

# EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans



or



0248043888

<https://www.TeachersAvenue.net>

<b>Strand:</b>	Law and Order	<b>Sub-Strand:</b>	The 1992 Constitution
----------------	---------------	--------------------	-----------------------

<https://TrendingGhana.net>

**BASIC 9**

**WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 11**

Content Standard:	B9.4.3.1.Assess the relevance of the 1992 Constitution				
Indicator (s)	B9.4.3.1.1. Examine the 1992 Constitution and its significance to national development		Performance Indicator: Learners can identify the key provisions and significance of the 1992 Constitution in Ghana’s national development.		
Week Ending	22-11-2024				
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 constitution, Poster, Video and Pictures		Core Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Critical Thinking</li><li>• Problem Solving</li><li>• Communication and Collaboration.</li></ul>	
DAY/DATE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN			PHASE 3: REFLECTION
WEDNESDAY	Ask Learners to share their prior knowledge and expectations about the Constitution of Ghana.	<div>1. Assist Learners to identify the key provisions of the constitution of Ghana.</div> <div>2. Use the whiteboard to highlight and explain each provision, focusing on its relevance to national development.</div> <div>3. Divide Learners into small groups and assign each group a specific provision or theme (e.g., human rights, decentralization, or economic development).</div> <div>Key provisions of the constitution of Ghana;</div> <div>1. Universal Adult Suffrage: The Constitution guarantees the principle of universal adult suffrage, ensuring that all citizens have the right to vote and participate in the democratic process.</div> <div>2. Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms: The Constitution protects and preserves fundamental human rights and freedoms, including freedom of speech, assembly, and association, as well as the right to life, liberty, and security of person.</div> <div>3. Separation of Powers: The Constitution establishes a system of government with three branches: the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary, ensuring checks and balances to prevent abuse of power.</div> <div>4. Protection of Media: The Constitution affords equal opportunities in state-run media outlets and protects media outlets against censorship, promoting freedom of expression and a free press.</div> <div>5. Regional Governance: The Constitution establishes a decentralized system of</div>			<div>Each group to analyze the provision’s significance to national development.</div> <div>Exercise;</div> <div>Explain 4 key provisions of the constitution of Ghana.</div>

		<p>government, with regional commissioners having cabinet standings and controlling policy initiatives at the local level, aiming to balance ethnic interests.</p> <p>6. <b>Common Law:</b> The Constitution recognizes the common law of Ghana, comprising rules of law generally known as the common law, doctrines of equity, and rules of customary law, including those determined by the Superior Court of Judicature.</p> <p>7. <b>Existing Law:</b> The Constitution provides that existing law shall be construed with modifications, adaptations, qualifications, and exceptions necessary to bring it into conformity with the Constitution's provisions, ensuring continuity and consistency with previous laws.</p> <p>8. <b>Supremacy of the Constitution:</b> The Constitution is the supreme law of Ghana, and all other laws, including statutes, decrees, and statutory instruments, must conform to its provisions.</p>	
<b>FRIDAY</b>	Engage Learners in a debate competition on the strengths and weaknesses of the constitution of Ghana.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Learners brainstorm to propose potential amendments or improvements.</li> <li>2. Invite a guest speaker, such as a constitutional lawyer or a government official, to discuss the 1992 Constitution and its impact on Ghana's development.</li> <li>3. Ask Learners to research and present on specific constitutional provisions and their implementation in different sectors (e.g., education, healthcare, or infrastructure).</li> </ol> <p><b>Strengths and weaknesses of the constitution of Ghana.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Democratic gains:</b> Ghana's Constitution has successfully organized eight successive presidential and parliamentary elections, allowing for peaceful power transfer between major parties, solidifying its reputation as a beacon of democracy in Africa.</li> <li>• <b>Protection of human rights:</b> The Constitution enshrines fundamental human rights, including freedom of the press, and has been instrumental in promoting a culture of human rights in Ghana.</li> <li>• <b>Incorporation of regional representation:</b> The 1957 Constitution's provision for regional councils and the representation of chiefs and tribal authorities has helped maintain ethnic balance and address regional concerns.</li> </ul>	<p>Assess Learners understanding of the Constitution's provisions and their significance to national development.</p> <p><b>Exercise;</b></p> <p>Explain 5 strengths and weaknesses of the constitution of Ghana.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Decentralization:</b> The Third Republic's decentralized system, established through regional commissioners with cabinet standings, has promoted local governance and balanced ethnic interests.</li> </ul> <p><b>Weaknesses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Loopholes:</b> The Constitution has been criticized for containing loopholes that have hindered its effectiveness in achieving good governance and development aspirations, contributing to persistent corruption, poor leadership, and political exclusion.</li> <li>• <b>Executive-Legislative overlap:</b> Article 78, which allows the President to select most ministers from Parliament, undermines Parliament's watchdog function and oversight responsibility, weakening accountability.</li> <li>• <b>Lack of bipartisan consensus:</b> Previous attempts at constitutional amendments have failed due to a lack of consensus among political parties, hindering efforts to address weaknesses and improve the Constitution.</li> <li>• <b>Inadequate representation:</b> The Constitution's failure to provide adequate representation for marginalized groups, such as women and youth, has contributed to their underrepresentation in politics and governance.</li> </ul>	
--	--	--	--

Name of Teacher:

School:

District: