

SOCIAL STUDIES

COMMON CRIMES

Meaning: Crimes are illegal activities punishable under law. Common crimes may, therefore, be defined as those unlawful actions, omissions and offences which are commonly committed on, daily, weekly or monthly bases in the society.

Examples of Common Crimes.

1. Theft/ stealing.
2. Assault.
3. Rape.
4. Human trafficking.
5. Murder.
6. Drug trafficking.
7. Character Defamation.

Ways to Avoid Criminal Behaviour.

1. Avoidance of bad gangs or friends.
2. Have value for hard work, integrity and honesty.
3. Be contented with what you have.
4. Be able to manage your emotions.
5. Do not take laws into your hands.
6. Check your intentions before you act against a person, etc.

FOOD CONTAMINATION / ADULTERATION.

Meaning: This is the sale or production of food that is harmful to human beings. These include the sale, supply and production of expired foods, poor quality foods, foods that contain poisonous substances or foods not suitable for human consumption. Punishment to such offence is imprisonment.

Differences between Food Contamination and Adulteration.

Food contamination is the addition of unwanted substances due to accident or negligence rather than intent and also for the introduction of unwanted substances after the product has been made, while **Food adulteration** is the introduction of adulterant deliberately in the initial manufacturing process.

DRUG CONTAMINATION / ADULTERATION.

Meaning: These involve the sale and production of substandard or expired drugs or drugs that are chemically harmful for human consumption.

Adulterated Drugs/Products Include:

- i. Any drug which is not what it is used to be.
- ii. Any drug the container of which does not bear adequate direction for use, adequate warning for use, method and duration of use.
- iii. Any drug which is not registered by the national agency for food, drug administration and control.
- iv. Any drug which is so coloured, coated, powdered or polished that the damage is concealed.
- v. Expired drugs repackaged.
- vi. Drugs that contain less than active ingredient required, etc.

NATIONAL SECURITY.

Meaning: This refers to the structures and processes put in place by a government to protect the country and its citizens from either internal or external attacks.

Examples of some of the enforcement agencies are:

- i. The military.
- ii. The police.
- iii. The customs.
- iv. The immigration.
- v. The state security services.
- vi. The environmental task force.