SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

JSS 2 SECOND TERM NOTE

Lesson 1: Social and health issues. Drug abuse.

Lesson 2: Social and health issues. Drug trafficking.

Lesson 3: Science and technology.

Lesson 4: Communication.

Lesson 5: Information and communication technology (ICT).

**SOCIAL AND HEALTH ISSUES**

Drug: can be defined as a substance used for medical purposes, either alone or in a mixture. It can also be defined as any substance that changes the way a person’s body works, or in the way a person thinks, act or feels.

Drug abuse: it means taking an illegal substance, such as heroin or cocaine to obtain a temporary mood of happiness or relief.

Drug addiction: can be defined as chronic dependence on drugs especially which are illegal or improperly procured/gotten. When a person is addicted to drugs, it is very hard to stop the habit. This is because the person thinks that he or she must have the drug to survive.

**Types of drugs abused**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hard drugs. CocaineHeroinCannabis (igbo, ganga, weed, marijuana, pot)Opium Designer drugs (also called ecstasy) LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide)PCP (phencyclide) | Prescription drugs/common medicines.Cough syrup (especially those that contain codeine)Amphetamine Sleep medications (e.g valium)Barbiturates (used to treat sleep disorders and epilepsy) Vicodine (often prescribed after a surgery) | Other substances that are sometimes abused. Paint Robin blue Glue Petrol Nail polish Alcohol: beer, gin, palmwine, burukutu, wineTobacco (cigarettes, snuff, cigars)Coffee |

**Consequences of drug abuse.**

**Physical consequences.**

* Injecting cocaine in the body can give you hepatitis B or C, or HIV/AIDS if the needle is shared with another person
* Liver damage: alcohol can cause liver damage, brain damage and madness.
* Cancer: lung, breast, mouth, oesophagus and stomach may result.
* Premature ageing may be their lot.
* Substance used during pregnancy can harm the unborn baby.
* They may have decreased resistance to diseases. They may die prematurely, sometimes through suicide.

**Social consequences/effect.**

* Marital problems.
* Financial difficulty.
* Job loss.
* Crime.
* Isolation.
* Suspension or dismissal from school.
* Risk of accidents.

**Effect of drug abuse on national and international communities.**

1. Denial of visa: drug addicts are usually denied entry into other countries(foreign countries). This is because they are seen as treats.
2. Financial loss to business: employees who abuse drugs sometimes steal cash or supplies , equipment and products that can be sold to get more money to buy more drugs. Some have rendered their companies bankrupt, and employees jobless because of this reckless act.
3. Social instability: foreign investors tend to withhold investment in an economy that cannot guarantee healthy returns on their investment as a result of instability brought about by criminality.

**Prevention/solutions to drug abuse.**

1. Parents should teach their children good moral values and endeavor to know who their children’s friends are as well as teach their children about the dangers of drug abuse.
2. Counseling centres should be established in every community by the government in collaboration with private individual.
3. Curricula should be designed by the ministry of education to teach drug education at all level.
4. The National Drug law enforcement agency (NDLEA) should intensify the anti-drug campaigns in order to make our society educate students about danger of the misuse of drug in order to make our society drug free.
5. Drug addicts should be taken to rehabilitation centres where trained professionals will help them stop the addiction.
6. Security measures should be put in place by the school to eliminate the presence of hard drugs and alcohol from school premises. This can be done by installing CCTV cameras in classrooms and dark areas.
7. Teens that go for football or basketball practice, music club, drama and dance classes, or other structured activities are less likely to get involved in drug.

**DANGERS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING**

**Drug trafficking:** means the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, distribution and sale of illegal drugs or substances within or outside the country, especially across the borders of one country to another.

**Reasons for drug trafficking.**

1. High rate of youth unemployment: there are many youths without job, or means of livelihood. Many have been misled into drug trafficking as a quick means of getting money.
2. Greed: this is defined as having a strong desire to acquire more wealth than is actually required. As a result of greed, some people involve themselves in drug trafficking.
3. Poverty: this is the state of having little or not enough money to take care of basic needs. Poverty is a state of not having or lacking socially acceptable amount of money or material possession. Poverty led some persons to commit crime such as armed robbery and drug trafficking in other to survive harsh economic conditions and also to be socially relevant.
4. Ignorance: many people have been lured into drug smuggling as a result of ignorance. Some have been promised better life once they are able to deliver the drugs to their agents in a particular country.
5. Corruption: some law enforcement agents at the seaport and airport are corrupt. They accept bribes in other for the drug peddlers to travel unnoticed at the airport and at the borders.
6. Negative peer influence: teens are sometimes forced by their peers to do things that are bad. Keeping friends who are involved in drug or drug trafficking could cause one to be easily influenced by them.

**Consequences of drug trafficking.**

1. Drug trafficking can result in the death of the carrier. E.g the offender may be sentenced to death, package may burst in the digestive system of the carrier.
2. Drug trafficker tarnishes the image of the family and the country.
3. Drug traffickers are made to face jail sentences which may include lengthy periods of imprisonment.
4. Drug trafficking gives a country a negative image. Countries accommodating drug peddlers or traffickers are avoided by other countries. This also affect genuine travelers from such countries are subjected to embarrassment and humiliation by the port authorities.
5. Drug trafficking promotes and increases the crime rate among the youths.
6. Drug trafficking lead to waste of limited resources, which are meant for promoting the economy of the country, instead the money is used for provision of rehabilitation home and prisons.
7. Drug trafficking leads to seizure of assets and property of offenders as well as frozen of the accounts of offenders.

**Preventive measures of drug trafficking.**

1. Adequate training of personnel to identify drug traffickers at the seaport and airport.
2. Adequate punishment should be given to drug traffickers to discourage others from the evil business. Likewise, corrupt officers at the sea and airport should be punished adequately.
3. Government should embark on sensitizing citizens by using billboard, radio, television, pamphlets, etc on the after effect of drug trafficking and drug abuse.
4. The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency should be adequately equipped and its employees properly trained to combat drug trafficking in the country.
5. Government should provide enough job for youth in order to keep them busy and make them earn a decent living for themselves.
6. There should be mutual understanding and cooperation among countries so that the war against drug trafficking can be effective and achieveable.
7. The law enforcement agent must work together i.e Police, Cutom, Immigration etc and be well equipped to fight drug trafficking.
8. Establishment of poverty alleviation programme would help to reduce the desperation that drives people into drug trafficking.
9. Drug barons who are the ones sponsoring the smuggling act should be tracked down.

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**Science:** is a systemic way of acquiring knowledge about a particular field of study. science consist essentially of definition, observation, experiment and analysis.

* Definition: this enables the creation of accurate language where one exists.
* Observation: this is the aspect of watching intensively to deduce a pattern.
* Experiment: this refers to a set of actions and observations performed to verify or falsify a hypothesis.
* Analysis: this has to do with gathering of relevant data, sorting them out in order to see whether they form a pattern or make some sense and to explain the result.

Science therefore, refers to knowledge which is gained by observing things in detail, testing and recording those observations and forming general law about them.

**The scientific patterns is as follows:**

* Statement of problem/ hypothesis
* Testing of hypothesis/ collection of data
* Analysis
* Conclusion

**Technology:** it is the systematic use of organized scientific knowledge to solve practical problems. It is the study of or a collection of techniques.

Technology is the practical utilization of scientific ideas.

The effect of technology can be seen everywhere. The clothes we wear, the house we live in, motor vehicle, aircraft or even machine are all product of technology. Hence technology requires grate ability in achieving creative use of knowledge.

The use of knowledge to solve practical problem is the essence of technology.

Conclusively, science and technology

* Involves using scientific principles to make tools.
* It involves using scientific principles to make things work.
* Study the structure and behavior of physical and natural things.
* Make findings to the real and proven truth about something.

**Importance of science and technology to the future of Nigeria in the world.**

1. **Transportation:** science and technology have made the movement of people and goods much faster and easier. Today, travelers make their choices on which medium of transportation they want to take; by air, water or by land.
2. **Health care:** technology is improving health care in many ways. For instance, x-ray have helped doctors to diagnose and treat diseases effectively. Drugs, vaccines and laboratory equipment, qualified medical personnel and well equipped hospitals.
3. **Banking sector:** the use of money counting machines, monitors, Automated Teller Machine, computers, electronic banking, pens and books are all products of science and technology.

Without science and technology, the modern banking system will not succeed in any way.

1. **Agricultural sector:** the modern variety of crops is all made possible because of scientific study carried out by the scientists. There are more agricultural products and preservation methods made possible by science. Technology has helped farmers replace the old way of farming with machines that can do the job in time, right from the day of planting to the day of harvesting.
2. **Marketing:** mother time marketing has crossed the border of limited sales within a limited society. With the help of technology (phones) marketers can call a dealer from other parts of the world to supply goods to them. The use of the various means of transportation can now be used to convey allot of goods from country to country which cannot be done by the manual process.
3. **Information sector:** technology has placed information at the finger tips of individuals. Access to information through the internet, the mobile phones and other mobile devices is made possible because of science and technology.
4. **Standard of living:** science and technology encourages the growth of industries through the provision of electricity, pipe borne water, motor able roads etc to improve people’s standard of living. This way, life becomes enjoyable.
5. **Industrial growth and development:** with science and technology, industries are set up for the manufacturing of goods, thereby creating more job opportunities for our citizens.

**Food storage and preservation.**

To store means to keep something somewhere for future use.

Storage is the process and means of storing things or goods until they are needed or required.

**Ways of storing things.**

1. **Refrigeration:** freezer storage is an excellent method of food preservation. It is the coolong or freezing of food in other to preserve it. It is important to wrap frozen foods closely in packaging that limits air contact with the food in other to prevent moisture loss during storage. It is important to note that freezing does not kill most microorganisms; they simply become dormant.
2. **Drying:** drying is another common method of food preservation. Drying removes moisture from meat products so that microorganisms cannot grow. Drying can either be done naturally using the sun or using a slow oven.
3. **Smoking:** this is the drying of food stuff over fire or heated charcoal. Smoking of meat decreases the availability of moisture on the surface of meat products, preventing microbial growth and spoilage. Smoking also enhance the colour and flavor.
4. **Canning:** canning involves sealing food in a container/can and then heating it to destroy all microorganisms capable of food spoilage. Canned foods usually contain salt or sugared liquid solution which preserves the food items.
5. **Salting and curing:** some foods are preserved by rubbing it with salt. The salt acts as a means by which water is drawn out of the food. Curing involves the addition of mixtures containing salt, nitrate, and other preservatives such as alkaline phosphates, erythorbate or ascorbate.
6. **Sealing:** foodstuffs are packed in polythene bags and sealed so as to prevent the passage of air, water and bacteria, using a sealing machine.
7. **Barns:** a barn is an agricultural building or structure built on open ground but are usually shaded with a straw roof and enclosed within a fence or a wall for security.

**COMMUNICATION**

Communication refers to the process by which people exchange information.

Communication is a two-way process involving the following elements: a sender, a message, a medium, a channel, a receiver, a response and feedback. However, there should be cooperation and understanding between the two parties involved.

Different means of communication are used at the various stages of man’s development that is why it is said that communication is as old as man.

The four main **types of communication**

1. **Verbal communication:** when we speak, we are communicating much more than just the content of our words. We are also using the pitch and tone, as well as the level of formality we use to convey important subtext to the person we are speaking with. Verbal communication means communicating with words, written or spoken. It consist of speaking, listening, reading.
2. **Non-verbal communication:** it means communication without words. It also means communicating with people using facial expressions, sign language, posture, eye contact, gestures and physical touch. It is interesting to note that non-verbal communication is used both intentional an unintentional.
3. **Written communication:** effective communication by writing is a massively important skill, especially as more people are working and keep in touch throughout the workday through Skype, watsapp, email and other digital mediums.

In written communication, structure, clarity, and content are important.

1. **Visual communication:** it is the transmission of information and ideas using symbols and imagery. There are many ways of visual communication such as charts, photograph, sketches, video, graphs, slide deck presentations and even emojis and GIFs, can help improve the understanding of your message. Getting your message across in a clear, concise way can be difficult with words alone.

**Traditional method of communication.**

1. The use of metal gong/drum:
2. The use of town criers:
3. The use of cannon shots:
4. The use of object/symbols

**Modern means of communication.**

1. Postal service:
2. Mass communication:
3. Telecommunication:
* The telephone.
* Telex.
* The internet.
* Electronic mail(email) etc
1. Communication satellite.

**INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)**

 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) refers to the integration of telecommunications (telephone lines and wireless signals), computers, software, middleware, and audiovisual systems to enable users to access, store, transmit, and manipulate information. ICT plays a vital role in modern society, influencing various sectors such as education, business, healthcare, governance, and entertainment.

**Components of ICT**

1. Hardware: Physical devices used in ICT, including:

 - Computers (desktops, laptops)

 - Smartphones, tablets

 - Servers and data storage devices

 - Networking equipment (routers, modems)

2. Software:

 - Operating systems (e.g., Windows, macOS, Linux)

 - Applications for communication (e.g., Zoom, Microsoft Teams)

 - Productivity tools (e.g., Microsoft Office, Google Workspace)

3. Networking:

 - The infrastructure that enables data sharing, such as the Internet, intranets, and mobile networks (e.g., 4G, 5G).

4. Telecommunication Systems:

 - Devices and services that facilitate communication, such as telephones, satellites, and fiber optics.

5. Data and Information:

 - Content that is created, processed, stored, and disseminated using ICT.

6. People:

 - Users of ICT systems, including IT professionals, educators, students, businesses, and government institutions.

**Uses of ICT**

1. Communication:

 - Enables instant communication through email, video conferencing, social media, and messaging apps.

 - Global connectivity through the Internet.

2. Education:

 - E-learning platforms like Coursera, Khan Academy, and Google Classroom.

 - Digital libraries and online research databases.

 - Interactive tools such as virtual labs and simulations.

3. Business and Commerce:

 - E-commerce platforms like Amazon, eBay, and Alibaba.

 - Cloud computing for data storage and remote work.

 - Online marketing through social media and digital advertisements.

4. Healthcare:

 - Telemedicine and remote consultations.

 - Electronic Health Records (EHR) for patient data management.

 - Diagnostic technologies like AI-powered imaging.

5. Governance:

 - E-governance platforms for public services like tax filing, passport applications, and voter registration.

 - Transparency through digital records and open data initiatives.

6. Entertainment:

 - Streaming services like Netflix and Spotify.

 - Online gaming and virtual reality experiences.

 - Digital content creation and social media.

7. Research and Development:

 - Data analysis, simulations, and artificial intelligence for scientific advancements.

 - Access to global research networks.

8. Banking and Finance:

 - Online banking, mobile payments (e.g., PayPal, Venmo).

 - Cryptocurrency and blockchain technologies.

 - Financial planning and investment tools.

**Advantages of ICT**

1. Improved Communication: Enables instant global communication.

2. Efficiency: Automates tasks and reduces manual labor.

3. Accessibility: Provides access to information and services globally.

4. Cost Reduction: Lowers operational costs through online systems.

5. Innovation: Promotes creativity and the development of new technologies.

**Challenges of ICT**

1. Digital Divide:

 - Inequalities in access to ICT, particularly in developing countries or rural areas.

2. Cybersecurity Threats:

 - Risks such as hacking, data breaches, and cyberattacks.

3. Privacy Concerns:

 - Misuse of personal data and surveillance.

4. Job Displacement:

 - Automation replacing certain types of jobs.

5. Environmental Impact:

 - E-waste and energy consumption from ICT infrastructure.

**Emerging Trends in ICT**

1. Artificial Intelligence (AI):

 - AI-powered tools for automation, machine learning, and decision-making.

2. 5G Technology:

 - Faster, more reliable mobile internet connectivity.

3. Internet of Things (IoT):

 - Interconnected smart devices for home automation, industrial processes, and healthcare.

4. Cloud Computing:

 - On-demand access to computing resources and data storage.

5. Blockchain:

 - Decentralized systems for secure transactions and record-keeping.

6. Big Data Analytics:

 - Processing and analyzing large datasets for insights and decision-making.

7. Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR):

 - Applications in gaming, education, and remote training.

**Impact of ICT on Society**

- Education: Broader access to learning materials and educational opportunities.

- Healthcare: Improved diagnosis, treatment, and healthcare delivery systems.

- Economic Growth: Increased productivity and the emergence of new industries.

- Social Interaction: Enhanced communication but potential for social isolation.

- Governance: Improved service delivery and citizen engagement through e-governance.