

SOCIAL STUDIES

SOCIALIZATION AND AGENTS OF SOCIALIZATION

Agents of socialization are people and institutions through which human beings are being educated and influenced to become social being and behave in an acceptable way in the society. They are simply those agents that help to bring about socialization. We have several agents of socialization which include:

- 1. The family:** The family is the first and most important agent of socialization. It is responsible for the child's growth and determines their attitude towards other things in life.
- 2. School:** It is the second agent after the family. The teachers and school mates help in socializing the child.
- 3. Religion:** This includes all the religious groups and denomination like Christianity, Islam, etc. They preach peace, love and fear of God to their members.
- 4. Peer group:** This refers to people, who are within a certain age limit. They influence the behavior of one another positively or negatively.
- 5. Mass media:** These are the media for disseminating information. Example, television, radio, newspapers, etc. When we get all the information they provide, we are being socialized.
- 6. Work place:** As we interact with other workers in our work place, do what is expected of us, we are being socialized.

Types of Socialization

- 1. Primary socialization:** this stage begins with the birth of a child and ends at the scene of formation of a mature personality. The family is an essential part of this stage because a person begins his/her life from the family. This is when foundation for good moral upbringing is laid.
- 2. Secondary Socialization:** This is usually associated with teenagers and young adults. It consists of the development of an already mature personality. The person's educational, official and formal institutions take an active part.
- 3. Developmental Socialization:** This is where a person develops their social skills. During this stage, a person can determine which skill they will imbibe.
- 4. Anticipatory Socialization:** This occurs when a person rehearses or is preparing for further position or occupation.
- 5. Re-socialization:** This is considered the final stage in the socialization process. Here, people drop some habits over the years to pick up new ones.

Importance of Socialization

1. It helps a child to learn the right behavior and values of the society.
2. It is a process that forces people to evolve continually therefore preventing stagnation.
3. It helps in the development of culture and society at large.
4. It helps people to adapt to changes quickly.
5. It enhances social interaction.

STRUCTURE AND PROCESS OF FORMING ROAD SAFETY CLUBS

The road safety club constitutes the third tier of the road safety corps. The Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) is charged with the responsibility of policy making, organization and administration of road safety in Nigeria.

Structure of the FRSC

- A. First tier (Regular marshals):** Their duty is to reduce road accidents and control traffic in the country. They are the strongest and most visible arm of the corps.
- B. Second tier (Special marshals):** These are volunteers of proven integrity who have interest and are experts in road safety. They do not wear uniform but are empowered to arrest and prosecute offenders, give lectures etc. They assist the regular marshals.
- C. Third tier (Road Safety Club):** They are formed in the primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. They serve as an important tool in catching children young to become responsible road users in the future. The essence of the club in schools is to teach children the importance of safety and the right way to road use. The commission uses the club as a "catch them young" strategy.

Aims of the Road Safety Club

1. To inculcate into the youths road safety culture as contained in the highway code and other road safety journals by the corps.
2. To assist in propagating road safety ideas and ethics that are complementing the efforts of the regular and special marshals.
3. Monitor and report back to the appropriate FRSC office the conditions of the road.
4. Report road crash to the nearest FRSC office or any other relevant body for assistance.
5. Organize rallies, workshops, campaigns, seminars, quiz, and debates for public enlightenment.

Process of forming road safety clubs

The Corps partnered with the NYSC to have road safety as one of her groups during the one-year service. NYSC during the orientation period in camp signs in interested corps into the road safety CDS groups.

Primary and secondary schools- The school head can apply to the nearest FRSC command while the command can also approach schools to establish clubs. The command head organizes an induction ceremony and inaugurate the new members.

Roles of road safety clubs in the socialization of youths.

1. Creation of awareness on road safety rules.
2. Promoting unity amongst members and public.
3. Educating road users on importance of discipline and the highways.
4. Controlling traffic.

5. Organizing debates, quiz, seminars among schools.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Social issues/problems are matters which directly or indirectly affects a person or many members of a society which are considered to be controversial issues that relate to moral values. E.g., HIV/AIDS, poverty, prostitution, corruption, examination malpractice, cultism, racism etc.

Corruption

It means illegal and dishonest practices especially by those occupying public posts. A corrupt practice is a practice that violates written rules for personal gains and profit.

Forms of corruption

1. Bribery
2. Fraud
3. Embezzlement
4. Extortion
5. Favoritism
6. Nepotism

Causes of corruption

1. **Greed:** People are never satisfied with what they have.
2. Uneven distribution of wealth.
3. Absence of a strong sense of national community.
4. Poor reward system
5. When political office is the primary means of gaining access to wealth.

Bodies that fight against corruption in Nigeria

1. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC).
2. Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC).

Examination Malpractice

This is a deliberate action contrary to official examination rules. It means any wrong doing before, during and after an examination. It is an academic fraud.

Forms of exam malpractice

1. Peeping or looking into another person's paper (that is, *giraffing*)
2. Impersonation.
3. Bringing a foreign material into the hall e.g. key points.
4. Writing of answers on the body or elsewhere.
5. Use of already answered question papers.
6. Assault of supervisors by candidates.

Causes of examination malpractice.

1. Inadequate preparation for the examination.
2. Greedy school administrators.

3. Large number of students.
4. Sale of question by officials in the examination bodies.
5. Registration of sub-standard schools by the Ministry of Education.
6. The syllabus of some subjects are not covered.
7. Lack of interest in studies by students.

Agents of examination malpractice

1. Parents- some give their children money why some enroll their wards in substandard schools.
2. Teachers- by not teaching the students all the necessary things they should teach them.
3. Supervisors- conniving with Students to pay and be allowed to cheat.
4. Invigilators- some help to transfer malpractice materials.
5. Examiners.
6. Security agents.

Solution to examination malpractice.

1. Proper preparation for the examination.
2. Good teaching and promotion of good reading habit.
3. Equipment of the libraries and laboratories.
4. Recruitment of qualified teacher.
5. Good and proper supervision during examinations.

Contemporary social issues and problems

These are issues which are frequently occurring in the society in recent times and are of great concern to the society.

HIV/AIDS

HIV means, Human Immunodeficiency Virus. It attacks the immune system of the body and eventually results in AIDS. AIDS means Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. It was discovered in America in 1981 and the Nigeria in 1986.

Someone gets infected when exposed to the body fluid of a carrier which is infected by the virus. The body fluid could be blood, semen, vaginal secretion or breast milk.

Ways of transmission

1. Through sexual intercourse.
2. Transfusion of unscreened blood.
3. Sharing contaminated body piercing instruments.
4. From mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding.

Symptoms of HIV AIDS

1. Loss of weight.
2. Acute fever and headache.
3. Prolonged night sweat.
4. Rashes on the skin, sore throat, mouth and nose.
5. Dry cough.
6. Prolonged diarrhea.
7. Pneumonia

8. A white coating on the tongue

NB: All these symptoms could not mean a person has the virus until a medical test is conducted and confirmed.

Effects of HIV/AIDS on the victims

1. It can kill the victim.
2. The victim might face discrimination from people.
3. Spread of the virus.
4. It causes scandal.
5. It brings illness and suffering.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS and control of HIV/AIDS

1. Abstinence from sex.
2. Early diagnosis and treatment prevents HIV from developing into full-blown AIDS.
3. Discouragement of blood oath taking.
4. Anti-retroviral drugs to be made available and affordable.
5. Daily exercises should be encouraged.
6. Constant consumption of fruits and vegetables.
7. Saying no to female genital mutilation.
8. Screening of blood before transmission.

CULTISM

Cultism can be defined as an enclosed organized association or group devoted to the same cause. They have an exclusive sacred ideology and a series of rites centering around them.

History of cultism

In 1952, the Pirates Confraternity (seadogs) was formed at the University of Ibadan. Their sole aim was to maintain law and order in the campuses. They do this through publications where they expose vices on campus. They were meant to be a corrective organ of students' union fighting against all forms of injustice perpetrated by either the university authority or Students Union Government. They are both cults for male and female students. For the male includes: Vikings, Dragon Black Axe, Buccaneers etc., also for the females includes dirty brassieres, Amazons, Virgins etc.

Characteristics of cult groups

1. Illegal possession of firearms.
2. Drug abuse
3. Violence
4. Illicit sexual escapades.
5. Inter-cult clashes
6. War for supremacy.