

PAPER II

Answer **four** questions in all. **Each** question carries equal marks.

1. Enumerate and discuss **five** examples of youth empowerment programmes. (15 marks)
2. List and explain **five** consequences of cultism. (15 marks)
3. Explain **five** factors that promote employment. (15 marks)
4. Discuss **five** ways of fighting political apathy. (3 marks)
5. (a) What is public service? (12 marks)
(b) Examine **four** reasons for shortcomings in public service. (3 marks)
6. (a) What is human trafficking? (12 marks)
(b) Enumerate and expatiate on **four** causes of human trafficking. (3 marks)
7. (a) Define constituted authority. (12 marks)
(b) Mention and explain **four** types of constituted authority. (3 marks)
8. (a) Write the full meaning of HIV/AIDS. (12 marks)
(b) State and explain **four** preventive measures of HIV/AIDS. (3 marks)

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(1)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Skill Acquisition Programmes: These programmes provide vocational and technical training in areas such as tailoring, hairdressing, ICT, carpentry, welding, catering, fashion design, plumbing, and electrical installation. They equip young people with practical skills that enable them to become self-employed, create jobs, and reduce unemployment.

(ii) Youth Entrepreneurship Development Programme (YEDP): This programme encourages young people to establish and manage their own businesses by providing entrepreneurial training, business development support, mentorship, and access to finance. It promotes innovation, self-reliance, and wealth creation among youths.

(iii) National Youth Service Corps (NYSC): The NYSC scheme was established to promote national unity, integration, and youth development. It exposes graduates to different parts of the country, provides work experience, develops leadership skills, and prepares them for future employment and community service.

(iv) National Directorate of Employment (NDE): The NDE provides vocational training, apprenticeship schemes, agricultural programmes, and small business support for unemployed youths. It equips them with employable skills and encourages self-employment to reduce poverty and unemployment.

(v) Youth Agricultural Empowerment Programme: This programme encourages youths to participate in modern farming, livestock production, fisheries, and agro-processing. It provides training, improved farm inputs, credit facilities, and technical support to increase agricultural productivity and create employment opportunities.

(vi) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Training Programme: ICT empowerment programmes train youths in computer operations, software development, digital marketing, networking, graphics design, cybersecurity, and other digital skills. These programmes prepare young people for employment and entrepreneurship in the digital economy.

(vii) Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Support Programme: Through this programme, youths receive financial assistance, business advisory services, mentorship, and management training to establish and expand small businesses. This enhances economic growth, job creation, and youth participation in business.

(viii) Youth Leadership and Civic Education Programme: These programmes develop leadership qualities, communication skills, teamwork, patriotism, and civic responsibility among young people. They prepare youths to participate actively in community development, governance, and nation-building.

(ix) Sports Development and Talent Empowerment Programme: Government and private organizations organize sports competitions, coaching, and talent development programmes to identify and nurture gifted youths. These programmes provide career opportunities in sports, promote healthy living, and reduce youth involvement in crime and other social vices.

(x) Graduate Internship and Employment Programme: This programme provides temporary employment, industrial attachment, internships, and work experience for graduates. It enables young people to acquire practical knowledge, improve their employability, gain professional experience, and secure permanent employment or become self-reliant.

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(2)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Loss of Lives: Cultism often results in violent clashes between rival cult groups, leading to the death of students, innocent citizens, and security personnel. These killings cause fear, sorrow, and instability within the society.

(ii) Destruction of Property: Cult activities frequently involve the destruction of school buildings, vehicles, houses, business premises, and other valuable properties. This results in huge financial losses for individuals, institutions, and the government.

(iii) Disruption of Academic Activities: Cultism creates an atmosphere of fear and insecurity in schools, leading to the suspension of lectures, examinations, and other academic programmes. This negatively affects the quality of education and students' academic performance.

(iv) Increase in Crime and Violence: Cult members are often involved in criminal activities such as armed robbery, kidnapping, rape, assault, drug abuse, and murder. These crimes threaten public peace and security and hinder national development.

(v) Expulsion and Imprisonment: Students found guilty of cult-related activities are usually expelled from school, while others may be arrested, prosecuted, and imprisoned. This destroys their educational and career opportunities.

(vi) Damage to Reputation: Individuals involved in cultism often lose the trust and respect of their families, friends, employers, and society. A criminal record or association with cultism can make it difficult to secure employment or hold public office.

(vii) Psychological and Emotional Trauma: Victims of cult attacks, their families, and even witnesses may suffer fear, anxiety, depression, and emotional stress. This trauma can affect their mental health and overall well-being.

(viii) Increase in School Dropout Rate: The fear of cult violence causes many students to withdraw from school or abandon their education completely. This increases the number of school dropouts and reduces the quality of human capital.

(ix) Breakdown of Law and Order: Cultism undermines peace, discipline, and social order within educational institutions and communities. It creates insecurity, discourages investment, and weakens public confidence in the ability of authorities to maintain law and order.

(x) Retardation of National Development: Cultism discourages education, destroys lives and property, increases crime, and diverts government resources to security matters. As a result, it slows economic growth, reduces productivity, and hinders the overall development of the nation.

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(3)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Industrialisation: The establishment of more industries creates employment opportunities by increasing the demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. As industries expand, more workers are employed, thereby reducing unemployment and improving the standard of living.

(ii) Agricultural Development: The development of agriculture creates jobs in farming, livestock production, fisheries, forestry, agro-processing, transportation, and marketing of agricultural products. A vibrant agricultural sector absorbs a large number of workers and contributes significantly to employment generation.

(iii) Investment in Education and Skill Acquisition: Providing quality education and vocational training equips people with the knowledge and practical skills required by employers. Skilled individuals are more employable and are also capable of establishing their own businesses.

(iv) Provision of Credit Facilities: Easy access to loans and financial assistance enables entrepreneurs to establish and expand businesses. As businesses grow, they employ more workers, thereby creating additional employment opportunities.

(v) Political Stability and Good Governance: A peaceful political environment and transparent government policies encourage both local and foreign investors to establish businesses. Increased investment leads to the creation of more jobs and reduces unemployment.

(vi) Improvement of Infrastructure: The provision of good roads, reliable electricity, water supply, communication facilities, and transportation systems encourages business activities and industrial growth. Improved infrastructure attracts investors and creates more employment opportunities.

(vii) Encouragement of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs): Government support for small and medium-scale enterprises through grants, tax incentives, and training programmes promotes business growth. SMEs employ a large number of people and contribute significantly to employment generation.

(viii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Foreign investors establish industries, companies, and other business ventures that create jobs for Nigerians. FDI also promotes technology transfer, industrial development, and increased employment.

(ix) Favourable Government Policies: Government policies such as tax incentives, subsidies, import duty concessions, and investment-friendly regulations encourage business expansion and the establishment of new enterprises, thereby creating more jobs.

(x) Entrepreneurship Development: Entrepreneurship programmes encourage individuals to become self-employed by starting their own businesses instead of depending solely on paid employment. This not only provides income for entrepreneurs but also creates employment opportunities for others, contributing to economic growth.

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(4)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Civic and Voter Education: Government, schools, and civil society organizations should educate citizens on their political rights, responsibilities, and the importance of participating in elections and governance. Proper political education encourages active involvement in democratic processes.

(ii) Conduct of Free and Fair Elections: Elections should be transparent, credible, and free from manipulation, violence, and intimidation. When people believe that their votes will count, they are more willing to participate in elections.

(iii) Good Governance: Government should provide responsible, transparent, and accountable leadership by fulfilling campaign promises and delivering essential public services. Good governance builds public confidence and encourages political participation.

(iv) Elimination of Electoral Violence: Adequate security should be provided before, during, and after elections to prevent violence, intimidation, and

harassment of voters. A peaceful electoral environment motivates citizens to participate without fear.

(v) Public Enlightenment Campaigns: The mass media, religious bodies, and community leaders should organize awareness campaigns on the importance of political participation. Such campaigns help citizens understand that active involvement in politics contributes to national development.

(vi) Reduction of Corruption: Government should fight corruption and ensure transparency in public administration. When citizens see that public resources are managed honestly, they develop greater confidence in the political system and become more interested in participating.

(vii) Youth Empowerment and Participation: Young people should be encouraged to participate actively in politics through leadership training, political appointments, and opportunities to contest elective offices. This increases youth interest in governance and reduces political apathy.

(viii) Protection of Fundamental Human Rights: Citizens should be allowed to express their political opinions, join political parties, vote freely, and participate in governance without fear of intimidation or persecution. Respect for human rights promotes political participation.

(ix) Fulfilment of Campaign Promises: Political leaders should honour their campaign promises and implement policies that improve the welfare of the people. Keeping promises builds trust between the government and citizens, encouraging greater political involvement.

(x) Independent and Efficient Electoral Commission: The electoral body should operate independently, impartially, and efficiently in conducting elections. An electoral commission that is free from political interference increases public confidence in the electoral process and encourages citizens to participate actively in politics.

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(5a)

Public service refers to the activities and institutions through which the government implements its policies and provides essential services to the

people. It consists of ministries, departments, agencies, and public officials who work to promote public welfare and national development.

(5b)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Corruption: Corruption is one of the major causes of poor performance in the public service. Bribery, embezzlement, misappropriation of public funds, and abuse of office reduce efficiency, waste public resources, and prevent the effective delivery of government services.

(ii) Poor Remuneration: Low salaries, inadequate allowances, and poor welfare packages reduce the morale of public servants. As a result, many workers become less committed to their duties and may engage in corrupt practices to supplement their income.

(iii) Political Interference: Excessive interference by politicians in the appointment, promotion, and activities of public servants often undermines professionalism. It leads to biased decisions, inefficiency, and poor implementation of government policies.

(iv) Inadequate Training and Staff Development: Many public servants do not receive regular training to improve their knowledge and skills. This reduces their competence, limits their productivity, and makes it difficult for them to adapt to modern administrative practices.

(v) Bureaucratic Delays (Red Tapism): The existence of unnecessary rules, procedures, and excessive paperwork causes delays in decision-making and service delivery. This frustrates citizens and reduces the efficiency of the public service.

(vi) Inadequate Funding: Many government ministries and agencies receive insufficient funds to carry out their responsibilities effectively. Lack of financial resources results in poor maintenance of facilities, shortage of equipment, and poor service delivery.

(vii) Nepotism and Favouritism: Employment, promotion, and appointments based on family ties, friendship, or political connections rather than merit often place unqualified individuals in important positions. This reduces efficiency and lowers the quality of public administration.

(viii) Poor Working Conditions: Inadequate office accommodation, obsolete equipment, unreliable electricity, poor communication facilities, and an unconducive work environment reduce workers' productivity and effectiveness.

(ix) Lack of Accountability and Discipline: Weak supervision and ineffective disciplinary measures allow absenteeism, negligence, laziness, and misconduct to continue unchecked. This reduces the overall performance of the public service.

(x) Lack of Motivation: Limited opportunities for promotion, recognition, career advancement, and rewards discourage public servants from giving their best. Unmotivated workers are less productive and contribute to the poor performance of the public service.

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(6a)

Human trafficking is the illegal recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or sale of persons through force, deception, coercion, or fraud for the purpose of exploitation such as forced labour, prostitution, domestic servitude, child labour, forced marriage, or organ harvesting.

(6b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Poverty: Poverty is one of the major causes of human trafficking. People who are unable to meet their basic needs are easily deceived by traffickers with promises of better jobs and improved living conditions.

(ii) Unemployment: High unemployment forces many youths to search for jobs outside their communities or country. Traffickers exploit this situation by offering fake employment opportunities, leading many victims into forced labour or sexual exploitation.

(iii) Ignorance and Lack of Education: Many people are unaware of the dangers of human trafficking and are easily deceived by false promises. Lack of education makes it difficult for them to recognize fraudulent recruitment schemes.

- (iv) Greed and the Desire for Quick Wealth: Some individuals become victims because they desperately seek quick financial success and believe promises of high-paying jobs abroad without verifying their authenticity.
- (v) Weak Law Enforcement: Poor enforcement of anti-human trafficking laws allows traffickers to operate freely. When offenders are not arrested and punished, the crime continues to increase.
- (vi) Corruption: Corrupt public officials may accept bribes from traffickers, issue fake travel documents, or ignore illegal activities. This encourages the growth of human trafficking networks.
- (vii) Family Pressure: Some parents or guardians send their children away in search of employment or better opportunities due to financial hardship. Unfortunately, some of these children become victims of traffickers.
- (viii) Demand for Cheap Labour and Commercial Sex: The high demand for cheap labour, domestic workers, prostitution, and other forms of exploitation encourages traffickers to recruit and transport victims for profit.
- (ix) Political Instability and Armed Conflicts: Wars, communal clashes, terrorism, and political crises displace many people from their homes. Displaced persons become more vulnerable to traffickers who exploit their difficult situations.
- (x) Porous Borders and Illegal Migration: Weak border security and illegal migration routes make it easier for traffickers to move victims from one place or country to another without detection, thereby increasing the incidence of human trafficking.

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(7a)

Constituted authority refers to individuals or institutions that have been legally established and empowered to make laws, maintain order, enforce rules, and exercise authority over people in a society. They derive their powers from the constitution, laws, customs, or recognized institutions.

(7b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

- (i) The Family: The family is the first constituted authority in society. Parents and guardians have the responsibility to train, guide, discipline, and care for their children while instilling good morals and values.
- (ii) School Authority: School authorities such as principals, head teachers, vice-principals, and teachers maintain discipline, enforce school rules, and ensure effective teaching and learning within educational institutions.
- (iii) Traditional Authority: Traditional rulers, such as kings, chiefs, emirs, and village heads, maintain peace, settle disputes, preserve customs and traditions, and promote unity within their communities.
- (iv) Religious Authority: Religious leaders such as pastors, priests, imams, and bishops provide spiritual guidance, teach moral values, promote peace, and encourage obedience to God and the laws of the land.
- (v) Local Government Authority: Local government officials administer local communities by providing basic social amenities, maintaining public order, and implementing government policies at the grassroots level.
- (vi) State Government Authority: The state government, headed by the Governor, is responsible for maintaining law and order, implementing state policies, providing public services, and promoting the development of the state.
- (vii) Federal Government Authority: The Federal Government, headed by the President, exercises authority over the entire country by making and implementing national policies, maintaining national security, protecting citizens, and promoting national development.
- (viii) The Judiciary: Judges and magistrates interpret the law, settle disputes, protect citizens' rights, and ensure that justice is administered fairly and impartially according to the constitution.
- (ix) The Police and Other Security Agencies: The Nigeria Police Force, Civil Defence Corps, the Armed Forces, and other security agencies enforce laws, protect lives and property, prevent crime, and maintain peace and public order.
- (x) The Legislature: The National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly are constituted authorities responsible for making laws, approving government budgets, representing the people, and overseeing the activities of the executive arm of government.

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(8a)

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

(8b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Abstinence from Sexual Intercourse: Abstaining from sexual activity is one of the most effective ways of preventing HIV infection because it completely eliminates the risk of contracting the virus through sexual contact.

(ii) Faithfulness to One Uninfected Partner: Being faithful to one HIV-negative sexual partner who is also faithful greatly reduces the risk of HIV transmission and promotes healthy relationships.

(iii) Correct and Consistent Use of Condoms: The proper and consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse helps prevent the exchange of infected body fluids and significantly reduces the risk of HIV infection.

(iv) Avoid Sharing Sharp Objects: People should avoid sharing needles, syringes, razor blades, clippers, and other sharp instruments because they may be contaminated with infected blood.

(v) Screening of Blood Before Transfusion: All blood meant for transfusion should be properly tested for HIV before use. This prevents the transmission of HIV through infected blood.

(vi) Use of Sterilized Medical Equipment: Hospitals, clinics, and health workers should always use sterilized needles, surgical instruments, and other medical equipment to prevent the spread of HIV during medical procedures.

(vii) HIV Testing and Counselling: Individuals should undergo regular HIV testing and receive proper counselling. Early detection helps people know their HIV status and take appropriate preventive or treatment measures.

(viii) Health Education and Public Awareness: Government, schools, religious organizations, and the media should educate the public about the

causes, modes of transmission, and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Increased awareness helps people avoid risky behaviours.

(ix) Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission: Pregnant women should attend antenatal clinics, undergo HIV testing, and receive appropriate antiretroviral treatment if infected. This greatly reduces the risk of transmitting HIV to the baby during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding.

(x) Avoid Drug Abuse and Risky Behaviour: People should avoid injecting illegal drugs and engaging in risky behaviours such as having multiple sexual partners. Living a responsible lifestyle significantly reduces the chances of contracting HIV/AIDS.