

## WEEK

## TOPIC

1. Human Rights, Types of Human Rights
2. Human Rights Abuse, measures of preventing Human right abuse
3. Rule of law
4. Obligation of citizens
5. Mid-term test
6. Mid-term break
7. Traffic rules and regulation
8. Road accident
9. First aid measures in accident and emergency situation
10. Revision
11. Test
12. Examination

### HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights are the fundamental privileges, dues, opportunities and entitlements that every citizen of a country must enjoy for being human and as citizen of the country with any hindrance because the law say so. They are also the moral, legal and official grants to do and undo something in a particular country. Right for every individuals, king, servant, poor, rich, young, old, men or women is endowed with certain rights such as right to life, food, shelter, and clothing they must enjoy in the countries.

These are basic needs of every citizen which responsible government must adequately provide for the citizens

Other important right of citizen:

1. Freedom of movement
2. Freedom of education
3. Freedom of expression
4. Right to own property
5. Right to vote and be voted for
6. Right to fair hearing
7. Freedom of association
8. Freedom of religion

### TYPES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights can be classified into three broad class. These are

1. Civic Rights: These are rights which the Nigerian nation creates to protect its citizens
  - a. Right to ownership of property
  - b. Right to education
  - c. Freedom of expression
  - d. Right to life
  - e. Right to personal safety and freedom
  - f. Religious freedom
  - g. Freedom of association
2. Economic Rights: Every citizen has to find reasonable significance in caring for his daily living
  - a. The right to work
  - b. Right to conduction of service
  - c. Right not to be discriminated at work
3. Political Rights: These are the rights to share in the government of the country
  - a. The right to vote
  - b. The right to contest in an election
  - c. Periodic elections
  - d. Equal eligibility for government offices
  - e. The right to criticize the government

## HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE

Human rights abuse is the denial or violation of the fundamental privileges, dues and opportunities of the citizen of a country. Human right abuse happens when people are prevented from exercising their rights.

## FORMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE

There are various ways in which human rights can be abused. They are classified into three categories

1. The individual himself e.g failure to go to school, committing suicide, apathy to political process by any adult citizen.
2. Other individual or group of individual e.g when an individual is held captive by any group, engaging an individual as a political thug by any group
3. Government e.g government restricting movement of citizens, when government can deny an individual his right to own property

## EFFECTS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE

1. Loss of human resources
2. Insecurity and social miscreants
3. Psychological depression
4. Fear of the unknown
5. Economic depression
6. Political instability

## WAYS OF PREVENTING HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE

1. Pro-active efforts by human right organizations
2. Strict maintenance of the constitution which guards against the abuse of human rights
3. Independence of the judiciary
4. Maintenance of the system of separation of power and check and balance in government
5. Circulation of awareness and enlightenment on human rights as well as advocacy on human rights.
6. Adherence to the ideas of national unity, national consciousness and national identity.
7. Court representation
8. Peaceful protest.
9. Sincere respect for practice of rule of law

## THE RULE OF LAW

The rule of law is the supremacy of the law over everybody in a political system. It is a provision made by the constitution for everybody to be subjected to.

### PRINCIPLES OF THE RULE OF LAW

1. Principle of equality
2. Principle of impartiality
3. Principle of individual rights

### FEATURES OF THE RULE OF LAW

1. Supremacy of the law
2. Free access to legal facilities
3. Fair hearing
4. Public awareness and enlightenment
5. Due and undelayed law suits

### LIMITATION TO THE APPLICATION OF THE RULE OF LAW

1. Immunity of the head of state
2. Ambassadorial immunity
3. Immunity of legislators
4. Delayed justice
5. Special tribunals
6. Delegated legislative
7. Influence of the rich and privileged few
8. Military intervention and coup
9. State of emergency
10. Customs and traditions
11. Illiteracy and ignorance

## OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS

Obligations are the duties which citizens perform because the law mandate them to do so. They are the stipulations, course of actions which government impose on individuals and compel them to perform for the country.

## TYPES OF OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS

There are three types of obligations namely:

1. Economic and Financial obligations: These are obligations to make necessary payments like taxes and other revenues. It is compulsory and obligatory for every citizen and member of a country to participate in this as the law demands.
2. Civic and Political obligations: These are obligations that every citizen of the country must abide by the constitution and respect its ideas. Also every good citizen must obey traffic rules and regulations, expose criminal and participate in election processes.
3. Social obligations: These are obligations that every citizen and member of the country must maintain peace and orderliness, hard-working and maintain cleanliness of his environment.

## IMPORTANCE OBLIGATION

1. Tax payment
2. Maintenance of peace and orderliness
3. Performance of civic duties
4. Obedience to the law
5. Environmental cleanliness
6. Helping the law enforcement agencies with vital information

## CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE OF NON-PERFORMANCE OF OBLIGATIONS TO THE COMMUNITY, STATE AND NATION

1. Lawlessness
2. Inadequate infrastructure and amenities
3. Disorderliness
4. Political instability
5. Outbreak of diseases mostly communicable diseases
6. Armed robbery
7. Drug trafficking
8. Murder
9. Bribery and corruption
10. Chaos

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS

Rights are benefits, privileges, opportunities and dues that citizens of a country enjoys. Obligations on the other hand are duties that citizens must be willing to do because the laws mandates them to do so.

Therefore, the following are some of the relationships between rights and obligations:

1. It is every individual's right to own properties, it is an obligation for every individual to pay taxes on their properties
2. It is the right of every citizen not to be unlawfully arrested, it is an obligation for every citizen to obey the laws of the country and not to be lawless.
3. It is the right of every individual to move around on environmental sanitation day, it is an obligation for every citizen to also participate in environmental sanitation exercise so as to make their immediate environment clean if they do not want to be arrested and fined
4. It is the right of every citizen not to be tortured and punished, it is an obligation for every citizen to give information that will help and assist the police in arresting criminals if not such citizen will be arrested, tortured and also punished for withholding information
5. It is the right of every citizen to participate in election process, it is an obligation for every citizen to avoid electoral malpractice during election.
6. It is the right of every citizen to have freedom of thought, movement, conscience, religion, opinion and peaceful assembly, it is also an obligation for all citizen to obey the laws of the land including traffic rule like light and other agencies that are on the road to control traffic and maintain peace and orderliness else sanctions will be introduced.

## TRAFFIC RULES AND REGULATIONS

Traffic rules and regulation are official decisions made by the government or some other authorities on what must be done as regards movement of vehicles and pedestrians at a particular point.

It can also be defined as the codes on the high ways provided majorly for the main purpose of guiding all road users so as to ensure effective human and vehicular movement.

Traffic rules are made for the purpose of safety and security of all road users. They are meant to ease human and vehicular movement and also to assist auto mobile accidents in our highways.

## STAKE HOLDERS IN TRAFFIC

1. **THE ROAD:** This is a path constructed or established over land for smooth passage of vehicles, goods and people from one place to another
2. **ROAD USERS:** This refers to the people who use the road either as motorists, pedestrians, cyclists, hawkers or children etc.
3. **VEHICLE:** Any form of machine with an engine that is used to move people or goods from one place to the other e. g car, bus, truck, van, tricycle or motorcycle, etc.
4. **ROAD TRAFFIC OFFICERS:** Official staff or elites who see to proper maintenance and enforcement of traffic rules and regulations. Examples of road traffic officers in Nigeria are members of Nigerian police, Federal road safety commission (FRSC), Lagos State Managers(LASTMA), etc
5. **TRAFFIC LIGHT:** These are set of red, amber and green lights that control traffic. They are located in major places in Nigeria.
6. **ROAD SIGNS:** These are official decision or laws on what to do to have security and safety of vehicles, people and goods on the road.
7. **ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS:** These are signs that are meant to inform road users about regulations, special hazard etc. they are divided into three namely; regulatory, Informatory and warning signs.
  - a. Regulatory signs: These are signs that guide road users on the roads. They are divided into two; Prohibitory and mandatory. The prohibitory and regulatory are yellow and red colours while the mandatory are blue colour.
  - b. Information signs: These are the signs meant to give information on the road so as to know how to conduct oneself on the road.
  - c. Warning signs: These are signs meant to warn the road users on the danger on the road ahead of them while driving. They are usually triangular in shape with red perimeter.

## EXAMPLES OF TRAFFIC RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Drivers and passengers must use seat belts
2. Motorcyclists must protect their heads with safety helmets
3. Person (s) under the age of 18 must not drive as they are yet to be a matured adult
4. A driver should not drink under the influence of alcohol
5. Drivers driving long distance should park and rest at intervals
6. Drivers should take comprehensive insurance policy
7. Pedestrians should use sidewalks instead walking on the motor way and must walk on the left side of the road facing the direction of oncoming vehicles.
8. Motorist must maintain speed limits.

## ROAD ACCIDENT

Road accident are generally classified as single vehicle either colliding with two or more vehicles. Road accident also refers to any accident involving at least one road vehicle, occurring on a road open to public circulation, and in which at least one person is injured or killed.

## FACTORS THAT CAUSES OF ROAD ACCIDENT

There are three major factors that causes road accidents namely:

1. Environmental factors e.g bad roads, dusty road, heavy down pour of rain, harmattan, collapsed bridges etc
2. Mechanical factors e.g brake failure, bad engines, weak or bad wheel nuts, bad tyres, leaking tanks etc
3. Human factors e.g drunkenness, not using seat belts, receiving calls while driving, carelessness, untrained driver, disregard for road warning and signs, blurred eye sight etc.

## EFFECTS OF ROAD ACCIDENT

1. Multiple death
2. Poverty
3. Hold-up
4. Loss of property
5. Permanent body injuries and incapacity ( not being able to use a part of the body)
6. Paralysis
7. Minor cuts
8. Spinal injuries
9. Bruises
10. Broken limbs

## FIRST AID MEASURES IN ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY

First aid is the emergency treatment before the arrival of medical personnel. The following are the measures to be taken in emergency situation

1. Remove the causality from the emergency position and keep the victim in a still position as soon as possible
2. Pack clothing or bandages around the spine or broken bones to prevent movement
3. Help to stop bleeding by applying direct pressure to injury with bandages or clothing
4. Give artificial respiration if the victim has breathing problem
5. Let the victim get adequate fresh air
6. Victims should be taken to the hospital
7. Call the necessary emergency numbers.