**WEEK ONE**

Drug Trafficking is an illegal activity that involves movement of drugs from one place to another. This also refers to when people traffic on Indian hemp, narcotic drugs to get money. Drug trafficking is the act of dealing or trading in illicit drugs from one place to another.

Effect of drug trafficking on national security

(1) Drug traffickers are jailed for life which means they will not be able to contribute to national development of the country.

(2) it presents bad image to the country before international community.

(3) Drug traffickers are killed when they are caught.

(4) Drug trafficking bring shame and disgrace to its citizens.

**CORRUPTION**

Corruption is dishonesty, illegal or immoral behavior by people especially those in authority in the society. Corruption is an act whereby an individual takes compensation for services meant to be rendered freely or an individual using his office as a head to accommodate that which is against guidelines in a bid to make some personal gains. It is also defined as misuse of power for private gains.

Effect of corruption on National security

(1) Corruption brings about low level of development. Money meant for development programs are diverted to private pockets.

(2) it creates bad image for Nigerians in the outside world.

(3) it makes Nigerian to be treated without respect, with fear and serious vigilance

(4) corruption makes people more perfect in doing criminal things. For instance, to steal money, people steal through internet.

(5) Because people watch those who are corrupt and get away with it, it makes the moral value of people who want to work for their money to diminish.

**WEEK TWO**

National security faces various challenges and problems that can have significant implications for a country's well-being and stability. Here are some major issues:

1. Transnational Terrorism: Terrorism remains a significant threat to national security, with extremist groups seeking to carry out attacks that can cause loss of life, damage infrastructure, and create fear and instability.

2. Cybersecurity: The increasing reliance on digital infrastructure and connectivity has made countries vulnerable to cyber threats. Cyberattacks can target critical infrastructure, government systems, and private sector entities, leading to disruptions, data breaches, and economic damage.

3. Nuclear Proliferation: The proliferation of nuclear weapons and the potential for their acquisition by non-state actors pose a grave threat to national security. The risk of nuclear conflict and the spread of nuclear technology require constant vigilance and international cooperation.

4. Transnational Organized Crime: Criminal networks engaged in activities such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, and arms smuggling can undermine national security by fueling violence, corruption, and instability. These criminal enterprises often operate across borders, making them difficult to combat.

5. Regional Conflicts: Ongoing conflicts and tensions in various regions can have spillover effects on national security. These conflicts may involve territorial disputes, ethnic or religious tensions, or proxy wars, leading to refugee crises, destabilization, and the potential for wider conflict.

**WEEK THREE**

 Know **the Law and Obey It**

* Understand rules and regulations at home, school, and in society.
* Avoid actions that are against the law, such as stealing, vandalism, or cheating.

 Choose **the Right Friends**

* Surround yourself with responsible and well-behaved friends.
* Avoid peer pressure from friends who encourage bad behavior.

 Develop **Good Moral Values**

* Practice honesty, respect, and self-discipline.
* Follow the teachings of your religion or community on good conduct.

 Avoid **Bad Habits**

* Stay away from drugs, alcohol, and other substances that impair judgment.
* Avoid lying, gambling, or other risky activities.

 Focus **on Education**

* Take your studies seriously and strive to excel academically.
* Engage in extracurricular activities to develop useful skills.

 Respect **Authority**

* Obey parents, teachers, and leaders in the community.
* Learn to accept corrections when you are wrong.

 Avoid **Idleness**

* Stay busy with productive activities such as reading, sports, or helping at home.
* Remember, “An idle mind is the devil’s workshop.”

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR CAN ALSO BE AVOIDED IF;

1. When they see that people who commit these offences are

subject to public ridicule.

2. When there are incentives or rewards for people who behave well in the society

3. The government should not allow the importation of pornography films into the society.

4. Parents should rise up to perform their responsibilities and they should always be mindful of what their children watch in mass media.

5. The leaders must show good examples for the citizens to emulate.

6. Hard work and dignity of labor should be encouraged in the society.

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**WEEK FOUR**

**First Aid**: First aid is the immediate help or care given to a person who is injured or suddenly becomes sick before a doctor or medical expert arrives. It helps to save lives, prevent the condition from getting worse, and promote quick recovery.

The **scope of first aid** refers to the areas and activities that first aid covers. Some of which are;

**Saving Lives**: Helping someone stay alive by acting quickly, such as performing CPR, stopping heavy bleeding, or helping someone who is choking.

1. **Preventing the Condition from Getting Worse**: Protecting the injured or sick person from further harm, such as keeping them calm, cleaning a wound to prevent infection, or stabilizing a broken bone.
2. **Promoting Quick Recovery**: Taking steps to help the person heal faster, like applying a cold pack to reduce swelling or covering a wound to prevent infection.
3. **Providing Comfort**: Helping the injured or sick person feel less scared or in pain by reassuring them and staying calm.
4. **Helping in Common Emergencies**: Being able to handle simple situations like cuts, burns, fainting, nosebleeds, or sprains.

Here are the **responsibilities of a first aider**,

1. **Assess the Situation**
   1. Look for dangers to ensure the area is safe before approaching.
   2. Quickly check what happened and how many people are injured.
2. **Provide Immediate Care**
   1. Help the injured person by giving basic first aid.
   2. Stop bleeding, treat minor wounds, or support broken bones.
3. **Call for Help**
   1. Alert an adult, teacher, or emergency services for assistance.
   2. Provide clear details like your location and what has happened.
4. **Stay Calm and Reassure**
   1. Keep the injured person calm by talking to them gently.
   2. Assure them that help is on the way.
5. **Prevent the Situation from Getting Worse**
   1. Protect the injured person from further harm (e.g., move them out of danger if necessary).
   2. Avoid doing anything you are not trained to do.
6. **Stay with the Injured Person**
   1. Remain with them until professional help arrives.
   2. Continue monitoring their condition and comforting them.
7. **Follow Hygiene Practices**
   1. Wash your hands before and after giving first aid.
   2. Use gloves or cover your hands if possible to avoid infection.
8. **Learn from the Incident**
   1. After the situation is resolved, think about how it was handled and how to improve next time.

**WEEK FIVE**

**Definition of an Emergency:**  
An emergency is a sudden, unexpected situation that requires immediate action to prevent harm to life, health, property, or the environment. Emergencies are often dangerous and demand quick and decisive responses to minimize their impact.

**Common Emergency Situations:**

1. **Medical Emergencies:**
   * Heart attack
   * Stroke
   * Severe bleeding
   * Choking
   * Burns
   * Fractures or dislocations
2. **Accidents:**
   * Road traffic accidents
   * Drowning
   * Falls from heights
   * Fire-related incidents
3. **Natural Disasters:**
   * Floods
   * Earthquakes
   * Hurricanes or typhoons
   * Landslides
4. **Fire Emergencies:**
   * Residential or industrial fires
   * Wildfires
5. **Crime or Violence:**
   * Armed robbery
   * Assault
   * Kidnapping
   * Terrorist attacks
6. **Hazardous Material Incidents:**
   * Chemical spills
   * Gas leaks
   * Radiation exposure
7. **Environmental Emergencies:**
   * Severe weather conditions (e.g., extreme heat or cold)
   * Contamination of water or food sources
8. **Public Health Emergencies:**
   * Disease outbreaks or pandemics
   * Food poisoning outbreaks
9. **Utility Failures:**
   * Power outages
   * Water supply interruptions
   * Explosions at utility plants
10. **Other Situations:**
    * Sudden loss of consciousness
    * Suicidal threats or attempts
    * Animal attacks

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