

REGINA PACIS COLLEGE GARKI ABUJA

SECURITY EDUCATION

SCHEME OF WORK

FIRST TERM

JS2

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LESSON NOTE
JS 2
SECURITY EDUCATION
WK1

COMMON CRIMES AND ASSOCIATED PUNISHMENTS IN NIGERIA

MEANING OF PUNISHMENT

This refers to as a penalty that is imposed on a person for an offence he/she committed. It is a disciplinary action meted out on an individual for breaking the law. It is not acceptable for punishment to be harsher than the offence a person has committed.

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT

Punishment varies in intensity, mode, style and extent.

1. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

This is also known as death penalty. It is the legal taking of the life of a criminal. The law allows the death of the offender as a punishment for the crime or crimes committed. It is one of the most severe forms of punishment as it involves taking the life of an individual.

The objectives of a capital punishment are:

Retribution as the life is taken as a vengeance for the life of the victim,

Deterrence as other potential offenders will fear death as a punishment.

Incapacitation as the offender will permanently remove from the society

2. IMPRISONMENT

This is the restraint or confinement of an offender's liberty as punishment for committing a crime. It could be for a few hours, months or for life. The usually determines the length of imprisonment based on the crime committed.

3. FINES

A fine is a sum of money an offender pays as punishment for committing a crime. The purpose of imposing a fine is to punish the offender, compensate the state for the offense and deter future criminal.

4. PROBATION

This is when the offender is allowed to live within the community under strict supervision without incarceration

5. COMMUNITY SERVICE

Here the offender does some paid or unpaid work which is beneficial to the community. The requirement for community service aim to punish the offender



Funke Akindele doing 14 days community

service.

6. REVOCATION OF RIGHTS

The court may also punish an offender by revoking his right. The court may revoke a right temporary by suspending it for a period of time or permanently by canceling or disqualifying the offender.

7. RESTITUTION

This refers to a situation where the court ordered the offender to pay money to the victim for the crime committed. This can be done when the crime affects the material and personal well-being.

8. CANING

It is a form of corporal punishment consisting of a number of strokes with a single cane usually applied to the offender's hand, bare back or clothed buttocks

WK 2

PUNISHMENT

THE PURPOSES/OBJECTIVES OF PUNISHMENT

Punishment has five recognized purposes: *deterrence*, *incapacitation*, *rehabilitation*, *retribution*, and *restitution*.

Specific and General Deterrence

Deterrence prevents future crime by frightening the *perpetrator* or the *public*. The two types of deterrence are **specific and general deterrence**.

Incapacitation

Incapacitation prevents future crime by removing the perpetrator from society. Examples of incapacitation are incarceration, house arrest, or execution pursuant to the death penalty.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation prevents future crime by altering a perpetrator's behavior. Examples of rehabilitation include educational and vocational programs, treatment center placement, and counseling.

Retribution

Retribution prevents future crime by removing the desire for *personal* avengement against the perpetrator. When victims or society discover that the perpetrator has been adequately punished for a crime, they achieve a certain satisfaction that our criminal procedure is working effectively, which enhances faith in law enforcement and our government.

Restitution

Restitution prevents future crime by punishing the perpetrator *financially*. Restitution is when the court orders the perpetrator to pay the victim for any harm committed against the victim.

MEANING OF COMMON CRIMES

They are those negative behaviors that are common among people particularly the youths. These negative behaviors are found in towns, villages, schools, government offices etc.

CRIMES AND ASSOCIATED PUNISHMENTS

Every crime a person commits has a punishment attached to it. Some punishments may be severe while others mild. The purpose for punishment is to reduce or remove crime from the society. Below are crimes and associated punishments in Nigeria.

- 1) **HUMAN TRAFFICKING-:** This is the practice of taking away children and women from their homes to use them as domestic labor or for prostitution within and outside the country. It is a modern way of slavery.

PUNISHMENT-: the punishment associated with human trafficking or contemporary slavery is fourteen (14) years imprisonment.



Nigerian girls being forced in prostitution



- 2) **DRUG TRAFFICKING-:** this involves the cultivation or planting, manufacturing, distribution and sale of illegal drugs and substances within or outside the country

PUNISHMENT-: Drug trafficking attracts ten (10) years imprisonment



Cocaine



Nigerian being executed in Saudi Arabia

- 3) **FALSEHOOD-** this refers to as any act of dishonesty by telling lies. It could be a statement or action that suppresses the truth in other to deceive another. Falsehood can take the following forms, to alter or add to the amount on a voucher or cheque, signing of a document in the name of another person.

PUNISHMENT- any person who commits this crime in order to make another person suffer death or life imprisonment will be sentenced to fourteen (14) years imprisonment.

- 4) **THEFT-** theft can be referred as an illegal act of taken another person's property without that person's consent.

PUNISHMENT FOR THEFT

If the item stolen is an animal like cow, pig, goat, Carmel etc, the offender is liable to pay a fine of two hundred naira (₦200.00) or two years imprisonment.

- 5) **ROBBERY-** robbery is the crime of taking or attempting to take anything of value by force or threat of force, by putting the victim in fear. Eg Armed robbery, high way robbery.

PUNISHMENT

Because robbery involves force, it is often considered a more serious crime than theft. Any person who commits the offence of robbery and is armed with any offensive weapon would upon conviction be sentenced to death or seven (7) years imprisonment in most cases.



-Suspected armed robbers with their weapons being paraded by Oyo State Police Command at the Police Headquarters Eleyele, Oshodi ... at the weekend.
Photo: Femi Ogunniyi

- 6) **KIDNAPPING-** it is the unlawful taking away of a person against his/her will to hold the person unlawfully. This is done for ransom or in furtherance of another crime.

PUNISHMENT FOR KIDNAPPING

- a) The perpetrator is liable on conviction for ten (10) years imprisonment
b) The perpetrator is liable to death sentence if the victim dies in the custody of the kidnappers.



- 7) **ABDUCTION-** this means the unlawful carrying away of a person especially a female for marriage or sexual intercourse against her wish.

PUNISHMENT FOR ABDUCTION

Any person who is caught committing this crime is guilty of a felony and is liable to seven years imprisonment.

- 8) **ADVANCE FEE FRAUD-** it is a deceitful act of defrauding people by making them to pay up- front for something that does not exist, it could be business deal, contracts, marriage proposal, sale of products etc.

PUNISHMENT

Any person who is guilty of this crime is liable to fourteen years imprisonment or fine.

- 9) **MONEY LAUNDRY:** This is the illegal movement of money gotten through illegal means out of the country

The punishment for this crime is seven years with fine.

- 10) **DEFILEMENT/RAPE-** defilement refers to a sexual intimacy by an adult with a person below the age required to legally consent to such act, while rape means a sexual intimacy or other forms of sexual penetration perpetrated against a person without the person's consent.

PUNISHMENT FOR RAPE

- a) Any person who has unlawful carnal knowledge without her consent or if the consent is obtained by force, threats or intimidation is guilty of felony and is liable to life imprisonment.
- b) Any person who attempts to have carnal knowledge with a girl is liable to fourteen years imprisonment.



11) MURDER

Murder is defined as intentionally causing the death of another without extreme provocation or legal justification or deliberately causing the death of another person while committing or attempting to commit crime.

TYPES OF MURDER

a) FIRST DEGREE MURDER

This involves any intentional murder that is willful and premeditated with malice. Premeditation requires that the perpetrator planned the murder before it was committed. Eg poisoning, kidnapping, robbery purposely stabbing strangulating

PUNISHMENT FOR FIRST DEGREE MURDER

The perpetrator is guilty of felony and is liable to death sentence

b) SECOND DEGREE MURDER

This generally defined as intentional murder that lacks premeditation, is intended to only cause bodily harm and demonstrate extreme indifference to human life

PUNISHMENT FOR SECOND DEGREE MURDER

The perpetrator is also guilty of felony and is liable to life imprisonment

OBSERVING COMMON CRIMES

MEANING: This refers to the process of viewing or listening to activities of people that are forbidden by law.

It also a way of noticing unpleasant event (that is against the law) through a careful and directed attention, we should understand that observation is the first step in reporting suspicious activities to criminal behavior.

IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVING COMMON CRIMES

- a) It helps in saving lives
- b) It helps in detecting criminals
- c) It helps preventing crime
- d) It helps in securing evidence
- e) It helps in saving properties

TYPES OF CRIME OBSERVERS

1. PASSIVE OBSERVERS

A passive observer is the one that has witnessed a crime when it happened and can give first hand description of it. A passive observer can also be called an eye witness.

2. ACTIVE OBSERVERS

An active observer is the one that joins the perpetrators to participate in a crime, while observing them with intention of reporting it to the necessary authority for action. This type of crime observation is mostly common with security agents. It is called a **covert operation**.

WAYS OF OBSERVING CRIMES

This refers to a systematic manner in which individuals and law enforcement agencies observes criminal activities in the society, they are



1)

EAVES DROPPING

This means to secretly listen to the private conversations of others without their consent. Through eaves dropping several criminal intentions and activities have been observed and reported and subsequently prevented

2) INTELLIGENCE

This is a special form of gathering information on criminal activities by special trained agents. In this type of crime observation, the identity of the observer is hidden from other while carrying out investigations



3) AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDING

This can be done with the use of portable video or audio device or smart phone. It can be used to record the voices of persons committing the crime and those crime scenes to aid in further investigation



4) CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION CCTV

This is the act of monitoring people's activities for the purpose of managing and protecting them

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REPORTING COMMON CRIMES

MEANING: Reporting crimes simply means the act of giving a verbal or written account of illegal activities one has observed. It is also the process of notifying the necessary authorities about acts that the law forbids which one has heard or seen.

WAYS OF REPORTING COMMON CRIMES

There are various ways citizens can report crimes. They can report the crimes they have observed to the appropriate authority through:

1) TIP OFF

This is a secret information that someone gives to the police to warn them about an illegal activity that is pending so as for them (police) to stop it from happening, in this situation the identity of the caller is hidden

2) TELEPHONE CALL

This is the use of telephone line to report a crime by calling the police on their hotline. Here the identity and address of the caller is known by the police verification purposes

3) REPORT AT THE CHARGE ROOM

Here one can go in person to report any criminal activity he/she observed at the police station

4) PETITION

It is an official letter to a person in a position of authority requesting him/her to do or act on something. It can also be an official letter to the authority of country notifying it of an unfortunate event.

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REPORTING COMMON CRIMES
SOURCE OF INFORMATION IN REPORTING COMMON CRIME

1) Get enough information from the police report

The police report can be a written report submitted by the investigating officer to his superior or press release summarizing a case. These police will help to establish that a crime really happened

2) Information from the victims

This implies that the reporter should try as much as possible to interview the victim in order to get authentic or firsthand information but where the victim is not available; the reporter should interview the relatives and friends or any witness.

3) Visiting the scene of the crime

Visiting the scene of the crime is very important, for it will help to visualize the event when it has been described

4) Background information

The reporter is expected to provide some background information to help the readers or listeners to understand what happened or what the consequences of a crime might be.

5) Double – checking of information

This means to cross check, that is once all information has been gathered, the reporter should double check for any doubtful information where necessary.

6) Classification of information

The reporter should be able to identify reliable and non-reliable facts. For instance, if the victim says the attack was “horrible” and the police describes it as minor. The reporter should quote both of them,

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REPORTING COMMON CRIMES
REPORTING TECHNIQUES

1) Making and keeping contacts

The reporter has the duty to establish good contacts ie people who will tell you about events as soon as they happen. The reporter's most reliable contacts are police officers on duty,
Nurses of intensive care units
Ambulance drivers

2) Police contacts

The reporter should be able to know his/her local police well, their names, ranks, duties and jobs. He/she should pick interest in any type information provided to him/her and never appear bored if the information is not news worthy

3) Police press card

This is a small plastic – covered card with the reporter's photograph to identify them as a reporter in the eyes of the police. The card gives the reporters special access to places such as the scene of the crime.

4) The Police Press conference

Press conference is event organized to officially distribute information and answers questions from the media. It is an event where reporters are told about crimes that happened

5) Observation and monitoring

Here the reporter must always be aware of what is said and what is not said

6) Documents and Reports

The reporter should be able to find out whether there increase in people committing crime, is there a new gang working in the area? What advice do the police have for preventing crime, also the reporter should go out to interview the victims of crimes, know the effects of these crimes on them? How do they regard the police?

RULES FOR WRITING CRIME REPORTS

1) The crime

The reporter must know the nature of the crime and also know where and when the crime was committed, the time of the day or night. The reporter should be able to find out how the crime was committed but most importantly know how to describe the methods of the crime so as not to make the criminals get the ideas

2) Victims of crime

The reporters must get detailed information about the victims, which includes their names, ages, addresses and if possible occupation and also details of injuries they suffered. Also get the details of the witnesses so as to talk to them.

3) Suspect of crime committed

When reporting crimes and people are suspected, you don't use their actual names to describe them

4) Quotes and actuality

The reporter should make the story lively by adding lively quotes, people talking about crime must be recorded, also look for a witness who can tell exactly what happened in a simple language for this will aid accuracy in information gathering

REPORTING COMMON CRIMES

APPROPRIATE RESPONSE TO CRIME SITUATIONS

Victims' Need to Feel Safe

People often feel helpless, vulnerable, and frightened by the trauma of their victimization. As the first response officer, you can respond to victims' need to feel safe by following these guidelines:

- Introduce yourself to victims by name and title. Briefly explain your role and purpose.
- Reassure victims of their safety and your concern by paying close attention to your own words, posture, mannerisms, and tone of voice. Say to victims, "You're safe now" or "I'm here now."
- Ask victims to tell you in just a sentence or two what happened. Ask if they have any physical injuries. Take care of their medical needs first.
- Offer to contact a family member, friend, or crisis counselor for victims.
- Ensure privacy during your interview. Conduct it in a place where victims feel secure.
- Ask simple questions that allow victims to make decisions, assert themselves, and regain control over their lives. Examples: "Would you like anything to drink?"; "May I come inside and talk with you?"; and "How would you like me to address you,
- Assure victims of the confidentiality of their comments whenever possible.
- Ask victims about any special concerns or needs they may have.
- Provide a "safety net" for victims before leaving them. Make telephone calls and pull together personal or professional support for the victims.
- Give victims a pamphlet listing resources available for help or information. This pamphlet should include contact information for local crisis intervention centers and support groups; the prosecutor's office and the victim-witness assistance office; the State victim compensation/assistance office; and other nationwide services, including toll-free hotlines.
- Give victim's—in writing—your name and information on how to reach you. Encourage them to contact you if they have any questions or if you can be of further help.

Victims' Need to Express Their Emotions

Victims need to air their emotions and tell their story after the trauma of the crime. They need to have their feelings accepted and have their story heard by a non-judgmental listener. In addition to fear, they may have feelings of self-blame, anger, shame, sadness, or denial. Their most common response is: "I don't believe this happened to me." Emotional distress may surface in seemingly peculiar ways, such as laughter. Sometimes victims feel rage at the sudden, unpredictable, and uncontrollable threat to their safety or lives. This rage can even be directed at the people who are trying to help them, perhaps even at law enforcement officers for not arriving at the scene of the crime sooner. You can respond to victims' need to express their emotions by following these guidelines:

- Avoid cutting off victims' expression of their emotions.
- Notice victims' body language, such as their posture, facial expression, tone of voice, gestures, eye contact, and general appearance. This can help you understand and respond to what they are feeling as well as what they are saying.
- Assure victims that their emotional reactions to the crime are not uncommon. Sympathize with the victims by saying things such as: "You've been through something very frightening. I'm sorry"; "What you're feeling is completely normal"; and "This was a terrible crime. I'm sorry it happened to you."
- Counter any self-blame by victims by saying things such as, "You didn't do anything wrong. This was not your fault."
- Speak with victims as individuals. Do not just "take a report." Sit down, take off your hat, and place your notepad aside momentarily. Ask victims how they are feeling now and listen.
- Say to victims, "I want to hear the whole story, everything you can remember, even if you don't think it's important."
- Ask open-ended questions. Avoid questions that can be answered by "yes" or "no." Ask questions such as "Can you tell me what happened?" or "Is there anything else you can tell me?"
- Show that you are actively listening to victims through your facial expressions, body language, and comments such as "Take your time; I'm listening" and "We can take a break if you like. I'm in no hurry."
- Avoid interrupting victims while they are telling their story.
- Repeat or rephrase what you think you heard the victims say. For example, "Let's see if I understood you correctly. Did you say . . .?"; "So, as I understand it,..."; or "Are you saying. . . ?"

Victims' Need to Know "What Comes Next" After Their Victimization

Victims often have concerns about their role in the investigation of the crime and in the legal proceedings. They may also be concerned about issues such as media attention or payment for health care or property damage. You can help relieve some of their anxiety by telling victims what to expect in the aftermath of the crime. This will also help prepare them for upcoming stressful events and changes in their lives. You can respond to victims' need to know about what comes next after their victimization by following these guidelines:

- Briefly explain law enforcement procedures for tasks such as the filing of your report, the investigation of the crime, and the arrest and arraignment of a suspect.
- Tell victims about subsequent law enforcement interviews or other kinds of interviews they can expect.
- Discuss the general nature of medical forensic examinations the victim will be asked to undergo and the importance of these examinations for law enforcement.
- Explain what specific information from the crime report will be available to news organizations. Discuss the likelihood of the media releasing any of this information.

- Counsel victims that lapses of concentration, memory losses, depression, and physical ailments are normal reactions for crime victims. Encourage them to reestablish their normal routines as quickly as possible to help speed their recovery.
- Give victims a pamphlet listing resources available for help and information. This pamphlet should include contact information for local crisis intervention centers and support groups; the prosecutor's office and the victim-witness assistance office; the State victim compensation/assistance office; and other nationwide services, including toll-free hotlines.
- Ask victims whether they have any questions. Encourage victims to contact you if you can

CITIZEN'S APPROPRIATE RESPONSE TO CRIME SITUATIONS

- I. People should be courageous enough to observe crimes around the
- II. They should report the crimes which they have observed immediately to the appropriate authority for action
- III. They safe guard objects and pictures from a crime scene, they should not tamper with the scene of the crime. They should avoid bodily contact with the victims or objects at a crime scene, so as not to confuse the forensic experts who will come to take finger prints for further investigation
- IV. They should provide useful information to the investigating officers
- V. They should also testify to what they have witnessed in the court of law

DEFINITION OF EMERGENCY/ EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

CLASSIFICATION OF EMERGENCIES

MEANING OF EMERGENCY

An emergency is a sudden, urgent, usually unexpected occurrence that poses an immediate risk to health, life and property or the environment. It is any unplanned event that can cause death or significant injury to people, or to disrupt operations, cause physical or environmental damage

MEANING OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

This means the process of controlling an unexpected dangerous situation through a plan course of action. It is the act of systematically making plans to prevent any sudden and dangerous occurrence or to reduce its effects.

Emergency management seeks to promote safe, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

CLASSIFICATION OF EMERGENCY/DISASTERS

1) MAN – MADE EMERGENCIES/DISASTERS

They are sudden occurrences that are caused by the activities of humans. It could be deliberate, by error or negligence. It can also result the failure of a human – made system.

Examples are



Oil spillage



Pipeline vandalization



Industrial pollution



Fire disaster



War



Bomb blast



Air plane crashes

2) NATURAL EMERGENCIES/DIASTERS

These refer to unexpected happenings that result from natural processes of the earth. A natural disaster can cause loss of lives and properties. Examples are:



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Floods



Drought



Erosion



Earthquakes



Windstorms

Outbreak of diseases like Ebola, cholera, influenza HIV/Aids

WK 9

PILLARS OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

- 1) **PREVENTION**:- this refers to action to stop an emergency or disaster from occurring
- 2) **MITIGATION**:- this refers to action taken to reduce the chances or adverse impacts of disaster eg the use of fire resistant materials, regular weather forecast
- 3) **PREPAREDNESS**:- this refers to action taken prior to an emergency or disaster to ensure an effective response
- 4) **RESPONSE**:- this refers to the immediate action that is taken after the occurrence of disaster. It includes the mobilization of the necessary emergency services and first aid in the disaster areas
- 5) **RECOVERY**:- this includes the programs, activities and interventions conducted to help disaster survivors and affected communities to return to normal life and minimize the risk of future disaster. Recovery efforts are primarily concerned with actions that involve rebuilding destroyed property, clean – up of affected areas and relocation of the affected community to a new area

TYPES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CASES

- 1) Fire outbreak
- 2) Accidents
- 3) Drowning
- 4) Food poisoning
- 5) Bomb explosion
- 6) Building collapse
- 7) Tornados

- 8) War
- 9) Oil spillage
- 10) Earthquakes
- 11) Flood
- 12) Fake drugs
- 13) Outbreak of diseases such as Ebola, cholera etc

PRINCIPLES OF EMERGENCY

- 1) **Comprehensive-**: emergency managers considers all hazards and impacts to disaster
- 2) **Progressive-**: emergency managers are proactive and so they take preventive measures to prevent its occurrence
- 3) **Risk – driven-**: emergency managers uses sound risk management principles (hazards identification, risk analysis and impact analysis) in assigning resources
- 4) **Integrated-**: emergency managers ensure unity of effort among all levels of government
- 5) **Collaborative-**: they create and sustain good relationships among government and individual
- 6) **Co –ordinate-**: they co – ordinate all the activities of all relevant stake holders to achieve a common purpose
- 7) **Flexible-**: emergency managers use creative and innovative method in solving disaster challenges
- 8) **Professional-**: they believe in professionalism

WK 9

ROAD ACCIDENT: CAUSES/ MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION



This is an unexpected incident that occurs on roads which may result in injury or loss of life. Many lives have been lost

CAUSES OF ROAD ACCIDENT

- 1) Drinking while driving
- 2) Over speeding
- 3) Lack of experience
- 4) Bad roads
- 5) Carelessness on the part of the driver
- 6) Smoking while driving
- 7) Reckless night driving
- 8) Receiving calls while driving
- 9) Dangerous over taking
- 10) Making U – turn at a sharp bend

HOW TO RESPOND TO ROAD ACCIDENT EMERGENCY

1. If you are driving, turn on your hazard lights to warn approaching people of potential danger
2. Check if the victims are breathing or not
3. Call for emergency services give full details of the location of the accident and also inform them of any death
4. Make sure that the accident survivors are moved to safety

5. Do not touch or attempt to lift an injured victim. You could do more harm than good only do so if they are in danger from fire or explosion
6. Calm and reassure the victims that you have called the emergency services that will help them like FRSC, Police
7. If a victim is unconscious, try to open his mouth gently and ensure that there is nothing like food particles or blood in his mouth. If you notice any then take cloth and clean it.
8. If the person is not breathing and you have trained to do CPR (mouth to mouth breathing) you may begin immediately
9. If the person is breathing , leave him in the position you find him and monitor him regularly
- 10.If the victim is bleeding heavily from a wound, use any material available like towel, T- shirt or handkerchief and place it over the open wound and apply pressure until the emergency services arrive
- 11.Make sure the scene of the accident is safe for you before you can help the victim.

PREVENTIONS

- 1) Stay away from distractions, such as the use of phones, chatting with passengers
- 2) Obey traffic rules and regulations
- 3) Always be cautious and patient
- 4) Always wear the seatbelt
- 5) Do not go beyond speed limits
- 6) Limit night driving
- 7) Always indicate before you turn or change lanes
- 8) Avoid alcohol and drugs before driving