

**INTEGRATED STRATEGIES OF CRIME CONTROL IN
CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA: A STUDY OF ONITSHA
SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ANAMBRA
STATE**

BY

**OKEREKE, CHRISTIAN OGENNA
PG/MSc/08/ 48794**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY
FACULTY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA NSUKKA

JULY, 2012.

TITLE PAGE

**INTEGRATED STRATEGIES OF CRIME CONTROL IN
CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA: A STUDY OF ONITSHA SOUTH LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA OF ANAMBRA STATE**

BY

OKEREKE, CHRISTIAN OGENNA

PG/MSc/08/ 48794

**THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA NSUKKA.**

**PRESENTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF M.SC. IN SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY.**

JULY, 2012.

APPROVAL PAGE

This Thesis has been read and approved for the award of M. Sc in Sociology/Anthropology
University of Nigeria Nsukka

Prof. Mrs. Okeke, V.I
Project Supervisor

Date

Prof. Mrs. Okeke, V.I
Head of Department

Date

CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that the candidate OKereke Christian Ogenna with the registration number PG/ M. Sc/ 08/ 48794 has duly effected the corrections suggested by the External Examiner.

Supervisor

Head of Department

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I cannot thank God enough for the privilege He gave to me to do this work and programme. The truth is not just that I would not have been able to complete this work and programme without His mercies but that I would have been lost without it. One of the greatest areas that God has shown me this His mercy is in the area of the work's supervision.

One of the most fundamental basis under which this work and programme was completed is the invaluable love and support that I received from my distinguished supervisor Prof. V. I. Okeke. To the Lord Almighty I am most grateful followed by my supervisor. In this line, my humble thanks go again to all the lecturers and staff of the department of Sociology/Anthropology University of Nigeria Nsukka for their wonderful support and encouragements to me in course of doing this study and programme. These lecturers include: Emeritus Professors, D. S. Obikeze and E. M. Igbo; our honourable Dean of General Studies, Prof. Okebunor; and our able Post Graduate Co-ordinator Dr. P. J. Ezeh. Others are Dr. Ngozi Onyeneho, Dr. Chris. Ugwuoke and Mr. Nnanna as well Mr. Chidi to mention but a few.

My heart warming appreciation also goes to my mummy Mrs Grace Okereke, my elder brother Okereke David Okereke, my younger brother Okereke Johnson Chinecherem my big sisters Ebere Uguru, Oluchi Ikeji and Onyinye Okereke as well as my younger sisters; Ngozi Ndubuisi and Chidinma Okereke. I thank you very well for your support prayers and provisions. No matter how little they may have seem they were all invaluable to my success in this work and programme. Even at these, I cannot conclude this acknowledgement without thanking my room mates Mr. Keneth. Nwokocha, Gabriel Nwaka, Ukandu Maxwell, Dr. Nwana, Dr. Akpan Mr Felix and Mr Titus. Your love and support were all statistical signifance to my completion of

this work and programme. Of course, this chronology of appreciation cannot be complete without asking God not to forget these people`s labour of love to me. This is especially true of those that lent me their systems in course of doing this work and programme. Invaluable mention here are Mr. Kalu Emenike, Sister Happiness Enemuo, Sister Ruth Ngoka and Sister Tochi Okpalaeze as well as Bro Joseph and the 2011- 2012 Graduate Student Fellowship Co-ordinator.

Even more than these are spiritual siblings that God used to make me grow in course of doing this work and programme. Prominent among them are the members of post graduate family church called GSF, University of Nigeria family church and the Doyen family church. Belonging to these family churches are Christian elders and shepherds that God used to groom me to higher Christian standards. These elders and shepherds include Bro. Sam Bayieri, Pastors Chikele Nkwonta and Okey Nnebedum, Very Rev. B. N. Ezeh and Mrs Keswet. Others are Bro Efeturi, Pastor Gideon, Prof. C.B.C Okoye, Mrs. V. Ojukwu and Prof. J. O and Mrs. N. Ademulyi. I will not stop mentioning the spiritual, material and financial support I received in course of doing this work and programme without mentioning the indelible ones given to me Majors P U Ugochukwu and Majors M & G. Ujari of Onitsha family church.

Finally, I must not finish this acknowledgment without thanking God for the lives of the members of Church of Christ that He has used to groom me in an unquantifiable way in course of doing this work, programme and beyond. Some of the members of these people I have learnt a lot from includes: Bro. Nwachukwu Sunday, Victor Eboheime, Madam Kelechi, Sis Umuoh Inyang, MOG Felix and Elder Ifeanyi Okoye of GSF and Sisters Marvellous and Mercy and Ifechukwu of Doyen. My prayer for all these people is that God will not allow any one of us not to make heaven to the fathers glory for ever in Jesus name Amen Amen and Amen Amen.

DEDICATION

This work is also dedicated to our lord and master Jesus Christ because of the mercies we receive through Him and perfection we will continue to receive through Him and in His name alone forever in Jesus name Amen.

ABSTRACT

This study is on integrated strategies of crime control in contemporary Nigeria with Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra state as its study Area. It is prompted by the need to find out not just what the residents of the Local Government Area perceive the integrated strategies to be but what on how they effectively perceive them to be. The findings of five in-depth interviews with the officials of the 5 key agents and institutions of crime control were triangulated with the responses of 600 randomly selected residents of the L.G.A. The result of this triangulation is two folds. The first is that the integrated strategies of crime control are in use in controlling crime in the L.G.A. While second is that the strategies are yet to be most effectively used in controlling crime in the L.G.A. Responses from in-depth interviews and 600 questionnaires are used to reach the first conclusion while chi square non-parametric statistics is used to reach the latter one. Thus the researcher is recommending that, the integration not only be passed into law but that it should be implemented in complete obedience to the teachings of Christ.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title page-----	i
Approval page-----	ii
Certification page-----	iii
Acknowledgements-----	iv
Dedication-----	vi
Abstract-----	vii
Table of contents-----	viii
List of tables-----	x
 CHAPTER ONE	
INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background to the Study-----	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem-----	3
1.3 Research Questions-----	6
1.4 Objectives of the Study-----	7
1.5 Significance of the Study-----	7
1.6 Operational Definition of Terms-----	8
 CHAPTER TWO	
LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Review of Theoretical literature -----	11
2.2 Review of Empirical Literature -----	17
2.3 Review of Relevant Theories -----	18
2.4 Theoretical Framework -----	25
2.5 Hypotheses of the Study-----	26

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design -----	27
3.2 The Area of the Study-----	27
3.3 The Population of Study-----	28
3.4 Sample and Sampling Techniques-----	29
3.5 Instrument of Data Collection-----	31
3.6 Administration of Instrument-----	32
3.7 Methods of Data Analysis-----	33

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents -----	35
4.2 Presentation and Analysis of the Thematic Questionnaire Items-----	39
4.3 Testing of Hypotheses -----	68
4.4 Discussion of Findings -----	77

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary -----	81
5.2 Conclusion-----	82
5.3 Recommendations -----	83
5.4 Limitations of the Study -----	83
5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies -----	86
References -----	87
Appendices-----	95

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 4.1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents 36
- Table 4.2 Age Distribution of Respondent 36
- Table 4.3 Educational Qualification 36
- Table 4.4 Occupational Engagement of the Respondents 37
- Table 4.5 Marital Status of Respondent 37
- Table 4.6 Religious Profession of the Respondents 38
- Table 4.7: Distribution of Responses on Whether Crime Occurs very Frequently in Onitsha South Local Government Area or no 39
- Table 4.8: Distribution of Responses on the Type of Crime that Occurs most often in the L.G.A. 40
- Table 4.9 Distribution of Responses on the Reasons behind the High Incidence of Crime in the Area 41
- Table 4.10 Distribution of Responses on the Type of Crime that Occurs Most Frequently in the L.G. A. 42
- Table 4.11 Distribution of Responses on the Reason behind the High Incidence of these Types of crime in the L.G.A 44
- Table 4.12 Distribution of Responses on Resident's knowledge of the Strategies the Government of Nigeria and its Agencies use in Controlling Crime 45
- Table 4.13 Distribution of Responses on Strategies the Nigerian Government and its Agencies are using in Controlling Crime 44
- Table 4.14 Distribution of Responses on Strategies used by other Members of the Society (individuals and groups) in Controlling Crime in Nigeria 47

Table 4.15 Distribution of Responses on Whether the Residents has Knowledge of how Crime was controlled in the L. G. A. before April, 2005 49

Table 4.16 Distribution of Responses on How Crime was controlled in the L. G. A. before April, 2005. 50

Table 4.17 Distribution of Responses on Whether the Residents knows how Crime is currently being controlled in the L. G. A. 51

Table 4.18 Distribution of Responses on how Crime is currently being controlled in the L. G. A. 52

Table 4.19 Distribution of Responses on ways the Respondents, their Relations and Neighbours use to Prevent Crime in the L.G.A. 53

Table 4.20 Distribution of Responses on Strategies used by the Institutions of Government or its Agencies like the Police, EFCC and ICPC in Making Sure that Crime Never Occurs at all or the Propensity of its Occurrence Reduced to the Bearable Minimum in the L.G. A. 55

Table 4.21 Distribution of Responses on Ways Suspected Criminals is Handled or Sanctioned in the L.G.A. 56

Table 4.22 Distribution of Responses on Ways Government or its Agencies in Dealing with Criminals in the L.G.A. 57

Table 4.23 Distribution of Responses on the Strategies the FGN Integrated into the Strategies its Formal agents of Crime Control use in Controlling Crime in Nigeria 58

Table 4.24 Distribution of Responses on the integrated Strategies of the FGN that is more Peace Sustaining 59

Table 4.25 Distribution of Responses on the Effective Usage of the Integrated Strategies in the L.G. A. 60

Table 4.26 Distribution of Responses on Whether the Agencies and Institutions using these Strategies Face Challenges in the Course of using them in Controlling Crime in the L.G. A. *61*

Table 4.27 Distribution of Responses on the Type of Challenge they think that the Agencies and Institutions using these Integrated Strategies have been experiencing in the Course of using it to Control Crime in the L.G.A. *62*

Table 4.28 Distribution of Responses on suggestions for reducing what these Challenges so that the Best can be obtained from using these Integrated Strategies *63*

Table 4.29a Distribution of Responses on whether there is any other way that crime can be Better Controlled in the L.G. A. *64*

Table 4.29b Distribution of Responses on why they think there can be Better ways of Controlling Crime in the L.G.A. *65*

Table 4.30 Distribution of Responses on what the Residents think is the rate or level of Incidence of Criminal Activities in the L.G.A. Compared to the Period before the Integration of Formal and Informal Strategies of Crime Control in April, 2005 *66*

Table 4.31 Distribution of Responses on what the Residents think can be done to get the Best from this Integration in Nigeria *67*

Table 4.32 Distribution of Responses on the Gender of the residents and their Perception of Informal Strategies as being more effective than Formal Strategies *70*

Table 4.33 Male / Female residents of the Local Government Perception Differentials *75*

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Crime is a universal feature of all human societies (Marshall, 1998). The reason for this is because there is no human society where norms and values are not violated, from the simplest hunting and gathering societies to the most complex contemporary post industrial societies. As a result, it can be said that every human society has strategies of controlling crime within its territorial boundaries (Haralambos and Healds 1980; Haralambos and Holborn, 2004; Okonkwo and Naish, 1980; Roberg and Kuykendall 1993). According to Igbo (2006), Spector (1981) and Rubington and Weinberg (1999) only legitimate informal strategies were mainly used in pre-industrial and pre-colonial times but with industrialisation and subsequent colonisation of non-western societies, formal strategies became not just the dominant strategy but the only legally approved means of controlling crime in most modern societies.

As a result of this, crime became ineffectively controlled in most modern societies (American Civil Liberties Union 1959; Clemner 1950; Hodges et al, 2001; Lewis, 1961; Obikeze, 1986; Schemalleger, 1997). According to Trift and Sullivan (1980), the main reason this is so is not just because formal strategies were made the only legal means of controlling crime but because the majority of them were over-punitive but because they were over repressive and non-restorative (cited in Siegel, 2004). Thus instead of encouraging the members of the society not to engage in actions capable of bringing them and their family shame, emphasises was shifted to making sure that those suspected to have engaged in such actions were officially punished. As a result, cases that ordinarily would have been prevented or informally handled and sanctioned using peaceful and restorative informal strategies came to be constantly handled and sanctioned using the over-punitive and repressive formal strategies to the extent that the latter strategies became strained and became almost ineffective in controlling crime in most contemporary societies (Braithwaite, 2002; Ugwuoke, 2002).

In order to overcome this, most contemporary societies, starting with European, North American, Oceanic and South African societies resuscitated and advanced their informal preventive and restorative strategies to support and enhance the effectiveness of their ailing formal non-restorative justice strategies (Ashworth, 2002; Leun, 2001; Sullivan 1980 cited in Siegel, 2005). But the question is how effective this integration has been in controlling crime in most contemporary societies. A survey of literature in the area shows that this integration has been quite supportive and effective in controlling crimes in most of the stated societies (Crawford and Newburn, 2002; Innes, 2004; Leun 2001; Kobrin, 1959; Posel and Simpson, 2003; cited in Siegel, 2005:201).

For example, as early as the 1950s and 1960s Kobrin (1959) and Robinson (1961) had already reported on the success of Chicago Area project in which lawful informal strategies like tackling of the potential sources of conflict and bitterness in the society as well as building the confidence of its members were used to reduce the incidence of crime in Chicago, United States. Supporting this, Leun (2001) reported on how restorative strategies were used to restore two Canadian boys accused of setting people's houses ablaze after being drunk. According to Leun, the main reason these boys were able to be restored was because they were found to have shown so much remorse that the social worker working with the court had to get the consent of the trial judge and the victims to release them on the grounds that they repaired what they had spoilt. In the same vein, Posel and Simpson (2003) were also cited by Siegel (2004) to have reported of how restorative justice strategies of reconciliation and reintegration were able to help restore peace in South Africans after so many years of racial and ethnic strife, etc.

As a result of these, more contemporary societies in other continents were encouraged to revive and incorporate their informal strategies of crime control into their ailing formal non-restorative strategies (Braithwaite, 2002; Federal Ministry of Justice, 2005). It is on the basis of this that Nigeria joined the league of other contemporary societies in doing this in the year 2005. According to the

Federal Ministry of Justice (2005), the main reason for doing this is for the country to use its rich informal and traditional restorative crime control strategies as well as innovating new ones to support and strengthen its ailing formal non-restorative strategies of crime control. According to the Government policy document, the following are some of the country's rich informal and traditional restorative strategies as well as new ones that it intends to use to support and enhance its ailing formal strategies: public education/enlightenment including incorporating restorative justice strategies to be part of school curriculum at all levels of education, community policing including the use of all forms of informal policing structures, palace/chiefs' courts and the use of alternative dispute resolution processes (Federal Ministry of Justice, 2005).

But the concern here is whether these strategies are actually used in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area and how the residents of the Local Government Area perceive the effectiveness of using these strategies in controlling crime in the Local Government Area. It is on the basis of finding out and addressing these pertinent concerns and more that this study is being proposed.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Since the resuscitation of the country's informal preventive and restorative strategies and their use to support its formal rehabilitative strategies, not much empirical research studies have been done to find out what these integrated formal and informal strategies of crime are, their dimensions or aspects, nor was there any study that has been done to find out how they are actually being use in controlling crime in contemporary Nigeria generally and Onitsha South Local Government Area. What exist are only two empirical studies by Alemika and Chukwuma (2007) and the Centre for Legal Education in Nigeria (CLEEN) foundation (2008) which only identified their use in dispute settlement and acknowledged the use of its community policing strategy by the Nigeria Police Force to improve its public community relations. Apart from these no other empirical study has actually been conducted to

find out what forms part of these integrated strategies, their dimensions together with the challenges that are being faced in the course of using them in controlling crime in contemporary Nigeria.

More also even the qualitative studies that exist only enumerated some of these formal and informal strategies of crime control approved to be used in controlling crime in contemporary Nigeria. According to Aja (2007), Dambazau (2007) and Wisler and Onwudiwe (2007) some of these formal and informal strategies that have been approved and are being used to control crime in Nigeria since the integration include: peace education, capacity building, conflict resolution, and conflict management, community policing, mediation, negotiation, and bargaining. Thus, there is need for an empirical (quantitative) study to verify the findings of these qualitative studies and how far these strategies are used in controlling crime in Onitsha Local Government Area or not. Another reason this study will be conducted is to find out the dimensions or aspects of these formal and informal strategies of crime control approved and stated by Aja, Dambazau, and Wisler and Onwudiwe as being used in controlling crime in the local Government Area. This is because there have not been many studies especially empirical quantitative studies that have been conducted to look at them. Even the very few qualitative ones stated above are restricted to legal and time dimension without saying anything about their peace and restoration dimension (Dambazau, 2007; Wisler and Onwudiwe, 2007).

Thus, there is need to conduct a quantitative criminological study that will cover this gap especially as they are used in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State. Furthermore, it will be necessary to find out the perception of the residents of this Local Government Area on the effectiveness of the integration of these formal and informal strategies in controlling crime with emphasis on peace and restoration aspects or dimensions. In addition, there is need to find out the challenges faced by agents and institutions of crime control using these formal and informal strategies in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area, since the very few

attempt that have been made in this direction by Alemika and Chukwuma (2007) and CLEEN Foundation were nation based or stopped at state level and did not cover local Government level. Thus, this study will be verifying some of the findings of this study by Alemika and Chukwuma especially as it concerns how restoration directed strategy of community policing has been faring or is being use in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State.

It will be recalled that during the period before the integration in Nigeria generally and the Onitsha South Local Government in particular, the incidence of crime was not just very high but that violent, brutal and life threatening informal strategies including trial by ordeal, summary trial and public butchering and killing of suspected criminals were all said to have been used by inhabitants of the Local Government Area and other Nigerians in controlling crime in their various localities or areas (Coalition to stop the use of Child Soldiers, 2004; Farris, 2002; Hodges, et al 2001; Igbo, 2007). Apart from these, the kind of report coming from the local Government seems to be showing that the incidence of crime in the Local Government Area has continued to be high (Anambra State Government, 2006; Igbo, 2007; Obi, 2007; Onyekakeyah, 2006; P. Obi, 2007). According to Igbo, the roundabout at Upper Iweka Road and Bridge Head all in Onitsha South Local Government have continued to be criminal and victimization hot spots where armed robbers, pickpockets, mobile phone and car-snatchers and fraudsters prey on innocent people. Supporting this, Onyekakeyah and Obi reported that markets in the Local Government Area are notorious for dealing in fake and substandard goods while the traders there have the habit of conniving with the agents of the formal institutions of crime control in engaging in illegal businesses and transactions.

In fact, Obi (2007) is of the view that this notoriety of the markets in the Local Government Area is actually the main reason one of its markets called Bridge Head was closed down for about one year by the then Director General of National Food Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) Prof. Dora

Akunyili between 2006 and 2007. The market was a haven for fake and sub-standard drugs. This situation is so terrible that Anambra State Government and state Governor had to acknowledge the high level of mismanagement, corruption and misappropriation that went on in the Local Government. According to the State Government report and the Governors speech on the 16th anniversary of the creation of the state, Onitsha South is a dustbin where no basic infrastructure works (Anambra State Government, 2006; P. Obi, 2007). So it is on the basis of using quantitative empirical methods to verify these positions, that this study is being proposed. Most importantly, it is also assumed that the findings of this study will help suggest how better these strategies and more can be used in effectively reducing the incidence of crime in the Local Government Area.

1.3 Research Questions

To achieve these, the following research questions have been put up to guide this study.

1. What is the nature/extent of criminal activities in Onitsha South Local Government Area?
2. What are the reasons behind the high incidence of crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area?
3. What is the integrated strategy used in controlling crime Onitsha South Local Government Area?
4. What are the dimensions or aspects of these integrated strategies used in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra state?
5. How do the residents perceive the effectiveness of the integrated strategies on the reduction of crime in the LGA?
6. What are the challenges faced by the agencies and institutions of crime control in using these integrated strategies in controlling crime in Onitsha South LGA?
7. What other strategies can be added into the integrated strategies to make them more effective in controlling crime in the LGA?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study will have both general and specific Objectives. Generally this study is aimed at finding out the formal and informal crime control strategies used and their perceived effectiveness in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local government Area. Specifically, it has the following specific objectives:

1. To examine the nature/extent of criminal activities in Onitsha South Local Government Area.
2. To find out the reasons behind the incidence of crime is high in Onitsha South Local Government Area.
3. To identify the integrated strategies use in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area.
4. To identify the dimensions or aspects of these integrated strategies use in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area.
5. To find out how the residents of the Local Government perceive the effectiveness of these integrated strategies on the reduction of crime in the LGA.
6. To ascertain the challenges faced by the agencies and institutions of crime control in using these integrated strategies in Onitsha South LGA?
7. To suggest other strategies that can be added to these integrated strategies to make them more effective in controlling crime in the LGA.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study will be of both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, it will add to the wealth of sociological, criminological and criminal justice literature especially in the area of crime control. Again, the study will not only show how these integrated strategies of crime control are being

used in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State but also how the various dimensions of strategies are being use in achieving this. Practically, the findings of this study will help the general public to understand how the various dimensions of these integrated strategies approved to be used in controlling crime in the Local Government Area can be used in achieving this. In the course of doing this, the study will enable the general public or community members know how better to use the various dimensions of integrated strategies can be used in achieving this purpose in Onitsha South Local Government Area.

Apart from these, the findings of this study will educate the residents of the Local Government Area on the need to plan how best they can support the agencies and institutions in using the various dimensions of formal and informal strategies of crime control in controlling crime better in the Local Government Area. This study will do this by handing in the report of its findings to the agencies and institutions of crime control in Onitsha South local Government Area. In other words, this study will serve as a bridge through which the agencies and institutions using these formal and informal strategies can collectively develop more sustainable strategies of controlling crime in the area. The implication of this is that, the findings of this study can help Anambra State and indeed the Nigerian Government plan more sustainable formal and informal crime control strategies that will help control crime better in the state and nation.

1.6 Operational Definition of Key Terms

For the sake of clarity and communication, the following basic concepts useful in the understanding of the study will be operationalized:

Contemporary Nigeria: This will be used in this study to mean today's Nigeria. Politically, it can be called post-colonial Nigeria. That is Nigeria as this study is going on or Nigeria during the time of this study.

Crime: In this study, the term crime will be used to denote any act or omission that the society frowns at and outlaws by a means of a legally written law because it is harmful or destructive to its members, expectation or values when committed by a person of sound mind up to 18 years at the time of its commission or omission.

Crime Control: In this study, the term crime control will refer to all efforts at all levels by all the members of the society, its agents and institutions of the criminal justice system to prevent and keep crime at the bearable minimum.

Crime Control Strategy: This will be used in this study the same way Igbo (2007) used it. According to Igbo, it refers to steps or plans of action aimed at reducing the incidence of crime to the bearable minimum.

Formal Crime Control Strategies: In this study, formal strategies of crime control will be used to mean all the officially approved means of controlling crime, most exemplified in a detailed plan of action used by the society's criminal justice system and governmental institutions in controlling crime within its boundaries.

Informal crime control Strategies: In the same vein, informal strategies of crime control will be used in this study to mean all unofficial means of controlling crime be it spiritual, psychological, personal, social, ecological, architectural or environmental.

Lawful Strategy of Crime Control: This is the strategy used in controlling crime in a society because it is in accordance with the principle and doctrine of rule of law.

Legal Strategy of Crime Control: This is the strategy used in controlling crime in a society because it approved the government of that society or state.

Legitimate Strategies: In this study, this concept will be used to mean those strategies approved by a traditional or pre-industrial or pre-colonial societies to be used in controlling crime within their society.

Peaceful Strategy: This is a non violent but golden ruled strategy of controlling crime in a society.

Preventive Strategies: These refers to all strategies developed or put in place to make sure that crime never occur at all in the society or reduce the potentiality of members of the society engaging in crime to the least bearable minimum.

Punitive Strategies: These are those strategies of crime control that were developed and used for the purpose of punishing those found and alleged to have committed crime in the society. Reactive

Strategies: These are strategies that are used to respond and negatively sanction people that have already committed crime in the society.

Rehabilitative Strategies: These are strategies that were develop and used for the purpose of reforming those identified to have the potential of committing crime or has already committed crime in the society.

They are sometimes called legal Rehabilitative strategies in this study because are legally approved to be used to reform those already identified to have the potential of committing crime in the society.

Repressive Strategies: These are strategies that were developed to be used in suppressing crime in the society.

Restorative Strategy: This is the strategy of crime control helps a suspected offender regain his or her inner mechanism of crime control by not going back to crime

Rule of Law: This is a jurisprudant doctrine or principle that emphasizes the following: supremacy of the ordinary law of the land, equality before the law and entrenchment of fundamental human right in the constitution of a sovereign nation-state.

Unlawful Crime Control Strategies: These refer to the strategies of crime control that are not in accordance with the principle and doctrine of the rule of law like trial by ordeal and wire tapping.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

For clarity and ease in the review of literature relevant for this study, this chapter will be broken into the following sections

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

2.3 Review of Relevant Theories

2.4 Theoretical Framework

2.5 Research Hypothesis

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

This section will also be broken down into two subsections for easy understanding and review.

2.1.1 Strategies of crime control in traditional societies

2.1.2 Strategies of crime control in the contemporary societies

2.1.1 Strategies of Crime Control in Traditional Nigerian Societies

Just as it has been stated that in the traditional societies, crime were mostly informally controlled, it has also been observed that the type of informal strategies mostly used in controlling crime during this period were more of preventive ones than reactive ones (Igbo, 2006; Spector, 1981; Rubington and Weinberg, 1999; Mbiti, 1969; Ugwuoke, 2002; Otite and Oginowo, 2006; U. Igbo, 2007). According to these scholars, sociologists and criminologists, it is only when the preventive strategies failed that reactive strategies are set in motion by most traditional societies. According to Ugwuoke example of preventive strategies used by most traditional societies and even contemporary

ones in controlling crime include right socialization principles, value system, orientation, admonishments and strong religious, moral and ethical belief system, attitude and predispositions. Other preventive strategies observed and acknowledged to have been used in controlling crime in traditional societies are promotion of good human relation skills, good characters and behaviours as well as cordiality, folktales, stories and fear of reactive punishments (Best, 2006; Igbo, 2006; U. Igbo, 2007; Mbiti, 1969; Odedele and Egotanwa, 2002; Olaoba, 2002; Otite and Oginowo, 2006; Ugwuoke, 2002).

Apart from these preventive strategies, there are also reactive strategies that were used in controlling crime in traditional societies, rural societies and even some contemporary societies. Some of them that were specifically used in controlling crime in traditional societies that their remnants are still seen in rural societies and few contemporary societies are as follows: oath taking, cursing, magic, secret societies, confinement ridicule, gossips, masquerade, banishment, trial by ordeal and capital punishment (Igbo, 2006, U. Igbo, 2007, Mbiti 1969, Odetola and Ademola 1985; Odedele and Egotanwa, 2002; Olaoba, 2002; Otite and Oginowo, 2006; Ugwuoke, 2002). According to Best (2006) Igbo, Odedele and Egotanwa, other reactive strategies of controlling crime in traditional societies are still used in controlling crime in contemporary societies especially in Africa and other non western societies are as follows: family/kinship systems, village democracy, council of elders, age grade or groups and title association.

Others that have, been acknowledged to have their origin in traditional societies that have been resuscitated and are now being used in controlling crime in contemporary societies are as follows; restitution, medication, reconciliation, gender groups, restoration and reintegration of changed offender(s) (Best, 2006; Dambazau, 2007; Igbo, 2006; Federal Ministry of Justice, 2005).

2.1.2 Strategies of Controlling Crime in Contemporary Societies

Just as has been stated that there are so many strategies that have been used and are still being used in controlling crime in most contemporary societies, most of these strategies are formal, repressive and punitive while very few of them are informal, preventive and restorative. Examples of some of them that are formal, repressive and punitive include: rationalization, legislation, law enforcement and death penalty. While examples of others that are informal, preventive and restorative are settlement of quarrels, tackling potential, sources of conflict and discord in the society, confidence building, peace education, conflict resolution and management, community policing and reconciliation.

According to Carney (1977) only formal repressive and punitive strategies were approved and used in controlling crime in most modern societies but they were found not to be very effective attempts were made to incorporate other strategies. The very first attempts that were made to more effectively control crime in most modern societies was to insist that only lawful strategies can be and should be used in controlling crime in most modern human societies. According to Inciardi (2007) strategies of crime control developed and used in controlling crime as a result of this include the following: adversary model of justice administration, lawful arrest, detention, and prosecution of suspected criminal offender and lawful punishment and release of punished criminal offender who has completed his or her jail term etc.

These strategies of crime control developed and used in controlling crime as a result of the failure of formal legalistic strategies have been criticized for not just being punitive, instrumental for the non-conviction of known criminals but for being responsible for the near collapse of the formal criminal justice system of most modern societies (American Civil Liberties Union 1959; Clemner 1950; Hodges et al, 2001; Lewis, 1961; Obikeze, 1986; Schemalleger, 1997). As a result of this, more noticeable attempts were made by most contemporary societies to cope with its challenges by focusing on

developing rehabilitative strategies of crime control. Ugwuoke (2000) was of the view that Nigeria joined the rest of other contemporary human societies in developing strategies based on this model in 1972. A detailed review of theoretical literature in this area in showed that it was in course of using the strategies developed on the assumptions of the this model that sociologists and criminologists as well as criminal justice scientists found out that it would not just be better but more cost effective using conventional informal strategies to support its legal-rehabilitative strategies than relying on the legal-rehabilitative formal strategies alone.

Thus it is on the basis of this that most modern societies resulted on resuscitating their conventional informal strategies by developing program that helped revamped them and their other conventional means of achieving success to support their formal legal-rehabilitative strategies of controlling crime. In Nigeria, some of the legal-rehabilitative strategies of controlling crime that have been used in controlling crime in Nigeria and are still being used according to Ugwuoke include the following: juvenile justice system, Agricultural training, industrial production, educational (academic), vocational, treatment and health counseling program.

The problem with the success of resuscitating the conventional informal strategies of crime control in most modern societies and their use to support their legal- rehabilitative strategies was that they were not universal. The reason for this is because it was not in all modern societies that their conventional informal strategies of crime control were resuscitated and programs planned on their basis just to support their ailing legal-rehabilitative strategies of crime control. One of the main societies where their peaceable conventional informal strategies were not revived to be used to support their legal-rehabilitative strategies is Nigeria. The reason for this is not because no Government in Nigeria accepted link between resuscitating the country's peaceable informal conventional strategies, their use to

support the country's legal-rehabilitative formal strategies of crime control and effective control of crime in the country.

It is on the basis of this that most of the legal-rehabilitative strategies developed, used in controlling crime and are still being use in doing this in Nigeria have not been effective (National planning commission (NPC), 2004). Thus most Nigerians were very discontented with the Federal Government of Nigeria which the only level of Government in the country that have the sole authority to control crime in Nigeria. Dambazau, (2007), Faris (2002), Hodges et al (2001) and Igbo (2007) were of the view that it is on the basis of these that Nigerians took laws into their hand in order to protect themselves and their properties.

Supporting this, the presidential Committee on the reform of Nigerian police force (2006) was cited by CLEEN Foundation (2008:70-84) and Hassan (2009) to have written that long stay of military in power, and political corruption in Nigeria made the country to be among the worst hit by this discontentment. According to Dambazua (2007) and Hodges et al (2001), the problem was not just that people took the laws into their hands to protect themselves and their properties but that they used very brutal, inhuman, life threatening, unlawful and non-restorative strategies in doing this. As a result efforts were made from all quarters to discourage them from continuing in using these strategies in controlling crime in Nigeria. Examples of some of these brutal, inhuman, life threatening, unlawful and non-restorative strategies that was used by Nigerians in controlling crime within the country and were within these periods and were discouraged include the following : the use of threat, intimidation, establishment of violent vigilante and ethnic based militia groups, magic, cult initiation and illegal carrying of fire arms, bombs or any violent and dangerous weapon (Dambazau, 2007; Faris, 2002; Hodges et al 2001; Igbo 2007).

It was in course of coping with all these limitations coupled with the failure of known programs that were developed to stop the vulnerable members of the society from committing crime that strategies based on restorative justice strategies was developed and suggested to Nigeria as a way out of its quagmire. Examples of restorative justice strategies developed and suggested to Nigeria as a way out of these challenges are follow: settlement of quarrels, tackling potential, sources of conflict and discord in the society, confidence building, peace education, conflict resolution and management, community policing and reconciliation (Ashworth, 2002; Braithwaite, 2002; Siegel, 2004; 2005; Zehr, 1990, cited in Leun, 2001: 12-14).

The main reasons behind the call for Nigeria to adopt and use the strategies developed based on the assumptions of restorative justice strategies were not just because they are indigenous to the country but because they have been found to have been experimentally effective in other contemporary societies where they are in use (Crawford and Newburn, 2002; Innes, 2004; Posel and Simpson, 2003; cited in Siegel, 2005:201; Reisig and Park, 2004; Roche, 2002; Xu, Fielder, and Flaming, 2005). So it is on the basis of this that Nigeria joined in the number of nations using strategies developed and are used in controlling crime based on the assumptions of restorative justice model in 2005. According to the Federal Ministry of Justice (2005), the essence of joining the league is to use the nation's rich restorative strategies and other innovative ones to support and strengthen its ailing formal strategies of crime control thereby cutting the cost of justice administration. The examples of the specific restorative justice strategies approved to be used in achieving these purposes according to the policy document includes the followings: community policing including the use of all forms of informal policing structures, palace/ Chief's courts, the use of alternative dispute resolution processes and inclusion of restorative justice principles into the school curricula at all levels (Federal Ministry of Justice, 2005).

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

Just as it had been stated earlier that not much empirical studies have actually been conducted to find out what these formal and informal strategies of controlling crime that were integrated to be used in controlling crime in contemporary Nigeria apart from the two by Alemika and Chukwuma (2007) and the Centre for Legal Education in Nigeria (CLEEN) foundation (2008) which only identified their use in dispute settlement and crime control the Nigeria Police Force. Apart from these no other empirical study has actually been conducted to find out what forms part of these integrated strategies, their dimensions together with the challenges that are being faced in the course of using them in controlling crime in contemporary Nigeria generally and Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State. It is on the basis of verifying, validating as well as covering these gaps in the availability of empirical studies on the formal and informal strategies that have been integrated to control crime in contemporary Nigeria that this study is being proposed.

Apart from these, there is also need to find out how effective this integration has been in controlling crime in Nigeria. The only empirical study that has been done in this direction but stopped at the State level was the one by the Centre for Legal Education in Nigeria (CLEEN) Foundation in 2008 in the area of community orientation of the Nigeria Police Force for Altus Global Alliance. According to this report the community policing orientation strategies of Nigeria police force increased to 58.7 per cent from what it used to be before the integration (CLEEN, 2008).

Thus there is need to verify the findings of this study as it concern Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State by finding out what the perception of the residents of the Local Government is concerning the effectiveness of these integrated strategies. Finally, there is need to monitoring the progress as well as the effectiveness of this integration to avoid wasting huge

Government scarce resources that are spent in using these strategies in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area.

2.3 Review of Relevant Theories

This section will be reviewed under the following models and theories:

- A. Crime Control model
- B. Due process model
- C. Rehabilitation model
- D. Restorative Justice model
- E. Control theory

Crime Control Model

This model was propounded by Herbert Packer in 1968 (Bohm and Haley, 2005; Gaines, Kaune and Miller, 2001; Schmalleger, 1997). According to Gaines, Kaune and Miller, Packer is of the view that formal strategies of crime control are and should be developed for the purpose of protecting the society from crime and violent criminals. According to Siegel (2005), one sure way through which Packer suggested that this will be achieved is by developing formal strategies that will be geared towards detecting, repressing, prosecuting and ultimately punishing those found to have been or suspected to have committed crime in the society. Examples of formal strategies that were suggested to be used in detecting and repressing crime include the followings: rationalization, legislation, development of the criminal justice system etc (Innes, 2004; Inciardi, 2007).

This model has been criticized for been too repressive, too punitive and inhuman (Westley, 1953; Commission on Civil Rights Report, 1961). Thus endangering and destroying the society instead of protecting it (American Civil Liberties Union 1959; Becker, 1963/1991; Clemner, 1950; Dambazau, 2007; Foot 1952; Igbo, 2007; Zehr, 1990 cited in Leun 2001;

Lewis, 1961; National planning Commission, 2004; Schwartz and Skolnick 1962; Waegel, 1981; Tift and Sullivan cited in Siegel, 2005). As a way to make sure that this challenge of not achieving the goal of protecting the society from crime and criminals, other models of controlling crime were sought for and developed.

Due Process Model

This is the second model of crime control developed by Herbert Packer in 1968 (Schmallegger, 1997; Gaines, Kaune and Miller, 2001). According to Gaines, Kaune and Miller, the basic tenets of this model stems from its position that the same formal strategies of crime control propagated by the crime control model can be used in controlling crime but only as operationalised by the law establishing the offence or any other law regulating its enforcement. The implication of this is that no other strategy of controlling crime, formal and other should be used in controlling crime when such strategies is not approved by the law establishing the offence or stating how it is supposed to be used in controlling such crime in the society.

Thus, the proponents of this model always insist on following due process in the course of using any crime control strategy in repressing and punishing crime and criminals. In other words, when unapproved strategies or any other formal strategies are used in controlling crime in a way that is not approved by the law establishing and regulating the control of offence such strategies and subsequent control are and should be declared illegal or unlawful (Fraenkel, 1960; Paulsen, 1961). In order to ensure that this is not often witnessed they advocated that the individual rights of the offender or suspected offender be recognized and protected in course of using these formal strategies of crime control in repressing and punishing crime in the society as approved and regulated by the laws establishing the offences and regulating their control. This model has been criticized for not only being instrumental to delays and non prosecution of criminal offenders but for using legal technicalities to

jeopardize public safety (Silver, 1959; Schmalleger, 1997). Thus efforts were made to develop other models.

Rehabilitation Model

This model was developed from medical science, psychiatry and positivist criminology (Carnes, 1977; Donahue, 1958; Gaines, Kaune and Miller, 2001; Schmalleger, 1997). This is the first model to call for a major change in the formal strategies that were used in controlling crime. According to its main proponents, the main reason this should be done is not just because the formal strategies that were in use then had failed to reduce crimes but because they have in many cases been serving as sources of crime in the society (Clemmer, 1950; Becker, 1963/1991; Ehrlich and Gibbons, 1977; Loveland, 1951; Mercer, 1965; Merton 1938; Pogarsky and Piquero, 2003; Thomas and Foster 1975). So it is on the basis of reversing this trend and enhancing the formal strategies that that rehabilitation model of crime control was developed.

According to Siegel (2005), the basic tenets of this model are hinged on this need to change the central goal of the formal strategies of controlling crime in the society from punishment to rehabilitation. Thus the following formal strategies aim at rehabilitating those found to have engaged in crime in the society were advocated and suggested: providing psychological counselling and biological care and treatment for criminals within the prison (Cohen, 1941; Hopper, 1962; Jewell, 1957; Mccorkle 1952; Mccorkle and Korn 1954; Scudder, 1954; Sutherland 1947). According to Johnson, Savitz and Wolfgang (1962) it was in course of using these rehabilitation focused strategies that criminologists and criminal justice scientists found out that it will be easier, less costly and more effective preventing than rehabilitating criminals.

Thus, the proponents of this model advocated for the use of the conventional means of obtaining success like funding public assistance programmes in terms of provision of educational opportunities

and job training for at-risk youths and adults in making sure that the vulnerable members of the society are prevented from engaging in crime (Siegel, 2005). This model has been criticized for failing to achieve its goal of adequately correcting and rehabilitating criminal and potential criminal offenders (Ohlin, 1956; Cressey, 1960, Seiter and Kadela, 2003). Other models as a result have been developed in order to address these limitations.

Restorative Justice Model

This is the last and latest model to be developed (Siegel, 2005). According to its proponents, it drew inspirations from different religious, cultural and philosophical teachings ranging from Quakerism to Zen (Ashworth, 2002; Braithwaite, 2002; Siegel, 2004; 2005; Zehr, 1990, cited in Leun, 2001: 12-14). The implication of this is that this model is of various perspectives but the perspective of restorative justice model on which this study will be based on is the *Shalom* Vision Covenant perspective developed by Howard Zehr in 1990. According to Leun (2001), the basic tenets of this perspective of Restorative Justice model of crime control stems from the assumption that formal and informal strategies of crime control in every human society should be an instrument of Shalom (peace) building, restoration and sustenance not because the members of the society especially those found to have committed crime deserve or earns it but because mankind has first received this form of love and mercy from God and Christ who advocated them as the means of bringing back and sustaining the shalom (peace) of the society.

Thus peace building and sustenance through the need for mutual love should be the basis on which all formal and informal strategies of crime control should be based and used in controlling crime. Examples of the strategies of controlling crime that have been suggested based on the assumption of this perspective include: settlement of quarrels, tackling potential, sources of conflict and discord in the society, confidence building, peace education, conflict resolution and management, community policing

and reconciliation (Leun, 2001). According to him, these strategies though originally informal can still be formally used to control crime in the society. Even at this, restorative justice model generally and shalom vision of covenant perspective in particular have been criticized. Generally, Siegel (2004; 2005) have criticized restorative justice model for not always succeeding in brokering peace between offenders and their victims while Ashworth (2002) had earlier criticized the shalom vision covenant perspective have been impracticable because few modern nation-states will agree to control crime in their society based solely on its assumptions.

Control Theory

The basic assumptions of control theory is that every individual human being has the potential for criminal behavior but are restrained from exhibiting them by internal factors or external, factors of what their action will do to their family friends and members of their community (Gaines, kaune and Miller, 2001; Schmallegger, 1997; Siegel, 2004). As a result of these internal factors or external factors of the damage their action will do to their family, friends and members of their communities, these potential criminals desists or refrains from engaging or yielding to this and temptation of crime. Thus, the offences and crimes that would have resulted as a result of yielding to the criminal impulses will be averted, managed, controlled, displaced, and reduced to nothing leading to a proper control of crime in most human societies.

Gaines, Kaune and Miller (2001) saw control theory as a series of theories rather than just one theory. While Siegel, (2004: 227) is of the view that social bond theory and containment theory are variants of the same social control theory. This view of social bond theory and containment theory being various versions of the same control theory was also shared by Siegel (2005; 2007) respectively. Generally the control theory as well as its variants of social bond and containment theories has all been criticized. According to Sigel (2004) the social bond variant has been criticized for the following

reasons: having some of the some of the elements of social bond to be unclear, unequal as well as its negligence of deviant peers and parents, being restricted in scope and the possibility of weakening social bond controlling crime instead of causing among others while the containment theory version had earlier been criticized by Schmallegger (1997) for being too simple to be applied to solving the problem of crime in Modern Industrial societies.

Social Bond Theory

Earlier on Schmallegger (1997) had already identified four main components of social bond theory developed by Hirschi (1969). According to him these four main components of the social bond theory are:

- i. Emotional attachments to significant others.
- ii. Commitment to appropriate lifestyles.
- iii. Involvement or immersion in conventional values.
- iv. A belief in the correctness of social obligations and rules of the general society.

According to Schmallegger, Hirschi is of the view that the primary operation of these bonds determines whether a particular individual or member of the society will commit crime or not in the society. In other words, crimes will always be rarely committed where these bonds are very strong than where they are not. Thus, there is always the need to make sure that these bonds are made to always be very strong or kept very tight so that few or less crime will always be committed in the society than otherwise. According to Siegel (2004) there have been more than 70 published attempts that have been made to corroborate social control theory by replicating Hirschi's original survey techniques. Analysis of the finding of these works found that not only is some of the assumptions of social bond version questionable but there are some of the elements of the social bond that are unclear, unequal as well as the theory's neglect of deviant peers and parent, its restriction in scope, and changing bonds. The last

criticisms of social bond theory given by Siegel is the possibility of weakening social bond controlling crime instead of causing it as the theory has posited!

Containment Theory

Earlier in 1967, another sociologist cum criminologist Walter Reckless had already pioneered a variation of this control theory popularly called containment theory. According to Schmallegger (1997) the basic assumptions of containment remained the same with that of bond theory only that, Reckless had argued differently from Hirschi on the way the individual member of the society induced to crime has both internal and external synergies through which such a person can contain such inducement at a particular point in time. According to Schemalleger, Reckless is of the view the outer containment mechanism through which the individual can diffuse criminal inducements depends upon the individuals social roles, norms and expectations while the inner containment mechanisms depends on the individuals conscience, indwelling of the Holy spirit inside the individual, positive self-image (self esteem), tolerance for frustration (self control) and aspirations which are in line with reality.

The implication of these propositions by Reckless remained that when the inner and outer containment mechanisms of a person are very strong and right the way they ought to be that such individual will be very favourably dispose to arrest, detain, diffuse and displace the criminal inducement than otherwise. Thus, Reckless recommended that much stronger efforts should be made to build people's inner mechanism of containment since it is functions even in the secret and is the least cost effective mechanism of controlling crime that can ever be develop at least for the time being.

Earlier on Schemalleger (1997) had already questioned the possibility of applying containment theory to huge modern American society with its considerable heterogeneity of values and perspectives. According to him the main reason behind this because of nature of the society from which theory was developed a small, close knit Hutterites, Mennitis and Amish societies with their isolated and

homogeneity of culture, class and population. Thus inferring the finding of the finding of this kind of isolated homogeneities culture class and population to large scale post modern heterogeneous American or Nigerian societies where cooperation heterogeneity of culture, class and population is the order of the day. But whatever the criticisms are the fact remained that they all contributed immensely to the question of why and how crime occur in modern human societies of America and Nigeria respectively. It is on the basis of this that both will be integrated with restorative justice model to serve as the framework of this study.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Out of all the models and theories discussed above, Restorative Justice Model will be combined with containment theory as the framework for this study. The reason for this is because, their combination is the best framework that can ever explain how crime can be most peaceably controlled at the least possible cost in any contemporary society. Apart from this model and theory are integrated as the framework for this study because they form the foundation on which the formal and informal strategies of crime control were integrated to be used in controlling crime in contemporary Nigerian society. Besides, the last reason behind the integration of this model and theory as the framework for this study is because they form the foundation on which all the dimensions of formal and informal strategies of crime control are covered in all contemporary societies.

According to the main proponent of containment theory, the most effective means or strategies through which crime can be best controlled in all human societies is by helping its members develop their inner mechanism of crime control which help them control themselves and go for only the things that will promote peace in their societies and help other members of their societies suspected to have lost this their inner mechanisms of crime control regain for the promotion of a crime free society (Reckless, 1967). Supporting this, the proponents restorative justice model have expanded the ways through which

the peaceful and crime free society dreamt about by Reckless can be achieved (Ashworth, 2002; Briathwaite, 2002; Zehr, 1990, Giriffiths, 1996 in Leun 2001; Mclaughlin and Johansen 2002; Wright, 2002). According to them some of the strategies through which this can be achieved are as follow: good governance, confidence building, encouraging the use of the agents of social control in controlling crime and strengthening them to be able to do this, community policing, encouraging the use of alternative method of dispute resolution and ensuring full restoration and reintegration of offenders back into the society. In other words, the proponents of this theory and model are of the view unless all of these strategies and others are used to help the members of human societies control themselves and help teach every other person they will ever come in contact with to also control themselves it then means that crime will never ever be effectively be controlled and the maintenance of peace as well as restoring its members suspected to have broken its peace will be and remain a mirage. Thus it is on the basis of ensuring that this is not so in Nigeria and that crime is very effectively controlled in the country that the Federal Government of Nigeria opened country's criminal justice system to the restorative justice model in 2005 and this model is also combined with containment theory to serve as a framework for this study.

2.4 Hypotheses of the Study

The following hypotheses have been formulated to guide the study:

1. The residents of Onitsha South Local Government Area perceive the informal strategies of crime control to be more effective than the formal strategies.
2. The residents of Onitsha South Local Government Area perceive a positive relationship between the use of integrative (informal and informal) strategies of crime control and a reduction in criminal activities in the Local Government Area.
3. More male residents of the Local Government perceive the Integration to be effective than their female Counterparts.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Design of the Study

The design used in this study is cross sectional survey research design. The reason this design was chosen is because the data to be collected, analysed and interpreted in this study was done once at a time (Obikeze, 1990; Marshall, 1998).

3.2 Area of Study

This study was done in Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State. The Local Government Area is one of the 774 Local Government Areas in Nigeria (Federal Government of Nigeria, 1999). It was created in 1991 from the former Onitsha Local Government (Odedele and Egotanwa, 2002). Onitsha South is one of the Local Governments that make up Onitsha Urban, others being Onitsha North, Idemili North, Ogbaru and Oyi all of which border Onitsha South except Oyi . The Local Government is the most urbanized of all the Local Government Areas that are in Onitsha Urban. It has three Quarters which include: Fegge, Odoakpu and Southern Woliwo.

The personal experience of the researcher has by growing up in the Local Government and having been to other parts of the state and nation shows him that the Local Government is one of the Local Governments in the country most inhabited by non- indigenes and as a result is the least cared for, given attention and most marginalized in terms of infrastructural facilities in both the State and the country as a whole. The reason for this is that there are very few people who want to identify with the Local Government except few of those that were born in the Area. The majority of resources allocated to the Local Government are either pocketed by the very few indigenes of Onitsha found in Onitsha South Local Government or are shared with the very few of the politically minded non-indigenous people in the Local Government. As a result of this, the Local Government seems to be a place where nothing

works. According the Governor of Anambra Mr Peter Obi, Onitsha Urban especially Onitsha South Local Government Area is a dustbin where nothing works (P. Obi, 2007).

The implication of this was that nothing was really documented as working in Onitsha Local Government Area of Anambra State then; there was insecurity of lives and properties, high incidence of crime, poor or dilapidated infrastructural facilities, absence of strong traditional social bond, or mechanism of organization, gangsterism, high rate of morbidity and mortality. It is on the basis of this that the Local Government was linked to revolting against the formal agents of crime control, notorious for taking laws into their hands and using brutal and illegal reactive informal strategies in controlling crime within its boundary before the integration of restorative justice strategies with the conventional formal reactive strategies in 2005 (Hodges, 2001; U. Igbo, 2007; Onyekakeyah, 2006). Some of the illegal reactive strategies used to control crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area include: charms, intimidation, threat, trial by ordeal, summary conviction, lynching, vigilantism and Capital punishment etc.

It is on the basis of the above that the Local Government Area was selected as an area of focus for this study not only to find out why things were like that in the Local Government but to find out what can be done to make things work for good in the Local Government especially in the area of crime control. The major economic activity in this Local Government Area is trading of goods and services which take place in the two main markets and most of the streets in the Local Government Area. The names of the two main markets in the area are Bridge Head and Ochanja markets.

3.3 Population of the Study

The target population of this study is the population of the adult males and females residents of Onitsha South Local Government Area between the ages of 20-69 years especially those of them that can read and write or at least respond to the study's questionnaire. The essence of selecting this set of people is

because they are the most active age group category released by the National Population Commission (NPC) (2010) on the 2006 census age distribution by LGAs in Nigeria which can be gotten from the current voters register that the researcher intends to use as the sample frame for this study. Besides, this age bracket is not just selected because they were assumed to have come to the age of criminal responsibility in Nigeria but because they were also assumed to have observed and understood the formal and informal strategies used in controlling crime as well as why the integration have or have not succeeded in controlling crime in this Local Government Area. According this NPC latest release the total number of the residents of LGA between 20-69years is 75028. Out of this number, 39826 are males while 35202 are females

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

The sample size was selected from the target population of the study using the simple random samples without replacement formula. According to Davis (1996) this simple random sample formula that was used for determining sample size from an infinite population called Finite Population Correction Factor (FPCF) is given as $n = \frac{NPQ}{(N-1)B^2/z^2 + PQ}$

Where n = sample size

N = population (75028)

Q = population of variance (0.53)

B = allowable error (precision) (0.04)

z = z score based on the researcher's desired level of confidence at 0.05=1.96 (gotten from z test table)

P = population proportion (0.47)

$Q = 1 - P$

Therefore $n = \frac{75028(0.53)(0.47)}{(75028-1)(0.04)^2/1.96^2 + (0.53)(0.47)}$

$n = \frac{75028(0.2491)}{(75027)(0.0016)/3.84 + 0.2491}$

$$n = 18689.48/120.04/3.84 + 0.2491$$

$$n = 18689.5/31.26 + 0.2491$$

$$n = 18689.5/31.5$$

$$n = 593.3$$

Thus a sample size of 600 respondents was selected from the residents of Onitsha South Local Government Area aged between 20-69 years to make up for unreturned Questionnaire and because 53 % (approx.) of the residents of Onitsha South Local Government aged 20-69 are males while the rest (47%) are female, the same percentages of 53 and 47 of males and females was selected from the sample size (600) to represent adult male and female residents of the Local Government Area aged 20-69 respectively. As a result the sample size for adult male and female residents of Onitsha South Local Government Area aged 20-69 is: adult males = 53% of 600 = 318 (approx.), while that of the adult females = 47% of 600 = 288 (approx.).

Thus 318 adult males and 288 adult female residents of the Local Government Area aged 20-69 years were randomly selected to respond to the study's Questionnaire. This was hand drawn from each of the male and female stratum. But because Onitsha South Local Government Area is made up of three Quarters of Fegge, Odoakpu and Southern Woliwo, the planned sample size for each of the gender was divided by the number of the Quarter existing in the Local Government Area to get the number of each gender that was selected from each of the three Quarters. Thus: $318/3=106$

$$\text{And } 288/3 = 96$$

Therefore 106 Adult Males and 96 Adult Females aged between 20-69 was selected from each of the Quarters in Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State.

3.5 Instruments for Data Collection

The Questionnaire and Interview guide were the main instruments to be used in collecting data for this study.

Questionnaire:

The questionnaires were administered on the 600 respondents. It contained both fixed choice and open ended questions. It had two sections. The section A contained the socio-demographic information while the section B contained questions on the main issue of the study derived from its research questions and hypotheses.

Interview:

This was the second most important instruments that will be used to collect data in this study. This was done through the aid of interview schedule or guide. This interview guide was used on the five key informants (officers in charge) from the agents of crime control. Three of the informants were from the formal agencies while two were from the informal agencies. The formal agencies include the following:

1. The Divisional Police Office Onitsha South Local Government Fegge.
2. The Chairman of Anambra State Post- Primary School Board Onitsha zone.
3. The Chairman of Onitsha South Local Government Educational Authority.

While the interviews with the informants from the following informal agencies of crime control in the local Government took place at the home and office of the informants:

1. Onitsha South Local Government Community Policing Stakeholders Forum.
2. Land Lords and Caretakers Association Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State Chapter.

3.6 Administration of Instrument

Two research assistants were recruited and trained by the researcher who helped him in the administration and collection of the instruments. The research assistants was recruited and trained by the researcher from among the residents of Onitsha South Local Government Area. The essence of selecting from this class of people is to enable the researcher select people who are knowledgeable and can interpret the questions to the respondents. The two research assistants were helpful the researcher in administering the Questionnaire. Most of the Questionnaires were self administered than other method proposed to be used in this study. The essence of administering them this way is to ensure proper interpretation of Questionnaire items in order to obtain similar responses across the board.

The administration of the Questionnaire usually took place between 9.00am and at 4.00pm. This means that on the whole it took the researcher and his assistants about a month for to administer the Questionnaire instrument on the three Quarters in Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State. The implication of this is that research team always proceed to the next Quarter as they finished collecting the Questionnaire in a given Quarter providing it was not up to 4.00pm. The main reason for this is because the Quarters are not that far apart and easily traversed. For the interviews, the researcher wrote the personnel selected for the interview, those in charge, before going to their offices to make arrangement for the date and time the interview will take place. The indepth interview with the informants of the formal agents of crime control took place in their offices on 18 and 24 November, and 19 December, 2011. While that of the informants of the informal agents of crime control also took place at the home and personal office of the informants within this time specifically on 23 November and 2nd December.

3.7 Method of Analysis

Qualitative and Quantitative methods will be used to analyze the data obtain from this study. The essence of this is to achieve a holistic analysis of the data and get the best from the study. In doing this, data from the questionnaire study will be coded and analyzed using tables, percentages etc and Chi-Square will be used to test the hypotheses.

CHAPTER FOUR

Data Presentation and Analysis

The data presented and analysed here were the ones collected from the field by the researcher using questionnaire and in depth-Interview instruments. The questionnaire instrument had a response rate of 66.6 per cent while 5 out of 10 in depth interviews originally proposed for this study were conducted by the researcher and his assistants. This was due to the sensitive nature of the questionnaire items as well as time and resources constraint. Moreover, the in depth interview, was constraint because of the fact that the offices of the informants scheduled to be interviewed were found not to be existing at Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State. The informants scheduled but could not be interviewed include:

- Chairperson of Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)
- Chairperson of Independent and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC).
- Chairperson of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Person and Other Related Offences Commission (NAPTIP).
- The Chairperson National drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and
- The Chairperson of Christian Association of Nigeria in Onitsha South Local Government Area

Thus this presentation and analysis will be based on data retrieved from the questionnaires totalling 400.

4.1 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

1. GENDER OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4.1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

Respondents Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Males	153	38.3
Females	247	61.7
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.1 above shows that 153 (38.3%) of the 400 respondents are males while 247 (61.7 %) are females

2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4.2 Age Distribution of Respondents

Age of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
16-25yrs	102	25.5
26-35yrs	151	37.8
36-45yrs	79	19.8
46-Above	68	17
Total	400	400

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

In the same way, Table 4.2 above also shows that 102 (25.5%) of the 400 respondents fall within the ages of 16-25years, while 151 (37.8%) of them are within the ages of 26-35years, 79 (19.8%) of them are within the ages of 36-45years with only 68 (17%) of them being 46yrs and above.

3. RESPONDENTS LAST LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATION/QUALIFICATION

Table 4.3 Educational Qualification

Respondents level of Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Formal Education	9	2.3
Primary Education	28	7
Secondary/ Post Primary Education	91	22.8
Tertiary Education	272	68
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Similarly, Table 4.3 above shows that 9 (2.3%) of the 400 respondents had no formal education while 28 (7%) of them had primary education. In this order 28 (22.8 %) of them had secondary or post primary education with 91 (68 %) having tertiary education.

4. OCCUPATIONAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.4 Occupational Engagement of the Respondents

Occupational Engagement of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Schooling	3	0.8
Church Work	5	1.3
Business	94	23.5
Skilled Labour	48	12
Civil Service	131	32.8
Teaching	96	24
Unskilled	23	5.8
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Furthermore, Table 4.4 above shows that the highest number of the respondents (131) represents civil servants representing 32.8 % of them while 96 representing 24% of them are teachers. This is followed by 94 (23.5%) who are businessmen and 48 (12%) who are skilled labourers.

5. MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.5 Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status of Respondents	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Single	215	53.8
Married	185	46.2
Separated	0	0
Divorced	0	0
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

It is obvious from Table 4.5 above that none of the respondents reported being either separated or divorce. Rather 53.8% of them totalling 215 reported being single while the remaining 185 representing 46.2% of the 400 respondents reported being married.

6. RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.6 Religious Profession of the Respondents

Religious Profession of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Roman Catholics	125	31.3
Orthodox (Anglo-Methodists)	189	47.3
Evangelicals (Gospel spreaders)	7	1.8
Pentecostals	68	17
Non Trinitans	9	2.3
Organisation of African Instituted Church	2	0.5
African Traditional Religion	0	0
Islam	1	0.3
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011.

The Table 4.6 above shows that 189 (47.3%) of the 400 respondents profess being Anglicans and Methodists while 125 (31.3 %) of them profess Roman Catholicism. On the other hand, 68 (17%) of the same 400 respondents profess Pentecostalism while 9 representing 2.3% profess being Non- Trinitans (None believers of trinity). In the same order only 7 representing 1.8% of the respondents profess being Evangelicals (Gospel spreaders) and only 1 of the respondents representing 0.3% professes being a Muslim. It is also worthy to note that 2 (0.5) of this same 400 respondents actually profess belonging to

Organisation of African Instituted Churches (OAIC) that is, they believe in mixing their Christianity with some basic fundamentals of African native religion that are in accordance with biblical old testament traditions like animal sacrifice among others.

4.2 PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE THEMATIC QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

Item No 7

Do you think that crime occurs very frequently in Onitsha South Local Government Area?

Table 4.7: Distribution of Responses on Whether Crime Occurs very Frequently in Onitsha South Local Government Area or not (Question no 7)

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	298	74.6
No	95	23.8
No Response	7	1.8
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

The Table 4.7 above shows that 298 (74. 6%) of the 400 respondents agreed that crime occurs very often in the Local Government Area. While 95 representing 23.8% of them disagreed that crime occurs very often in the L. G. A.

Item No 8

What type of crime occurs most often in the L. G.A.?

Table 4.8: Distribution of Responses on the Type of Crime that Occurs Most often in the L. G. A.

(Question no 8)

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Property crime	128	32
Violent crime	121	30.3
Financial crime	80	20
Crime against public order	27	6.8
White-collar crime	3	0.8
Political crime	11	2.8
Corporate crime	4	1
Occupational crime	-	-
Organised crime	6	1.5
Economic crime	9	2.3
No Response	11	2.8
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Similarly, Table 4.8 above shows that 128 (32%) of the 400 respondents were of the view that property crime that occurs most often in the L. G. A. while 121 (30.3%) of them were of the opinion that it is violent crime. In the same order, 80 (20%) of this number of respondents were also of the view that it is financial crime that occurs most often in there. This is against the 27 representing 6.8% of the respondents that were of the view that it is crime against public/social order or morality that occurs most

often in the L.G.A. 11 respondents representing 2.8 % of the 400 respondents that said it is political crime while 9 (2.3%) indicated that economic crime occurs most often in the L. G. A. Those who chose white collar crimes, were 3 respondents representing 0.8 % of all the respondents and 4 (1%) believed that it is corporate crime that occurs most often in the L.G.A.

Item No 9

What are the reasons behind the high incidence of crime in the L. G. A.?

Table 4.9 Distribution of Responses on the Reasons behind the High Incidence of Crime in the Area (Question no 9).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Insecurity and lack of effective control of lives and properties	24	6
Self preference rather than godliness	13	3.3
Lack or low level of education / illiteracy	18	4.5
Lack of Job/ unemployment/poverty cum hardship	175	43.8
Selfishness and Greed	34	8.5
Disorganisation and urban socio-ecological problems	15	3.5
Disorientation and improper socialization	5	1.3
Indiscipline and low self esteem	11	2.7
Bad governance and corruption	54	13.5
No response	51	12.8
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.9 above shows that the less than half of the 400 respondents, 175 (43.8%) of them were of the view that unemployment/ poverty and hardship are the reasons behind the high incidence of crime in the L. G. A., while 34 (8.5%) of them are of the view that it is selfishness and greed among the residents that are behind the high incidence of crime in the L. G. A. Similarly 13 representing 3.3% of the respondents are of the view that self preference rather than godliness is the reason behind the high incidence of crime in the L. G. A. while by 54 (13.5 %) of respondents were of the view that bad governance and corruption are actually the main reasons behind this high incidence of crime in the L.G.A

Item No 10

Which of these types of crime occurs most frequently in the L.G.A.?

Table 4.10 Distribution of Responses on the Type of Crime that Occurs Most Frequently in the L. G. A

(Question no 10).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Murder	15	3.8
Smuggling	9	2.8
Stealing	104	26
Armed robbery	96	24
Advance fee fraud	14	3.5
Bribery and corruption	108	27
Picking pocket	25	6.3
Selling of contraband goods and illegal articles	8	2
Kidnapping	5	1.3
No Response	16	4

Total	400	100
-------	-----	-----

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Furthermore, Table 4.10 above also shows that out of the 400 respondents, 108 (27%) are of the view that bribery and corruption is the type of crime that most frequently occurs in the L. G. A, followed by 104 (26%) who said that it is stealing; and 96 (24%) who said that it is armed robbery. Again 5 (1.3%) said that it is kidnapping while 25 (6.3%) stated that it is picking pocket, 15 (3.8%) stated that it is murder; and 14 (3.5%) believe that it is advanced fees fraud popularly called 419 in the Nigerian Criminal Code. This is besides 5 (1.3%) who said it is kidnapping and another 8(2%) who said that it is selling of contraband goods and illegal articles.

Item No 11

Why are these types of crime most witnessed in the L.G.A.?

Table 4.11 Distribution of Responses on the Reason behind the High Incidence of these Types of crime in the L.G.A (Question no 11).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Parental neglect and improper socialization of residents	5	1.3
Incorrigibility and wrong correction of offenders	3	0.8
Disorientation and urban socio-ecological problems	50	12.5
Insecurity and lack of effective supervision and control by agents of crime control in the L. G. A.	30	7.5
Selfishness and greed	45	11.3
Indiscipline and low self control	22	5.5
Illiteracy and ignorance	8	2
Bad governance and corruption	47	11.8
Poverty and unemployment	112	28
Don't No	2	0.5
No Response	76	19
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

In like manner, Table 4.11 above shows that 112 (28%) of the 400 respondents are of the view that poverty and unemployment are the reasons behind the high incidence of crime witnessed in the L.G.A,

while 50 (12.5%) of them are of the view that urban disorientation and social ecological problems are the main reasons behind this. Furthermore, 47 (11.8%) of the respondents are also of the view that selfishness and greed are the main reasons behind the high level of crime in the L.G.A while 30 (7.5%) of them are of the view that it is insecurity and lack of effective supervision and control by agents of crime control operating in the L.G.A. This is in contrast to 22 (5.5%) who said it is indiscipline and low self control and the 3 (0.8%) who states that it is incorrigibility and wrong correction of offenders.

Item No 12

Do you know the strategies the Government of Nigeria and its agencies use in controlling crime in the country otherwise called the formal strategies of crime control?

Table 4.12 Distribution of Responses on Resident's knowledge of the Strategies the Government of Nigeria and its Agencies use in Controlling Crime (Question no 12).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	250	62.5
No	120	30
No Response	30	7.5
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

In this Table 4.12, 250 persons representing 62.5% of the 400 respondents claimed knowing the strategies the Nigerian Government and its agencies use in controlling crime, while the rest with the exception of the 30 (7.5%) of them that were silent on this question, confessed not knowing the strategies that Nigerian Government and its agencies use in controlling crime. The number of respondents who confessed not knowing these strategies is 120 (30 %) of the total number of the study's respondents.

Item No 13

If your answer to question 12 is yes, please enumerate some of these formal strategies that the Government of Nigeria and its agencies use in controlling crime?

Table 4.13 Distribution of Responses on Strategies the Nigerian Government and its Agencies are using in Controlling Crime (Question no 13).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
The use of informants	1	0.4
The use of Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC)	5	2
The use of a combination of all Government Security Agencies	30	12
Vigilantes and Neighbourhood watch	18	7.2
Action policies and Poverty Alleviation	50	20
Through the police and Anti Robbery Squad	76	30.4
Through the Court	6	2.4
Through the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)	38	15.2
Through the Nigerian Drug law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)	1	0.4
Through the National Agency for Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)	3	1.2
No Response	22	8.8
Total	250	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.13 above shows that 76 (30.4%) of the 250 respondents that agreed that they know the strategies the government of Nigeria and its agencies use in controlling crime mentioned the police and Anti

robbery squad as one of the strategies, while 50 (20 %) of them mentioned Government action policies and poverty alleviation. In this order 38 (15.2%) of them stated that it is through the use of the EFCC, followed by 30 (12%) who stated that it is through a combination of all government Security Agencies and 22 (8.8%) of them could not mention anything to justify their claim of knowing any of the strategies the government of Nigeria and its agencies use in controlling. Similarly, 18 (7.2%) of the 250 respondents that claimed knowing these strategies also mentioned vigilantism and neighbourhood watch as part of them, while 6 (2.4%) mentioned the court system with 2 respondents each (0.4%) mentioning the use of informants and NDLEA as being part of these strategies.

Item No 14

What are the strategies used by other members of the society (individuals and groups) other than government or its agencies in controlling crime in that you know?

Table 4.14 Distribution of Responses on Strategies used by other Members of the Society (individuals and groups) in Controlling Crime in Nigeria (Question no 14).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
The use of taskforce and union bye-laws	2	0.5
The use of Neighbourhood watch and Vigilante services	132	33
The use of youth empowerment and job creation	16	4
Awareness creation and public enlightenment	10	2.5
Self employment, wisdom and personal vigilance	22	5.5
The use of private or paid security agents	27	6.8
The use of detective and protective mechanisms	15	3.8
Effective internal control system	1	0.3
Giving information to the police and other security agents	9	2.3

Ensuring prompt and adequate punishment of apprehended offenders or criminals	15	3.8
Word of God, obedient faith in God and prayer	15	3.8
Elimination of criminal susceptibility through godly parenting	3	0.8
The use of extra-judicial strategies like jungle justice and diabolism	4	1
No idea no Response	139	34.8
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.14 above shows that 132 (33%) out of the 400 respondents are of the view that neighbourhood watch and vigilante services are among the strategies that other people, individuals and groups use in controlling crime in the L.G.A., while 27 (6.8%) of them are of the view that private or paid security agents are actually some of these strategies. Also in this same order, are 22 (5.5%) of them who are of the view that self employment, wisdom and personal vigilance are also part of the strategies that non-governmental groups and individuals employ in controlling crime in the area while 16 (4%) of them are of the view that youth empowerment and job creation are also part of these strategies. This is followed by 15 (3.8%) of the same number of respondents that stated that ensuring prompt and adequate punishment of apprehended offenders and the use of the word of God especially the gospel part of it, obedient faith in God through Christ and Prayers as some other strategies used by other people in controlling crime in the L.G.A

Item No 15

Do you know how crime used to be controlled in the L.G.A. before April, 2005 when the formal and informal strategies of crime control were integrated into one in Nigeria?

Table 4.15 Distribution of Responses on Whether the Residents have a Knowledge of how Crime was Controlled in the L. G. A. before April, 2005 (Question no 15).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	195	48.8
No	163	40.8
No Response	42	10.4
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.15 above shows that 195 (48.8%) of the 400 respondents claimed knowing how crime used to be controlled in the L.G. A. before April, 2005, while 163 representing 40.8% of them said that they do not. This is besides 42 representing 10.4% of them that had no response to the question.

Item No 16

If your answer to question 15 is yes, which of these is part of the ways through which crime was controlled then in the L.G.A.?

Table 4.16 Distribution of Responses on How Crime was controlled in the L. G. A. before April, 2005.

(Question no 16)

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Through the police, courts and prisons	97	49.7
Through neighbourhood watch	15	7.7
Vigilantism	67	34.4
Use of protective mechanism like burglar alarm and special doors etc	10	5.1
Through the church	1	0.5
Jungle justice	1	0.5
No Response	4	2.1
Total	195	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.16 above shows that out of the 195 respondents who claimed knowing how crime used to be controlled in the L. G. A. , that 4 (2.1%) could not substantiate this claim while the rest did substantiate this claim. This was done in such a manner that 97 (49.7%) of them said that this was usually through the police, court and prison. This number of respondents is followed by 67 (34.4 %) that are of the view that vigilantism was the way through which this was done. This is besides 1 (0.5%) that acknowledged the church and jungle justice each as being the ways and 15 (7.7%) that acknowledged neighbourhood watch as being part of these way through which crime was controlled before April, 2005.

Item No 17

Do you know how crime is currently being controlled in the L.G.A.?

Table 4.17 Distribution of Responses on Whether the Residents knows how Crime is currently being controlled in the L. G. A. (Question no 17).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	227	56.8
No	131	32.8
No Response	42	10.5
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.17 above shows that 227 respondents (56.8%) of the total 400 respondents claimed knowing how crime is currently being controlled in the L.G. A, while 131 others representing 32.8% of the same number of total respondents said that they do not. These are in contrast to the remaining 42 (10.4%) of whole respondents who never commented on this.

Item No 18

If your answer to question 18 is yes, please enumerate some of these ways through which crime is currently being controlled in the L.G.A.?

Table 4.18 Distribution of Responses on how Crime is currently being controlled in the L. G. A. (Question no 18)

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Through the police, courts and prison	91	40.1
The use of neighbourhood watch, vigilante and private securities	74	32.6
Ensuring prompt and adequate punishment of apprehended offenders or criminals	5	1.3
Through obedient faith in God, holiness and prayer	7	3.1
Good governance, provision of essentials service and employment	8	3.5
Godly parenting and effective training of young people	5	1.3
Making conscious self effort and personal vigilance	16	7.1
Suggestive answers cum no response	20	8.8
Total	227	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.18 above shows that 91 (40.1%) of the 227 respondents are of the view that crime is still being controlled through the police, courts and prisons, while 5 (1.3%) each are of the opinion that prompt and adequate punishment of apprehended offenders and godly parenting and effective training of young people are some of these ways through which crime is currently controlled in the L.G.A. Apart from these, 74 (32.6%) of the same number of respondents are of the view that neighbourhood watch, vigilante and private securities are also part of the ways through which crime is currently being

controlled, while 16 (7.1%) are of the view that making conscious self efforts and constantly being vigilant are also part of them. In addition to these, 8 (3.5%) are of the view that it is through good governance, provision of essential services and employment, and 7 (3.1%) are of the view that obedient faith in God through Christ, holiness and prayers are all part of the ways through which crime is currently being controlled in the L.G.A.

Item No 19

But if your answer to question 17 is No, please tell us some of the means you and your relations and neighbours use to make sure that you all never engage in crime or protect yourselves from being victims of crime in the L.G.A.?

Table 4.19 Distribution of Responses on ways the Respondents, their Relations and Neighbours use to Prevent Crime in the L.G.A. (Question no 19)

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Prayer	85	64.9
Effective parenting and training of children and young people in the neighbourhood	20	15.3
Becoming godly and encouraging relations and neighbours to be the same	3	2.3
Elimination of criminal opportunities (gangs, free time and drugs etc) and discouraging of already existing ones	10	7.6
Use of protective mechanisms like burglar alarm, special doors and windows etc.	0	0
Provision of job opportunities	1	0.8
No response	12	9.2
Total	131	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.19 shows that 85 (64.9%) of the 131 respondents who said that they don't know how crime is currently being controlled in the L.G.A. accepted the fact that they, their relations and neighbours use prayer to make sure that they, themselves never engage in crime or become victims. Following this, are 20 others (15.3%) of the 131 respondents who hold the view that they, their relations and neighbours parent and train their children and young people in their neighbourhood very well as a means of reducing the potentiality of ever going into crime, and more importantly preventing them from being victims of crime. Similarly, 10 respondents (7.6 %) of this same number of respondents are of the view that they make sure that they themselves are never given to crime themselves or allow themselves to become victims of crime by eliminating criminal opportunities, while another 3 representing 2.3% were of the view that they achieve more than this goal by becoming godly and encouraging relations and neighbours to join them.

Item No 20

Which of these do you think that the institutions of government or its agencies like the police, Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) and Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) do in making sure that crime never occurs at all or the propensity of its occurrence reduced to the barest minimum in the L.G. A.?

Table 4.20 Distribution of Responses on Strategies used by the Institutions of Government or its Agencies like the Police, EFCC and ICPC in Making Sure that Crime Never Occurs at all or the Propensity of its Occurrence Reduced to the Bearable Minimum in the L.G. A. (Question no 20)

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Having strong and effective juvenile justice system	105	26.3
Public enlightenment programmes	109	27.3
Engaging in proactive intelligence and mounting of surveillance	23	5.8
Confidence building and proper communication of security information to the general public	37	9.3
Collaborating among stakeholders in removing criminal opportunities	33	8.3
No Response	92	23
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.20 shows the number and percentage of respondents who hold different views as they concern the strategies use by institutions of Government or its agencies in making sure that crime never occurs at all or that the propensity of its occurrence reduced to the barest minimum in the L.G. A. According to the table, a number of the 400 respondents 109 (27.3%) are of the view that public enlightenment programmes are among the strategies used by institutions of Government or its agencies in controlling crime in the L.G.A., while the least 23 (5.8%) are of the view that proactive intelligence and mounting of surveillance is among them. These are in contrast to 105 (26.3%) who favour strong and effective juvenile justice system and the 37 (9.3%) who also see confidence building and proper communication of security information to the public as being part of these strategies.

Item No 21

In which of the following ways do you think suspected criminals are handled or sanctioned in L.G.A.?

Table 4.21 Distribution of Responses on Ways Suspected Criminals are Handled or Sanctioned in the L.G.A. (Question no 21)

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Arrest	253	63.3
Detention	41	10.3
Prosecution	29	7.3
Punishment	31	7.8
Correction	10	2.5
Financial inducement	1	0.3
No response	34	8.5
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

This Table 4.21 shows that a majority of the 400 respondents 253 representing 63.3% are of the view that arrest is the main way that suspected criminals are handled and sanctioned in the L.G.A., while only 1 (0.3 %) is of the view that financial inducement by a suspect to the agents of crime control is sometimes employed in achieving this. Between these extremes are 41 (10.3%) who mentioned detention and 31 (7.8%) that mentioned punishment. These are also besides 29 (7.3%) and 10 (2.5%) that mentioned prosecution and correction respectively.

Item No 22

What are the strategies that you think are usually employed by government or its agencies in dealing with criminals?

Table 4.22 Distribution of Responses on Ways Government or its Agencies in Dealing with Criminals in the L.G.A. (Question no 22)

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Arrest	286	71.5
Detention	22	5.5
Prosecution	26	6.5
Punishment	22	5.5
Correction	3	0.8
No response	41	10.3
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.22 shows that a majority of the 400 respondents 286 (71.5%) agreed that government handles criminals by arrest while the least 3 (0.8%) agreed that government handles criminals by correcting them. In between these extremes are 22 (5.5%) each that agreed that government detains and punishes criminals and 26 (6.5%) respondents who also agreed that government prosecutes or use prosecution in handling criminals in the L.G.A.

Item No 23

Which of the following is among the strategies the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) integrated into the strategies its formal agents of crime control use in controlling crime in Nigeria?

Table 4.23 Distribution of Responses on the Strategies the FGN Integrated into the Strategies its Formal agents of Crime Control use in Controlling Crime in Nigeria (Question no 23).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Public education/ enlightenment programmes	198	49.5
Incorporation of the principles of restorative justice into the school curriculum at all levels of education	40	10
The use of informal policing structures (religious leaders, traditional rulers and landlords) in controlling crime	63	15.8
Community policing	40	10
The use of palace and chiefs court	4	1
No response	55	13.8
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.23 shows that 198 (49.5%) of the 400 respondents agreed that public education and enlightenment are among the strategies the FGN integrated into the official strategies its agents of crime control use in controlling crime in Nigeria, while 63 (15.8%) picked the use of informal policing structures like religious leaders, traditional rulers and landlords. This is followed by 40 (10%) who hold that it is the incorporation of the principles of restorative justice into school curriculum at all levels and community policing while 55 (13.8%) could not respond to the question.

Item No 24

Which of these FGN integrated strategies do you think is more peace sustaining than others?

Table 4.24 Distribution of Responses on the integrated Strategies of the FGN that is more Peace Sustaining

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Public education/ enlightenment programmes	84	21
Incorporation of the principles of restorative justice into the school curriculum at all levels of education	13	3.3
The use of informal policing structures (religious leaders, traditional rulers and landlords) in controlling crime	34	8.5
Community policing	33	8.3
The use of palace and chiefs court	-	
All of the above	2	0.5
Effective use of the formal criminal justice system and existing Government policies	37	9.3
Employment of all able and willing to work	27	2.8
Correction	6	1.5
Obedient faith in God, truthfulness and faithfulness	33	8.3
No response	131	32.8
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.24 shows that 84 (21%) of the 400 respondents are of the view that public education and enlightenment will sustain peace more than others while 13 amounting to (3.3 %) are of the view that it is the incorporation of the principles of restorative justice into the school curriculum at all levels of education that will do this. This is in contrast to 34 (8.5%) that said that it is the use of informal policing structures (religious leaders, traditional rulers and landlords) in controlling crime, and 37 (9.3%) said that it is the effective use of the formal criminal justice system and existing government policies that will do this. Furthermore, 33 (8.3%) are of the view that it will be a combination of community policing and obedient faith in God, truthfulness and faithfulness that will be able to achieve this. They were followed by 27 (2.8%) who holds it is employment of those able and willing to work that will achieve this. However, 131 (32.8%) failed to respond to this question.

Item No 25

Do you think that these integrated strategies are effectively being used in controlling crime in the L.G.A.?

Table 4.25 Distribution of Responses on the Effective Usage of the Integrated Strategies in the L.G. A. (Question no 25).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	178	44.5
No	156	39
No response	66	16.5
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.25 above shows that 178 (44.5%) of the 400 respondents agreed that the integrated strategies are effectively used in controlling crime in the L. G. A., while 156 (39 %) did not agree. This is besides the 66 (16.5%) who could not respond to this question.

Item No 26

Do you think that the agencies and institutions using these integrated strategies face challenges (or problems) in the course of using them in controlling crime in the L.G. A.?

Table 4.26 Distribution of Responses on Whether the Agencies and Institutions using these Strategies Face Challenges in the Course of using them in Controlling Crime in the L.G. A. (Question no 26).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	289	72.3
No	49	12.3
No response	62	15.5
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.26 above shows that 289 (72.3%) of the 400 respondents agreed that the agencies and institutions using these strategies face challenges in the course of using them in controlling crime in the L. G. A., while 49 (12.3%) did not agree. This is in addition to the 62 (15.5%) that could not respond to this question.

Item No 27

If your answer to question 26 is yes, please tick from below the challenge you think that they must have been experiencing?

Table 4.27 Distribution of Responses on the Type of Challenge they think that the Agencies and Institutions using these Integrated Strategies have been Experiencing in the Course of using it to Control Crime in the L.G.A.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Lack of public Support	135	46.7
Low knowledge of the residents about what they can do to help control crime in the L. G. A.	35	12.1
Corruption	87	30.1
Poor Human relations skill among stakeholders in the area of the crime control	13	4.5
Social discord and bitterness that exist in the area	9	2.3
Lack of Equipments	1	0.3
No response	9	2.3
Total	289	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.27 shows that the majority of the 289 respondents which is 135(46.7%) that agreed that the agencies and institutions using these integrated strategies think that lack of public support is one of the main challenges these agencies and institutions face in the course of using them to control crime in the L.G.A., while only 1 (0.3%) of them thinks that it is lack of equipment. 87 (30.1%) believe that it is corruption, 35 (12.1%) are of the opinion that poor knowledge of the residents about what they can do to help control crime and 13 (4.5%) opine that it is the poor human relations skill among stakeholders in the area of the crime control together with 9 (2.3%) who assert it is because of social discord and bitterness that exist in the area. Others did not respond to the question.

Item No 28

What do you think can be done to reduce these challenges so that the best can be obtained from these strategies?

Table 4.28 Distribution of Responses on suggestions for reducing what these Challenges so that the Best can be obtained from using these Integrated Strategies (Question 28).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Settlement of existing quarrels, bitterness and mistrust that exist among the stakeholders in the area of crime control	81	28
Building the confidence of the residents and that of the officials of the agents of crime control using these strategies.	46	15.9
Employment creation	112	38.8
Establishing peace and restorative education centres in every street in the L.G.A.	11	3.8
Provision of more resources for the training of alternative dispute resolution (ADR), human right and citizenship right practitioners	24	8.3
Supporting existing structures	1	0.3
More Equipments	1	0.3
Relying on God through prayers	2	0.7
No response	11	3.8
Total	289	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Similarly, Table 4.28 shows that the majority of the respondents 112 (38.8%) think that job creation will reduce the challenges faced by the agencies and institutions using these integrated strategies in

controlling crime in the L.G.A., while only 1 (0.3%) thinks that it is supporting the current structures of crime control and another 1 person (0.3%) is of the opinion that the provision of more equipments is what will help reduce these challenges. Between these extremes also are the 81 (28%) who believe in settlement of the existing quarrels, bitterness and mistrust that exist among the stakeholders in the area as it concerns crime control that will make the best to be obtained from using these integration. This was followed by 46 (15.9%) who said that it is by building the confidence of the stakeholders (residents and officials of the agents of crime control using these challenges) and 24 (8.3%) who said that provision of more resources for the training of alternative dispute resolution (ADR), human right and citizenship right practitioners that will help achieve this. The last in this order between the extremes are the 11 (3.8%) who said that it is by establishing peace and restorative justice educational centres while another 11 (3.3%) could not respond to this question item, plus the 2 (0.7%) who said that it is relying on God through prayers that will help not just reduce these challenges but will help get the best from using these strategies.

Item No 29a

Are there other ways through which crime can be controlled in this L.G.A.?

Table 4.29a Distribution of Responses on whether there is any other way that crime can be Better Controlled in the L.G. A. (Question no 29a)

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	237	59.3
No	48	12
No response	115	28.8
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.29a shows that 237 (59.3%) of the 400 respondents are of the view that there are other ways through which crime can be better controlled than the way it is currently being controlled while 48 (12%) of them think that there is no other way. Besides these are 115 representing 28.8 % who were silent.

Item No 29b

Please give reason for your response above?

Table 4.29b Distribution of Responses on why they think there can be Better ways of Controlling Crime in the L.G.A.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Capacity of research to enhance what is currently on the ground	1	0.4
The possibility of using personal efforts, capacity building, diligence and discipline as well as vigilant lifestyle to compliment the current integrative strategies	3	1.3
Stronger public government partnership and cooperation.	10	4.2
Disciplined governance and prompt punishment offenders in the L.G.A.	26	11
Good governance, provision of enabling environment as well removal of criminal opportunities	24	10.1
Godly training of children and disciplined juvenile justice system	11	4.6
Use of electronic and photogenic technologies	5	2.1
Incorruptible lifestyle, prayerful dependence on God's providence and evangelism	43	18.1
No response	114	48.1
Total	237	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.29b shows that out of the 237 respondents that claimed that there were better ways through which crime can be controlled in the L.G.A. only 123 (51.9%) of them are able to substantiate this. Within this number, 43 (18.1%) are of the view that incorruptible lifestyle, prayerful dependence on the providence of God and evangelism in this light will be a better way of controlling crime, while 26 (11%) are of the view that disciplined governance and prompt punishment of offenders in the L.G.A will be more effective than the strategies that are presently in use. In like manner, 24 (10.1%) are of the view that good governance, provision of enabling environment as well as removing of criminal opportunities will be better than what is currently on the ground, while 11 (4.6%) are of the view that godly training of children and disciplined juvenile justice system will be a better strategy of controlling crime in the L.G.A.

Item No 30

What will you say is the level of incidence of criminal activities in the L.G.A. now compared to the period before the integration of formal and informal strategies of crime control in April, 2005?

Table 4.30 Distribution of Responses on what the Residents think is the rate or level of Incidence of Criminal Activities in the L.G.A. Compared to the Period before the Integration of Formal and Informal Strategies of Crime Control in April, 2005 (Question no 30).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Higher than it used to be before the integration	110	27.5
At the same level it use to be before the integration	38	9.5
Lower that it used to be before the integration	144	36
No response	108	27
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.30 above shows that quite a number of the 400 respondents, 144 which 36% are of the view that the incidence of crime is lower now than it used to be before the integration while 110 (27.5%) think otherwise. Between these views are 38 (9.5%) that took the middle ground that the incidence has remained the same. Furthermore, it is worthy to note that 108 (27%) of this same number are unable to respond to this question.

Item No 31

What do you think can be done to get the best out of this integration of formal and informal strategies of controlling crime in Nigeria?

Table 4.31 Distribution of Responses on what the Residents think can be done to get the Best from this Integration in Nigeria (Question no 31).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Better governance, just prosecution of offenders and zero tolerance for corruption	38	9.5
Better cooperation between the government and the governed in controlling crime	21	5.3
Better security of lives and properties by the government	23	5.8
Provision of employment opportunities to the teaming unemployed Nigerians	68	17
Godliness, incorruptible lifestyle and prayerful dependence on God's provisions	55	13.8
Public education, enlightenment cum capacity building	23	5.8
No idea	3	0.8
No response	169	42.2
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.31 above shows that majority of the 400 respondents besides 169 (42.2%) who could not respond to this question item, 68 (17%) are of the view that provision of employment opportunities to

the teaming population of unemployed Nigerians is what they think that can help get the best out it integration. This was followed by 55 (13.8%) who favour godliness, incorruptible lifestyle and prayerful dependence on God's provisions, 38 (9.5%) believe that better governance, just prosecution of offenders and zero tolerance to corruption and 23 (5.8%) each believe that it is in bettering the security of lives and properties by the government and public education, enlightenment cum capacity building are the best that can be got from this integration. These are all in contrast to the 3 (0.8%) that said that they have no idea of what can be done to get the best from the integration

4.3 TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

HYPOTHESIS 1

Male residents of Onitsha South L.G.A. perceive the informal Strategies of crime control to be more effective than formal strategies (Question nos 1 and 24).

Question 1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

Table 4.1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

Respondents Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Males	153	38.3
Females	247	61.7
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Question 24 Which of these FGN integrated strategies do you think is more peace sustaining than others?

Table 4.24 Distribution of Responses on the integrated Strategies of the FGN that is more Peace Sustaining (Question no 24a).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Public education/ enlightenment programmes	84	21
Incorporation of the principles of restorative justice into the school curriculum at all levels of education	13	3.3
The use of informal policing structures (religious leaders, traditional rulers and landlords) in controlling crime	34	8.5
Community policing	33	8.3
The use of palace and chiefs court	-	
All of the above	2	0.5
Effective use of the formal criminal justice system and existing Government policies	37	9.3
Employment of all able and willing to work	27	2.8
Correction	6	1.5
Obedient faith in God, truthfulness and faithfulness	33	8.3
No response	131	32.8
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

H_0 = There is no difference between the perception of male and female residents of Onitsha South L.G.

A. on the effectiveness of the informal strategies of crime control over that of formal strategies.

H_1 = Male residents of Onitsha South L.G.A. perceive the informal Strategies of crime control to be more effective than formal strategies.

Table 4.32 Distribution of Responses on the Gender of the residents and their Perception of Informal Strategies as being more effective than Formal Strategies (Question nos 1 and 24).

Informal strategies are more effective than formal strategies	Males	Females	Total
Agree	69	106	175
Disagree	36	58	94
Undecided	48	83	131
Total	153	247	400

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Table 4.32 above shows that 69 males and 106 females of the 175 respondents that agree that informal strategies are more effective than the formal strategies while the rest, 36 males and 58 females making up 94 disagree with them.

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Chi-square Table for Hypothesis 1

O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
69	66.9375	2.0675	4.2746	0.0639
106	108.0625	-2.0675	4.2746	0.3956
36	35.955	0.045	0.0021	0.0001
58	58.045	-0.045	0.0021	0.0001
48	50.1075	-2.1075	4.4416	0.0886
83	80.8925	2.1075	4.4416	0.0886
Total				

$$\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} = 0.6032$$

$$\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} = 0.6032$$

$$DF = (3-1)(2-1)$$

So $2 \times 1 = 2$

Decision

The X^2 Table value at 0.05 level of significance and second degree of freedom is 5.991

Decision rule: Accept Null hypothesis when the table value is greater than the calculated or computed value and reject it when the calculated or computed value is greater than the table value. Since the table value of X^2 which is 5.991 at 0.05 significant level and 2 df. is greater than the computed value of 0.6032, we accept the H_0 and conclude that there is no difference between the perception of male and

female residents of Onitsha South L.G. A. on the effectiveness of the informal strategies of crime control over that of formal strategies.

HYPOTHESIS 2

The residents of Onitsha South Local Government Area perceive a positive relationship between the use of integrative (Informal and Formal) strategies of crime control and a reduction in criminal activities in the Local Government Area. (Question no 25)

Question 25 Do you think that these integrated strategies are effectively being used in controlling crime in the L.G.A.?

Table 4.25 Distribution of Responses on the Effective Usage of the Integrated Strategies in the L.G. A. (Question no 25).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	178	44.5
No	156	39
No response	66	16.5
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

H_0 = There is no difference in the Onitsha South L.G.A resident's perception of the use of integrative (Informal and Formal) strategies of crime control and a reduction in criminal activities in the Local Government Area.

H_1 = The residents of Onitsha South Local Government Area perceive a positive relationship between the use of integrative (Informal and Formal) strategies of crime control and a reduction in criminal activities in the Local Government Area.

Chi-square Table for Hypothesis 2

O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
178	133.333	44.67	1995.4089	14.9656
156	133.333	22.667	513.7929	3.8535
66	133.333	-67.33	1.0001	0.0075

$$\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} = 18.827$$

DF= (r-1) (c-1)

DF= (3-1) (2-1)

So 2X1=2

Decision

The X² Table value at 0.05 and second degree of freedom is 5.991

Decision rule: Accept Null hypothesis when the table value is greater than the calculated or computed value and reject it when the calculated or computed value is greater than the table value.

Thus, the researcher rejects the H₀ which says that there is no difference in the Onitsha South L.G.A residents' perception of the use of integrative (Informal and Formal) strategies of crime control and a reduction in criminal activities in the Local Government Area.

HYPOTHESIS 3

More male residents of the Local Government Area perceive the integrated strategies to be effective than their female counterparts. (Questions no 1 and 30).

Question 1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

Table 4.1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

Respondents Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Males	153	38.3
Females	247	61.7
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

Question 30 What will you say is the level of incidence of criminal activities in the L.G.A. now compared to the period before the integration of formal and informal strategies of crime control in April, 2005?

Table 4.30 Distribution of Responses on what the Residents think is the rate or level of Incidence of Criminal Activities in the L.G.A. Compared to the Period before the Integration of Formal and Informal Strategies of Crime Control in April, 2005 (Question no 30).

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Higher than it used to be before the integration	110	27.5
At the same level it use to be before the integration	38	9.5
Lower that it used to be before the integration	144	36
No response	108	27
Total	400	100

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

H_0 = There is no difference between the male and female residents in terms of their perception of the integrated strategies.

H_1 = There is difference between the male and female residents in terms of their perception of the integrated strategies.

Table 4.33 Male / Female residents of the Local Government Perception Differentials (Questions no 1 and 30).

Responses	Male	Female	Total
Yes	58	52	110
No	60	122	182
No Response	35	73	108
Total	153	247	400

Source: Field Survey November-December 2011

The above Table 4.33 shows that 58 (52.7%) of the 110 respondents that agreed (yes) that the integration has been effective in controlling crime in the L.G.A. are males while its compliment 52 (47.3%) are females. On the other hand, 60 (33%) of the 182 respondents that disagreed (no) that the integration has been effective are males while the rest 122 (67%) are females.

Chi-square Table for Hypothesis 3

O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
58	42.075	15.925	253.6056	15.925
52	67.925	-15.925	253.6056	3.7336
60	69.615	-9.615	92.4482	1.328
122	112.385	9.615	92.4482	0.8226
35	41.31	-6.31	39.8161	0.9634
73	66.69	6.31	39.8161	0.5970
Total				$\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} = 23.3696$

$$\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} = 23.3696$$

$$= 13.3696$$

$$DF = (r-1)(c-1)$$

$$DF = (3-1)(2-1)$$

$$\text{So } 2 \times 1 = 1$$

Decision

The X^2 Table value at 0.05 and second degree of freedom is 5.991

Decision rule: Accept Null hypothesis when the table value is greater than the calculated or computed value and reject it when the calculated or computed value is greater than the table value.

Thus, also rejects the H_0 there is no difference between the male and female residents in terms of their perception of the integrated strategies.

4.4 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The findings of this study are not just confirming the findings of existing theoretical and empirical literature in the area of crime and crime control, but are re-affirming the need that more efforts be put to make sure that crime is very effectively controlled in Onitsha Local Government Area of Anambra State. Examples of the theoretical and empirical findings that the findings of this study are validating in the area of nature and extent of crime in Onitsha South L.G.A. are that of Anambra State Government (2006), Igbo (2007), and Obi (2007). Others are that of Onyekakeyah (2006) and Obi (2007). According to these scholars and researchers and like the respondents of this study, the nature and extent of crime in the Local Government covers nearly all the major and minor classifications of crime. Under the former, majority of the respondents of this study are of the view that property crime, violent crime and financial crime are committed crimes in the L.G.A. While under the latter, the same majority of the respondents are also of the view that bribery and corruption, stealing and armed robbery are also most committed in the L.G.A.

It is worthy to note that these latter specific categories of crime all did not just fall within the same former broad categories of property, violent and financial crimes but confirms and validates the theoretical and empirical findings of Anambra state Government (2006), Igbo (2007) and Obi (2007) that incidence of crime especially property, violent and financial crimes like armed robbery, pick pocketing, mobile phone, car snatching and fraud have all continued to be high in the L.G.A.

There are many reasons that are given by the respondents of this study to be behind the high incidence of crime in the L.G.A. According to them, prominent among these reasons are lack of job and unemployment cum poverty and hardship, bad governance and corruption, as well as selfishness and greed coupled with indiscipline and low self control among the L.G.A. residents. Earlier, Onyekakeyah

(2006), Obi (2007) and P. Obi (2007) had stated that the markets in the L.G.A. and its residents are not just notorious for both dealing in fake and substandard goods and but also in conniving with the formal agents of crime control in engaging in illegal transactions. Thus, these reasons given by the respondents are only a confirmation of the views of Onyekakeyah, Obi and P. Obi opinions as it concern the reasons behind the high incidence of crime in the L.G.A.

On the integrated strategies that are now being used in controlling crime in the L. G. A., majority of the respondents are in agreement that public education and enlightenment programmes 49.5%, informal policing structures like religious leaders, traditional rulers and landlords 15% as well as 10% that voted for incorporation of restorative justice principles into the school curriculum at all levels of education and community policing as being part of those strategies used in controlling crime in the L.G.A. This is also in accordance with the findings and positions of Alemika and Chukwuma (2007), Aja (2007), CLEEN Foundation (2008), Dambazau (2007) and Federal Ministry of Justice (2005), together with Wisler and Onwudiwe (2007) on the integrated strategies used and can be used in controlling crime in Nigeria. According to Alemika and Chukwuma and CLEEN Foundation these strategies have not just being approved to be used in controlling crime and settling disputes in the country, but are actually been used especially in the area of dispute settlement.

Regarding the dimensions or aspects of these integrated strategies confirmed by the respondents to be in use as they concern controlling of crime in the L.G.A., a closer look at them shows that they cover both time and peace dimensions with public education and enlightenment programmes and incorporation of restorative justice strategies into the school curriculum at all levels of education cum community policing covering more of peaceable proactive and preventive time dimension and the rest especially palace and chiefs court covering more of reactive time dimension. It is worthy to note that even though the respondents acknowledged the fact that all of the integrated strategies are used in controlling crime

in the L.G.A., an in depth interview the researcher conducted with the Divisional Police Officer in charge of Fegge Police station in his office on 18 November, 2011 revealed that these strategies are yet to have legal statutory backings meaning that they are yet to be a due process of sanctioning suspected criminal offenders or at least an enhancing compliment for correcting and making penitent offenders incorruptible in Nigeria. This is also related to the empirical findings of Alemika and Chukwuma (2007) and Centre for Legal Education in Nigeria (CLEEN) (2008) which had earlier identified these integrative strategies to have been used in the settlement of disputes as their community policing element was being used to improve the public community relations the of Nigeria Police between 2005 and 2008.

Furthermore, the two question items addressing the research questions regarding the effectiveness of these integrated strategies in the study's Questionnaire which are items 25 and 30 showed mixed result. According to these question items, 53.3% of the 334 respondents who responded to the former are of the view that they have been effective in controlling crime in the L.G.A, while only 110 (37.7%) of the 292 that responded to the latter concurs with this making it that there is need for a higher statistical test. The result of this test showed that the Null hypothesis is to be rejected thus meaning that the strategies have been statistically significant and effective in controlling crime in the L.G.A. The higher statistical test that was used to find out whether these strategies have been effective in controlling crime in the L.G.A. is Chi-square non parametric statistics and Questionnaire item that was used to run the test is research question (item no 25). This also is in accordance with the findings of CLEEN (2008) Foundation's study for Global alliance which found that community policing orientation of the Nigeria police force, an indispensable feature of this integrative strategies has increased the public image and acceptance of Nigeria police force from what it use to be before the integration to 58.7 percent. But does this mean that there is no longer any criminal activity in the L.G.A. The majority of the responses given by the

respondents on whether the incidents of crime is higher in the L.G.A. before or after the integration 45.5% and the challenges faced by agents and institutions of crime control using these strategies showed that the best is yet to be made out of these strategies.

The most prominent of the reasons why the best is yet to be made from the use of these integrative strategies are lack of public support and corruption among the stakeholders of the agents and institutions of crime control using these integrated strategies while settlement of existing quarrels, bitterness, mistrust that exist among the stakeholders in the L.G.A, generating employment for the teeming number of the unemployed in the LGA and prayerfulness were all suggested to be among the most important way through the best can be made out of these integrative strategies and reduction in criminal activities in Nigeria.

On the remaining hypotheses of this study, the first one H_0 there is no difference between the perception of male and female residents of Onitsha South L.G. A. on the effectiveness of the informal strategies of crime control over that of formal strategies. H_0 was accepted because the Chi-square table value is greater than the calculated value. The implication of this is that there is no difference between gender of the residents of Onitsha South Local Government Area and their perception of the effectiveness of the informal strategies of crime control over that of formal strategies. Finally, the study's last hypothesis was rejected because the calculated value was more than the table value thus meaning that more male residents of the Local Government Area in deed perceive the integrated strategies to be effective than their female counterparts.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY

This study is on integrated strategies of crime control in contemporary Nigeria with Onitsha Local Government Area of Anambra State as its study Area. Its main objectives were set to begin with finding out the nature and extent of crime in the L.G.A. On this, bribery and corruption, stealing and armed robbery which are property, violent and financial related by nature were found to be the most committed crimes there in. On the reasons why these types of crime are most witnessed in the L.G.A., majority of the respondent were of the view that lack of job and hardship which are rooted in disobedience and unfaithfulness cum sin are behind this. While public education and enlightenment programmes, incorporation of restorative justice principles into school curriculum at all levels of education and use of informal policing structures like religious, and traditional rulers as well as community policing are the strategies the respondents of this study agreed are part of the strategies integrated into the country's formal strategies of used in controlling crime in the L.G.A.

Regarding the dimensions or aspects of these integrated strategies being used in controlling crime in the L.G.A, the respondents of this study are of the view that strategies' dimensions covers both time and place dimensions or aspects. On the time dimension of these strategies: public education and enlightenment programmes and incorporation of restorative justice strategies into the school curriculum at all levels of education cum community policing are some its peaceable proactive and preventive time dimensions strategies the respondents agreed are being used in controlling crime in the L.G.A. while the use of palace and chiefs' court are examples of its reactive and curative time dimension of these strategies.

Further though two question items that addressed the research question regarding the effectiveness of these integrated strategies have mixed results, one of these questionnaire items (Questionnaire item No 25) is supported by a chi-square non parametric statistical test. Thus confirming and validating the fact that the residents of the L.G.A perceive the integration to be something that is effectively being used in controlling crime in the L.G.A. On challenges faced by the agents of crime control using these integrative strategies, lack of public support and corruption among the stakeholders, the agents and institutions of crime control using these strategies are the main challenges the study's respondents agreed that they are facing in course of using them in controlling crime in the L.G.A. While settlement of existing quarrels, bitterness, mistrust that exist among the stakeholders in the L.G.A, generating unemployment for the teeming number of the unemployed in the L.G.A and prayerfulness were all suggested to be among the most important ways through which the best can be made out of out of these integrative strategies and reducing in criminal activities in Nigeria.

5.2 CONCLUSION

It is on the basis of these that the researcher concluding that the part of the integrated strategies currently tolerated to be used in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area are yet to be most effectively used in controlling crime in Area. The reasons for this, is not just because they are yet to be generally statutorily legalised but their models of justice administration are yet to be statutorily made complimentary or equivalent to the legal adversary model. Other the important reasons why part of these integrated strategies that currently in use in controlling crime in the L.G.A. are yet to be most effectively used in doing this is because of the challenges faced by the agents and institutions of crime control using them in course of controlling crime in the L.G.A. which had already been stated above. Thus is on the basis of this is not different from the study's theoretical framework which states that it is only those that overcome disobedience and unfaithfulness to God through complete and all round obedience to the

gospel of Christ Jesus by hearing His words, believing in them, repenting from their sins and disobedience, confessing Him as well as being baptised in Him to live in true holiness alone that will be able to stay from crime (Reckless, 1967 in Siegel, 2004: 228; Leun, 2001). According to this framework it is only when, goal of a society's model of criminal justice administration is aimed at helping its members to achieve this to the end can such society be ever peaceful and peaceable forever.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Thus it is on the basis of these that the researcher is recommending that the Federal Government of Nigeria become more honest and responsive in its implementation of the integrative strategies in a more godly and upright way. Some of these more godly and incorruptible ways that the researcher is suggesting that the Federal Government of Nigeria should implement the integrative strategies are as follow:

- Making sure that the integrative strategies is not and will never be contrary to the gospel of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ.
- Encouraging Nigerians to hear and believe this gospel of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, after which they are to repent from their sins, confess Christ as the Son of God.
- Get baptised and hence in true holiness to Him alone via His body the Church of Christ in Christ till the end.

This, we must note, should not be done casually but prayerfully and consciously trusting God whose interest and purpose is that we all live in true holiness unto the end will help Nigeria and the world at large make heaven at last.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Like every human endeavour and research work this study is not an end in itself. The reason for this is because it is both bound by the challenges witnessed by the researcher during the conduct of the

research and a more important fact that it was not a universal study. Other important constraints faced by the researcher in course of conducting this study are as follow:

- The study's lack of sponsorship contributed to innumerable financial challenges that exacerbated the earliest challenges faced by the researcher and the time he spent in course of its execution. This was one of the main reasons why the researcher was unable to exclusively use other method of questionnaire administration approved by department's Post Graduate Board while in the field. The implication of this is that the financial constraints researcher faced in course conducting the work made him and his team to use more of the self method of questionnaire administration he had proposed to use than the other method approved by the departmental Post Graduate Board. One strong effect of this is the study's low response rate of 66.6 per cent. Though this study's response rate is less than the departmental sample size requirement of 500 yet it is still higher than the statistical required sample size of 384 for a population of about 100,000 (Davies, 1996; Monette, Sullivan and Dejong, 2002).
- Similarly, the researcher used assistants from the study area instead of undergraduate students of the department that he had proposed to use. One strong effect of these is both the study's low response rate and fact that it is only the people that know the researcher and/or his assistants and those that are knowledgeable enough defend themselves that not only agree to respond to the questionnaire but to return the questionnaire after filling them. Others were too afraid not only to respond to the questionnaire and even the few that were courageous enough to fill it on their own were not able to return. This is the main reason why more number of people with high level of education responded to the questionnaire than those who are not educated even when the L.G.A. is suppose to have more number of the latter. After all, the study topic and questionnaire content

are sensitive enough to scare this set of people away from being very willing to respond to it. This was nearly unavoidable in this study

- The study's respondents were purposively selected instead of being selected from the voters register. The main reason for this was because of the limited time available for the study and cumbersome procedure of doing this. Thus the researcher was unable to get voters register from the office of the Anambra State Independent Electoral Commission (AISEC) Awka after the AISEC their office in Onitsha South Local Government Area referred him to them explaining the cumbersome procedure involved in doing this.
- Another main limitation that this study faced is the fact that it was manually analysed thus was more tedious and time consuming than it would have been if it was electronically analysed.
- Besides these, the first hypotheses of this study have to be reframed to include the gender variable before it was tested. The reason for this was because it could not be tested in its original form because of the reframing of the topic by the departmental Post Graduate board from *'Formal and Informal Strategies of Crime Control in Contemporary Nigeria'* to *'Integrated Strategies of Crime Control in Contemporary Nigeria'*
- The last limitation that the researcher is admitting this study had is the fact that only five out of the ten in-depth interviews he had proposed to conduct in the study were what he was able to conduct with his team. The reason for this is because of the non-existence of the office of these five agents and institutions of crime control in Onitsha South Local Government Area. The agents and institutions of crime control that were scheduled but could not be interviewed had already been mentioned in the first page of chapter four.

5.5 SUGGESTION FOR FUTHER STUDY

Since it has been established that the best is yet to be made out of the integrative strategies in an incorruptible way among other findings of the study, the researcher is suggesting that more research be conducted in the areas of:

- Finding out why the Federal Government of Nigeria to make the integrative strategies to a supplementary and complimentary way of redeeming the country's criminal justice system.
- To find out why there is no significant difference between gender of the residents of Onitsha South Local Government Area and their perception of the effectiveness of the informal strategies of crime control over that of formal strategies
- Finding out why more male residents of Onitsha South Local Government perceive the integrative strategies as being more effective than the female residents.
- Replicate the findings of this study by using the same method used herein in another Local even higher jurisdiction like a federal or senatorial constituency.
- Use different methods in validating the findings of this study in the same L.G.A.

REFERENCES

- Aja, A. (2007). *Basic concepts, issues and strategies of peace & conflict resolution African conflict case studies*. Abuja: centre for international strategic studies.
- Alemika, E.E. & Chukwuma I.C. (2007). *Criminal victimization, safety and policy in Nigeria: 2006*: Lagos: CLEEN foundation.
- American Civil Liberties Union (1959). Illegal detention by police. In N. Johnson, N. Savitz & M., Wolfgang. (Ed) *The sociology of punishment and correction (12-17)*. New York: John Wiley & Sons inc.
- Anambra state of Nigeria (2006). *State economic empowerment & development strategy (SEED) (2nd ed.)* Awka: Office of economic planning and monitoring.
- Ashworth, A. (2002). Responsibilities, rights and restorative justice. *British journal of criminology* 42(3) 578-593.
- Becker, H. (1999). The process of social typing: Outsiders. In E. Rubington & M. Weinberg (Ed) *Deviance :The interactionist perspectives (7-10) (7th ed.)* Needham heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon: A Viacom company.
- Best, S. G. (2006) *Introduction to peace and conflict studies in West Africa*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books
- Bohm, R. M & Haley, K. N (2005) *Introduction to Criminal Justice (4th ed.)* New York: McGraw Hill.
- Braithwaite, J. (2002). Setting the standards for restorative justice. *British Journal of Criminology*. 42(3) 563-576.
- Brown, T.F. (1957). A police official discusses crime prevention. D. Dressler (Ed) *Reading in criminology and penology (49-52)* New York: Columbia university press.
- Carney, I.P. (1977). *Probation and parole: Legal and social dimensions*. New York. McGraw-Hill.
- Clemmer, O. (1950). Imprisonment as a source of criminality D. Dressler (Ed) *Readings in criminology and penology (509-518)* New York: Columbia university press.
- CLEEN Foundation (2008). *Motion without movement: Report of presidential committees on police reform in Nigeria*. Lagos: CLEEN foundation.
- Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers (2004). *Child soldier's global report Nigeria*, retrieved from <http://www.unher.org/refworld/locid/4988063bc.html>.

- Commission on civil rights (1961). When police are lawless. D. Dressler (Ed) *Readings in criminology and penology* (397-400). New York: Columbia university press.
- Companies and Allied Matters Act Synoptic Guide Caps 20 *Laws of the Federation* (2004) (Olanmi, 2006).
- Copyright Act with Amendments *Laws of the Federation* (1990)
- Crawford, A R & Newborn, T (2002). Recent development in restorative justice for young people in England and Wales: community participation and representation, *British Journal of Criminology* 42 (3) 476-495.
- Crawford, P. Malamud D. & Dumpson J. (1950). Developing relationship with teenage gangs. In N. Johnson, L. Savitz & M. Wolfgang (Ed) *The sociology of punishment and correction* (343-349). New York: John Wiley and sons.
- Cressey, D. (1960). Limitations of treatment. In N. Johnson, L.Savitz & M. Wolfgang (Ed.) *The sociology of punishment and correction* 181-189). New York: John Wiley and sons.
- Criminal Code Act Caps 77 *Laws of the Federation* (1990).
- Criminal Procedural Act Caps 80 *Laws of the Federation* (1990).
- Criminal Procedural code for Northern Nigeria (1960). (Olanmi, 2005).
- Dambazau, A.B. (2007). *Criminology & criminal justice*. Ibadan: Spectrum books.
- Davis, D. (1996). *Business research for decision making* (4th ed) Belmont, C.A: Wadsworth publishing company.
- Donnelly, R. C. (1962). Police authority and practice: In D. Dressler (Ed.) *Readings in criminology and penology* (379-386). New York: Columbia University press.
- Dressler, D. (1961) Trial by combat in American court. In D. Dressler (Ed.) *Reading in criminology and penology* (423-432) New York: Columbia University press.
- Durkheim, E. (1950). Crime as Normal Behaviour. *Rules of sociological method* (65-75). Glencoe: The Free Press.
- Eboh, E.C. (2009). *Social and Economic Research: Principles and method* Enugu: African Institute for Applied Economics.
- Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (Establishment) Act 2002 (Olanmi, 2004).
- Ehrlich, I. & Carbons J.C. (1977). On the Measurement of the deterrent Effect of Capital punishment and the theory of deterrence. *University of Chicago Institute of Legal Studies* 6(1) 35-50.

- Faris, (2002). Nigeria's Vigilante Justice: *Fed up with soaring crime and ineffective police. Nigerians are embracing vigilante groups despite their murderous methods.* Retrieved from <http://www.Hefans.Com/Articles/MojoNigeriaApril25.html>.
- Federal Ministry of Justice (2005, April). *Enhancing criminal justice reform, including restorative justice.* Country Report for Nigeria for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Bangkok.
- Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999). *Constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria.* Lagos: federal government press.
- Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette (2007). *Legal notice on publication the details of the breakdown of the national and state, provisional total 2006 census 24 (94)* Lagos: Federal Government printer.
- Foot, C. (1955). The bail system and equal justice. In N. Johnston, L. Savitz and M.E. Wolfgang (Ed.) *The Sociology of Punishment and Correction* (18-23). New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Franker, O.K. (1960). The Constitution on civil liberties. In D. Dressler (Ed) *Readings in criminology and penology* (343-346) New York: Columbia University press.
- Gaines, J.L.K, Kaune M. & Miller R. L (2000). *Criminal justice in action.* Belmont, C.A: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning.
- Ginsberg, M (1965). *On justice in society.* London: Heinemann.
- Glueck, E.T, (1956). Spotting potential delinquents. In N, Johnson, L. Savitz & M. Wolfgang (Ed.) *The sociology of punishment and correction* (343-349). New York: John Wiley and sons.
- Gumut, V.(2006). Peace education and peer mediation. In S.G Best (Ed) *Introduction to peace and conflict studies in west Africa: a Reader* (164-183). Ibadan: Spectrum books Limited.
- Haralampos, M & Healds, R.M. (1980). *Sociology: Themes and perspective.* Oxford: oxford University press.
- Haralambos, M & Holborn M (2004). *Sociology: Themes and perspectives* London: Harper Collins.
- Hassan, A.A. (2009, December). *Historical focus of police Intelligence Unit.* Paper presented at meaning criminal investigation bureau (CID) seminar, Workshop Makurdi.
- Hodges, A., Dare O., Akenyele I., Onbokun A., Sani-Gwarzo N., & Lowoyin T. (2001). *Children's and women's right in Nigeria: A wake up call.* Lagos: National planning commission and UNICEF Nigeria.
- Hopper, C.B. (1962). The conjugal visit at Mississippi State penitentiary. In D. Dressler (Ed.) *Reading in criminology and penology* (586-590). New York: Columbia University press.

- Hescas, S.R., Sancher- Meca J, & Genoves V.G. (2001). Treatment of Offenders and Recidivism: assessment of the Effectiveness of programmes Applied in Europe. *Psychology in Spain* 5(1) 47-62.
- Incardi, J. A. (2007). *Criminal justice* (8th ed.) New York: McGraw Hill Higher Education
- Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission Establishment Act (2000).
- Innes, M (2004). *Understanding social control: Deviance, crime and social order*. Berkshire: Open University press.
- Igbo, E. M (2006). *Criminology: A Basic Introduction*. Enugu: Jockken publishers.
- Igbo, E.U.M (2007). *Introduction to criminology*. Nsukka: university of Nigeria Press.
- Jewell, D. P (1957). Mexico's Fres Marias. In D. Dressler (Ed.) *Readings in criminology and penology* (591-595). New York: Columbia University press.
- Keily, R. (2004). *Exploring the History of Restorative Justice Movement*. Paper presented at the 5th International Conference on Conferencing & circles organized by the international instituted for Restorative practice, Vancouver, C.A. Abstract retrieved from [http://www. Restorative Justice org/articles 46/articles/5021/](http://www.RestorativeJustice.org/articles46/articles/5021/)
- Kobrin, S (1959). The Chicago area project: A 25 years *assessment*. In D. Dressler (Ed.) *Readings in criminology and penology* (653-666) New York: Columbia University press
- Larrabee, A K. (2006). Punishment Vs. Rehabilitation Retrieved from [http://www.associated content.com/article/89124/ punishment-Vs-rehabilitation-in the 0html? Cat= 17](http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/89124/punishment-Vs-rehabilitation-in-the-0html?Cat=17)
- Lemert, E. (1962/1999). Paranoia and the Dynamics of Exclusion. In E Rubington & M.S. Weinberg (Ed.) *Deviance: The interactionist perspective* (105-111). Needham heights, M.A.: Allyn & Bacon. A Viacom Company.
- Leun, M (2001). *The Origins of Restorative* (2004) Retrieved from <http://Lfci.org/clearinghouse/drpapess/leung.htm>.
- Lewis, A (1961). Crimes of corporation and executives. In D Dressler (Ed.) *Readings in criminology and penology* (96-99). New York: Columbia University press.
- Loveland, F. (1951). Classification the prison system. In N, Johnson, L. savitz* & M.E. Wolfgang (Ed.) *The Sociology of Punishment and Correction* (343-349). York: John Wiley and son.
- Marshal, G (1998). *Oxford dictionary sociology*. Oxford University press.
- Mbiti, J.S. (1969). *African religions and philosophy*. Ibadan: Heinemann.

- McLaughlin, E Johansen, A (2002). Force for change? The prospect for applying restorative justice to citizen components against the police in England and Wales. *British journal of Criminology* 42(3)635-653.
- Mcorkle .L.W.& Korn, R (1954). Resocialization within Walls. In D Dressler (Ed.) *Readings in Criminology and penology* (520-535) New York: Columbia University press.
- Mcorkle .L.W (1952). Group Therapy in the Treatment of Offenders. In D Dressler (Ed.) *Readings in Criminology and penology* (563-577). New York: Columbia University.
- Mcorkle .L.W (1962). Guard óInmate relationships in prison. In N Johnston & L. Savitz & M.E. Wolfgang (Ed.) *The sociology of punishment and correction* (108-109). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Mcorkle .L.W, Mccord J & Zola. K.L.(1959). *The Cambridge –Somerville Youth study, and after*. In D Dressler (Ed.) *Readings in Criminology and penology* (667-680). New York: Columbia University press.
- Metiboba, S. (2009). *Crime Prevention and control in Nigeria*. Retrieved from www.esocialsciences.com
- Mercer, J R. (1999). Labeling the mentally Retarded. In E. Rubington & M.S. Weinberg (Ed) *Deviance: The interactionist perspective* (30-36). Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon A Viacom Company.
- Merton, RK. (1938).The doctrine of socially derived sin social structure and Anomic *American sociology Review* 3(4)672-82.
- Monette, D.R,Sullivan, T J & Dejong, E.R (2002.) *Applied Social Research Tools for the Human services* (5th ed.). Orlando FL: Harcourt college publishers.
- Morris, A (2002). Critiquing the critics: a brief response to critics of restorative justice *British Journal of Criminology* 42(3) 596-615.
- National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Matters Act (NAPTIP) (2005).
- National planning commission (NPC) (2004). *National Economic Empowerment and development strategy (NEED)* Nigeria Abuja: national planning commission.
- National Population Commission (2010). *Federal Republic of Nigeria 2006 population and housing census priority table Volume vii population distribution by age, sex and educational attainment (states and local government area) table ED10*. Abuja: National population commission.
- Obi, N (2007, March 27). *NAFDAC must clean up Onitsha market*. *Daily independent* pp. iv.

- Obi, P. (2007, September 4). *On Anambra's 16th anniversary vanguard* p.39.
- Obilade, A. O. (1979). *The Nigeria legal system*: Ibadan: spectrum Books.
- Obikeze, D. S. (1986). Socialization processes and the Socio-Economic progress of Nigeria. In G .E.K. Ofomata & N.I. Ikpeze (Ed) *Austerity and the Nigerian society* (52-63). Onitsha: Etukokwu .
- Obikeze, D.S. (1990). *Method of data analysis in social and behavioural sciences*: Enugu. Auto century publishers.
- Odedele, M.O. & Egotanwa, M. C (2002). *Basic facts in general social studies: for junior secondary school with objective question and answers* Onitsha: Elites Commercial Agency.
- Odetola, O.T. & Ademola, A . (1985). *Sociology: An introductory African text*. London: Macmillan publishers ltd.
- Ohlin, I (1956). Modification of the criminal value system: In N Johnson I. Savit & M, Wolfgang (Ed) *The sociology of punishment and correction* (179-180). New York: John Wiley and sons.
- Olaoba, O.B. (2002). *Introduction to African legal culture*. Ibadan, Hope publications.
- Ojiji, O. (2006). *Conflict studies in west Africa: A Reader* (116-129). Ibadan: Spectrum Books limited.
- Okonkwo C.O & Naish (1980). *Criminal law in Nigeria* (2nd ed.) Ibadan: spectrum Books.
- Onyekakeyah, L. (2006, July 4). *Onitsha Bringing sanity to a beleaguered city*. The guardian pp5.
- Otite, O. & Ogiowo, W (2006). *An introduction to sociological studies* (2nd ed.) Ibadan: Heinemann education books.
- Osamor, B. (2004). *Fundamentals of criminal procedural law in Nigeria*. Enugu. Dee sage limited.
- Paul, M. (2006). The history of restorative justice: mediator circles and conferencing. In D. Sullivan and I. Tiff (Ed.), *Handbook of restorative justice. A global perspective*. London and New York: Rutledge. Taylor & Francis group (pp.23-41). retrieved <http://www.restorative.org/articles46/articles/7188>.
- Paulsen, M G (1961). The exclusionary rule is necessary. In D. Dressler (Ed.) *Readings in criminology and penology* (347-357). New York: Columbia University press.
- Police Act with Regulations Caps 359 *Laws of the Federation* (1990).
- Power, E & Witmer, A. (1951). Does counseling prevent delinquent behaviour. In N. Johnston, I. Savits & M. Wolfgang (Ed.). *The sociology of punishment and correction* (313-322). New York: John Wiley and sons.

- Reisig, M. D. & Parks R.B. (2004). Can community policing Help: The Truly Disadvantaged? *Crime & Delinquency* 50(2) 139-167.
- Roberg, R. & kuy Kendall (1993). *Police & society*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Inc.
- Robison, S.M. (1961). Why Juvenile delinquency preventive programs are ineffective. In D. Dressler (Ed.). *Readings in criminology and penology* (680-698) new York: Columbia University press.
- Rubington, M. & Weinberg, M.S. (1999). *Deviance: The interactionist perspective* (7th ed.) Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon A Viacom Company.
- Schmallegger, F. (1997.) *Criminal Justice Today: An Introductory text for the 21st century* (4th ed.). Upper saddle, River, NJ: prentice Hall Inc.
- Scudder, J.K. (1954). The open Institution. In D. Dressler (Ed) *Readings in criminology and penology* (550-561) New York: Columbia University Press.
- Schench v.U.S 249 U.S 47 (1919).
- Sellin, T. (1961). Capital punishment. In D. Dressler (Ed) *Readings in Criminology and penology* (287-290) New York: Columbia University press.
- Seiter, R P & Kadela, K. R (2003). Prisoner Re-entry. What works what does not and what is promising. *Crime & Delinquency* 49(3) 360-388 101:101177/0011128703.
- Shaw, C.R & McKay, H.D. (1942). An Ecological Approach to Juvenile Delinquency. In D. Dressler (Ed.) *Readings in Criminology and penology* (231-237). New York: Columbia university press.
- Siegel, I.J. (2005). *Criminology; The core*. Belmont, CA: Thomson Wadsworth.
- Siegel, I. J. (2004). *Criminology: Theories, patterns & typologies* (8th ed.) Belmont, CA: Thomson Wadsworth.
- Silver, E.S. (1959). legalized Wire-tapping is Necessary. In D. Dressler (Ed) *Readings in criminology and penology* (361-363) New York: Columbia University press.
- Spector, M (1999). Different methods of control. In E. Rubington & M. Weinberg (Ed.) *Deviance: The interactionist perspective* (127-145). (7th ed.) Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon A Viacom Company.
- Sutherland, E.H. (1947). *The theory of differentiate association*. In D. Dressler (Ed.) *Readings in Criminology and penology* (299-312). New York: Columbia University Press.
- Tappan, P.W (1947). Who is the criminal. In D. Dressler (Ed) *Readings in Criminology and penology* (12-19). New York: Columbia University Press.

- Thomas, C.W. & Foster, S.C (1975). A sociological perspective on public support for capital punishment. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*. 45(4) 641- 657.
- Ugwuoke C.U (2002). Method of crime and social control in Nigeria: traditional perspective. In Onwuka (Ed.) *Nigeria people and culture: Historical and socio structural perspective* (281-295). Enugu: Echrisi and Company.
- Ugwuoke, C.U (2000). The Dilemma of the Nigeria prisons service: Implication for Criminal justice Delivery system in Nigeria *Journal of sociology* 1(2)51-59.
- Wagel, W. B. (1999). Case routinization police work. In E. Rubington & M. S, Weinberg (Ed.) *Deviance: The interactionist perspective* (146-158) Needham Heights. MA: Allyn & Bacon A Viacom Company.
- Westley, A. W (1953). Violence and the police. In D. Dressler (Ed.) *Readings in Criminology and penology* (231-237). New York: Columbia University press.
- Wisler, D & Onwudiwe, I D (2007). Community policing: A comparative view *international police executive symposium working paper* N0 6.
- Wright, M (2002). The court as last resort: victim sensitive, community Based Responses to crime. *British Journal of Criminology* 42(3) 654-667.
- Xu, Y, Fieldler, M & Flaming .K. (2002). Discovering the impact of community policing: the broken windows thesis collective efficiency, and citizen's judgment *Journal of Research in crime and Delinquency* 42 (2) 147-186.

Department of Sociology/Anthropology,
University of Nigeria,
Nsukka.
4th February 2011.

Dear Respondent,

I am a post-graduate student of the above named institution and department conducting a study on the formal and informal strategies of crime control in contemporary Nigeria.

You have been selected as a knowledgeable resident of the Local Government Area to respond to some questions. Rest assured that information you provide here will be treated with utmost confidentiality and the research study is purely for academic purposes.

Thanks for your anticipated cooperation and God bless you.

Yours faithfully,

Okereke, Christian Ogenna

14. What are the strategies used by other people, individuals, groups and other members of the society and not institutions of the Government of Nigeria or its agencies in controlling crime otherwise called informal strategies of crime control that you

Know?.....

íí í

í .

15. Do you know how crime used to be controlled in the Local Government Area before April, 2005 when the formal and informal strategies of crime control were integrated into one in Nigeria?

- (a) Yes [] (b) No []

16. If your answer to question (15) is Yes, can you please pick some of these ways through which crime used to be controlled in the Local Government before April, 2005?

- (a) Through the police, court and Prisons
(b) Through neighbourhood watch
(c) Vigilante groups
(d) Use of protective mechanisms like burglar alarm, special door and window locks and grilles etc []

(e) Others (specify please)í í

17. Do you know how crime is currently being controlled in the Local Government Area?

- (b) Yes [] (b) No []

18. If your answer to question (18) is Yes, can you please enumerate some of these ways through which crime is being controlled in the Local Government (strategies of controlling crime)?.....

.....

.....

19. But if your answer to question (18) is No, can you please tell us some of the means (strategies) you, your family, or friends including neighbours use to make sure that they never engage in crime or protect themselves from being victims of crime in the Local Government Area? Please tick as many as are applicable

- (a) Prayer []
- (b) Effective parenting socialization and training of children and young people in the neighbourhood []
- (c) Becoming spiritual and encouraging friends and neighbours to do the same []
- (d) Elimination of criminal opportunities(gangs, free time, drugs and suitable targets) and discouraging of existing ones in the neighbourhood []
- (e) Use of protective mechanisms like burglar alarm, special door and window locks and grilles etc []
- (f) Others specify please í

20. Please tick any of the following strategies you think that the institutions of the Government or its agencies like the Police, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) etc, (Formal Agents of Crime Control) are using to make sure that crime never occur at all or the propensity of their occurrence is reduced to the least bearable minimum in Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State?

- (a) Having a strong and effective juvenile justice system []
- (b) Public enlightenment programmes []

- (c) Engaging in proactive intelligence and mounting of surveillance []
- (d) Confidence building and proper communication of security information to the general public []
- (e) Collaborating with stakeholders and general public in removing criminal opportunities. []
- (f) Others please specify í .

21. Which of the following ways are you aware are the ways that suspected criminals are handled or sanctioned in Onitsha South Local Area of Anambra State?

- (a) Arrest []
- (b) Detention []
- (c) Prosecution []
- (d) Punishment []
- (e) Correction []
- (f) Others please specify í

22. From your experience, which among them are usually employed by the government or its agencies in dealing with criminals? Please tick as many as you can.

- (a) Arrest []
- (b) Detention []
- (c) Prosecution []
- (d) Punishment []
- (e) Correction []
- (f) Others please specify
- (g) í .

23. Which of the following are parts of strategies that the Federal Government of Nigeria integrated into the strategies its formal agents of crime control uses in controlling crime in the country?

- (a) Public education/enlightenment programmes []
- (b) Incorporation of the principles of restorative justice into the school curriculum at all levels of education []
- (c) The use of informal policing structures (the use of religious leaders, traditional rulers and landlords) in the control of crime in Nigeria. []
- (d) Community policing []
- (e) The use of palace and chiefs court []
- (f) Others specify please í

24. Which of these strategies do you think can sustain peace in the country more than others?

Please give reasons for your answer

.....

.....

.....í í

25. Do you think that these strategies the Federal Government of Nigeria has integrated into the strategies it has been using in controlling crime in the country is effectively being used in controlling crime in Onitsha South Local Government Area of Anambra State?

- (a) Yes. []
- (b) No. []

26. Do you think that agencies and institutions using these integrated strategies face challenges (or problems) in the course of using them to control crime in this community?

- (a) Yes. []
- (b) No. []

Interview Schedule Consent Letter

Department of Sociology/ Anthropology,
University of Nigeria,
Nsukka.
4th February 2011.

Sir/ Madam,

**REQUEST FOR THE CONSENT OF YOUR ORGANIZATION TO CONDUCT
INTERVIEW FOR A PROJECT WORK.**

I am a post-graduate student of the above named institution and department conducting a study on the Formal and Informal Strategies of Crime Control in Contemporary Nigeria.

Your organization has been selected for interview in this study because of the important role you play in controlling crime in Nigeria. I assure you that the information you provide will be treated with utmost confidence because the study is purely academic.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation and God bless you.

Yours faithfully,

Okereke Christian Ogenna

**INDEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE OFFICERS OF THE AGENTS OF CRIME
CONTORL IN ONTISHA SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ANAMBRA STATE**

CORE QUESTION

1. When did you come into this office or how long have you been working in this capacity or is ideally expected to work in this office?
2. What is the type of crime that is most often committed in Onitsha South local Government Area?
3. Why is this crime most often committed in the Local Government?
4. What is the reason why this type of crime is most often committed in the local Government?
5. What are other types of crimes that are also frequently committed in the local Government?
6. What are the strategies your agency/institution uses in controlling crime in the Local Government? Probe
7. What are these strategies that are officially approved to be used in controlling crime in the local government? Probe
8. Do you know that the Federal Government of Nigeria in April, 2005 approved the use of peaceable informal restorative strategies in supporting its formal rehabilitative strategies of crime control in the country?
9. Do you know some of these peaceable informal restorative justice strategies that have been approved by the Federal Government of Nigeria to be used to support its formal rehabilitative strategies of crime control in the country?
10. If yes can you please mention them and the agencies that use them in controlling crime in Nigeria?
11. Do you in any way cooperate and collaborate with these agencies that use these peaceable informal restorative strategies?

12. In what ways do you and your agency cooperate or collaborate with these agencies or institutions that use these peaceable informal restorative strategies?
13. What are these strategies used in making sure that crime never occur or the possibility of their occurring reduced to the bare minimum?
14. What are the strategies used in making sure that those suspected to have committed crime are handled, corrected and restored? Probe
15. What do you think is the perception of the residents of the Local Government on the use of these strategies in controlling crime in the Local Government?
16. What are the challenges your office or other formal agents of crime control face on course of using these formal and informal strategies in controlling crime in the Local Government Area?
17. Do you think that the residents of the Local Government perceive these strategies as being effective in controlling crime in the Local Government?
18. What do you think that can be done to reduce these challenges your agency or other agents of crime control in using these strategies in controlling crime in the local government?

**INDEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE CHAIRMAN OF ANAMBRA STATE POST-
PRIMARY SCHOOL BOARD ONITSHA ZONE AND THE CHAIRMAN OF ONITSHA
SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITYCORE QUESTION**

1. When did you come into this office or how long have you been working in this capacity or is ideally expected to work in this office?
2. What is the type of crime that is most often committed in Onitsha South local Government Area?
3. Why is this crime most often committed in the Local Government?
4. What is the reason why this type of crime is most often committed in the local Government?
5. What are other types of crimes that are also frequently committed in the local Government?
6. Do you know that the Federal Government of Nigeria in April, 2005 approved and promised including restorative justice principles into school curriculum as a strategy of crime control in Nigeria? Yes No
7. If your answer to Question 6 is yes what are those restorative justice principles out have been included in the school curriculum
8. In what subject Areas are they included? Probe for evidence to this direction?
9. Do you think that these restorative justice principles that have been included into the school curriculum have been taught and are being taught in the school?
10. What do you think is the effect of the teaching of these restorative principles so the pupils, students and teachers?
11. Has any study been conducted in this direction? I mean to find out the effect of the teaching of these restorative principles on the students and peoples. Probe to find out what study that has been done in this area, who did the study and when the study was done?

12. What kind of impact do you think that the inclusion and teaching of restorative justice principles has had on the pupils, students and teachers in the zone?
13. Do you think that it helped them in controlling crime more effectively than before it was included into school curriculum? Probe to find out how.
14. Do you think that anything should be done to improve this effects restorative justice principles have had on the pupils, students and teachers?
15. In what ways can this improvement be don
16. Why is the result this way