

JSS THREE

SECURITY EDUCATION.

FIRST TERM SCHEME OF WORK.

WEEK	TOPICS
1.	Crime: meaning/classification and kinds of common crimes in the society.
2.	Punishment: meaning/types and objectives of punishment.
3.	Common crimes and associated punishment.
4.	National security: meaning/ factors that can disturb or obstruct or fight against national security and methods in preventing crimes.
5.	Elements of national security.
6.	The roles of citizens in maintaining national security and ways to avoid criminal behavior.
7.	Ways of ensuring national security/the crimes that affects national security and dangers of crime that affects national security.
8.	Prison sentence/types of prison sentence.
9.	Revision.
10.	Examination.

WEEK ONE (1)

COMMON CRIMES



Crime is an act committed in violation of law for which punishment is imposed upon conviction. It can also be regarded as an illegal act for which someone can be punished by the government or any recognized authority.

Classifications of crimes

1. Misdemeanor (minor offence).
2. Felony (major offence).

Misdemeanors: These are small offences usually punished by a fine, a jail term for less than one year. It is a less serious offence or crime for which the offender may be sentenced to a fine or probation. For example, lying, cheating, quarreling, petty theft, shoplifting, pick pocketing etc.

Felonies: These are major or serious offences that attracts serious punishment. Examples, rape killing, kidnapping etc.

Kinds of common crimes

1. Falsehood: This is an act of telling or spreading lies intentionally and making an untrue statement or claims.
2. Arson: This is the crime of willfully or maliciously setting fire to a property such as; public building, residence house, vehicle etc.
3. Murder: This is an intentional causing the death of another person while committing or attempting to commit a crime.
4. Manslaughter: This is taking away somebody's life mistakenly. It occurs when you did not plan to kill.

5. **Cheating:** This occurs when you trick, deceive or mislead somebody especially for personal gain.
6. **Burglary:** This is an attempted or forceful entry of a residence, household, company premises, hotel, garage etc. with the intention to steal.
7. **Assault:** This involves every unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. It is also be the unlawful use of force or violence against somebody else to do bodily harm.
8. **Kidnapping:** This involves any type of seizure and abduction. It is the crime of forcefully taking somebody away and holding him a prisoner for the purpose of collecting ransom.
9. **Robbery:** This is an action of illegal taking something that belongs to somebody else, especially by using force, threats, or violence. It can be declared an armed robbery when the offender has a weapon at the time the offence is committed.

Terrorism: This is a political or religious violence carried out by group of persons fighting for some reasons. They use violence especially bombing, kidnapping and assassination to carry out political or religious purposes.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. What is crime?
2. List any five (5) kinds of crimes you know.

WEEK TWO(2)

PUNISHMENT



PUNISHMENT

Punishment can be defined as the act of inflicting a consequence or penalty on someone as a result of their wrong doing. Punishment is also something someone is made to do to compensate for a wrong doing especially for crime.

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT

- **Banishment:** Here the criminal is forced to leave the community or country and be transported into other distinct colonials
- **Hanging:** This is a method of killing somebody by putting the neck in a noose and removing any other support for the body especially as a form of legal execution.
- **Imprisonment:** This is type of punishment by which the criminal is locked up in the prison for a specified period of time.
- **Hard labour:** This type occurs when the criminal is sentenced to work tirelessly in the prison.
- **Physical/emotional punishment:** This type of punishment takes place mostly in the school environments and at homes such as kneeling down, receiving some strokes of cane etc.
- **Sending to the armed forces** This is one of the traditional punishments that was common in the olden days whereby a stubborn child in the family is sent to the military as a reward for his disobedient.
- **Payment of Fines / Restitution:** This prevents future crime by punishing the defendant financially. That is, payment of some amount of money for crime one committed.
- **Amputation:** This is a condition of disability resulting from the loss of one or more part of the body due to crime committed.

OBJECTIVES OF PUNISHMENT

- To prevent future occurrence of such a crime.
- To inflict pain on the offender.
- To serve as deterrent to others.
- To promote peace and unity.

For correction purposes.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. What is punishment?

2. List and explain five (5) objectives of punishment.

WEEK THREE (3)

COMMON CRIMES AND THEIR ASSOCIATED PUNISHMENTS

A SCENE OF ROBBERY.



Common crimes are negative or harmful behaviors that are common among our people particularly the youths. These negative behaviors can be found in towns, villages, schools, governments offices, companies or factories and other organizations.

Common crimes and associated punishment

The criminal code act cap 77 laws of the federation of Nigeria are a systematic body of laws or set rule that deals with what can be called a crime and the punishments that can be rightly used to punish offenders. In Nigeria situation, the different crimes and associated punishments under study include;

1. Stealing/theft: 3-20 years in prison and flogging, cutting grass, suspension and outright expulsion if it in school.
2. Rape/sexual assault: 2-14 years imprisonment if the victim is underage.
3. Drug trafficking: 5-10 imprisonment or more and or a heavy fine or huge amount of money.
4. Human trafficking: 5-10 years imprisonment.
5. Murder: 5-10 years, life imprisonment or even death penalty as the case may be.

6. Food and drugs contamination and adulteration: a fine not more than N500,000 or 1-5 years or not more than 15 years in prison.
7. Aggravated assault: 1-10 years in prison depending on the circumstances. Appropriate fine could also be imposed on the offender.
8. Domestic violence: 1-6 month and 1-5 years in prison depending on the severity of the injury inflicted on the victim. A fine of N50000-N500,000 could be imposed on the offender.
9. Examination malpractice: 10 years imprisonment.
10. Cultism: jail sentence / 7 years imprisonment.
11. Fraud: 3 years imprisonment.

Drug contamination attracts 5-15 years imprisonment etc

ASSIGNMENT:

1. List five (5) common crimes and their associated punishments

WEEK FOUR (4)

NATIONAL SECURITY



National security

Nation: this “refers to a country comprising some regions provinces or states with some common goals and objectives and under a common government. It is also a country considered especially in relation to its social or economic structure

National security: this can be defined as the general well-being of a nation. It is a protection from crime, disaster and other dangers that could have negative consequences of the welfare of the inhabitants of the nation.

Crimes/factors that can disturb/obstruct or fight against national security.

- **Examination malpractice:** This is any wrongful act during an examination
- **Bribery:** the practice of offering something (usually money) in order to gain an illicit advantage.
- **Sales of fake drugs:** selling of counterfeit drugs.
- **Bombing:** an explosive device fused to explode under specific conditions.
- **Advanced fee fraud (419):** this is a scam involved with up-front payment in anticipation of service which will never take place.
- **Murder:** this is an unlawful premeditated killing of a human by a human being.
- **Drug trafficking:** this is an illegal trading of drugs from one place to another.
- **Falsehood:** this is a practice of lying or an untrue statement.
- **Human trafficking:** this the trade of humans commonly for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced labor or commercial exploitation.

Methods of preventing crimes

- **Know your neighborhood:** when you learn the normal happening of neighborhood, it will help you to know the crimes people commit in your area and contact the local police department to take action.
- **Talk to local law enforcement agencies:** this implies that we of old traditional system of government which Nigerians have confidence on such as the use of ward heads, district heads and village heads. These traditional rulers would have a comprehensive register of the number of occupants. They should on weekly bases report their weekly activities and any development that transpired between the week to their respective senior heads and security personnel.
- **Use of media to focus attention:** the media can be used to expose crimes in poorly patrolled areas. The media can be asked to publicize events that will educate the citizen on crime and its effects.

Use of monitor surveillance camera: these are most effective when they are sufficient number of them and they are monitored by trained staff. Camera can be a cost-effective means of preventing crimes.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. What is National security?
2. List five (5) common crimes that obstruct the national security.

WEEK FIVE (5)

POWERS /THE ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY



ELEMENTS / POWER OF NATIONAL SECURITY.

An element National Security is an abstract part of National Security such as the component, constituent, factor or ingredient.

There are various elements or powers that combine to ensure national security. Some of them are as follow;

- Military security.
- Political security.

- Economic/financial security.
 - Energy security.
 - Food security.
 - Environmental security.
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- **Military security:** this is the earliest recognized form of national security. It implies the capability of a nation to defend itself and/or prevent military aggression by another country. It is also the capability of a nation to enforce its policy choices by use of military force (decrees and dictatorship).
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- **Political security:** this is the defense against any form of political operation. Political instability is conquered with the sovereignty of any nation. This means that when a country begins to receive threat from another country by trying to force it to do certain things concerning its citizens, it means that there is no political security in the country.
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- **Economic/financial security:** economic security is the creation and protection of jobs that supply defense and non-defense needs to the citizens. Financial security refers to individual and family money management. Economic security is related to politics in the ability of a nation to follow its choice of policies to develop its national economy as it likes to do.
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- **Energy security:** energy plays an important role in the national security of any given country because without the energy, the economy will collapse and people will suffer. The modern world relies on the best energy supply like coal, petrol, gas, diesel, kerosene to fuel everything from transportation to communication to security and health delivery systems. Some sectors of the economy rely on energy more heavily than others for instance, the health sector (hospitals) needs 24 hours, 7 days' supply of electricity to function effectively.
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- **Food security:** this is a situation which has to do with the supply of food and individuals' ability to get it. It is a means by which every

citizen at all times can have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their needs.

Environmental security: this refers to a situation where the environment is good enough to support human life and other living beings that are part of the environment. It is also the ability of individuals, communities, or nations to cope with environmental pollution and natural disaster such as, storms, earthquake volcanic actions, flooding, etc.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. List and explain five (5) elements that combine to form national security.

WEEK SIX (6)



THE ROLES OF CITIZENS IN MAINTAINING NATIONAL SECURITY

The roles of citizens in maintaining national security: every citizen has very important role to play in the society to ensure maintenance and effectiveness of national security. The roles are as follows;

- I. Being law abiding: The citizens have the obligation to respect the law and ensure the security of the nation is highly protected.
- II. Being patriotic: Citizen must have a great love for their country and avoid anything that can undermine the country's image.

- III. Being vigilance: Nigerians should be watchful and study the situation around them. Extra care should be made to detect any possible problems or signs of security breaches.
- IV. Always supply necessary information's to security agents: it is the duty of the citizens to supply necessary information on suspicious activities to the security agents.

WAYS OF AVOIDING CRIMINAL BEHAVIORS

Some of the ways of preventing people from going into criminal behaviors includes;

- 1. Considering the consequences of crime.
- 2. Self-control.
- 3. Adequate and right education.
- 4. Believe in honesty and hard work.
- 5. Having respect for the law.
- 6. Job creation.
- 7. Public enlightenment.
- 8. Wise management of finances.
- 9. Being of good morals.
- 10. Avoiding revengeful feelings/emotions.
- 11. Avoiding bad friendship.
- 12. Strict enforcement of law and order.
- 13. Being prayerful.

ASSIGNMENT:

- 1. List three(3) roles of citizens in maintaining national security.
- 2. Highlight any five (5) roles of avoiding criminal behaviors

WEEK SEVEN (7)



There are some measures to put in place in order to ensure national security. These includes;

- **Diplomacy:** our leaders should be subtly skillful in handling some situations in the country such as the use of negotiations to settle some conflicts of aggrieved or agitating groups. The leaders should also make use of wisdom in the management of public affairs.
- **Economic power:** this concerns the worldly necessities of life. It involved the system of production and management of material wealth. That is making the country a productive one rather than a consumptive to boast the economy.
- **Armed force:** This includes the army, Navy and the Air force (military, the government should ensure that they are well equipped to defend the country from both internal and external attacks.
- **Civil defense:** This is a measure through which the civilians organize or train themselves for their own protection in time of war or disaster.

- **Infrastructure:** This is a measure taking by the government of a country to stock the basic facilities and capital equipment needed for the functioning of a country or area such as provision of social amenities such pipe borne water, electricity, good roads etc.

DANGERS OF CRIME THAT AFFECTS NATIONAL SECURITY

- Loss of life.
- Displacement of population.
- Poverty.
- Unemployment.
- Underdevelopment.
- Fear.
- Serious economic losses.
- Health dangers.
- Poor national image.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. List any three (3) measures to put in place to ensure national security.
2. Mention any six (6) dangers of crimes that affects national security.

WEEK EIGHT (8)



PRISON SENTENCE

Prison sentence is a confinement in prison as a punishment imposed on a person who has been found guilty of a crime.

TYPES OF PRISON SENTENCES

- Concurrent and consecutive sentences.
- Suspended prison sentences.
- Determinant prison sentences (fixed length of time).
- Indeterminant prison sentences (no fixed length of time).
- Life sentences.
- Adolescence prison sentences (Sentences for young people).

Concurrent and consecutive sentences: sentence is said to be concurrent when someone is convicted of committing more than one crime and the person is given a sentence for each crime for each crime and they are served at the same time while consecutive sentences occur when the prisoner serves for the crime one after the other. Example, a four-month sentence followed by a two months sentence.

Suspended Prison Sentences: this usually takes place in the community thereby the offender has to meet certain conditions such as having to stay away from a certain place or person or do an unpaid work called community payback or service but if the offender breaks the conditions of the sentence, he will be sent to the prison.

Determinant Prison Sentence: This is a sentence that has a fixed length of time. For instance, a criminal who is sentenced to 20 years imprisonment stays in prison till the expiration of his sentences.

Indeterminate Prison Sentences: Here, the prisoner has no fixed length of time. There is no stipulated length of time for him in the prison custody. The offender remains in the prison until the Parole Board decides his or her release.

Life sentences: This type of sentences is mostly administered to major crime committers such as hardened criminals such as Rapists, kidnappers, armed robbers etc., they are sentenced to spend the rest of their lives in prison.

Adolescence Prison Sentence: This occurs to children below the age of eighteen (18). Whenever an adolescent commits a major crime, he or she will be kept at Juvenile center until he or she reaches 18 years before he or she goes to serve his sentences.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Define the term “prison sentence”.
2. List any four (4) types of prison sentences you know.