

CIVIC EDUCATION (TYPE A)

12

PAPER II

Answer **four** questions in all, each question carries equal marks.

1. (a) What is popular participation? (3 marks)
(b) Mention and explain **four** reasons citizens fail to participate in politics. (12 marks)
2. (a) List **two** agencies that control the sale and consumption of drugs in Nigeria. (2 marks)
(b) Enumerate and expatiate on **five** ways of preventing drug abuse in Nigeria. (10 marks)
(c) List **three** drugs commonly abused in Nigeria. (3 marks)
3. (a) Define Fundamental Human Rights? (3 marks)
(b) Explain **four** ways through which the rights of a Nigerian can be infringed upon. (12 marks)
4. (a) What is responsible parenthood? (3 marks)
(b) Mention and explain **four** roles of a responsible parent. (12 marks)
5. Discuss **five** ways of fighting political apathy. (15 marks)
6. (a) What is public service? (3 marks)
(b) Examine **four** reasons for shortcomings in public service. (12 marks)
7. (a) Define the term "capitalist democracy". (3 marks)
(b) Explain **four** ways in which political parties compete for power. (12 marks)
8. (a) Define values. (3 marks)
(b) Briefly explain the following terms in relation to values:
i. Truthfulness
ii. Obedience
iii. Contentment
iv. Courage (12 marks)

(1a)
(PICK ANY ONE)

Popular participation is the active involvement of citizens in the political, economic and social affairs of their country, especially in the process of governance and decision-making. It includes activities such as voting during elections, joining political parties, contesting for political offices and expressing opinions on national issues.

OR

Popular participation is the process through which citizens take part in the governance of their country by voting, contesting elections, joining political parties, participating in public debates and contributing to the formulation and implementation of government policies.

(1b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Political Apathy: Many citizens develop a lack of interest in politics because they believe their votes or opinions cannot bring about change. This feeling of hopelessness discourages them from participating in elections and other political activities, leading to low citizen involvement in governance.

(ii) Illiteracy: People who lack formal education may not understand their civic rights, political responsibilities or the importance of participating in governance. They may also find it difficult to assess political programmes and candidates, making them less willing to take part in political activities.

(iii) Electoral Malpractices: Practices such as vote buying, ballot box snatching, rigging and manipulation of election results reduce public confidence in the electoral process. When citizens believe elections are not free and fair, they lose interest in voting and other forms of political participation.

(iv) Political Violence and Intimidation: Violence, harassment, threats and attacks by political thugs during campaigns and elections discourage many citizens from participating in politics. Fear of injury, loss of life or destruction of property causes many people to stay away from political activities.

(v) Poverty: Poor citizens often struggle to meet their basic needs and may have little time or resources to engage in political activities. Some are also influenced by politicians through money or gifts, while others become discouraged because they cannot afford the cost of active political participation.

(vi) Corruption and Bad Leadership: When political leaders fail to fulfil campaign promises or misuse public funds, citizens lose trust in government and politicians. This disappointment discourages them from voting or participating in political processes because they believe the system cannot produce positive change.

(vii) Lack of Civic and Political Education: Citizens who are not adequately educated about their constitutional rights, duties and the importance of political participation may not appreciate their role in governance. This lack of awareness results in low involvement in elections and other democratic activities.

(viii) Insecurity: High levels of insecurity, such as terrorism, kidnapping, armed robbery and communal conflicts, create fear among citizens. People may avoid political meetings, campaigns and elections because they are concerned about their personal safety.

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(2a)

(i) National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)

(ii) National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)

(2b)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Public Enlightenment and Education:

The government, schools, religious bodies and the mass media should regularly educate people on the dangers of drug abuse. Continuous awareness campaigns help individuals understand the harmful effects of drug abuse and encourage them to make responsible decisions.

(ii) Strict Enforcement of Drug Laws:

Government agencies such as the NDLEA and NAFDAC should enforce laws regulating the production, sale and distribution of drugs. Drug traffickers, illegal drug dealers and those who abuse drugs should be arrested and punished according to the law to discourage others.

(iii) Proper Parental Care and Supervision:

Parents should monitor the activities, movements and friends of their children while teaching them good morals and discipline. A stable family environment and proper guidance help prevent children from being influenced into drug abuse.

(iv) Counselling and Rehabilitation:

Individuals addicted to drugs should receive professional counselling, medical treatment and rehabilitation services. Rehabilitation centres help drug addicts overcome addiction, rebuild their lives and become useful members of society.

(v) Peer Group Influence:

Young people should avoid friends who encourage smoking, drinking alcohol or taking hard drugs. Associating with disciplined and responsible peers promotes good behaviour and reduces the likelihood of drug abuse.

(vi) Regulation of Drug Sales:

The sale of drugs should be restricted to licensed pharmacies, hospitals and authorised medicine stores. Dangerous drugs should only be sold with valid medical prescriptions to prevent misuse and illegal access.

(vii) School-Based Drug Education:

Schools should include drug abuse prevention in their curriculum and organise seminars, workshops and campaigns to educate students on the dangers of abusing drugs. Early education helps students develop positive attitudes towards healthy living.

(viii) Employment and Youth Empowerment:

Government should create employment opportunities and establish vocational training programmes for youths. Gainful employment reduces idleness, frustration and poverty, which are factors that may lead some people into drug abuse.

(2c)

(PICK ANY THREE)

(i) Cannabis

(ii) Cocaine

(iii) Heroin

(iv) Tramadol

(v) Codeine syrup

(vi) Methamphetamine

(vii) Diazepam

(viii) Rohypnol

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(3a)

(PICK ANY ONE)

Fundamental human rights are the basic rights and freedoms naturally enjoyed by every individual by virtue of being human. They are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution to ensure the dignity, liberty, equality and welfare of every citizen, and can only be restricted in accordance with the law

OR

Fundamental human rights are the natural and constitutional rights enjoyed by every citizen without discrimination. They are protected by law to ensure the dignity, freedom and welfare of all individuals.

(3b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Unlawful Arrest and Detention: A person's fundamental right can be infringed when he or she is arrested or detained without a valid legal reason or kept in custody longer than the law permits. Such actions deny the individual the right to personal liberty and fair treatment.

(ii) Denial of Freedom of Expression: The right of a citizen is violated when he or she is prevented from expressing opinions, speaking freely, writing or receiving information without lawful justification. Every citizen has the right to express lawful views without intimidation.

(iii) Discrimination: Fundamental human rights are infringed when a person is treated unfairly because of ethnicity, religion, sex, language, political opinion or social status. Every citizen is entitled to equal treatment and equal opportunities before the law.

(iv) Torture or Inhuman Treatment: Subjecting a person to torture, physical assault, cruel punishment or degrading treatment is a violation of fundamental human rights. Every individual has the right to respect for human dignity and protection from inhuman treatment.

(v) Violation of Freedom of Movement: A citizen's right is infringed when he or she is unlawfully prevented from moving freely within the country or travelling out of it without legal justification. Citizens have the constitutional right to move freely.

(vi) Invasion of Privacy: The right to privacy is violated when a person's home, correspondence, telephone calls or personal information is searched, monitored or disclosed without lawful authority or the person's consent.

(vii) Denial of Fair Hearing: A citizen's rights are infringed when he or she is not given the opportunity to defend himself or herself before a court or tribunal. Every person has the right to a fair and impartial hearing before judgment is passed.

(viii) Unlawful Seizure of Property: Fundamental human rights are violated when a person's property is taken or destroyed without due legal process or adequate compensation. Citizens have the right to own property and enjoy protection under the law.

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(4a)

(PICK ANY ONE)

Responsible parenthood is the ability and willingness of parents to properly provide for the physical, emotional, educational, moral and social needs of their children. It involves raising children with love, discipline, care and guidance so that they become responsible and productive members of society.

OR

Responsible parenthood is the act of parents accepting and fulfilling their responsibilities towards their children by providing adequate care, protection, education, moral upbringing and basic necessities. It ensures the proper growth, development and well-being of the family and society.

(4b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Provision of Basic Needs: A responsible parent provides essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and healthcare for the family. Meeting these basic needs promotes the physical well-being of the children and enables them to grow in a healthy environment.

(ii) Providing Education: Parents have the responsibility of enrolling their children in school and supporting their educational development. They should provide school materials, pay school fees and encourage learning so that the children can acquire knowledge and useful skills.

(iii) Moral and Character Training: A responsible parent teaches children good morals such as honesty, respect, discipline, hard work and kindness. Proper moral upbringing helps children develop good character and become responsible members of society.

(iv) Protection and Security: Parents should protect their children from danger, abuse, neglect and harmful influences. They must provide a safe home environment where children can grow without fear and develop confidence.

(v) Proper Guidance and Counselling: Responsible parents advise and guide their children in making good decisions concerning education, friendships, career and behaviour. They also correct them when they go astray and encourage positive attitudes.

(vi) Discipline: Parents should enforce reasonable rules and correct wrong behaviour with love and fairness. Proper discipline helps children become obedient, responsible and law-abiding citizens.

(vii) Showing Love and Care: Responsible parents should show affection, understanding and emotional support to their children. A loving home promotes emotional stability, self-confidence and healthy relationships.

(viii) Teaching Civic and Religious Values: Parents should teach their children respect for the law, patriotism, tolerance and religious or moral values. This helps them become responsible citizens who contribute positively to the peace and development of society.

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(5)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Civic Education and Political Awareness: Government, schools, civil society organisations and the mass media should educate citizens on their civic rights, duties and the importance of participating in politics. Political awareness helps people understand that their involvement can influence good governance and national development.

(ii) Conducting Free and Fair Elections: Elections should be conducted in a transparent, credible and peaceful manner. When citizens are confident that their votes will count and election results will reflect the will of the people, they are more willing to participate in political activities.

(iii) Fighting Corruption: Government should tackle corruption by ensuring accountability, transparency and the punishment of corrupt public officials. Reducing corruption restores public confidence in the political system and encourages citizens to take part in governance.

(iv) Elimination of Political Violence: Government and security agencies should ensure that elections and political activities are free from violence, intimidation and harassment. A peaceful political environment gives citizens the confidence to vote and participate without fear.

(v) Good Leadership and Good Governance: Leaders should fulfil campaign promises, provide quality public services and govern responsibly. When citizens see positive results from government, they become more interested in participating in politics.

(vi) Independent and Credible Electoral Commission: The electoral body should conduct elections impartially without interference from politicians or government officials. A trustworthy electoral commission increases public confidence in the democratic process and reduces political apathy.

(vii) Provision of Security: Government should provide adequate security before, during and after elections to protect voters, candidates and electoral officials. A secure environment encourages more citizens to participate in political activities.

(viii) Youth Empowerment and Employment: Government should create employment opportunities and empower young people through skills acquisition and economic programmes. Gainful employment reduces frustration and motivates youths to participate actively in political and national development.

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(6a)

(PICK ANY ONE)

Public service is the body of permanent government officials employed in ministries, departments, agencies and public corporations to implement government policies, provide essential public services and ensure the smooth administration of the affairs of the state. It operates under established rules and regulations and serves successive governments irrespective of the political party in power.

OR

Public service is the administrative machinery of government made up of trained and permanent officials who are responsible for formulating and implementing government policies, maintaining law and order, delivering public services and promoting national development. It functions continuously regardless of changes in government.

(6b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Corruption: Corruption is one of the major shortcomings of the public service. Some public officials engage in bribery, embezzlement and misuse of public funds for personal gain. This reduces efficiency, wastes government resources and undermines public confidence in government institutions.

(ii) Bureaucratic Delays (Red Tapism): Public service is often characterised by excessive procedures, unnecessary paperwork and slow decision-making. These delays make it difficult for citizens to receive prompt services and reduce the efficiency of government operations.

(iii) Political Interference: Politicians sometimes interfere in the activities of the public service by influencing appointments, promotions and decision-making. This weakens professionalism, reduces neutrality and affects the effective implementation of government policies.

(iv) Inadequate Funding: Many public institutions do not receive sufficient financial resources to carry out their responsibilities effectively. Poor funding results in inadequate equipment, poor service delivery and inability to execute government programmes successfully.

(v) Nepotism and Favouritism: Appointments and promotions are sometimes based on family ties, ethnicity or personal connections instead of merit. This discourages competent workers, lowers staff morale and reduces the overall efficiency of the public service.

(vi) Lack of Training and Qualified Personnel: Some public servants lack the necessary skills and professional training required for their duties. This affects productivity, leads to poor decision-making and reduces the quality of services provided to the public.

(vii) Poor Motivation of Workers: Low salaries, delayed payment of wages, lack of promotion and poor working conditions discourage public servants from giving their best. Poor motivation often results in low productivity and inefficiency.

(viii) Indiscipline and Absenteeism: Some public servants report late to work, absent themselves without permission or neglect their official duties. Such attitudes reduce efficiency, delay service delivery and negatively affect the performance of government institutions.

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(7a)

(PICK ANY ONE)

Capitalist democracy is a system of government in which political power is exercised through democratic principles such as free and fair elections, while the economy is based on private ownership of property, private enterprise and the profit motive. Citizens enjoy political rights and freedoms, while individuals and businesses control most economic activities.

OR

Capitalist democracy is a form of government that combines democratic governance with a capitalist economic system. In this system, leaders are elected by the people through periodic elections, while individuals have the freedom to own property, establish businesses and engage in economic activities with limited government interference.

(7b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Contesting Elections:

Political parties compete for power by sponsoring qualified candidates to contest elections at the local, state and national levels. During elections, parties seek the support of voters with the aim of winning the majority of votes and forming the government.

(ii) Political Campaigns:

Political parties organise rallies, town hall meetings, debates and other campaign activities to present their manifestoes and persuade citizens to vote for their candidates. Effective campaigns help parties gain public support and increase their chances of electoral success.

(iii) Formation of Alliances and Coalitions:

Political parties may form alliances or coalitions with other parties before or after elections to strengthen their chances of winning political power. Such cooperation enables them to combine resources, supporters and political influence.

(iv) Recruitment of Members:

Political parties compete by recruiting new members and expanding their support base across different parts of the country. A large membership increases the party's popularity, financial strength and chances of winning elections.

(v) Presentation of Attractive Manifestoes:

Political parties prepare and present policies and programmes that address the needs of the people. Manifestoes containing promises on education, healthcare, employment, security and infrastructure help parties attract voters.

(vi) Nomination of Popular and Credible Candidates:

Political parties increase their chances of winning elections by selecting competent, experienced and widely accepted candidates. Credible candidates inspire public confidence and attract greater electoral support.

(vii) Use of Mass Media and Social Media:

Political parties use newspapers, radio, television and social media platforms to publicise their programmes, communicate with voters and respond to national issues. This helps them reach a wider audience and gain political support.

(viii) Grassroots Mobilisation:

Political parties establish branches and organise meetings at the grassroots to mobilise supporters and educate voters about their programmes. Grassroots mobilisation strengthens party structures and increases voter participation during elections.

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(8a)

(PICK ANY ONE)

Values are the accepted standards, beliefs or principles that guide the behaviour, attitudes and actions of individuals in society. They help people distinguish between what is right and wrong and promote peaceful coexistence and responsible living.

OR

Values are the moral principles, beliefs and standards that influence the way individuals think, behave and relate with others in society. They serve as a guide for making good decisions and maintaining acceptable conduct.

(8b)

(i) Truthfulness:

Truthfulness is the quality of being honest, sincere and always telling the truth. It involves avoiding lies, deceit and dishonesty in one's words and actions. A truthful person earns the trust, respect and confidence of others and contributes to peace and justice in society.

OR

Truthfulness is the moral value of speaking the truth and acting with honesty in all circumstances. It requires a person to be sincere, faithful and transparent in words and deeds, thereby promoting trust, integrity, justice and harmonious relationships within the family, school and society.

(ii) Obedience:

Obedience is the willingness to respect and comply with lawful instructions, rules, regulations and authority. It involves carrying out legitimate directives from parents, teachers, leaders and the government. Obedience promotes discipline, order and peaceful coexistence in society.

OR

Obedience is the act of willingly submitting to lawful authority and observing established rules and regulations. It involves showing respect to parents, teachers, leaders and constituted authorities, thereby encouraging discipline, responsibility, social order and national development.

(iii) Contentment:

Contentment is the attitude of being satisfied with one's honest earnings, possessions or situation without resorting to greed, envy or dishonest practices. A contented person avoids corruption, stealing and other criminal acts because he or she appreciates what is legitimately acquired.

OR

Contentment is the virtue of appreciating and being satisfied with what one has through honest means instead of desiring what belongs to others. It encourages honesty, self-control and gratitude while discouraging greed, corruption, theft and other immoral behaviours.

(iv) Courage:

Courage is the ability to face difficulties, dangers or challenges with confidence and determination without giving in to fear. It enables individuals to defend what is right, stand against injustice and make responsible decisions even in difficult situations.

OR

Courage is the quality of being brave and confident in the face of danger, fear or hardship. It enables a person to stand firmly for justice and truth, make difficult but right decisions and overcome challenges with determination and self-confidence.