**SECURITY EDUCATION JSS 2**

**Topic: HUMAN TRAFFICKING.**

This is illegal movement of human being from one place to another for making profit or for profit ventures. Children and women are mostly victims of human trafficking. They mostly used for adoption, prostitution, domestic or house help, rituals etc.

TYPES OF HUMAN TFAFFICKING.

1. Sex trafficking. 2. Force Labour 3. Debt bondage etc.

PUNISHMENTS.

1. few or life imprisonment.

2. Capital punishment.

MURDER

This is referred as willful taking of another person’s life. The offender is called a murderer.

**TOPIC: DRUG TRAFFICKING.**

This is a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sales of substances which are subject to drug prohibition law. It can also be regarded as the sales and distribution of illegal drugs.

**TYPES.OF DRUG TRAFFICKING.**

1. Possession . 2. Manufacturing 3. Trafficking 4. Dealing. Etc.

**Punishment for Drug Trafficking.**

1. Seized Asset 2. Stop manufacturing 3. Banned product.

**TOPIC: HUMAN TRAFFICKING.**

This is the illegal movement of human being from one place to another for making profit or profitable venture. Children and women who are mostly victims are used for adoptions, domestic or house help, prostitutions, rituals etc

 **Types of human trafficking.**

1. Sex trafficking. Ii. Forced labour iii. Debt bondage. Etc

**Punishment for Human Trafficking.**

1. It attracts few or life imprisonment
2. Capital punishment.

**MURDER.**

This is referred as willful taking of another person’s life. The offender is called a murderer.

**TYPES OF MURDER**

1. First degree murder.
2. Second degree murder.
3. Third degree murder.
4. Fourth degree murder. etc

**Punishment for murder**

1. Life imprisonment.
2. Few years’ imprisonment.
3. Capital punishment.

**FOOD CONTAMINATION.**

This is refers as the presence of harmful chemical and micro organisms on food which can cause illness to the consumers.

**Types of food contamination.**

1. Chemical food contamination – this can be refers as food that has been contaminated by some type of chemical substances. Examples; anti biotic, cleaning agents, pesticides etc.
2. Physical food contamination – they are those food that has been contaminated by a foreign object at some stage of production process. Examples; grass, glass, hair, insect , metals etc.
3. Biological food contamination- These are food that has been contaminated by chemical substances produced by living creatures like humans, pest or micro organisms. Example; bacterial, viral, parasites etc.

**Punishment for food contamination.**

1. Fine
2. Seizing and condemning the product.
3. It attract 2-5 years imprisonment.
4. Burning of the product.

**FOOD ADULTERATION.**

This is the process in which the quality of food is lowered either by the addition of inferior quality materials or by extraction of valuable ingredients.

**Types of food adulteration.**

1. Food grains adulteration.
2. Adulteration of fat and oil.
3. Milk adulteration. Etc

**REASONS FOR FOOD ADULTERATION.**

1. When there is higher demand than supply of the product in the market
2. Greed.
3. Lack of trained man-power.
4. Illiteracy and lack of information.
5. To compete with market competitors.

**CAUSES OF FOOD CONTAMINATION.**

1. High profit motive.
2. Food insecurity.
3. High population demand.
4. illiteracy
5. Lack of government initiatives. Etc.

**METHO OF FOOD ADULTERATION.**

1. Mixing.
2. Substitution.
3. Concealing quality
4. Decomposed food
5. False labels. Etc.

**Punishments.**

1. life imprisonment.
2. Seizing of the product.
3. Burning of the product
4. Fine. Etc.

l taking of another person’s life. The offender is called a murderer.

**TYPES OF MURDER.**

1. First degree murder.

2. Second degree murder.

3. Third degree murder.

4. Fourth degree murder.

5. Justifiable etc.

**PUNISHMENT**.

1. Life imprisonment.
2. Few years’ imprisonment.
3. Capital punishment.

**WAYS OF OBSERVING A COMMOM CRIME**.

Observing common crime can be regarded as being security conscious. It is the ability to acquire apprehensive knowledge of what is going on within an environment and the ability to channel the incident to the appropriate quarter to prevent its future occurrence.

**STEPS INVOLVLED IN OBSERVING CRIME**.

1. Concentration 2. Close monitoring. 3. Watching with keen interest etc.

**ESSENCE OF OBSERVING COMMON CRIME.**

1. To ensure safety and security of the society.
2. To maintain good neighborliness.
3. To secure each other property and values.
4. To build good formal and informal links.

**DIFFERENT WAYS OF REPORTING COMMON CRIME.**

Crime reporting simply means channeling a report of crime to the appropriate quarters.

**REASONS FOR CRIME REPORTING.**

1. . To ensure proper investigation.
2. To secure conviction.
3. . To prevent future happening.

**WAYS OF CRIME REPORTING**

1. Stay calm and not panic.
2. Call the law enforcement agents immediately.
3. Give useful and accurate information to the law enforcement agents.

**WAYS OF DETECTING COMMON CRIME.**

The primary responsibility of the law enforcement agencies is to detect crime, apprehend the perpetrators and provides evidence that will convince the court that the perpetrator is guilt beyond q reasonable doubt.

**STAGES INVOLVES IN CRIME DETECTING.**

1. The discovery that a crime has been committed.
2. Identification of the suspect.
3. The collection of the evidence.
4. Surveillance
5. Interrogation
6. Use of close circuit television. (CCTV).

**WAYS OF RESPONDING APPROPRIATELY TO COMMON CRIME.**

The level of responsiveness needed in the society would depend upon the effects and the amount of the crime that has been committed within the neighborhood. It is the role of police to respond to crime. As the first responders, it is the duty of the police to care and ensure the security of the victim and ensure that the crime scene is brought under control to avoid further casualty.

**POLICE AND SECURITY RESPONSES.**

The police are the core groups in the fight against crime. In respond to a reported crime, police officers will take the required action to investigate the crime, search for suspects, collect available evidence, files report and prosecute if need be.

**VIGILANTEE SERVICES.**

 These are group nurtured and developed to fight against crime in the society. The patrol in the local community in order to maintain crime free society. Example; village vigilante, town vigilante etc.