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**THE ROLE OF NIGERIAN SECURITY AND CIVIL DEFENCE
CORPS IN SUPPLEMENTING THE EFFORT OF SECURITY
AGENCIES (A CASE STUDY OF JIGAWA STATE COMMAND)**

By

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REG No: AD/PAD/18/068A

**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE
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APPROVAL PAGE

This Project has been Examined and Approved for the Award of Advanced Diploma in Public Administration (ADPA).

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project is a product of my research effort under the supervision of Mallam Ibrahim Sallau and it has not been presented anywhere for the award of Advanced Diploma Certificate. All sources of data used have been dully acknowledged and all information herein is original.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the research work for this project has been conducted and prepared by Amiru Umar with registration number AD/PAD/18/068A and was carried out under my supervision.

Mallam Ibrahim Sallau
Project Supervisor

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praise be to Allah lord of the world the one who spare my life up to this time and I will also like to express my gratitude to the following people my supervisor mallam Ibrahim Sallau and my HOD Mallam Gambo Uba and those who try their best to provide all relevant information in order to make the project a complete and successful one.

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DEDICATION

This project is absolutely dedicated to my beloved Father, Umar Aliyu Kantga and Hajia Bintu Umar Kantoga

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ABSTRACT

This research work assesses the role of Nigerian security and civil defence corps, in supplementing the effort of security agencies in Jigawa state. This research is aimed at gathering information that will help in assessing the role of NSCDC in crime prevention in Nigeria. The rate of crime today in the society has become an issue of concern among scholars of criminology and other related disciplines. The menace of crime undermines the social fabric by eroding the sense of safety and security. The respondents are classified in to three in terms of educational level 16% of the respondents are Degree and HND holder, 64% have Diploma/NCE, 12% consist of SSCE and Grade II certificate and 8% have other qualification. Similarly, in an interview with community leaders, they revealed that: "NSCDC personnel play a significant role and are really trying their best in preventing crime in the society. 94.7% of the respondents revealed that protection of lives and property is the major role of NSCDC in crime prevention while minority of the respondents are of the belief that apprehending offenders is the role of NSCDC in crime prevention in Nigeria. Government should enlighten the community members on the need to collaborate with security agencies particularly NSCDC to prevent and control crime in the society. There is need for adequate training and improvement of personnel relations with the public to enhance mutual understanding between community members and NSCDC officers.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of introduction, background of the study, statement of problem, significant of the study, aim and objective of the study research hypothesis and plan of the study.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps in exercise of its functions enshrined in Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps Act No. 2 of 2003 and Amendment Act of 2007 is empowered to license, supervise and monitor activities of Private Guard Companies and to contribute towards the development of security structures that will ensure the protection and assurance of the civil public life, property and curb criminality.

The responsibility includes training and retraining of private security providers and their employees. In this regard, the NSCDC has embarked on training scheme involving professionalization of private security practice in the realization of statutory roles of NSCDC.

The security corps deal extensively with the public and sensitive assignments and they are expected to respond appropriately in emergencies situations and incidents.

Crime is one of the major social problems bedevilling contemporary Nigerian society. The menace of crime is affecting not only economic development of Nigeria but also to tarnish the image of the country in the eyes of the international community. Crime is an intentional act that violates the provision of the criminal law. The increasing rate of so many crimes such as kidnapping, armed robbery, rape, pipeline vandalism etc. has resulted to the establishment of more security agencies in order to address these challenges confronting Nigerian society. Nigerian security and civil defense corps was established by the government in order to ensure protection of lives and properties and

protect public property against vandalism as well as to assist other security agencies in crime prevention and control (NSCDC Act, 2003).

The problem of criminality and crime seem to be on the increase in the twenty-first century Nigeria, thus raising serious concerns about law and order in the society. The security and welfare of the people is the primary responsibility of government and every citizen is expected to assist law enforcement agencies in the maintenance of law and order and crime prevention and control in the society.

Bernard and Olusegun (2013) state that “there is no society that is totally free from crime and criminality but the degree of its presence and occurrence varies from one society to the and this also depends on the mechanisms put in place to checkmate the trend and incidence. Each race or identity group in the world had and have, accepted and collective patterns and method of social control and conflict resolution”. In an effort to prevent and control crime in the society, the constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria provide for the establishment of security agencies such as the Nigerian police force in order to prevent and control the menace of crime in the society, however, despite the efforts of the Government through Nigerian police force to protect lives and property of the citizens, the level of crime is increasing (Adebayo, 2006).

The various security challenges such as insurgency, kidnapping and pipeline vandalisation bedevilling Nigerian society resulted to the establishment of Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps in order to compliment the effort of other security agencies in crime detection, prevention and control. Despite the fact that, with establishment of Nigerian security and civil defense corps there is still raising wave of crime in the country, however, Nigerian security and civil defense corps is putting various measures and strategies in order to prevent and control criminal behavior in the society. Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps is a paramilitary agency of the government of the federal republic of Nigeria that was established to provide measures against threats and any attack or disaster. The major concern of NSCDC is to assist the Nigerian police force and other law enforcement agents in ensuring safety of lives and

Property in the country (Blessing, 2009).

1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Peace is very necessary for the development of any society because no society can develop in the state of conflict and insecurity. Despite the fact that all societies are characterized with crime, the need to prevent and control crime in the society has become necessary which leads to the establishment of both formal and informal mechanism by the society in order to control the menace of crime and help society achieved social order. The issue of safety of lives and property of the citizens in Nigeria is becoming increasingly dubious despite the presence of the formal law enforcement agencies such as the Nigerian police force and NSCDC.

Seemingly, crime in Nigeria continues to persist even with the existence of several security agencies that were established by the Government to prevent and control crime in the society. The Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC) were established to complement the role and effort of Nigerian police and other security agencies in order to ensure safety of lives and property. The increasing rate of the activities of pipeline vandals, rapid increase of armed robbery, theft and vandalism of Government property necessitated the establishment of NSCDC in order to join other security agencies in crime prevention and control.

Nevertheless, the emergence of NSCDC did not stop the occurrence of crimes such as pipeline vandalism, destruction of public property, and high rate of kidnapping among others (Eric and Oluwagbenga, 2017).

Against this background, this study set to assess the role of NSCDC in crime prevention with a view to identify its strengths and weaknesses so as to proffer possible solutions that could ensure the effectiveness of the agency in crime prevention in Nigeria.

1.3 AIM OF THE STUDY

The paper is aimed at gathering information that will help in assessing the role of NSCDC in crime prevention in Nigeria.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To explain the problem of insecurity faced in Jigawa state
2. To look into the security impact of NSCDC in Jigawa state
3. To discover source of security challenges in Jigawa state

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

- Hi. I. Quick response by NSCDC can help reduce crime in the society.
Hi. II NSCDC does not help to reduce crime in the society

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study will help to find out the various causes of insecurity in Jigawa state and to find a lasting solution to security challenges in the rural community. It will also help the state government, local government, and the NGO to know the causes and prevention of crime in the society.

1.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study has to do with area of coverage in terms of period. The area this study is intended to see whether local government is meeting up with the laid down objective.

This study will be carried out in Jigawa state.

In almost all research there are problems to be encountered so also in this study, the following factors are the limits or hurdles of this work

- i. Time is always a scarce resource, the research will be conducted during the second semester,

- ii. Financial constrain is another factor or limitation of this study .finance always slow down research work .like this especially when the research is self sponsored and barely be able to survive in the school
- iii. Internet service are require which involve money ,transportation is also vital ,stationary are necessary and photocopy of essential material all of this require fund
- iv. The issue of releasing some vital information by some of the case study is another limitation ,organization of now are days do not want people to identify their weakness ,some also do not value research thereby making them unwilling to give out necessary information in order to assist the research work .the limitation will not stand on the way of a good research like this because the researcher will do all his best to overcome the difficulty so as to produce research work that will contribute to knowledge.

1.8 DEFFINITION OF TERMS

Crime:-an act of committing or violating the law

Peace:-a state of tranquillity, quiet and harmony, for instance a state free of civil disturbance

Prevention:-an act of hindering or obstruction of an action, access or approach to a thing.

Role:-an expected behaviour of an individual, function or position in the society

1.9 PLAN OF THE STUDY

This study will consist of chapter one , introduction , aim and objective , significant , justification of the study , definition of terms , and plan of the study .chapter two contain introduction , theoretical frame work and conceptual frame work , while chapter three consist of the research methodology , while the chapter four contain the result interpretation and data analysis . The chapter five contain the summary, conclusion and recommendation references .

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

The rate of crime today in the society has become an issue of concern among scholars of criminology and other related disciplines. The menace of crime undermines the social fabric by eroding the sense of safety and security. Crime is a threat to the economic, political and social security of a nation and a major factor associated with underdevelopment; because it discourages both local and foreign investment, reduces the quality of life and destroys human and social capital (Adebayo, 2013).

As a result of the rapid implications of the menace of crime, the concept of crime prevention and control arises which aims at controlling, reducing and preventing crime in the society in order to ensure rapid economic growth and development and to help society to achieve social order.

Crime prevention has to do with the attempt made by the government and society and to reduce and deter crimes and criminals. It encompasses the effort to reduce crime, enforce laws and maintaining of social order in the society.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2004), crime prevention comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crime occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individual and society, including fear of crime by intervening to influence their multiple causes. Crime control on the other hand refers to the measures taken to reduce crime in the society. This implies that it has to do with both formal and informal strategies that are used to reduce the impact of crime in the society.

For Clifford (1974), crime prevention refers to the measures by law enforcement agents or institutions to prevent the commission of crime or reduce it to the minimal level. Crime prevention is an intervention in the causes of crimes and disorderly events to reduce, prevent and control the risk of their recurrence and the potential seriousness of their consequences (Steven, 2010). This definition addresses

both crime and its impact on individuals and society as well as the measures to combat the menace of crime. He went further to argue that crime prevention entails any action designed to reduce the level of crime and or perceived fear of crime.

Nigeria is among the developing countries of the world that is bedeviled with so many criminal activities such as corruption, armed robbery, theft, murder, kidnapping and so on. As a result of the rapid increase of criminal cases, the need for crime prevention became a necessity in order to safe guards, and protects citizens from fear of danger and harm (Adebayo, 2013). Crime prevention involves community, government as well as individuals as well as the activities of the criminal justice system. In essence, Adebayo (2013) argues that crime prevention encompasses the disruption of mechanisms which cause criminal events.

Maguire, Morgan and Reiner (1997) posits that criminologists that have devised several ways of preventing crime in the society rest on three principles. These principles include:

1. Since crime consists of diverse behavior, we should not look for universality in techniques of prevention.
2. Because an action is a crime, this does not mean that best way to control it is through the police and courts.

The behavior itself must be understood, to determine where change could best be brought about.

3. The scope of the criminal is morally problematic. A society in which more crime is prevented is not necessarily a more pleasant society. The burdens and restrictions imposed on people to prevent crime must be balanced against the harm caused by the crime prevented.

The definition of crime prevention differs depending on the discipline and the orientation of the scholars. Ekblom (nd) (as cited in Steven, 2010) posits that crime prevention has to do with the intervention in the causes of crimes and disorderly event to reduce the risk of their resource and or the potential seriousness of their consequences. This implies that crime prevention encompasses any action designed by

the society or government to reduce the level of crime and or perceived threat or fear of crime.

According to Steven (2010), crime prevention can be categorized in to primary, secondary, and tertiary crime prevention and control. Primary crime prevention has to do with the identification of the conditions and opportunities that predisposed or precipitate criminals to commit crime.

Accordingly, crime can be prevented through environmental design, and neighbourhood watch among others. In secondary crime prevention, it involves the identification and prediction of potential offenders and seeks to intervene before the commission of a crime. Tertiary crime prevention on the other hand encompasses dealing with actual offenders and involves intervention in such a way that they will never commit crime. In other words, their behaviour will be rehabilitated and reformed so as to become conforming members of the society.

2.2 ROLES OF NSCDC IN CRIME PREVENTION

Nigerian security and civil defence are playing vital roles in the prevention of crimes.

According to NSCDC Act (2007), some of these roles include:

Crime Detection

NSCDC as a security agency is charged with the responsibility for enforcing laws. Therefore, one of its critical role is the crime prevention and detection. Edge et al (nd) noted that the NSCDC shall be employed to strategically detect crimes in the society. Despite the fact that in many countries the responsibility of crime prevention is vested on the police but in this part of the world NSCDC are among the formal law enforcement agencies that carryout the role of crime prevention and detection in the country. Crime detection falls in to 3 categories i.e. the discovery of crime has been committed, the identification of suspects and collection of evidence for successful prosecution of the offenders. This role is usually carried out by the NSCDC through its criminal investigation department.

2.3 MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

Another role of NSCDC in crime prevention and control is the maintenance of law and order in the society. The Nigerian law gave the NSCDC mandates to forced people to obey laws and to avoid any act that will leads to violence or creates confusion among people. The government of the federal republic of Nigeria has vested the Nigerian security and civil defence corps with the responsibility and power to play the role of maintenance and order in the society.

2.4 APPREHENSION OF OFFENDERS

The Nigerian security and civil defence corps plays a role of arresting or apprehension of the suspected criminals.

Despite the fact that majority of the Nigerian populace have the habit of taking a law at their hands without reporting a case to the NSCDC, police and other law enforcement agencies, it's only the formal law enforcement agency such as NSCDC that vested with the responsibility to arrest suspects and arraigned them before a court for prosecution

2.5 PROTECTIONS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY

Another primary role of the NSCDC is the protection of lives and properties of the people of the country. According to Dansabo (2014), NSCDC personnel are provided with weapons such as guns, ammunition, and military training in order to protect the lives and properties of the civilian population. Protection of lives and property is the major rationale behind the establishment of any law enforcement agency; NSCDC inclusive. The Nigerian security and civil defense corps are playing a greater role in crime prevention.

As a result of the rapid increase of criminal activities, the corps was established by the government with the statutory functions of maintaining law and order and complementing the efforts of other security agencies in crime prevention and control. From the day of establishment to date, the Nigerian security and civil defence corps

has play several roles in order to ensure effective crime prevention and control in the society.

Adebayo (2013) is of the believed that providing NSCDC personnel with weapons such as guns and ammunitions, vehicles and strong communication gadget has also improve the role they played in crime prevention and control. He went further to argued that there is need to differentiate their role and that of Nigerian police in order to avoid inter agency rivalry and improve the roles they play in curtailing crimes and criminality in Nigeria and to ensure effective prevention of crimes.

Nigerian and Civil Defence Corps has succeeded in playing so many other roles ranging from arresting so many criminals and controlling many variety of criminal activities like shoplifting, kidnapping, armed robbery, and pipelines vandalism among others. The method of operation of the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps has assisted the agency in playing it roles to control and prevent crimes. The NSCDC ACT of 2007 had vested the agency with the power to apprehend pipelines vandals, to take care of all the public and private property and to register, trained and supervised the activities of all private guards companies (Madaki, 2016).

Also, Nigerian Civil Defence Corps are empowered to maintain 24 hours surveillance over infrastructures, sites and projects for the federal, state and local government (NSCDC amended ACT, 2007). The corps should assist to the maintenance of peace and order, and in the protection, rescuing of the civil population during the period of emergency. Recommend to the minister, the registration of private guard companies, from time to time respect the premises of private guard companies, their training facilities and approve same if it is up to standard. It is also part of their role to periodically organize seminars and work shop to the private guard companies in order to ensure effective crime prevention and control (Abolurin, 2008).

Other roles of NSCDC include search of premises and seizure of any materials suspected to have been used in vandalisation or suspected process of vandalisation, search of premises of any suspected illegal dealer of petroleum product or materials used by power holding company of Nigeria, postal services, Nigerian

telecommunication or for any other public utility or infrastructure in an attempt to prevent crime in the country (Uzundu, 2012). Accordingly, Phenson (2014) stated that the role of NSCDC also include monitor, investigate and take every necessary step to forestall any act of terrorism and report same to appropriate federal security agencies; provide necessary warning for the civilian population from danger areas; provide and manage shelters of the civilians during period of emergency; assist in the decontamination and in the taking of precautionary measures during any period of emergency; carryout rescue operation and control volatile situation; assist in the provision of emergency medical services, including first aid during any period of emergency and detect and demarcate any danger area in to effectively prevent and control crimes in the country.

2.6 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

Rational choice theory

While traditional criminology tended to see criminals driven by their conditioning and environment, more recent economics based theories portray them as rational decision makers who base their decisions to commit crimes on an analysis of the risks of the venture compared with the expected profits. That is, the criminal does a cost-benefit analysis (Becker 1968).

Situational crime prevention

Situational crime prevention has been defined as 'the use of measures directed at highly specific forms of crime, which involve the management, design or manipulation of the immediate environment in as systematic and permanent a way as possible' (Hough et al 1980). It is sometimes referred to as 'primary prevention' or 'opportunity reduction'.

As we have pointed out, a situational approach to crime prevention has rational choice theory as its basis. That is, it rests on the assumptions that offenders freely and actively choose to commit crimes-, that the decision to commit the crime is made in response to the immediate circumstances and the immediate situation in which

an offence is contemplated; and the motivation to offend is not constant or beyond control, i.e. it is dependent on a calculation of costs and rewards rather than being the result of inheriting or acquiring a disposition to offend (Bennett 1986). Bennett considers the rational choice model in the light of information gathered on the behaviour of burglars. He argues that the decision to offend in the first place is socially or psychologically determined, but that the final decision - whether or not to offend against a particular target - is situationally determined. This means that situational factors are unlikely to motivate the unmotivated to offend, but they will influence the decision of someone who is committed to offending. Crime is a multi-faceted problem: there is no easy fix.

Research and experience have, however, provided us with insights into the nature of crime which can help us fight back. Sanctions against criminals are failing to deter increasing numbers of offenders, and the legal and correctional systems are groaning under the weight of business. For their part, citizens are groaning under the burden of the costs associated with escalating crime - of more police, of improved court systems, of more gaols, of insurance, of locks and bars and grilles on their homes.

American criminal justice professionals have freely admitted that they cannot hope to combat crime without the help of the community; other countries are rapidly reaching the same conclusion. Citizens cannot go about arresting offenders, and we would not wish to see any increase in the number of citizens bearing arms, so the answer is obvious - crime prevention, particularly situational crime prevention. We are not recommending situational crime prevention as the complete solution to crime, however but only as part of a global strategy including better policing and programs to alleviate the social conditions which encourage crime. For the individual householder, situational crime prevention is the most effective approach to protecting him or herself from victimisation and fear, but this approach has much wider scope. It can be employed by housing authorities to make public housing more secure, by transport authorities to cut down

graffiti and vandalism on trains and buses, by education departments trying to battle school arsonists.

Those who oppose situational crime prevention usually do so on the grounds that one person's security is simply another person's vulnerability. That is, they believe criminals who are deterred from committing a crime in one area by tight security or neighbourhood surveillance will simply move their criminal activities elsewhere.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In the term of research methodology, the purpose of the study, data will be obtained into two source i.e. primary source concerned with the questionnaire method on face to face interview, while the secondary source concerned with scrutiny of the NSCDC activities to test the research hypothesis.

And also due to the nature of the subject matter it has been necessary to use the questionnaire in data collection .the questionnaire is often in two parts the first part is the classification of the respondents.

The second part can be analysed according to the information in the first concerned the layout of the questionnaire there is a tendency where it is possible to provide all the answer that could be given to the question the questionnaire include open ended and close ended questionnaire provide answer related to the question where they respond choices the alteration the people to be interview in the course of this research include some principal officer of NSCDC on the posting district head and ward whose duties have been on research problem ,the interview technique guide the researcher and gave him the opportunity to collaborate data obtained from the questionnaire methods which was administered directly by the researcher based on the culture of the data obtained the statistical approach is analysing the data such as calculating of percentage and frequency and presentation of such calculated figures in tabulated form .this technique was found more convenient in evaluation the challenge of local government in developing and improving the living standard of living of the rural dwellers .

In this chapter contains research methodology, method of data collection, population size sample technique method.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN AND POPULATION

This deals with the ways and means of conducting the research this is how the plan of action will be executed .the way upon which the research is conducted after the problem is identified the question and hypothesis of the research is formulated all possible way and technique are employed in order to provide answer to the question as well as proved the hypothesis will help in coming up with the solution to t he identified problems.

The ways followed include distribution of questionnaire to the selected population which the sample is drawn from oral interview to the respondent within the sample and the questionnaire are designed in relation in relation to t he research relation to the research work which will seek answer to the problem .

3.3 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

Population refers to the collection of units with identical properties in research the term or population does not refers to only to the number of people living in a particular area it also refers to all countable object living and non living in a particular area.eg population of chair in a college .population is finite if number is too large to be known precisely,

The technique employ is probability sampling size this might give chance to everyone to be included in the sample and sample random sample is use this method avoid all the other element which will distort true of the information such as errors and bias and the application of this technique of this technique was necessary by the need of speed accuracy, scope and cost reduction of thee research work .

3.4 TYPES AND SOURCES OF DATA

Primary source

This is the original findings by the researcher through various sources such as observation interview and questionnaire .the work is original in the sense that he and other one work on it.

For the sake of completion and achieving information the instrument use for the collection of questionnaire the work is original for the fact that he or other one work on it

For the sake of completion and achieve information the instrument use for collecting data are research questionnaire and oral interview direct contact methods of presentation was adopted in the distribution of the questionnaire and time consuming .

3.5 INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

Questionnaire

A questionnaire a questionnaire refers to set of question designed by a researcher that seeks answer or solution to a given problem.

A direct contact of presentation was adopted in the distribution of questionnaire to all respondent .even though this was very expensive and time consuming but to be cost effective in terms of other benefit collection in some cases of the administered questionnaire .it involve covering letter indicating that any information given will be treated confidentially and only for research purpose .

Oral interview

In addition to the questionnaire oral interview was conducted to obtain n a reliable and accurate information in the form of verbal responses from the respondent who were either too busy in order to avoid bias and misunderstanding of the question .

The researcher was in fact been privileged to be interview the staff available in the local government on the interview they express their opinion and answered ad answer the question to the satisfaction of the researcher .

3.6 SAMPLING METHODS AND PROCEDURE

The total numbers of the distributed questionnaire is 50 and fortunately the number were return back. the method use for the distribution is random sampling the respondent will be selected randomly because each of the respondents need to be

selected on equal basis .the tabular for is going to be use that is discussing the frequency against the percentage.

3.7 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The information including data collection, personal observation and it is the process of recognising and recording the behaviour of people, object and event (Kinner *et al* ., 1987)

Another method is adopted is obtaining data including personal interview by directing the conversations between the interview the interviewer and the respondent towards the right subject and encourage his or her to keep talking , In each case he should explain the question clearly so as to bring about cordial relationship between the respondents and the researcher.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter we present data and all the necessary information gotten from the respondents the response are classified according to sex , age, education level marital status etc, the data is collected by the use of interview and through questionnaire method.

4.2 DATA PRESENTATION

The data presentation in the chapter will be based on the data acquire from the field and it will be presented in form of table.

4.3 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data analysis and interpretation will be done to share more light on the response

Table 4.1 Gender of the Respondent

S/N	Description	No of the respondents	Parentage %
1	Male	40	80%
2	Female	10	20%
Total		50	100%

Source: Researcher questionnaire 2019

Table one shows that 80% percent of the are male while 20% of the respondents are female

Table 4.2 Showing the age distribution of the respondents

S/N	Description	No of the respondents	Percentage%
1	20-30	20	40%
2	31-40	10	20%
3	41-50	10	20%
4	50-60	10	20%
Total		50	100

Source: Researcher questionnaire 2019

In terms of the age range of the respondent they are 20-30, 31-40, 41-50, and 51-60 and the percentage are 40%, 20%, 20% and 20% respectively.

Table 4.3 Educational level of the respondents

S/N	Description	No of respondents	Percentage%
1	Degree/HND	8	16%
2	Diploma/NCE	32	64%
3	SSCE/Grade II	6	12%
4	Others	4	8%
Total		50	100

Source: Researcher questionnaire 2019

The respondent are classified in to three in terms of educational level 16% of the respondents are Degree and HND holder,64% have Diploma/NCE ,12% consist of SSCE and Grade II certificate and 8% have other qualification.

Table 4.4 Marital Status

S/N	Marital status	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Married	15	30%
2	Single	35	70%
Total		50	100

Source: Researcher questionnaire 2019

The table above shows the respondents' marital status, 30 %of the respondents are married while 70 % of the respondents are not married.

Table 4.5 Religion Distributions

S/N	Religion	Number of respondents	Percentage%
1	Islam	40	80%
2	Christian	10	20%
TOTAL		50	100

Source: Researcher questionnaire 2019

The table shows that 80% of the respondents are Muslims while 20% of the respondents are Christian

SECTION B

Table 4.6 Does NSCDC play its Role in Crime prevention

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE%
YES	40	80%
NO	10	20%
TOTAL	50	100

Source: Researcher questionnaire 2019

Table 1 presents the respondent's views on whether NSCDC play a role in preventing crime. It revealed that 93.4% of the respondents stated that NSCDC play a role in crime prevention and control while the 6.6% of the respondents who are the minority did not. In essence, majority of the respondents were of the believed that NSCDC play a role in crime prevention. This signifies that people acknowledged the effort of NSCDC in crime prevention in Nigeria.

Similarly, in an interview with community leaders, they revealed that: "NSCDC personnel play a significant role and are really trying their best in preventing crime in the society which makes them to be seen and recognized as agents of maintaining law and order in the community (IDI with community leaders, 2018)".

Table 4.7: Roles of NSCDC in Crime Prevention

Roles of NSCDC in Crime Prevention	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
Crime detection	40 (80%)	10 (20%)	50 (100%)
Apprehending offenders	30 (60%)	20 (40%)	50 (100%)
Protection of lives and properties	72 (94.7%)	4 (5.3%)	50 (100%)
Maintenance of law and order	40 (80%)	10 (20%)	50 (100%)

Source: Researcher questionnaire 2019

Table 2 presents the respondent's views on the roles of NSCDC in crime prevention. It revealed that majority of the respondents with 94.7% revealed that protection of lives and property is the major role of NSCDC in crime prevention while minority of the respondents are of the believed that apprehending offenders is the role of NSCDC in crime prevention in Nigeria. Similarly, in an interview with NSCDC officials they revealed that: "Protection of lives and property and maintenance of law and order are

the significant roles of NSCDC in crime prevention as they are saddled with law enforcement responsibility (IDI with NSCDC Officials, 2018)".

Table 4.8: Satisfaction with the Role of NSCDC in Crime Prevention

Responses	Frequency	Percentage%
YES	35	70%
NO	15	30%
TOTAL	50	100 .

Source: Researcher questionnaire 2019

Table above presents the respondent's views on their satisfaction with roles of NSCDC in crime prevention. It revealed that 70% of the respondents are satisfied with the role played by the NSCDC in crime prevention while the 30% are not satisfied with the role of NSCDC in crime prevention. This implies that majority of the respondents are satisfied with the roles of NSCDC in crime prevention and control. In an interview with community leaders, they revealed that: "People are satisfied with the role played by the NSCDC in crime prevention and control as it helped in reducing crime in the community which makes the community a better place for living (IDI with community leaders, 2018)".

Table 4:9 Achievement Recorded by NSCDC in Crime Prevention

The achievement recorded by NSCDC	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
Crime reduction	35 (70%)	15 (30%)	50 (100%)
Apprehending suspects	30 (60%)	20 (40%)	76 (100%)
Providing safety in the community	45 (90%)	5 (10%)	50 (100%)
Prosecuting offenders	48 (96%)	2 (4%)	76 (100%)

Source: Researcher questionnaire 2019

Table above presents the achievements of NSCDC in crime prevention where 98.7% of the respondents revealed that providing safety in the community is the major achievement of NSCDC while 65.8% of the respondents revealed that crime reduction is the achievement of NSCDC in crime prevention. This indicates that respondents believed that NSCDC has achieved in providing safety and reducing the rate of crime in Nigeria.

Table 4.10: Challenges Confronting NSCDC in Crime Prevention

Challenges Confronting NSCDC	Yes	No	Total
Lack of man power	50 (100%)	0 (0.00%)	50 (100%)
Inadequate logistic	47 (94%)	3 (6%)	50 (100%)
Lack of adequate welfare	34 (78%)	16 (22%)	50 (100%)
Inadequate training	40 (80%)	10 (20)	50 (100%)

Source: Researcher questionnaire 2019

Table above. presents the challenges confronting NSCDC in crime prevention where all the respondents with 100% revealed that lack of manpower is the major challenge confronting NSCDC while 34% of the respondents revealed that inadequate training is the major challenge confronting NSCDC in crime prevention. This indicates that respondents revealed that lack of manpower and inadequate training are major challenges confronting NSCDC in crime prevention in Nigeria

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY

The role of NSCDC in crime prevention and control is the maintenance of law and order in the society. The Nigerian law gave the NSCDC mandates to forced people to obey laws and to avoid any act that will leads to violence or creates confusion among people. The government of the federal republic of Nigeria has vested the Nigerian security and civil defence corps with the responsibility and power to play the role of maintenance and order in the society.

The challenges presently confronting NSCDC in crime prevention where all the respondents in this study revealed that lack of manpower is the major challenge confronting NSCDC while 78% of the respondents revealed that inadequate training is the major challenge confronting NSCDC in crime prevention.

5.1 CONCLUSION

Crime as one of the major social problems bedevilling Nigerian society necessitated the establishment of various law enforcement agencies including Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC). However, the paper concluded that NSCDC play many roles in the prevention of crime and thus people are satisfied with their roles in preventing crime in the society.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

In view of the finding, the paper recommends that:

1. Government should recruit more personnel to the NSCDC and the recruitment should be based on merit to avoid recruiting the bad eggs.
2. Government should support and encourage NSCDC by providing the agency with adequate logistics that will ensure effective crime prevention.
3. Government should increase the welfare of NSCDC personnel to enable them to work effectively without engaging in corruption and other financial crimes.

4. Government should enlighten the community members on the need to collaborate with security agencies particularly NSCDC to prevent and control crime in the society.
5. There is need for adequate training and improvement of personnel relations with the public to enhance mutual understanding between community members and NSCDC officers.

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APPENDIX A

Jigawa State Polytechnic Dutse
College of Business and Management studies
Department of Public Administration

Department of Public Administration
Jigawa state Polytechnic Dutse
PMB 7040 Dutse
Jigawa state

Dear Respondents,

I am a final year student of the above mentioned department. I am concluding The topic the role of the Nigerian security and Civil defence corps in supplementing the effort of security agencies (a case study of Jigawa State) this research work is needed for the award of advanced diploma in public administration .

Please do me a favour of completing the questionnaire attached to this letter by filling the necessary space with the correct answer and be rest assure that the information supply by you will be treated with utmost confidentiality and solely for research purpose.

Thanks for your cooperation

Yours faithfully
Amiru Umar

APPENDIX B

Section a

Please tick the correct answer in the box provided as its appropriate.

1. Sex

a. Male ()

b. Female ()

2. Marital status

a. Single ()

b. Married ()

3. Age

a. 18-20years ()

c. 21-30 years ()

c. hnd /B.Sc ()

d. Above 40 years ()

4. Qualification

a. ND ()

b. HND/B.Sc ()

c. M.SC/MBA ()

Section B deals with the role of civil defence

6 Does NSCDC play its Role in Crime prevention

A. YES () B. NO ()

7: Roles of NSCDC in Crime Prevention

A. Crime detection ()

B. Apprehending offenders ()

C. Protection of lives and properties ()

D. Maintenance of law and order ()

8. Satisfaction with the Role of NSCDC in Crime Prevention

A. YES () B. NO ()

9. Achievement Recorded by NSCDC in Crime Prevention

- A. Crime reduction ()
- B. Apprehending suspects ()
- C. Providing safety in the community ()
- D. Prosecuting offenders ()

10. Challenges Confronting NSCDC in Crime Prevention

- A. Lack of man power ()
- B. Inadequate logistic ()
- C. Lack of adequate welfare ()
- D. Inadequate training ()