

Second term Civic Education E-Lesson Note

SUBJECT: CIVIC EDUCATION

CLASS: SS2

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK	TOPIC
1.	Popular Participation
2.	Formation of Popular Organization
3.	Human Rights
4.	Emergency
5.	Drug Use and Abuse I
6.	Drug Use and Abuse II
7.	Effects of Drug Abuse
8.	Prevention of Drug Abuse
9.	Activities of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies

REFERENCE

Fundamentals of Civic Education for Senior Secondary School Book 2, Sola Akinyemi.

WEEK ONE POPULAR PARTICIPATION

Popular participation is the willingness and active involvement of the people in the conduct of the affairs of the state at various levels. Popular participation is important in democracy and it allows for effective operation and stability of the political system.

Factors that can Promote Popular Participation

1. Good governance.
2. Supremacy of the constitution.
3. Respect for human rights.
4. Mass education.
5. Enlightenment campaign.
6. Freedom of press.
7. Application of rule of law.
8. Free and fair election.

Reasons why people do not participate in politics

1. **Unfulfilled political promises:** People refuse to participate in public affairs due to the failure or inability of the leaders to fulfill their promises.
2. **Illiteracy:** The illiterates in the society see political activities as the birthright of the educated elite. Those who cannot read and write cannot be allowed to contest for any elective position. Therefore, they do not see any need to be actively involved in public affairs.

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3. **Violence During Election:** Many people stay from popular participation because of the frequent violence that characterized most elections. They prefer to sit at home to avoid being victims of violence.
4. **Poverty:** Money plays a major role in any political system. The cost of electioneering campaign is high. Many good candidates cannot afford to meet this financial obligation hence they remain at the level of mere voters.
5. **Cultural/Religious Beliefs:** Some religions and culture do not allow women to take active part in public affairs. They see it as the duty of men.
6. **Fear of Intimidation:** Most people believe that the influential in the society could easily use their position to intimidate anybody they perceive as a viable opposition.
7. **Disability:** Those who are physically challenged may not be able to participate actively in politics even when they have the interest.
8. **Military Intervention:** Frequent intervention of military in the administration of the state can create lack of interest in political affairs.
9. **Election Rigging:** People refuse to participate in politics because they believe their vote will not count. Hence, they prefer to stay back and watch from far.

EVALUATION

1. Define popular participation.
2. State five factors that can hinder popular participation.

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. What are the factors that can promote popular participation?
2. Mention the skills involved in youth empowerment
3. What is employment?
4. Explain the importance of employment in the society
5. List five functions of the executive organ of government

READING ASSIGNMENT

Popular Participation: Fundamentals of Civic Education for Senior Secondary Book 2, Sola Akinyemi, Pages 35-38.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

SECTION A

Instruction: From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. The process by which citizens are involved in the conduct of the affairs of the society is known as A. political campaign B. popular participation C. political knowledge D. popular opinion
2. One of the keys to a successful democracy is
A. popular participation B. military intervention C. presidential promises
D. political apathy

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3. All are reasons for non-participation in politics except A. religion B. economic factor
 C. illiteracy D. enlightenment
4. A citizen can contribute to the development of his country through all the following ways
exceptA. voting B. demonstrations C. violence D. joining a political party
5. Electorate means A. electoral system B. electoral material C. voter D. franchise

SECTION B

1. State five advantages of citizens' participation in political affairs.
2. Explain three factors that can promote popular participation

WEEK TWO

HOW POPULAR ORGANIZATIONS ARE FORMED

Popular organizations are those organized groups whose membership cuts across different areas of the society with clearly defined objectives. An example is a political party. As an organized group, a political party is an association of people with similar political ideology whose major objective is to contest election and gain political power in order to obtain control of government.

The formation of political party can take the following forms:

1. **Socio-Cultural Organization:** Many political parties started as cultural organizations. The Action Group (AG) started as a cultural association known as Egbe Omo Oduduwa while the Northern People's Congress (NPC) sprang up from a popular Northern cultural association called JamiyyaMutanemArewa.
2. **Religious Organizations:** Political parties can be formed based on religious beliefs and doctrines. This is common in countries where a particular religion is predominant. Examples of such associations are Christian Democratic Union in Germany and Muslim League in Pakistan. Countries like Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Israel are nations where political parties are formed based on religious beliefs.
3. **Government in Power:** The government in power may decide to form or create political parties for the country. Former president, General Ibrahim Babangida formed the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and National Republican Convention (NRC) that contested the 1993 elections.
4. **Labour Organizations:** Political parties can transform into a political party that seeks to promote the interest of the organization. Labour Party (LP) in Nigeria and Workers' Solidarity Party in Indonesia are examples.
5. **Constitution:** The constitution defines the party system in any state. It also determines the requirements for the formation of any party. There are three major types of party system: One-party, Two-party and Multi-party system.

EVALUATION

1. Define political party.
2. Mention four ways political parties are formed.

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ROLES OF POPULAR ORGANIZATIONS/POLITICAL PARTIES

1. They help to promote democratic principles.
2. They ensure accountability of government officials.
3. They promote peaceful change of government.
4. They bring about unity among different groups and interests.
5. They serve as watchdogs on elected representatives.
6. They provide political education to the public.
7. They provide welfare and humanitarian services.

EVALUATION

1. Mention four roles of popular organization.
2. How can popular organization ensure accountability in government?

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. What is democracy?
2. Differentiate between classical and representative democracy
3. Outline five disadvantages of democracy
4. Describe three ways popular organizations are formed.
5. What four roles can popular organizations play to promote democracy?

READING ASSIGNMENT

Formation of Popular Organization: Fundamentals of Civic Education for Senior Secondary Book 2, Sola Akinyemi 38-40.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

SECTION A

Instruction: From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. Popular organization whose major aim is to control government is called? A. Civil society
B. Public corporation C. Political party D. Pressure group
2. The Northern People's Congress was an offshoot of? A. Egbe Omo Oduduwa B. Arewa
Consultative Forum C. Jamiyya Mutanem Arewa D. Odua People's Congress
3. The formation of NRC and SDP is traceable to A. Olusegun Obasanjo B. Murtala
Muhammed
C. Ibrahim Babangida D. Sani Abacha
4. A state that recognizes three political parties is said to operate system A. three-party
B. zero-party C. multi-party D. one-party
5. The Workers Solidarity Party was a political party in A. Nigeria B. Ghana C. Indonesia
D. Germany

SECTION B

1. Briefly explain the following: i. Zero-party system ii. One-party system iii. Multi-party system

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2. Explain three roles of popular organizations in the development of the society.

WEEK THREE HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights are the inalienable rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of a state as codified in the constitution. Such rights include right to life, right to dignity of human person, right to personal liberty, right to freedom of expression and the press, right to freedom of movement, right to fair hearing, right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, right to vote and be voted for, right to private and family life, etc.

EVALUATION

1. Define human right.
2. Mention six examples of human rights

LIMITATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights can be restricted for the overall good of the citizens and the country at large in the following ways:

1. A citizen may be denied some of his rights if he is detained by a court of law.
2. A citizen's right to life may be denied if he is condemned to death by the law court as a result of murder, armed robbery, etc.
3. Right to life is also restricted by the law which forbids a citizen from killing himself or herself.
4. Right to fair hearing cannot be exercised beyond the highest court which is the Supreme Court in Nigeria.
5. Right to private property may be restricted by the right of the state to compulsorily acquire private property for public use.
6. Declaration of dusk to dawn curfew in periods of emergency or chaos may limit the right of a citizen such as freedom of movement.
7. The police in enforcing law and order can ban public assembly and demonstrations which will deny a citizen his rights to freedom of association and assembly.
8. A citizen suffering from insanity or contagious disease may be deprived his rights to safeguard the rights of others.
9. The court can also restrict the movement of a citizen if he/she has a serious case pending in court.
10. Rights to freedom of expression and the press are restricted by the law that prevents individuals from saying or publishing statement that could damage the personality of others (laws of slander and libel).
11. Some public office holders such as the president, governor, parliamentarians, ambassadors, judges cannot be sued while in office because they enjoy protection of the law called 'immunity clause'
12. Existence of military rule or an unpopular dictatorial government can lead to restriction of citizens' rights.

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EVALUATION

1. What do you understand by 'immunity clause'?
2. State five reasons for the limitations of human rights.

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. What is constitution?
2. Differentiate between constitution and constitutionalism
3. Explain five factors that can promote rule of law in a state
4. Explain five human rights
5. List four major challenges of democracy in Nigeria

READING ASSIGNMENT

Human Right: Fundamentals of Civic Education for Senior Secondary Book 2, Sola Akinyemi, Pages 41-45

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

SECTION A

Instruction: From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. Limitations on human rights include all but A. Libel law B. public order law C. compulsory property acquisition laws D. good government
2. The right to freedom of expression is limited by the law of A. slander B. speech C. article D. conversation
3. Right to free movement can be restricted during all of the following except A. chaos B. war C. curfew D. peaceful protest
4. Privileges enjoyed by citizen but within the ambit of the law is called? A. Ownership B. Human rights C. Liberty D. Enjoyment
5. The UDHR came into existence in A. 1960 B. 1945 C. 1948 D. 1963

SECTION B

1. Explain three reasons for limitation of human rights.
2. Explain what you understand by law of slander and libel.

WEEK FOUR

EMERGENCY

Emergency can be defined as urgent situations that require the suspension of the constitution in order to restore law and order. During periods of emergency government institutions such as legislature, executive and judiciary may not be able to carry out their regular functions and citizens may be restricted of their human rights until the emergency is lifted.

WHAT HAPPENS DURING EMERGENCY PERIOD?

1. Partial or temporal suspension of the constitution.

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2. The principles of rule of law may be ignored.
3. Movement may be restricted to certain areas or hours of the day.
4. Some arrests can be carried out without any warrant.
5. There may be restriction of freedom of expression and the press.
6. Human rights may be violated for the interest of security.
7. It can lead to involvement of military in politics.

EVALUATION

1. What do you understand by emergency?
2. Mention five things that can happen during periods of emergency.

WAYS OF REDUCING EMERGENCY

1. **Respect for Constitution:** A situation where people have respect for the constitution and laws of the land there will be reduction in emergency cases.
2. **Promotion of Human Rights:** Respect for human rights in conduct and relationship with other people will reduce emergency cases in the society.
3. **Good Government:** A situation where the government is responsive and responsible to the people there may not be any need for emergency.
4. **Socio-Economic Development:** The provision of basic infrastructure can reduce the causes of emergency. Where there is socio-economic development people are able to live in harmony with one another thereby promoting peace and orderliness.
5. **Public Enlightenment:** People should be educated on the need to promote the social wellbeing of the society. They should be taught their civic responsibilities to the government and the society at large.
6. **Respect for Democratic Principles:** A state where people have respect for democratic principles such as rule of law, popular participation and fundamental rights there will reduction of emergency cases.

EVALUATION

1. Mention five ways to reduce emergency in a state.
2. How can constitutionalism reduce cases of emergency?

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Define popular participation.
2. State five factor that can promote popular participation.
3. What is democracy?
4. Differentiate between direct and indirect democracy
5. List five features of democracy

READING ASSIGNMENT

Emergency: Fundamentals of Civic Education for Senior Secondary Book 2, Sola Akinyemi, Pages 46-49

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WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

SECTION A

Instruction: From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. Partial suspension of constitution in a state for the purpose of law and order is termed? A. Military rule B. Constitutionalism C. Emergency D. Impartiality.
2. Which of the following is a cause of emergency A. peace B. disregard for law C. political stability D. immunity clause.
3. A common feature of emergency is A. suspension of constitution B. respect for human rights C. cooperation D. popular participation
4. Respect for human right can A. promote emergency B. enhance emergency C. reduce emergency D. determine emergency
5. Constitutionalism means A. application of constitution B. respect for authority C. written constitution D. democratic practices

SECTION B

1. Explain four effects of emergency in a state.
2. List five possible causes of emergency in a state.

WEEK FIVE

DRUG USE AND ABUSE I

A drug is a substance or a mixture used for the prevention or cure of ailment.

Drug abuse is defined as the non-medical use of drugs that can alter mood or perception and have the ability to make the user want to continue to use the drugs in spite of health, social and physical impairment.

Common drugs that can be abused are: Tobacco, Marijuana, Alcohol, Cocaine, Indian hemp, etc

A drug is said to be abused when it is taken without doctor's or medical prescription. Below are some of the ways drugs can be abused:

1. Continuous intake of drugs without prescription.
2. Taking drugs more than the prescribed dosage.
3. Using drugs in ways that are medically and culturally unacceptable.
4. Continuous use of drugs despite their adverse effects on the user.
5. Using drugs to the extent that it leads to change of mood and perception of the user.
6. Taking drugs beyond the recommended periods.
7. Giving of self-medication.
8. Taking of prohibited substances referred to as hard drugs such as cocaine, marijuana, etc
9. Heavy consumption of tobacco such as cigarettes and snuff.
10. Heavy consumption of substances such as coffee and kola nuts mostly used to stay awake.

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EVALUATION

1. What is drug abuse?
2. Mention six ways drugs can be abused.

CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE

1. Easy access to drugs.
2. Keeping bad company.
3. Family background.
4. Poverty.
5. Need to keep awake.
6. Peer pressure.
7. Enhanced performance.
8. Ignorance.

EVALUATION

1. Define drug abuse.
2. Mention five causes of drug abuse.

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Mention three ways popular organizations are formed.
2. Define community service and give four examples of community service.
3. Explain five features of democracy.
4. Mention four disadvantages of democracy.
5. How can the rule of law be encouraged?

READING ASSIGNMENT

Drug Abuse: Fundamentals of Civic Education for Senior Secondary Book 2, Sola Akinyemi, Pages 51-58

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

SECTION A

Instruction: From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. Social issues include all the following except A. cultism B. drug abuse C. integrity D. armed robbery
2. A drug is said to be abused when A. manufacturers refuse to distribute it B. it is sold in the hospital C. it is taken as prescribed D. it is taken in one's discretion
3. All are drugs commonly abused except A. heroin B. water C. marijuana D. cocaine
4. Which of the following is not a common cause of drug abuse? A. Good company B. Poverty C. Access to drugs D. peer pressure

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5. The excessive and persistent self-administration of a drug without regard to the medically accepted patterns means A. drug trafficking B. drug abuse C. drug ingestion D. drug consumption

SECTION B

1. What is drug abuse?
2. State four possible reasons for abusing drugs.

WEEK SIX DRUG ABUSE II

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DRUG ABUSE

1. Constant anxiety, depression and frustration
2. Mood swings
3. Bloodshot eyes
4. Weight loss
5. Forgetfulness
6. Disorderly behaviour
7. Nervousness
8. Slow, disjointed speech
9. Shabby appearance
10. Victims are also prone to thoughts of suicide
11. prone to committing crime and being violence

EVALUATION

1. Define Drug Abuse.
2. Mention five signs and symptoms of drug abuse.

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Define citizenship education
2. Differentiate between citizen and non-citizen
3. Mention five skills for citizenship education
4. Explain the goals of citizenship education
5. Mention five importance of citizenship education

READING ASSIGNMENT

Signs and Symptoms of Drug Abuse: Fundamentals of Civic Education for Senior Secondary Book 2, Sola Akinyemi, Pages 61-63.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT SECTION A

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Instruction: From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. Which of the following is not a symptom of drug abuse? A. Law abiding B. Nervousness C. Integrity D. Violence
2. The use of drugs without expert's prescription is termed A. manufacturers default B. hospital's negligence C. drug abuse D. fake drug
3. The inability to recall or remember what has been taught is A. forgetfulness B. remembrance C. violence D. education
4. Which of these is a symptom of drug abuse? A. mood swing B. self-control C. intelligence D. increase in height
5. Which of the following can cause cancer of the lungs? A. Water B. Cigarette C. wine D. vegetables

SECTION B

1. List five symptoms of drug abuse.
2. Explain any three symptoms mentioned above.

WEEK SEVEN

EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE

Drugs are substances or mixtures used by people, based on medical prescription, for the prevention or total cure of ailments. However, anytime a drug is taken without medical prescription or medical use it becomes abuse. The incidents of drug abuse have tremendous negative effects on the individual, family and society. The agencies working against or fighting for the reduction of drug abuse in Nigeria are NDLEA, NAFDAC, etc. Some of the effects of drug abuse are outlined below:

1. Individuals who abuse drugs become problem to themselves and their families.
2. It leads to anxiety and desire to use more of the drugs the victim is addicted to.
3. It causes depression and change of mood.
4. Victims often result into committing crimes such as armed robbery, cultism, drug trafficking, rape etc.
5. School children who are into drug abuse mostly perform poorly in academics and eventually drop out of schools.
6. Drug abuse is also a major cause of road accidents.
7. Sharing of needles used in injecting drugs into the body of victims increases the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.
8. It can lead to psychological problem and loss of memory.
9. It brings about low self-esteem and social stigma.
10. It can damage important organs of the body such as kidney, liver, lungs, etc
11. It can lead to terminal disease such as cancer, kidney failure etc.
12. It can lead to break up of marriages.
13. Victims become burden on members of the family.

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14. It leads to shortage of manpower and wastage of material resources.
15. Increases government spending on providing rehabilitation services for victims.
16. It can promote the bad image of the family and nation

EVALUATION

1. State five effects of drug abuse on the victim.
2. What are the effects of drug abuse on the family and society?

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Define drug and drug abuse
2. What do you understand by values?
3. Mention five positive values you know.
4. Define citizenship education.
5. List five importance of citizenship education.

READING ASSIGNMENT

Effects of Drug Abuse: Fundamentals of Civic Education for Senior Secondary Book 2, Sola Akinyemi, Pages 66-74

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

SECTION A

Instruction: From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. The agency that is responsible for the enforcement of law against abuse of drugs in Nigeria is
A. EFCC B. TUC C. ICPC D. NDLEA
2. A person who deals in illegal drugs is (A) Trafficker B. Drug abuser C. Drudgery D. Drug seller
3. All are social issues and problems except ... A. Trafficking B. internet fraud C. Excessive use of drugs D. Selflessness
4. Easy access to drugs can lead to A. sickness B. drug abuse C. good education D. Mosquito bite
5. Which of the following will increase incidents of drug abuse? A. Security of national borders B. Strict enforcement of laws C. Poverty D. Education

SECTION B

1. List five effects of drug abuse on the society?
2. Explain five ways drug abuse can be prevented.

WEEK EIGHT PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE

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It will be difficult to completely eradicate drug abuse in Nigeria. However, some measures can help to reduce the rate and dangers of drug abuse in our society. Below are some of the suggested remedies to the prevention of abuse of drugs.

1. **Parental Intervention:** Parents can begin to serve as good role models and mentors for their children to emulate. Parental education of children about the dangers of drug abuse will go a long to reduce the rate of drug abuse in the society.
2. **Public Enlightenment Campaign and Seminars:** There should be regular campaign programmes and seminars where the public can be educated on the dangers of drug abuse to the individual, family and society at large.
3. **Religious Intervention:** Our religious bodies should sensitize their followers of the negative effects of drug abuse. The campaign should be emphasized in their various gatherings until there is positive response.
4. **Media Campaign:** The existing media in the country should promote programmes that would prevent the youths from going into illegal use of drugs. If the print and electronic media can engage in this kind of campaign it will help to reduce drug abuse in the society.
5. **Sales should be done by professionals:** The sales and management of drugs should be done by qualified professionals such as pharmacists and doctors. People should not be allowed to transact in drugs as other businesses that may not require expertise.
6. **Adequate Punishment for Offenders:** There should be strict laws and adequate punishment for those who deal in drugs illegally.
7. **School Intervention:** Drug abuse, its negative effects and consequences should be made part of our school curriculum. Student should be taught how to live responsibly in the society without depending on drugs.
8. **Provision of Employment:** Some people are involved in the abuse of drugs as a result of poverty and joblessness. When such people are engaged in productive venture it will reduce their dependence on drugs.
9. **Effective Drug Law Enforcement Agencies:** The existing agencies in charge of drug law enforcement in Nigeria should be well equipped in order to enable them carry out their responsibilities effectively.

EVALUATION

1. Mention any three ways the individual can assist in the prevention of drug abuse in Nigeria.
2. List three things that can help to prevent drug abuse in our society.

DRUG LAWS IN NIGERIA

The promulgation of drug laws in Nigeria is one of the ways the Nigerian government has been responding to the prevention of drug abuse in the country. Examples of such laws are:

1. Indian hemp decree (1966) – According to this decree, any person who engages in the cultivation or exportation of cannabis will face 21 years imprisonment. Those who only export will risk 10 years imprisonment and 5 years imprisonment if found to possess smoking utensils.

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2. Indian hemp decree (amendment) 1984 – This Amendment Act provides for 21 years imprisonment for sales and trafficking while 4 or more years for smoking and possession.
3. Tobacco smoking decree (1990) – This law prohibits smoking of tobacco in public places. It also made it compulsory for tobacco advertisers to put warnings on them e.g. smokers are liable to die young.

EVALUATION

1. Mention two drug laws you know.
2. What are the importance of drug laws?

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Define human right?
2. List any ten rights citizens can enjoy in a state?
3. What is drug abuse?
4. Explain five consequences of drug abuse.
5. What are the benefits of responsible parenthood?

READING ASSIGNMENT

Prevention of Drug Abuse: Fundamentals of Civic Education for Senior Secondary Book 2, Sola Akinyemi, Pages 68-75.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

SECTION A

Instruction: From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. Religious intervention will ... drug abuse. A. enhance B. reduce C. improve D. promote
2. The Indian hemp decree (1984) as amended was under the administration of A. Yakubu Gowon B. Olusegun Obasanjo C. Mohamadu Buhari D. Ibrahim Babangida
3. The following will reduce drug abuse except A. public enlightenment B. media campaign C. poverty D. strict laws
4. Prevention of drug abuse will lead to A. anarchy B. human rights abuse C. progress D. depression
5. The Indian hemp decree of 1984 provides for years imprisonment for offenders. A. 18 B. 21 C. 25 D. 10

SECTION B

1. Explain five ways drug abuse can be prevented in Nigeria.
2. State three importance of laws in the fight against drug abuse.

WEEK 9

ACTIVITIES OF DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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There are two major agencies in Nigeria responsible for drug management and control. These agencies are NDLEA and NAFDAC.

a) National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA): This agency was established by Decree 48 of January 1990. The agency has its officials positioned in strategic places such as international airports, seaports and borders. This is to ensure that there is elimination of importation and exportation of uncertified drugs and other consumables in the country.

FUNCTIONS OF NDLEA

1. To ensure eradication of illicit cultivation and demand for narcotic plants across the country.
2. To eliminate the root causes of the production and consumption of narcotic plants.
3. To promote effective enforcement of drug laws in the country.
4. To coordinate all preventive measures against illegal dealings in drugs.
5. To prosecute drug law offenders.

EVALUATION

1. Why is drug law enforcement agency necessary in the society?
2. Mention four functions of NDLEA.

b) National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC): This agency was established by Decree 15 of 1993 but was officially recognized January 1, 1994.

FUNCTIONS OF NAFDAC

1. Regulation of foods, drugs, cosmetics, chemicals, etc.
2. Inspection of foods, drugs, cosmetics, chemicals, etc for quality assurance.
3. Ensures laboratory test of foods, drugs, cosmetics, chemicals, etc and certify them for consumption.
4. Investigation of raw materials and production center where foods, drugs, cosmetics, chemicals, etc are produced.
5. Registration of foods, drugs, cosmetics, chemicals, medical appliances, etc

ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN NIGERIA

1. Detection of fake and expired drugs.
2. Burning of substandard drugs, cosmetics, etc.
3. Detection of drug traffickers.
4. Arrest of drug traffickers.
5. Confiscation of smuggled food and drugs items.
6. Prosecution of drug traffickers.
7. Destruction of plantation of illegal drugs.
8. Public enlightenment campaign.

EVALUATION

1. What is the full meaning of NAFDAC?
2. Mention five activities of law enforcement agencies in Nigeria.

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GENERAL EVALUATION

1. What is civic education?
2. What are the goals of civic education?
3. Define rule of law
4. Identify three factors that can promote rule of law in a state
5. List five functions of the executive organ of government

READING ASSIGNMENT

Activities of Law Enforcement Agencies in Nigeria: Fundamentals of Civic Education for Senior Secondary Book 2, Sola Akinyemi

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

SECTION A

Instruction: From the options lettered A-D, choose the letter that is most appropriate for the following questions. Answer all the questions.

1. NDLEA was established in A. 1963 B. 1990 C. 2000 D. 1993
2. Which of the following Nigerian is associated with NAFDAC? A. Obi Ezekwesili B. Okonjo Iweala C. Kachukwulbe D. Dora Akunyili
3. NAFDAC was formally recognized in A. 1994 B. 2004 C. 1960 D. 1990
4. The regulation of foods and drugs in Nigeria is the primary assignment of A. NDA B. INEC C. BPE D. NAFDAC
5. Fake and expired drugs in Nigeria are A. sold off B. burnt C. thrown into river D. consumed

SECTION B

1. Explain four major functions of NDLEA.
2. Discuss three major problems of law enforcement agencies in Nigeria.