SOCIAL STUDIES

TRADITIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Meaning of science: Science is the systematic study of the structure and behavior of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment.

Meaning of technology: Technology is the application of scientific knowledge for practical products.

Relationship between science and technology

1. Science discovers ideas but technology puts them into practice.
2. Science produces researchers while technology produces technicians.
3. Science is in pursuit of knowledge why technology is interested in using the scientific knowledge to solve practical problems.

Meaning of traditional science and technology.

This is the application of science using locally available materials in the local environment. Science and technology have been in existence in Nigeria and Africa even before the white man came. This is the type of science and technology that existed in the country before the advent of colonialism.

Types of traditional science and technology.

1. Pottery: This is for the pot made of baked clay. They were use in fetching and storing water.
2. Musical instruments.
3. Agriculture.
4. Art work.
5. Healthcare.
6. Communication.
7. Transportation.

Traditional science and technology have been influenced by modernization. *Some of the areas influenced include:*

1. **Healthcare/ medicine:** Drugs are now produced in many forms like tablets and injections. Medical tests are also being carried out to know the particular ailments and the right drugs to give.
2. **Agriculture**: the use of machines like tractors, bulldozers etc. have been introduced against the use of crude implement.
3. **Construction**: houses are now being built with cement and sand instead of clay and mud. These new materials are more durable and long-lasting.
4. **Transportation**: People now move about using more sophisticated means like aeroplanes, cars etc.

HOME APPLIANCES

Meaning: These are devices designed to perform a specific task at home. They are objects or equipment we use in our homes to make work easier and faster for us.

Types of home appliances

1. Electrical home appliances.
2. Manual or non-electrical home appliances.

Electrical home appliances.

This refers to those home appliances that use electricity for its operation. They cannot be used unless there is electrical power. Examples: electric iron, refrigerator, washing machine, microwave oven, fans etc.

Manual or non-electrical appliances.

They are those home appliances that do not need electricity for his operation. They are operated manually. Examples: knife, broom, cutlass, charcoal iron, kerosene lamp, kerosene stove etc.

Uses of home appliances.

1. Refrigerator is used for cooling drinks and preserving perishable food stuff.
2. Microwave oven for baking and warming food.
3. Blender is used for grinding things.
4. Electric iron is used for pressing and straightening clothes.
5. Electric fan is used for cooling homes and offices.

Advantages of home appliances.

1. It is safe.
2. It lasts longer.
3. It makes our work easier.
4. It saves time and energy.

Dangers of wrong use of home appliances.

1. It could lead to death.
2. It causes injury to user and people around.
3. It leads to the breakdown of the appliances.
4. It causes damage and fire outbreak.

COMMUNICATION

Communication is a means of transferring or sending messages, ideas or information from one person to another or from one place to another. For communication to take place, there must be a sender and a receiver.

Types of communication

1. Traditional methods of communication.
2. Modern methods of communication.

Traditional methods.

These are ways used for communication before the coming of the Europeans. They are:

1. Talking drums: they are types of talking drums each with a distinct sound. They are beaten to pass the message and the hearers in turn acts accordingly.
2. Gongs: they are used by the town crier to produce sounds and send messages across to the community.
3. Canon shots: this sounds like a gunshot is used in various ceremonies or to announce the presence of a prominent person in an event.
4. Smoke is used to send messages to the people.

Modern methods of communication.

1. Postal service: This is used to send or receive letters, money, postcard to and from friends and family. It makes use of post offices, stamps and postal address.
2. Newspapers: Are used to broadcast news and information across the country. Examples: Daily Sun, Sunday Sun, Newswatch, The Guardian, The Christian Outlook.
3. Telephone: Communication has been made easier through the use of phones. People receive calls and messages from any part of the world within seconds notwithstanding the great distance barrier.
4. Fax machine.
5. Television.
6. Radio.
7. Satellites.
8. Internet.

NB: Modern communication is further classified into two. They are the print and electronic media. The print media are in paper form. Eg: books, magazines, newspapers etc. The electronic Media uses electronic transmission to dispatch with example radio internet television.

Economic importance of communication.

i. It makes business transaction easy.
ii. It reduces business risk.
iii. Quick transfer of money.

Social importance of communication.

i. It promotes human interaction.

ii. It brings families and friends together.

iii. It entertains.

iv. It enhances mutual understanding among people.

Political importance of communication.

i. Communication helps in supervising affairs of a country.

ii. It facilitates relationship among states or countries.

iii. It serves as a watchdog on the government through the exposure of their activities in the media.

iv. People are informed about government programs.

Educational importance of communication.

i. Teaching and learning become easier through the use of computer and internet.

ii. Quick information dissemination.

iii. Use of computer for marking scripts and scoring results.

ICT

The acronym ICT stands for Information and Communication Technology. ICT refers to modern forms of sending and receiving messages to every part of the world by electronic or wireless devices.

Kinds of ICT

1. **Internet**: It is a global link of millions of computers in a single network.
2. **E-mail:** The electronic mail is used for sending and receiving electronic messages.
3. **E-presence:** It is the visual connection of people in different places at the same time through an electronic device.

Advantages of ICT

1. It saves time.
2. It increases efficiency.
3. It entertains and advertises.
4. It is convenient.
5. It is educative.

Disadvantages of ICT

1. It encourages cyber-crime.
2. Some websites contain pornographic materials.

SOCIAL ISSUES - DRUG ABUSE.

Meaning of drug: Drug is any substance that when introduced into the body changes the way the body works either positively or negatively.

Meaning of Drug abuse: It is the administration of drugs to oneself or others without the prescription of a qualified media personnel.

Forms of Drug abuse

1. Self-medication.
2. Multiple drug use.
3. Dependence on Analgesics.
4. Use of stimulants.
5. Mixing drugs and alcohol.

Causes of drug abuse

1. Bad company.
2. Unemployment.
3. Some people take drugs to forget the challenges of life.
4. Some athletes and actors take drugs to boost their confidence.

Consequences of drug abuse

On the Individual:

i. Causes health problems.
ii. Leads to depression.
iii. Causes confusion, madness or death.
iv. Drug addiction.

On the community.

i. Decrease in population.
ii. Increase in social vices and crime.
iii. Disunity

On the nation:

i. Reduction in the workforce.
ii. It affects the economic growth adversely.
iii. Increase in juvenile delinquency.

Solutions to drug abuse

1. Awareness campaigns against the effects of drug abuse.
2. Shunning of self-medication.
3. Creation of job opportunities.
4. Social activities that are creative should be encouraged.