

## Week 1

Subject: Social Studies

Topic : Similarities and Differences among cultures in Nigeria

There are 400 ethnic groups in Nigeria. Each of these groups has their own language and custom.

1. Extended Family System. This is a common feature of the culture of all the ethnic groups.

For example, the Ibibio, Ijaw, Itsekiri, Igala, Nupe etc

2. Age grade system: The Nigeria culture accommodates age grades including the youths, the adults and the elders.

3. Men as head of the family: Virtually all families in Nigeria still have men as the head of household and men and women perform different roles in the home.

4. Selection of elders: There is the basis of their wisdom rather than election on the basis of wealth

5. Respect for Elders: Respect for elders and traditional rulers is common among all the ethnic groups.

6. Marriage ; It is one of the most important social custom in Nigeria

7. Subsistence farming: All the ethnic groups practice subsistence farming, using hoes, sickles and cutlass.

8. Hairstyle: All societies in Nigeria have their peculiar hairstyles

9. Animism: This is the belief or worship of physical objects such as trees , stones, irons and rivers

10. Post -natal care: It refers to the care given to mothers that have just been delivered of new babies.

## Week 2

Topic: Difference among cultures in Nigeria shared Norms and Values

The natural environment of Nigeria is one of the major factors which produce cultural differentiation

1. Arts and Crafts: In the forest zone, wood -carving is a form of traditional art.

2. Religion: Apart from the African traditional religion which are different according to which are

different according to the environment, the Nigeria people also practice Two other prominent

3.Languages: There are different languages in Nigeria which are closely connected

4.Food :There are different food types in Nigeria,and they vary from area to area.

5.Dress: People from different types parts of the country wear different types of color of clothes.

6.Housing : There differences in housing pattern of each ethnic groups or culture.

7.Greetings Styles of greetings vary from culture to culture.

Week 3.

Topic: Agents and Process of socialization

Socialization is the process of learning the norms , customs and ideologies of a social group in order to fit in acceptably.

Process of socialization

Process of socialization means the various steps or experience towards achieving socialiation.

Direct learning occurs when a child learns under a cousciously-planned teaching and learning.

Incidental learning:occurs when a child learns from things that are not planned or intended directly to teach.

Learning from models : This occurs when a child or a mature individual learns by observing and imitating people around him

Roles learning: When an individual learns to perform the duties assigned to himin society we say that socialization has taken place through the process of role learning.

Week 4

Agents socialiation

The family

The school

The peer group

The mass media

## Week 5

### Importance of socialization

- 1.Social interaction
- 2.Personality formation
- 3.Sex roles
- 4.A source of transmitting culture
- 5.Communal spirit
- 6.Promotion of social stability

## Week 7

### Topic : Effects of Socialization,

#### Good effects

- 1.Discipline
- 2.Intergrity
- 3.Contentment
4. Sensitivity
- 5.Knowledge of basic rights

#### Bad qualities

- 1.Stealing
- 2.Lying
- 3.Disrespects for elders
- 4.Thuggery
- 5.Cultism

## Week 8

### Topic : Road safety as an agents of socialization

Road Safety club was established as a means of teaching the youth to become better road

users

## Week 9

Topic: Process of forming Road Safety club.

- 1.NYSC/FRSC during the orientation period in camp
- 2.Primary and secondary group
- 3.It is the regular marshall that go to school
- 4.The command heads of SMP organisms induction
- 5.Commanding officer inaugurates the new members and forward to HOD(SMP) the names of the school,and the total number of students that were inaugurated.

## Week 10

Topic : Roles they play

- 1.Protection of vulnerable people from road accident
- 2.Advocacy and sensitisation
- 3.Guidelines
- 4.Signs and symbols