EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



Strand: Law and Order Sub-Strand: The 1992 Constitution

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BASIC 9

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 10

Content Standard:	B9.4.3.1.Assess the relevance of the 1992 Constitution						
Indicator (s)	Constitution and	B9.4.3.1.1. Examine the 1992 Constitution and its significance to national development Performance Indicator: Learners can identify the features of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana.					
Week Ending	15-11-2024						
Class	B.S.9 (Class Size:		Durati on:			
Subject	Social Studies						
Reference	Social Studies Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.						
Teaching / Learning Resources	Copy of the 1992 Poster, Video and	deo and Pictures		cal Thinking lem Solving munication and aboration.			
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1: STARTER	PHASE 2:	: MAIN		PHASE 3: REFLECTION		
WEDNESDAY	Discuss with the Learners about the meanings of some keywords and terminologies in the lesson. Terminologies; Constitution Referen dum Custom ary law Confede ration Republi c Amend ment	1. Learners brainstorm to explain the term "Constitution". 2. Discuss with the Learners about the features of the 1992 constitution. 3. Assist Learners to identify the main organs of the Government. 4. Learners brainstorm to mention the members of each organ of Government. 5. Learners in small groups to discuss and report to the class on the functions of the three main organ of Government. The three (3) main organs of Government: Legislature. Executive. Judiciary. Legislature: The Legislative organ is responsible for the creation of the laws or the set of rules. The power of the legislature is in the hands of the Parliament. They make the laws, vote, and pass them to exercise. Once this process of deliberation and analysis is done the discussed verdict goes to the branch of the executive for implementation. Executive: The Executive body follows the order given by the legislature and executes the law created by the legislature. The body also deals with the usual and regular matters of the					

		and guards the same.	
		Judiciary: The organ of the Judiciary or the Judicial system grants punishment to the ones who violate the law or go against it. It is a union and the sole working body.	
FRIDAY	Through questions and answers, review Learners knowledge on the previous lesson.	1. Learners brainstorm to explain "Rights", "Freedom" and "Obligations". 2. Discuss with the Learners on the rights, freedoms and obligations of citizens under the 1992 Constitution of Ghana. 3. Assist Learners to dramatize on the conditions under which the rights of a citizen can be curtailed by the 1992 Constitution. 4. Learners brainstorm to explain the importance of the 1992 Constitution to Ghanaians. FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT AND FREEDOMS 1) The fundamental human rights and freedoms enshrined in this Chapter shall be respected and upheld by the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary and all other organs of government and its agencies and, were applicable t them, by all natural and legal persons in Ghana, and shall be enforceable by the Courts as provided for in this Constitution. (2) Every person in Ghana, whatever his race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, religion, creed or gender shall be entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual contained in this Chapter but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest. 13. (1) No person shall be deprived of his life intentionally except in the exercise of the execution of a sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence under the laws of Ghana of which he has been convicted. (2) A person shall not be held to have deprived another person of his life in contravention of	Reflect on the rights ,freedom and obligations of citizens under the 1992 Constitution. Exercise; Explain 5 rights of Ghanaian citizens under the 1992 Constitution.

clause (1) of this article if that other person dies as the result of a lawful act of war or if that other person dies as the result of the use of force to such an extent as is reasonably justifiable in the particular circumstances- (a) for the defence of any person from violence or for the defence of property; or (b) in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained; or (c) for the purposes of suppressing a riot, insurrection or mutiny; or (d) in order to prevent the commission of a crime by that person.
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