VISION

To be the preferred education provider in Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration in Africa.

MISSION

To advance the education and training of men and women working in the field and in the process develop their knowledge by enhancing their sophistication in Law enforcement in line with international best practice.

CORPORATE OFFICE

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1.0   INTRODUCTION

The Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration is incorporated under the COMPANIES AND ALLIED MATTERS ACT 1990.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The Institute has the main objective of training and educating students who are career minded in the areas of Criminal Justice Administration, Criminology and Forensic Science programme for improved academic standard and professionalism.

The act empowers the Institute to:

- Facilitate and develop security research, surveys, analysis, self orientation through scholarship and certification.
- Supply any person or persons (corporate or unincorporated) with ideas, plans, strategy, advice, information and all assistance required to meet security imperatives.
- Be involved in establishing liaison with government community and educational bodies in the areas of criminal justice administration.
- Facilitate and encourage the development of forensic science administration, detection of crime by organizing courses, seminars and workshops at the end of which certificate of completion will be awarded.
- Acquaint students with in-depth understanding of the principles, theories and practices of criminal justice administration, criminology and forensic science course study.
- Educate, enlighten and train the general public and government institutions on the principles of crime detection, management and control.

The Institute is an independent body, solely self financing, and is governed by a council of members including a representative of Honourable Ministers of Education and Justice. The work of the governing council is supported by a number of standing committees and staff.

1.2 PHILOSOPHY

INTEGRITY = TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY, CREATIVITY IN OUR APPROACH, DEDICATION TO OUR STUDENTS SUCCESS. Basically the philosophy of the programme is to develop and provide good strategic administrators and defense initiative in both government and private organizations; in effect the emphasis is on the provision of a broad based programme that equips students with necessary knowledge, skills, attitude, and aptitude in criminal justice Administration and criminology of the modern society. Hence, it includes the major areas of criminal justice and criminology of the total law enforcement supervision and management. The institute is committed to lifelong learning and emphasizes on the provision of high standard and multiple opportunities for personal and professional growth.

VISION

The vision among others is to be the preferred education provider in Criminal Justice Administration and Criminology in the African Continent. Also to engage in security management and to provide for the physical protection of persons and property, car tracking, access control ID, burglary alarm (wire or wireless) conference room device packages. To also be involved in establishing links with government, community and educational bodies in the areas of Criminal Justice Administration. To educate, enlighten, and train the general public and government institutions on the principles of crime management and control.

To also ensure that trained Professionals from ICJCA programmes remain highly competitive <u>candidates for jobs</u> in local, state, and federal law enforcement; probation and parole; corrections; non-profit, social services; security; public service, encourage creative thought, incorporate advanced technologies, and emphasize critical thinking.

MISSION

The main objectives of the Institute are to advance the education and training of men and women working in the field, or those that are career minded. To prepare appropriately people who want to develop their knowledge in the field and persons whose professional careers would be enhanced by sophistication in Law enforcement.

To train graduates who would be well informed and exposed to society crime and prevention and thereafter apply themselves effectively to the ever changing global environment of the information age. This programme is flexible enough to provide a professional career that focuses on the causes, consequences, prevention, and control of criminal activity. Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration
emphasizes the practical application of empirical evidence to real world crime problems. Its goal is to produce engaged students and high quality, policy-relevant research, plus career objective that is in any specialty areas such as Trace evidence, serology, Industrial hygiene, Questioned document, firearm and tool making examinations, Criminal Justice Administration, Criminology and Forensic Science and some relative new specialty such as Arson, Bomb residence Examiners and Drug analysis, which are implicit in the newest definition of criminality and physical evidence.

ICJCA tends to bring together students with diverse backgrounds who are interested in taking what they learn back to their communities. We will like to see evidence of ICJCA student's contributions in many ways not only in the local community but also around the country and around the world. To provide high level man power, relevant to needs of both public and private sector bureaucracies. More so to acquaint students with in-depth understanding of the principles, theory and practice of criminal justice and criminology and to provide the total man who is sound in mind and body, in knowledge, maturity and integrity for change.

2.0   ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

2.1 COUNCIL

The affairs of the Institute are vested in the council which is headed by the President and Chairman of the Council, who serves a maximum of two years in office. Also, an election into the membership of the Council is held every two years empowered to co-opt men and women of high integrity from several sectors of the economy for the furtherance of the mission of the Institute. The Council should serve as the policy making body of the Institute to be assisted by several committees. It executes her functions through the management team. It will also appoint ad-hoc committees from time to time to study specific problems affecting the operations of the Institute and proffer solutions. The Institute will make provisions for zones to be headed by zonal Chairmen who will also, be members of the council. Chapters will also be created to cover the six geo-political zones of the country through which close contact of its members will be maintained.

2.2 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For its day-to-day activities, the Institute will be administered under a directorate system to be headed by the Registrar/Chief Executive. Each of the directorates will be headed by a Director. The Directors in turn are assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Principal Managers, Senior Managers and other supporting staff.
The Institute maintains an administrative headquarters otherwise known as secretariat at ICJCA Building, suite B14, Second Avenue 24 Road, Festac Town, Lagos.

3.0 EVALUATION
3.1 STANDARDS

The Institute's enabling Act confers on the Institute the power to determine the standards of its certification for its professional membership. In exercise of that power, the Governing Council of the Institute has determined that the Institute's professional course content is examined at an honour's degree standard. The comparison here is only in respect of examination standard, and does **not** therefore in any way imply that the Institute's qualification is equivalent to the academic qualifications awarded by the Universities or Polytechnics.

Let it be stated in clear terms that professional qualifications are independent and distinct from academic qualifications in terms of course structure, contents, methodology of education and training, examination and assessment techniques, professionalism and specialism in purposes and practice. It should be clearly understood that professional qualifications are independent and distinct from academic qualifications as they are meant for different things and for different purposes therefore need not be equated to each other.

3.2 SEMINARS

The Institute organizes regular workshops, conferences and seminars under Education and Training Scheme (ETS). The general aim is to constantly update the professional skills of Criminal Justice and Criminology Administrators in the light of new knowledge and latest technological development as it applies to practice and techniques.

3.3   CAREER PROSPECTS

The term criminal justice refers to an area of knowledge concerned with understanding and controlling crime through the scientific administration of police, courts, and correctional agencies. Criminology is a related, yet distinct area of study focusing on the causes of criminal behaviour through the use of social scientific methodology. Criminal justice and criminology are interdisciplinary fields that draw upon the knowledge bases of sociology, psychology, law, public policy and other related disciplines to develop insights into the causes and prevention of criminal behavior. Career opportunities encompass the whole spectrum of the criminal justice system and are available at local, state and federal agencies as well as private agencies, companies and corporations. Some positions will require additional training and/or education. Our professional programme comes handy as it is designed to prepare pre-service students for criminal justice careers and to enhance the knowledge and skills of individuals who have already initiated their careers in the fields of law enforcement, corrections, or legal studies. The challenge of achieving this goal is fully met by the members of the Institute, who by their sound systematic professional training, competence and practical experience take the many dynamic functions in the ever changing requirements in the justice system administration. These functions include: corrections, Courts/Law, Juvenile Services, Law Enforcement - Local/State/Federal, Private Security (retail, commercial, institutional), Regulatory Agencies - Local/State/Federal, Research/Education, and Victims Services.

4.0   MEMBERSHIP OF ICJCA

Membership can be gained only by passing the Institute's Professional Membership Qualifying Examination, and fulfilling the practical experience requirement. There are four grades of membership with corresponding designatory letters to use after the member's name as follows: Associate (AICJC), Member (MICJC), Fellow (FICJC), and Graduate (GICJC). Each applicant must provide evidence of the required period of practical experience as described below; before being considered eligible by the Council to be fit and a proper person to be so elected and be recommended either by a member of the Institute or by a person of professional standing who has known the applicant for at least three years, as regards to his character and suitability for membership.

4.1   ASSOCIATE

For election as an associate of the Institute, an applicant must be at least 21 years
of age and have had not less than three years relevant professional working experience.

4.2   MEMBER

An applicant for election to this grade must be at least 25 years of age and have had not less than six years relevant professional working experience, three of which must be in a senior appointment.

4.3 FELLOW

Fellowship is the highest grade of membership. Most applicants will have been Associates and Members for a time before applying for this grade but it has exceptions. A successful applicant must be at least thirty years of age and have had not less than ten years relevant professional working experience, three of which must be in a senior executive cadre or administrative appointment in a substantial organization.

4.4 CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP

The Organization should aspire and aim at developing security administration competency by developing their staff through Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration literature and group experience and knowledge sharing which the membership of the Institute impacts.

 Corporate Membership is open to industrial and commercial companies, public utilities, professional firms, Non- Government Organizations (NGOs), training institutions, government departments, local authorities and any other organization desiring to enjoy the advancement of professional criminology knowledge and practice. We welcome your company into the membership of the Institute.

Just like other reputable professional bodies, the Institute will depend on the quality and quantity of its membership who could be found in the whole strata of security positions in both Public and Private sectors of the economy.

Membership of the Institute will be divided into two categories – Individual and Corporate. The Individual Membership should be sub-divided into professional and non-professional grades. The Professional grades are those of Companions, Fellows, Members and Associates while the Non-Professional grades are those of Foundation, Graduates and Students. Every Professional member is required to undergo the Mandatory Professional Education Programme (MPEP), which provides opportunity for continuing learning and development of our members. The corporate membership on the other hand is divided into four classes, A-D according to their annual turnover and staff strength. The class determines the rate of subscription paid by each corporate member.

Application for membership is made on prescribed forms to which necessary credentials and/or official company stamps are affixed as necessary.
All Individual applicants are expected to pass the Criminal Justice and Criminology Professional Examination (CJCE) in order to be placed in appropriate membership grades.

Details of the examination along with criteria for exemptions are contained in the CJCE curriculum.

5.0   FINANCE

ICJCA derives its income from its various operations and activities. These are:
  i.   Annual subscriptions from both individual and corporate members.
  ii.   Revenue accruing from its training programmes, seminars and conferences
  iii.   Tuition fees
  iv.   Appeal funds, endowments and special levies
  v.   Sponsorships

5.1   GRADES AND LEVIES

The ICJCA Membership embraces all Professionals within and outside the country. Currently, the following subscriptions and Research development levies are payable by individual and corporate members.

5.1:1 INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

GRADE	ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT LEVY	INDUCTION/ CERTIFICATE FEE
FELLOW	N20, 000	N30, 000	N150, 000
MEMBER	N15, 000	N20, 000	N75, 000
ASSOCIATE	N10, 000	N15, 000	N50, 000
GRADUATE	N5, 000	N10, 000	N25, 000

5.1:2 CORPORATE MEMBERS

CATEGORY	ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION	DEVELOPMENT LEVY	INDUCTION CERTIFICATE FEE
A	N50, 000	75,000	N200, 000
B	N30, 000	60,000	N150, 000
C	N25, 000	40,000	N100, 000
D	N15, 000	30,000	N60, 000

6.0   OPERATIONS

The operations of the Institute shall be carried out through two directorates that are vital and relevant. These are:

6.1 DIRECTORATE OF MEMBERSHIP SERVICES

This directorate should be responsible for overseeing the following operations:

(a)   Conferences, Seminars, Workshops and special lectures to discuss various topical aspects of criminal Justice Administration as they affect the interest of members in particular and the society in general.

(b)   Membership Induction Programme (MIP)

This is a programme for new members designed to welcome them to the fold of recognized security professionals and criminologists. It is a programme which introduces them to:

- The role of Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration in Nation building.
- The Membership structure, the branch and chapter network of ICJCA.

(c)   Corporate Services

ICJCA caters for the needs of Corporate Members by disseminating information on Justice Administration best practices and other security dynamics to further enrich the skills of members.

(d)   Student Scheme Unit

The aim of this scheme is to propagate professionalism in Justice Administration and Criminal matters within the youths by `Catching them young' reengineering – getting students in tertiary educational institutions to participate in the Institute's scheme, designed to teach the basics of Criminal Justice and Criminology as it relates to professionalism to students at minimum of 300 level and above in Universities and Polytechnics. Registered students take tuition for courses organized in their schools on subjects of the scheme and are prepared for writing the examination of the scheme which are held in **May** and **November** every year. Successful students are inducted into the membership of the Institute when they obtain their Graduate Membership and proficiency certificate in Criminal Justice and Criminology at special inductions. The scheme is coordinated by the field operations and students scheme unit under the directorate of membership services.

This unit also will organize key annual programmes of the Institute. The objectives of these programmes are to address topical Justice Administration issues in the Nigerian socio-political scene and pool members and non-members for social interactions. Communiqués shall be submitted to Government of the Institute`s contribution to the socio-political growth and development of the nation.

6.2 DIRECTORATE OF CAPACITY BUILDING

The operations of the Institute which are carried out by this directorate are:

(a) Administrative Training and Development Programmes

Being the pioneer organization for Criminologists, the Institute thoroughly understands the issues faced by persons, private and public organizations in their efforts to improve security performance and is privileged to provide security administration development solutions that will impact on productivity, organizational and national growth. It offers open scheduled courses in the following broad areas of criminal justice and criminology administration:

1. General Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration
2. Human Resource in Security, Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration.
3. Security Operations Administration
4. Financing and Arms Procurement Administration
5. Information Technology in Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration.

(b) Criminal Justice and Criminology Professional Examination (CJCPE)

In line with the objectives of the Institute, all those seeking membership admission into the Institute must pass Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration Examinations. The examinations are held twice a year (May and November).

(c) The Mandatory Continuing Professional Education Programme (MCPEP).

The Institute organizes on a regular basis the Mandatory Continuing Professional Education (MCPEP). This is a compulsory programme towards upgrading from one grade of professional Membership to another. It is specifically fashioned out to update the knowledge and skills of members on current developments in Criminal Justice and Criminology practice.

(d) Women in Criminal Justice and Criminology Seminar/Conference.

The Institute organizes Women in Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration Seminars/Conferences on a regular basis. The seminar is designed to address leadership issues that are critical to the aspirations and advancement of the women folk.

(e)   ICJCA – NYSC Partnership

This is a youth development programme designed to impart security skills in graduates during their service year. ICJCA, with the approval of the NYSC Headquarters offers tuition – free criminal justice and criminology training leading to the award of the proficiency Certificate in criminal justice and criminology to corps members who have successfully completed the programme and passed the prescribed examinations. They are subsequently admitted as Graduate Members.

(f) Accreditation

An important aspect of regulation and control of the profession of criminologists is the accreditation of the syllabuses of tertiary institutions offering Criminology related courses. This, the Institute intends to do in collaboration with the National Universities Commission (NUC) and the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE).

6.3 BANKERS

Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration bankers are:

ACCESS BANK PLC: 0689518988

ZENITH BANK PLC: 1013815919

7.0   REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS

7.1   REGULATIONS

The examinations may be attempted only by the registered students. In order to become a registered student, an applicant must comply with the following regulations:

i.   Application for registration must be made on the prescribed form which may be obtained from the Registrar of the Institute on the payment of the prescribed application fee.
ii. Applicants for registration must have reached at least University entrance standard or an equivalent level of education.

A registered student is required to follow an approved course of study (full time, part time, or correspondence) at any of the approved study centres by the Institute from time to time when the need arises only in preparation for the professional examinations.

Every applicant for registration must be recommended by a member of the Institute or by a person of professional standing as a fit and proper person for admission to the examination of the Institute.

iii. All fees due on registration must be paid at the time of application.
iv. The decision of the council on all applications shall be final.

v.   Registration as a student confers no rights of membership or voting rights. Successful applicants may describe themselves as student member of the Institute; there are no designatory initials for student member of the Institute.

vi. All students are registered for Programme by Programme basis and at the end of the Programme, registration will be renewable for another Programme of study on payment of the prescribed fee. Further extensions of registration may be made, if necessary.

7.2   STUDENT FEES

Information on the fee strata payable by students for application form, Registration, and annual Subscription is obtainable at the Secretariat and it's subject to review.

8.0   THE PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

8.1   EXAMINATION SCHEME

The Institute in line with its allied experts today forecast that only multi-skilled professionals will be relevant to the security needs of the dynamic society such as ours. This is the Institutes mission mandate.

8.2   OBJECTIVES.

The main objectives of the Institute are to:

(a)   Advance the education and training of men and women working in the field, or those that are career minded using the well structured platform of the Institute.

(b) Prepare appropriately people who want to develop their knowledge in the field and persons whose professional careers would be enhanced by sophistication in the Law enforcement.

(c) Train Professionals who would be well informed and exposed to society crime and prevention and thereafter apply them effectively to the ever changing global environment of the information age. This programme is flexible enough to provide education for persons whose career objectives are in any specialty areas such as Criminal Justice Administration, Criminology and Forensic Science and some relatively new specialty such as Arson, Bomb residence Examiners and Drug analysis, is implicit in the newest definition of criminality and physical evidence.

(D) Provide high level man power, relevant to needs of both public and private sector bureaucracies. More so to acquaint students with in-depth understanding of the principles, theory and practice of criminal justice and criminology and to provide the total man who is sound in mind and body, in knowledge, maturity and integrity for change.

8.3   STRUCTURE

Criminal justice is the system of practices and institutions of governments, directed at upholding social control, deterring and mitigating crime, or sanctioning those who violate laws with criminal penalties and rehabilitation efforts. Those accused of crime have protections against abuse of investigatory and prosecution powers, though the effectiveness of these rights have varied.

Hence the structure comprises the most basic levels, which are essentially two branches of the criminal justice system. They are:

i.   **Law Enforcement and the Court System**

ii. Corrections (Jails, Prisons, Probation and Parole)

These two basic components make up the steps through which a person is arrested, tried and subsequently punished.

8.4   EXAMINATION COURSES

The institute's examination is made up of three main levels, namely, Foundation (strictly for WASC holders or its equivalents), Intermediate, and Final Professional Practice.

8.5 Mandatory Professional Criminal Justice and Criminology Administration Workshop

8.6   SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION COURSES

8.6:1 FOUNDATION

STAGE 1

1	Use of English
2	Philosophy and Logic
3	Nigerian Legal System
4	Introduction to Computer
5	Basic Statistics for Social Science

STAGE 2

1	Nigeria People and Culture
2	Introduction to Criminology
3	Introduction to Sociology
4	Introduction to Political Science
5	Introduction to Psychology

8.6:2 INTERMEDIATE

STAGE 1

1	Security Process, Strategy and Planning
2	Information Systems and Security Administration
3	Patterns and Trends in Security Administration
4	Principles of Security Practice and Administration
5	Delinquency, Prevention and Control

STAGE 2

1	Contemporary Issues in Criminology and Security Studies
2	Elements of Criminal Investigation
3	Victim logy

4	Forensic Science
5	Measurement of Trends and Patterns of Crime

8.6:3   FINAL (PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE)

STAGE 1

1	Courts and Justice Administration
2	Policing and Law Enforcement for Compliance
3	Professional Law Ethics and Security Administration
4	Criminal Justice Administration
5	Categories of Offenders

STAGE 2

1	Emergency Control Administration
2	Arms Control and Demilitarization
3	Punishment and Corrections
4	Information Systems and Security Administration
5	Security Planning, Development and Administration

9.0   ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

One of the following qualifications in any strata: WASC or its equivalent for foundations, Degree, HND, or its equivalent and other qualifications as may be approved by the Governing Council of the Institute for other levels of examination.

9.1   EXEMPTIONS

Exemptions from the subjects of the foundation and Intermediate Levels may be awarded at the discretion of the Council to holders of such qualifications which indicate sufficient coverage of the Institute's Course contents. There will be no exemptions from the courses of the final level.

9.2   STUDY PERIOD

The minimum duration required to complete the whole of the Professional Examination, where no exemption is granted is three years. However, it is possible to complete the examination in as little as one year if total exemptions are granted from the whole of Foundation, with an outstanding paper passed at one examination session.

9.3   EXAMINATION REGULATIONS

The following regulations regarding the examination of the Institute are in force, and must be strictly adhered to by all registered students of the Institute.

1. The Foundation Level, Intermediate and Final level (**FPP**) must be taken separately and strictly in that sequence. Each subject is examined by a three hour paper.
2. Except where exempted, or where referrals are held, all subjects within a level or module must be taken together at one sitting.
3. All the courses of a level or module must be passed before attempting the subjects of the next level or module.
4. Credits gained successfully in the Foundation and Intermediate level papers can be retained to prevent unnecessary re-taking of examinations in these levels.
5. All the subjects of each Final Professional Practice module must be passed in a maximum of two consecutive sittings; otherwise all the papers must be retaken.
6. The pass mark for all papers is 50%

10.0   EXAMINATION TIME TABLE
The examinations are normally held twice annually. The actual dates of the examinations will be published regularly. Individual notifications of the date, time and place of examination will be sent so as to reach candidates at least seven days before the examination commences.

10.1   EXAMINATION ASSESSMENT
This Syllabus is assessed by a three Unit paper which may be divided into two sections, namely:

Section A: 40 Marks
Comprising a number of compulsory multiple choice and short answer questions covering the entire syllabus.

Section B: 60 marks
Candidates may be required to answer a compulsory question on Case Study; and any three out of five other questions.

10.2   RESULTS

The Institute will notify each candidate of the results of the examination as soon as possible, normally about two months after the examinations.

The decision of the Council, based on the examiners recommendations, is final and the Institute will not enter into correspondence with candidates about the examination results. As per marks scored on individual subjects remains unknown.

11.0   PASS CERTIFICATES

Candidates who have successfully completed all levels of the Professional Examination will receive a letter of notification. The letter of notification should be preserved as no other form of Certificate is issued for the examination.

Completing the Professional Examination does not imply and must not be used to imply that such a successful candidate is a member of the Institute, nor must a completed examinee describe himself as a Professional Criminologist or **GICJC/AICJC/MICJC/FICJC** unless and until he is so admitted. It is an offence punishable by law to make such false claims. Students are most strongly advised to apply for election to membership as soon as they complete the examinations and meet the practical experience requirements.

11.1   EXAMINATION PRIZES

The Institute awards several prizes on the results of the Professional Examination. The prizes are:

Best Overall Candidate Award

The best graduating student in each examination stage (Foundation, Intermediate and Final Professional) is awarded the prize yearly.

11.2   LIBRARY

The Institute's Library is available to members and registered students for reference and study purposes only, during normal office hours.

11.3   PRACTICAL TRAINING

Training Requirements

To become a Professional Member of the Institute you must satisfy the Institute's practical training requirements, in addition to passing the Professional examination. You will need to:

1. Gain a minimum of three years supervised, relevant practical experience.
2. Satisfy the minimum competence requirements for membership. Within these requirements, the Institute offers you the maximum possible flexibility, enabling you to match your work experience to the Institute are training requirements in a variety of ways. For example you can:
a) Obtain the practical experience required for membership either before, during or after completing the examinations (there is also no time limit within which this experience should be gained):
b) Gain the experience in any relevant sector, or combination of sectors (e.g. corporate or public sectors, and/or private security Organizations).

   The work experience must, of course, be properly supervised. Your supervisor should review your work and check that you are meeting the practical training requirements.
   He or she is also responsible for judging whether you have achieved the elements of competence.

12.0   READING LIST

The Syllabus for some of the professional examination subjects is drawn from a combination of courses. As a result there is no single text that adequately covers the whole curriculum. Various titles are therefore recommended in the reading lists from which students should select.

12.1   DETAILED COURSE DESCRIPTION

The detailed outline for each course of the Professional Examination is stated below:

12.1:1 FOUNDATION

STAGE 1

1. Use of English

Objectives

There are objectives to be achieved in each unit of the courses. You should read them before studying each unit. It is expected that by the time you have finished studying this course you should be able to: Know the levels of structure of modern English; systematically analyze the structure of modern English; Have an idea of the ancestry and the development of modern English; and Construct acceptable sentences in English.

Module 1: **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND PHONOLOGICAL STRUCTURE**
Unit 1: Historical Antecedents to Modern English
Unit 2: Language and Structure
Unit 3: The Structure of the Sound System of English
Unit 4: Syllable Structure in English
Unit 5: Non Segmental Features of English

Module 2: **SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE**
Unit 1: Word Classes
Unit 2: Open class Items
Unit 3: Closed class Items
Unit 4: Sentence Structure
Unit 5: Sentence types: Structural and Functional
Unit 6: Clauses in Sentence Structure
Unit 7: Group Structure.

Module 3: **MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE**
Unit 1: Basic Units of Word Structure
Unit 2: The Nature of the Morpheme
Unit 3: Affixation

Unit 4: Inflection and Derivation
Unit 5: Other Word Formation Processes

2. Philosophy and Logic

Objectives

To achieve the aims set out, there are set objectives. In addition, each unit also has specific objectives. The unit objectives are always at the beginning of a unit. You should read them before you start working through the unit; you may want to refer to them during your study of the unit to check on your progress. You should always look at unit objectives after completing a unit. In this way you will be surer of having done what was required of you in the units.

Stated below are the wider objectives of this course as a whole. By meeting these objectives, you should have achieved the aims of the course as a whole. On successful completion of the course, you should be able to: Define philosophy; Know about the major branches of philosophy; Know about the sources of knowledge and criteria for knowing. Have knowledge of Logic and critical thinking Know the relevance / usefulness of Logic as a discipline; Distinguish sound from unsound argument deductive /inductive arguments; Discuss language and its functions; Analyze the different types of fallacies; Discuss the different laws of thought working through this Course.

Study Units
There are 21 units in this part as follows:

Module 1
Unit 1: Definition and scope of Philosophy
Unit 2: Philosophy as the parent Discipline
Unit 3: Branches of Philosophy
Unit 4: Philosophy and other Disciplines
Unit 5: Sources of knowledge and criteria for knowing

Module 2
Unit 1: Definition and scope of Logic
Unit 2: Logic's Vocabulary I
Unit 3: Logic's Vocabulary II
Unit 4: Valid, Invalid, Deductive and Inductive Arguments
Unit 5: Language and its Functions

Module 3
Unit 1: Fallacies (Part 1)
Unit 2: Fallacies (Part 2)
Unit 3: Definitions (Part 1)

Unit 4: Definitions (Part2)
Unit 5: Categorical Propositions

Module 4
Unit 1: Syllogism
Unit 2: Symbolizing in Logic
Unit 3: Truth Tables Analysis
Unit 4: Logical Proof of Validity using Truth Tables
Unit 5: Rules of Inference and Argument forms
Unit 6: Laws of Thought.

3. Nigerian Legal System
Objectives

To achieve the aims set out, this course has overall objectives. In addition, each unit also has specific objectives. The unit objectives are at the beginning of each unit. Students are to read them before they start working through the unit. They may want to refer to them during their study of the unit to check their progress. Here are the wider objectives for the course as a whole. By meeting the objectives, students count themselves as having met the aims of the course. On successful completion of the course, they should be able to:

a. Know the meaning of law
b. The need for law in a society
c. The difference between laws
d. Custom and law
e. The meaning of Jurisprudence
f. Legal system in Nigeria
g. The legislative process in Nigeria
h. The meaning of Constitution
i. Kinds of Constitutions
j. Hierarchy of courts in Nigeria
k. The role of judiciary in the emerging democracy
l. The Rule of law and political governance in Nigeria.

Study Units
There are 33 units (of 7 modules) in this course. These are listed below:

Module 1
Unit 1: The Concept and Evolution of Law
Unit 2: Law and Morality
Unit 3: Types of Law
Unit 4: Theories of Law
Unit 5: Classification of Law

Module 2
Unit 1: Meaning of Law
Unit 2: The Nigerian Legal System
Unit 3: Sources of Nigerian Legal System

Module 3
Unit 1: Nigerian Legislation
Unit 2: The Reasoning behind Legislation
Unit 3: Legislative Process
Unit 4: The Rules of Law and Political Governance
Unit 5: Tools of Social Control via Law

Module 4
Unit 1: The Hierarchy of Courts in Nigeria
Unit 2: The Judiciary and Democracy in Nigeria
Unit 3: Judicial Settlements of Disputes
Unit 4: Constitution and Constitutional Democracy
Unit 5: Crime Control in Nigeria

Module 5
Unit 1: An Outline of Civil Procedure in Nigeria
Unit 2: Civil Procedure in the Magistrate Court
Unit 3: Commencement of Civil Proceeding in the High Court.
Unit 4: Interrogations and Application
Unit 5: Enforcement of Judgments

Module 6
Unit 1: An Outline of Criminal Procedure in Nigeria
Unit 2: Classification of Offences
Unit 3: Criminal Procedure in the Magistrate Court
Unit 4: Preliminary Inquiry
Unit 5: Summary Trial

Module 7
Unit 1; Legal Aid and Advices in Nigeria
Unit 2: Legal Aid Council
Unit 3: The Necessity of Legal Aid
Unit 4: How to improve the Service of the Legal Aid Council in Nigeria

4. Introduction to Computer

Objectives

The specific objectives of this course are to:

• Provide basic understanding of the historical evolution of the computer, types of computers and the classification of computers.
• Enable the students to understand the components of the computer- the hardware and software.
• Help students to identify the different categories of computer software and their uses.
• Introduce students to computer programming with emphasis on the building blocks and stages of programming and writing of computer programs using visual basic.
• Enable students to identify and appreciate the areas of application of computers in society, thereby stimulating their thought to regard the computer as a tool for human use rather than a master.
• Create awareness at the early stage of the study of computers about the potential threats that computer viruses pose to the smooth operations of computers.

The course is made up of seven modules organized into 19 study units as follows:

Module 1: Understanding the Computer
Unit 1: Basic Concepts
Unit 2: Historical Overview of the Computer
Unit 3: Classification of Computers

Module 2: Computer Hardware
Unit 1: Hardware Components (1)
Unit 2: Hardware Components (2) – Peripheral Devices
Unit 3: Auxiliary Equipment

Module 3: Computer Software
Unit 1: Computer Software (1)
Unit 2: Computer Software (2)

Module 4: Programming the Computer
Unit 1: Computer Languages
Unit 2: Basic Principles of Computer Programming
Unit 3: Flowcharts and Algorithms

Module 5: Computer Application Programming
Unit 1: Programming in Visual Basic (1)
Unit 2: Visual Basic Project Window
Unit 3: Creating Menu Applications
Unit 4: Analyzing Visual Basic Data

Module 6: Areas of Application of Computers
Unit 1: Application of Computers in Education
Unit 2: Application of Computers in Business and Industry
Unit 3: Application of Computers in Government, Military, etc

Module 7: **Threats to the Computer**
Unit 1: Computer Virus

5. Basic Statistics for Social Science

Objectives

To achieve the aims set out, this course has overall objectives. In addition, each unit also has specific objectives. The objectives of each unit are stated at the beginning of each unit. It is advisable that the student read them before working through the units. Reference may be made to them in the course of studying the units as self-assessments strategy.

Listed below are the wider objectives for the course as a whole. By meeting the objectives, the student should be regarded as having met the aims

Module 1
Unit 1: Definitions and Scope of Statistics
Unit 2: Approach to Data Collection
Unit 3: Introduction to Set Theory I
Unit 4: Introduction to Set Theory II
Unit 5: Concepts of Logic

Module 2
Unit 1: Diagrammatic Presentation of Data
Unit 2: Frequency Distribution
Unit 3: Graphical Presentation of Data
Unit 4: Measures of Central Tendency
Unit 5: Measures of Dispersion I
Unit 6: Measures of Dispersion II

Module 3
Unit 1: Probability Theory I
Unit 2: Probability Theory II
Unit 3: Permutation Theorem
Unit 4: Combination
Unit 5: Binominal Distribution

Module 4

Unit 1: Nature and Importance of Statistical Inquiries
Unit 2: Basic Research Methodology I
Unit 3: Basic Research Methodology II
Unit 4: Nature of Science
Unit 5: Some Basic Concepts in Social Statistics

STAGE 2

1. Nigeria People and Culture

Objectives

To achieve the aims set out above, there are overall set objectives. In addition, each unit also has specific objectives. The unit objectives are always included at the beginning of a unit. The student should read them before he starts working through the unit; he/she may want to refer to them during the study of the unit to check on his progress. The student should always look at unit objectives after completing a unit. In this way he will be surer of having done what was required of him in the unit.

Stated below are the wider objectives of this course as a whole. By meeting these objectives, the student should have achieved the aims of the course as a whole. On successful completion of the course, the student should be able to:

• Have a sound knowledge of the traditional Nigerian peoples and culture;
• Discuss the culture areas of Nigeria and their characteristics;
• Analyze the impact of Western education on national development in Nigeria; and
• Explain the evolution of Nigeria as a political unit
Study Units
There are fourteen study units in this course as follows:

Module 1
Unit 1: The Peoples of Southern Nigeria and their Culture in Pre- colonial Times Part I
Unit 2: The Peoples of Southern Nigeria and their Culture in Pre-colonial Times Part II
Unit 3: The Peoples of Northern Nigeria and their Culture in Pre-colonial Times Part I
Unit 4: The Peoples of Northern Nigeria and their Culture in Pre- colonial Times Part II
Unit 5: The Dynamics of the evolution of Nigeria as a political unit

Module 2
Unit 1: The Culture Area of Niger Delta Region of Nigeria
Unit 2: The Culture Area of the Rain Forest Region of Nigeria
Unit 3: The Culture Area of Guinea Savanna Region of Nigeria
Unit 4: The Culture Area of the Sudan Savanna Region of Nigeria

Module 3

Unit 1: A Historical Analysis of Education and National Development in Nigeria
Unit 2: A Historical Analysis of Economy and National Development in Nigeria
Unit 3: A Historical Analysis of Religion and National Development in Nigeria
Unit 4: A Historical Analysis of Moral and Socio-political Rights of Citizens in Nigeria
Unit 5: A Historical Analysis of Social Justice and National Development in Nigeria

2. Introduction to Criminology

Objectives

In each of the units, we have specific objectives. It is advisable for students to go through these objectives before reading through the unit. In doing this, they are sure that they have covered the prerequisites of that unit. To achieve the aims set out in Introduction to Criminology, the objectives for the course as a whole would be emphasized. On successful completion of the course, the student should be able to:
1. Define criminology
2. Establish the dimensions of criminology
3. Distinguish the different schools of thought
(a) Discuss the classical schools
(b) Explain the positivist ideology
(c) Explain the critical school of thought
(d) Discuss the sociological model of reasoning and
(e) Explain the new criminology
4. State the theoretical explanation of crimes
5. Define the relevant terms
6. Identify the etiology of crimes
7. Outline the elements and classifications of crime
8. Discuss crime as a societal phenomenon
9. Distinguish between conformity and deviance; and the impact of rebelling
10. Evaluate the measurement of crimes
11. Critique the juridical approach to crimes, and the treatment of offenders and victims.

Study Units
There are twelve units (of three modules) in this course. They are listed below:

Module 1: **Definitions of Terms**
Unit 1: Definition of Criminology
Unit 2: Conceptual Definitions
Unit 3: Types of Crimes
Unit 4: Etiology of Crimes

Module 2: **Criminological Schools of Thought**

Unit 1: The Classical Criminology
Unit 2: Positivist Criminology
Unit 3: Critical Criminology
Unit 4: The Sociological School
Unit 5: The New Criminology

Module 3: **Crimes, Offenders and Crime Victims**
Unit 1: Classification of Crimes
Unit 2: Offenders
Unit 3: Victims of Crimes

3. Introduction to Sociology

Objectives

To achieve the aims set above, there are set overall objectives. In addition, each unit also has specific objectives. The unit objectives are always included at the beginning of a unit; the student should read them before he starts working through the unit. He may want to refer to them during his study of the unit to check on his progress. The student should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. In this way, definitely, he can be sure that he has done what was required of him by the unit. Stated below are the wider objectives of this course as a whole. Definitely, by meeting these objectives, the student should therefore know that he has achieved the aims of the course as a whole. On successful completion of the course, he should be able to know the definition of sociology, its scope, its origin, its methods and its uses; know the meanings of family and marriage, their activities and relationships; Know the concepts of socialisation, conformity and deviance; know the concepts of leadership, power and authority, and their relationships; know the concepts of group, social organisation and social interactions; know the concepts of social stratification, social differentiation and social mobility and know the processes and importance of collective behaviour, public opinion and social change.

Study Units

There are twenty study units in this course, as follows:

Module 1
Unit 1: Definition of Sociology
Unit 2: Family
Unit 3: Marriage
Unit 4: Society and Culture
Unit 5: Socialization

Module 2
Unit 1: Conformity

Unit 2: Deviance
Unit 3: Power
Unit 4: Authority
Unit 5: Leadership

Module 3
Unit 1: Social Organisations
Unit 2: Group
Unit 3: Social Differentiation
Unit 4: Religion
Unit 5: Social Interactions

Module 4
Unit 1: Social Stratification
Unit 2: Social Mobility
Unit 3: Collective Behaviour
Unit 4: Public Opinion and Propaganda
Unit 5: Social Change

4. Introduction to Political Science

Objectives

(i) To introduce you to what politics and political science are all about.
(ii) To put you through the various methods political scientist use to make decisions and to make projections covering political events or phenomenon.
(iii) To highlight the major areas within Political Science as a field of study and show how these relates to other subjects in the Social Sciences.
(iv) To show you that all activities of government affect our lives and that politics is very important in every society.

Study Units
There are fifteen study units in this course broken into 3 modules of 5 units each. They are as follows:

Module 1
Unit 1: The Nature and Scope of Political Science
Unit 2: The Subject Matter of Political Science
Unit3: Approaches to the study of political science: The Legalistic Approach
Unit 4: The Behavioural Approach to the study of Politics
Unit 5: The nature, purpose and functions of the modern state

Module 2
Unit 1: The Concept of Sovereignty
Unit 2: Power and Authority
Unit 3: Legitimacy and Influence
Unit 4: Political Ideas and Movements
Unit 5: Constitution

Module 3
Unit 1: Constitutionalism
Unit 2: Politics and Social Change: Reforms, Revolutions and Military Coups
Unit 3: The Nature of African Armies
Unit 4: Public Administration
Unit 5: International Relations and Organizations

5. Introduction to Psychology

Objectives

To achieve the aims, the course sets overall objectives. In addition, each unit also has specific objectives. The unit objectives are always included at the beginning of a unit; you should read them before you start working through the unit. You may want to .refer to them during your study of the unit to check on your progress. You should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. In this way you can be sure that you have done what was required of you by the unit. Set out below are the wider objectives of the course as a whole. By meeting these objectives, you should have achieved the aims of the course. On successful completion of the course you should be able to:

1. Define the concept of psychology.
2. Describe four approaches to the study of psychology.
3. List some concepts in psychology.
4. Identify the specialties in psychology.
5. Discuss how psychologists develop and test their theories
6. Define the concept of intelligence.
7. Explain the basis of individual differences in intelligence.
8. Discuss the situational and environmental influence on behaviour.
9. Describe how psychology can be applied to policing.
10. Explain what perception is.
11. Describe impression formation.
12. Specify important factors in person perception and impression formation.
13. Explain the concept of personality trait inferences about what the person is like.
14. Discuss the causes of behaviour.
15 Explain the concept of accuracy of judgments.

16. Explain the concept of deception.
17. Define the term socialisation.
18. Explain the concept of juvenile delinquency.
19. Discuss behaviour modification.
20. Explain the concept of human aggression.

Study Units
The study units in this course are as follows:

Module I
Unit 1: Definitions of Psychology
Unit 2: Approaches to the Study of Psychology
Unit 3: Some Basic Concepts in Psychology
Unit 4: Specialties in Psychology
Unit 5: How Psychologists Develop and Test their Theories
Unit 6: Definitions of Intelligence

Module 2
Unit 1: Individual Differences in Intelligence
Unit 2: Explaining Behaviour-Genetic Influences and Environmental Influences
Unit 3: Applying Psychology to Policing
Unit 4: Perception: A Basic Process
Unit 5: Impression Formation
Unit 6: Understanding some Important Factors in Person Perception and Impression Formation
Unit 7: Personality Trait Inferences about what the Person is like

Module 3
Unit 1: Understanding and Attributing causes to others' Behaviour
Unit 2: Accuracy of Judgments
Unit 3: The Problem of Deception
Unit 4: Socialization
Unit 5: Juvenile Delinquency
Unit 6: Behaviour Modification
Unit 7: Human Aggression

12.1:2   INTERMEDIATE

STAGE 1

1. Security Process, Strategy and Planning

Objectives

• To introduce students to the concept of security planning, development and management
• To expose students to the various methods for security professionals including the security information technology, criteria for purchase, installation and maintenance of computer and networking equipments, including prevention of thefts of data.
• To identify vulnerabilities in federal, state and local infrastructure.
• To acquaint students with routine management of security issues and principles of loss prevention, and need for incident reaction.
• To teach students how to develop an appreciation of potential legal consequences, both criminal and civil, of training and supervision of security management personnel.
• To highlight the salient changes on how the nation and security management must prepare, respond, manage, and mitigate mega-terrorist incidents.

There are fifteen (15) study units in this course broken into 3 modules of 5 units each as follows:

Module 1
Unit 1: Introduction and General Background
Unit 2: Planning and Importance of Security Planning
Unit 3: Company Business Interest
Unit 4: Private Security Operation in the Past
Unit 5: Difference between Public and Private Security and their Relationship

Module 2
Unit 1: Design of Security Survey System
Unit 2: The State or National Interest
Unit 3: Operational Duty for Security Staff, Supervisors and Administrative Functions
Unit 4: Patrol Procedures and Techniques
Unit 5: Loss Prevention and Control
Module 3
Unit 1: Administration -Basic Principles of Administration
Unit 2: Security Policy and Design
Unit 3: Evaluation of Protection Programme
Unit 4: Administration and Documentation of Security Records and Reports.
Unit 5: Samples of Security Procedures for Access Control at the Gate

2. Information Systems and Security Administration

Objectives
With utmost desire to achieve the aims set out above, the course has some set of objectives as demonstrated in all the units of the course. Each unit has its own objectives. Objectives are always included at the beginning of every unit to assist the student in appreciation of what he or she will come across in the study of each unit to facilitate his or her better understanding of the

course, Information Systems Security Administration. Students are therefore advised to read these objectives before studying the entire unit(s). Thus, it is helpful to do so. You should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. In this way, you can be sure that you have done what was required of you by the unit. Stated below are the wider objectives of this course as a whole. By meeting these objectives, you should have achieved the aims of the course as a whole.

Module 1
Unit 1: Information gathering
Unit 2: Information security in the 21st century: with special emphasis on computer security
Unit3: Introduction to system analysis and design
Unit4: Information system security: a guide to the use of water quality management principles 1
Unit5: Information system security: A guide to the use of water quality management principles II

Module 2
Unit 1: Ethics of information communication technology (ICT)
Unit 2: Identity and information security integration
Unit 3: Integrating information assurance into system administration
Unit 4: Management information systems usability and associated risk
Unit 5: Elevating information security to business security

Module 3
Unit 1: The information systems and the economics of innocent fraud Administration
Unit 2: An overview of information security as a risk Administrative function
Unit 3: Risk assessment
Unit 4: Risk mitigation options
Unit 5: Mitigating economic risk through security technology

Module 4
Unit 1: Information age militaries
Unit 2: Information technology impacts on war fighters
Unit 3: Information technology and nature of future war
Unit 4: Difficulties in information security
Unit 5: The economics of information security investment

3. Patterns and Trends in Security Administration

Objectives
The overall objective is to enable you to know the various crimes in existence and to be able to examine the patterns and trends of its occurrence as it relates to Nigeria. In addition to the broad aims stated above, there are specific unit objectives, which are presented at the beginning of

each of the 20 study units forming this course. It is very important to familiarize yourself with the unit objectives before reading through the respective units. It is also necessary to look at the units objectives after studying each unit. This will enable you to know whether you have covered what is expected of you in the unit or not.

At the end of this course, you should be able to:

- Explain crime from both legal and sociological points of view
- Identify seven elements that qualify an act to be defined as crime
- Examine the various classifications of crime
- Distinguish various theories and explanation on the concept of crime
- State how crime is measured
- Differentiate various sources through which crime statistics could be generated
- Enlighten you on the uses of crime statistics for future planning for crime prevention and control
- Discuss the changing patterns and trends of crime in Nigeria during pre-colonial, colonial, and post colonial periods
- Create awareness on both traditional and modern crimes
- Discuss the emerging and special categories in crime such as terrorism, human trafficking, assassination, money laundering, cyber crime, etc.
- Examine the victims of crime and their typology
- Identify cost of victimisation to the individual victim, victim's family and the society
- Examine the profile of the Nigerian offenders
- Discuss the internationalisation of crime as a global problem and explain the challenges of crime to law and law enforcement agents.
- Discuss the problems and prospects of preventing and controlling crime in Nigeria.

Study Units
There are 20 study units, broken into 4 modules in this course. These include:

Module 1
Unit 1: The Legal Definition of Crime
Unit 2: Sociological Definition of Crime
Unit 3: Classification of Crime
Unit 4: Classical and Neoclassical Approaches to Explaining Crime
Unit 5: Critical Approaches to Explaining Crime

Module 2

Unit 1: Meaning of Crime Statistics
Unit 2: Uses and Factors that make Crime Statistics Useful
Unit 3: Official Sources of Crime Statistics
Unit 4: Unofficial Sources of Crime Statistics
Unit 5: Suggestions for Better Measurement of Crime

Module 3
Unit 1: Patterns and Trends of Crime in the Pre-colonial Era
Unit 2: Patterns and Trends of Crime in Colonial Era
Unit 3: Transition from Conventional Crime (1960 –1991)
Unit 4: Emerging and Special Categories of Crime
Unit 5: Consideration of Victims of Crime

Module 4
Unit 1: Cost of Crime Victimisation
Unit 2: Profiling Nigerian Offender
Unit 3: Challenges to Law and Law Enforcement Agents
Unit 4: Internationalisation of Crime
Unit 5: Preventing and Controlling Crime in Nigeria: Problems and Prospects

4. Principles of Security Practice and Administration

Objectives

With utmost desire to achieve the aims, the course has some set of objectives as demonstrated in all the units of the course. Each unit has its own objectives. Objectives are always included at the beginning of every unit to assist the student in the appreciation of what he or she will come across in the study of each unit to facilitate his or her better understanding of the course. Student is therefore advised to read these objectives before studying the entire unit(s). Thus, it is helpful to do so. You should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. In this way, you can be sure that you have done what was required of you by the unit. Stated below are the wider objectives of this course as a whole. By meeting these objectives, you should have achieved the aims of the course as a whole.

At the end of the course, you should be able to:

• Describe security and its types
• Explain violence and violent crimes
• Discuss domestic violence and ways to address it
• Examine the theories of violence
• Analyze the theory of crime control
• Examine the various approaches to security management
• Describe intelligence cycle

• Suggest counter-intelligence measures to prevent or mitigate attack from the foreign intelligence service.
• Illustrate the relationship between security personnel Administration and ability of security organization to meet its overall goals.
• Stress the importance of effective trauma management in security career
• Clarify the impact of job stress on security personnel especially as it relates to service delivery.
• Discuss how REBT can help in managing trauma among security employee
• Demonstrate the relevance of public relations in security business
• Appreciate the importance of effective operational management and capacity planning in security sector
• Analyze the growing security threat that assymetric aggression constitute and
• Evaluate the methods that can be adopted to counter guerilla threat
• Examine the relevance of fortification and man oeuvre tactics in security administration.

Module 1
Unit 1: Meaning of Security
Unit 2: Discourse on Violence & Violent Crime
Unit 3: Domestic Violence
Unit 4: Theories of Violence
Unit 5: Theory of Crime Control

Module 2
Unit 1: Approaches to Security Administration
Unit 2: Meaning of Intelligence
Unit 3: Intelligence Collection and Disciplines
Unit 4: Intelligence Analysis and Evaluation
Unit 4: Counter-Intelligence and Intelligence Security Administration

Module 3
Unit 1: Security Personnel Administration I
Unit 2: Security Personnel Administration II
Unit 3: Administration of Job Stress among Security Personnel
Unit 4: Trauma Management in Security Career: REBT
Unit 5: Public Relations Administration in Security Sector

Module 4
Unit 1: Operational Management and Capacity planning in Security Sector
Unit 2: Issue of Asymmetric Aggression in Strategic Planning
Unit 3: Guerrilla Warfare and Tactical Measures to Counter-Guerilla

Unit 4: Relevance of Fortification Tactics in Security Administration
Unit 5: Maneuver Tactics in Defense and Security Administration

5. Delinquency, Prevention and Control

Objectives

In each of the unit, we have specific objectives. It is advised that students go through these objectively, before reading through the unit. In doing this, they should be sure that they have covered what the prerequisites of that unit are. But to achieve the aim set out in this course, the overall objectives for the course as a whole would be emphasized. On successful completion of the course, students should be able to:

• Define and know the meaning of juvenile justice administration in Nigeria.
• Enumerate and discuss the processes and fields of juvenile justice system.
• Understand the history of child welfare in Nigeria.
• Understand the basic concepts in juvenile delinquency act.
• Discuss juvenile experiences
• Define the role of community and family as regard the subject matter.
• Discuss the remand homes and foster institutions
• Discuss the mode of treatment of offenders in juvenile institutions.
• Discuss the welfare homes
• Discuss the topic "should the juvenile justice system be abolished.
• Discuss the non – institutional treatment method of juvenile offender
• Explain the problem of overcrowding of juvenile institution, a way out.

Module 1: Meaning of Juvenile Justice and the History of Child Welfare in Nigeria
Unit 1: Introduction to Topics
Unit 2: Objectives of the Study
Unit 3: Main Concept of the Study
Unit 4: Meaning of Juvenile Justice
Unit 5: Definition of the Administration of Juvenile Justice
Unit 6: Scope and Administration of Juvenile justice in Nigeria
Unit 7: The History of Child Welfare in Nigeria
Unit 8: Juvenile Experience
Unit 9: Role of Community and the Family

Module 2: Treatment of Offenders and Juvenile Institutions
Unit 1: Introduction to the Topics
Unit 2: Objectives of the Study
Unit 3: Main Concept of the Study
Unit 4: Meaning of Treatment of Offenders and Juvenile Institutions
Unit 5: The Remand Homes

Unit 6: The Foster Institutions
Unit 7: The Welfare Homes

Module 3: After Care/Release Services for Juvenile Offenders
Unit 1: Introduction of the Topics
Unit 2: Objectives of the Study
Unit 3: Designing a Model System
Unit 4: Frame Work for Individual Treatment
Unit 5: Case Management System and Monitoring Evaluation, Feedback, Improvement of ITP

Module 4: Juvenile Justice, System and Critics of the System and Institution
Unit 1: Introduction to the Topic
Unit 2: Objectives of the Study
Unit 3: Main Concept of the Topic
Unit 4: Critics of the System – Juvenile Justice System
Unit 5: Summary of the Topic Discussed

Module 5: Non- Institutional Treatment Method of Juvenile Offenders
Unit 1: Introduction to the Topic
Unit 2: Objectives of the Study
Unit 3: Main Concept in Non-Institutional Treatment Method of Juvenile Offender
Unit 4: Identification of the Problems of Overcrowding of Juvenile Institutions
Unit 5: Summary of the Topic Discussed
Unit 6: Levels of Crime Control

STAGE 2

1. Contemporary Issues in Criminology and Security Studies
Objectives
The course will help students to achieve the following objectives: To provide students with a broad and well balanced theories and methods of this course; to instill in students an appreciation of the importance of Criminology and Security Studies in Contemporary World Affairs; to cultivate in students the ability to apply their knowledge and skills of the course to the understanding and solution of societal problems in Nigeria and elsewhere; to develop in students a range of useful competencies in employment whether public, private or self employment.

Study Units
There are twenty-one study Units. They are listed as follows:

*Module 1***: General Introduction:**
Unit 1: The Field of Criminology

Unit 2: Research Methods in Criminology
Unit 3: Crime and Criminality
Unit 4: Types and Characteristics of Crime

Module 2 **Criminological Theories:**
Unit 1: Deviance and Crime
Unit 2: Criminological Theories

Module 3: **Crime Control/Criminal Justice Systems**
Unit 1: Punishment as Social Control
Unit 2: Criminal Justice System in Nigeria
Unit 3: Crime Control Mechanisms
Unit 4: Law Enforcement: the Police
Unit 5: Court Systems in Nigeria.

Module 4 **Corrections**
Unit 1: Social Reactions to Crime: Correctional Institution (Prison)
Unit 2: Community Corrections
Unit 3: Juvenile Institutions and Juvenile Corrections
Unit 4: Informal Agencies of Crime Control.

Module 5 **Issues in Crime:**
Unit 1: Media and Crime
Unit 2: Organizational Criminality
Unit 3: Gender and Crime
Unit 4: Socio-cultural Environment of Crime
Unit 5: Professional Ethics, Law Enforcement and Security Management
Unit 6: Human rights and Social Justice in Nigeria.

2. Elements of Criminal Investigation

Objectives
At the end of this course, the student should be able to:
• Define the terms 'crime' and 'criminal investigation'
• State the nature and scope of criminal investigation
• Explain statutory power and its application in criminal investigation
• State the fundamentals of investigation
• Analyse information in a crime scene
• Describe how to search, collect and preserve exhibits in a crime scene
• Prepare case files and report-writing
• Describe the techniques of interrogation
• State the use of observation and interviews in interrogation

• Organise, treat and test information in a crime scene
• Arrange follow-up actions in investigation
• Employ the use of scientific aids and records in   storing information
• Explain the application of Judges' Rules in criminal investigation.

Study Units
There are 21 study units in this course. Each unit should take the student about two hours to work through. The units are divided into five modules; each module contains four units.
These are arranged as follows:

Modules: 1 **Criminal Investigation**
Unit 1: Meaning of Crime and Criminal Investigation
Unit 2: Statutory Powers and Judges' Rules in Criminal Investigation
Unit 3: Techniques of Criminal Investigation
Unit 4: Qualities and Duties of a Criminal Investigator

Module 2: **Fundamentals of Investigation**
Unit 1: Meaning and Scope of Investigation
Unit 2: The investigative Process
Unit 3: Methods of Investigation
Unit 4: Applying Investigative Strategies
Module 3: **The Crime Scene**
Unit 1: Scene of Crime
Unit 2: Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation
Unit 3: Electronic Crime Scene Investigation
Unit 4: Types of Crime Scene and Powers of a Crime Scene Investigator

Module 4 **: Interrogation and Confessions**
Unit 1: Interrogations
Unit 2: Confessions/Written Statements
Unit 3: Informants
Unit 4: Interviews

Module 5 **: Report-Writing and Management of Criminal Information**
Unit 1: Meaning of Criminal Information
Unit 2: Managing Crime/Criminal Information
Unit 3: Case File
Unit 4: Report-Writing and Note-Taking

3. Victim logy

Objectives

To achieve the aims set out above, the course sets overall objectives. In addition, each unit also has specific objectives, the unit objectives are always included at the beginning of a unit and the student should read them before he starts working through the unit. The student may want to refer to them during his study of the unit to check on his progress.

The student should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. In this way he can be sure that he has done what was required of him by the unit. Set out below are wider objectives of the course as a whole. By meeting these objectives he should have achieved the aims of the course as a whole. On successful completion of this course, the student should be able to:

• Explain what crime is and what action constitutes crimes
• Identify the elements of crime
• Know who victims of crime are
• Know what fundamental human rights are
• Know how the above rights are violated
• Know the procedure for enforcing those rights above
• Find out how victims of crime are compensated
• Know the role of the police in investigating crimes
• Know the role of the courts in the administration of criminal justice
• Treatment of victims of crime in criminal justice system, and so on

Study Units
There are twenty units in this course as follows:

Module 1
Unit 1: Definition of crime
Unit 2: The Role and characteristics of victims of Cri me
Unit 3: Psychological impact of victimization
Unit 4: Treatment of victims in the criminal justice system
Unit 5: Fundamental Human Rights 1

Module 2
Unit 1: Fundamental Human Rights II
Unit 2: Violations of Fundamental Rights
Unit 3: The Role of Law Enforcement Agents in Crime Investigation
Unit 4: Enforcement Procedure for Human Rights Violations
Unit 5: National Policy on Compensation to victims of crime

Module 3
Unit 1: Concern of the United Nation with Human Rights and Fundamental Programmes
Unit 2: Crime On The Increase: Causes
Unit 3: Aims and Objectives of Sentencing

Unit 5: Judicial Characteristics to Individual Fundamental Human Rights in Nigeria
Unit 4: Statutory Powers of the Police in Checkmating Criminal Activities
Unit 5: Concern of the United Nation with Human Rights and Fundamental Programmes.

Module 4
Unit1: Definition, Meaning and Classes of Human Rights
Unit2: Introduction to Human Rights and Civil Liberties
Unit 3: Historical Antecedents of Human Rights in Nigeria
Unit 4: Human Rights as a Universal Concern
Unit 5: Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy,
       Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Right Cases.

4. Forensic Science

Objectives

Several objectives can be delineated from this course. In addition, each unit has specific objectives. The unit objectives can be found at the beginning of a unit. The student may want to refer to them during the study of the particular unit to check on the progress he is making; he should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. In this way, the student can be sure that he has covered what is required of him in that unit. On successful completion of the course, he should be able to:

• Define Police Science and Forensic Science.
• State the subdivisions of Forensic Science.
• Describe the techniques of crime investigations.
• Analyze data obtained from Forensic analysis.
• Differentiate between crime and criminality
• Describe the criminal justice system in Nigeria.
• List four types of forgery
• Identify fingerprints in a given exhibit.
• State the roles of forensic psychologist.
• Describe the principles of criminal photography.
• Differentiate between Ballistics, Mines, Explosives and Projectiles.
• List methods of detecting counterfeit currencies.
• State present world-wide crime problems
• Define crime and criminality
• Explain why terrorism is a crime
• List covert and overt crimes
• State the functions of criminal justice system
• Define social justice
• Differentiate between criminal and social justice
• Distinguish police modus operandi (i.e. science) in diverse systems
• Enumerate the different methods of correcting criminals

• Trace the origin of crimes
• Explain capitalism and its aftermath
• Explain global economic perspectives
• Discuss the roles of UNO Security Council and international criminal court.

Study Units

There are forty four study units in this course. Each unit should take you about two hours to work through. The forty four study units are divided into ten modules. These are arranged as follows:

Module 1: Forensic Science

Unit 1: Definition and Scope of Science
Unit 2: Meaning and Scope of Forensic Science
Unit 3: Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, as related to Forensic Science
Unit 4: Forensic Psychologist, Roles and Responsibilities
Unit 5: Forensic Medicals/Applications and Critique

Module 2: Police Science

Unit 1: Criminology
Unit 2: Community Policing
Unit 3: Penology
Unit 4: Criminal Justice System
Unit 5: Jurisprudence

Module 3: Light and Criminal Photography

Unit 1: Meaning and Principles of Photography
Unit 2: Criminal photography
Unit 3: Crime Scene Photography
Unit 4: Photographic Evidence
Unit 5: Fingerprinting

Module 4: Fire arms and Ammunitions

Unit 1: Ballistics
Unit 2: Projectiles
Unit 3: Explosives
Unit 4: Landmines

Module 5: Fire investigation and counterfeiting

Unit 1: Fire Investigation
Unit 2: Signature Forgeries
Unit 3: Counterfeit Currencies
Unit 4: Questioned Documents and Criminal Laboratories

Module 6: **International Events in Crime Prevention and Control**
Unit 1: Crime Problems
Unit 2: Historical Overview of International Events in Crime Control and Prevention
Unit 3: An Overview of Present Global Crime Problems
Unit 4: Correction of Crimes in Diverse Systems

Module 7: **International Terrorism**
Unit 1: Terrorism: Concepts and Meaning
Unit 2: Overt and Covert Terrorist Organisations
Unit 3: Strategies of Terrorists Groups
Unit 4: The Response of the Police

Module 8: **International Narcotic Trade and Efforts at International Level**
Unit 1: Overview of International Narcotic Trade
Unit 2: The Police in Diverse Systems
Unit 3: The Courts in Diverse Systems
Unit 4: Correction Service in Diverse Systems

Module 9: **Criminal Justice in Diverse Systems**
Unit 1: The Concept of Criminal Justice
Unit 2: Criminal Justice in Developing Countries
Unit 3: The Global Criminal Economy
Unit 4: Inequality and Crime

Module 10: **Police Science and Some Crime Related Theories**
Unit 1: Overview of Police Investigation (Modus Operandi)
Unit 2: Durkheim's Theory and Police in Social System
Unit 3: Understanding the Social Class System
Unit 4: The Place of Police Science
Unit 5: The Relationship between Low Income Class, Prestige and Power

5. Measurements, Patterns of Crime and Delinquency

Objectives
To achieve the aims set out, this course has overall objectives. In addition, each unit also has specific objectives. The unit objectives are at the beginning of each unit. I advise that the student reads them before he starts working through the unit.

The student may want to refer to them during his study of the unit to check his progress. Here are the wider objectives for the course as a whole. By meeting the objectives, the student should count himself as having met the aims of the course. On successful completion of the course, he should be able to:

• Define what crime and delinquency is
• Identify the place of crime and delinquency in the society
• Discover the causal factors responsible for crime and delinquency
• Explain the typology of crime and delinquency
• Identify the personnel and institutions that play a role in crime and delinquency
• Differentiate between crime and delinquency
• Explain how crime and delinquency is measured in the society
• Enumerate the patterns of crime and delinquency in the society
• Discuss the shortcomings of measuring crime and delinquency
• Discuss the trend of crime and delinquency in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Nigeria.

Study Units
There are 25 units (of five modules) in this course. They are listed below:

Module 1: **Crime and Society**
Unit 1: Defining Crime
Unit 2: History of Crime
Unit 3: Theories of Crime
Unit 4: Classification of Crime
Unit 5: Impact of Crime

Module 2: **Delinquency and Society**
Units 1: Delinquency Defined
Units 2: Causes of Delinquency
Units 3: Theories of Delinquency
Units 4: Types of Delinquency
Units 5: Impact of Delinquency

Module 3: **Measurement of Crime and Delinquency**
Unit 1: Measuring Crime and Delinquency
Unit 2: Victims Report method
Unit 3: Police Report/Administrative Data Method
Unit 4: Self Report Method
Unit 5: Improving Crime Measurement in the Nigerian State

Module 4: **Patterns and Trends of Crime in Nigeria**
Unit 1: Patterns of Property Crime in Nigeria
Unit 2: Patterns of Person Crime in Nigeria
Unit 3: Patterns of Fiscal Crime in Nigeria
Unit 4: Patterns of Terrorism Crime in Nigeria
Unit 5: Patterns of Trafficking Crime in Nigeria

Module 5: **Patterns and Trends of Delinquency in Nigeria**
Unit 1: Patterns of Government Political Crime in Nigeria
Unit 2: Patterns of Physical Body Crime in Nigeria
Unit 3: Patterns of School Oriented Delinquency in Nigeria
Unit 4: Patterns of Crime Oriented Delinquency in Nigeria
Unit 5: Patterns of Antisocial Delinquency in Nigeria

12.1:3 FINAL (PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE)

STAGE 1

1. Courts and Justice Administration

Objectives
1. Identify the important organs of the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria.
2. Demonstrate the inter-relationship of the various organs.
3. To assess the role of the Police in law enforcement administration.
4. The use of sentencing both as treatment of offenders and as a form of Punishment.

Study Units
There are Twenty-one study units in this course spread through five modules. These are as follows:

Module 1: **Machinery of Justice**
Unit 1: Development of the Court System
Unit 2: Inferior Courts in Nigeria
Unit 3: Inferior Courts in Nigeria 2
Unit 4: Appellate Courts in Nigeria
Unit 5: High Courts in Nigeria
Unit 6: Administration of Courts System

Module 2: **Police in Criminal Justice Administration**
Unit 1: Evolution of the Nigeria Police
Unit 2: Structure of the Nigerian Police
Unit 3: Powers and Responsibilities of the Police
Unit 4: Abuse of Power

Module 3: **Sentencing and Treatment of Offenders**
Unit 1: Sentencing Procedure
Unit 2: Sentencer's Aims
Unit 3: Non-Custodial Measures

Unit 4: Other Non – Custodial Measures
Unit 5: Ancillary Orders

Module 4: **Prisons**
Unit 1: Purpose of Imprisonment
Unit 2: Imprisonment Intended and Unintended Effects
Unit 3: Prisoners Rights
Unit 4: Other Correctional Measures

Module 5: **Administration of Criminal Justice System in Nigeria**
Unit 1: Administration of Criminal Justice System in Nigeria
Unit 2: Mode of Criminal Trials

2. Policing and Law Enforcement for Compliance

Objectives
To achieve the aims set out above, the course has overall objectives. Each unit also has specific objectives. The unit objectives are set out in the text and it is advisable that the student reads them before he starts working through the unit. He may want to refer to them during his study of the unit to check his progress. On successful completion of the course, the student should be able to:
(a) Define what policing is.
(b) Explain the forms and history of policing in pre-colonial, colonial and modern Nigeria.
(c) Explain the philosophy for policing the society.
(d) Explain the organizational and command structure of Nigeria police.
(e) State the statutory functions and powers of the Nigeria police.
(f) Know the various training and retraining courses that are available in Nigeria Police.
(g) Identify the problems of crime detection by the Nigeria police.
(h) Expostulate on exercise of police discretion and power.
(i) Understand the role dilemma of police.
(j) Understand meaning of police culture or sub culture.
(k) Know the need for proper police community relationships.
(l) Define community policing.
(m) Explain police ethics and dilemma and challenges in Nigeria.
(n) List the impact of corruption on the Nigeria Police Force.
(o) Understand the police role in criminal procedure.
(p) Understand the role and functions of the various security agencies in Nigeria.
(q) Understand contemporary challenges facing law enforcement in Nigeria.

Study Units
There are 22 units (of five modules) in this course. These are listed as follows:

Module 1
Unit 1: History of Policing and Law Enforcement
Unit 2: History of Nigeria Police from 1861 - 1966
Unit 3: Police Organization and Administration
Unit 4: Functions and Power of the Nigeria Police

Module 2
Unit 1: Methodology of Policing
Unit 2: Crime Detection and Criminal Investigation Aspect of the Police
Unit 3: Training and Retraining in the Nigeria Police
Unit 4: Police Discretion and Role Dilemma of the Police
Unit 5: The Police Culture or Sub Culture

Module 3
Unit 1: Police and the Community
Unit 2: Community policing
Unit 3: Police Ethics and Police Deviance in Nigeria
Unit 4: Policing and Human Rights in Nigeria

Module 4
Unit 1: Police, Law and Criminal Procedure
Unit 2: Effective and Efficient Policing in Nigeria: Problems and Obstacles
Unit 3: Police Reform
Unit 4: Nigeria Police in International Peacekeeping
Unit 5: Women Police and Law Enforcement in Nigeria

Module 5
Unit 1: The Security Conglomerate
Unit 2: Human Trafficking and Law Enforcement in Nigeria
Unit 3: Ethnic Militia, Youth Restiveness, Religious Intolerance and Law Enforcement in Nigeria
Unit 4: Cyber Crime and Law Enforcement in Nigeria

3. Professional Law Ethics and Security Administration

Objectives
With utmost desire to achieve the aims set out above, the course has some set of objectives as demonstrated in all the units of the course. Each unit has its own objectives. Objectives are always included at the beginning of every unit to assist the student in appreciation of what he will come across in the study of each unit to facilitate his better understanding of the course. Students are therefore advised to read these objectives before studying the entire unit(s). Thus, it is helpful to do so. Students should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit.

In this way, they can be sure that they have done what was required of them by the unit. Stated below are the wider objectives of this course as a whole. By meeting these objectives, the student should have achieved the aims of the course as a whole. At the end of the course, he should be able to: Define and explain the concept of ethics; Highlights the importance of ethics in any profession; Understand ethical climate in the workplace; Differentiate ethics and natural laws; Explain the dilemmas of ethics; Examine the use of authority; Discuss law enforcement code of ethics; Explain police accountability; Examine intelligence agencies support and law enforcement; Examine internal and external strategies for building police-community trust; Discuss internal affairs as an effective tool for building trust; Examine security and ecology in the age of globalization; Discuss the concept of e-security and e-government; Discuss the proliferation of private security in Africa; Examine community policing and the policing of terrorism; and, lastly to explain the relevance of military professionals in security administration.

Study Units
There are 20 units (of four modules) in this course. These are listed as follows:

Module 1
Unit 1: Police Ethics: Establishing the Ethical Climate
Unit 2: The Importance of Ethics in Criminal Justice
Unit 3: Police Ethics: A Case Study of Turkey
Unit 4: Natural Law and Ethical Dilemmas
Unit 5: Law Enforcement Code of Ethics and the Use of Authority

Module 2
Unit 1: Law Enforcement Agencies and Taser Usage
Unit 2: Intelligence Agencies Support and Law Enforcement
Unit 3: Police Accountability: Evidence from United Kingdom
Unit 4: Internal Strategies for building Police-Community Trust
Unit 5: External Strategies for Building Community Trust

Module 3
Unit 1: Internal Affairs as an Effective Tool for Building Trust
Unit 2: Security and ecology in the age of globalization
Unit 3: Security and ecology in the age of globalization ii
Unit 4: Information security: E-government and Denial of Service (DOS) Attacks.
Unit 5: DOS Tools: A Security Threat

Module 4
Unit 1: Securing the Computer Systems
Unit 2: Africa and Private Security
Unit3: Contractors as Military Professionals in Security Administration

Unit 4: Community Policing — Working Together to Prevent Crime
Unit 5: Policing Terrorism: A Threat to Community Policing

4. Criminal Justice Administration

Objectives
When the student has studied this course, he should be able to:
1. Criticize the Traditional   System of Criminal Justice Administration
2. Highlight the "barbaric" as well as the "excellent" aspects of the pre-colonial practices
3. Assess the extent to which traditional practices co-exist with modern Government. This is what we shall attempt to unveil in this unit.

Module 1:
Unit 1: Introduction to the Administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria
Unit 2: Pre-Colonial Model of Criminal Justice Administration
Unit 3: Criminal Justice Administrations in Nigeria (1861-1960)

Module 2:
Unit 1: Administration of Justice: Court Structure
Unit 2: The Hierarchy of the Courts
Unit 3: Superior Courts
Unit 4: Superior Courts Continued

Module 3
Unit 1: Inferior Court
Unit 2: Inferior Courts Continued
Unit 3: Other Courts

Module 4:
Unit 1: Personnel of the Criminal Justice Administration
Unit 2: Personnel of the Court other than Judicial Officers

Module 5:
Unit 1: Modern Administration of Justice
Unit 2: Criminal Justice Administration in the Military Regime
Unit 3: Administration of Justice and the Criminal Process
Unit 4: Juvenile Courts and Procedure
Unit 5: Juvenile Justice
Unit 6: Juvenile Justice Administration

Module 6:
Unit 1: Women and other special groups Crime and Justice

Unit 2: Women Victims and Women as Agents of the Criminal Justice System
Unit 3: Victims of Crimes

5. Categories of Offenders

Objectives
With utmost desire to achieve the aims set out above, the course has some set of objectives as demonstrated in all the units of the course.
Each unit has its own objectives. Objectives are always included at the beginning of every unit to assist the student in the appreciation of what he will come across in the study of each unit to facilitate his better understanding of the course. The student is, therefore advised to read these objectives before studying the entire unit(s).The reason is that it is helpful to do so. The student should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. In this way, he can be sure that he has done what was required of him by the unit.

Study Units
In this course there are twenty units, which include:

Module 1: **Definition of Crime from the Legal and Sociological Perspective**
Unit 1: Definition of Crime
Unit 2: Legal Definition of crime
Unit 3: Sociological Definition of Crime

Module 2: **Theoretical Background to Crime and the Types of Crime**
Unit 1: Types of Crime 1
Unit 2: Types of Crime 2
Unit 3: Theoretical Background to Crime

Module 3: **Definition and Types of Offences**
Unit 1: Definition of Offence
Unit 2: Types of Offences 1
Unit 3: Types of Offences 2
Unit 4: Types of Offences 3
Unit 5: Types of Offences 4

Module 4: **Theoretical Background to Punishment**
Unit 1: What is Punishment?
Unit 2: Types of Punishment
Unit 3: Theoretical Background to Punishment

*Module 5***: Offenders and Sentencing Structure**
Unit 1: Pre-sentencing

Unit 2: Purpose of Sentencing
Unit 3: Types of Sentencing Structure

Module 6: Police and the Administration of Criminal Justice
Unit 1: Definition and Historical Background of Police
Unit 2: Functions and obstacles of Policing in Nigeria
Unit 3: Role of Police in the Administration of Criminal Justice

STAGE 2

1. Emergency Control Administration

Objectives

With utmost desire to achieve the above mentioned aims, the course has some set of objectives as demonstrated in all the units of the course. Each unit has its own objectives. Objectives are always included at the beginning of every unit to assist students in appreciation of what they will learn in the study of each unit to facilitate their understanding of the course. Students are therefore advised to read these objectives before studying the entire unit(s). Thus, it is helpful to do so. They should always look at the unit objectives. In this way, they can be sure of the expected outcomes of the unit. Stated below are the wider objectives of this course as a whole. By meeting these objectives, students would achieve the aims of the course. At the end of the course, students should be able to:

• Assess and identify disasters prone areas in the country
   a. Assessment method
   b. The five-step risk process
   c. Matching the response to the threat
• Measuring Risk
• Implement disaster avoidance strategies
   a. Avoiding disasters by taking effective
   b. Preventive actions
   c. Creating contingency plans for unavoidable threats
• Organize team structures for use in an emergency
• Create a recovery plan from the response to a disaster
• Identify appropriate strategies to recover the infrastructures
• Respond to recovery scenarios
• Organize and manage recovery teams
• Test and maintain an effective recovery plan in a rapidly changing technology Environment.

Study Units
In this course there are twenty units which include:

Module 1
Unit1 Emergency: Meaning and Types
Unit 2: Natural Disasters and Emergency Reconstruction
Unit 3: Emergency Management History
Unit4: Riot and Disturbance Control Prevention Procedures and Techniques
Unit 5: Causes of Prison Riots

Module 2
Unit 1: Psychosocial Consequences of Disaster
Unit 2: The Stages of Psychological Response to Disasters
Unit 3: Community and Social Impacts of Disasters
Unit 4: Assessing the Psychological Impact of Disasters
Unit 5: Principles of Psychosocial Intervention Following Disasters

Module 3
Unit 1: Social Capital Utilization and Preparedness for Natural Disasters
Unit 2: Understanding Crisis
Unit 3: Crisis Intervention Goals and Steps
Unit 4: Crisis Intervention Assessment
Unit 5: Crisis Intervention Treatment Approaches and Techniques

Module 4
Unit 1: The Role of Microfinance in Disaster Settings
Unit 2: Disaster Myths, Media Frames, and their Consequences: A Case Study of   Hurricane Katrina
Unit 3: Domestic Threats and the Niger Delta Region Crisis
Unit 4: Hostage Taking and Negotiation
Unit 5: Youths Poverty and Unemployment

3. **Arms Control and Demilitarization**

Objectives
At the end of this course, having examined the theory and history of arms control and demilitarization, the causes of armament and disarmament, you should be able to:
• Explain the need for arms control and demilitarization
• Produce support for the development of synergies in the design,implementation and sequencing of different elements of arms control and demilitarisation
• Outline the opportunities and challenges relating to the nexus between arms control and demilitarisation
• Apply the knowledge of arms control and demilitarisation process to contribute   to security and stability in post-conflict environments, with the aim of total recovery and development.

Study Units
There are 22 study units in this course. These are as follows:

Module 1: Definition of Concepts
Unit 1: Arms and Arms Control
Unit 2: Demilitarisation
Unit 3: Disarmament and Demobilisation

Module 2: Theory and History of Arms Control
Unit 1: Theory of Arms Control
Unit 2: History of Arms Control
Unit 3: Barriers of Arms Control
Unit 4: Disarmament since the Second World War
Unit 5: Game Theory and Bargaining

Module 3: Causes of Armament and Disarmament
Unit 1: Sources of Armament
Unit 2: Characteristics of Small Arms
Unit 3: Proliferation of Small Arms
Unit 4: Effects of Small Arms
Unit 5: Civil Wars and Small Arms

Module 4: Weaponry and Weapons of Mass Destruction
Unit 1: Light Weapons and Landmines
Unit 2: Deadly Conventional Weaponry and Weapons of Mass Destruction
Unit 3: Nuclear Weapons
Unit 4: Spread of Nuclear Weapons
Unit 5: Nuclear Strategy

Module 5: Global Security and Peace
Unit 1: Security and Peace
Unit 2: Nuclear Strategy and Balance of Power
Unit 3: Multilateral Process
Unit 4: Arms Control Agreement and Non- Proliferation endeavours

3. Punishment and Corrections

Objectives

This course has several objectives. In addition, each unit has specific objectives. The unit objectives can be found at the beginning of each unit. The student may want to refer to them during his study of the particular unit to check on the progress he is making. You should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. In this way, you can be said to have covered what is required of you in that unit.

On successful completion of the course, the student should be able to:

1. Define what punishment and correction is.
2. Explain the conditions influencing the effectiveness of punishment.
3. Discuss issues related to capital punishment (Death penalty).
4. Know the various alternatives to imprisonment.
5. Explain the origin of imprisonment.
6. Discuss the classification system in the prison.
7. Understand issues on prison labor.
8. Know the principles and strategies of Aftercare Services in Nigeria.
(i) Explain the trend and Historical development of prisons in Nigeria.
(j) Identify the problems of Nigeria prisons service with recommendation for improvement.
(k) Know the aims of imprisonment.
(l) Know issues pertaining to prisoner's rights and civil disabilities of ex-convict in Nigeria.
(m) Understand issues of awaiting trial in Nigeria.
(n) Explain the exercise of re-socialization with the wall.
(o) List the various pains that are associated with imprisonment.
(p) Identify the limitation of treatment of prison inmates.
(q) Understand the purpose of group therapy with offenders in the prison.
(r) Define what prisonalization is.
9. Explain the meaning of prison
10. Understand what is meant by correction
11. Distinguish between reformation and rehabilitation
12. Understand what warrant is
13. be familiar with the agencies of (CJS) Criminal Justice System
14. Explain prison gate lodge
15. Understand different classes of prisoners
16. Explain adjudication in the prison
17. Understand what execution of prisoners is
18. Distinguish between deterrent and imitation theories
19. Understand the problems associated with correction of prison inmates.

Study Units
There are fifty three study units in this course as follows:

Module 1

Unit 1: History and Efficacy of Punishment
Unit 2: Philosophies of Punishment
Unit 3: Historical Overview of Institutional Corrections
Unit 4: The General Nature of the Prison Community

Module 2
Unit 1: Classification, Reception and Case Work
Unit 2: Prison Labor
Unit 3: Release from Prison
Unit 4: Probation

Module 3
Unit 1: Theoretical Framework of the Prisons System
Unit 2: Purposes and Goals of the Criminal Sanction
Unit 3: The Choice of a Sanction
Unit 4: Issues on Capital Punishment (Death Penalty)

Module 4
Unit 1: Sentencing Practices
Unit 2: The Inmates Social Code and Functions
Unit 3: Re-socialization within Walls
Unit 4: The Pains of Imprisonment
Unit 5: Prisonization

Module 5
Unit 1: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
Unit 2: Limitation of Treatment in Prisons
Unit 3: Classification as Part of Treatment in the Prison System
Unit 4: Group Therapy with Offenders
Unit 5: Modification of the Criminal Value System

Module 6
Unit 1: Evolution and Philosophies of Prisons System Nigeria
Unit 2: Penological Policies of the Nigerian Criminal Justice System
Unit 3: Penal Practices in Nigeria
Unit 4: Punishment as a Deterrent: How Effectiveness has it been? (A Case of Nigerian Environment)

Module 7
Unit 1: Awaiting Trial and Holding Charge in Nigeria Criminal Justice System
Unit 2: Prisoners Rights and Civil Disabilities of Ex-Convicts in Nigeria
Unit 3: Nigerian Prison after Care Services
Unit 4: The Advocacy for Deinstitutionalization of Sentences in Nigeria

Unit 5: Various Recommendations on Prisons Reform.

Module 8
Unit 1: Historical Evolution of Prison in Nigeria
Unit 2: Process of Admission into the Prison
Unit 3: Warrants - Important Document in the Prison
Unit 4: Gate Lodge - First Port of Call in the Prison

Module 9
Unit 1: Criminal Justice Administration: Parliament
Unit 2: Criminal Justice Administration: Police
Unit 3: Criminal Justice Administration: Judiciary
Unit 4: Criminal Justice Administration: Prison

Module 10
Unit 1: Treatment of Offenders - Correctional & Post Correctional Programmes
Unit 2: Inmates/Prisoners - types, classification
Unit 3: Adjudication of Prisoners
Unit 4: Execution of Condemned Prisoners

Module 11
Unit 1: Correctional Programmes
Unit 2: Correctional Enhancement programmes
Unit 3: Discharged inmates/Rehabilitation
Unit 4: Tension Reduction Measures

Module 12
Unit 1: Theory 1 (Punishment) Deterrent Theory
Unit 2: Theory 2 (Correctional) Limitation theory

Module 13
Unit 1: Problems of Correction - Trafficking
Unit 2: Problems of Correction - Poor Funding
Unit 3: Problems of Correction - Congestion
Unit 4: Problems of Correction – Homosexuality

4. Information Systems Security Administration

Objectives
With utmost desire to achieve the aims set out above, the course has some set of objectives as demonstrated in all the units of the course. Each unit has its own objectives. Objectives are always included at the beginning of every unit to assist the student in appreciation of what he

will come across in the study of each unit to facilitate his better understanding of the course. Students are therefore advised to read these objectives before studying the entire unit(s). Thus, it is helpful to do so. Students should always look at the unit objectives after completing a unit. In this way, they can be sure that they have done what was required of them by the unit. Stated below are the wider objectives of this course. By meeting these objectives, students should have achieved the aims of the course as a whole. At the end of the course, students should be able to: Explain information gathering in information system security; Examine information systems usability and associated risk; Understand measures in system analysis and design; Explain the idea behind information security integration into system administration; Appraise information security as a risk management function; Understand the relevance of elevating information security to business security; Discuss ethics of information communication technology (ICT); Explain information security in the 21st century; Examine information systems and the economics of managing fraud; Discuss information age militaries; Examine information technology impacts on war fighters; Appraise information technology and nature of future insecurity; Discuss the economics of information security investment; Highlight factors mitigating economic risk through security technology; Examine difficulties in information security, and, lastly explain the various ways of assessing information systems risks and mitigation options.

Study Units
In this course, there are twenty units, divided into four modules, (five in each module). Below are the units:

Module 1
Unit 1: Information gathering
Unit 2: Information security in the 21st century: with special emphasis on computer security
Unit 3: Introduction to system analysis and design
Unit 4: Information system security: a guide to the use of water quality management principles I
Unit 5: Information system security: a guide to the use of water quality management principles II
Module 2
Unit 1: Ethics of information communication technology (ICT)
Unit 2: Identity and information security integration
Unit 3: Integrating information assurance into system administration
Unit 4: Management information systems usability and associated risk
Unit 5. Elevating information security to business security

Module 3
Unit 1: The information systems and the economics of innocent fraud management
Unit 2: An overview of information security as a risk management function
Unit 3: Risk assessment
Unit 4: Risk mitigation options

Unit 5: Mitigating economic risk through security technology

Module 4
Unit 1: Information age militaries
Unit 2: Information technology impacts on war fighters
Unit 3: Information technology and nature of future war
Unit 4: Difficulties in information security
Unit 5: The economics of information security investment

5. Security Planning, Development and Administration

Objectives
The objectives of this course are as follows:

i. To introduce students to the concept of security planning, development and management.
ii. To expose students to the various methods for security professionals including the security information technology criteria for purchase, installation and maintenance of computer and networking equipments including prevention of thefts of data.
iii. To identify vulnerabilities in federal, state and local infrastructure.
iv. To acquaint students to be conversant with routine management of security issues and principles of loss prevention and the needs for incident reaction.
v. To teach students how to develop an appreciation of potential legal consequences, both criminal and civil training and supervision of security administration personnel.
vi. To high light the major pinpoints salient changes on how the nation and security management must prepare, respond, manage, and mitigate mega-terrorist incidents.

Study Units
There are fifteen (15) study units in this course broken into 3 modules of 5units each. They are as follows:

Module1
Unit 1: Introduction and general background
Unit 2: Planning and Importance of Security Planning.
Unit 3: Company Business Interests
Unit 4: Private Security Operation in the Past.
Unit 5: Difference Between Public and Private Security and their Relationship.

Module 2
Unit 1: Design of Security Survey System
Unit 2: The State or National Interest.
Unit 3: Operational Duty for Security Staff, Supervisors and Administrative Functions
Unit 4: Patrol Procedures and Techniques.

Unit 5: Loss Prevention and Control

Module 3
Unit 1: Basic Principles of Administration
Unit 2: Security Police and Design
Unit3: Evaluation of Protection programme
Unit4: Administration and Documentation of Security Records and Reports.
Unit5: Samples of Security Procedures for Access Control at the Gate

13.0 PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY ADMINISTRATION WORKSHOP

It is compulsory for each candidate who has successfully passed the Final Professional Examination to attend series of professional practice workshops as one of the terminal requirements for the award of a final examination pass certificate and as one of the conditions for admission to professional membership.

The workshops will, among others, include the following topics:
1. Entrepreneurial Development in security Administration
2. Forensic Science and Information System Application
3. Security Project Feasibility Reporting and Administration
4. Security Consultancy techniques
5. Crime, Emergency / Disaster Consultancy Techniques
6. Professional Justice Administration Techniques

Emphasis will be on practical applications.