

TYPE (D) CIVIC EDUCATION

12

PAPER II

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

1. Discuss **five** ways of improving public service in Nigeria. (15 marks)
2. List and expatiate on **five** duties of citizens to their country. (15 marks)
3. (a) Define youth empowerment. (3 marks)
(b) Discuss **four** hindrances to youth empowerment programmes in Nigeria. (12 marks)
4. (a) What is the meaning of popular participation? (3 marks)
(b) List and explain **four** reasons people participate in communal projects. (12 marks)
5. (a) Define constituted authority. (3 marks)
(b) Mention and explain **four** types of constituted authority. (12 marks)
6. (a) What is human trafficking? (3 marks)
(b) Enumerate and expatiate on **four** causes of human trafficking. (12 marks)
7. Identify and discuss **five** preventive measures against HIV/AIDS. (15 marks)
8. (a) What is a drug? (3 marks)
(b) Enumerate and explain **four** effects of drug abuse. (12 marks)

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(1)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Adequate Training and Retraining of Workers: Government should organize regular training, workshops, seminars, and capacity-building programmes for public servants. This will improve their knowledge, skills, competence, and efficiency, enabling them to deliver better services to the public.

(ii) Better Remuneration and Welfare Packages: Public servants should be paid attractive salaries, allowances, pensions, and other benefits. Good remuneration motivates workers, reduces corruption, increases job satisfaction, and improves productivity.

(iii) Elimination of Corruption: Strict anti-corruption measures should be implemented to prevent bribery, embezzlement, fraud, and abuse of office. Public officers found guilty of corrupt practices should be punished to promote transparency and accountability.

(iv) Merit-Based Recruitment and Promotion: Employment and promotion in the public service should be based on qualification, competence, experience, and performance rather than favouritism, nepotism, or political influence. This ensures that capable and dedicated workers occupy important positions.

(v) Provision of Adequate Working Facilities: Government should provide modern office equipment, computers, internet facilities, electricity, comfortable offices, and other working tools. Adequate facilities improve efficiency and enable public servants to perform their duties effectively.

(vi) Reduction of Bureaucracy: Unnecessary delays, excessive paperwork, and complicated administrative procedures should be reduced. Simplifying official processes will improve the speed and quality of service delivery.

(vii) Adequate Funding of Government Ministries and Agencies: Government should provide sufficient funds for ministries, departments, and agencies to enable them carry out their responsibilities effectively. Adequate funding improves service delivery and enhances organizational performance.

(viii) Effective Supervision and Accountability: Public servants should be properly supervised, monitored, and evaluated regularly. Officials who perform well should be rewarded, while those who engage in misconduct should be disciplined to improve efficiency.

(ix) Adoption of Information and Communication Technology (ICT): The use of computers, electronic record-keeping, online services, and digital communication should be encouraged. ICT improves efficiency, reduces delays, minimizes errors, and enhances transparency in public administration.

(x) Political Neutrality and Professionalism: Public servants should remain politically neutral and perform their duties professionally without interference from politicians. This promotes fairness, impartiality, efficiency, and public confidence in the public service.

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(2)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Obeying the Laws of the Country: Every citizen has the duty to obey the constitution and all other laws of the country. Obedience to the law promotes peace, order, justice, and stability, which are essential for national development.

(ii) Payment of Taxes: Citizens are expected to pay their taxes honestly and promptly. Tax revenue enables the government to provide essential services such as roads, schools, hospitals, electricity, security, and other developmental projects.

(iii) Voting During Elections: It is the responsibility of every eligible citizen to register as a voter and participate in free and fair elections. Voting enables citizens to choose credible leaders and strengthens democracy.

(iv) Respecting Constituted Authority: Citizens should respect and obey constituted authorities such as the government, the police, the judiciary, traditional rulers, and other lawful institutions. Respect for authority promotes law and order in society.

(v) Defending the Country: Citizens have the duty to protect and defend their country against both internal and external threats. They should

support security agencies by providing useful information and, when necessary, participate in national defence.

(vi) Protecting Public Property: Citizens should protect government property such as roads, schools, hospitals, electricity facilities, and water supply systems from vandalism and destruction. Proper care of public property saves public funds and promotes national development.

(vii) Promoting National Unity: Citizens should live peacefully with people from different ethnic, religious, and cultural backgrounds. They should avoid actions that promote hatred, discrimination, or violence and instead encourage peaceful coexistence and national integration.

(viii) Participating in Community Development: Citizens should actively participate in community development projects such as sanitation exercises, environmental protection, self-help projects, and other activities that improve the welfare of their communities.

(ix) Reporting Crimes and Criminal Activities: Citizens should report crimes and suspicious activities to the appropriate security agencies. This helps maintain law and order, protects lives and property, and contributes to the safety of society.

(x) Being Loyal and Patriotic: Every citizen should be loyal to the country by respecting national symbols, promoting the good image of the nation, and contributing positively to its economic, political, and social development. Patriotism strengthens national unity and encourages sustainable development.

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(4a)

Youth empowerment is the process of equipping young people with the knowledge, skills, education, financial support, and opportunities they need to become self-reliant, productive, responsible, and active contributors to the social, economic, and political development of their country.

(4b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

- (i) Inadequate Funding: Many youth empowerment programmes fail because of insufficient financial support from the government and private organizations. This limits the provision of training, equipment, loans, and other resources needed by beneficiaries.
- (ii) Corruption: Corruption and mismanagement of funds meant for youth empowerment prevent the programmes from achieving their objectives. Resources are often diverted for personal gain instead of being used to benefit the youths.
- (iii) Poor Implementation of Government Policies: Many youth empowerment programmes are poorly implemented due to lack of proper planning, supervision, and monitoring. As a result, the intended beneficiaries do not receive the expected support.
- (iv) High Rate of Unemployment: The large number of unemployed youths makes it difficult for existing empowerment programmes to accommodate everyone. This reduces the overall impact of such programmes.
- (v) Lack of Adequate Skills and Education: Many youths lack the educational qualifications and vocational skills required to benefit fully from empowerment programmes, making it difficult for them to become self-employed or secure meaningful jobs.
- (vi) Political Interference: Politicians sometimes influence the selection of beneficiaries based on political loyalty rather than merit. This denies qualified youths the opportunity to benefit from empowerment programmes.
- (vii) Poor Infrastructure: Inadequate electricity supply, poor road networks, limited internet access, and lack of training facilities hinder the effective implementation of youth empowerment programmes across the country.
- (viii) Lack of Awareness: Many young people are unaware of available empowerment programmes because of poor publicity and inadequate dissemination of information. Consequently, they fail to apply or participate.
- (ix) Insecurity: Terrorism, kidnapping, banditry, communal conflicts, and other security challenges disrupt empowerment programmes and discourage participation by both organizers and beneficiaries.
- (x) Poor Monitoring and Evaluation: Many empowerment programmes are not properly monitored after implementation. This leads to misuse of resources, abandonment of projects, and failure to achieve the desired objectives of reducing youth unemployment and promoting self-reliance.

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(5a)

Constituted authority refers to individuals or institutions that are legally established and recognized to exercise power, maintain law and order, enforce rules, and ensure the smooth administration of society. Their authority is derived from the constitution, laws, customs, or other recognized legal systems.

(5b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Family Authority: Parents and guardians are the first constituted authority in society. They are responsible for bringing up children, maintaining discipline, providing for their welfare, and teaching them good morals and values.

(ii) School Authority: School authorities, including principals, head teachers, and teachers, are responsible for enforcing school rules, maintaining discipline, and ensuring effective teaching and learning.

(iii) Traditional Authority: Traditional rulers such as kings, chiefs, emirs, and village heads maintain peace, settle disputes, preserve cultural values, and promote unity within their communities.

(iv) Religious Authority: Religious leaders such as pastors, priests, bishops, and imams provide spiritual guidance, promote moral values, encourage peaceful living, and teach obedience to God and lawful authority.

(v) Local Government Authority: Local government officials administer local communities, provide basic social amenities, implement government policies at the grassroots level, and promote community development.

(vi) State Government Authority: The Governor and other state government officials are responsible for maintaining law and order, implementing state laws and policies, providing public services, and promoting the development of the state.

(vii) Federal Government Authority: The President and other federal government officials exercise authority over the entire country by

implementing national policies, protecting lives and property, maintaining national security, and promoting economic and social development.

(viii) The Judiciary: Judges, magistrates, and other judicial officers interpret the law, settle disputes, protect the rights of citizens, and ensure that justice is administered fairly according to the constitution.

(ix) The Police and Other Security Agencies: The Nigeria Police Force, Civil Defence Corps, Armed Forces, and other security agencies enforce laws, prevent crime, maintain peace and order, and protect lives and property.

(x) The Legislature: The National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly are responsible for making laws, approving government expenditure, representing the interests of the people, and overseeing the activities of the executive arm of government.

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(6a)

Human trafficking is the illegal recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons through force, deception, coercion, abduction, or fraud for the purpose of exploitation. Such exploitation may include forced labour, prostitution, child labour, domestic servitude, forced marriage, or organ harvesting.

(6b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Poverty: Poverty is one of the major causes of human trafficking. People living in extreme poverty are easily deceived by traffickers who promise them better jobs and improved living conditions, making them vulnerable to exploitation.

(ii) Unemployment: High unemployment forces many youths to search desperately for employment opportunities. Traffickers take advantage of this situation by offering fake jobs that eventually lead to forced labour or sexual exploitation.

(iii) Ignorance and Lack of Education: Many people are unaware of the dangers and tricks used by traffickers. Their lack of education makes them

more susceptible to false promises of employment, education, or a better life abroad.

(iv) Greed and Desire for Quick Wealth: The desire to become rich quickly encourages some people to accept suspicious job offers without proper investigation. This often leads them into the hands of traffickers.

(v) Weak Law Enforcement: Poor enforcement of anti-human trafficking laws allows traffickers to operate freely. When offenders are not properly investigated and punished, the crime continues to increase.

(vi) Corruption: Corrupt officials may assist traffickers by accepting bribes, issuing fake travel documents, or allowing victims to cross borders illegally. This encourages the growth of human trafficking networks.

(vii) Family Pressure: Some parents or guardians send their children away in search of jobs or better opportunities because of financial hardship. Unscrupulous traffickers exploit this situation and lure the children into exploitation.

(viii) Demand for Cheap Labour and Commercial Sex: The increasing demand for cheap labour, domestic workers, prostitution, and other forms of exploitation encourages traffickers to recruit and transport victims for financial gain.

(ix) Political Instability and Insecurity: Wars, terrorism, communal conflicts, and political unrest force many people to flee their homes. Displaced persons become easy targets for traffickers who exploit their vulnerable condition.

(x) Porous Borders and Illegal Migration: Weak border security and uncontrolled migration routes make it easier for traffickers to transport victims from one place or country to another without being detected, thereby increasing the incidence of human trafficking.

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(7)

(PICK ANY FIVE)

(i) Abstinence from Sexual Intercourse: Abstaining from sexual activity is one of the most effective ways of preventing HIV/AIDS 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 and responsible 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 capable of transmitting HIV.

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

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

(vii) Regular HIV Testing and Counselling: Individuals should undergo regular HIV testing and receive proper counselling. Knowing one's HIV status helps in early treatment and prevents the spread of the virus to others.

(viii) Public Health Education and Awareness: Government, schools, religious organizations, and the media should educate the public on the causes, transmission, and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Increased awareness encourages responsible behaviour and reduces new infections.

(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 or unprotected sex. Living a responsible lifestyle greatly reduces the chances of contracting HIV/AIDS.

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(8a)

A drug is any substance, other than food, that is taken into the body to prevent, diagnose, treat, or cure diseases, or to alter the normal functioning of the body. When drugs are used wrongly or without medical prescription, they may cause harm to the user.

(8b)

(PICK ANY FOUR)

(i) Poor Health: Drug abuse damages vital organs such as the brain, liver, heart, and kidneys. It can lead to serious illnesses, mental disorders, addiction, and even premature death.

(ii) Poor Academic Performance: Students who abuse drugs often lose concentration, perform poorly in their studies, miss classes, and may eventually drop out of school because of declining academic performance.

(iii) Addiction: Continuous misuse of drugs leads to dependence or addiction. Addicted individuals find it difficult to stop taking drugs even when they are aware of the harmful effects.

(iv) Increase in Crime: Drug abuse encourages criminal activities such as theft, armed robbery, violence, rape, and cultism. Many drug users commit crimes to obtain money for purchasing drugs.

(v) Mental Illness: Excessive use of drugs can cause mental health problems such as depression, hallucinations, anxiety, memory loss, confusion, and insanity, making it difficult for individuals to function normally.

(vi) Family and Social Problems: Drug abuse often leads to quarrels, domestic violence, broken homes, loss of trust, and poor relationships with family members, friends, and society.

(vii) Unemployment and Poverty: Drug abusers are often unable to perform effectively at work due to poor health and lack of discipline. Many lose their jobs, become unemployed, and experience financial hardship.

(viii) Death: Excessive drug abuse can result in overdose, serious health complications, accidents, or violent behaviour that may eventually lead to the death of the drug user or other innocent people.