A) NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF CULTISM ON MEMBERS

i. Untimely death

ii. Social stigmatization/bad image or loss of reputation

iii. Truancy

iv. Poor academic performance/unfulfilled educational ambitions

v. Lying, theft and other unethical behaviour

vi. Financial recklessness/frivolous/extravagant spending

vii. Strained relationship with peers, friends, families, etc

viii. Prostitution/sexual promiscuity/escapades/same sex attraction

ix. Self isolation

x. Risky health issues like contracting HIV/AIDS/other sexually transmitted diseases

xi. Drug abuse/addiction/substance use and abuse

xii. Pursuit of vendetta/vindictiveness

xiii. Blackmail

xiv. Thuggery/gangsterism

xv. Illegal possession of fire arms

xvi. Living in fear

xvii. Loss of respect and disregard for lives and property

xviii. Loss of moral values and good character

xix. Emotional instability/insanity

xx. Expulsion from school/drop-out

xxi. Involvement in examination malpractice

xxii. Family/antisocial behaviour

xxiii. Involvement in crime

xxiv. Unemployment

(B) WAYS RESPONSIBLE PARENTING ASSISTS IN REDUCING HIGH RATE OF CULTISM IN THE SOCIETY

i. By providing sound and qualitative education to children/wards

ii. Good home training/instilling discipline/sense of decency in children/wards

iii. Discouraging unnecessary relationship/association with bad company

iv. Educating children/wards about the dangers of being involved in cult activities

v. Provision of basic needs of children/wards

vi. Collaboration/cooperation with relevant agencies for curbing cultism in the community

vii. Engaging children/wards in empowerment programme for skill acquisition

viii. Inculcating positive values to children/wards such as kindness, honesty, hardwork, truthfulness, etc

ix. Teaching children to be law abiding citizens

x. Discouraging children from participating in negative social networking

xi. Inculcating in children moral and religious instructions

xii. Training children to become responsible peace loving citizens

xiii. Serving as effective/exemplary role model to children/wards

xiv. Providing proper guidance and counseling to children/wards

xv. Inculcating in children and wards the spirit of self-confidence

xvi. Full involvement in children's day-to-day activities

xvii. Discouraging children from watching television programmes/videos that promote violence/indecent behaviours

xviii. By showing love and caring for the children

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AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 1 mark each for any 5 points outlined (1 x 5) = 5 marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (2 x 5) = 10 marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL = 5 + 10 = 15 marks

SCHEME 5

(A) REASONS WHY THOSE WHO TESTED POSITIVE TO HIV/AIDS ARE BEING DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN THE SOCIETY

i. HIV/AIDS is a life threatening disease

ii. Fear of being infected

iii. Fear of death

iv. Myths/misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission

v. Lack of understanding of HIV/AIDS

vi. Irresponsible media reporting on the epidemic

vii. High cost of treatment

viii. Self protection consciousness

ix. Lack of legal redress against discrimination of PLWHA due to low self-esteem

x. The incurable nature of HIV/AIDS

xi. Failure to sanction people discriminating against PLWHA in the society

xii. Visible conditions of PLWHA make some people feel uneasy or uncomfortable

xiii. Fear of exposing HIV/AIDS victim status by medical officials

xiv. Intolerance and lack of empathy for the plights of PLWHA

xv. Illiteracy/ignorance

xvi. Inadequate information and awareness

xvii. Association of HIV/AIDS with infidelity, homosexuality, etc

xviii. People living with HIV/AIDS are seen as irresponsible

xix. Religious beliefs/inadequate attention given by religious bodies to the ills of stigmatizing PLWHA in the society

xx. Difficulty in accessing treatment/managing HIV/AIDS

xxi. Pride/looking down on HIV/AIDS victims

(B) WAYS THE CONTRACTION OF HIV/AIDS IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE VICTIM

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i. Untimely death

ii. Depression or low self-esteem

iii. Increased level of poverty

iv. Increased dependency on family and society

v. It leads to broken homes/marriage and family destabilization

vi. It makes victim very uncomfortable/health impairment

vii. Stigmatization/discrimination

viii. High dependency on drugs

ix. Self-isolation/withdrawal syndrome

x. Poor nutrition/malnutrition

xi. Poor academic/job performance

xii. Memory loss

xiii. Job loss/loss of income/means of livelihood

xiv. Loss of reputation/shame/casting of aspersions on victim's chastity

xv. Denial of certain rights

xvi. Neglect by family members due to prolonged nature of HIV/AIDS

xvii. Decrease in standard of living

xviii. Increased expenditure on medical care

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 1 mark each for any 5 points outlined (1 x 5) = 5 marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (2 x 5) = 10 marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL = 5 + 10 = 15 marks

SCHEME 6

(A) EMPOWERMENT SKILLS REQUIRED FOR SELF-RELIANCE OF YOUTHS IN NIGERIAN SOCIETY

i. Life coping skills

ii. Manipulative skills

iii. Intellectual/cognitive skills

iv. Creative/Artistic skills

v. Communication skills

vi. Interpersonal/human relation skills

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vii. Vocational/Entrepreneurial skills

viii. Leadership/Organizational skills

ix. Decision making skills

x. Motivational/self-actualization skills

xi. Negotiation skills

xii. Goal setting skills

xiii. Team building/co-operative skills

(B) REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS (NYSC) IN NIGERIA

i. To promote unity in diversity and national integration among Nigerian youths

ii. To inculcate discipline in Nigerian youths by instilling in them a tradition of industry at work

iii. To give Nigerian youths the opportunity to learn about higher ideals/goals of national achievement, social and cultural advancement of the country

iv. To instill positive mental attitudes in Nigerian youths through shared experiences and appropriate training

v. To encourage Nigerian youths to build self-employment skills in order to help them become self-reliant

vi. To contribute to the accelerated growth of the national economy

vii. To foster the development of common ties among Nigerian youths

viii. To instill in Nigerian youths a sense of national consciousness, corporate existence and shared destiny

ix. To ensure effective utilization of skills of Nigerian youths in areas of national needs

x. To remove prejudices, myths and erroneous beliefs among youths about Nigerians of other ethnic and religious groups

xi. To expose Nigerian youths to the varied ways of life of people in different parts of the country

xii. To encourage Nigerian youths to avoid religious intolerance

xiii. To promote free movement of labour

xiv. To encourage employers to hire qualified Nigerian youths regardless of their state of origin

xv. To prepare Nigerian youths for leadership roles in the society

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xvi. To give Nigerian youths practical on-the-job experiences for future employment prospects

AWARD OF MARKS:

(a) 1 mark each for any 5 points highlighted (1 x 5) = 5 marks

(b) 2 marks each for any 5 reasons fully explained (2 x 5) = 10 marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of points.

TOTAL = 5 + 10 = 15 marks

SCHEME 7

A. DEFINITION OF POLITICAL PARTY AS A PILLAR OF DEMOCRACY

A political party is an organized group of individuals who share similar political ideology and aims at contesting and winning elections in order to gain political power and occupy public offices in a democratic state.

B. WAYS OF ENHANCING THE CREDIBILITY OF DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN NIGERIA

i. Ensuring the independence and non-partisanship of Electoral Commissions at all levels

ii. Fair delineation of electoral constituencies

iii. Registration/compilation of credible voters' register

iv. Public display of voters' lists

v. Adequate security of electoral officials

vi. Electronic transmission of election results/public announcement of results immediately after the counting of ballot papers/votes

vii. Strict enforcement of appropriate laws against under-age voting, double voting, impersonation, etc

viii. Enforcement of secrecy of election voting and counting of votes

ix. Transparency during voting and counting of votes

x. Provision for the challenge of election results in tribunals/courts of law

xi. Adequate training of electoral officials

xii. Funding of electoral bodies from a consolidated account/financial autonomy for electoral bodies

xiii. Strict enforcement of law against vote buying and other

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means of financial/material inducement during elections and other related political party activities

xiv. Periodical review of electoral laws to cater for emerging electoral situations

xv. Effective sensitization of the public on dangers of rigging electoral malpractices

xvi. Discouraging corruption during electoral processes

xvii. Alleviation of poverty

xviii. Use of modern technology in the conduct of elections

xix. Making political offices less attractive

xx. Ensuring the independence of election tribunals/swift dispensation of electoral petitions and matters

xxi. Ensuring effective watchdog/election reporting role of the press

xxii. Ensuring easy collection of voters' cards by registered voters

xxiii. State funding of political parties

xxiv. Existence of vibrant civil society organizations as watchdogs

(Note: award-of-marks breakdown for Scheme 7 was not visible in the pages provided — page 517 cuts off before reaching it. Let me know if you have that page and I'll add it.)

SCHEME 8

A. FORMS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil society is a collection of people advocating for human rights of individuals as well as the establishment and promotion of democratic principles in a civil society, e.g. Campaign for the Defence of Human Rights (CDHR), Civil Liberties Organization (CLO), Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (CDHR), etc.

(a) **Pro-democracy groups** — are collections of people advocating for human rights of individuals as well as the establishment and promotion of democratic principles in a civil society, e.g. Campaign for the Defence of Human Rights (CDHR), Civil Liberties Organization (CLO), Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (CDHR), etc.

(b) **Labour groups** — are made up of workers who are members of labour unions that protect the interest of workers by influencing public and corporate policies on issues that bother on workers' salaries, welfare and conditions of service. Examples are Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC), Trade Union Congress (TUC), etc.

(c) **Professional groups** — are professional bodies with common interest aimed at regulating the work ethics of their members and other opportunities. E.g. Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT), Association of National Accountants of Nigeria (ANAN), Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN), etc.

(d) **Religious groups** — are religious organizations that promote the faith of members as well as ensuring peaceful co-existence among Nigerians, e.g. Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs (SCIC), etc.

(e) **Student groups** — are advocacy platforms for students to advocate for improved students' welfare, social justice, good governance and a better funded educational system. A good example is the National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS).

(f) **Gender-based groups** — are groups of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are committed to promoting gender equity, equal opportunities and human rights for all. Examples are Women's Right Advancement and Protection Action (WRAPA), Diaspora African Women's Network (DAWN), Moremi Institute (MI), etc.

(g) **Human rights groups** — are collections of individuals and organizations dedicated to human rights advocacy and protection of rights of individuals. E.g. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Civil Liberty Organization (CLO), Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (CDHR), etc.

AWARD OF MARKS:

3 marks each for any 5 points fully explained (3 x 5) = **15 Marks**

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SCHEME 9

REASONS FOR WHICH THE PUBLIC SERVICE SECTOR IN NIGERIA HAS NOT BEEN PROFICIENT

i. Inadequate funding

ii. Corruption

iii. Poor negative attitudes of public servants to work

iv. Politicization of public service

v. Red-tapism/bureaucratic bottleneck

vi. Poor condition of service of public servants

vii. Colonial influence

viii. Nepotism, tribalism and favouritism

ix. Over-staffing/redundancy

x. Inconsistency of government policies

xi. Frequent change in government/political instability

xii. Inadequate and deteriorating state of infrastructure/tools

xiii. Poor and inadequate training of manpower

xiv. Inadequate human resources/shortage of expertise/qualified personnel

xv. Poor remuneration of public servants

xvi. Absence of meritocracy in appointment and promotion

xvii. Lack of maintenance culture

xviii. Poor organization

xix. Non-accountability of public servants

xx. Misallocation of resources and maladministration

xxi. Poor service for political patronage

xxii. Wrong use of public service for political patronage

xxiii. Political and intra-departmental conflicts

xxiv. Lack of competitive environment

xxv. Indiscipline

xxvi. Lack of patriotism by public servants

xxvii. Wasteful attitudes e.g. waste of manpower and resources due to over-duplication of offices/resources in ministries and parastatals

xxviii. Political interference

AWARD OF MARKS:

3 marks each for any 5 points well enumerated (3 x 5) = 15 marks

1 mark each for mere mentioning of point

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