IMPLICATION OF DEHUMANIZATION ON CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AND NATIONAL SECURITY IN ABUJA, NIGERIA
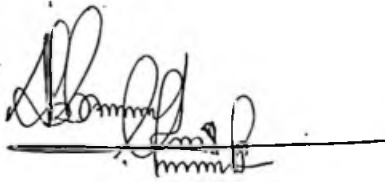
BY

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NSU/PGD/SOC/0023/18/19

BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUAUTE STUDIES, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, NASARARWA STATE UNIVERSIRTY KEFFI IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA (PGD) IN SOCIOLOGY

DECEMBER, 2019

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this Project titled **"Implication of dehumanization on criminal behaviour and National security in Abuja, Nigeria"** has been written by me and it is a report of my research work. It has not been presented in any previous application for Postgraduate Diploma. All work consulted in the course of this study have been duly acknowledged by means of reference
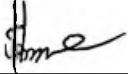
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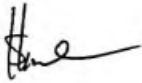
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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this Project titled "**Implication of dehumanization on criminal behaviour and National security in Abuja, Nigeria**" meets the regulations governing the award of Postgraduate Diploma in Sociology from School of Postgraduate Studies, Nasarawa State University, Keffi and is approved for its contribution to knowledge.

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DEDICATION

This Project is dedicated to Almighty Allah

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The persistence and rise of criminality continues to damage the social fabric of the society especially in the country. Crime is not a new phenomenon both locally and internationally but the intensity and nature of crime is different within different borders. This study sought to examine the implication of dehumanization on criminal behaviour and National security in Abuja, Nigeria. A social survey design was adopted. A sample of 383 of respondents was drawn, using multi-stage sampling techniques including simple random, systematic sampling, clustered and purposive sampling techniques in the selection of electoral wards, towns/villages, main streets, houses, households and individuals. Primary and secondary data were utilized in the study. The primary data were generated through the use of questionnaires. The questionnaires were analyzed quantitatively using tables, frequency and percentage. The results show that the rate of criminal activities is high and is a serious threat to national security. It is based on this that the study recommends that Non-governmental organizations and the government can help to reduce the crime of kidnapping by organizing workshops and seminars for parents, which will guide them in modelling youths to be disciplined and useful to the society. Religious leaders can make their own contributions through their teachings by instructing parents on the need to guide the wards in their custody to acquire better skills. Also, security formation in Abuja should be properly equipped to fight the menace of these crimes.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

The persistence and rise of criminality in Nigeria has affect social fabric in the country (Abdullahi & Issah, 2016). Crime is not a new phenomenon both locally and internationally but the intensity and nature of crime is different within different borders. Recently Nigeria has witnessed different forms of crime such as armed robbery, stealing, financial crimes, transnational organized crimes (TOCs), kidnapping, vandalization of government infrastructures, terrorism and insurgency involving the use of heavy weapon and improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

The rising crime rate or the increase in criminal acts prevalent in our society today is a symptom of a much more serious, deeply rooted problem of which studies have associated it to the rising youth unemployment resulting from bad governance. The government has been too corrupt; the citizens have become desperately and hopelessly poor day by day. Available records indicate that Nigeria ranks sixth in the world oil producing country, yet greater population lives below the poverty line of 1USD per day (Eregha, 2007). Ahokegh (2013), identified that poverty arising from injustices, lack of fairness in the polity and imbalance in resource allocation is responsible for the high rate of crime in Nigeria.

The global crime index report Numbeo (2019) shows that crime rate has been on the increase around the world. The statistics shows that Venezuela has the highest crime rate

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with an index of 8.23, followed by Papua New Guinea with a crime index of 79.88 and Honduras with a crime index of 76.84 in Africa, the top three countries with the highest crime rates are South Africa, Namibia and Nigeria. Their crime rates are 76.80, 68.66, and 64.41 respectively (Numbeo, 2019).

Since 2014, the crime rates in Nigeria have been on the decrease from the global statistics on crime by Numbeo (2019). On the global crime index, the crime index for Nigeria were 77.86, 76.60, 74.14, 70.87 and 63.12 in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively. This increased to 64.41 in the first quarter of 2019 and makes Nigeria ranked 15 out of 118 countries. The breakdown of crimes shows that home breaking, robbery, car stolen, physical attack, vandalism, kidnapping, banditry, insurgency, corruption and bribery have very high rates in Nigeria. Crime is an act or an instance of negligence that is against the law and punishable upon conviction (NBS, 2019).

According to Gimode (2001) there has been an increase in violent crime in Africa. This crime is mainly related to the increased intensity and complexity of urbanization. Obviously, specific features of urbanization have particularly contributed to the growth of criminal violence. Cairo, Lagos and Johannesburg are the cities that feature most prominently in literature on violent crime in Africa (Albert, 1998 in Gimode, 2001).

According to the Institute of Security Studies (2018), crime is not different from the other parts of Africa and according to Starvrou (2002); crime levels in Nairobi are similar to those in Johannesburg, Lagos and Dar-es-Salaam. Ndikaru (2011) found that the common type of crimes committed included robbery (90%), burglary (85%) mugging (84%), drug abuse (82%) assault (79%) and murder (65%), robbery with violence (62%), pick-pocketing (54%), sexual offences (37%), arson attacks (26%), kidnapping (11%) and

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carjacking (9%). high levels of youth unemployment, poverty and indulgence in drugs were singled out as the main causes.

A crime against an individual include any threat of force or the actual use of force against somebody, as well as accidents, which may result in death due to an individual's intent or negligence. A crime may be against property, which can also involve violence or not, against a person while committing the crime. It includes any attempt or the actual deprivation of somebody's belongings as well as willfully damaging them. Drug offences, armed robbery, kidnapping, terrorism, impaired driving which resulted in someone's injury or death, arson, betting and possession of weapons as well as the abuse of public office for private or political gain are also crimes which might have an effect on people or property, but do not make part of the above two categories. The damage caused by crime has a significant negative impact on society welfare, which can lead to serious impediments for the creation and maintenance of a developed and well-functioning economy (Numbeo, 2019). Therefore, the study examine the implication of dehumanization on criminal behaviour and National security in Abuja

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Crime and criminal behaviours among people have become one of the global phenomena and those in Nigeria have been on an unprecedented increase. Since last decade, there has been a proliferation of unrivalled violence, the cases of armed robbery, insurgencies, kidnapping, abduction and wanton destruction of valuable infrastructures as well as lives and personal properties. These are mostly the activities of individuals or groups that are socially unacceptable triggered by enforced desired of outcome from the constituted

authority. This negative development according to Igbo and Ikpa (2013) is unfortunate, and has become one of the security challenges facing Nigeria at the present.

It is commonly reported that poverty, unemployment and lack of access to education among others were responsible for this high level of insecurity orchestrated by criminal activities of individuals in the form of bombing mosques, churches, markets and killing of innocent people. The phenomenon of insecurity has become one of the major concerns to the citizens in Nigeria generally. Specifically, state like Abujaexperiences different forms of crime on a daily basis and this has added to the feeling of insecurity among the dwellers of the state.

Abuja is currently battling with a lot of security problem. Crime statistics reported that Abuja has witnessed different forms of crime range from offence against persons (294), offence against property (480), offence against lawful authority (17) and offence against the local acts (7) with 0.63 percent of the share of crime in the country (NBS, 2019). Apart from the deadly activities of Boko Haram terrorists traced to the state, a lot of fighting and killings are ongoing between communities and the herdsmen. The state is dominated by activities like kidnapping, armed robbery, house breaking, suicide bombing and other social vices. All efforts by government and security agencies to control these unlawful practices seem not to have yielded any reasonable result.

Those that are involved in these activities were reported to be evading arrest most at times, or getting themselves out of incarceration. Furthermore, this scenario was exacerbated by unwillingness from the side of government to curtail the phenomenon. In a nutshell, the problem bedevilling Nigerian country is insecurity demonstrated by

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criminal activities of the individuals and groups and this has affected the sustainable development of the country.

Studies have been conducted on the dehumanization on criminal behaviour and National security in many parts of the World including Nigeria. However, none of such studies, to the best knowledge of the researcher, has been conducted on the implication of dehumanization on criminal behaviour and National security in Abuja. This is the gap the study intends to fill.

1.3   Research Questions

This study answers the following research questions:

i.   What are the dimensions of crime in Abuja, Nigeria?

ii.   What are the rates of crime in Abuja, Nigeria?

iii.   What are the implications of crime on security in Abuja, Nigeria?

iv.   What are the factors that motivate people to commit crime in Abuja, Nigeria?

1.4   Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to examine the implication of dehumanization on criminal behaviour and National security in Abuja. Other specific objectives of the study include to:

i.   Examine the dimensions of crime in Abuja, Nigeria

ii.   Assess the rates of crime in Abuja, Nigeria

iii.   Examine the implications of crime on security in Abuja, Nigeria

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iv.   Ascertain the factors that motivate people to commit crime in Abuja, Nigeria

1.5   Significance of the Study

This study has both practical and theoretical significance. Practically, this study will benefit the host communities of the study, Abuja, Nigeria and the world generally. More so, information contained in this study, would be of immense help to policy makers, government officials and Non-governmental organizations.

This study will be significant to academia and all other researchers as it will bridge gaps in literature on the topic under review. The outcome of this study will add to the store of knowledge on effect of crime on security and will provide a source of secondary data and also serve as a reference material for future researches on the topic or related topics.

1.6   Scope of the Study

This study focused on implication of dehumanization on criminal behaviour and National security in Abuja. The time frame for this study covers the period from 2014-2019; the choice of this time frame was borne out of the fact that this period witnessed high rate crime in Nigeria; Abuja in particular. Geographically, this study spanned through the six local government areas of Abuja. The six (6) selected local government areas are Abaji, AMAC, Bwari, Gwagwalada, Kuje and Kwali

CHAPTER TWO

LITERARTURE REVIEW

This chapter presents a review of relevant literature. To achieve the objective of the study this chapter is structured under the following sub-headings: conceptual review, empirical review and theoretical framework

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Concept of Crime

The perception of the term crime varied greatly across geographical areas, socio-cultural and economic differences of societies as well as time lag. This kind of variations makes it difficult to universally define crime across regions of the world. What may be regarded as a crime in one region may not be a crime in another and changes over time. For instance, prostitution and homosexuality are crimes in 'many regions especially where religion dictates, while in many others, they are acts of promotion (Tenibiaje, 2010). A few decades ago, dumping toxic waste has not been classified as a crime but presently it is a serious crime and violation of laws in country like Nigeria (Dambazau, 2007; Usman, Yakubu, & Bello 2012). Similarly, criminal behaviour is a common phenomenon anywhere and in every society, but certain societies have higher criminal activities than others and variation can be found in the same society (urban areas), where criminal activities are prevalent in some locations over others (Chukuezi, 2009). Within the same city, criminal activities tend to be higher in the city centres than in the suburbs (Soh, 2012). This may be connected with the intensities of activities and potentialities for offenders to commit crime in the city centre. This goes in line with what Ajibola (1990)

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reported, where crime and criminal activities are constantly performing and growing in a sporadic facet (cited by Tenibiaje, 2010).

However, in trying to understand crime, it is good to bring ideas presented by many scholars in their respective perspectives on the subject matter. This is because many scholars have defined crime in different views. For instance, Habibullah, Baharom, and Tan (2013) defined crime as violation of 'property rights' where the focus was prioritized on crime against property. This will not give a comprehensive understanding on crime; hence there are many other areas where crimes are committed. For instance, crimes can be established in corruption, rape, terrorist criminal activities, kidnapping, human trafficking, assault, vagrancy and failure to pay public tax, utility bills or transport, drugs and narcotics abuse, wanton environmental destruction and unauthorized dumping of toxic substances (Tenibiaje, 2010; Tretter, 2013). On socio-cultural ethical perspectives, crime is viewed as violation of societal norms and values. Tenibiaje (2010) explained that. crime is a 'deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms, which may be cultural, social, political, psychological and economic conditions'. Louis and others in 1981 (cited by Usman, Yakubu, & Bello, (2012), described crime as a deviant act that is threatening moral behaviours and injurious to society. Moral decadence afflicts the personality of individual, his property and lessens trust among members of the society which may result to threat and fear.

In ideological perspective particularly in criminal law, crime is regarded as an act or omission forbidden by law on pain of punishment or else is a violation of law (Usman, Yakubu, & Bello, 2012). Similarly, Tenibiaje (2010) expresses crime as an act that violates the law of the society or serious offence against the law of the society for which

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there is a severe punishment by law. In other words, crime is any culpable action or omission prohibited by law and punishable by the state. In these views, crime is a violation of any law of a given society and offenders are punishable in accordance to the set of that law. These laws can either be criminal laws or societal unwritten laws, norms and values, any offender or violator of such laws is culpable to punishment.

In the literature there are variant views of crime but all converged at common understanding word 'violation' of societal norms and values or laws. In this context, crime refers to violation of state laws or deviant act prohibited by state laws that is subjected to punishment in accordance to the set of the laws. These include all types of deviant acts or offences against lawful authority, against local act, against person and against property. This definition is more appropriate in this study as it takes nation states studies which have their respective apparatus for managing or converting crimes that are guided by state laws as the case may be to any nation.

In any circumstances, crime is a convergence of criminal, element for crime act (property/ victim) and place to perform criminal activity. This is what Tabangin, Flores, and Emperador (2008) opined, where crime is not only about offenders and attractor may also be about 'places'.

Legally, crimes usually are defined as acts or omissions forbidden by law that can be punished by imprisonment and/or fine. Murder, robbery, burglary, rape, drunken driving, child neglect, and failure to pay your taxes all are common examples. However, as several eminent criminologists recently have noted (Sampson & Laub, 1993; Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990), the key to understanding crime is to focus on fundamental attributes of all criminal behaviours rather than on specific criminal acts. Instead of trying to

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separately understand crimes such as homicide, robbery, rape, burglary, embezzlement, and heroin use, we need to identify what it is they all have in common. Much past research on crime has been confounded by its focus on these politico-legal rather than behavioural definitions.

The behavioural definition of crime focuses on, criminality, a certain personality profile that causes the most alarming sorts of crimes. All criminal behaviours involve the use of force, fraud, or stealth to obtain material or symbolic resources. As Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) noted, criminality is a style of strategic behaviour characterized by self-centeredness, indifference to the suffering and needs of others, and low self-control. More impulsive individuals are more likely to find criminality an attractive style of behaviour because it can provide immediate gratification through relatively easy or simple strategies. These strategies frequently are risky and thrilling, usually requiring little skill or planning. They often result in pain or discomfort for victims and offer few or meagre long-term benefits because they interfere with careers, family, and friendships.

Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990:256) also asserted that this means the within-person causes of truancy are the same as the within-person causes of drug use, aggravated assault, and auto accidents. Criminality in this sense bears a problematic relationship with legal crimes. Some drug dealers, tax cheats, prostitutes and other legal criminals may simply be business-people whose business activity happens to be illegal. Psychologically, they might not differ from ordinary citizens. Almost all ordinary citizens commit at least small legal crimes during their lives. Nevertheless, Gottfredson's and Hirschi's hypothesis is that the vast majority of legal crime is committed by individuals a general strategy of criminal activity.

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This conception of crime explains a wide variety of criminal activities and the fact that individuals tend not to specialize in one type of crime. It also is consistent with the well-established tendency of people to be consistent over long periods of time in the frequency and severity of crimes they commit. Even executives who commit white collar crimes probably are more impulsive, self-centred, and indifferent to the suffering of others than those who do not take advantage of similar opportunities.

The simplest definition of crime offered by Sellin (1931), in his point of view of crime is any form of conduct which is forbidden by the law under pain of some punishment. Similarly, Tappan (1960) defined crime as intentional act of omission in violation of criminal law. Tappan (1960) would distinguish between lesser violations, such as vagrancy, and criminal acts, thereby avoiding the unnecessary attribution of criminal status to individuals who offer little or no real threat to the safety of the community." But it may well be that Tappan (1960) is really making a distinction between the behaviour which after all is commonly deemed criminal if it is against the law and the status of individuals who are not seen and treated as criminals when their violations are of a minor nature.

Dambazau in 1997 (in Usman, 2012) classified crime into four categories: - crimes against person, crimes against property, crimes against lawful authority and crimes against local act. Thus explained; crimes against person: include murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, suicide, grievous harm or wounding, assault, child stealing, slave dealing, rape, assault, kidnapping, unnatural offences and others. Crimes against property: armed robbery, theft or stealing, burglary, arson and others. Crimes against lawful authority: forgery of currency notes, gambling, breach of peace, perjury, bribery

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and corruption, escape from custody and other crimes. Crimes against local act include: traffic offences, township offences, liquor offences, narcotics abuses and other crimes. Indeed this classification makes it explicitly clear on crimes against persons, properties and authorities regardless of the manner in which the crime is performed.

2.2   Empirical Review

2.2.1 Dimensions of Crime in Nigeria

Some of the emerging and special categories of crimes in Nigeria are corruption, Money Laundering, Cyber Crime, Terrorism, Human Trafficking, Assassination, Kidnapping etc.

Corruption

Corruption is very widespread in Nigeria and it manifests itself in virtually all aspects of national life. Nigeria was some time ago rated by the Transparency International Index as the most corrupt country in the world (David, 2009). Corruption is a worldwide phenomenon, which has been with societies throughout history. It has caused political and economic instability in societies and, depending on the scale, it has led to social conflict and violence, as competing groups vie for state power which is the source of distribution of resources and other amenities in society (Ibrahim 2001).

Otite (1986) described corruption as "the perversion of integrity or state of affairs through bribery, favour, or moral depravity. He stated that corruption takes place when at least two parties have interacted to change the structure or processes of society or the behaviour of functionaries in order to produce dishonest, unfaithful or defiled situations.

The United Nations is of the view that corruption in government increases poverty in many ways. Most directly, it diverts resources to the rich people, who can afford to pay bribes and away from the poor, who cannot. Corruption also weakens a Government and lessens its ability to fight poverty. It reduces tax revenues and, thus, the resources available for public services (Mills, 2001). The immediate impact on the poor people is that there will be higher prices and fewer employment opportunities, because of the distortions that corruption has caused. Corrupt officials will be willing to demand payment for public services, which are supposed to be free. Corruption makes it possible for senior public officials to acquire massive personal wealth from states. This has negative impact to development.

Money Laundering and Online Banking

Many financial institutions are now providing banking service through the Internet. Most of these are established financial institutions that offer only part of their services online. The concern with respect to money laundering is that there is no face-to-face contact between the customer and financial institution. The customer accesses his or her account on the website of the financial institution by providing a password. Since no face-to-face contact is required, the financial institution has no means of verifying the identity of the individual. Moreover, a customer can access her account from anywhere in the world. In addition, as access is gained through an internet service provider, the institution has no way of verifying the location from which the account was accessed. An individual desiring to conceal his or her identity, including money launderers, would be able to have unrestricted online access to and control of his or her bank accounts in any location

(Redpath, 2001). The EFCC (Economic and Financial Crimes Commission) in Nigeria has been able to tackle a few cases where online banking has been used for money laundering.

Cyber crime

Online computers via the internet can be used to plan and co-ordinate activities, and to facilitate illegal acts, as well as to distribute tools for committing crimes. Instructions for building bombs and deadly weapons and instructions for building "red boxes" used in stealing telephone services, have all been found on the internet. Software for hacking into other computer systems is also available online. Pirated software, child pornography, scams and offshore tax evasion schemes are all available or operated via the internet (Redpath, 2001).

Internet crimes are raising international concern. Every terrorist organization has its own internet website "to propagate it, recruit manpower, purchase firearms and even sell children for sexual purposes". Cyber crimes are serious sophisticated crimes like swindling, embezzlement and money laundering. These crimes are being committed all the time and often traces are covered up or erased instantly, making the police unable to track them (Radpath, 2001).

According to Abdullahi (2004: 5) Cyber Crimes can be categorized into five: Data bidding is the most common, easiest and fastest method. It involves changing the data that will be put into the computer or that are already in the computer. The Trojan Horse technique involves instructing the computer to perform unauthorized functions as well as

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its intended function. The Salami method refers to taking small amounts of money from a larger source without significantly reducing the whole. For example, one might in a bank account situation, instruct the computer to reduce some accounts by certain percentage (usually small) and place such amount in another account. Super zapping: To take care of potential problem of malfunction there is the need for what is sometimes called break glass in case of emergency computer programme. This programme will bypass all controls to modify or disclose any of the contents of a computer. This is powerful for committing crime in the hands of dubious people. Data Leakage refers to removing information from the computer system or computer facility.

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking, according to Article 3a of the United Nations Protocol is defined as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation. The trafficking in persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act (2003), defines trafficking as all acts and attempted acts involved in the recruitment, transportation within or across Nigerian borders, purchases, sales, transfer, receipt or harbouring of a person involving the use of deception, coercion or debt bondage for the purpose of placing or holding the person, whether for or not involuntary servitude (domestic, sexual or reproductive) in forced or bonded labour, or in slavery-like conditions".

Victims of human trafficking include the poor, weak powerless, ignorant, desperate and vulnerable adults mostly women, youth and children. Human trafficking can be either internal or external. Human trafficking is internal when it takes place within a country, while it is external when it takes place across international boundaries. It was discovered that human trafficking started in Nigeria from the second half of the 1980's when people engaged in it to escape the hardship by the Structural adjustment Programme (SAP) (NAPTIP Newsletter, 2006).

Human trafficking is a modern slavery. Those who engaged in trafficking of persons are often friends, relatives, neighbours and familiar people to victims. Human trafficking is an organized crime. It has a chain of syndicate. In this organized crime, we have the Sponsors, financers and facilitators; there are madams or bosses, supervisors, accomplices or collaborators, aiders and a better; Victims or persons who are trafficked and exploited

Some of the causes on the part of the victims and traffickers are poverty, ignorance, greed, get-rich syndrome, illiteracy, identity or moral bankruptcy, high demand for cheap and submissive child labourers, false impression of preparation for marriage, unemployment, child fostering, inequalities in the society, disregard for education, conflicts, those orphaned by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, large family size etc. It is apparent. that trafficking in persons has, over the years, changed its form, colour and style. It has always been abhorred and denigrated by well-meaning members of the society as uncivilized, brutal and primitive. Government has demonstrated its political will by enacting the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law, 2003 to deal with the problem. It is

expected that the civil society, the judiciary, faith-based groups and even the victim, should join hands in ensuring that the law works and offenders are put out of circulation for a better society (Ndaguba, 2005).

Assassination

As the world advances and the stakes in political clashes or will continue to grow on a global scale, the number of assassinations concomitantly multiplies. Assassination is the deliberate killing of an important person, usually a political figure or other strategically important individuals. An assassin is the person who carries out an assassination (Redpath, 2001). Assassins have a wide range of reasons for their action. Reasons for attacks include: to achieve notoriety or fame, to avenge a perceived wrong, to end personal pains; to be killed by law enforcement agent, to bring national attention to a perceived problem, to save the country or the world, to achieve a special relationship with the target, to make money, to bring about political change and to settle scores.

It has been found that no assassins or attackers communicated a direct threat about their target to him or to a law enforcement agency before their attack. Many writers on assassinations asserted that most assassins have been mentally ill. Some say that mental illness is the cause of assassination (Redpath, 2001). Others argued that mental illness is a key factor in understanding assassination behaviour. This argument can be seen in four ways: Assassination is inherently an irrational act. Those who assert that assassins have been mentally ill are implying of a few assassins. Many who consider assassins and attackers to be mentally ill look at the nature of the act itself. Reasonable people abhor the thought of assassination. It is hard to accept the idea that a few persons might see

assassinations as acceptable way to resolve their problems and to achieve their goals. With rare exception, trails of assassins and attackers of leaders and celebrities in the past 30 years have featured testimony by mental health professionals to the effect that the defendant was suffering from mental illness at the time of this or her attack and should not be held criminally responsible.

Many scholars such as Freedman (1966), Goode (2002) and Madunagu (2006), are of the opinion that political assassinations are failure of the political system. Inability to penetrate the ruling class frequently results in political assassinations of public figures connected with politics. Failure in politics carries high costs often in relation to loss of human lives. Political assassination occurs when people want to settle scores. This may come in two ways: It is either there is a design, which is calculated to undermine the authority of the government of the day, or Government is using its authority to stifle opposition. In this context, lives are lost, properties are destroyed and people are displaced. Thus, displaced people eventually become refugees in their own country.

Assassination is the end result of a process of thinking and behaviour. Many attackers move through life on a path that leads them to consider assassination of one or another prominent person as an acceptable or even necessary way to improve their situations or resolve their problems. These persons are often relatively bright and well educated. They may appear to be socially isolated, but they often look, dress, and act in ways that do not readily distinguish them from others. At some point, attackers begin to see the idea of assassination as acceptable and desirable. They may gather information about previous assassins, take special interest in one or more potential public officials or figure targets,

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and becoming famous and notorious. Persons who continue along the path to attack often carefully consider how to carry out an attack. They may visit an office, home or temporary visiting place of their target. Their travels may take them far from home. They may try to learn about security arrangements and see the presence or absence of security as a deterrent or as an opportunity.

Armed Robbery

Armed robbery is a prevailing social phenomenon that negatively affects the lives and social functioning of a significant number of people in contemporary Nigerian society. It involves stealing, during which force and violence or the threat of violence are employed. Armed robbery is as old as mankind itself, and it characterizes all known societies (both developed and developing societies. However, variations exist not only from society to society but also from time to time, as well as from strict enforcement to none (Okolo, 2002). In Nigeria, daily newspaper reports, Television news headlines, social media and radio announcements have shown that the activities of armed robbers are increasing at an alarming rate.

Armed robbery is a social problem that continued to undermine the progress of the Nigerian society since the end of the country's civil war in 1970. In response to this hazardous condition, the Nigerian military Government of General Yakubu Gowon promulgated a decree in 1970, the first ever on armed robbery in Nigeria, which stipulated and recommended death sentence by firing squad (Okolo, 2002). This was followed by increase in number, size, and standard of the police force, courts and prisons. Successive Government in Nigeria has launched different campaigns and programmes

such as "operation sweep", Operation scorpion" "operation flush" etc aimed at reducing the activities of armed robbers.

Whatever may be the cause of armed robbery in Nigeria, and whatever nature or form or shape it may assume armed robbery is antisocial behaviour that leaves negative effects on the society and its members. A single crime, observed Skidmore and Thackeray (1982) may alter the existence of a particular family and as families become weak and filled with tension and chaos, society is injured and social life is threatened. One of the enormous effects of armed robbery in Nigeria is that of insecurity of lives and properties. In various robbery incidences, innocents' citizens are killed, maimed to suffer while one's livelong savings and sweat are lost within a twinkle of an eye. Yecho (2010:22) similarly, laments that:

> *A successful robbery entails the direct loss of property on an individual. Such property is transferred from the rightful owner to another Person. Most violent crime also leads to the loss of productivity through the incapacity of the victims. Most of the victims of violent crimes are incapacitated, thereby denying the society of their contribution to the output of the nation.*

The killing and shooting of people most especially the youth by armed robbers reduce the size of the Nigerian working population. This automatically led to the loss of human resources (affects human resources). Many resources are channeled to physical and psychological treatment of victims of armed robbery. The resources that would have been used to stimulate the growth of other sectors of economy are also invested in security to enable the security agents to curtail the activities of robbery. Another significant effect of armed robbery is on the reduction of the rate or level of development. As a result of high prevalence incidences of armed robbery in Nigeria. People are always in a perpetual state

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of fear because of constant robbery attacks. Thus, many foreign investors are afraid of committing their resources to operate in industries that would have employed many millions of the unemployed Nigerians. This consequently retards the development of the Nigerian society.

In addition, armed robbery causes unemployment because robbing of industries and other government establishments (companies) results to retrenchment of workers because of the inability to pay workers salary. Armed robbery increases the level of poverty in Nigeria. For instance, in a situation where armed robbers killed the breadwinner of the family. The robbers will subject the whole family into poverty (absolute poverty) and thus increase the level of poverty in the society. Again, Yecho (2010:23) summarized these effects thus:

> *There is also the social cost dimension. People no longer go out at specific periods to interact and carry out social activities/functions. Everybody becomes suspicious of one another. In a society where everyone is suspicious of each other, where movement is restricted for the fear of criminal victimization, there can be no meaningful development and progress. Finally, there is also a physical cost dimension to incidences of violent crimes. Robbery and kidnap could result to death or permanent disability of the victim.*

In the north central part of Nigeria, Abuja has become a battle field where gunshot sound has become so common, fear has taken the place of trust, neighbor spy over neighbor, and sense of abandonment have taken over (Economic Issues, 2012). From police incident information and news media stories, the armed robbers and terrorists that disturb Abuja do not only target residential houses or schools or hospitals, rather they specifically target business premises, hotels, petrol stations and vehicles suspected to

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carry traders. Also, the commercial banks that support businesses in the state are equally under attack.

Another dimension of this insecurity in Abuja is the persistent highway robbery incidents on the Okene-Lokoja-Abaji highway. This highway is Nigeria's second busiest road in terms of traffic and carries mostly businessmen and women going from north to south of Nigeria (and vice versa). Abuja is located in the North central geo-political zone of the Country. Armed bandits have laid siege on this road causing serious damage to the economy of Abuja as transporters, particularly traders moving goods across the country are regularly robbed thus forcing many people to avoid using the road, and in the process, transportation of goods coming to Abuja becomes more expensive. This problem has become so serious that Federal government even noted that the activity of armed robbers along these roads in recent time is worrisome. Motorists plying this route are in perpetual state of fear as a result of the criminal and dangerous operation of the men of underworld (Legisreportsng, 2013).

Okon, Alabi, & Muyiwa (2015) examined the impact of insecurity on business activities in Abuja. Questionnaire was used to collect the primary data from targeted groups in the population. The findings of the study suggest that the security situation in Abuja has become a major challenge for investors, and this could pose a threat for its economy with implication for investment and job losses. The present security challenge could diminish the state's ability to command local and international respect. The study recommended among others that government of Abuja should overhaul the security agencies in the state to meet the current security challenges. Provision of new infrastructure as well as mending of dilapidated ones should be carried out in the state. It should be ensured that

the major cities have functional street lights to enhance security. Similarly, it is suggested that the state government should create more job opportunities for the teeming number of unemployed persons.

Kidnapping

Literarily, the word kidnap is coined from 'kid' meaning child and 'nabs' which means to snatch. According to the Rubington and Weinberg (2010), kidnap or kidnapping means "to take somebody away illegally and keep them as a prisoner, especially in order to get money or something else for returning them". This implies that whenever a person is unlawfully taken away against his wish and with the intent to collect money or to extract some other benefit before his or her release, this is tantamount to kidnapping.

Kidnapping is a false imprisonment of an individual against his or her will by another individual in violation of the individual's fundamental human rights. Goldberg (2000) argues that kidnapping is a criminal act involving seizure, confinement, abduction, subjection, forcefulness, acts of threats, acts of terror and servitude. The characteristic behavioural actions of kidnappers are erratic [eccentric], egocentric, and dogmatic. These are situations that criminologists classify as freewill actions that are characteristically planned and executed by the criminal.

Generally, kidnapping occurs when a person, without lawful authority, physically transports (moves) another person without that person's consent, with the intent to use the abduction in connection with some other nefarious objective. Under the model penal code (a set of exemplary criminal rules fashioned by the American Law·Institute), kidnapping

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occurs when any person is unlawfully and non-consensually transported and held for certain purposes.

Apart from the inhuman conditions the abductees are subjected to, to secure their freedom,, their relations have been made to pay huge sums of money running into millions of naira. Sadly, not all the victims return alive even with the payment of the demanded ransom (Nnaji, 2009). Owing to the spate of kidnappings, many people in the state sleep with their eyes half opened. Worse still, the menace has driven some businessmen and other well-to-do persons away from their original places of residence. Some have relocated to other states in Nigeria, especially Abuja and Lagos.

The human security threat of kidnapping is also seen in the drastic reduction in the number of Diaspora from the state coming home every year. It is common knowledge that people from the state relish the prospect of coming home during festive periods to celebrate and fraternize with their kith and kin. Regrettably, some of these people preferred staying put at their places of domicile to coming home to be kidnapped. To the people of the state, kidnapping is tantamount to a declaration of war on them (Nnaji, 2009).

Because of the palpable human security threat kidnapping poses in the state, most people whose family members have been kidnapped are reluctant to report the incidents to the Police for fear of a possible backlash arising from the criminal collusion of some police officers with the kidnappers. Overall, the human security threat arising from kidnapping has had a debilitating economic impact on the state. If anything, the menace has scared away potential investors. It has also led to the mass exodus of indigenous entrepreneurs

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from the zone. Moreover, the remittances from those in the Diaspora, a substantial part of which is used to develop the state, have decreased considerably. The foregoing has only worsened the state's poor economic outcomes with their consequence of mass unemployment and grinding poverty.

According to Nnaji (2009), Kidnapping constitutes a veritable threat to Nigeria's sustainable development in the light of the following:

i.   it leads to loss of life, a threat to public safety

ii.   it sabotages economic growth and development by way of capital and investment flight

iii.   It results in negative perception of Nigeria on international scene, with its negative consequences on trade, tourism and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

iv.   it creates an atmosphere of public insecurity, thereby endangering the prospects of societal progress

v.   it has often led to loss of investment capital, closure of businesses, and unemployment etc.

In effect, the rising trend of kidnapping in Nigeria has, more than anything else, created security and economic climate that impede sustainable national development. In the words of Raheeb (2008), In the midst of all these, the Nigerian economy is the ultimate victim. The country bears the greatest brunt of the whole saga. This include poor and

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negative image on the international scene, increase in unemployment rate, risk of a possible slide to a pariah state, huge loss of sources of resources from taxes, tourism, etc. But the greater risk is the continued spread and degeneration of kidnapping activities across Nigeria.

Terrorism

Terrorism is the use of violent action in order to achieve political aims or to force government to act (Nnaji, 2009). It can also be seen as using violent or threat to obtain a political objective. Terrorism has become a hydra headed monster characterized by unprecedented and unpredictable threats, both domestically and internationally and has kept governments of developed and developing countries on their toes. It has become one of the most complex and complicated phenomena of the contemporary world (Stibli, 2010).

Several studies (empirical and descriptive) have shown that terrorism and insecurity hinder growth and development of a nation. Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013) note that security avails the opportunity for development of a nation. Ewetan and Urhie (2014) note that insecurity hinders business activities and discourages foreign and local investors. Adegbami (2013) in his study opined that insecurity is detrimental to general well-being of the people, and has led to destruction of business and properties, and relocation of industries. Udeh and Ihezie (2013) also noted that insecurity challenges Nigeria's effort towards national economic development and consequently its vision 20:2020, and scares the attraction of foreign investment and their contributions to economic development in Nigeria. Gaibulloev and Sandler (2009) note that terrorism

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(transnational terrorist attacks) had a significant growth limiting effects and that terrorist incident per million persons reduces gross domestic product per capita growth by 1.5% in Asia. On the other hand, terrorism increases risk and uncertainty that limits investment and hinders foreign direct investment (Gaibulloev, 2009; Abadie, &Gardeazabal, 2008). Terrorism affects industries like airlines, tourism, manufacturing companies, and export sector, which can reduce gross domestic product and growth (Enders & Sandler, 2006).

The level of insecurity and terrorism in Nigeria both in the northern and southern part has become a major issue for the government. Since 1990 when the activities of the Niger Delta militants started until recent times when Boko Haram insurgents arose in the Northern part of the country, Nigeria has witnessed unprecedented security challenges. These challenges range from kidnapping, suicide attacks, bombings, ritual killings, assassinations, armed robbery, and this has led to the destruction of lives and properties, hindered business activities, discouraged local and foreign investors, increases government expenditure on security, all of these stifles and retards Nigeria's socio-economic development (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014).

2.2.2 Crime Rate in the Country

Nigeria has witnessed high rates of crime and victimization that have defied the measures, introduced by successive regimes, for its management during the past two decades.

These days, crime and its detrimental effects have received wide attention in research. In the field of sociology, criminology and economics, many researchers have related crime rate to macroeconomic variables such as economic growth, unemployment, poverty,

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institutions, and regulations while little attention is given to the effect of crime on microeconomic variables.

In Nigeria, the youth are the major teaming population that engages in criminal activities due to high rate of unemployment among others. As of 2018, the youth population is about 46.4 million especially between the age group of 15-39 years (National Population Commission, 2009). It was declared by the National Bureau of Statistics (2018) that the national unemployment rates for Nigeria between 2000 and 2011 showed that the number of unemployed persons constituted 31.1% in 2000. Meanwhile, some youths practice self-employment, but find it difficult to survive in their business operation due to; political instability in the country, high level of corruption, poverty, poor governance, increasing population without adequate policy initiatives among others. These phenomena contributed enormously towards high crime rate in the country which include kidnapping, armed robbery, formation of militant group among others which has negative effect on birth of new firms. By implication, foreign and even domestic investors will be discouraged to make investment because of uncertainties in the country surrounded by high crime rate.

According to Osalor (2009): "The scariest undertone of Nigeria's socio-economic underachievement, by far, is the steady rise in youth crime, nurtured in a climate of increasing national income and the simultaneous failure of employment-generation and poverty alleviation programmes. Armed insurgencies ravaging the oil-rich and volatile Niger Delta region are now competing for space in international headlines with a proliferation of Islamic terrorist offshoots. The season of discontent has especial

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ramifications for a nation with unemployed millions, and the net effect has been a tragic precipitation of violent crimes: assault, burglary, extortion and kidnapping. Further, decades of social and political turmoil helped turn this strategically located African nation into an established junction for international drug smugglers. Other highlights of Nigeria's prolific crime syndicates are economic fraud – usually in the form of innovative Internet schemes; money laundering and racketeering". He stated further that Human development indices for Africa's second largest economy continue to be appalling despite the country's bountiful resources, escalating oil fortunes and a vigorous reforms programme initiated after the return of democracy in 1999. He stated further that a 2007 UNDP survey on poverty and extreme deprivation of 108 countries ranked Nigeria at the 80th position, giving it a Human Poverty Index of 37.3 among the lowest for the entire continent Per capital GDP stands at a meager $1,400 with 54$ of the population living on less than $1 per day, 50 million people, most of them women and children, suffer from nutritional deficiencies. 10% of Nigerians are malnourished and half the population does not have access to safe drinking water. 25% of children below the age of 5 are underweight and 42% display stunted growth. Over 3% of adults in the age group 15 – 49 are infected with HIV/AIDS. In 1980, the poverty level in Nigerian households with a female head was 27%. The figure rose to 58% by 2015. For a country that earns an estimated $2.2 Million in daily petrodollar revenue, these figures reflect an impudent malaise that has invaded every aspect of Nigerian life. There are several reasons adduced for increase in crime rate in the country. Akparanta (1994) attempted to provide reasons for urban violence/crime in post civil war Nigeria, arguing that following the war, there was an abundance of guns in private hands and times were hard economically.

Accompanied by deterioration in the standard of education, and the lack of specific training in areas relevant for sustaining both the agricultural and the industrial sector, many youths went astray. Another argument was that the continuously unpredictable political atmosphere and lack of progressive management of the economy brought about 2007 UNDP survey on poverty and extreme deprivation of 108 countries ranked Nigeria at the 80th position, giving it a Human Poverty Index of 37.3 – among the lowest for the entire continent Per capital GDP stands at a meager $1,400 with 54$ of the population living on less than $1 per day, 50 million people, most of them women and children, suffer from nutritional deficiencies. 10% of Nigerians are malnourished and half the population does not have access to safe drinking water. 25% of children below the age of 5 are underweight and 42% display stunted growth. Over 3% of adults in the age group 15 – 49 are infected with HIV/AIDS. In 1980, the poverty level in Nigerian households with a female head was 27%. The figure rose to 58% by 2015. For a country that earns an estimated $2.2 Million in daily petrodollar revenue, these figures reflect an impudent malaise that has invaded every aspect of Nigerian life. There are several reasons adduced for increase in crime rate in the country.

The rate of occurrence of major forms of crime in Abuja can be ranked as follows Assault, Armed Robbery, unlawful possession, arson, grievous harm, burglary, house Breaking Automobile theft, rape, murder, manslaughter, forgery and kidnapping.

Incidence of crime against persons is also found to be higher than that on properties in Abuja for the period under study. This finding is at variance with some findings in other studies. Clarke (1993) posits that economic development increases criminal opportunities

with respect to property crime, e.g., theft, robbery, burglary, etc. because personal property is now more valuable and portable. And as the valuable good become more widely distributed in society, the consciousness of risk and need for protection becomes more generalized. However, this finding will be understood from the point that most people tend to resist being dispossessed of their property leading to grievous harm or ever death in some cases.

The trend and forecast show a 2.33 percent decline in crime rate in the state. The percentage decline is very insignificant. This result should not be surprising. The crime rate is actually decreasing but many criminals are abandoning other forms of crime to venture into cyber crime and kidnapping which are more lucrative and less frequent when compared to others. Other forms of crime are decreasing with time that of kidnapping continues to increase more especially from 2005 till present day. On this Dike (2012:5) stated that "the rising wave of crime especially kidnapping is grinding social lives to half. Night life has disappeared in almost all the cities in Abuja. Occasions like marriage and burial ceremonies that used to be events for those who have to show off their wealth are now matters of serious security concern in most parts of the State. The social dislocation is so much that indigenes now prefer to marry and bury their relatives in places of their abode such as Abuja and Lagos."

The efforts of the government in the state may also have contributed to the declining trend pattern. The government has continuously and periodically donated patrol vans and other crime fighting equipment to security in the state to help in combating crime.

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In Abuja has also had it own share of the crime and victimization in recent time that have resisted the measures as reported by Police in the state. These crime and criminal activities include the armed robbery, communal clashes, car snatching, assassination, political thuggery, murder, impersonation, ritual killing and others as illustrated in the table below.

2.2.3 Implications of crime on National Security in Nigeria

These days, crime and its detrimental effects have received wide attention in research. In the field of sociology, criminology and economics, many researchers have related crime rate to macroeconomic variables such as economic growth, unemployment, poverty, institutions, and regulations while little attention is given to the effect of crime on microeconomic variables (Igbuzor, 2011).

According to Emetan and Urchie (2014), after fifty eight years of nationhood Nigeria still ranks among the poorest countries in the world, also ranks low in all socio economic indicators such as life expectancy, death rate, access to water, poverty rate, mortality rate, and crime rate, and still carries the tag of a developing economy. Nigeria is a country blessed with abundant human and natural resources and yet is classified among the poorest countries in the world. These developmental challenges include endemic rural and urban poverty, high rate of unemployment, debilitating youth unemployment, low industrial output, unstable and deteriorating exchange rate, high inflation rate, inadequate physical and social infrastructure, very large domestic debt, and rising stock of external debt (Ewetan, 2013). This scenario has been attributed to amongst other factors, to the high rate of violent crime in Nigeria. The inability of government to provide a secure and

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safe environment for lives and properties has led to the disruption of the conduct of businesses and economic activities, retarding the economic growth and development of Nigeria.

There is no investor whether local or foreign that will be motivated to invest in an unsafe and insecure environment. In a globalized world investors are not only looking for high returns on their investments but also safe haven for their investments. Thus the alarming rate of violent crimes in Nigeria has made the economy unattractive to foreign investors, and this has impacted negatively on economic growth and development. Crime is dysfunctional as it threatens the stability of a Nation (Adebayo, 2013). Economic development does not thrive in an atmosphere of instability.

Ivan and Ginkel (2013) argue that there is a complex but important connection between political violence and socio-economic development Chandler (2007), have identified strong links between security and development since the cold war ended. He argued that development cannot be achieved in any nation where there are conflicts, crisis and war. In the same vein, Imobighe believes that everything about a nation revolves around the security trend of that country .It is a standard measurement of the viability of any Nation. He argued that no warring nation can boast of good health to her people or can build good, viable and sustainable economic development to her people, instead such Nation experiences destruction of the existing socio-economic infrastructure. The assertion of Imobighe could be seen manifesting in the activities of the Niger- Delta Militant whose actions have cost a lot of destruction to the oil facilities of the nation (vandalizing oil pipeline, causing oil spillage and environmental degradation).

Again in the case of the Northern part of the country, where many productive Nigerian has been killed by insurgents, industries closed down and many investors both foreign and local has been sent away. All these are anti – development to National Economy. In the same vein, the Economics Council of European Union (2003) posits that the Sub-Saharan Africa is poorer now than it was 10 years ago in which the economic failure is linked to political problems and violent conflict. Even the huge amount of the Nation's fund that could have been used for more socio-economic development is now committed to the fight against violent crime and replacement of destroyed infrastructures. Recently, the National Assembly approved the whooping sum of one billion US Dollars for the fight against Terrorism. This money if not the problem of insecurity, could have been used for socio-economic development of the country Ewetan and Urchia (2014) pointed out that insecurity in Nigeria has retarded socio economic development in Nigeria in the following ways: Social dislocation and population displacement ; Heightens citizenship question which encourages hostility between "indigenes" and "settlers"; Dislocation and disruption of family and communal life; General atmosphere of mistrust, fear, anxiety and frenzy; Dehumanization of women, children, and men especially in areas where rape, child abuse and neglect are used as instruments of war; Deepening of hunger and poverty in the polity; Discourages local and foreign investment as it makes investment unattractive to business people; Halts business operations during period of violence and outright closure of many enterprises in the areas or zones where incidence of insecurity is rife and are on daily occurrence; Increases security spending by business organizations and governments; Migration of people from area or region where there is prevalence of insecurity.

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Socio economic development is the primary goal of every well meaning government, and it is essentially dependent on the level of economic activities in a country; the level of economic activities is in turn enhanced by peaceful co-existence by people. In the absence of security, socio-economic development cannot be sustained as it destroys economic, human and social capital.

Nevertheless, the relationship between security and development has also been conceived to be bilateral in nature. There will be no development without security and no security without development. And both development and security also depend on respect for human rights and the rule of law. Klingebiel (2006) argued that in an increasingly interconnected world, progress in the areas of development, security and human rights must go hand in hand. Development is necessary for security to thrive while security on the other hand is a precondition for development.

The government ineptitude and laxity in dealing with security challenges has posed a problem for the security forces in discharging their duties. The Nation borders are porous thereby making it possible for infiltration of mercenaries and arms proliferation into the country. The Nigeria security forces are almost barren of expected modern fighting equipment. This was evidence in our esteemed Nigeria soldier (almost 400 soldiers) running away from terrorists under the disguise of tactical withdrawal (Igbo & Ikpa, 2013). This has been attributed to lack of training and lack of modern fighting equipment. The Nigerian military has admitted that hundreds of government troops have fled heavy fighting with Boko Haram, but said their apparent escape to neighbouring Cameroon was a "tactical manoeuvre" (Nnenah Ibeh, 2014). Also in another conflict between the Boko

Haram and the Nigeria Soldiers, the Sahara reporters on the 12th of November, 2014 wrote that "The terrorists arrived suddenly at 4:00 p.m. that ill-fated Wednesday, November 5, catching the Nigerian soldiers and their commanders" off-guard. As they invaded the headquarters of the 174 Battalion, Abadan Local Government Area of Borno State, located close to the Nigerian border with Niger, the Boko Haram insurgents, in hundreds, began to shoot sporadically in all directions. According to witnesses, the terrorists were led into the battalion headquarters by insurgents bearing a number of Rocket Propelled Grenades (a shoulder-launched anti-tank weapon) and machine guns mounted on Hilux vans. Other insurgents, bearing AK-47 rifles, followed behind, shooting and chanting "Allahu Akbar! Allahu Akbar (May God be praised).

But the troops capitulated shortly after more insurgents advanced on the camp from several directions, hurling grenades at them and shooting non-stop, our sources said. The soldiers fled the scene as it became clear they were less armed and prepared for battle (Igbo & Ikpa, 2013). Several Nigerian soldiers who took part in the fighting have narrated how Boko Haram secured yet again another victory over government forces, a defeat they blamed on their arms and the morale of the fighting force"

Lack of adequate training and motivation of the part of the security forces is another challenge in the fight against violent crime in Nigeria. Most of our security personnel lack the modern fighting technique which is needed in this present situation. The welfare of the personnel also has not adequately been attended to (their feeding (how and who cooks for them, their camping facilities), and the relation of those who died were not

given adequate compensation. All these affect the psychology of the Nigerian fighting force.

As overwhelming and complex as the security challenges in Nigeria may appear, they are not insurmountable. Indeed, they can be managed and possibly be ameliorated if the government will comply with their constitutional responsibilities. This section will examine how it can be achieved.

2.2.4 Motivation for Crime

No society is free from crime and this has being attributed to many reasons such as unemployment, Hunger, Greed etc. The major causes of crime in the state was found to be complex changes in economic, social and cultural factors unemployment, dysfunctional facilities, poor education, child abuses, substance abuse, economic inequality and community breakdown (Skogan, 2005). These findings are not at variance with findings in other studies. Herman (2009) listed six common reasons for crime on society that we should be aware of as lack of proper education and judgment, poverty, lack of parental supervision, influence of media and environment.

Albert (1994) identified causes of urban violence/crime in Africa. These include: high population growth rates with its attendant unemployment, poor living conditions, urban culture shocks, and poor quality of urban management that is manifested in the crisis in health care, transportation, housing and employment. Apart from complex changes in economic, social and cultural factors, all other indices are as a result of poverty. Poverty remains a challenges and the main cause of rise in crime in most of the developing

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societies. In most developing societies endowed with natural resources, poverty results out of bad leadership. In the Nigerian case, it is a failure of leadership both at the national and state levels (Albert, 1994).

Agugua (2010) stated that "Nigeria is a society that is enmeshed in low intensity warfare; a society that is at war with itself. Because people placed in authority are not actually doing what they are supposed to be doing. The leadership has not really defined the Nigerian state for what it should be to an average Nigerian and act accordingly in meeting up with the expectations and yearnings of the people. Instead, those in higher echelon of the society are standing against the logic of development, which is anchored on not how to add to the welfare of those who have little or nothing, on its head. The outcome is that more and more segment of the society was made poorer, while lesser and lesser number of people who control the instrument of state uses it to drain the resources of the country." He stated further that "given this scenario, those alienated from the resources of the nation are forced into crime to stabilize themselves. They are taking to robbery and kidnapping principally because they lack access to what it takes to have a decent life. Because in Nigeria, we are witnessing a situation whereby government lacks the foresight to define what the people want".

Still on leadership, Dumo (2012) stated that "this administration is stared in the face with series of sociopolitical and economic problems. Infrastructures across the country continue to rot in the face of increasing neglect while most public amenities suffer serious decay and dilapidation. Sadly; this has left devastating effect on the living condition of the people with more than half of its citizens now living below the poverty line.

Shockingly, government appears lost on a way out of this clog." Our case in Nigeria is that of a resource cause theory.

On complex changes in economic, social and cultural factors, it is easily noticed that there is rapid growth of urban centers as well as urban slums. These bring about a break in the family ties as well as break in forces which inhibit a break of criminal behavior. Miller (1987) observed that "in traditional society, the individual was surrounded by all his relatives and this family determines his career and his ambition. The group cares for him in cases of sickness, accidents, old age and emergencies. This large family moreover was supported by the surrounding community which was also harmonious in its traditional culture. The social community provides few opportunities for individualism in behavior only a few crimes were committed in the group.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

It is a common notion that theories are formulated to explain and understand how society works. Theories contain hypothetical statements that have been tested and trusted over a period of time. As a result, the search for theories of violence has been a long-standing endeavour that has preoccupied the minds of sociologists, since the early 20th century.

2.3.1 Broken Window Theory (BWT)

Wilson and Kelling (1982) proposed the broken windows theory of crime. They adopted the analogy of 'Window-Building' to outline how minor fierce act may lead to major violent act if not legitimately attended to by the security agencies. According to Wilson and Kelling (1982), if the first broken window in a building is not repaired, the general

population who like breaking windows would assume that nobody cares about the building and more windows would be broken. Before long, the building would have no windows. The underlining assumption of the theory to the understanding of crime and violence is that, where any fierce act of demonstration has gone unchallenged, un-checkmated, or not legitimately managed by the appropriate security agencies, it would create more violent acts (Skogan 1990; Kelling & Coles, 1996). The theory suggests that signs of physical disorder (such as illegal dumpsites, dilapidated buildings, lack of security patrol, and unplanned structure) in a neighbourhood can predispose such neighbourhood to violence. The fundamental assumption of the theory is that physical disorder in a neighbourhood can infringe the ways in which residents can wield social control. Thus, lack of social control makes the neighbourhood prone to social disorder activities such as bars (public drinking), gambling, and brothels (prostitution).

The relevance of the Broken Windows theory to this study rests on the notion that certain parts of Abujahave been so neglected that social order is not respected. For instance in Dekina town, which is also a Local Government Head Quarters, one can find abandoned buildings, unchecked erosion, and untidy premises that all contribute to the levels of deviance and criminality found in the area.

Nevertheless, researchers have questioned the theoretical relevance of the BWT, among the questions raised by critics were: what is the theoretical basis for BWT? Why are windows in the neighbourhood broken in the first place? According to critics, while the theory posited that the primary causes of youth violence are broken windows, failure of the theory to provide convincing answers to its hypothetical issues have diminished the hypothesis to a negligible theoretical exercise, with constrained theoretical, empirical and

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methodological importance in clarifying the etymology of youth violence in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

Xu, Fiedler and Flaming (2005), Bratton and Kelling (2006), Gault and Silver (2008) took exception to this interpretation and argued that the broken windows thesis never suggested a direct path between disorder and youth restiveness, but rather asserted that the path was indirect and asymmetric. They, accordingly, introduced a logical grouping of its hypothetical formulations. Likewise, socio-physical or physical disorder in a disadvantaged neighbourhood would build the trepidation of violent action the neighbourhood, which would decrease social control and leave neighbourhoods defenceless against criminal invasion.

Historically, RDT, SDT and BWT stand out among the prominent theories of crime and violence. Specifically, RDT explains frustration and aggression can exacerbate collective violence even though it tends to see the eruption of violence as a rational means to redress economic or political grievances (Gurr 1970; Sambanis 2002).

The theory posits that the experience of frustration, grievances and aggression often creates conducive atmosphere for the eruption of violence as experienced in most part of Nigeria, especially in Abuja. The SDT argue that a neighbourhood characterized by. social disorganization provides fertile-ground for violence. Such a society is characterized by lack of behavioural control mechanisms and a culture of violence. It identifies residential mobility, family disruption, low socio-economic status, poverty, and unemployment as causal factors of crime and violence. The theory posit that neighbourhoods with more of these vices and social ills are more prone to violence than

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those with less. BWT proposes that where any violent act goes un-checked, or not properly dealt with immediately either by the community or law enforcement agents, it could generate more violent acts (Skogan 1990; Kelling & Coles 1996). The moment a society or community fails to address crime immediately, the situation can degenerate to a more chaotic condition.

Given the complexity and diversity of violence, a single variable or factor is grossly inadequate in explaining its etymology. Although each of the RDT, SDT and BWT has their merits, each may not be sufficient to understand the complexity of restiveness in Abuja or anywhere in the world. A combination of the assumptions and variables as proposed becomes indispensable in the understanding of crime and violence in any given society. Incidentally, researchers, including Merton (1956) have advocated for the adoption of multi-theoretical approach in sociological and criminological studies. A theoretical pluralism combines many theoretical formulations to explain a particular social problem. The importance of multiple-theoretical approach is situated in its exhaustiveness and extensiveness to provide the basis for the understanding of multi-factors aetiology of youth violence. It is considered a framework sufficient to provide thorough explanations of the multiple factors precipitating social problem like youth violence.

It is against this circumstantial that this thesis adopted a 'Causal-Preventive Model of Youth Violence' of Abdullahi and Issah (2016) as the theoretical pluralistic approach to explaining youth restiveness and insecurity in Nigeria. The "Causal-Preventive Model of Youth Violence" summarizes the predisposing and enabling factors of youth violence (with plus signs) as contained in the RDT, SDT and BWT and simultaneously suggesting

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policy options to promote long-lasting, sustainable peace (with minus signs) not only in Abuja but Nigeria as a whole.

From the theory, it is evident that, RDT explains that the perceived gaps between value expectations and capabilities may lead to feelings of anger and disenchantment among the people in the state that are socially disadvantaged, and, consequently, can result in collective restiveness. RDT argue that individuals will encounter relative deprivation when they need X, see that comparative others have X, and feel qualified to have X. This is even more likely where some groups of people compare their standard of living with others with whom they used to share similar characteristics that have used violence to gain access to political power. Incidentally, this may have further fuelled the resurgence of militancy in the Niger Delta regions because those who did not benefit from the. Amnesty Programme of the government wanted to have share of 'national cake'. So, as the government is trying to quench the flame of violence in the Niger Delta, more violence may have been taking place. Similarly, previously condemned thugs in Abuja are seen living large. Some of them are even holding political offices. When other criminals see this happening, they may wish to continue their activity hoping that government would listen to them some day.

Therefore, the real performing artists of youth restiveness in the state and other places in Nigeria have the tendency to compare themselves with the vast majority of the hooligans that have been utilized by the politicians to accomplish political goals, but who were later compensated for the 'good job' done with colossal sums of money, lucrative contracts and even political offices. This may spur an interest in violence to attract the political class or have access to resources. Relative deprivation among the dejected and neglected

youth may result in sentiments of misery, disappointment, grievance, and outrage, and may be an effective motivator of violence, as are widely reported in the Ilorin metropolis recently. RDT suggests that youth reintegration programmes should be instituted in the neighbourhoods and that decision-makers should be realistic and transparent in the utilization of financial resources for youth to reduce risks facing them in the neighbourhoods.

Social disorganization theory, explains youth restiveness in terms of socio-economic disadvantages such as of residential mobility or turnover, poverty and unemployment, and the presence of uncompleted or abandoned buildings, which may serve as the potential hideouts for the potential perpetrators of youth restiveness in the state. Research has found that the state physical and social characteristics contribute greatly to the incidence of youth restiveness. Scholars have posited that economically poor neighbourhoods differ from affluent neighbourhoods in a number of ways and those living in poverty have a much greater chance of being violent than the general population (Shaw & McKay 1972; Odumosu 1999; Siegel 2005; Moser & Mcilwaine 2006).

Thus, disadvantaged neighbourhoods in the state are chromogenic as they are characterized by high concentrations of poor people with high levels of transiency, family disruption, crowded housing, school dropouts, criminal subculture, substance abuse, unemployment and underemployment (Baugher, &Lamison-White, 1996; Odumosu 1999; Siegel, 2005). It can thus be argued that the greatest incentive influencing violent behaviour among youth in the state include poor living conditions that youth find them in.

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In consonance with this position, researchers such as Hong and Farley (2008); Eamon (2001); Smith and Jarjoura (1988) posit that what usually inspired violence among youth has to do with poverty, economic frustration, insufficient infrastructure, political disagreement, and failure of government to punish the previous perpetrators of violence. Thus, the proposed model suggests urban renewal, poverty reduction strategies, slum upgrading programmes and promotion of social capital and cohesion in the neighbourhoods as a sustainable measure to ensuring peace and tranquillity in the neighbourhoods that are socially disadvantaged. BWT, which also has an association with the SDT, suggests that physical disorders such as the proliferation of vacant and uncompleted buildings, neighbourhood unplanned structures, illegal dumpsite, bar and cannabis joints and social disorders (pervasiveness of poverty, unemployment in the state) often lead to fear among residents and violent acts among the non-conformists in the state. Such unique characteristics in the state might be 'pull factors' for violence, because they serve as hide-outs for violent youths.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter illustrates the methods that were employed by the researcher to achieve the aim of the study. The major components of the chapter include location of the study, research design, population, sample size and sampling techniques, method of data collection, method of data analysis, validation of instrument, and reliability of instrument.

3.1   Location of the Study

The Federal Capital Territory, commonly known as FCT, or loosely as FCT-Abuja, is a federal territory in central Nigeria. Abuja, the capital city of Nigeria, is located in this territory. FCT was formed in 1976 from parts of the states of old Kwara, Niger, Kaduna and Plateau States with the bulk of landmass carved out of Niger State. It is within the Middle Belt region of the country. Unlike the States of Nigeria, which are headed by elected Governors, it is administered by the Federal Capital Territory Administration, headed by a minister appointed by the President.

The Federal Capital Territory also known as FCT was created upon the promulgation of decree number 6 of 1976. It came into existence due to a need to find a replacement for the capital city of Lagos which had become congested and had little space for expansion. The area chosen as the new capital was principally Gwariland with high concentrations of Muslims and Christians and high degree of neutrality from the dominant ethnic groups. Decree 6 of 1976, gave the federal government rights over land within the territory. The population density prior to the takeover by the government was sparse with a population of 120,000 residents living in 840 villages and mostly of Gwari heritage. Inhabitants were relocated nearby towns like Suleja on the outskirts of the territory.

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The territory is located just north of the confluence of the Niger River and Benue River. It is bordered by the states of Niger to the West and North, Kaduna to the northeast, Nasarawa to the east and south and Kogi to the southwest. Lying between latitude 8.25 and 9.20 north of the equator and longitude 6.45 and 7.39 east of Greenwich Meridian, Abuja is geographically located in the center of the country. The Federal Capital Territory has a landmass of approximately 7,315 km2, and it is situated within the Savannah region with moderate climatic conditions.

Minerals found in the FCT include marble, tin, clay, mica, and tantalite. The hills of the FCT provide home to many bushbuck, forest Black duiker, bush pig, chimpanzee and red-flanked duiker. Also found in FCT woodland are leopard, buffalo, roan antelope, Western hartebeest, elephant, warthog, grey duiker, dog-faced baboon, patas monkey and green monkey.

While the Federal Capital Territory Administration administers the whole of the Federal Capital Territory, the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) specifically manages the construction and infrastructure development of the region. The capital city Abuja is located inside the wider Abuja Municipal Area Council. The territory is currently made up of six area councils, namely: Abaji, Abuja Municipal, Bwari, Gwagwalada, Kuje and Kwali

3.2 Research Design

The social survey design was adopted for this study. This technique according to Kothari (2009) involves collecting data from respondents for the purpose of analysis. The study employed survey research design due to its ability to elicit data from a large population easily. The method ensures representativeness from the large population hence; it is a

method used for obtaining data and information from a large population that can ordinarily not be able to be studied in its entirety given the largeness of a population. N Data to be used for this study was obtained by administering questionnaire and in-depth interview to the sampled respondents that are drawn from the larger population in such a way that it is representative of the entire population under study.

3.2 Population, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

Abuja has a projected population of 4,238,800 as at 2018 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2018). However, the target for this study is not the entire population of Abuja but adult male and female who are 18 years and above and are residing in six (6) selected local government areas in Abuja which include; Abaji, AMAC, Bwari, Gwagwalada, Kuje and Kwali.

Considering the fact that the population for the study is large, it becomes obviously difficult if not impossible to study the entire population. Hence, obtaining sample from the entire population shall be necessary. Therefore, a sample of four hundred (400) respondents was drawn using Taro Yamane's (1973) statistical formula for sample size determination. Details of Yamane's statistical technique in the determination of sample size are given below:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

n = sample size

N = Population

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e = Error margin (5%)

I = Constant

Therefore, n = $\dfrac{4,238,800}{1 + 4,238,800\,(0.05)^2}$

$= \dfrac{4,238,800}{1 + 4,238,800\,(0.0025)^2}$

$= \dfrac{4,238,800}{1 + 10,597}$

n $= \dfrac{4,238,800}{10,598}$

n = 399.9

n = 400

Therefore, the sample size is 400.

In this study multistage sampling technique was employed. A multistage sampling technique involves selecting sample from another sample. In this sampling procedure, the primary groups and sub-groups are selected on the basis of geographical distribution rather than other characteristics. This technique was employed in the selection of Local Government; Electoral wards; main streets, houses/compounds, household and respondent/individual. The procedures are described as follows:

In stage one, six local government areas were selected from the three senatorial districts in the State using simple random sampling technique. Here, the lottery method of simple random sampling was employed where numbers were assigned to all the local

government areas, folded and put in a bowl for the researcher to pick. This process was being repeated until six local government areas were selected.

In stage two, one electoral ward was selected from each local government area through the same procedure adopted in stage one so as to obtain a total of six electoral wards.

In stage three, simple random sampling technique was adopted to select six main streets (main streets are streets with high vehicular movement) from each electoral ward using the lottery method. Numbers were assigned to each street, folded and put in a bowl. It was shaking vigorously and picked by the researcher which gives a total of 36 streets.

In stage four, in each of the selected streets, systematic sampling technique was utilized to select houses/compounds with adult male and female that are 18 years and above. This procedure continued until eleven (11) houses/compounds were duly selected from 36 streets (that is 11 multiply by 36 streets equals to 396 adult male and female).

In stage five, in each of the selected houses/compounds, systematic sampling technique was employed to select households with adult male and female that are 18 years and above.

Finally, stage six was the selection of respondent/individual. In each household, simple random sampling method was used to select respondents using lottery methods. The respondent/individual is the adult male and female that is 18years and above in the selected households.

3.4   Methods of Data Collection

The study generates data via the primary and secondary sources. The primary sources rely on questionnaire. Quantitative data was collected through the use of questionnaire. Questionnaire is the most appropriate instrument for this study because of its general

simplicity and has a wider reach of the respondents. It provides a standard form of responses for the generality of the target respondents which also makes it easier for analyses. The questionnaire was structured into sections with thirty one (31) items. Section A contains socio-demographic characteristics of respondents and section B has items which contain the variables that border on the research questions. Questionnaire in the study was administered using self-administered and interviewer-administered methods with the help of research assistants. The choice of these methods is considered more appropriate because the study area has educated and uneducated population. In addition, the research employed the services of research assistants. Research assistants were drawn from students of Faculty of Social Sciences, Nasarawa State University, Keffi. They were trained on how to administered questionnaires and communicate effectively with the respondents thereby eliminating language barrier to attract more reliable responses from respondents because the research assistants were selected from the local indigenes of each of the local governments selected. In addition, research assistants were trained by the researcher to adhere to the ethics of research as well as procedures for follow–up in the events where questionnaires are not properly completed. Secondary sources of data was generated through books, journals, bulletins, governments gazettes, monograph, newspapers and magazines; unpublished materials like theses, dissertations, projects, papers presented at conferences, workshops, symposia, and consultation fora.

3. 5   Method of Data Analysis

Data generated in the course of this study was collated, coded and analyzed using both the descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics was presented in tables

showing frequencies distributions and simple percentages to describe the socio-demographic information of respondents while the research questions was through the use of frequencies and percentages.

3.5   Validity of the Instruments

To ensure the content validity of the instruments to measures what was designed to measure, the drafted research instrument was presented to three experts one from the department of Sociology, Nasarawa State University, Keffi and the other experts who are knowledgeable in Scientific research from the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Nasarawa State University, Keffi respectively who scrutinized the questionnaire, conduct factor analysis to ensure that the instrument conforms with the research variables and represent the research objectives formulated.

Also, the instrument was presented to the chairman supervisory committee for scrutiny. and other observations, suggestions and corrections noted was duly incorporated to ensure compliance with ethical research regulations.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The chapter is concerned with presentation, interpretation and analysis of data collected by researcher from the field. The presentation, interpretation and analysis cover quantitative data that were collected for the study. The study administered 400 questionnaires out of which 383 were duly completed and returned. Therefore, the data for this study were presented and analyzed based on the 383 questionnaires returned by the respondents.

4.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This section highlights the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents as they relate to the subject of the study. In this regard, the study highlighted and analyzed the distribution of the respondents on the basis of their age, sex, marital status, religion, level of educational qualification, work experience and senatorial district.

Table 4.1 Gender distribution of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	261	68.1
Female	122	31.8
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019 .

From Table 4.1 is the gender distribution of the respondents with it can be deduced that most of the respondents were male, i.e. about 68.1 percent of the respondents while the remaining 31.8 percent were female. This shows that high proportions of the respondents are male in the study area.

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Table 4.2 Age Distribution of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
21-30	93	24.2
31-40	107	27.9
41-50	122	31.8
Above 50	61	15.9
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

From Table 4.2 is the presentation of age distribution of respondents. The number of respondents between the ages of 21 and 30 are 93 which represent about 24.3 percent of the respondents. Similarly, 107 of the respondents were between the ages of 31 and 40, that is about 27.9 percent, 122 of them were aged between 41 and 50 years which is about 31.8 percent of the respondents and finally, 15.9 percent of them which is about 70 respondents were 50 years and above. This shows that majority of the respondents are between the age of 41-50 years in the study area.

Table 4.3: Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	109	28.4
Married	218	56.9
Divorced	45	11.7
Separated	11	2.8
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Information in table 4.3 illustrate that 28.4 percent of the respondents in Abuja are single, while 56.9 percent are married, 11.7 percent of the total respondents are divorced and 2.8 percent of the total respondents are separated. From the above table, it is clear that the highest proportions of the total respondents are married and constitute the active working group in the study area.

Table 4.4 Educational Qualification of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
O'LEVEL	121	31.5
OND/NCE	102	26.6
BSC	81	21.1
MASTERS	56	14.6
PHD	23	6.0
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.4 shows the qualifications of the respondents. Out of the 383 total respondents, 31.5 percent have O'level certificate, 26.6 percent of the total respondents have OND/NCE certificate, 21.1 percent of the total respondents have BSc certificate, 14.6 percent of the total respondents have master degree and 6.0 percent of the total respondent have PhD degree. This implies that high proportion of the respondents have O' level certificate in the sampled area of study.

Table 4.5 Occupation of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Civil servant	20	5.2
Trading	103	26.6
Farming	64	16.7
Others	196	51.2
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.5 shows that 20 respondents representing 5.2 percent of the total respondents are civil servants, 26.6 percent of the respondents engaged in trading, 16.7 percent of the total respondents are farmers and 51.2 of the total respondents engaged in other forms of occupation to earned living. This show that majority of the total respondents engaged in different forms of occupation in the sampled area.

Table 4.6 Religion Distribution of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Christianity	215	56.1
Islam	147	38.8
Traditional	21	5.4
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.6 indicates the religion distribution of the respondents in the study area. Data shows that 56.1 of the respondents practice Christianity, 38.8 percent of the respondents

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practice Islam and 5.4 percent of the respondents practice traditional religion. This implies that majority of the respondents in the sampled population are Christians

4.2   Data on implication of dehumanization on criminal behaviour and National security

Table 4.7 Respondents view on Rate of Criminal activities

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High	171	44.6
Moderate	129	33.7
Low	83	21.7
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.7 is a presentation of the total distribution of respondents view on the rate of criminal activities in the study area with 44.6 percent of the respondents accepting that the rate is high, 31.7 percent of the respondents established that the rate is moderate and 21.7 percent of the respondents agreed that the rate is low in the study area. The study indicates that majority of the respondents accepted that the rate of criminal activities is high in the study area and has serious implication on national security and well being of the citizenry.

Table 4.8 Respondents view on increased criminal activities in Abuja

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	158	41.2
Agree	129	33.7
Undecided	13	3.4
Disagree	57	14.9
Strongly disagree	32	8.4
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.8 shows the distribution of respondents view on increase in criminal activities in Abuja with 41.2 percent of the respondents for strongly agree, 33.7 percent of the respondents agree that there is an increased criminal activities in Abuja, 3.4 percent of the respondents are undecided on their view, 14.9 percent of the respondent disagree to the view and 8.4% of the respondents strongly disagree to the view on increasing in criminal activities. This presentation implies that larger population of respondents strongly agreed that there is an increased in criminal activities in the study area which has negative implication on national security and citizenry well being.

Table 4.9 Kind of crimes common in Abuja

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Kidnapping	72	18.8
Armed robbery	43	11.6
Assault	24	6.3
Corruption	87	22.7
Rape	46	12.0
Burglary	79	20.6
Murder	21	5.9
Others	11	2.8
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.9 indicates the kind of crimes common in the study area. Data from the study revealed that corruption is the most common form of crime committed in the sampled population of the study. Also, there are other forms of crimes such kidnapping, armed robbery, assault, bribery, rape, burglary, murder, and others perpetrated in Abuja. This implies that rape is highly perpetrated in the sampled population of the study.

Table 4.10 whether there is present of Security in your areas

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	122	31.8
No	261	68.1
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

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Table 4.10 indicates whether there is the present of security in respondents' area with an affirmation of majority of the respondents disclosing that there is not security present in their area with 68.1 percent of the total respondents while the remaining 31.8 percent attest to their present. This shows that high proportions of the respondents are male in the study area.

Table 4.11 Respondents view on level of security operatives response to criminal Activities

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Prompt	129	33.7
Delay	171	44.6
Absent	83	21.7
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.11 is a presentation of the total distribution of respondents view on level of security operatives response to criminal Activities in the study area with 33.7 percent of the respondents accepting that the level of response is prompt, 44.6 percent of the respondents established that the level of response is delay and 21.7 percent of the respondents agreed that the level of response is absent in the study area. The study indicates that majority of the respondents accepted that the level of response of security operatives is usually delayed in the study area and has affected prompt fight against crime and criminality in the area.

Table 4.12 What motivate respondents to commit crime

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Unemployment	82	21.4
Poor education	34	8.9
Poverty	91	23.8
Drug/substance abuse	36	9.4
Influence of the media and environment	49	12.7
Economic inequality	38	9.9
Lack of parental supervision	51	13.3
Others	02	0.5
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.12 is a presentation on what motivate respondents to commit crime. Data from the study revealed that poverty is a factor that motivates people to commit crime with an affirmation of 23.8 percent of the total respondents. Also, there are other motivating factors which include unemployment, poor education, drug/substance abuse, influence of the media and environment, economic inequality and lack of parental supervision.

Table 4.13 Respondents view on measure to reduce criminal rate

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Capital punishment	129	33.7
Security patrol	158	41.2
Community policing	32	8.4
Equitable distribution of national resources	57	14.9
Others	13	3.4
Total	383	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 4.13 shows respondents view on measure to reduce criminal rate with 33.7 percent of the respondents for capital punishment, 41.2 percent of the respondents for police patrol, 14.9 percent of the respondents for community policing, 14.9 percent of the respondents for equitable distribution of national resources and 3.4 percent of the respondents for measure to reduce criminal rate. Study data shows that majority of respondents agreed that security patrol is a major measure to reduce criminal rate in the sampled population.

4.3   Discussion of Findings

On the rate of criminal activities, the study findings revealed that the rate of criminal activities is high and is a serious threat to national security. This was supported by National Bureau of Statistics (2018) that Nigeria has witnessed high rates of crime and victimization that have defied the measures, introduced by successive regimes, for its management during the past two decades. These days, crime and its detrimental effects

have received wide attention in research. In the field of sociology, criminology and economics, many researchers have related crime rate to macroeconomic variables such as economic growth, unemployment, poverty, institutions, and regulations while little attention is given to the effect of crime on microeconomic variables. In Nigeria, the youth are the major teaming population that engages in criminal activities due to high rate of unemployment among others. As of 2018, the youth population is about 46.4 million especially between the age group of 15-39 years (National Population Commission, 2009). It was declared by the National Bureau of Statistics (2018) that the national unemployment rates for Nigeria between 2000 and 2011 showed that the number of unemployed persons constituted 31.1% in 2000. Meanwhile, some youths practice self-employment, but find it difficult to survive in their business operation due to; political instability in the country, high level of corruption, poverty, poor governance, increasing population without adequate policy initiatives among others. These phenomena contributed enormously towards high crime rate in the country which include kidnapping, armed robbery, formation of militant group among others which has negative effect on birth of new firms. By implication, foreign and even domestic investors will be discouraged to make investment because of uncertainties in the country surrounded by high crime rate.

Regarding the kind of crime common in the study area, the findings of the study discovered that corruption is the most crime committed in the study area. This was corroborated by David (2009) that corruption is very widespread in Nigeria and it manifests itself in virtually all aspects of national life. Nigeria was some time ago rated by the Transparency International Index as the most corrupt country in the world (David,

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2009). Corruption is a worldwide phenomenon, which has been with societies throughout history. It has caused political and economic instability in societies and, depending on the scale, it has led to social conflict and violence, as competing groups vie for state power which is the source of distribution of resources and other amenities in society (Ibrahim 2001). The United Nations is of the view that corruption in government increases poverty in many ways. Most directly, it diverts resources to the rich people, who can afford to pay bribes and away from the poor, who cannot. Corruption also weakens a Government and lessens its ability to fight poverty. It reduces tax revenues and, thus, the resources available for public services (Mills, 2001). The immediate impact on the poor people is that there will be higher prices and fewer employment opportunities, because of the distortions that corruption has caused. Corrupt officials will be willing to demand payment for public services, which are supposed to be free. Corruption makes it possible for senior public officials to acquire massive personal wealth from states. This has negative impact to development.

Based on factors that motivate people to commit crime, study finding disclosed that poverty is a significant factor that motivates people to commit crime in the study area. This was hold up by Soh (2012) that poverty has no respect to geographical boundary, race and gender, same goes with crime which affects all irrespective of race, religion, gender or income levels. Poverty is a serious socio-economic problem of many developing nations which synonymously induce criminal behaviours that influence crimes. Many scholars of criminology tied poverty to be the major cause of crime in many societies hence poverty stricken society is being plagued with financial difficulties, high cost of living, poor or inadequate access to health and sanitation, inadequate housing

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and above all difficulty to get three minimum rations (meals) a day, the tendency for crime in such a society will be high. Therefore, the state of poverty in a country is closely linked to crime where the financial hardships experienced for making living appear to be the actual causes of criminal activities. It has been observed in many areas, crime frequency increases due to increased poverty among people. Soh (2012) hypothesised that 'crime rate appears to be notably higher in poorer neighbourhoods' because of the economic hardship, deprivation and deteriorated living conditions, which forced many into crime to meet up their basic needs. All these poverty concomitants derive many people to involve in crime in order to make a living. Indeed, poverty can be regarded as a major cause of crime which forced many urban poor as they are faced with issues such as high cost of living, unstable jobs, limited opportunities and deprivations. Conversely, reduction in poverty level may result in the declining rate of crimes.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1   Summary

In recent times, insecurity in Nigeria has become a frequent phenomenon and this makes Nigerians in most parts of the country to live in perpetual fear every day for their lives, not knowing from where and when the next attack will come from. Criminal elements like kidnappers, armed robbers, herdsmen, terrorism, suicide bombers and insurgency have become regular occurrence in our daily lives. Thus, this study examined the effects of crimes on security in Abuja and this research answered research questions and objectives which were advanced in the introductory chapter one.

In chapter two, the literature review was done in three main sections; the conceptual review, the empirical review and the theoretical review. In the conceptual review, the study addressed the concept of crime and the concept of security. For the empirical review, studies by various authors on crimes and security were reviewed. Finally, theories of crimes like the Broken Windows Theory were reviewed.

In chapter three, the methodology adopted for the study was discussed. The research design adopted was the survey design. Respondents were selected from local government council of Abuja. Analyses were done using both the descriptive statistics. The descriptive tools used were tables and percentages

5.2   Conclusion

The main objective of this study was to examine the implication of dehumanization on criminal behaviour and National security in Abuja. In actual fact, criminal activities in Abuja have become more terrifying in many parts of the world. The last three decades have shown an aggravated toll of crimes across the globe which is not peculiar to either developing or developed countries. Both suffer the same providence. In any given areas where crime is prevalent, it creates social predicament to the society such as safety of property, lives are threaten, people will be living in fear in their respective living environment and generate low quality of life due to the havoc it creates socially and economically. No nation can achieve growth or any form of stability that will enhance socio-economic development in an atmosphere of High rate of criminality. It has been shown from the study that poverty serves as one of the major factors that often plagued individual with high level of criminal activities.

5.3   Recommendations

The major aim of every study is to make relevant recommendations to improve the phenomenon studied and this study is not an exception. Considering the findings of the study and conclusions that arises from it, the following recommendations are made:

i.   Non-governmental organizations and the government can help to reduce the crime of kidnapping by organizing workshops and seminars for parents, which will guide them in modelling youths to be disciplined and useful to the society. Religious leaders can make their own contributions through their teachings by instructing parents on the need to guide the wards in their custody to acquire better skills.

ii.   The security formation in Abuja should be properly equipped to fight the menace of these crimes. If any officer is found wanting after this, there should be a machinery for proper discipline to be meted on them.

iii. The punishment for those caught in these criminal activities should be severe and the judicial system should be apt in providing judgment for criminal cases. They should be no compromise for those caught as it will serve as deterrent to others nursing the idea.

iv.   The government should come up with robust economic policies that can create jobs and make people gainfully employed. The social investment and the empowerment programmes must be properly implemented as this will encourage the criminals with skills that have nobody to sponsor them can develop their talents and also become employers of labour. Youths can be exposed to latest innovation in science and technologies through periodic excursions by the government and NGOs' through different higher institution of higher learning in Nigeria.

v.   The security and intelligence system should develop a means of stemming the ugly issues of the proliferation of small and light arms in the country. This is encouraging criminal activities as there are lots of assault rifles in wrong hands. This can be achieved by replicating the amnesty programmes, where those with assault rifles can surrender them and won't be punished for it. Those that are using them for crimes can be rehabilitated.

vi.   Government, security and law enforcement agencies should be 'proactive' in crime prevention rather than to be 'reactive' to crimes. Among the strategies should also include the holistic strategy beyond police manpower and equipment, by eliminating

the root causes of crimes such as reducing the aggregate level of unemployment and poverty among other things. When governments and other stake holders initiated and implement economic and developmental policies for building sound economy that will generate employments, no doubt, it naturally reduces poverty level to the barest minimum as well as crimes.

vii. Governments should initiate and invigorate sound developmental economic policies that will create employment corridors and poverty eradication among the citizens along with improving law enforcement agencies vigorously in urban crimes prevention.

viii. Government should embark on target, project and investments as a way of reducing poverty, and deprivations which have attendant negative effects in the society. Creating an enabling and peaceful environment to attract foreign investors into the country that will inadvertently help the youths to further show-case their skills and endowments. This, in the long run, will encourage youths to be inventive.

ix. Government should take a holistic approach by embracing and incorporating the development of rural communities into the sustainable plan agenda in order to reduce the rate of rural urban migration as well as the poverty and inequality bedeviling the nations socially, culturally, and economically. These strategies if put in place, will inevitably

x. Many of the youths who migrate to the urban centers in search of the elusive greener pastures end up being jobless in the city. Many of them eventually become criminals in order to survive. Consequently, rural-urban migration should be checked through

the provision of essential social amenities that will make life in the rural areas attractive to the youths.

xi.   Corruption is endemic in Nigeria. It has permeated the entire fabric of the nation. Funds that could have been used to establish employment generation ventures by the government are embezzled, diverted or misappropriated. Government must be committed to the eradication of corruption in the system in order to effective deploy funds to employment generating ventures and reduce crime rate in the country.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPLICATION OF DEHUMANIZATION ON CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AND NATIONAL SECURITY IN ABUJA, NIGERIA

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire is for the purpose of gathering information by a Postgraduate student of the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, on a research topic: **"Implication of Dehumanization on Criminal Behaviour and National Security in Abuja, Nigeria"**. This information is for academic purpose and your response are strictly confidential. Please fill in the spaces and tick appropriate answer from the options provided for each questions. Thanks for your Cooperation.

SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF RESPONDENTS

1. Gender: Male ( ), Female ( )

2. Age: 21-30yrs ( ) 31-40yrs ( ) 41-50yrs ( ) 50 above ( )

3. Marital Status: Single ( ), Married ( ), Divorce ( ), Separated ( ), Widow ( )

4. Educational attainment: OND/NCE ( ) B.sc/B.Ed/HND ( ) M.sc/M.A/MBA ( )PhD ( ) Professional Qualification ( )

5. Occupation: Civil servant ( ),Farmer ( ), Business ( ), Housewife ( ),

   Other ( )

6. Religion: Christianity ( ), Islam ( ), Traditionalist ( )

SECTION B: IMPLICATION OF DEHUMANIZATION ON CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AND NATIONAL SECURITY

7. What is the rate of crime in your area? High ( ), Moderate ( ), Low ( )

8. There is an increased in criminal activities Strongly Agree ( ), Agree ( ), Undecided ( ) Disagree ( ), Strongly Disagree ( )

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9. What kind of crime is common in your area? Kidnapping ( ) Armed robbery ( )

   Assault ( ) Corruption ( ) Rape ( ) Burglary ( ),Murder ( ), Other ( )

10. Is there is present of Security in your areas? Yes ( ), No ( )

11. What is the level of security operatives' response to criminal Activities in your area?

    Prompt ( ) Delay ( ) Absent ( )

12. What motivate respondents to commit crime? Unemployment ( ) Poor education ( )

    Drug/substance abuse ( ) Influence of the media and environment ( ) Economic

    inequality ( ) Lack of parental supervision ( ), Other ( )

13. What do you think are measures to reduce criminal rate in your area? Capital punishment

    ( ) Security patrol ( ) Community policing ( ) Equitable distribution of national

    resources ( ), Other ( )