

## SCHEME OF WORK FOR JSS2 THIRD TERM

### WEEKS

### TOPICS

1. pillars of democracy: meaning and examples
2. Election and voter's responsibility: meaning, types and qualification, procedure for voting, importance and responsibility
3. Electoral malpractice: meaning, forms and causes, Consequences of electoral malpractice and solution
4. Constitutional development in Nigeria: meaning of constitutional Colonial Nigeria, Independence Nigeria constitution and features
5. Constitutional development in Nigeria: post independent constitution and features of each
6. Mid Term Test
7. Mid-term break
8. Supremacy of the constitution: meaning and reasons
9. Illiteracy: meaning, causes, effects, consequences
10. Revision
11. Test
12. Examination

## WEEK ONE

### DEMOCRACY

Democracy is the system of government by the majority of the people. It is a system of government in which the electorate are directly and indirectly involved in the government of the country or state.

It is a system of government in which power is vested in the people and exercised by them. This type of government is elected by the people and ruled according to the constitution. Periodic elections are held to elect a new set of people to form the government.

### FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY

1. Election
2. Suffrage ( all qualified adult have the right to vote and be voted for)
3. Political party
4. Free and fair elections
5. Separation of power
6. Free press
7. Respect for human right

### PILLARS OF DEMOCRACY

Pillars of democracy are human and non- human factors that contribute to the smooth running of democratic process in the society or a given democratic society. They are used to sustain democracy in a society or country.

### MAJOR PILLARS OF DEMOCRACY

The major pillars of democracy are:

1. People
2. Democratic Institutions: INEC, political parties, pressure groups, etc
3. Rule of law
4. Transparent Electoral Process
5. Majority Rule
6. Minority Rights

### IMPORTANCE OF DEMOCRACY

1. It gives the electorates the opportunity to elect leaders of their choice
2. It promotes stability in the country
3. It gives legitimacy to the elected government
4. Those in government rule according to the provision of the constitution
5. It encourages tolerance of opposition view. The majority will have its way but the minority will have a say
6. There will be equality and freedom of all persons and safety of possession where democracy operates

**Assignment:** Mention three democratic institutions and explain them

## WEEK TWO

### ELECTION

Election is the process of selecting candidates on periodic basis to represent the interest of the people in government of a given state or country.

### VOTING

Voting is a democratic act whereby the electorate cast their votes directly in an election to elect candidates of their choice in government.

There are two types of voting methods:

- a. Secret balloting
- b. Public voting.

### VOTER

A voter is a qualified adult who has the right to cast his or her votes directly in a political election for candidate (s) of his or her choice that will represent them in government.

### TYPES OF ELECTION

The commonly operated types of elections are:

1. Direct elections
2. Indirect elections
3. By election
4. Run-off election
5. Primary election
6. Referendums

### BASIC QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION

For any citizen to qualify as an eligible voter, the person must meet the following conditions:

1. Age; the qualified voter starts from 18 years and above
2. Citizenship
3. Registration
4. Physical fitness
5. Physical appearance
6. Sound mind

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF A VOTER

1. Undergoing electoral process
2. Attending political programs
3. Fighting for their political rights
4. Voting for the right candidate
5. Monitoring electoral process
6. Maintaining good behavior

## PROCEDURES FOR VOTING

1. Accreditation
2. Handling over of ballot papers
3. Thumb marking
4. Voting proper
5. Waiting for election results

## IMPORTANCE OF ELECTION

1. Change in government
2. Legitimacy
3. Freedom to elect leaders
4. Healthy rivalry
5. Participation in decision making
6. Measuring public operations
7. Checkmating politicians

**Assignment:** Draw three political party's logos and flags in your note.