

SECURITY EDUCATION

for

JSS TWO

Chapter 1

OBSERVING AND REPORTING COMMON CRIMES

Objectives

At the end of this chapter, students should be able to:

1. State ways of observing and reporting common crimes.
2. Respond appropriately to common crime situations.



A crime is an illegal action or activity in the society. It is an action that is against the well being of individuals in the society. Crimes may be of two types namely:

- (i) **Personal Crime:** - This is a crime against someone or crimes that result in physical or material harm to another person. This may include: assault, kidnapping, rape, sexual assault, etc.
- (ii) **Property Crime:** - These are offences against property and does not necessarily involve harm to another person but interference with another person's right to use or enjoy his/her property e.g. larceny (theft), robbery (theft by force), burglary, false pretence, etc.

WAYS OF OBSERVING AND REPORTING COMMON CRIMES

There are different ways of observing and reporting common crimes in the society. The main purpose of observing and reporting common crimes is to establish what happen and to identify the responsible person. This will make one know the causes and the effects it will have on individual and the society at large.

Below are some of the ways of observing and reporting

crimes in the society: -

- i. Once a crime is committed, the people concerned or the people in the area or eye witness should report immediately to the appropriate authority or to the law enforcement agencies. For example, police telephone numbers or police control room numbers which are often given to members of the society may be called immediately for quick response.
- ii. The security agents office nearest to the scene or the nearest police station may also be contacted immediately for quick action.
- iii. Online crime report may also be completed immediately for quick response. This will ~~contain~~ the nature of the crime, the address, the time the crime is observed or committed etc.
- iv. E-mail may also be sent to appropriate agency for quick response.
- v. Crime may be reported anonymously i.e. when the person reporting a crime may not like to disclose his/her identity.
- vi. Media stations like radio and television stations may be contacted immediately. This will help in spreading

the news and will attract quick response from the appropriate authority.

APPROPRIATE RESPONSE TO COMMON CRIMES

Below are some of the appropriate responses to common crimes:

- i. The crime must be investigated immediately in order to establish what went wrong and to identify the person(s) responsible.
- ii. Several theories must be generated from the crime by the investigator. This will guide him/her to document specific conditions and recognize valuable evidences.
- iii. The crime scene condition must be well documented with all relevant physical evidences recognized.
- iv. The full extent of a crime must be determined.

SUMMARY

A crime is an unlawful action in the society which needs appropriate response of everyone. A crime may be categorized into property crime or personal crime and may be minor or major. Once a crime is committed, it must be reported immediately to the appropriate authority or police for proper investigation.

Chapter 2

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Objectives

At the end of this chapter, students should be able to:

1. Define emergency management.
2. Identify types of emergency management.

This refers to the ways by which various happenings or occurrences in the society are been taken care of. It is the way by which some happenings in the society which are almost unpleasant are been given adequate care or brought under control.

Most of these happenings are caused by careless attitude of human being. In order to have a peaceful society, various emergency managers must work hand in hand to prevent loss of lives and resources. These managers include: - The Nigeria Police, Civil Defence Corps, Road Safety Corps, Fire Brigade, NAFDAC etc.

TYPES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The various types of emergency management includes: accident, fire, drowning, building collapse, food poisoning, fake drugs etc.

I. ACCIDENT:

An accident is a crash involving whether a car, train, plane or other vehicle. It can also be described as a sudden event that results in damage, injury or death. Accident is common on the road (road accident) involving one or more vehicle and even man or animals on the road. Accidents on the road may also be caused by over speeding, use of vehicle that is not road worthy and other nonchalant attitudes of drivers on the road. Rail accidents are not common but if it occurs, it is usually very fatal. It occurs only when a train derails. Plane crash is not very common but if it occurs, it is always very fatal. Plane crash may be as a result of technical fault from the engine of a plane or may be due to poor weather condition which may make an aircraft to get lost on the road in the air. There may be some minor accidents at home which are otherwise called domestic accident.

Road safety officers and traffic police officers are always on the road to control the movement of vehicles on the road, to caution road users and to arrest and punish offenders on the road.



ii. FIRE:

This can be described as flame and heat from something that is burning in an uncontrolled way. There may be fire outbreak both at home and work place. It can occur through man's action and in-action.

Fire outbreak at workplace may be as a result of man's carelessness or from the machines or equipment and at times, it may be due to electrical fault. Man at times may set fire in the bush to kill bush animals. Fire brigade officers are always available to help people whenever there is fire outbreak. Individual driver is expected to have fire extinguisher in his/her vehicle to control any incident of fire outbreak. Fire extinguishers are also advised to be put in strategic places both at home and work place to combat fire outbreak.

iii. DROWNING:

This is a situation at which someone sink inside water which may result into death. This may occur at home, workplace or when one is travelling from one place to another through water transportation. It may happen at home if someone sink inside water tanker, well, swimming pool etc. or when one is travelling on water when boat capsizes or ship wreck. The Fire brigade officer, Civil Defence Corps and Police always help whenever there is any case of drowning.

IV. BUILDING COLLAPSE:

This is a situation in which building under construction or building that people are already living in collapse

suddenly. This is mostly story building. Building collapse always lead to loss of lives and properties. Building collapse is mostly due to the use of substandard building materials or by the use of unqualified building technicians or building contractors. Fire brigade officers and Civil Defence Corps may be contacted if there is any case of building collapse.



v. FOOD POISONING:

A food is declared poisonous when it is prepared or processed and kept in non-compliance with health or safety standard. Some food are also declared poisonous due to the materials or chemical used to preserved it. Poisonous food is dangerous to human health. If the percentage of poison in a food substance is high, it can cause instant death of all consumers of that item.

The agency responsible for the taking care of food

produced before it is given out to the entire populace is called NAFDAC (National Agency for Food, Drugs Administration and Control). This agency make sure the products from any factory are tested and given certificate number called NAFDAC NUMBER. Another agency is standard Organization of Nigeria. This agency ensures that anything produced in this country or taking into our country meet the required standard of the federal government.

vi. FAKE DRUGS:

A drug is declared fake if it does not meet the required standard. It is a situation in which a valuable constituent of a drug is substituted for another substance in whole or part. This may make the drug to be less effective, lose value or expire before the actual time. Fake drugs are very common nowadays. The offender are usually arrested by various agencies such as NAFDAC and SON with the cooperation of police.

RESPONSES IN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

In an emergency situation, the victims are in great needs. For instance, a drowning child needs instant care within his environment or else, he will die. If there is any emergency case, the following steps can be taken:

- (i) The case must be reported to the appropriate authority for quick action e.g. incase of road accidents, the Federal Road Safety Commission should be contacted immediately through their

telephone numbers.

- (ii) In some minor cases, the victims may be given first aid e.g. in case of road accidents before taking them to the nearest hospital for proper care.
- (iii) Media houses e.g. radio station may be contacted so as to avoid the spread of the danger or to reduce the numbers of victims of that particular accident.
- (iv) Also, online report or "text messages" can be sent to the appropriate authority concerning the incident bearing the nature, location and the time the incident occur.
- (v) Appropriate authority concerned in managing emergencies should be ready always to responds to emergencies.

SUMMARY:

Emergency cases need urgent attention of people in the society and the various agencies concerned in managing emergencies such as Road Safety Corps, Civil Defence among others. Emergency cases such as fire outbreak, drowning and accident should be reported appropriately to the concerned authority for quick response.

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. A sudden event that results in damage, injury or death is termed _____. (a) Fighting
(b) Accident (c) Combustion (d) Riot

2. _____ help to reduce accident on the road.

- (a) Soldiers (b) Market women
- (c) Civil Defence (d) Road Safety Officer

3. _____ is needed in strategic places at home or workplace to combat fire outbreak.

- (a) Laptops (b) Cranes (c) Fire extinguisher
- (d) Water

4. One of the following is the main cause of building collapse in cities today. (a) Use of substandard building materials. (b) Lack of water in the building

- (c) Closeness of the buildings to one another
- (d) Too much building technicians in cities

5. _____ is responsible for the taking care of food and drugs produced before it is given out to the public in Nigeria. (a) ICPC (b) NAFDAC
(c) EFCC (d) Food and Drug Vendors Association

STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

1. What is emergency management?
2. Mention and describe any three types of emergency management.
3. Mention three ways by which one can responds to an emergency case.