

WEEKS	TOPICS	Learning Objectives: By the end of the lessons, students should be able to:
1	Revision of last term's work / Welcome Test	Revisions of 2 nd term work and exam questions
2	Causes and effects of bribery and corruption	Meaning , examples and causes of bribery and corruption, effects of bribery and corruption
3	Effects of sales of banned and contaminated foods	Produce samples of contaminated food items, outline causes and effects
4	Dealing in fake Drugs	Identify fake drugs, identify ways or methods to curb the sales of fake drugs, name organization that monitory fake drugs and food
5	Relating with security agents	Meaning of security agents, identify some security agents, their duties,
6	Crime prevention	Meaning of crime, ways and methods to prevent crimes in schools, factors that can encourage crimes in school
7	Mid Term Test	Mid-term break / Open day
8	Curbing examinational malpractices in schools	Meaning , state conditions that lead learners to it, problems and suggestions for solutions, punishment
9	Curbing cultism in schools	Explain cult, cultism, sate punishment , effects of cultism, ways to curb or prevent cultism in schools,
10	Role of Police in crime prevention	Describe police force, list activities of police force, identify the functions of the police force, ways through which police fight crimes
11	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination
12	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination
12-13	Revision	Revisions and Final Examination

REFERENCES

UNIFIED SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK 1

REVISION.....

1. What is falsehood?
2. state various forms of falsehood
3. What is theft?
4. Why is theft a crime?
5. What is Rape?
6. mention four ways of preventing rape
7. What is murder?
8. State five causes of murder.

9. What is advance fee fraud?
10. List four effects of advance fee fraud.
11. state five ways of preventing advance fee fraud
12. What is embezzlement?
13. state three cause of embezzlement
14. What is cultism?
15. State four causes of cultism?

WEEK: 2 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. **Meaning of Bribery**
2. **Meaning of corruption**
3. **State and explain causes**
4. **State and explain effects**

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

Bribery is an act of inducing an individual through financial and non-financial means to secure his favour, bribery is a form of corruption, A person giving or taking bribe is corrupt

CAUSES

1. Misplacement of social values; The tendency to accumulate wealth propels many people to be corrupt,wealth has been given unnecessary recognition and regard above honesty and integrity in the society
2. Poverty: A government officials from a poor family may likely engage in corrupt practices to bail himself and his family out of poverty,
3. Impatience; Many youths are not willing to toil and labour before achieving anything,This makes them gives bribe to get certificate which they do not work for,
4. Greed : The grab it all syndrome in Nigeria is a major cause of corruption,most people want to accumulate wealth for themselves not minding what happens to others
5. Lack of commitment on the part of Government; Government seems not to be too committed to wiping out corruption in the country
6. Poor upbringing:The inability of parents to inculcate good societal values in their children makes such children rogues in government offices when they become adults,

What is Corruption?

Corruption is dishonest or illegal behaviour. Corrupt behaviour involves the use of one's position or power to do something dishonest by obtaining money in return, such as when a policeman collects money from a criminal and allows him to go through a checkpoint. Corruption is an effort to secure wealth or power

through illegal means for private benefit at the expense of the public. Thus, people in authority can be said to be corrupt when they abuse or misuse public or government power for illegitimate private advantage. It involves the breaking of established rules for personal gain and profit. Such an abuse for public power may not necessarily be for one's private benefit. It may be for the benefit of one's party, class, tribe, friend or family.

Forms of political corruption include bribery, influence peddling, fraud, embezzlement and nepotism. While corruption often facilitates criminal enterprises such as drug trafficking, money laundering and organized prostitution, it is not restricted to these organised crime activities and it does not always support or shield other crimes

Examples of corruption as identified by the Nigerian anti-corruption law include bribery, gratification, influence peddling and insincerity in providing advice with a view of gaining an advantage, less than a full day's work for a full day's pay, lateness and laziness and failure to report cases of inducement to the appropriate authorities.

Causes of Corruption

- i. Concentration of Power in a Few Hands: Some conditions are responsible for corruption. For instance, when government structures put too much power in the hands of decision makers who do not give account to the people, and democratic processes are absent or not functioning well corruption thrives. But effective democratic processes, parliamentary systems, political stability and freedom of the press lead to lower corruption.
- ii. Appointments based on Political Considerations: When government appointments are based on politics and people are appointed without merit, corruption will increase.
- iii. Poor Salary: If people in government are poorly paid and their salary is not enough for them to survive on, they will try to make up by collecting bribes.
- iv. Forming Cliques: Corruption also thrives where society is dominated by closed cliques and 'old boy' networks. This is a situation in which some group of people who have power try to prevent others from doing well and want to secretly keep everything for themselves alone.
- v. Illiteracy and Ignorance: When people are illiterate or ignorant and are unable to understand what is going on, they can be deceived by those who want to steal public money.
- vi. Low Personal Integrity: When personal integrity is rated as less important than other characteristics, then corruption will be the order of the day.
- vii. A Weak Rule of Law: Generally, when the rule of law is weak, the judicial system is not functioning properly and corrupt people are not punished, then corruption will blossom.
- viii. Expensive Political Campaigns: Costly political campaigns, with expenses going beyond normal sources of political funding, and the absence of adequate controls to prevent bribery or 'campaign donations' during elections provide room for corrupt practices.
- ix. Greed: An excessive desire for wealth without consideration for others can lead to corruption. Some people want to possess almost everything without thinking of the needs and desires of others and this leads them into engaging in corrupt practices so that they can acquire more wealth.
- x. Social Attachment to Material Wealth: When a society places much emphasis on the possession of material wealth as a means of increasing one's social status, then people will do everything possible, including illegal means like corruption, to acquire such wealth.
- xi. Poverty and Economic Insecurity: Lack or insufficiency of the basic necessities of life and not being sure of what the future holds would make many people to be involved in corrupt practices.

Effects of Corruption

Corruption poses a serious problem because it destroys society. It undermines democracy and good governance by disregarding or even destroying formal processes and rules of behaviour. Corruption at elections and in legislative bodies reduces accountability. Corruption in the judiciary undermines the rule of law. It means that justice is being sold, so that if you have money you can pay a judge to make a decision in your favour. This is very bad and may lead to lawlessness.

Corruption in public administration leads to unfair and inefficient provision of services. There may be poor electricity supply and the roads may be left without maintenance because the money for providing and maintaining these services have been stolen by corrupt officials. More generally, corruption makes it difficult for government to work well. Procedures are not followed, resources are stolen and public officials are bought and sold. This, corruption undermines the democratic values of trust and tolerance.

Corruption in society is not limited to government alone. Corruption also describes what happens when people cheat and steal in any area of organisation. One common form of corruption in schools is examination malpractice. This should be avoided. It undermines the integrity of the examination process and spoils the entire school system.

Other effects of corruption are:

a. Low Level of Development: A society will not develop fast. It will not be able to provide for the needs of the people of that society adequately. Schools, hospitals, good roads, electricity and so on will not be sufficiently provided, as only a few people would take what is meant for the whole society and use it for themselves and their family members.

A corrupt society may eventually lose its sense of right and wrong, and will degenerate into a lawless one.

b. Results in Crime: Criminal activities become the order of the day in a corrupt society, as people's faith in doing the right thing is lost. People feel that doing what is good, right and just does not pay.

c. Bad Projection of a Country's Image: A corrupt country has a bad image both at home and abroad.

People in a corrupt country tend to lose faith in themselves and find it difficult to trust one another.

Foreigners also find it hard to do business with a corrupt country because they lose confidence in dealing with it's people. Nigeria has been rated as one of the most corrupt countries of the world, making it difficult for Nigerians to transact business with foreigners and even to deal with them in other areas.

Prevention of Corruption

i. Hard Work: People should cultivate the habit of hard work in order to achieve their goals in life. Nothing good comes easy. It is when people try to get what they want without putting in much effort that they start to think of illegal ways of achieving them.

ii. Education: Education eradicates illiteracy and Ignorance. An educated society is not easily deceived. The people know their rights and are capable of defending such rights against those who want to deceive them and steal public money. Also, with good education, people can get good jobs to sustain themselves and their families.

iii. Commitment to Moral Values: There should be a commitment to a society's sense of right and wrong. The society should uphold it's moral standards, deemphasis the possession of material wealth and preach more about good character and uprightness, as marks of a successful life, than material possession.

iv. Strengthening Anti-corruption Agencies: The government should strengthen anti-corruption agencies, such as the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC), Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), the police and the judiciary, by getting rid of the bad eggs among them and

providing them with more money to carry out their functions and pay their workers well. Also, those who are discovered to be corrupt must not only be punished but severely. This will serve as a way of discouraging others from becoming corrupt.

ASSESSMENT / ASSIGNMENT

Done studying? Assess your learning progress with the following questions:

1. What do you understand by the term corruption?
2. Mention four different types of corruption.
3. Explain four factors responsible for corruption.
4. What are three effects of corruption in your country?
5. Describe three steps that the government of your country can take in reducing corrupt practices.



WEEK: 3 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

Behavioural Objectives : At the end of the lesson , Students should be able to

- Say the meaning of contaminated foods
- Write out why some people sell banned and contaminated food
- Mention the effects on family and society as a whole

Instructional Materials :

- Wall charts
- Pictures
- Related Online Video
- Flash Cards

Methods of Teaching :

- Class Discussion
- Group Discussion
- Asking Questions
- Explanation
- Role Modelling
- Role Delegation

Reference Materials :

- Scheme of Work
- Online Information
- Textbooks
- Workbooks
- 9 Year Basic Education Curriculum
- Workbooks



CONTENT: EFFECTS OF THE SALES OF BANNED AND CONTAMINATED FOOD

SALES OF BANNED AND CONTAMINATED FOODS

Banned foods are foods that have been restricted from being imported into the country,

Nigeria list of banned or prohibited imports is as follow

- Live bird or poultry 🐔
- Dead or frozen poultry 🐔
- Pork 🍖
- Beef 🍖
- Birds eggs 🥚
- Refined vegetable oil 🛢️

Contaminated foods are foods that are unfit for human consumption due to its contamination

Causes of sales of banned and contaminated foods

lack of respect

disregard for human lives

strong desire to make money to all cost

poverty in the land

porous borders

bribery and corruption

Effects of banned and contaminated foods

loss of precious lives

increase in disease and ailments

Bad image for the nation

increase in budget to fight diseases

Presentation: The topic is presented step by step

Step 1: The class teacher revises the previous topics

Step 2. He introduces the new topic

Step 3: The class teacher allows the Students to give their own examples and he corrects them when the needs arise



EVALUATION;

What do you understand by banned and contaminated foods?

List three causes and effects of banned and contaminated foods.

ASSIGNMENT;

Explain FAKE DRUGS

WEEK: 4 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**

DATE: **TOPIC:**

SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

Behavioural Objectives : At the end of the lesson , Students should be able to

- Say the meaning of contaminated foods
- Write out why some people sell banned and contaminated food
- Mention the effects on family and society as a whole

Instructional Materials :

- Wall charts

- Pictures
- Related Online Video
- Flash Cards

Methods of Teaching :

- Class Discussion
- Group Discussion
- Asking Questions
- Explanation
- Role Modelling
- Role Delegation

Reference Materials :

- Scheme of Work
- Online Information
- Textbooks
- Workbooks
- 9 Year Basic Education Curriculum
- Workbooks

CONTENT: DEALING IN FAKE DRUGS

DEALING WITH FAKE DRUGS

Fake drugs are substandard drugs that are not approved for human use.

CAUSES OF FAKE DRUGS;;;

1. crave for wealth
2. poor quality control
3. corruption
4. lack of respect for human lives
5. lack of stringent policy on sale of drugs
6. inconsistent regulatory checks



EFFECTS OF FAKE DRUGS

1. Emergence of more disease and sickness,
2. loss of lives
3. more emotional and psychological traumas
4. Prevention of fake drugs;;;
5. stringent laws on drug dispensing should be enacted
6. Regular enlightening of the public on purchase of drugs.
7. serious monitoring of pharmaceutical store
8. prosecution of unregistered sellers

9. intensive, monitoring of pharmaceutical companies to boost quality

Presentation: The topic is presented step by step

Step 1: The class teacher revises the previous topics

Step 2. He introduces the new topic

Step 3: The class teacher allows the Students to give their own examples and he corrects them when the needs arise

EVALUATION;

1. What do you understand by fake drugs?
2. List three causes of fake drugs
3. State three effects of fake drugs
4. Mention three ways of preventing fake drugs.

WEEK: 3 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. **Meaning of security agent**
2. **Identify names of some security agents and their duties**

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: RELATING WITH SECURITY AGENT

Security agents are professionals specially trained to maintained law and order,protect lives and properties in the society,

RELATING TO SECURITY AGENTS

1. Volunteer to mentor young people who need positive support from adults. Programs ranging from Big Brothers and Big Sisters to Adopt-a-School include mentoring as a central ingredient.
2. Talk with children in the neighbourhood about what worries or scares them and about where and how they have felt threatened by violence; Interview teachers, school staff, crossing guards, and bus aides.
3. Promote public service advertising that offers anti-violence programs and services. Get several groups to cooperate in this effort. Include programs to help
4. Politeness: Be polite in words actions to the school authority, teachers and the security agents when assisting to prevent crimes.

5. Report suspicious movement: Familiarizing yourself with neighbours can be a win-win situation. Offer yourself as a resource in case of emergencies or help needed on their end; some neighbours might reciprocate the offer. See if they're comfortable sharing their needs.

SECURITY AGENTS

A Security agent is a person hired by private or government organization to make sure that the premises of an organization is safe and secure space for clients, staff and colleagues. A security agent is a person hired to protect lives and properties.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SECURITY AGENT: THE DUTIES OF A SECURITY AGENT INVOLVES;

1. Enforce laws: The security agent's primary duty is to enforce laws and safety regulations. They patrol their designated area to make sure that nothing violates the rules.
2. Respond to emergencies and threats: They respond quickly when an incident occurs making sure that people are safe
3. Monitor CCTV cameras: They have access to alarms and CCTV footage which they monitor closely to look out for anything that might pose a security threat.
4. Conduct checks on the premises: Security agent patrol their designated area regularly looking out for anything unusual and conducts security checks
5. Write incident reports: Security agent's writes report to detail what happens during their work shift.

SECURITY AGENCY: Security agency is a governmental organization which conducts intelligence activities for the internal security of a nation. They are those agencies responsible for maintaining national security in Nigeria.

Types of security agency: The security agency are grouped into two categories namely;

1. The Military: The Nigerian Military is a force authorized to use lethal or deadly force or weapons to support the interest of the state and all of its citizens. The Nigerian Military is meant to ensure that peace and security of the country is maintained along shores and borders of Nigeria. The Nigerian Military comprise the army, the navy and the air force
 - (a)The Nigeria Army protects the country against external attacks through the land.
 - (b) The Nigeria Navy protects the country against external attacks through the sea.
 - (c)The Nigerian air force protects the country against external attacks through air.
2. The para-military: These are the groups that are trained to function like the armed forces but are often officially equipped in the same manner. They function as an internal force and help to ensure peace and order in the country. They includes:
 1. The Nigerian police force: They are charged with the responsibilities of
 - (i) Maintaining law and order
 - (ii) Prosecution of criminals
 - (iii) Detaining the suspects
 - (iv) Arresting the suspected criminals
 2. The Nigerian custom service: They performs the following functions:
 - (i) Collection of revenue for the government in form of taxes on imported and exported goods.
 - (ii) They prevent the importation and exportation of prohibited goods
 - (iii) They fight against smuggling and seize contraband goods

- (iv) They provide statistics on foreign trade for effective government planning.
- (v) They supervise storage facilities for imported goods.

3. The Nigerian Immigration service: Their duties are as follows:

- (i) They control the movement of people in and out the country
- (ii) They issue standard passport to the citizens
- (iii) They check against illegal Immigrants and ensure their deportation.

4. The Federal road safety corps: Their duties are:

- (i) Preventing and minimizing accidents on the high ways
- (ii) Clearing obstruction on any parts of the highways
- (iii) Educating the citizens on the proper use of the highway
- (iv) Designing and producing of vehicle number plates
- (v) Issuance of driver's license to the qualified drivers.

5. The State Security Service: Their duties are;

- (i) They protect the President, Vice President, Senate President, Governors etc and their family members
- (ii) They monitor, arrest as well as investigating the unlawful acts of citizens which threat the peace and security of the country

6. The Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps: Their duties are:

- (i) They assist the police in arresting, detaining and prosecuting the criminals
- (ii) They provide rescue services to victims of war and natural disaster
- (iii) They monitor the activities and equipment of private guard companies
- (iv) They keep 24 hours surveillance for the security of Federal, State and Local Government facilities.

7. The Nigerian Prison Service: Their functions are:

- (i) They protect the lives of prison inmates
- (ii) They reform deviants
- (iii) Production of in-mates that are awaiting trial for proper dispensation of justice at law court
- (iv) They implement and enforce court sentences

8. The National Drug law Enforcement Agency: They are charge with the responsibility of eliminating the growing, processing, manufacturing, selling, exporting and trafficking of hard drugs

9. The National Agency for protection of Trafficking in Person and Related offences:

- (i) They co-ordinate and enforce all laws on trafficking in person and related offenses
- (ii) They help to suppress human trafficking
- (iii) They take charge, supervise, control and coordinate the rehabilitation of trafficked person

10. The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission:

- (i) They investigate financial crimes such as advanced fee fraud and money landing

11. The independent corrupt practices Commission (ICPC):

- (i) They prohibit and prescribe punishment for corrupt practices and related offenses
- (ii) They receive and investigate reports of corruption and in appropriate cases prosecute the offenders

The military in Nigeria consists of the Nigeria Army...the land branch of the armed forces, Navy ..the sea branch and the Air force the air branch

The three are normally referred to as Nigerian Armed forces,

since the time it was created ,the Nigerian military has fought in the 1967-1970 civil war,

It has seized power on many occasions through coup de tat,

In recent times, it has helped in defeating the Boko Haram activities in the Northern part of the country,

ROLES OF THE MILITARY

According to the section 217 of the 1999 constitution,functions of the military in national security are;

1]Defending Nigeria from eternal aggression

2]maintaining Nigeria territorial integrity an dsecuring its borders

suppressing insurrection and act in aid of civil authorities to restore order;

THE NIGERIA POLICE

The aim of Nigeria police is to enhance the quality of life in Nigeria,by working in partnership with community, in accordance with the constitution,it has right to enforce laws ,preserve peace,reduce fear and provide for a safe environment

The role of police in National security;

it protects lives and properties

it assists in detecting and apprehending suspected criminals

it investigates criminal cases and prosecutes suspected criminal in court

Others are National drug law enforcement agency, { NDLEA} the department of state services, [DSS]

Nigeria security and civil defences corps [NSCDC]

Class work:

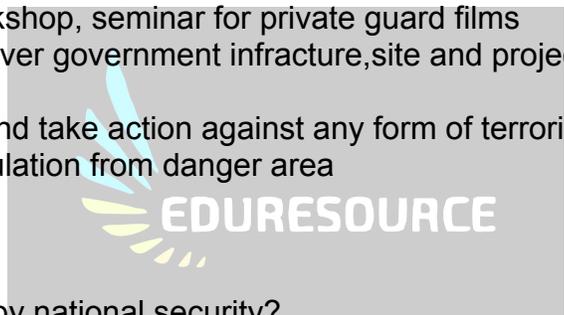
- What do you understand by national security?
- Identify three security agencies in Nigeria
- State the full meaning of NDLEA

ROLE OF CIVIL DEFENCE IN PREVENTING CRIMES

It is a paramilitary organization which has its statutory backing in 2003 with its act passed by the national assembly in 2003 and signed into law by president olusegun obasanjo,

Roles OF Civil Defence in Preventing Crimes

1. it supports in the maintenance of peace
2. it is involved in the registration of security guard outfits
3. it inspects the premises of private guard companies
4. it organizes training , workshop, seminar for private guard firms
5. it maintains surveillance over government infrastructure, site and projects for the three tiers of government.
6. it monitors, investigates and take action against any form of terrorists activity
7. it evacuates civilians population from danger area



CLASSWORK

1. What do you understand by national security?
2. Mention three security agencies in Nigeria

ASSIGNMENT

State three roles of armed force in preventing crime

ROLES OF ARMED FORCES IN PREVENTING CRIMES

According to section in 217 of the 1999 constitution, functions of the military in National security are;

1. Defending Nigeria from external aggression; The Nigerian armed forces are expected to ward off any attempt by any nation to fight Nigeria either through land ,air or sea,
2. Maintaining Nigeria territorial and securing its borders
3. Suppressing insurrection and act in aid of social authorities to restore order;
4. Whenever there is a serious breakdown of law and order, uncontrollable violence or chaos, the military could be called upon by the president to intervene

CLASSWORK

State two role of the armed forces

ASSIGNMENT

What are the role of Air force?

WEEK: 6 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to

1. **Meaning of Crime prevention**
2. **Method of crime prevention**

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: CRIME PREVENTION

CRIME PREVENTION

Crime prevention is the efforts made to reduce and prevent crime. It is those appropriate measures designed to check, deter and curb criminal activities.

Crime prevention lies in the hands of everybody and in order to prevent crime, the students and all the members of the society must co-operate and relate appropriately with law enforcement agencies, school authorities and neighborhood authorities.

METHODS OF CRIME PREVENTION: These methods includes, physical security methods and natural surveillance methods.

1. **Physical security methods:** This is the type of security methods which involves the use of multiple layers of independent security system. Examples are CCTV cameras, alarm system, security lighting, internet protocol camera etc.
2. **National surveillance methods:** This is the type of security methods which involves people moving about within and area to observe what is going on around them

CRIME PREVENTION CAN ALSO BE DONE THROUGH THE FOLLOWING WAYS;

1. Co-operating with security agents by supplying necessary information to the security agencies. Citizen should also look-out for any suspicious persons or activities and report to the appropriate authorities.
2. The citizens should be law abiding, they should not take part in anything that will disrupt the peace of their community.
3. The citizens should be watchful in their neighbourhood and report suspected individual or groups who exhibit criminal behaviours to the appropriate authorities for necessary actions.
4. The school authorities and the securities agent must partner to stamp out criminal minded individuals within the school and the neighbourhood.
5. The citizens should be patriotic and shun anything that can lead to breath of security

SUMMARY

CRIME PREVENTION

A crime can be simply be defined as an illegal behavior which is perishable by law of the land,

A person that commits a crime is called a criminal

Crime involves violation of the law of the land and attracts stiff punishment depending on the seriousness of the offence,'

The following are various types of crime

1. personal crime
2. property crimes
3. organized crimes
4. white collar crimes
5. victimless crimes

The following are common crimes in our societies;

1. Theft
2. Falsehood
3. Rape
4. Murder
5. Advance fee fraud {419}
6. sale of contaminated food and drugs
7. dealing in fake drugs
8. smuggling of banned products
9. Examination malpractice
10. production and sale of sub standard products
11. piracy
12. Electoral malpractice



Classwork

1. Define crime
2. Mention five types of crime

ASSIGNMENT

Explain Examination malpractice

WEEK: 7 MID-TERM BREAK / TEST OPEN DAY

WEEK: 8 DAY: SUBJECT:
DATE: TOPIC:
SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:

Behavioural Objectives : By the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to

- Say the meaning of examination malpractices
- Mention types of examination malpractices
- List ways to curb examination malpractices

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: CURBING EXAMINATION MALPRACTICES IN SCHOOL

Malpractices are evil. Examination malpractices are even worse . Examination malpractices arise when a candidate unlawfully passes an examination by cheating while the examination was going on. Examination malpractices deprive brilliant and smart students the right of securing admission .

Types and Forms of Exams Malpractices

- Smuggling into exam venue already prepared solution (EGUN)
- Sourcing for examination questions before the actual date that the examination will be written (EXPO)
- Scribbling likely results or answer to some particular questions on singlet underwear , scarf or shirts
- Copying from textbooks
- Exchanging of already shaded answer sheet of marked question paper
- Giraffing

How To curb Examination Malpractices

- Student must believe in themselves that they can make it in life without cheating
- Special Fraudulent EXAM center must be discouraged
- Parent must stop disturbing teachers by saying *UNCLE HOW ARE YOU GOING TO HELP OUR CHILD *
- Any teacher that encourages examination malpractices must be dealt with

Presentation: The topic is presented step by step

Step 1: The class teacher revises the previous topics

Step 2. He introduces the new topic

Step 3: The class teacher allows the Students to give their own examples and he corrects them when the needs arise

EVALUATION :

1. Mention four ways to prevent exams malpractices

Conclusion :

The class teacher wraps up or conclude the lesson by giving out short note to summarize the topic that he or she has just taught.

The class teacher also goes round to make sure that the notes are well copied or well written by the Students.

He or she does the necessary corrections when and where the needs arise.

SUMMARY

CURBING EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

Solutions to examination malpractice are;

1. provision of more facilities in schools
2. diligent and hardworking students should be rewarded
3. stiff punishment for the offenders
4. schools that perpetrate examination malpractice should be sanctioned and blacklisted
5. Examination bodies conducting external examinations should hire responsible and honest supervisors,

CLASSWORK

1. What is examination malpractice?
2. list three causes of examination malpractice

ASSIGNMENT

What is cultism?

WEEK: 9 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**
DATE: **TOPIC:**
SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

Behavioural Objectives : By the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to

- Say the meaning of examination cultism
- Mention causes of cultism
- List the effects of cultism in schools

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: CURBING CULTISM IN SCHOOL

A cult is a set of secret thoughts , beliefs or ideas that are strongly uphold by a set or group of people .

Most things that cult members do are always done in the dark or in the secret . Most or the activities of cult members are very diabolic , evil and dangerous.

Cult members are always feared by members of the society .

Cultists are a bunch of people with dangerous belief

Examples of cult groups in Nigerian schools

- The pirates
- Buccaneers,
- Black Axe

- Vikings,
- Eiyē

Characteristics of Cult Members

- They have special ranks in the occult world
- They communicate using special symbols , code or colour
- They are mostly very violent
- They are treat to members of the society
- Cult members are always initiated through special occasion like beating the new members and blind folding them

Why some Nigerian Students Join Cultism

- Promise of better life after graduation
- Political powers or networking
- Some other students are lured into cultism because of fear or intimidation
- Protection from other rivalry cult groups of members
- Crave for power
- Search for love
- Desire for security
- Influence from bad friends

Effects and consequences of cultism in schools;;

- problem of maintain discipline
- breakdown of laws and order
- bullying and abuse of fundamental human rights
- fall in standard of education



Presentation:The topic is presented step by step

Step 1: The class teacher revises the previous topics

Step 2. He introduces the new topic

Step 3: The class teacher allows the Students to give their own examples and he corrects them when the needs arise

EVALUATION :

1. What is cultism
2. Mention two characteristics of a cult guy
3. Mention four examples of cult groups in Nigeria
4. List four reasons why some students join cult in Nigerian schools

Conclusion :

The class teacher wraps up or conclude the lesson by giving out short note to summarize the topic that he or she has just taught.

The class teacher also goes round to make sure that the notes are well copied or well written by the Students.

He or she does the necessary corrections when and where the needs arise.

SUMMARY

CURBING CULTISM IN SCHOOL

Cultists are a bunch of people with dangerous belief

Causes of cultism

1. crave for power
2. search for love
3. search for security
4. influence of friends

Effects and consequences of cultism in schools

1. problem of maintain discipline
2. breakdown of laws and order
3. condones bullying and abuse of others rights
4. fall in standard of education



CLASSWORK

Explain cultism

ASSIGNMENT

State two roles of police in curbing crime in our society

WEEK: 10 **DAY:** **SUBJECT:**

DATE: **TOPIC:**

SUBTOPIC: **PERIODS:** **DURATIONS:**

Behavioural Objectives : By the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to

- Explain how Police Can Help To Curb The Menace Of Cultism In Nigerian Schools

KEY VOCABULARY WORDS:

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Wall charts, Pictures, Related Online Video, Flash Cards

CONTENT: ROLE OF THE POLICE IN CRIME PREVENTION

ROLE OF POLICE IN CURBING CRIME

The aim of the Nigeria police is to enhance the quality of life in Nigeria by working in partnership with community,

In accordance with the constitution, it has right to enforce laws ,preserve peace,reduce fear and provide for a safe environment.

The role of police in National security;;

- It protects lives and properties
- it assists in detecting and apprehending suspected criminals
- it helps in maintaining laws and order in the society
- it assists in settling minor disputes that could lead to breakdown of law and order
- It fights crime both by preventing it and aggressively pursuing violators of laws.
- It investigates criminal cases and prosecutes suspected criminal in court,

Presentation: The topic is presented step by step

Step 1: The class teacher revises the previous topics

Step 2. He introduces the new topic

Step 3: The class teacher allows the Students to give their own examples and he corrects them when the needs arise

Evaluation :

1. State three roles of police in the society
2. What is the full meaning of NSCDC?
3. Suggest ways by which cultism may be reduced in our society

Conclusion :

The class teacher wraps up or conclude the lesson by giving out short note to summarize the topic that he or she has just taught.

The class teacher also goes round to make sure that the notes are well copied or well written by the Students.

He or she does the necessary corrections when and where the needs arise.

SUMMARY

ROLE OF POLICE IN CURBING CRIME

The aim of the Nigeria police is to enhance the quality of life in Nigeria by working in partnership with community,

In accordance with the constitution, it has right to enforce laws ,preserve peace,reduce fear and provide for a safe environment.

The role of police in National security;

1. It protects lives and properties
2. It assists in detecting and apprehending suspected criminals
3. it helps in maintaining laws and order in the society
4. It assists in setting minor disputes that could lead to breakdown of law and order
5. It fights crime both by preventing it and aggressively pursuing violators of laws.
6. It investigates criminal cases and prosecutes suspected criminal in court,

CLASSWORK;

State three roles of police in the society

ASSIGNMENT

What is the full meaning of NSCDC?

WEEK: 11

WEEK: 12



EXAMINATIONS