

# **Rethinking Crimes and Violent Behaviour in Nigeria: An Appraisal of the Challenges and Solutions.**

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## **Abstract**

The paper x-rays the increasing incidences of violent crimes and terrorist activities in Nigeria especially the deployment of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). With the aid of secondary data the paper avers that there has been a steady increase in crimes against persons, armed robbery, kidnapping, cyber crimes and of recent incidences of bomb explosions in various parts of the country. In addition, the paper highlights the spate of domestic violence against women and children which are grossly under-reported and in several situations even undocumented. Anchoring the analysis on the Frustration/Aggression theory, the Strain theory by Robert Merton and the Conflict theory, the paper concludes that the inability of the political class to fulfill its campaign promises and engender better well-being in the country has triggered a feeling of frustration in the youths which ultimately engenders aggression leading to violent behaviour especially in the North where youth unemployment and illiteracy have become a social problem. In the same vein Merton argued that in a class society where there exist a disparity between goals and means that the disparity engenders frustration which leads to strain. It is from this army of frustrated youths that criminals are recruited. Conflict theorists on their part argue that the deficiencies of the capitalist economic system are inherently contradictory and therefore conflict-ridden. That in a capitalist society that the battle line is between the “haves” and the “have nots”. In essence crime is the response of the “have nots” towards the society for stripping them of their humanity. The paper made some recommendations to assist the police to ameliorate the situation.

## **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

Crime simply defined is an offence which goes beyond the personal and into the public sphere, breaking prohibitory rules or laws, to which legitimate punishment or sanctions are attached, and requires the intervention of a public authority i.e. the State or a local body (Marshall, 1998). Henslin (2008) defines crime as the violation of rules that have been written into law. In the light of the above definitions crime is therefore a social problem in the society due to its negative consequences on the well-being of society. This is the core of criminology; why do some people deviate and society's reaction towards deviation. However, within the body of the discipline there exist three major perspectives, each viewing the phenomenon of crime through its own prism. The Conservative perspective for instance operates within the legal definition of crime. It views criminal laws as sacrosanct which have to be obeyed by every member of the society whereas the criminal is seen as a morally defective member of society whose criminality is either innate or acquired through socialization. The Liberal-cynical perspective avers that behaviour is influenced by external forces while the social order is inherently criminogenic. The Radical or Conflict perspective views crime through the prism of the tension arising from the contradictions inherent in a capitalist society. Scholars such as William Bonger (1916) argue that crime is a function of the poverty of the working class in a capitalist-oriented society. His belief is that the capitalist economic system is inherently criminogenic.

Significantly, crime is a social construct which is relative as what is considered a crime in one society may be a norm in another society. Its conceptualization and etiology can be influenced by ideas of morality (in relation to responsibility) and by religious faith (the sinful nature of crime) as well as competing scientific claims as to its origins (Marshall, 1998). Equally of importance is that what constitutes a crime is relative to time and space as there is a tendency for new trends and patterns of criminal activities to be established as society evolves and becomes more complex. This calls for an investigation into the recent trends of criminal activities and other forms of violent behaviour especially the spate of bombings and murders which seem to have overwhelmed the Law Enforcement Personnel. In the course of this paper we shall attempt to answer the following questions: why do people deviate? Why the increase in the spate of violent crimes and violent behaviour and finally are the police capable of stemming the rising wave of criminality in Nigeria? The paper is divided into five sections-Section One which is the introduction defines the key concept as well as adduces reasons for deviation. In Section Two the trends and patterns of crime are discussed. Section Three analyzes policing quandary in Nigeria while Section Four discusses the various theoretical postulations which explain criminal behaviour. And Section Five articulates the various issues raised as well as proffering solutions to the problem.

### **2.1 Trends and patterns of crime in Nigeria**

In recent times, there has been a growing concern over the increasing trends of violent crimes and terrorist activities especially the use of improvised explosive devices by criminal elements. For instance, murder which is a clear example of violent crime was 1,629 in 1994. This number steadily increased to 2,120 in 2001 and climbed to a record high of 2,136 in 2003 (CLEEN Foundation, 2007). Such a phenomenal increase of over 75 percent between 1994 and 2003 is worrisome. Armed robbery equally a violent crime was 2,044 in 1994. In 2002, it rose to 3,889 amounting to over a 52 percent increase in less than a decade. In 2007, the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) recorded 34,738 incidences as crimes against persons and this figure escalated in 2008 to 35,108 incidences (NPF, 2008). A cursory look at some of the state level (disaggregated) data in Nigeria is equally worrisome for instance in 2002, 52 cases of armed robbery was reported in Abia State; but in 2004, it rose to 176. In Edo State, 71 cases of armed robbery were reported to the police in 2002; the number steadily increased to 144 in 2005 and 163 in 2006. In 2008, the Abia State Police Command recorded a total of 940 criminal cases and arrested 1,275 suspects. It is pertinent to recall that between 2009 and 2010 Aba, the economic hub of Abia State was laid prostrate by the activities of robbers and kidnapers especially through the

exploits of the late Obioma Nwankwo (aka Osisikankwu). Lagos which is the commercial nerve center of Nigeria recorded a total of 12,837 criminal cases and arrested 14,996 suspects. Contrast these figures with those recorded for Abia but inspite of the huge figures Lagos was quite calm and peaceful and this is due to the fact that the government and police worked in tandem. In 2010, there were ten incidences of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and between January 2011 and June 2011 over six incidences of IEDs have been recorded with casualties.

### **2.1.2. Domestic Violence**

In parts of the third world generally and in West Africa, in particular, domestic violence is prevalent and reportedly justified and condoned in some cultures. In Nigeria, reports reveal “shockingly high” level of violence against women (Afrol News, 2007). Amnesty International (2007) reports that a third (and in some cases two-thirds) of women are believed to have been subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence carried out primarily by husbands, partners and fathers while girls are often forced into early marriage and are at risk of punishment if they attempt to escape from their husbands. More pathetic is the revelation of gross under reporting and non documentation of domestic violence due to cultural factors (Aihie, 2009). Traditionally, in Nigeria, as in many other African countries, the beating of wives and children is widely tolerated as a form of discipline (UNICEF, 2001). In beating their-children parents believe they are instilling discipline in them, much the same way as in husbands beating their wives, who are regarded like children to be prone to indiscipline which must be curbed (Aihie, 2009). This is often prevalent in situations of economic dependence especially where the woman lacks skills and education. Since the society is basically patriarchal and women occupy inferior position within the social structure men tend to exploit this structural disadvantage. Domestic violence therefore functions as a means of enforcing conformity in respect of roles particularly for women within such a social order. The woman’s economic situation within such a context is immaterial since the society already categorizes her as inferior and equates her with children (Aihie, 2009).

Project alert (2001), in a survey on violence against women conducted interviews with women working in the markets and other public places and girls and young women in secondary schools and universities, in Lagos state, Nigeria. The result showed that 64.4% of the 45 women interviewed in the work place said they had been beaten by a partner (boyfriend or husband), 56.6% of the 48 interviewed market women admitted experiencing such violence. Similar interviews carried out in Oyo state and other parts of Nigeria, yielded similar results. The incidence of domestic violence is high. In another study carried out by Obi and Ozumba (2007), on the factors associated with domestic violence, in South East, Nigeria, 70% of respondents reported abuse in their family with 92% of the victims being female partners and the remaining 8% being male.

The common forms of abuse reported were shouting at a partner (93%), slapping or pushing (77%) and punching and kicking (40%). It is however disturbing to note that many women do not know if they had been abused or not (AfrolNews, 2007). This could be due to the acceptance of some abusive behaviour as ‘normal’. Oyediran and Isugo (2005), in a study of women’s perception of wife-beating in Nigeria, found that 64.4% and 50.4% of ever married and unmarried women, respectively, expressed consent for wife beating. Reports in the print and electronic media reveal vicious attacks on women by intimate partners in different forms such as ‘acid bath’, rape, beatings, some of which sometimes result in the death of the victim (Aihie, 2009).

### **2.1.3. Cyber crimes**

Nigeria ranks third among the cyber crime committing countries in the world, according to a 2007 internet crime report released by the Internet Crime Complaint Centre (IC3), which puts the country alongside the US, UK and Romania among the top ten countries where internet crimes are perpetrated (Odapu, 2008). According to the report, in the US alone, "Nigerian letter fraud" (E mail scams emanating from Nigeria) constituted 1.1 per cent of the 2007 top IC3 Complaint Categories

received. The report also revealed that the amount lost by individuals reporting fraud-type monetary loss in 2007 puts Nigerian Letter Fraud at 6.4 percent, amounting to 1,922.99 million US dollars (Odapu, 2008). IC3 noted that although Nigeria is in the top ten countries where internet crime is perpetrated, the country is, ironically, not among the first ten nations that complain to the IC3. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in its banking sector supervision report revealed that the banking sector lost 7.2 billion Naira to internet fraud. However, the Chief Executive Officer of Global Network for Cyber Solution, Mr. Segun Olugbile, believes the amount is in the region of N10billion (Odapu, 2008). Weekly Trust reports from Lagos say overnight browsing still booms in the city, despite the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) ban and that the proliferation of private Internet Providers with affordable modems has given fillip to cyber crimes as perpetrators could afford to surf the net in the comfort of their homes. However, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) avers that a total of 136 suspects were arrested comprising of 60 suspects in the Southwest, 39 in the Southeast, 26 from the South-South and 11 in the North. The commission posits that it continues to update its capacity through training and logistics to cope with the dynamics of the crime.

#### **2.3.4. Kidnapping**

Kidnapping is simply carrying off a person surreptitiously for an illegal purpose. In a report released in [naijafeed.com](http://naijafeed.com), the former Minister of Police Affairs Ibrahim Yakubu Lame disclosed that 512 people were kidnapped in 2010 and 30 out of the 512 died in the hands of their kidnapers. In 2008, 353 people were kidnapped and only 2 captives lost their lives. Kidnappings in Nigeria began rising in 2006 when militants in the Niger Delta started kidnapping expatriates for ransom. For Abati (2009), ransom kidnapping and hostage taking are no longer restricted to the Niger Delta area, or South-South of Nigeria. With reported cases in Lagos, Abuja, Benin city, Owerri, and now Kaduna and Kano, this brand of terrorism has become a national phenomenon as the entire country is now a kidnapers' den. As at 1999, kidnapping had not reached an alarming rate except for reported cases of ritual kidnapping particularly during election periods, or as the myth states, whenever there was a change of currency. Nigerians in the South -West have always talked about how human parts are used for money-making rituals or to acquire spiritual power, or the social menace of child theft; so, such phrases as “gbomogbomo”, “ajaale” (child theft) or the link between Clifford Orji (the suspected cannibal) and the sale of human parts have been part of the local discourse. Ritual kidnapping has been linked to metaphysics as ransom kidnapping is more about cash. By 2003, with increased agitation in the Niger Delta, militant groups in the area such as Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND and its affiliates) had begun to kidnap oil company workers in order to press home their demands for a re-negotiation of the Nigerian Project and the Niger Delta stake in it. Gradually, this degenerated into large-scale criminal activities involving hostage taking and ransom-collection. What was adopted initially as a tool of ideological struggle has since become a major source of livelihood (Abati, 2009). As the problem grew into a national security crisis, the initial targets and victims were mainly foreigners working in the oil and gas sectors: Americans, Germans, Italians, Koreans, the Chinese, Filipinos and the Lebanese, but the kidnapers have since expanded their scope to cover Nigerians: children, even children as young as three years, the relatives of rich men or political figures, particularly their wives or parents, the business elite, and just about anyone who can pay as evidenced by the kidnappings of politicians and family members (Abati, 2009). Recently, Nigeria began to feature very high in the global survey of terrorism and hostage-taking due to the botched attempt to blow up an American Airliner by a middle class Nigerian youth. The law enforcement agencies are unprepared for the challenge, the fact that they managed to arrest three kidnapers in Kaduna notwithstanding. There is a dearth of knowledge and expertise about the nature and dynamics of the phenomenon (Abati, 2009) especially the challenge posed by intelligence gathering and rivalry amongst the agencies.

Furthermore, Abati (2009) also indicated that the challenges of infrastructure have not helped the State security service. Nigerians routinely take the laws into their hands knowing that the state and

its institutions are inefficient and incapable of protecting them. The kidnappers are so bold that they have no regard for the law as many of them are heavily into drugs and alcohol. They wield dangerous weapons which they threaten to use at the slightest provocation. They humiliate and assault their victims. Small arms proliferation and the inability of the state to check Nigeria's gradual transformation from a drug-courier country into a drug-using country highlight the tragic dimensions of this problem. Perhaps more serious is the widespread poverty and unemployment in Nigeria. Not a few persons who have survived the ordeal of kidnapping have reported that the kidnappers are mostly young, educated persons who complain about hunger and unemployment. Relatives of prominent politicians have been abducted, and for such situations, the kidnapping may be politically motivated, but there is almost always a class dimension to the problem: the poor turning against the rich and demanding ransom as punishment. The rich class in Nigeria is limited by its lack of enlightenment. They provoke criminal behaviour and turn themselves into sitting targets because they fail to realize that their safety lies in ensuring social security and justice for all Nigerians (Abati, 2009).

For Asokan (2009), the year 2009 has seen a shift in kidnapping; previously the targets were foreign oil companies' Western workers who were taken by militants usually in attacks in the oil-rich Niger Delta region. But, as Western oil giants operating in Africa's most populous nation — such as Royal Dutch Shell, Total and ExxonMobil — have tightened security and shifted staff out of the delta, attackers have had to start looking elsewhere. These days, oil workers who remain in the delta are confined to guarded compounds after dark. Now criminal gangs are becoming ever more interested in snatching wealthy locals and even children. With Abuja, featuring in the kidnapper's map, there is the fear that the hoodlums may overrun the country. The fear becomes real because of lack of an effective and reliable security machinery to stop the kidnappers. Many people in the South-East now live in perpetual fear of kidnappers. It has curtailed the freedom of movement of the people especially during the festive season as many easterners refrained from going home.

Eso (2009) sought to explain why kidnapping is becoming an industry in Nigeria by providing reasons for its unusual occurrence. First, due to the immense income derived there from. For its perpetrators, it obviously, yields far more illegitimate money, with minimal risk, than armed robbery. There is, also, a near certainty that families of the victims will pay the ransom without going to the police. Second, kidnapping is big business, because, bad governance, lax legislation and weak law enforcement make such heinous crimes possible. For a nation already bedeviled by numerous other governance and insecurity problems, kidnapping is a grotesque add on. Its criminality is not in doubt whether as an act by an individual, group or ethnic organizations and regardless of the rationale behind it.

Adibe (2009) suggested that the common tendency is to blame the pervasive wave of kidnapping outside the Niger Delta exclusively on the unacceptable rate of unemployment in the country, an inefficient and corrupt police force that is ill-equipped to fight crime, and collusion between kidnappers and politicians. However, he sees these factors to be mere symptoms of a larger malaise, namely that pervasive kidnapping, is one of the major symptoms of both 'failed' and a 'failing' state. A 'failed state' is often used to designate a state, which has become incapable of fulfilling the basic functions of a sovereign government. These functions include physical control of its territory, provision of security of life and property for its citizens, the monopoly of the use of legitimate physical force and ability to provide reasonable public services or to interact with other states as a full member of the international community. A "failing state" on the other hand denotes a state in transition to a failed state. Here while the state remains nominally a sovereign and fulfils a modicum of the functions of a sovereign government, the central government has become so weak and ineffective that it has little practical control over much of its territory, leading to an upsurge in pervasive insecurity such as kidnapping, organised assassinations and robberies. A failing state is also characterised by a weak ability to provide basic public services and widespread corruption as people think of themselves first, following the failure of the state to perform its traditional functions.

Following from the above, while Nigeria is not yet a 'failed state', it could arguably qualify as a 'failing state'. This in essence means that while addressing the problems of unemployment and inefficient and corrupt police force could be good palliative measures in combating kidnapping, any lasting solution to the menace will inevitably have to address the key question of the nature of the Nigerian state, including why it has transited from a weak state to a 'failing state' and rapidly gravitating towards being a failed state (Adibe, 2009).

### **2.3.5. Bombing and terrorist activities**

In a report published by the United States Bureau of Consular Affairs, in March 2010, five improvised explosive devices (IEDs) were said to have been detonated in the Niger Delta region with one to three reported casualties. In September 2010, over 150 members of the Boko Haram extremist religious sect escaped from prison in North-east Bauchi and Borno States, some of whom are now believed to be participating in Boko Haram attacks in other parts of the country. In October, Boko Haram members attacked various Nigerian government security personnel and facilities, government officials, and authority figures in Bauchi and Borno States. On October 1, 2010, two car bombs detonated near Eagle Square in downtown Abuja during Independence Day celebrations, killing 14 and wounding many others. In addition, on the eve of 2011, another car explosion occurred at the Army barracks, Abuja claiming about four lives and leaving about ten people seriously wounded. In Borno State, the gubernatorial candidate of the All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP) was assassinated with five other persons by elements suspected to be members of the Boko Haram (see Vanguard, January 30, 2011). On the 29<sup>th</sup> of May 2011, just as President Goodluck Jonathan was being sworn in an explosion rocked the mammy market in the army barracks in Bauchi State killing scores of people and injuring others while another bomb went off in a beer parlour killing three persons and injuring several others. Ebun-Amu (2010) argued that the new trends of bombing portend danger, even though it was foreseeable, and avoidable. To him, in the history of terrorism, bombing is a grotesque weapon of resentment. And from the view point of terrorists, it remains an effective strategy for invoking lawlessness and bringing any government to its knees. Unlike robbery and kidnapping, which are directed at individuals, and are intended to 'surgically' extract money/material gains from victims, bombing is directed at a state, and it derives from spite, malice, vindictiveness, and is aimed at causing damage and mayhem. While news of robberies and kidnappings usually tend to cause local ripples, that of bombings would usually echo internationally. When agitators in a national polity resort to settle scores by degenerating from robbery to kidnapping, and then from hired assassinations to bombing, serious questions must be asked (Ebun-Amun, 2010).

### **3.0. Policing Quandary**

The Nigeria Police Force (NPF) has consistently been in the eye of the storm for its inability to meet the expectations of the citizenry in the area of crime control. The Police are perceived by the public as corrupt and inefficient while the Police see the public as uncooperative and unreasonable given the numerous challenges that hamper its efficiency. For instance the escalation of the Jos crisis necessitated the drafting of the Military to restore order and end the blood letting which has claimed several lives. However, despite the presence of the Military the killings continue making the General Officer Commanding (GOC) 82 Division of the Nigerian Army to say that Nigeria faces the serious problem of internal security (see The Vanguard of 31<sup>st</sup> Jan.2011). Invariably, even the Military blames the Police for its inability to police the nation. The Police on their part blame the State for failing to provide the necessary resources and logistics to enhance its performance. The Police contend with the following challenges:-

- Inadequate resources
- Acute shortage of personnel
- Acute shortage of barracks and office accommodation.

- Inadequate logistics including office stationeries, operation vehicles, communication equipments, weapons, boats, helicopters et cetera
- Inability to keep pace with modern policing due to lack of training
- Inability to keep pace with emerging forms of criminality such as terrorism, kidnapping and cyber crimes.

Odekunle (2004) argues that one of the problems of policing is because Government's perception of the problem of crime and its control has been narrow, legalistic, and synonymous with and limited to the crime and the criminal. Rather than focus on the criminal justice system as a whole government policies are usually geared towards a subset which is policing and how to sanction the offender (the Judiciary). This legalistic approach is in tandem with the idea that those who break the law represent a unique subgroup with some distinguishing features (Pound, 1968). The animosity between the public and the police has resulted in casualties on both sides and this is one of the reasons why the police find it difficult to get information from the public.

#### **4.0. Theoretical Underpinnings**

The fundamental question in criminology has always been why do people commit crimes? Many scholars have tried to proffer explanations on why some people conform whereas others deviate. This section attempts to explain the reasons for the increasing wave of crimes and violent behaviour in Nigeria. Sigmund Freud in his early writings averred that aggressive behaviour was a response to frustration. The thesis was further developed by scholars such as Dollard, Bandura, Walters et cetera. They posited that frustration can lead to many forms of behaviour such as regression, sublimation, and aggressive fantasy but that direct aggression towards others is the most likely consequence. The increasing wave of crime and violent behaviour has been attributed to frustration especially by the youths (see Soyombo and Attoh, 2009b). The failure of the State to provide a window of opportunity especially in terms of education and gainful employment to its youths has impelled many youths into subcultures such as militancy, Boko Haram, and such crimes as kidnapping, terrorism, political thuggery and cyber crimes.

Robert Merton in his postulations on the Strain Theory posited that in a class-oriented society, opportunities to get to the top are not equally distributed. Few members of the lower class ever get to the top. His theory emphasized two fundamental elements (a) cultural goals that people believe are worth striving for and (b) institutionalized means to attain the desired goals. Disparity between goals and means engenders frustration which leads to strain. It is common knowledge that the Nigerian society extols material success but the opportunities to attain success are not available to every one. For instance many young people desire a university education to enable them get white collar jobs but every year of the over one million candidates who write the University matriculation examination less than 10 per cent are offered places in the various universities. And the State has not provided alternatives for those unable to secure admission to actualize themselves. The result is frustration as many young people have written this examination severally without success. The tendency is for those without enough moral inhibition to seek illicit means to succeed. It is from this pool of frustrated youths that militants, kidnapers and armed robbers are recruited.

Conflict theorists on their part argue that the deficiencies of the capitalist economic system are inherently contradictory and therefore conflict-ridden. That in a capitalist society that the battle line is between the "haves" and the "have nots". The system oppresses and exploits workers and this is tacitly supported by the State. Laws are made to protect the rich and the powerful. Based on the preceding argument conflict theorists see crime as the inevitable outcome of monopoly capitalism. Such distinctive features of the capitalist system as free enterprise, competition, private acquisition of wealth and achievement tend to encourage crime as people struggle for economic advantage. Gordon (1973) posits that capitalist societies do not guarantee economic security to majority of their members. Consequently each individual seeks out the best opportunity to fend for himself, sometimes through

criminal pursuits. The increase in crime and violent behaviour could be attributed to the disillusionment of the “have nots” in the way the State is being run. For instance in Borno State where the Boko Haram is waging a war against the government and the police. Police men are the targets of assassins who operate with motor cycles while the governor has been asked to resign or the killings will continue. This conflict between the state and Boko Haram climaxed on the 17<sup>th</sup> of May 2011 when youths in Bauchi, Kano, Kaduna, Katsina and Niger states took to the streets to protest the result of the presidential election. Scores of people were killed in the states including 10 Youth Corp Members on national assignment, houses and places of worship were burnt by the rampaging youths including the palace of the Emir of Zaria. In these states the houses and properties of the elites were targets for destruction and arson.

In Jos the feuding parties have called for the withdrawal of the soldiers while the state government has been blamed for its inability to end the blood letting. In Lagos, dare devil armed robbers wiped out a contingent of soldiers called in to assist the police to dislodge the robbers (see *The Sun* of 9 February, 2011). In addition, there have been stories of the kidnappings of the family members of politicians as well as some students from the University of Benin. All these lend credence that the “have nots” are fighting the system which has stripped them of their humanity.

## **5.0. Conclusions and Recommendations**

A fundamental outcome of national insecurity is an unstable polity where societal norms and values are put under severe stress. Failure to restore order to society will culminate in anomie which invariably will be inimical to the peace and progress of the society. National insecurity equally exposes a sitting government to a situation where the citizenry may resort to self help as witnessed in the political dynamics currently playing out in the Middle-East. At present, the ability of the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) to effectively play its constitutional role has become a subject of intense debate in view of the prevailing insecurity. However, evidence has shown that the Police can comfortably discharge its functions if provided with the resources and the enabling environment. Nigeria Police Force personnel on United Nations Peace keeping missions have won laurels and continue to attract commendations from outside. The bane of the NPF is its inability to adopt modern intelligence gathering in all its operations and the deployment of information technology (IT). In a world that has shrunk time and space due to globalization, the police needs to be proactive and dynamic to meet the complexity of the society. In view of the foregoing the following recommendations are made:-

- Exposing the NPF personnel through training to the science of intelligence gathering.
- The use of technology to enhance the operational efficiency of the police.
- The cultivation and use of human elements to gather intelligence at all times.
- Insistence on having a national data base which should be continuously updated by starting with the information processed by INEC and the National Identity Card Management Commission. Anything short of this is akin to groping in the dark.
- Finally, there is an urgent need to move away from the present command structure by ensuring that community policing comes into being.

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