POLICING THE MILITARY

A Sociological Assessment of the Functional Performance of the Nigerian Army Military Police

By

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the data contained in this Thesis is 'my own original research initiatives, and has not been submitted in any form to any other university or institution. Ideas derived from published and unpublished works and speeches of other authors, made use of in this study, have been appropriately acknowledged and duly referenced.

J.I. Yecho

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled "policing the Military: a sociological Assessment of the functional performance of the Nigeria Army Military Police" by Jacob Iorhen Yecho, meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of master of science (M.Sc.) Sociology (Criminology) of A.B.U., and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and Literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

TO MY WIFE LISSIE

AND

kids Terry and Ngunan.

And Mother Mgbateman.

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ABSTRACT

Policing civil society has been given prominent attention in contemporary times. However, policing the military has received scant or no attention at all. This study therefore assesses the functional performance of the Nigerian Army Military Police. It also examines the major impediments to its performance as well as the nature of the relationship existing between its personnel and other soldiers. This is done with a view to increasing our understanding of the nature of policing in a military setting.

In the attempt to understand the phenomenon, I examined the relevant literature and theoretical paradigms concerning policing in general. Among the commonly accepted theoretical explanations of policing are: Structural functionalism; social interactionism and Marxism, from a critical appraisal of the three theoretical paradigms. I have drawn the conclusion that policing the military could best be understood from a marxian perspective. However, the other two models were used to complement the study of the phenomenon.

The major instruments used in data collection were questionnaires/interviews and observational methods. Out of the total sample size of 350 respondents earlier earmarked, only 267 were actually interviewed. This represents a total response rate of 76.3%. The dominant tools of analysis were inferential statistics and descriptive analysis.

The major findings in the study revealed that the NAMP excels in areas like traffic control, escort and orderly duties, and to a lesser extent, law enforcement. Its performance in crime prevention; protection of soldiers interests ans welfare; and the protection of lives and properties is dismally poor. It has also been observed that the successes and failures of the NAMP are directly linked with class interest. Thus the NAMP is more at home protecting the interest of the privileged class in the military against that of the under privileged. Similarly, the major factors identified as militating against the effective performance of the NAMP are; shortage of equipment/logistics; manpower and non - cooperation from other soldiers.

The first hypothesis of the study which states that "officers are more favourable in the assessment of the overall functional performance of the "NAMP" is statistically insignificant and therefore rejected. However, substantive evidence shows that officers are more favourable in their assessment of the NAMP than other ranks. The second hypothesis which states that" the higher the rank of a military police personnel, the more enhanced his overall performance" is accepted because those superior in rank find it relatively easier performing their job than their subordinate ones.

The third and last hypothesis which infers that" the relationship between other ranks and Military Policemen is less cordial" is also upheld. This is in view of the fact that officers are more friendly with Military Policemen than other ranks.

Finally, the study makes recommendations based on the findings derived from the data obtained for the research.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.S.A.	Appropriate superior Authority
AHQ	Army Headquarters
A O	Administrative Officer
Admn.	Administration
AWOL	Away without leave
Bde	Brigade
BN	Battalion
Brig Gen	Brigadier General
COAS	Chief of Army Staff
COL	Colonel
COL-cord	Colonel Coordination
Coy	Company
CSC	Command and Staff college
DAPTS	Directorate of Army physical Training and School.
Demo	Demonstration
Det	Detachment
Div.	Division
Fer	Field Engineer Regiment.
Goc	General Officer Commanding
HQ	Headquarters

Ics	Infantry Centre and school
LGC	Lagos Garrison Common
Lt. Col	Lieutenant colonel
Mech	Mechanised
Mot	Motorised
MP	Military Police
MPS	Military Police School
NA	Nigerian Army
NA Act	Nigerian Army Act
NDA	Nigerian Defence Academy
NAMP	Nigerian Army Military Police
NAMPC	Nigerian Army Military Police corps
NASMP	Nigerian Army School of Military Police
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
ORBAT	Order of Battle
PL	Platoon
PM	Provost Marshall
PRO	Provost
Pro Gp	Provost Group
RCA	Ration cash allowance
RWAFF	Regiment of West African Frontier Forces

Sec	Section
SIB	Special Investigation Bureau
SNCO	Senior Non commission officer
Tradoc	Training and Doctoring
WAFF	West African Frontier Force

CHAPTER ONE

THE EMERGENCE AND ROLE OF THE NIGERIAN ARMY MILITARY POLICE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The focal point of this research is to critically assess the functional performance of the military police, as well as factors militating against the performance of its role.

No society or part of it is devoid of crime. Since the military is a part of the whole society, and since the soldier is one of those individuals who makes up the society, he cannot escape the occurrence of crime in his environment, both during peace and war times. It is in view of this that the study of policing the military is not only relevant but imperative.

Given the nature, orientation, and organisation of the military as a specialised and distinct group, it would be unfair to ask the civil police to police the military. This is evident from the fact that the military as a total institution[1] has its unique laws which regulate the activities of members of the Armed forces. The source of these laws is the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria, amongst other sources.[2]

In precolonial Africa, wars were not fought by professional soldiers, members of a community, tribe or race could organise themselves by force of arms to avenge or assert heir causes.

In other words, there were no professionally standing armies in pre-colonial Africa as compared to modern armies. However, able bodied men were from time to time called upon to defend their race or tribe against rival tribes or foreign incursions. For instance, the Zulu wars against the British colonialists in 1879-87; the Nubians wars of liberation in 1881; and the Tiv wars with her neighbours between the 16th - 18th centuries (see Engels 1978:114 and 229; Crowder 1971 (ed): 170-194; Ahire 1993 (ed) 93-100).

Regulations were made to control the conduct of men of war in actual battle. However, these regulations were primitive and ad hoc (See Andreski, 1954). They mostly included how spoils, including slaves of war were to be shared. When the war ended, these rules ceased to be of any effect (Andresk, 1954; 100; Soja vol 13 No 13/3).

With colonisation and the emergence of nation states in Africa, standing Armies started to emerge. There was therefore the need to regulate not only conduct of professional men -of - war in actual battle, but also when they are not engaged in war. Thus the concept of military law and its enforcement emerged. It should however be noted that the existence of military service indigenous to Africa in general, and Nigeria in particular, predates the advent of colonialism. This is evident from the resistance encountered by European explorers and settlers in Africa as early as 1861 (see Crowder 1971: 170-194; Achike 1980.3).

However, what is today regarded as the Nigerian Military and its law is traceable to the diverse local forces raised in 1861 by the British colonial government in Nigeria. These forces which were formed by Lieutenant John Glover in 1862, were raised primarily to subjugate local opposition to British penetration and rule in west Africa. In addition, they were to serve as an auxiliary force for augmenting imperial forces as a counter against the French during the crucial period of the Anglo - French rivalry in Nigeria (Achike 1980:3)

In Nigeria, what is today regarded as military law is traceable to 1862, and finally emerged on 28th December 1922, when an Ordinance constituting the Nigerian Regiment of West African Frontier Force was promulgated. The Ordinance which is regarded as a foundation of legislation passed in Nigerian on military affairs, made comprehensive provisions for order, discipline, government, discharge and service conditions of military personnel in Nigeria (Achike 1980.9). In 1938, another Ordinance which was promulgated, provided for the establishment, organisation and government of the components of the Nigeria Local forces. This Ordinance included provisions for training, discipline, resignation and promotions of its personnel. In essence, all these Ordinances were meant to compel obedience and instil discipline within the force in the interest of the British imperial government.

It should however be borne in mind that during the period of the first ordinance and subsequent ones, up to August, 1953, the NAMP was not in existence. Laws relating to discipline were therefore enforced by Regimental Provost (RP) Regimental Sergeant Major (RSM) and commanders at various levels.

It should be noted that the NA Act is any thing but Nigerianised. It is Nigerianised to the extent that it is called "Nigerian Army Act". Apart from that, all the provisions therein, are directly derived from the provisions of the previous ordinances promulgated by the colonial regime.

With the attainment of independent status in 1960, there was the need to Nigerianised' the Army and its laws. To this end, the Nigerian Army Act of 1960 was promulgated. In broad terms, the content of the Army Act is filled with clauses relating to Discipline, Trial and punishment of military offences, and contained little about terms and condition of service of soldiers. In 1993, Decree 105 (As amended) which supersedes the Nigerian Army Act of 1960, was promulgated. However, the difference between Decree 105 of 1993 and the NA Act is that the former harmonises the administration of discipline among the three arms of the military.

At this juncture, the pertinent poser is; why is law necessary in an institution like the military which many believe is disciplined and cohesive? Law emerges for a purpose. Its existence presupposes the need to regulate conflicts. In every society, human beings must engage in production of goods and services for their survival. In the course of production, they enter into relationship with one another. However, the interests of some groups frequently clash with those of others in the productive venture. There is therefore the need for law to regulate the social activities of human beings in the course of production. The

appearance of law, within the state, is therefore inseparably linked with the emergence of society into antagonistic classes. It is fundamental for law as a special system of regulation of social relations, that it is inseparably linked with the economically and politically dominant class and with the state.

Law, be it military or civil, is therefore an instrument created by the need to exercise political and economic power in a class society. But what is law without an enforcing agent? For Lenin (1977, 469) "law is nothing, without an apparatus of enforcing the observance of the rules of law. Despite the existence of law to marshall the interests of a dominant class, there is equally an overriding need to constitute an agency that would effectively enforce it. It is against this backdrop that policing in general, and military policing in particular is viewed relevant to a dependant capitalist state like Nigeria.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In every society, law exists to regulate the activities of subjects. The agencies which implement the provision of the law in modern society are; the police, courts, prisons, remand and borstal homes, jointly known as the criminal justice system in case of civil society. However, the Army as a complex organisation, is a society within a society, with all that represent what exists in the civil society. It also has its military justice system which consists of the military police, Directorate of Army Legal services, and military courts, that is, summary trial courts and court martial. Prior to Decree 23 of 1984[3] cases from these

courts could even be referred to any court of Appeal or the supreme court. With the promulgation of Decree 105 of 1993 (As amended) military cases can still be referred to Appeal and Supreme courts.

However, as Kore (1980.,) rightly observes, one would be handicapped studying all these institutions, given limited time, financial constraints and other exigencies which could act as impediments. I have therefore decided to restrict myself to the military police which is the primary enforcement agency of the military criminal justice system. I shall however, be making reference to other agencies of the military justice system in the course of the discussion.

The Nigerian Army military police (NAMP) represents the police force in the Army. Like the rest of the arms and services of the Army, the NAMP has specific functions assigned to it which are geared towards the attainment of the set goals of the Nigerian Army. In a military organisation, the military police is a guiding force from arrest through summary trial to court martial, the highest judicial court in the military. As the custodians of military discipline[1], the military police occupies a much more difficult position than that of other military personnel. This has to do with the fact that they must not only ensure high standard of discipline in the Army, but must also maintain in themselves a high standard of discipline than other members of the Armed forces.

The common assumptions held therefore, are that, the military police is an impartial arbiter that works towards the interest of every member of the armed forces in particular, and the military in general. That their existence is not only necessary to ensure a crime-free barracks, but also to bring about equity, justice and fair play among members of the armed forces. These claims are however, not substantiated by the actual operation of the military police within the military. This is moreso, given the rising wave of indiscipline and crimes committed by soldiers which have been given prominent attention by some military journals and the mass media. For instance, an Army journal (Soja June, 1994) reports that 256 soldiers were found to be involved in robbery, theft and other related crimes within the first quarter of 1994 alone[5].

The main thrust of this research therefore, is to critically examine the performance of the NAMP of assigned functions. To achieve this, the following questions are pertinent: What is the origin and role of the military police? How well are they performing these functions,? What is the nature of the relationship that exists between the Military police and soldiers from other arms and services of the military.?

.2 ORIGIN AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS

With the emergence of military law in the Nigerian Regiment of West African Frontier forces in 1922, there was the need to create a specialised agency within the military to

enforce these laws. This was intended to enable the colonial government in Nigeria have effective control of the other ranks of the Nigerian Regiment which was dominated by Nigerians. Thus in September 1953, a military police unit was established in Lagos. and for their professional development, personnel of the military police were trained in Accra, Ghana.

By 1956, a training section was established in Kaduna by Capt AJ Aspinal. Prior to 1966, Four sections of the Military Police were established in Lagos and Kaduna. The Lagos sections were known as First and Third sections, while the Second and Fourth sections were in Kaduna. All the four sections were under the command of two officers, one each from Lagos and Kaduna respectively. In 1958, Major Lee who was the officer in-charge of the First and Third sections and at the same time the provost Marshall moved the training section from Kaduna to Lagos. and renamed it Military police school (MPS) in 1966.

When Nigeria achieved Independence in 1960, First and Third sections were redesignated 2nd Brigade provost unit, while Second and Fourth provost sections were redesignated 1st Brigade provost unit.

By 1964, the strength of the NAMP was sixty one; two officers and fifty-nine other ranks. As the Nigerian Army developed both in sophistication and manpower, so too has the Nigerian Army Military police corps (NAMPC) undergone changes both in sophistication,

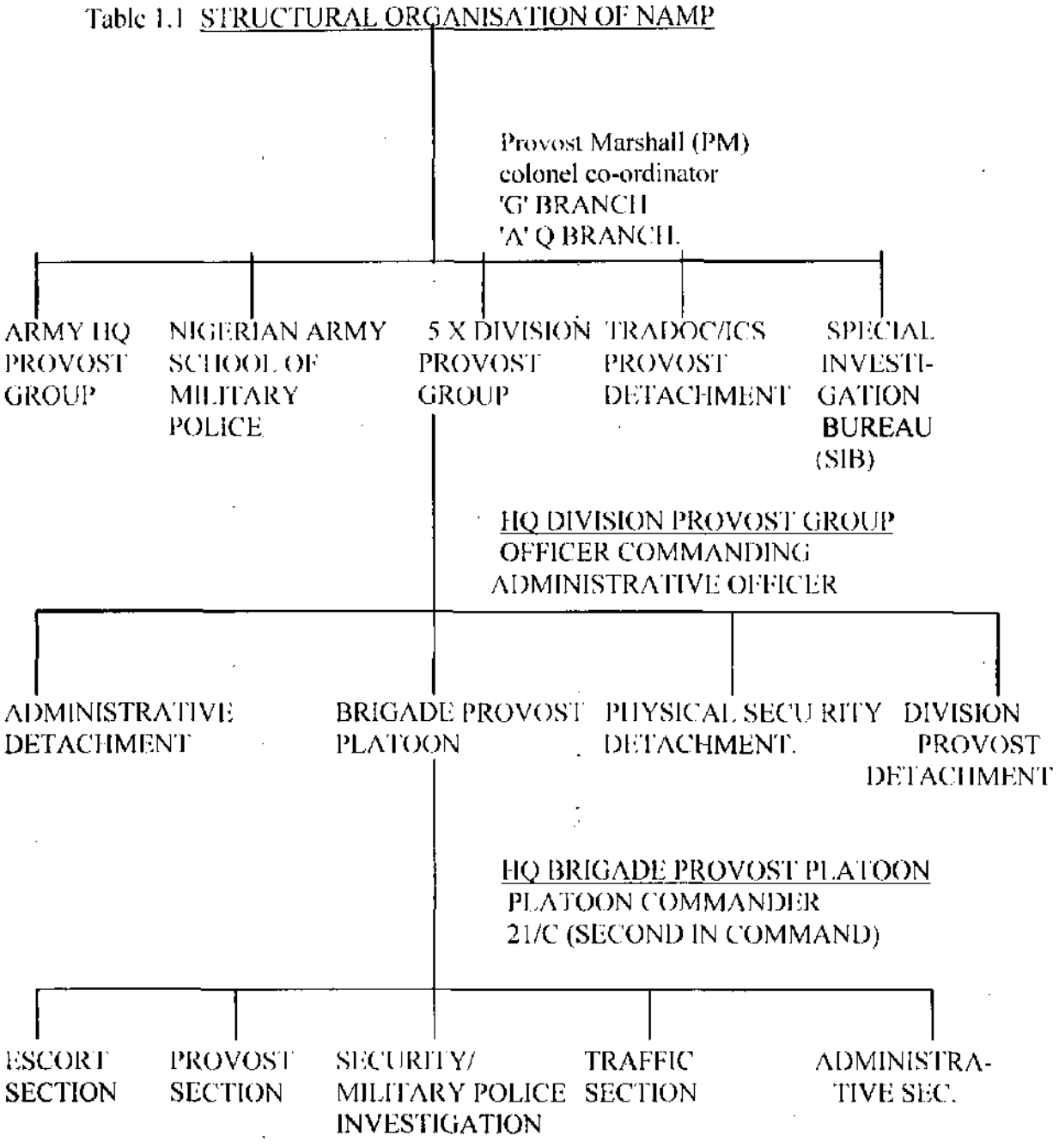
manpower and role. When four military Divisions were formed during the civil war, the military police units under them were redesignated Battalions (BN), and played a crucial role in the execution of the war. However, with the advent of the military coup of 1990, which was believed to have been spearheaded by personnel from the military police corps[6], the strength of the NAMP, was decimated. Currently the strength of the NAMP, at the Divisional level has been reduced from a Battalion to a company, and to a platoon at the Brigade level. Thus the Nigerian Army with an estimated population of about 159,000 soldiers is being policed by 1,848 military police personnel made up of 124 officers and 1724 soldiers[7].

From the above, one can infer that the origin of Military Police was not borne out of the need to prevent crime within the military and protect the interest of soldiers. This is apparent from the poor strength of the NAMP. Rather it was a logical outcome of the colonialists' desire to cow and subordinate the interest of the indigenous soldiers to the overall military and economic interests of the British imperial government. With the departure of the colonialist, the new ruling elites stepped into their shoes, substituting

colonial interests for their own interests, and inheriting wholesale, the military police corps in particular, and the army in general.

Like any other arms and services of the Armed forces, the Nigerian Military police corps is structured in a hierarchical order in such a way as to facilitate the attainment of its set objectives. The NAMPC is headed by a Military Officer designated Provost Marshall (MP) who is usually not below the rank of a Colonel.

Table 1.1 STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION OF NAMP



SOURCE: Report of the NA Orbat Review Committee Volume 3. August. 1994.

The day to day administration and operational control of the NAMP is directed from Headquarters Nigerian Army Military Police Corps (H Q NAMPC), which is situated at Apapa, where the Provost Marshall (PM) has his seat. He is assisted by the Colonel-Coordinator (Col-co-ord) and other Staff officers in running the affairs of the NAMP. The PM is directly responsible o the Chief of Army Staff (COAS).

Down the ladder, there exist Army Headquarters Provost Group (AHQ PRO GP), which has the same status with all the Divisional Provost Groups[8]; Nigerian Army school of Military Police (NASMP) and special Investigation Bureau (SIB), each Commanded by a Military Police officer of the rank of Major and above. Each Commander is directly accountable to the Provost Marshall on one hand, and the General officer Commanding (GOC) the Division in which his Group is located, on the other. Though, Training and Doctoring Command (TRADOC), and Infantry Centre and School (ICS JAJI) are not of the same status and strength with the Groups, but are directly responsible to the PM and the GOC of one Mechanised Division Kaduna (1Mech Div.).

The AHQ provost Group has Army Headquarters as its area of responsibility, while each of the Divisional Provost Groups takes charge of policing troops under their respective Divisions. Nigerian Army School of Military Police, on the other hand, is vested with the task of training service Policemen for the Army. Both TRADOC, Minna and ICS Provost Detachments support these Training Institutions in the enforcement of law and discipline,

and generally other function which they may be called upon to perform. The special Investigation Bureau (SIB) is a specialised unit which has the responsibility of investigating serious crimes which may be directed to it by the various Divisional Groups or other Military formations or authorities as the case may be. The unit equally keeps records of crime statistics within the Military.

At the Divisional level, the Provost Group (Pro GP) HQ is headed by an officer commanding (OC), who is either a major or Lieutenant colonel. He is assisted by Administrative officer (AO) and other staff officers in running day to day affairs of the Group. A Provost group is made up of the following: Administrative, Provost, Physical security Detachments and Brigade Platoon. Administration Detachment is responsible for the organisation and running of Military police affairs within the Division. The Provost Detachment is saddled with the task of maintaining law and order within the Divisional HQ, while the Physical Security Detachment performs such roles as orderlies, escorts and guards duties. A provost platoon which is the basic unit of NAMPC is attached to each of the Brigades that makes up the Division.

The HQ Brigade provost Platoon is headed by a Capt. designated platoon commander and is assisted by a subaltern. He directs the day to day activities of the Military Police at Brigade level, and is directly responsible to the Brigade commander on one hand, and the officer commanding the provost Group under which his Brigade is situated. The Brigade provost

platoon consists of the following sections: escort, responsible for escort and orderly duties; provost, for maintaining law and discipline; security, concerned with detection, investigation and apprehension of criminals; Traffic, responsible for traffic control duties; and Administration, for organising day to day affairs of the Brigade provost platoon. Each of these sections is headed by a senior non commissioned officer (SNCO) who is directly responsible to the Brigade provost platoon commander. The Provost Platoon remains the basic unit of the NAMP, with a total of 32 officers and men as its strength. Each of its section has 6 men except the administrative section which has 5 men.

From the above structural arrangement, it is once more evident that the Military Police is accountable only to top army commanders and not ordinary soldiers, hence they are likely to advance the interests of these commanders rather than of soldiers.

1.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE MILITARY POLICE

Any attempt to assess the performance of the Military police would be futile, unless one knows the functions which the NAMP is assigned to perform. It is in line with this that an identification, and discussion of its functions is pertinent. The role of this arm of the Military is that of a watch-dog of the Army. Its men and officers are custodians of discipline and maintainers of law and order in military barracks. It is therefore appropriate to look at them as performing the same duties as their civil counterparts, the Nigeria police force (NPF).

In performing his duties, the Military policeman has a wide range of skills in the tactical and technical environment of today's army. He is a soldier as well as a police officer. Briefly, his roles include: Maintenance of discipline and law through detection and prevention of crime; apprehension and prosecution of offenders; traffic control duties; ensuring the security of military stores and equipment; securing the lives and property of service soldiers in the barracks by means of foot and mobile patrols[9]. They also perform special duties as orderlies and escorts to senior military officers; police duties including stragglers post; and

civil police duties when called upon (Obah 1987, 33). These duties are performed both during peace and war times.

The stated role of the military police in peace times is to assist the army in training for war. This function is implemented by assisting in the maintenance of morale and good discipline through preventive police duties (MPB3 Basic course Precise). This is the ability to conduct police work in such a way that crimes are prevented from being committed. It involves partly saturating an environment with adequate number of policemen or making their presence felt in the military environment where they operate, so that committing crime could be fore-stalled. This is done through regular patrols. For this role to be successfully performed, the military police, like the Nigerian Police Force, need "reliable and up to date information about crimes and criminals". (Odekunle, 1979, 16).

Prevention of crimes saves a lot of resources which could be deployed in detecting and carrying out full investigations when crime occurs. However, in the absence of prevention of crime, the Military Police is expected to detect and apprehend offenders. Section 41 of the Nigerian Army Act empowers the Military Police to carry out without obstruction, the arrest of anybody who is subject to military law and has committed a military offence. To achieve this, the NAMP must earn the respect and cooperation of members of other arms and services of the Armed Forces who are enjoined to report any crime committed or any information of any crime about to be committed to them for prompt action.

The third function of the military Police is the protection of military property. (Okoh, 1983.33). They are expected to protect the property of the Army from misuse, damage or removal for personal use by unscrupulous elements. They are to accomplish this role through monitoring the movement of personnel, military automobiles, stores and equipment.

Another function is that of the maintenance of law and order within the armed forces. It is their duty to ensure soldiers' obedience to all the laws, rules and regulations governing the military profession are strictly adhere to. (Adefulu 1983 15). They also maintain law and order through controlling and directing traffic on important military ceremonial and other activities. For instance, situation may arise when the civil police would require the assistance of the military police for control of traffic on public high ways. Such as when a

Military Manual Act[10] is being applied to an area, the movement of military 'awkward' loads and unusual vehicles; the movement of units by road to a training area. In such circumstances, close cooperation with the civil police in traffic control is necessary.

Another function of the NAMP is that of rendering maximum services to personnel of the Armed forces, both on-and-off duty. This service is in form of settling minor squabbles among soldiers, their families. Liaising with the civil police to trace soldiers lost children, properties, and mediating in disputes involving soldiers and civilians.

The NAMP is also assigned special functions which include serving as orderlies and escorts to very important personalities (VIP)(Obah 1983.33). Military policemen are frequently called upon, both in peace and war time, to provide escorts for high ranking officers and civilians, and for the movement of large and cumbersome military vehicles. This, in most cases, is meant to provide protection for the person being escorted, and in some to add dignity to a ceremonial occasion by the general bearing, turn out and appearance of the escorts.

In war time, they are also expected to provide invaluable services for its successful execution. One of the major tasks they are required to perform is the signing and sign maintenance of axial routes from the Divisional real boundary to the Brigade echelon area, and from there as far forward as directed by the commander. They are also expected to

establish traffic control on all Brigade routes as required. This is done to ensure that troops do not stray into enemy territory.

They also serve as escort for the movement of nuclear and other weapons within the Brigade and between Brigades. It is their function to check disturbances which occur between military and the civil population, and also to control the influx of refugees which may be infiltrated by the enemy, thereby compromising the successful execution of the war. This function is usually carried out in conjunction with the civil police.

Finally, Military policemen are responsible for straggler disposition as well as supervision of executions during wars. Stragglers are military personnel who in action become separated from their units. It is their duty to return stragglers to their units as quickly as possible in order to maintain the fighting spirit and strength of the units concerned. The action to be taken however varies according to the category of individual stragglers. There are four categories of stragglers. These include: Those who genuinely lost their way and are attempting to rejoin their units. Those who cannot be held responsible for their action during a dazed or shocked condition: those running away through fear, and the wounded and the sick who lost contact with their units. The NAMP treats them differently according to their category. They also oversee the treatment and subsequent execution of prisoners - of - war as the case may be.

In sum, the military police are expected to enforce strict discipline and the assurance of proper administration of welfare of the troops both during peace and war times. In the light of the above one may ask. How well does the military police perform these functions? Which of these functions do they perform more efficiently? What enhances or inhibits their performance? And finally, how do they relate to members of the Armed forces in pursuance of their roles. All these issues are what the study intends to unravel.

4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of this study are:

1 To critically assess the overall functional performance of the military police.

2 To determine the major factors that affect the efficient performance of the military police.

3 To determine the nature of the relationship that exists between the military police and Soldiers from other arms and services of the Military.

4 To suggest ways in which policing the Military can be improved.

5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Policing civil society has been given considerable attention in contemporary world by scholars (see Bayley 1964; Odekunle 1979; Ahire 1990 etc.) However, either through neglect or oversight, no consideration is given to policing the military, which is a specialised and unique institution with a culture of its own within the modern society. This

is more so given the fact that the military in developing societies has become a force to be reckoned with in the scheme of things. This study is therefore significant at both the practical and theoretical levels.

At the practical level, it attempts an understanding of the forces that gave rise to the military police and the dynamic nature of policing the military in a contemporary developing society. This is done with a view to assessing how well the organ saddled with the task of policing the military has fared and the effect it has exerted on the military. To this extent, attempts are made at proffering practical solutions on how to improve the performance of the military police in particular, and the military justice system in general. And also to suggest ways in which a more enduring relationship between the military police and other arms and services of the Army can be improved.

Secondly at the theoretical level, it is the considered opinion of the researcher that this work being one of the first in this area, would, to some extent, go a long way in serving not only as a useful tool but also a foundation on which subsequent researches can develop and build upon.

1.6 EXPLICATION OF TERMS

In a work of this nature, it is necessary to explicate some salient terms which are not only central to the understanding of the study, but frequently made use of in the discussion. In this study the terms are: law, military law and Policing.

1.6.1 LAW

Law is as old as society itself. It evolved from its simple nature during the communal clan society to its present complex nature in contemporary class-based society. Chirkin (1987 266) maintains that social life under the command clan society was regulated through strict observance of the rules of behaviour that had taken shape in their relations with one another. The rules contained in the customs of the clan or tribe, expressed the concurrent interests of the clan-tribal collection. With the emergence of a complex society, law has assumed a complex character. Its changing character is therefore logical given its image with the mode of production of every historical epoch. The Marxists identify five historical epoch each with a mode of production and superstructure corresponding to it. These are: primitive communalism, slave era; feudalism; capitalism and socialism (see Nikitin 1983).

Law is however seen by different scholars from different perspectives based on their scholarly orientation. For instance, the functionalists see it as a 'utilitarian command' or "sovereign command". The common assumption of this perspective is that, law is a reflection of the consensus that exists in society. Its existence is necessary to maintain that social harmony by curbing the evil passions of man. Functionalism therefore sees law as a body of norms and rules, regulating the activities of men for the common good of society and whose infraction constitutes sanctions. The marxists on the other hand, see law as an instrument of the state and the ruling class, a bourgeois form of social regulation. Law which, they maintain, arose as a reaction to the socio-economic and intellectual systems, is

an ideological superstructure deeply rooted in historical socio-economic formations. (Chirkin et al (1987. 275) sum up that law is an instrument which "regulates and stimulates peoples behaviour in society in the interests of a specific class." For the purpose of this study, law is a body of rules and regulations prescribing the acceptable and unacceptable standards of behaviour in any given society, and whose infraction is sanctioned by the state through its agents.

1.6.2 MILITARY LAW

Military law, like law in general, is intended to control soldiers and ensure conformity with the norms and values of the dominant class within the military. Its primary objective is the governance of members of the armed forces of a state, enabling discipline to be maintained, and subjecting military personnel to trial and punishment by military courts and tribunals.

It is therefore, a conglomerate of punitive, administrative, contractual and other relevant rules and regulations decreed or passed to ensure the success of the military mission. For the purpose of this research, Military Law is regarded as a system of law which is decreed to govern the members of the army of a state, enabling discipline to be maintained and subjecting military personnel to trial and punishment by summary trials and military tribunals both during peace and war times (Achike 1980:27).

1.6.3 **POLICING**

Policing, is an old and pervasive phenomenon in human society. In every society, there exists the need to control the behaviour of its members to conform to the dominant norms and values of the society. The existence of law is not enough instrument to ensure conformity, hence a corpus of personnel are expected to perform the role of an enforcing agent. In pre-colonial Nigeria, indigenous societies performed police functions (Ahire 1991.125). Each possessed a corps of part time personnel who enforced its decisions as well as customary law. For instance, among the Yorubas, there was the Ogboni cult, while the Ibos had age grade sets.

With the advent of colonialism, policing, like law, became more complex, sophisticated and with a permanent structure organised along colonial objectives. The term, policing, *acquires different meanings for different people. For functionalist scholars, it is the* enforcement of shared values and norms of the society by a specialised agent of the state. This definition is based on the premise that there is a general consensus on norms and values which is reflected in the law of the society. The Police are therefore, only called upon to enforce this consensus.

The conflicts/Marxists on the other hand, contend that given the divergent and pluralistic *nature of values and norms in the society, the police should be viewed as an agent of the* state, used by the dominant class for the enforcement of its norms and values on the

subordinate classes. In agreeing with this perspective, and in the context of this research, policing refers to the enforcement of the values and norms of the economically and politically dominant class in a state as expressed by law.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW/THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter examines various theoretical paradigms concerning policing in general and the military police in particular with a view to identifying the perspective that more persuasively accounts for the emergence and role of the military police in contemporary Nigerian Army. Finally, the last section of this chapter puts forth some hypotheses.

Generally, the police function within a unique frame of reference. They are seen by the public and by themselves as agents of the legal system involved in law enforcement and crime prevention on one hand, while most of their activities are confined primarily to peace keeping and the maintenance of order on the other, (Peterson 1979.9). It is apparent that the police mandate, as Peterson observes, is more than the basic requirement of stopping crime and enforcing law. The mandate implies a balance between enforcement of the law and recognition of local customs (Cain 1973 cited in McCall 1979). In an apparent rhetoric, Garmine (cited in Steadman 1972:2) asks:

> Are the Police to be concerned with peace keeping or crime fighting; the blind enforcers of the law or the discretionary agents of a benevolent government; social workers with guns or gunmen in social work...the enforcers of criminal law or society's legal trash bin?

The Police are expected to perform all these functions, but in reality they cannot. They however perform two conflicting roles that cannot be integrated administratively in any

single agency. These roles are community services and law enforcement (Steadman 1973.3). However, no matter how efficient the Police may be, if their responsiveness to the need of the community they are required to serve is not paramount, then their efficiency becomes of no significance. It was to this extent that Odekunle (1979) remarked:

> The value and worth of a Police force are best determined by the amount and quality of protection it offers the people, and by the degree of confidence and cooperation it enjoys from the average citizens

But if one may ask, has the military Police achieved these conditions?

Generally, Westley (cited in Bayley 1977.214) sees the Police as a special group which tends to be in conflict with, and isolated from the community, and in which their norms are independent of the community and other forces. It is obvious that Police behaviour and activity are not the same from Police force to Police force. Police forces differ in characteristics ways with respect to armament, civility, prevalence of force, efficiency, criteria for recruitment, training, social status, incidence of misbehaviour and nature of activity.

In a similar vein, Yinger (1965. 74) maintains that "Police work does vary quite considerably from area to area and especially and most importantly the "role expectation" or culture within community varies markedly". Some of the variations which affect their performance are explainable to the internal organisation of Police agencies (Wilson 1968),

or a reflection of the moral consensus in that community (Baton 1964; Gardiner 1969). However, what is not clear is whether these differences persisting over long period of time, are simply the ingrained habits of particular Police organisation or an inevitable result of operating within particular social milieu (Bayley 1979.219). It is to this extent that the study of the Nigerian Army Military Police is imperative.

The NAMP is a virgin agency in terms of research. Virtually no research has been conducted on the MP in Nigeria. However, given the fact that modern policing is a universal phenomenon, with almost the same functions everywhere and in every organisation the world over, this review would therefore reflect both military and civil police. The pertinent issue which begs for attention is: what is policing? Why is it necessary?

The Police as noted in chapter one, is an agency of the state, vested with the authority to enforce the rules and regulations governing human conduct as expressed by law. Different perspectives, however, adduce different reasons why the state needs the police. For the functionalist, contemporary society is a monolithic one with consensus values as expressed by its laws. The police are therefore, only called upon to enforce this consensus. The conflict perspective on the other hand, sees society as characterised by 'value pluralism' which manifests in race, ethnicity, sex, religion and class. The police are therefore, called in by the most dominant group within the state to enforce its values and interests on the less

dominant groups. For the Marxists, the overriding need for a police state in a class-based society is chiefly economic survival. The Marxists maintain that in every class- based society, there are two dominant classes, each contending for the control of the productive processes. In the ensuing struggle, the economically dominant class gets the state not only to enact laws favourably to its economic interests, but also the police to enforce these interests.

The recurring theme in all these perspective is that, every society or organisation needs a policing organ to enforce its prevailing norms and values. The military Police therefore, refers to a body of soldiers basically organised to maintain military order and to investigate breaches of the law within the armed forces of a nation. Every military organisation needs some means whereby order is maintained. Though, the military seen as a discipline institution, if there is no organ overseeing and supervising discipline, it will not stand the test of time. Military Policemen are therefore, soldiers who exercise police and other related functions in the Army. Generally, their stated principal duty is to maintain law and order, prevent and investigate crimes within the armed forces of a nation, and to operate confinement facilities to "accommodate" offenders. They are also expected to engage in combat infantry operations when required.

But does the military police actually perform these roles? Whose interests do they protect in the course of performing these roles? Like his civil counterpart, we are made to believe

that the Military Police (MP) has a dual mandate which is subject to criticisms and challenges. A Military Police officer once remarked:

> Every action we take as law enforcement agents is subject to criticisms and challenges. Even failure to act or a decision not to investigate or arrest, may result in criticisms and reprimand. Officially, we have the mandate to fully enforce the laws... In practice, laws often are ambiguous, manpower and resources limited and full literal enforcement may be unnecessary or undesirable in many situations (Danbazau 1985.20).

It is Danbazau's contention that the military police is required to enforce the law, but some officers and men of the military usually prefer them not to, they want to be protected. According to him, the expression of such sentiments to the enforcement of law increases the temptation to go along and accept favours, gratifications or bribes or simply ignore violations thereby reducing the efficiency and effective performance of the NAMP. This, he remarks, has led soldiers to conclude that the NAMP is not only inefficient but corrupt, hence the sight of a military policeman immediately and usually invokes a feeling of uneasiness and disdain amongst soldiers.

Finally, he maintains that the MP has organisational problems involving human and material resources which affect their overall performance. Echoing him, two former Provost Marshalls[1] contended that the NAMPC is understaffed and insufficiently equipped to police the whole military, consequently, they had no alternative than to resort to selective

law enforcement.

The above comments from top military police officers raise some salient issues. Firstly, why should the MP decide, in some cases, "not to investigate or arrest" (as Danbazau alleges) when actually, it is their job to investigate and arrest offenders? Why, and what category of officers and soldiers prefer the NAMP not to enforce the law but protect them? Finally, why should the NAMP 'selectively ' rather than 'fully' enforce the law? Danbazau and his irks could not provide answers to these issues. Rather, he concludes, albeit shallowly, that the overall performance of the NAMP is hindered by the ambiguous nature of the law; shortage of manpower and equipment, and the role of some officers and soldiers. These impediments, he claims, not only affect efficient performance but necessarily call for selective policing.

He has however failed to tell us precisely how these factors he mentioned affect performance and necessitate selective enforcement. Finally, he is silent on how all these factors he highlighted could be overcome to achieve efficiency in the NAMP. It is based on these that one does not find his arguments convincing in accounting for the emergent role and performance of the military police in the Army. Hence this study aims to address both.

We now return to the salient issues raised above. Firstly, in regard to the decision not to investigate or arrest, one is of the opinion that, given the nature of their training, military

Policemen are well informed in advance, what type of crime to investigate, and who to arrest. This probably informs their decision not to investigate or arrest in certain cases. Secondly, the fact that soldiers do not want the NAMP to enforce the law on them is a clear manifestation that military law is not an embodiment of the values and aspirations of every soldier, but that of a particular group within the military wishing to control others. Hence its enforcement is resented with bitterness by the controlled group. Finally, selective law enforcement may likely be occasioned by other factors and interests, like the need to regulate the behaviour of particular soldiers rather than the claim of ambiguity of the law, shortage of manpower, and limited resources as Danbazau wants us to believe.

In a comparative study of police performance in the United States of America and Japan, Bayley (1977) shows that the Japanese police are more efficient in crime control and maintenance of law and order than the American police. The reasons advanced for this is the differences in the character of the peoples of these countries, especially the behaviour of suspects confronted by formal authority. The characteristic posture of the Japanese is compliance and submission, where the citizens readily admit what they have done and throw themselves on the mercy of policemen. While in the U.S.A., persons accused of law violations are characteristically assertive. They deny the charge, challenge the authority of the police to act, and refuse to cooperate. Thus to Bayley,American citizens are belligerent *and pugnacious to the police, hence their (police) inability to perform.*

Another factor which, according to him, affects police performance, is their morale. This relates not only to their welfare, but also the way the public perceives them. He argues that:

> Like members of a minority group, Policemen are highly visible uncertain of their reception at any moment, viewed in stereotypical terms, and only trusting their own kind (Bayley 1977.230; Also see Bent 1974:34).

He asserts that, police performance is dependent on public attitudes toward them. Thus if the public holds the police in low esteem, this would lower their morale and consequently, their performance would be low too.

His study clearly infers two salient factors which affect police performance. Firstly, that public's cooperation with police significantly influences their performance. A cooperating public will enhance police performance, while a non-cooperating one hinders performance. Secondly, a police force with high morale performs better than one with low morale.

As insightful as Bayley's arguments are, they are defective in explaining the real factors that gave rise to policing in these societies, and how these factors hinder or enhance police performance. For instance, he fails to tell us why, in some societies, people not only comply, submit and cooperate with the police but also "throw themselves on the mercy of the police", while in others, they challenge the authority of the police. One feels this could have been more discernable if the author had explored such issues like: factors that gave rise

to the emergence and nature of laws and police in these societies; the behaviour and attitudes of the police toward the populace in the process of law enforcement; the fairness and impartiality with which the police handles offenders.

Though cooperation is a necessary condition for effective performance, it is not central in explaining their performance since they have to perform credibly well before they get the cooperation from citizens. Secondly, morale enhances performance, but it is not a sufficient condition for bringing about efficiency. Since Bayley claims that the police are held in low esteem, which results in low morale and subsequent low performance, it suggests precisely that, they have not performed up to the people's expectations. Though there is a reciprocal relationship between morale and performance, however, morale is more a product of performance, hence it is necessary but not a sufficient condition for determining performance. Based on the aforementioned defects, one considers the work inadequate for accounting for the emergent role and performance of the police in general, and military police in Nigeria.

In his study, Okonkwo (1966) shows that the Nigerian Police Force (NPF) has not performed well in the prevention and detection of crime; apprehension of offenders; and the protection of lives and property. However, he maintains, they have performed credibly well in selective enforcement of the law, which usually results in "unwarranted and brutal use of force, illegal arrests; the use of profane abusive language on members of the public" (See

also Clinnard et al 1973:218). This, according to him, creates an uncordial relationship between the public and the police, which further hinders cooperation, and consequently impedes their performance.

Echoing him, similar studies (Eniola 1976; Mamman 1977; Odekunle 1979; Achor 1980; and Ahire 1991) suggest that the police have not performed well in areas mentioned by Okonkwo. This, they assert alienates the force from the support and cooperation of the public, which further affects their performance. Summing up the factors which contribute to low performance of the police in Nigeria, Odekunle (1979) argues:

> The NPF has no valid and reliable information about crimes and criminals in the country.... It lacks adequate equipment and specialised aids and other human resources for detective and investigative work in many fields.

In view of these handicaps mentioned above, the pertinent question one may ask is: why has the police shown an impressive record of successes in dealing with students demonstrations; trade union agitations; and peasants uprising (Odekunle 1979), and at the same time performing dismally low in other roles. The answer to this question probably goes beyond the smoke-screen of the aforementioned handicaps which these studies have not fully explored.

Secondly, though these studies make generalisations on the whole of policing in Nigeria, one cannot use their assumptions as a starting point to generalise on the emergent and

performance of the military police in Nigeria. This is in view of the fact that factors which account for the performance of civil police may slightly differ from those of the military police, given its unique nature. The need to embark on this study therefore, becomes imperative.

One of the objectives of this study is to examine the nature of the relationship existing between Military Policemen and soldiers. Commenting on the relationship between Police and the public, Perry (1975:60) observes that it depends on the citizens perceptions of the Police functions. According to him, people who are usually helped or had once been in trouble and were helped by the Police, see them as saviours and friends. On the contrary, those who usually have clashes with the Police not only abhor them but see them as "an army of pigs" and a part of an oppressive army which catalyses disorder and riots rather than preserves it (Perry 1975:60).

He concludes that the nature of the relationship between the Police and citizens is determined by the citizens perception of the services rendered by the Police. This, in itself, is dependent on individual's personal experience; observation of Police behaviour and interpretation of Police behaviour by the media.

The strength of Perry's arguments lie in his recognition that some members of the community are friendly with the Police while others are not. Similarly, he implies that the

Police are helpful to some but clashes with others. What is lacking in his arguments is that he fails to tell us why some groups are cordial with the Police and others are not. In other words, why should the Police choose to save some people and clash with others? What can be done to improve the relations between the Police and members of the public? This study seeks an explanation of the trend.

In his contribution, Evans (cited in Brown et al 1975:4) maintains that when the gap between the government and the people is widest, the relationships between sections of the public and the Police are at their worse. During this period, policing becomes an instrument of real politics and Policemen are reciprocally identified as instruments of class and property rather than protectors of the private citizen.

Echoing him, Brown (1975:4) observes that conflict rather than cooperation characterises the relationship between the Police and sections of the community. He points out that conflict is conditioned primarily because both cling to powerful mutual stereotypes of the other, and the Police is seen as untrustworthy, intolerant group and imposes of middle class standards on the rest of the community.

By recognising that relations between Police and the public is worse when there is a gap between the government and the governed, (Evans in Brown 1975); that the Police imposes the values of middle class on the rest of the community (Brown 1975), these authors imply

that the Police is established, in the main, to serve the interest of those in government. Hence the relationship between the Police and the community is always conflictual when the interests of those who have access to government are at variance with the rest of the community.

The first defect in the works of these scholars is that they failed to tell us why the interest of those in government is sometimes at variance with those of the community; and why the Police identifies with the interests of the former.

Secondly, they do not situate their analysis of Police-community relations in a specific social milieu. Their arguments are characterised by sweeping generalisations on Police-community relations as if the Police all over the world are performing one and the same function at all times.

Closer home, Clinard et al (1973:218) maintains that the relationship between the Police and the public in Nigeria is not cordial. He traces this mistrust to the origin of the Police in the colonial era. According to him, the use of unnecessary violence; exaggeration of evidence in court; unnecessary delay in attending to complaints are amongst the factors that contribute to the unhealthy relationship between the Police and the public.

The major defect of this work, which is common to others is that it restricts itself to civil policing. No attempt is made to reflect military policing, which is the subject of this research. Hence their arguments cannot be used as a basis for the study.

Another shortcoming is the time lag between these works and the present one. A lot of changes must have taken place considering the time when these studies were carried out and now, hence any attempt to use them as a basis for this research may be misleading.

The hostile nature of the relationship between soldiers and Military Policemen is glaring when an observer once remarked that Military Policemen are threats to other soldiers (see Soja Oct/Nov., 1987:33). In a related incident, Lt. Okoh (1987:33) deplores the state of hostility existing between soldiers and Military Policemen which according to him exacerbates crime. Rather than see Military Policemen as foes, he implores soldiers to maintain a cordial relationship with them with a view to assisting them prevent crime.

As plausible as Okoh's calls are, he could not identify the real problem. For instance, he fails to tell us why there exist hostilities between soldiers and Military Policemen; what category of soldiers are hostile to the NAMP; and how these hostilities could be resolved. His mere allusion to "assistance and cordiality" as a panacea to hostilities is an inexplicable gloss. This study therefore seeks an understanding of the nature of the relationship between the NAMP and soldiers; factors which informed it, and to proffer suggestions to a more enduring relationship between NAMP personnel and soldiers.

.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Contemporary society is characterised by different schools of thought, each analyzing social phenomenon from its own orientation. No wonder, the nature of social reality has been a bone of contention in sociology. This has led to fragmentation through theoretical confrontation within the discipline (Johnson et al 1984.1) However, for the purpose of this research, three dominant perspectives would be examined. The perspective that most plausibly and convincingly accounts for the emergent role and performance of the police in developing society like ours, would be adopted as a theoretical premise for this study. The perspectives to be examined are: structural functionalism, social interactionism and marxism.

.1.1 STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALISM

The starting point for this model in the analysis of social phenomena is that society is a self contained entity with interdependent and interrelated parts which exist in mutual interaction to maintain a state of equilibrium (Durkheim 1933.13; Cohen 1968. 167; Peil 1977:42; and Ottite et al 1972:21).

This model argues that the society as an entity shares the same values and norms. Social order arises from the internalisation of the norms embodied in the law. Cooperation is therefore, necessary and rewarding such that society is basically stable. Conflicts and violence may appear from time to time, but are contained and eventually overcome because

the goals of the society can be more efficiently reached through other relationships such as cooperation which persists in times of conflicts.

The functionalist perspective views the police and the entire criminal justice system as the representative of social consensus, or agreement on what type of behaviour is acceptable. Policing is generally seen as the enforcement of shared values and norms of the whole society rather than the norms and values of particular social groups (Durkhein 1933, 70-110).

Westley (1970) contends that as an agent of social control, the police is part of the structural *network of controls which binds society, and orders the individual and the group.* He argues that the structure of control which regulates the conduct of members of a society or social group occurs at three levels: the societal, as embodied in the law; the group as embodied in custom; and the individual as embodied in conscience or morality. With such an ordering, the police is seen as an agent of collective social control.

Perry (1975.48) believes that people exert personal controls over themselves through invoking of the boundaries of their conscience, and the moral decisions which provide order and predictability in their everyday life. Therefore, social control within the larger society and for the protection of ourselves is "an understandable and justifiable utilization of some public servants". Dear (cited in Brown et al 1975.2) sees police role as "the provision of a

stabilising influence in an unstable society, the maintenance of a tolerable peace within which social convulsions can occur, or promoting allegiance to the total good". The functionalists view the police officer as the administrator of the formal regulations which result from political decisions of the public authority of the state consented to, by the generality of the masses.

Within the context of a developing society, the functionalist perspective views the police as being properly used to prevent change by violence, and to help create the climate in which non violent evolution towards a more just society' can take place. Functionalists contend that the function of the police is to "increase the mutual trust prevailing at the heart of the whole" (Brown et al 1975.17) by maintaining peace and order in a crisis ridden developing society (Tamuno 1970). For scholars like Tamuno, the emergence of the police force in Nigeria was a logical outcome of the need to stop crime and maintain peace in the society.

The modernisation strand of functionalism sees the police as an agent of national development. It is the view of the modernisation theory that;

> the phenomenon of modernisation which currently grips developing nations favours an increase in criminality, the police is therefore needed to control crime and consequently, the immense threats to civil liberties and collective goals so as to ensure democratic life (Ahire 1991 136).

Clinard et al (1973.223) and Shelley (1981) argue that by developing a feeling of national loyalty, the police overcome particularistic loyalties or allegiance to sub-cultural groups, which brings about national integration and development. Summing up the position of the modernisation strand, Bayley (1969.256) contends that:

> In an underdeveloped country, police are sometimes an island of modernity, eager to use the latest technical devices, organised on the basis of merit rather than status, experimenting with functionally specific role playing...

Generally, functionalism sees policing as emerging out of the need to maintain and strengthen social cohesion as reflected in law for the common good of society. Given the imperfect nature of human beings, it is argued that the existence of law itself is not enough to ensure conformity, hence the police seen as an impartial and benign enforcer of the cherished values of society, are needed to compel compliance in the interest of all and sundry in the society.

On the question of a separate police for a total institution like the military, the perspective claims that, the military which is a large group that specialises in warfare for the defence of the generality of society, needs a coordinating agency unique to its nature. Andreski (1954.23) maintains that: "any large group needs coordinating organs, very often, coordination cannot be done through consultation but through subordination...particularly when it comes to fighting". Agreeing with him, Comte (cited in Parsons et al 1968.135)

contends that subordination is not only material but it requires besides practical submission, a corresponding degree of real confidence in both the capacity and the probity of the special organs to whom a function hitherto universal is confided". Functionalism sees the military police as emerging out of the need to protect social consensus within the military. In other words, the existence of law and police within the military is a reflection of shared values and norms of the whole military rather than those of particular groups in the military.

Advocates of the perspective maintain that discretion and disparity in policing which leads to discriminatory treatment of the citizens arises when the laws are vague and ambiguous (Danbazau 1985.20), over generalised, prescribed unrealistic moral idealism, contain inconsistent provisions (Maliki 1991.11). To over come this, the perspective advocates for periodic revision and update of statutes; to amend or repeal all unenforceable laws; and to repeal all laws reflecting unrealistic views of the moral values of the community.

Functionalism argues that brutality, inefficiency, bribery and corruption arise due to lopsided emphasis on riot and military drills while in training; poor remuneration; governmental underfunding and lack of equipment. The perspective maintains that once these problems are solved, the police would not only return to her natural role of neutral and impartial law enforcer, but would perform credibly well. The functionalist therefore advocates for corrective measures through reformation.

The plausibility of this perspective lies in its conception of society as a system characterised by 'function and dysfunction'. That is, the perspective accepts that in any social activity, there are certain aspects which are beneficial to the society while others are detrimental to it. This is not only central in understanding social reality, but also calls for a critical examination of both the functional and dysfunctional aspects of the social activity.

Secondly, its recourse to quantitative statistical data as a methodological device for the study and analysis of any social phenomenon is sometimes useful in understanding social reality. By collecting mass data on a phenomenon, one is able to draw inferences concerning the formal operation and dynamic nature of the social phenomenon.

The strength of functionalism is the basis of its weakness. The major defect of the perspective is its analysis of functions' at the level of societal needs, and at the same time analyzing dysfunction' in terms of individual failures.

For instance, evidence of police discrimination, corruption inefficiency and other vices are attributable to individual characteristics of a "few rotten apples in the force" rather than the whole organisation. The perspective fails to make distinction between "structural issues" affecting the police as an institution, and personal troubles" (Mills 1959) as isolated individual police problems.

Another shortcoming of functionalism is its assumption of 'consensus' in the society. The assertion that the police is the symbolic defenders of "consensus values" and institutions is a misplaced one. Society is not monolith, there are situations when the values and norms of one group are in conflict with those of another. In a complex industrialising society as ours besets with economic, socio-cultural plurality and ethno-religious antagonisms, there cannot be common or consensual values.

Similarly, the claim by functionalism that the police is politically neutral is only tenable at the formal and not substantive level. Existing evidence (see Enis 1967.55) show that the police treat different groups differently. This differential treatment originates either within their organisation or with the government to whom they are accountable. The differential treatment within the police is explainable to the internal sentiments and supporting structures of the force. For instance, a specific group may be regarded by the police as dangerous to their welfare and to social order. On the other hand, they are merely being utilised by the government in power to promote the latter's interests or their version of society's interests.

Furthermore, functionalists fail to convince one on why the military, which they claim is a cohesive and discipline institution, needs a separate police force to enforce law and discipline. Also, the fact that there have been coups and counter-coups against successive military regimes in Nigeria by its members shows that there is no common consensus in the

military. Consequently, its police force cannot be an impartial arbiter as the functionalists would want us to believe.

Finally, functionalism fails to link up the origin and character of the military police to the origin and character of the Nigerian military in particular and the society in general. The perspective ascribes universal standard to specific individual phenomena without recourse to historical analysis of the uniqueness of these phenomena. This consequently renders their discourse on policing in general and military policing in Nigeria superficial and idealistic. Ahire (1990.49) sums up this shortcoming when he remarked that the functionalist "theoretical premises produce a discourse that is a-historical, empirically unsustainable and naively superficial. It is historical because it does not try to link up the origin and character of the police force to the origin and the particular complexion of colonialism in Nigeria...'(Also see Ahire 1991). To this extent, this theoretical framework cannot adequately account for the research problem in this study.

2.1.2 SOCIAL INTERACTIONISM

The starting point for the analysis of social phenomenon according to social interactionists is that social reality is a social construction. This means that human beings create reality by continually defining and redefining situations in their daily encounters and social transactions (Knorrcertina et al 1981.9).

Interactionists are neither concerned with society as a whole nor its stable social structure. Rather, they place emphasis on the 'process' and immediate context within which behaviour is seen as problematic. To this perspective, social reality is a 'social construct' rather than 'discovered'. Interactionism therefore advocates for 'methodological situationalism' (Mead cited in Knorr. Certina et al 1981.13) as a methodological device for carrying out any research. They emphasise the role of social conditions in the origin of human behaviour and performance, as well as the role of individual in responding to, and interpreting and interacting with these conditions.

The Interactionists maintain that, it is not possible to understand police performance merely by studying their functions and assessing how well these are performed. This, according to them is because police behaviour and performance is not an individual phenomenon that can be identified and studied objectively by the social scientist. Performance must, therefore, be seen in the context of the entire process of defining specific people and actions as criminal and enforcing the law (Vold 1958.253).

The perspective contends that the very nature of human activity makes life partially unpredictable and indeterminate (Strauss 1964:xi-xii). Social scientists must therefore be careful not to impose their own interpretation on a person's action even if their interpretations appear to make a great deal of sense. This is because, the meaning an action has for an actor may be quite different from what the scientist might imagine. For them

therefore, the only way to find out police role and role performance in general is through a process that Cooley (1902.84) calls "sympathetic instropection", in which the scientist goes beyond the mere observation of external behaviour, and attempts to see the act the way the actor sees it". For man is simultaneously the creator of, and the product of his environment (Mead cited in Vold 1958).

Elaborating Mead further, Blumer (1969.2-3) argues that "human beings act toward things on the basis of the meaning that things have for them". He criticises social scientists for largely ignoring "meaning" in their search for the determinants of human behaviour, and focusing on antecedent conditions as the determinant of behaviour. His second premise is that, the meaning of things is derivable from or arises out of the social interaction one has with one's fellows. That is, it does not reside either within the thing itself or within the individual, but through experience derivable primarily from the meaning given to these acts by the person's socio-cultural context.

Finally, these meanings are handled in, and modified through an interpretation process used by the person in dealing with the things he encounters (Vold 1958.256). Thus through the interpretation of situations, people are not merely receivers of meanings but creators of it. The actions of an individual are therefore, in part determined by the individual himself through the process of negotiations.

Against the backdrop of the above discourse, it is the contention of the interactionists that different policemen respond to the same situation in very different ways, depending on how the individual policeman interprets his situation. For instance, what one police officer might consider deviant might not be seen as deviant by another. Consequently, there would be varying degree of law enforcement on a given 'act' which from the point of view of the functionalist emanates from ambiguous nature of the law; while the marxists see it as discriminatory law enforcement based on class status of the offenders.

Before labeling one deviant, police usually take into considerations a lot of subjective factors which are usually outside the legally prescribed criteria. By this, interactionists maintain, the police are deviants and creators of deviancy themselves. They argue that most policemen do not conceive of themselves as criminals, even when they commit acts like brutality, bribery and corruption, seen as crimes by the citizens. For instance, policemen who use illegal violence justify it in terms of need to accomplish their jobs (Westley 1953.34-41). Equally, every person arrested for crime perceives himself as innocent, for, there are always circumstances which to him place his action outside the appropriate definition of crime (Chambless and Seidman 1971.71). In each of these cases, individuals define their situations so that criminal activities become consistent with non criminal self images.

A particular action becomes officially a crime only if it is defined as such by the police. The construction of a police officer's "definition of the situation" is influenced by a variety of factors which include: his interaction with the offender and the complainant; the organisational structure and policy of his agency; and the demands of his particular job (Vold 1958.266).

A Police officer interacting with the offender can strongly influence whether he will officially define the situation as a crime. For instance, Pilianvin and Briar (1964.206-14) found that in cases involving minor offenders and some involving serious ones, the decision on how to handle the cases was made on the basis of the officer's assessment of the personal character of the youth rather than on the basis of the offense itself. In the study, the youths were defined as 'serious delinquents' or 'misguided youths'. However, the definition was not based on factual data but rather on a variety of 'cues' that arose in the interaction between the officer and the youth; and from which the officer inferred the youth's character. The officer's definition of the situation also depends on his interaction with the complainant on the scene of an alleged crime. The definition he constructs determines whether he writes an official report; record the event in the official statistics and whether further action is taken to arrest and prosecute the offender. All these depend on the complainant's preference and attitude to the police.

Secondly, differences in organisational structure of the police can produce substantial differences in the set of people defined as criminals, and subsequent policing. This occurs

when the behaviour is not precisely defined. For instance, the selection of juvenile delinquents in Nigeria is strongly affected by differences in organisational structure of juvenile justice system, because the definition of juvenile status offences often does not consist of specific, precisely defined behaviours. Sutherland and Cressey (1970.28) maintain that changes in departmental policy can also affect the way police define situations and sometimes results in dramatic changes in crime rates.

Finally, sometimes, it is the way the police officer defines his job that determines the way he defines a particular situation. Individual police officers may deliberately attempt to define their situations in such a way that their jobs are more easily accomplished.

The implication of the above discourse is that, official definition of police roles as well as *their performance is strongly affected by factors in the immediate interaction situation; the* organisational structures and policies of the law enforcement agencies, as well as by personal characteristics of the policeman. The perspective therefore contends that it is only by further studying of the 'processes' of social control that the relationship of officially defined crimes and criminals, to the actual incidence of criminal bebaviour and sanctions, can one understand police performance.

The input of this model to the study of the performance of the Military police is that for one to understand how the NAMP performs its role within the framework of a coer-cive

institution like the military, one should pay particular attention to individual Military police officers interaction with offenders and complainants: the organisational structure and policy of the NAMP and the demands of the police officer's particular job within the context of the military set up.

The major contribution of this perspective to the study of policing generally lies in its focus on the social setting between the police and the public. To understand police behaviour and performance, one must pay particular attention to the 'processes' and 'negotiations' that go on between the police and the public. Secondly, it also highlights the significant role of power in the 'definition of situations. That is, those in authority have more power, and consequently are able to criminalise the behaviour of others and enforce the law on them. Thirdly, it not only accepts the existence of conflicts in society, but also questions societal rules and laws which are central to these conflicts.

Finally, the methodological approach of interactionism is central in understanding the actual role the NAMP performs and how the role is performed as opposed to the formalism of functionalism.

Despite the strength of interactionism, it has some major shortcomings. Firstly, its arguments are characterised by extreme subjectivism and voluntarism. The perspective focuses on the personality of the individual police officer as central in determining his

performance. This gives the impression that the policeman is very free to act without external constraints. But human actions are constrained by power, economic and social factors. One can not understand police performance strictly based on processes of their interaction with the public. There are external factors which influence these interactions.

Secondly, the perspective suffers precisely because it abandons full causal or etiological analysis of crime (Taylor et al 1973.140) for participant observations. It claims that there is a dynamic or processual aspect of human existence which is not adequately described in official records and is retrievable only through field observations. This methodological approach however has some limitations. Firstly, the presence of a researcher may likely affect the research because the group might likely change at the sight of an 'intruder'. Secondly, not all situations are subject to observational methods. Thus in the absence of observation (both covert and overt). This perspective' would be exposed to methodological barrenness.

Thirdly, interactionists recognise the existence of conflict and the role of power in the official creation of deviant, law and law enforcement. However, they do not situate conflict and power into proper class perspective and show how class position affects or influences policing in general and military policy in particular.

Similarly, interactionism concentrates too much on the processes of official definition without either clearly defining the problems associated with policing or solutions to them.

Finally the perspective does not attempt an analysis of the origin and character of the NAMP which is central in understanding the NAMP'S organisational structures and polices, as well as factors in their immediate interaction situation. Yet the perspective wants social scientists to pay particular attention to these factors in the study of the NAMP. Paying attention to these factors alone would only enable one to know the actual role the NAMP performs without knowing the actual factors that gave rise to such role.

In view of the aforementioned shortcomings, one considers this perspective inadequate as a theoretical basis for the study of the emergent role and performance of the military police in Nigerian Army.

2.1.3 THE MARXIST PERSPECTIVE

For the sake of convenience, the conflict and marxist perspectives are examined concurrently, given the fact that both share similar assumption regarding the nature of society and policing. The difference being that, the conflict theorists do not situate their discourse on crime and criminal justice system in the mode of production.

The marxists' starting point for the analysis of crime, criminal law and its agencies is situated in economic base. (Galliher and Mccarthy 1977:2; and Conklin 1981:6). Marxists believe that the nature and orientation of criminal law and its agencies is closely inter-related with the mode of production. By this they mean that crime, law and policing are

objectively conditioned by the economic basis and are correlated with a specific socio-economic formation. Socio-economic formation here refers to the economic system corresponding to the superstructure of any given society at a given historical epoch. The marxists identify five historical epochs, namely: communal-clan soceity, slave owning era, feudalism; capitalism and socialism (communism), each with its laws (Ake 1981.; Nikitin 1983). Thus in the concept of historical type of law, the general idea of the class nature of law is specified by revealing the common class essence of law in states with one and the same socio-economic formation. The marxists identify four types of class based law in history[2], each with a particular character of crime and policing peculiar to that mode of production. The class based laws identified here are: slave era, feudal, capitalist and socialist laws. They maintain that the mode of production shapes the character of law and policing to reflect the economic interests of the economically and politically dominant class in the state. The perspective argues that in a neo-colonial capitalist state like Nigeria. Law and its enforcement is aimed at not only regulating property relations, but protecting private property. Consequently, the dominant crimes in such a state are property related offences.

The marxists argue that the process of criminalising behaviour is usually political in nature, with the criminal law and its enforcement benefiting one class at the detriment of another. According to them, conflict between social classes is the basis of society. And that the law represents the interests of the ruling classes rather than a consensus of all the members of the society (vold 1958.299; and Dahrendorf 1958:127). Consequently, the police is an

instrument of the ruling class which is called upon from time to time, to enforce the interest of the dominant class as expressed by the law.

The marxists argue that, only certain types of behaviour are legally defined as crime, and those with power and economic resources in a given society determine which type of behaviour should be defined as crime and which should not. Thus in capitalist society, the criminal law and its agencies reflect the values and interests of the bourgeoisie, therefore, behaviour that threatens capital is harshly sanctioned. Advocates of this perspective contend that lower classes are more likely than middle classes to be watched by the police; to be arrested in suspicious situations; to be held in jail rather than release on bail; to be tried in court and found guilty; and to receive harsher sentences for their crimes. (Reiman 1979. 97; and conklin 1981.7).

Galliher and MCcartriey (1977.185) believe that, much of police behaviour seems most easily explained if one considers that whenever there is a conflict of interests between the dominant classes and less powerful groups, the police protect the interest of the former and regulate the behaviour of the latter. Agreeing with Galliher, Matza (1969:96-8); and Sykes (1974) argue that official records of arrests and prosecutions for crime by police reflect not only the law violating behaviour in the community but also the biases of the police against the lower socio-economic stratum of the community as opposed to the higher classes. Evidence from studies conducted in Nigeria (Owerenso 1980; and Omaji 1984) support the

above assertion. These studies show that majority of people found in police custodies and consequently prosecuted and convicted are from the lower socio-economic strata of the society.

Hahn (1971) suggests that, on laws involving personal assault and offences against property, class interests are reflected not in terms of the laws itself but in its differential enforcement. For instance a study by Enis (1967.55) shows that economic and racial minorities in U.S.A. do not receive adequate police protection despite the fact that the law provides for equal protection. Similarly, offences against Blacks are taken less seriously by the police and are responded to with less official action than are identical offences committed against whites.

A venezuelan criminologist (cited in clinard and Abott 1973.271) captures policing more vividly when he remarks:

> We know we live in a criminological reality characterised by crimes which enjoy total impunity on one side, and crimes which are punished in the most arbitrary and severe form on the other side. Such legal disparity is conditioned in its greater part by the social class of the individual offender.

Marxism also debunks the modernisation account on policing as advanced by functionalism. For instance, Ahire(1991.xii) maintains that "the police emerged in Nigeria

as a coercive imposition which functioned in advance of the basic colonial objectives of conquest, consolidation and exploitation of indigenous people." He sees policing in post colonial states as the attempt to discipline, and control of subordinate groups by dominant ones. Their primary function is therefore, to " protect the institutions of private property, and to enforce statutory norms of public order designed to ensure the free circulation of commodity including the commodity of labours" (Ahire 1991.27).

Similarly, Odekunle (1979) observes that the most visible function which the police performs well is the preservation of law and order as defined by the ruling class. This led him to conclude that the police exists to serve the interest of the ruling class and not the public. Marxists argue that class inequality in capitalist society is the very basis of disparity in policing and discriminatory law enforcement practices. Reiman (1997.104) sums up;

> The police officer who guard the access road to prison makes sure that more lower classes people will make the trip than well-to-do people...the decision about whom to investigate, arrest or charge is not made simply on the basis of the offence committed or the danger posed. It is a decision that works to the disadvantage of the poor.

With regard to the military, Marxism sees armies in neo-colonial capitalist states as a repressive state apparatus used by the ruling elites to keep the masses under check and to wage wars of expansion (Althusser 1977.44). The military is however not a monolithic group. The perspective contends that even within the army seen as a cohesive organisation,

there is no common consensus but rather divergence of views and interests, hence the need to establish a specialised organ to coordinate the activities of some of its members. It is therefore, the contention of marxists that, given the unique nature of military organisation, a super force is needed to checkmate those whose activities are perceived as being inimical to the interests of the establishment. Included in this group are usually hapless conscripts; those who for one reason or the other feel alienated and radically oriented officers[3] Thus, the need for a military police becomes apparent, that is, to subordinate the interests of the less powerful to that of the more powerful in the military. The marxists therefore debunk the claim by functionalism that the NAMP is an impartial agent meant to enforce law and order, and to prevent crime within the military. The perspective argues that the NAMP attends to these roles only when it affects the interests of the dominant class within the military.

For Marxists, the only way to stop disparity and discriminatory law enforcement is to eliminate class inequality through a socialist revolution. They dismiss as "idealistic and nebulous", the claim by functionalism that disparity and discrimination in policing is as a result of ambiguity and vague nature of the laws; lack of human and material resources. They also reject the 'consensus thesis' of functionalism, and maintain that class conflict is central in understanding policing in particular, and the entire criminal justice system in modern society.

The major contribution of this perspective to the study of law and policing is the fact that it directs attention to the origin of criminal law and its agencies in understanding its character and operation. Thus, compelling criminologists to pay more attention to variations in social support for particular laws, the actual as opposed to the idealised operations of the legal enforcement machinery, and interrelations between criminality and political order.

Another contribution is that marxism converts latent functions of law and law enforcement into manifest ones, by showing that laws are deliberately drafted by legislator to repress and victimise lower class people or political opponents. Also, prisons are created to 'warehouse' troublesome minority group members.

Finally, the perspective's recognition of class conflict provides a basis for the analysis of contemporary society which is not only stratified but also characterised by plurality of interests. This stratification is more evident in the Nigerian military, for instance, NAMP non-commissioned officers are not authorised to check officers for offences. Equally, they are not authorised to check officers for dress offences.

In spite of its strength, the perspective has some defects. Prominent amongst them is the fact that, it ignores the fact that many crimes are violations of norms that cut across all classes, that is, norms that are strongly adhered to by members of all social classes in any given society. The economic interests of capitalist elites do not adequately explain why

members of all social classes and minority groups, as well as members of almost all societies support enforcement agents for such crimes as murder, rape and theft.

By overemphasizing the role of protecting capitalist economic interests, the marxists see the police as robots in the hands of economic class. But as the interactionists maintain, human beings are not robots, they wilfully attach meanings to actions in the processes leading to their decision to enforce the laws on some people and not on others. Rather than Robots, the Police are mere appendages in the hands of the ruling class.

Marxism also claims that bribery and corruption, and other police vices are products of capitalism. Therefore, the only way to do away with them is through a complete transformation along the socialist lines. However, even in socialist countries, evidence of police corruption and discrimination exist. Furthermore, a mere socialist revolution would not eliminate disparity and discrimination in law enforcement, since in such states too there exists the ruling class whom the police are accountable to. Rather, it would change the nature and emphasis of laws and their enforcement, which again would be to the advantage of the ruling class.

Despite these shortcomings, the perspective is more insightful and critical in understanding military policing than the two other perspectives. It highlights practical issues confronting contemporary societies, especially capitalist and neo-capitalist ones. Given the plurality and

diversity of opposing interests in our society, conflict is not only real but has taken a centre stage in our society. Equally, evidence has shown that the law enforcement agents are more on the side of the ruling class than on the ruled in any given socio-economic formation.

Its recourse to historical materialism as a methodological device in understanding the character and orientation of the criminal law, and its enforcement agents in any given state is more lucid, detailed and insightful in understanding military policing in Nigeria than 'quantitative analysis' of functionalism and the 'observational approach' of the interactionists. On this basis therefore, the marxist perspective is more tenable in understanding policing in a contemporary society like Nigeria than other perspectives. On this note, the perspective is hereby adopted to give theoretical guidance for the study of the performance of the military police in Nigerian Army.

2.2 HYPOTHESES

In a study of this nature, hypotheses are useful devices which not only guide the researcher, but also enable him to draw conclusions. For the purpose of this work, the following hypotheses are put forth:

1. Officers are more favourable in the assessment of the overall functional performance of the NAMP;
2. The higher the rank of a military police personnel, the more enhanced his overall performance ; and
3. The relationship between other ranks and Military Policemen is less cordial.

CHAPTER THREE

RESERACH DESIGN

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter formally introduces the specific areas to be covered in the course of the study. The sample size and the sampling procedure is also indicated. Equally, the variables used in the study; the techniques of data collection as well as analysis are specified. Finally, the problems and limitations encountered in the course of the work are disclosed.

3.1 STUDY LOCATION

The locations of this study are the military formations in Kaduna and Lagos States. The areas covered by the study are Zaria, Jaji, Kaduna and Lagos towns. These towns not only have the highest concentration of soldiers in the country, but also have the highest number of military institutions\establishments.

Zaria for instance is the bedrock of the Army because it is host to a lot of military institutions. Amongst them are the Depot Nigerian Army (Depot NA), which is the sole producer of the other ranks of the Nigerian Army, Nigerian Military School (NMS), the Directorate of Army Physical Training and School (DAPTS), 11 Field Engineer Regiment (11FER), and the Nigerian Army School of Military Police, where service Policemen are trained for policing the military.

Jaji, on the other hand, hosts strategic military institutions in the country. It has the Command and Staff College (CSC) which trains service personnel from both the Army,

Navy, Airforce, civilians as well as foreign Armies: the Infantry Centre and School (ICS), and the 35 Motorised Demonstration Battalion (35 DEMO BN).

Equally, Kaduna is the Headquarters of One Mechanised Division (HQ 1 MECH DIV) of the Nigerian Army. It also hosts the nation's most prestigious Military University - the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA), amongst other military units spread in various locations within the town.

Finally, Lagos being the Defence Headquarters, remains the town with the highest concentration of soldiers (both Army, Navy, and Airforce) in the country. It hosts two major military cantonments (Ojo and Ikeja), which are considered the largest in the West African sub-region, as well as numerous barracks and Military training institutions within the metropolis.

With the existence of large numbers of soldiers in these towns, there has been a concomitant increase in the number of soldiers involved in criminal activities as shown in chapter one. It is to this extent that this research aims at assessing the functional performance of the military police in Nigerian Army with particular reference to specific areas within Kaduna and Lagos States.

Another factor which makes the choice of these states imperative is the fact that the states have the highest concentration of military policemen in the country. One would therefore

find it easy to observe and assess their activities, given their presence in large numbers in various military institutions\establishments within Kaduna and Lagos States.

It is based on the aforementioned that these areas have been chosen as the study location. It is the researcher's belief that the benefits of this work would not be restricted to the study

areas alone, but would cover other military locations in particular, and the larger society in general.

3.2 SAMPLING

Given the large size and scattered nature of the population (military), the multi-stage cluster sampling design was adopted. This sampling procedure involves the division of the population into clusters, and sub-clusters, followed by the selection of elements within each of the clusters. For the purpose of this research, the study location was divided into four main clusters, namely: Zaria, Jaji, Kaduna and Lagos. The population of military policemen in these clusters is about 511, with 22.7% coming from Zaria; 5.5% from Jaji, 18.0% from Kaduna; and 53.8% from Lagos. To have a proportionate representation, 30% of the population in each sub-cluster was earmarked for sampling. However, in jaji, 50% was marked out for interview. This was done to eliminate under representation due to the small size of the population of the sub-clusters in that location.

Zaria town was divided into two clusters made up of Basawa and Chindit Barracks.

Basawa hosts 86 military policemen while Chindit Barracks has 30, bringing the total to 116 military policemen in the two clusters. These barracks were further divided into three sub-clusters based on rank, that is, 70 Corporal and below; 34 Senior Non-Commissioned Officers (SNCOs); and 12 Officers, according to their areas of residence. A total of 34 military policemen were interviewed in Zaria town based on systematic sampling. Twenty-five from Basawa and 9 from Chindit Barracks respectively. In selecting the respondents in Zaria, One started by randomly choosing resident number three for interview. This was followed by interviewing an interval of every third resident until a total of 34 respondents were interviewed.

Jaji town was equally divided into two clusters namely Command and Staff College (CSC) and Infantry Centre and School (ICS) with 19 MP personnel on one hand and 35 Demonstration Battalion (35 DEMO BN) with 9 on the other. These barracks were further divided into three clusters according to rank, that is, 19 Corporals and below, 7 Senior Non-Commissioned Officers, and 2 Officers. A total of 13 military policemen were drawn from Jaji town. four from ICS\35 Demo BN and 9 from command and Staff College (CSC). The process of selecting respondents followed the same systematic sample pattern with that of Zaria. However, here the fourth resident was randomly chosen for interview. Subsequently, an interval of every second resident was interviewed until 13 respondents were drawn from a total of 28 military policemen in Jaji.

Kaduna town was divided into three clusters namely; Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA), Kotoko and 81 Barracks. Each of these barracks was divided into three clusters namely; 60

Corporals and below, 22 Senior Non-Commissioned 10 Officers and Officers. The total population of NAMP Personnel in these barracks was 92 with 43 coming from 81 Barracks, 27 from NDA and 22 from Kotoko. A total sampled size of 26 military Policemen was obtained. 13 from 81 Barracks, 7 from Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA) and 6 from Kotoko. The respondents were selected by arbitrarily starting with resident number two. This was followed by interviewing respondents at every interval of third residence until a total sample size of 26 respondents was exhausted through a systematic sampling procedure.

Finally, Lagos metropolis was divided into three clusters, namely: Ikeja, Ojo, Apapa\Ikoyi\Yaba barracks with a population of 61, 125 and 89 military policemen respectively. This was followed by a subdivision of each cluster into three clusters according to rank of the respondents, that is, 170 Corporals and below, 75 Senior Non-commissioned Officers and 30 Officers. Forty-six respondents from the military police were drawn from Lagos: Twenty from Ojo; 10 from Ikeja; and 16 from Apapa\Ikoyi\Yaba (with 6 from Apapa; 6, Yaba and 4 from Ikoyi). In selecting the respondents the tenth resident was arbitrarily chosen and interviewed. This was followed by, intervally, interviewing every fifth resident.

A sampling frame was drawn from each of the various clusters to make up the total sample. The difficulty involved in getting the exhaustive list of the universe was the major factor

which informed the use of this sampling procedure.

An assessment of the functional performance of the NAMP can not be examined in isolation from the people it policies. The study therefore, sought the views of officers and men from other arms and services of the Armed Forces on their assessment of the performance of the military police, as well as their relationship with the NAMP. As estimated population of officers and men within the barracks under study was put at 11,109 with 8.7% of the population coming from Zaria; 5.8% from Jaji; 9% from Kaduna; and 76.5% from Lagos. To ensure for proportionate representation, 5% of the population in each sub-cluster was marked out for interview. However, for the sub-clusters in Lagos, only 1% was earmarked for sampling in order to minimise over representation given the populous nature of these sub-clusters.

To this end, a sample size of 148 officers and soldiers was obtained. The systematic sampling procedure used for the military police was also adopted for soldiers from other arms and services within each cluster. Zaria was divided into two clusters namely, Basawa and Chindit barracks. These barracks have a total population of about 965 officers and soldiers made up of 262 from Basawa, and 703 from Chindit Barracks. These clusters were further divided into three sub-clusters according to the rank categories of the respondents; that is, 591 Corporals and below, 204 Senior Non-commissioned officers and 170 Officers. Thirty-six Officers and soldiers were interviewed in Zaria town. Twenty in Chindit

barracks and 16 from Basawa barracks. In selecting the respondents, the tenth resident was arbitrarily chosen and interviewed. This was followed by interviewing, at intervals, every thirteenth resident, in the case of Corporal below and Senior Non-Commissioned Officers, and every fifth resident in case of Officers. The selection process was replicated in both Jaji and Kaduna.

Jaji with a population of 647 officers and soldiers was equally divided into two clusters: Infantry Centre and School (ICS) and 35 Motorised Demonstration Battalion on one hand, and Command and Staff college (CSC) on the other. These barracks were further divided into three sub-clusters according to rank: 341 Corporals and below; 198 Senior Non-Commissioned Officers; and 108 Officers. Thirty-five respondents were drawn from Jaji. Eighteen out of 340 from ICS\35 Mot Demo BN and 17 out of 307 from CSC using the same selection process adopted in Zaria.

Kaduna town was divided into 3 clusters with a total population of 997 namely: Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA) with 339 personnel . Kotoko 336, and 81 Barracks 322. The barracks were further divided into three clusters according to rank: 589 Corporals and below, 271 Senior Non-Commissioned Officers and 128 Officers. A sample size of 38 respondents was drawn. Fourteen each from NDA and Kotoko barracks, while 10 respondents were drawn from 81 barracks. The selection process was the same as the ones in Zaria and Jaji

Finally, Lagos metropolis was similarly divided into three clusters namely: Ojo, Ikeja Cantonments and Apapa\Ikoyi\Yaba barracks. The total population of officers\soldiers in these barracks is put at 8,500 with about 3950 from Ojo; 2786 from Ikeja and 1764 from Apapa\Ikoyi\Yaba. These barracks/cantonments were further divided into three clusters according to ranks; that is , 5,700 Corporals and below; 2,358 Senior Non-Commissioned Officers and 442 Officers, based on their areas of residence. The selection of respondents was carried out by arbitrarily chosen resident number five for interview. This was followed by interviewing, at intervals, every fiftieth residence (in case of other ranks) and every fifteenth residence (in case of Officers). A sample size of 39 respondents was finally drawn from Lagos town, 16 from Ojo, 14 from Ikeja and 9 from Apapa\Ikoyi\Yab barracks (3 each from Apapa, Ikoyi and Yaba), based on systematic sampling procedure. For the purpose of this study, a total sample size of 267 respondents was obtained. Forty four point six percent of the respondents were drawn from the Military Police, which is the unit of analysis, while the remaining 55.4% came from respondents from other arms and services of the military.

3 VARIABLES

A Variable refers to a characteristics common to a number of phenomena that is possessed in varying amount (Popense 1974.37). The major variables in this work are divided into the dependent and independent ones. For the purpose of this work, the major dependent variable is "Assessment of Functional performance of the Military Police" while the minor one is Military Police relationship with soldiers".

An insight into how well the military police perform their function may easily be inferred through the absence of crime\violation of law within the environment which they operate. This however depends on certain variables which may possibly influence their performance. These are called "Independent variables". Thus, an independents variable is one whose occurrence results in the occurrence of another variable. For the purpose of this research, they include gender, age, rank, educational background, length of service, and residence.

In the Nigerian Military, rank determines one's income and consequently his social class. Those from the lower ranks belong to the lower income earning group, hence they are the down trodden in the military. It is in line with this that one finds it pertinent to substitute rank for social class in the study.

3.4 TECHNNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

The data used in this research is basically primary in nature. They were therefore obtained directly from respondents from both Military Policemen and other soldiers. To achieve this, two different sets questionnaires (One for the Military Police, and the other for soldiers) were administered to the respondents. One was self-administered and the other direct interview.

The interview procedure was necessitated by the fact that some respondents could not read and write. Such respondents were therefore directly interviewed. This method of data collection was extremely useful in this regard because it provided more detailed and

necessary information required, since the researcher interacted directly with the non-literate respondents. Direct contact with them enabled one to explain and put down relevant facts without ambiguity, and also to clarify certain issues which were not clear to the respondents.

Similarly respondents who were literate enough to read and write were given the questionnaires to fill (self-administered) and return back to the researcher.

Another major techniques of data collection was non-participant observation. In the course of observation, particular emphasis was paid on the following aspects: How NAMP personnel attend to complaints from officers and suspects, carry out patrols; effect arrests; handle and interrogate suspects; carry out patrols effect traffic and escort duties, react to crimes incidents when called upon; as well as the nature of their training, finally, the nature and type of the equipment they use was also observed. This was done through the observation of military police activities which cover the following: their training; on-the-spot job performance; and their relations with soldiers in the course of duty. In order to understand the nature and emphasis of Military Police training, the researcher frequently attended their practical training week programmes at the Nigerian Army School of Military Police (NASMP), Basawa, to observe the nature of their training activities.

The researcher also visited MP duty rooms at Ojo, Apapa and Kaduna, with a view to assessing how they attend to soldiers' complaints\problems as well as treat offenders. During the course of non-participant observations, one also had to visit strategic places like

the Tin Can Island Port, the Apapa Wharf; Oshodi and Alausa Markets; Tinibu Square and the Lagos-Ibadan Toll gate (all in Lagos), where the military police are deployed to enforce law and discipline on erring soldiers and officers.

It would be recalled that these places are lucrative business centres where officers\soldiers are usually found transacting in illegal business activities.

The Military Police Corps controls traffic and provide security during top military occasions like Army Day Celebrations, Independence Day Anniversary celebrations and passing-out Parades (POP) of some military training institutions. The researcher, at various occasions attended passing-out parades of the Nigerian Military School, the Depot Nigerian Army, CSC\ICS and NDA to observe how the corps performs this role. In all these encounters, one was able to observe how Military Policemen relate to offices and soldiers. The duration for data collection lasted from 10th July- 6th December, 1995.

3.5 TECHNIQUES OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data used in the study have been analysed through cross tabulation\Bivariate Analysis, based on the use of percentages. The Chi Square (X_2) and Gamma are the dominant *inferential statistical measures used in determining the relationship between the dependent* and independent variables.

Another dominant technique of data analysis used in the study is descriptive statistics. In the course of the study, a non participant observation method was adopted as a major technique of data collection. The need to use descriptive statistics therefore became imperative not only for descriptive purposes, but also for lucid explanation of some observed patterns of military police on-the-spot activities and performance.

3.6 PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS

No study is devoid of one problem\limmitations or the other. This study is not an exception. The major problem encountered in the course of the study was the dearth of respondents, especially from the Military Police. This was moreso due to the fact that the course of data collection coincided with the period of "rumour mongering"[2] in the Nigerian Military. Most respondents were therefore suspicious of the intent and purpose of the research for fear that it may be a ploy to implicate them in the rumour-mongering saga or jeopardise their job. This was worsened by the status of the researcher[3] in the military.

Despite assuaging their fears, most soldiers declined being respondents, while some of those who participated were selective in their responses. To overcome this problem, the original study location was expanded to include Lagos metropolis to make way for more respondents . Thus, respondents who gave selective responses were eliminated to pave the way for those who were not selective in their responses. In view of the above problem, coupled with limited time and financial constraint at the disposal of the researcher, the

initial target of 350 respondents could not be met. A total of 267 respondents were however interviewed. This represent s a total response rate of 76.3%.

The second major problem had to do with the fact that the researcher had no direct access to crime statistics kept by the Military Police, since these records are still regarded as classified documents. One therefore, had to rely on other sources[4] in validating some of the observed activities of the Military Police as well as claims made by both respondents (Military Police and Soldiers) which were not observed in the field.

Another problem closely related to the above is the fact that the researcher had never been to any War\operation with the Military Police, hence the discussions on their wartime functional performance is based on the views and observations of other soldiers and assessment by commanders.

CHAPTPER FOUR

FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF THE NIGERIAN MILITARY POLICE

4.0 INTRODUCTION

In chapter Two, it was argued that both functionalism and interactionism as paradigms, are inadequate in accounting for policing the military in contemporary Nigeria. In this chapter we intend to examine, from a marxian perspective, the overall performance of NAMP with particular reference to the following functions: Maintenance of law and discipline; protection of soldiers interest; protection of lives and property; crime detection and interrogation; escort and orderly duties; traffic control duties; and war time functional performance. This would be achieved by counterpoising the views of military policemen with those of soldiers, and cross-validating both views with field observations.

The second segment of this chapter assesses the general performance of NAMP in relation to specific demographic characteristics of soldiers from other arms and services. Finally, the first research hypothesis which states that "Officers are more favourable in the assessment of the overall functional performance of the NAMP" is tested.

4.1 GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF NAMP

This section examines each of the roles assigned to the Nigerian Army Military Police by the Nigerian Army.

4.1.1 *MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND DISCIPLINE*

All the respondents (100%) were of the view that the enforcement of law and discipline in the Army constitutes the primary function of NAMP. They maintained that the function is achieved through diverse means. For instance, 75% of the respondents were of the opinion that discipline and law is enforced through the arrest, detention and punishment of offenders. They are of the view that whenever a soldiers is seen engaging in acts contrary to the ethos of military law and discipline, he is arrested, detained and subsequently charged before his commander for disciplinary actions. They contend that on the commission of an offence, the soldiers is disarmed (if armed), his military beret and belt are taken away from him. His particulars (that is, Army number, rank, name and unit serving) are written down, and a signal message initiated and sent to his unit to formally inform it of his arrest and detention. His charges are prepared and he is formally sent under escort, to his unit command for trial and necessary disciplinary action.

Law and discipline are also maintained through correcting and warning offenders, especially minor offenders. It is their belief that such offenders may be ignorant of the illegality of their acts, hence the need to take stern action may not arise. Therefore, instead of arrest and detention, such soldiers are verbally warned and educated to know and do the right thing.

The respondents maintained that another way by which law and discipline are enforced is through the monitoring and control of the movement of soldiers. This is done by stationing military policemen at strategic places to ensure that soldiers do not move about at odd times or places in uniform. It is their contention that this measure keeps soldiers cautious and

greatly avert acts of lawlessness and indiscipline among them.

Finally, the respondent s also maintained that law and discipline are achieved through the exemplary character of military policemen. By this, they mean that, as law enforcers, military policemen should live by example; by being disciplined so as to serve as role models for other soldiers. They argue that if military policemen are disciplined and law abiding, the soldiers 'out there' would not only respect them, but refrain from engaging in acts which undermine law and discipline in the presence of military policemen.

When asked to assess whether the performance of the above role by the NAMP is satisfactory, 95.2% of the respondents from NAMP said 'Yes' because, according to them, offenders are usually arrested and prosecuted by the NAMP. Only 4.8% of the respondents maintained that the performance of NAMP is 'not satisfactory' due to lack of equipment and manpower to properly carry out this function effectively. Respondents from this category also claimed that the NAMP is not getting the desired cooperation from soldiers hence it cannot put a satisfactory performance.

When respondents from other arms and services were asked to assess the performance of this role by NAMP, 46.6% expressed 'satisfaction' with the performance of NAMP because "the standard of discipline in the Army is high" and "NAMP has been doing its best to maintain law and discipline". However, 3.4% considered their performance 'average' because, according to them, much is left undone. On the contrary, 45.5% of the respondents from soldiers expressed "dissatisfaction" with the NAMP performance, because military

even went a step further by escorting him out of the traffic jam.

Similarly, other ranks walking the streets of Lagos or other major towns in military uniform both during and after working hours, are accosted and requested to produce a pass or permit authorizing their movement in town. In the absence of any, they are arrested and detained for illegal movement, while the same act is not regarded illegal if committed by officers. For instance, in the course of field observations, it was discovered that NAMP guardrooms in Apapa and Ojo were filled with this category of offenders from other ranks but none came from the officer cadre, despite the fact that some officers are also guilty of some of these offences.

This study also discovered that soldiers are arrested at various toll gates across the study location for traveling in military uniform while on private journeys. However, it never occurred to military policemen to arrest officers for committing the same offence in spite of the fact that they are also involved. An instance is worth recalling here: A soldier from NDA traveled to Depot NA Zaria without a pass (though he was sent by his superior officer), and was subsequently arrested and detained by a military policeman. On discovering that the soldier was an orderly to a top military officer, some officers intervened and he was released. It should, however be noted that on the same date, other officers came into the Depot NA from various places but were not required to produce their passes for scrutiny. This is a clear case of differential law enforcement meant to benefit only the privileged class in the military.

Based on the foregoing, the claim by some respondents from other soldiers that military policemen are partial and discriminatory in performing this role is valid. On the contrary, the assertion by other respondents (both soldiers and military Policemen) that there is high standard of discipline in the army due to the performance of this role by NAMP is contrary to substantive evidence. If the standard of discipline in the army is high (which the researcher doubts), it is not solely due to the performance of the NAMP. The activity of military policemen as shown above creates animosity and exacerbates rather curtails indiscipline Within the army. While they have the penchant for enforcing law and order When it comes to particular offences and offenders, they close their eyes to others.

Viewed against the backdrop of the above discourse, one would vehemently contest the ideological claim by the NAMP that it is the "watchdog of the military". If this claim is to be examined in a wider detail (which space does not allow here), then the pertinent questions are: whose military is the NAMP acting as "watchdog"? Who and what is the 'watchdog' watching? Based on the foregoing, the performance of NAMP in this role clearly demonstrates that it is the watchdog of the ruling military elites; watching and controlling the activities of the underprivileged in the military to conform with the interests of the military elites. This opinion is informed by the remarkable successes of the NAMP in curtailing the excesses of the other ranks, but failing to do the same to the most heinous acts of officers. Its overall performance of this role is therefore couched in class interest, serving the interests of the privileged class at the expense of the underprivileged.

4.1.2 **PROTECTION OF SOLDIERS INTEREST AND WELFARE**

The protection of soldiers interest and welfare is one of the key functions which the NAMP is supposed to perform (see main report of NA ORBAT Review Committee Vol. 1). Unfortunately, this function is the least emphasized (10%) during training of its personnel. No wonder, 84.1% of the respondents from the NAMP did not consider the role a primary or an important function of the NAMP.

Those who consider the role as a primary function of the NAMP maintained that whenever soldiers or their families have misunderstanding among themselves or with civilians, it is the duty of the NAMP to intervene and resolve the issue amicably in the interest of both parties. This is usually accomplished at the Military Police Duty Rooms where each party is called upon to give a statement and his version of the case. This may or may not be entered into the offence book, depending on the nature of the feud. At the duty room, the offending party is seriously cautioned and may be required to write an undertaking to be of good behaviour. Furthermore, if the misunderstanding involves civilians and is of a serious nature which cannot be easily resolved amicably in the interest of both parties, it is usually referred to the civil police.

Similarly, when soldiers are being unnecessarily oppressed or victimized by their superior, it is the duty of the NAMP to wade in and intercede in favour of the victimized soldier when such complaints are received.

In their assessment of the NAMP performance of this role however, only 8.5% of the respondents from the NAMP gave NAMP a pass mark (satisfactory) because according to them, soldiers are promptly given attention when they have problems. While 13.8% rated the NAMP 'unsatisfactory' because Military Policemen do not pay attention to this role due to the fact that soldiers not only hate them but do not accord them the necessary cooperation.However,77.8% remained undecided in assessing the performance of the NAMP in this role. This indecision may probably be attributable to the fact that majority of the respondents (84.1%) did not consider this role as an important function of the NAMP.

When soldiers were asked to evaluate the performance of NAMP in protecting soldiers interests and Welfare, only 35.2% rated them 'satisfactory'. They maintained that when called upon, military policemen usually and promptly respond to soldiers problems with a view to solving them. However, others were of the opinion that military policemen only come to the aid of senior officers when the latter have problems. Similarly, 54.5% expressed 'dissatisfaction' with the performance of the NAMP, and maintained that its personnel are usually reluctant to attend to soldiers interests and welfare. They claimed that the few who offer to assist, do so only when a reward is granted them. Some respondents even went as far as accusing the NAMP personnel of corrupt practices and biases against the interests and welfare of other soldiers, especially the other ranks. For instance, 80% (48) of those who reported one problem or the other claimed that they were either not attended to, or were asked to pay a certain amount before their complaints would be treated. Only 20% (12) of those who laid complaints to military Policemen maintained

they were given prompt attention.

The researcher's encounters with military policemen at various duty rooms showed that in most cases, soldiers who laid complaints at these duty rooms are either asked to provide stationery or other forms of logistics before their cases could be entertained. Failure to abide by these instructions meant rejection of such cases. Others are sent back for improper channel of communication despite the fact that some of these cases bordered on humanitarian grounds. The NAMP reserves the right to reject any case brought before it for investigation if it is not convinced of its credibility. It frequently uses this excuse to throw out cases, for fear of having their cases rejected, soldiers are forced to co-operate with NAMP personnel. An interesting discovery made during field observation was that, Military Policemen showed no interest in complaints like harassment or victimization of subordinate soldiers by their super-ordinates, fighting among soldiers families, or finding soldiers lost children as they claimed. They however show remarkable interest in settling debts and contract cases involving soldiers and civilians or among soldiers themselves. One likely explanation for this trend is that they stand to gain more (in monetary terms) from the latter cases than the former.

Against the backdrop of overwhelming statistical evidence from both military policemen and soldiers, coupled with on-the- spot observations, my findings indicate that the performance of this role by the NAMP is not only dismally poor but also it does not give deserved attention to the welfare and interest of soldiers especially other ranks.

What then is responsible for the lack-lustre performance of this role by the NAMP? A plausible answer to this question is situated in the origin, structure and orientation of the NAMP. As I have shown in chapter one, NAMP did not originate out of the need to protect soldiers interest and welfare, rather it was borne out of the overriding need to protect the military establishment against over-zealous soldiers. This is amply informed by its structural organisation and orientation. At every hierarchy, the NAMP is directly responsible to the following: The Officer Commanding; Commanding Officer; Brigade Commander; General Officer Commanding; and the Chief of Army Staff. It thus becomes imperative that the loyalty and sympathy of military policemen would first go to their commanders and not to soldiers. Hence the interest and welfare of their commanders is uppermost in their minds than that of soldiers.

Finally, protection of soldiers interest and welfare, though seen as a key function of the NAMP, is however completely de-emphasized in the course of training Military Policemen as shown elsewhere in the chapter. No wonder 84.1% of the respondents from NAMP do not consider this role their primary function, hence little attention is given to its performance.

The only inference one would draw from the foregoing discourse is that at the formal level, the army authority assigns this role to the NAMP mainly to gain soldiers acceptability of NAMP as an instrument to protect the interest of the generality of soldiers. However, at the

substantive level, the NAMP mainly protects the interests and welfare of the elitists military class.

4.1.3 PROTECTION OF LIVES AND PROPERTY

The protection of lives and property is one of the major functions which NAMP is assigned to perform (see Main Report of NA ORBAT Review Committee Vol. 1 94). Unarguably, respondents from the NAMP see this role as the second main function of the NAMP as well as the second most emphasized in the course of their training. The role is performed through patrols, escort and orderly duties, guard duties and the arrest and charge of offenders.

NAMP mounts both mobile patrols and static surveillance in strategic places to ensure that military property and personnel do not come to harm. These patrols are carried out periodically within and around military locations, and any person or group posing threat to lives and property is detected, subsequently arrested and formally changed before his commander or the appropriate authority.

Secondly, protection of live and property is effected through the escort of top military officers and sensitive military hardwares to their point of destination to prevent harm or theft. NAMP also protects lives and property by performing guard duties at strategic and important locations to ensure that personnel and property placed within their areas of responsibility do not come to harm. They equally guard and prevent unauthorised access

and harm to lives and property.

Finally, the NAMP is expected to achieve this role through the arrest and charge of those who harm or pose as threats to lives and property. The NAMP is expected to carry out all these duties efficiently. The issues is: does the NAMP perform this role satisfactorily ?

In response, 47.6% of the respondents from the military police expressed their 'satisfaction' with the performance of NAMP in this role. While 42.3% expressed dissatisfaction, and 5.3% maintained that the NAMP has achieved 'partial success'. Finally 4.8% of the respondents were however undecided. Those who said 'satisfactory' were of the view that the NAMP is performing well within the environment where it is co-located with soldiers. On the contrary those who maintained that the NAMP is not performing satisfactorily attributed their assessment to the fact that it lacks both equipment and manpower to put its best, hence it selectively performs some roles leaving out others. They therefore, argued that with this kind of arrangement, success cannot be achieved. Similarly, others contended that optimum success is hindered because of non-cooperation from soldiers.

Finally, those who attributed 'partial success' to the performance of the NAMP, maintained that complete success cannot be achieved given the inadequacy of equipment and manpower at the disposal of the NAMP.

When respondents from other arms of the military were asked to assess the performance of NAMP in protecting lives and property, only 37.5% rated the NAMP 'satisfactory' because to them, NAMP performs all duties to ensure the safety of lives and property. While 55.7% were of the view that its performance is not satisfactory because crime, especially the theft of soldiers property in the barracks is still high. Similarly, other respondents were of the opinion that military policemen are too corrupt and dishonest to effectively perform this role. Few respondents maintained that given the inadequacy of logistics to perform the role, its performance can not be satisfactory. Finally, some of the respondents who maintained that NAMP is not performing this role were of the view that military Policemen pay less attention to the role.

Observations drawn from the field revealed that patrol which is considered central in enhancing the protection of lives and property is not given prominent attention. This is more so given the fact that one hardly sees military policemen regularly going on patrol duties within and around the barracks. Most of their patrols are add-hoc, irregular and restricted to residential areas of top military officers, leaving the rest of the barracks vulnerable to all kinds of threat to lives and property.

Both respondents have commended the efforts of the NAMP in protecting lives and property through escort and orderly duties. However, its role here is commendable only to the extent to which it affects a certain group within the military. Escort and orderly duties are performed to protect the lives and property of senior military officers. Similarly, the

NAMP performs guard duties to protect lives and property. However, these duties are carried out selectively and restricted to the residences of senior officers. Even when military policemen perform duties at major gates leading into military formations, they subject only other ranks and civilians to vigorous searches, leaving out officers and their families who are the greatest threat to military property going by recent Army publications and media reports.[2] Some of the officers on posting usually cart military properties in their official quarters and convert such to personal use in their private homes. Recently, some senior officers were found to have diverted a large consignment of military hardwares from the barracks to their private homes.

With all these biases and discriminatory tendencies against the other ranks, it becomes apparent to a discernible mind that the NAMP was borne out of the need to mediate rank relations in favour of the privileged class in the military rather than serve the generality of the military.

In view of the above observations, the view by some respondents that the NAMP performs this function 'satisfactory' to the admiration of every soldier, is not a reflection of its actual performance. On the contrary, it is one's belief that its performance of this role is tied to class interest, where military Policemen stake everything to protect the lives and property of superior officers on one hand and turn their back on the plight of ordinary soldiers on the other.

4.1.4 DETECTION, INVESTIGATION OF CRIME AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS

The NAMP is expected to prevent crime through the protection of lives and properties. But where this fails, it is its responsibility to detect, investigate and apprehend crimes and criminals (see Main Report of NA ORBAT Review Committee Vol. 1 Pp B11-12 '94). To achieve these, the NAMP is required to organised effective patrol and surveillance system within and around barracks in order to arrest those who commit or are about to commit crime. To effectively investigate crimes, the NAMP needs a good crime laboratory where instruments or materials used in Committing crimes are subjected to scientific examination through the use of crime detective devices. This is done with a view to assisting investigators in unraveling complicated crimes. It is also expected that quick intervention and investigation of crimes reported to it would yield positive results in apprehending criminals.

There is no doubt that crimes exist within the barracks. Military Police respondents maintained that most of these crimes are predominantly property offences (56.0%) official corruption (41.3%) and person offences (2.2%). How successful has the NAMP been tackling crime in the barracks? In response, 47.3% of military police respondents said the NAMP has been achieving "partial success"; 3.3% said "complete success" while 49.4% were of the view that it has achieved "no success at all".

When asked to give reasons for their responses, those who said the NAMP has been

achieving "partial success" were of the opinion that crime still exist within the military because military policemen lack the power to arrest certain categories of offenders. Others maintained that it lacks the necessary logistics and manpower to successfully prevent crime. Those who said NAMP has achieved complete success maintained that crime has reduced in the military. They could not however adduce evidence to substantiate their claim.

Finally, respondents who claimed that the NAMP has achieved "no success at all" were of the view that crime still exists because military Policemen lack the will power to intervene in crimes like official corruption, while others maintained that the NAMP lacks manpower and logistics in the fight against crimes hence it could not achieve any meaningful success. Finally, some respondents attributed the non success of the NAMP to non-cooperation from soldiers.

When soldiers were asked to assess the performance of the NAMP in crime detection, instigation and the apprehension of criminals, 70% were of the view that its performance is "not satisfactory". They pointed out that while soldiers, and the army in general lose properties at an alarming rate daily, NAMP has done virtually nothing to curtail the trend. Other respondents went ahead to accuse military Policemen of even collaborating with, and setting criminals free in the cause of investigations or patrol beats. Twenty percent (20%) of the respondents were however 'satisfied' with the performance of the NAMP because, according to them, crime within the military has reduced while others were of the view that the NAMP usually ensure that criminals are punished whenever caught. Ten percent of the

respondent s however declined assessing the performance of the NAMP in this role.

When the respondents were further asked whether they had ever reported any crime or loss of property to the NAMP; 40% of the respondents said they did, while 60% said they did not. For those who reported loss of property, only 10% said the NAMP was able to successfully investigate, arrest the offenders and retrieve the items, while 90% said that the

NAMP made no appreciable impact in retrieving the property or apprehending the criminals.

Our field observations revealed that mobile patrols and surveillance which are necessary for crime prevention and detection are absent in most military barracks. Where they exist, they are not regularly carried out because of logistics problems. In theory, patrols and surveillance are supposed to be carried our 24 hours daily. However, in practice, most Military Police Units effect it once or twice a month, and for limited number of hours. The haphazard manner in which these patrols are carried out would not enhance effectiveness in crime detection and apprehension. The importance of crime laboratories to crime investigation cannot be overemphasize. However, my field observations revealed that only two Military Police Units in the study location have established crime laboratories. That is, there is one each at the Nigerian Army School of Military Police (NASMP), Basawa, and Special Investigation Bureau (SIB). Apapa-Lagos. Interestingly however, these laboratories do not have modern equipment which are necessary in crime investigation. For

instance. Military Policemen complained that they lack equipment like finger print materials, lie detector, metal detector and other explosive detective devices amongst others.

At the various NAMP duty rooms, it was discovered that military policemen rely solely on torture as the surest and only technique of criminal investigation. This crude approach to investigation seldom yields good results especially when one is confronted with hardened criminals. Another observation made was that military policemen do not respond swiftly when cases of crimes are reported to them. In most cases, they claimed they have to wait for clearance from the appropriate superior Authority (ASA) or lack vehicles and other logistics problems to swiftly respond to calls of crime incidence.

The above data overwhelmingly showed that the NAMP has not been performing its much-orchestrated role of crime detection, investigation and the apprehension of criminals. Different reasons from various respondents have been advanced for this lack-lustre performance. These reasons range from shortage of manpower and equipment, to lack of power to arrest certain category of offenders, amongst others. The issues arising from the failure of the NAMP in performing this role are two folds and point to the fact that it was not meant to control crime but class. Firstly, why is the NAMP which is the sole detector and investigator of crimes in the army being understaffed and under-equipped to perform this role? Again, as the main agent of the military vested with the authority to apprehend and arraign offenders, why does it lack power to arrest certain offenders? It is against the backdrop of the above issues that I contend that NAMP was not meant to control crime.

Rather, it was meant to control soldiers whose activities run counter to the interest and values of the military elites. Crime control is therefore peripheral to its function.

It is my contention that the NAMP was not meant to fight crime, and therefore, cannot fight crime because of its unpreparedness to fight crime. This is informed by both its strength, state of equipment and by the deliberate policy of the army in relation to the arrest of offenders which I shall discuss below.

In chapter one, I showed that only 1848 military policemen and officers are policing the army of over 159,000 troops. This logically implies that military policemen cannot effectively cover all military locations. The issue then is: How would they control crime in such locations where their presence is not felt? Or are they implying that there are no crimes in such units\locations? It is worth noting that military police personnel exist - in large numbers - in units where there are many senior military officers and completely absent where there are non. This explains why the greatest number of military policemen are found in Lagos and Kaduna, and fewer at Brigade levels outside these towns. This logically implies that their presence in such units it tied to the interest of senior officers and not to fight crimes per se as we are made to believe.

Another excuse advanced for its non-performance in crime control is attributable to lack of equipment. However, one considers lack of crime control-equipment in the NAMP as

reasonable ad logical outcome of the strategy of the military ruling elites in ordering the priority of the NAMP to a specific role other than crime control. Hence they do not consider it pertinent to arm the NAMP to fight crime.

Finally, Army policy regarding arrest and discipline is such that a subordinate military policemen can not arrest an officer unless he is authorised by a superior officer. This pre-suppose that if an officer commits a crime in the presence of a subordinate military policemen, his arrest could not be affected by that subordinate. When viewed against the fact that it is the other rank (Military Policeman) 'out there on t he beat' who performs the bulk of policing, one would come to the conclusion that if at all, the NAMP controls crime, then it is the crimes of the less privileged ranks in the army, defined by the privileged class.

Against the backdrop of the above findings and observations, the claim by some respondents that the NAMP has achieved 'complete' or 'partial' success in this role because "crime has reduced in the barracks" is misleading. There is no hard evidence to suggest that crime has reduced within the military. Even if it has, it is probably attributable to other factors like the strict control maintained by commanders over their commands, the fear by most soldiers of losing their jobs if caught, and restraint by others on moral and religious grounds, and not the efforts of the NAMP. On the whole therefore, it is my contention that the NAMP should be contented being an instrument of class control rather than crime control within the army. This is for the simple fact that it performs the former better than

the latter.

4.1.5 ESCORT AND ORDERLY DUTIES

Another function assigned to the NAMP is that of escort and orderly duties.[4] This function entails providing security to personnel and equipment while in transit, and serving ceremonial purposes. As most of the respondents from military police maintained, it is the duty of the NAMP to provide physical security to vital equipment such as arms and ammunition, and also to top military officers and their wives while moving from one destination to another. Thus, when Senior Military Officers like Service Chiefs, General Officers Commanding (GOC), Military Administrator or other top ranking officers are traveling, military police accompany them to ensure their safety and carry out other functions which may be assigned to them.

Normally, a standard escort team is made up of a pilot car with six armed military policemen, and also a rear pilot car. There are riders by the left flanks whose main duty is to clear traffic off the road for the smooth passage of the important personality (VIP). Escorts are normally drawn from smart military policemen who are well trained in weapon handling. By and large, whether escort is protective or ceremonial, it is a source of security. A military orderly on the other hand, doubles as a personal aid and body guard to top military officers. Always smartly dressed and armed with a weapon, usually an automatic pistol, the orderly is expected to safeguard his Boss at all times. He follows the Boss to wherever he goes and carries out other instructions which may be given to him.

On their assessment of the performance of NAMP in this role, 100% of the NAMP respondents rated its performance 'satisfactory' because "those whom military policemen escort had always been safe". They attributed the success to the fact that the NAMP has all its requirements to carry out this function. In addition to that, military policemen assigned

to this areas are properly given adequate welfare. For instance, most military policemen claimed they enjoy rapid promotion for excelling in this role.

Similarly, when soldiers were asked to assess the performance of the NAMP in this role, 88.6% of the respondents expressed satisfaction with its performance. On the contrary, only 5.7% were not satisfied, while 3.4% scored the NAMP a "partial" passmark, and 2.3% were undecided. In advancing reasons for their assessment, those who rated the NAMP 'satisfactory' were of the view that their assessment is informed by the fact that "no complaints emanate from those whom military policemen escort", while others were of the opinion that military policemen are very active, smart and well equipped in t he course of performing this duty.

Field observations of the performance of NAMP in this role revealed that it is credibly performed well as stated by both respondents from the NAMP and other soldiers. It is not an over-statement to say here that most military police escorts are always prepared to endanger the lives of soldiers and other citizens to ensure the safety of their Bosses. An

incident at the Third Mainland Bridge, Lagos is worth recalling here. A top military officer was going to the airport along the road, a motorist could however not clear off the road for him despite the blaring of the siren by a military police rider. This was his waterloo, for he was not only thoroughly beaten for "obstructing" and delaying the General's journey, but also got his car smashed. Such is the over-zealousness of military police escorts performing their duty at the admiration of his Boss. Most of these acts abound where military policemen are performing this role.

From the foregoing, one may ask: why has the NAMP shown an impressive record in performing this role as opposed to other roles? In my opinion, the logic of its effectiveness in the role is linked to its origin, structural organisation and policy of the Nigerian Army. As we have pointed out in the opening chapters, the factors that gave rise to the emergence of the NAMP were borne out of the need to enforce military law and regulate the activities of the under-privileged ranks for the interests of the ruling elites in the military. Thus, the *performance of this role by the NAMP directly takes care of the interests of this privileged* class. For instance, where the NAMP fails to maintain law and order, and crime on one hand, it directly protects top military officers by means of escort and orderly duties on the other hand. This explains while escort and orderly duties are only meant for senior officers, and equipment which are considered strategic to their interests. This further explains why the number of military policemen in any unit\location is directly co-related to the proportion of senior military officers in that location.

4.1.6 TRAFFIC CONTROL DUTIES

Traffic control duties is another role the NAMP performs[5] Usually, this role is carried out during ceremonial occasions like passing out parades of some important military institutions, Independent day parade, and other top military parades and occasions which are usually attended by top military officers.

During these occasions, military policemen are expected to clear the roads leading to the occasion venue and direct traffic so that no accidents or traffic congestion mar the occasion. They also control traffic during the movement of troops and heavy military weapons to ensure a safer passage to their points of destination.

How well has the NAMP been performing this role? The findings indicate that 99.5% of *the NAMP respondents expressed 'satisfaction'. Those who considered its performance* 'satisfactory' were of the opinion that since military policemen have been performing this role, there had been "no complaints from any groups". Similarly, others were of the view that personnel of the NAMP are not only trained to perform the job, but also have all the necessary equipment to carry out the role, hence their performance is always excellent.

Similarly, 81.8% of the respondents from soldiers expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. Most of these respondents maintained that there is always free flow of traffic whenever military policemen are performing this role. However, 13.6% were not satisfied with the performance of the NAMP because military policemen on this beat are

"always hostile, harsh and brutal to motorists". Finally, 4.5% of the respondents were undecided.

Having observed the performance of this role by military policemen at various occasions especially passing out parades of various military institutions, one is in total agreement with the views of both respondents from the NAMP and soldiers that NAMP performs this role well. One however contests the claim by respondents from the NAMP that there are no complaints when military policemen performs this role. In the course of performing this duty, it was observed that personnel of the NAMP are brutal, rude and arrogant to members of the public, especially those whom they consider are not well placed or connected in the society. The realities on the ground are therefore, more reflective of the views of soldiers that NAMP personnel are harsh and brutal to people especially motorists.

Again, why has the NAMP been successful in this role. The plausible answer advanced by respondents from the NAMP is that "Military Policemen are not only trained to perform this role, but are well equipped to perform it". The pertinent question then is: why has the NAMP authority (or the Army) found it necessary to train and equip the NAMP in performing this role on one hand, and failed in doing same to crime control which is considered as its primary role in the army, on the other?

A possible explanation to the above question is that crime control is not central to the duties of the NAMP, hence its neglect. However, if one takes cognizance of the fact that

traffic control. like escort and orderly duties is directly tied to the security and interest of senior military officers, one would conclude that the successful performance of the role by the NAMP is part of the overall arrangements to enhance the security and interest of top military officers. It is therefore not surprising when one sees a military policeman on such duties asking "raw civilians" or fellow soldiers to either stop or park off the road for the very important personality (VIP) to pass.

4.1.7 WAR TIME PERFORMANCE OF THE NAMP

The NAMP, like any other corps in the military, is expected to play an important role in the execution of any war. The major functions performed by the NAMP during wars include control of war prisoners,, refugees and stragglers. The NAMP is also assigned the role of preventing desertion, enforcement of law and discipline, traffic and escort duties.[6]

During wars, the NAMP organizes war camps and takes effective control of soldiers captured from the enemy side (Prisoners-of war). These prisoners of war are interrogated by military policemen with a view to getting detailed information about the enemy's order of battle (ORBAT)[7] which would assist own troops in planning the execution of the war. Military policemen also interview and interrogate refugees with a view to detecting spies among them an preventing infiltrates into own troops. Similarly, they handle and interview stragglers with a view to returning genuine ones back to their units, and taking disciplinary action against fake ones.

At the heater of a war, most soldiers in fear of losing their lives develop cold feet (feigning illness) and attempt to run away from prosecuting the war. NAMP is assigned to arrest such soldiers and send them back to the battle front or initiate other disciplinary actions against them. To halt desertion, therefore, military policemen usually mount road blocks at strategic and likely routes of escape.

No war can be fought and won without strict discipline and compliance to the laws governing its conduct. Like in peacetime, the NAMP strictly enforces law and discipline during war. It ensures that all rules and regulations governing the conduct of the war are strictly adhered to by the troops. The NAMP initiates disciplinary actions against those who commit war crimes like looting, rape, murder, etc by arresting and charging offenders to the appropriate superior authority (ASA). It also supervises executions of condemned officers and men found guilty of various war crimes.

Finally, the NAMP is expected to control traffic especially withdrawal vehicles, to ensure that own troops do not stray into enemy territory. This is achieved by marking of axial routes from the battle front to the rear headquarters (that is, Brigade Headquarters). Traffic control during war time is intended to check and curtail the influx of undesirable elements into own territory and also to ensure that own troops do not stray into enemy territory.

How successful has the NAMP been performing these roles? The findings reveal that 80.% of the respondents from the NAMP who had been to the Nigerian civil war or other foreign

military operations expressed their satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP for various reasons. Most considered their performance satisfactory because "they were given good commendation at various times", while some were of the opinion that no complaint

against them emanated from the war since cases of desertion and other acts of indiscipline were promptly dealt with without fear or favour.

Similarly, 78.1% of the soldiers who have been to war\operations with military policemen expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP in combating desertion. They maintained that the presence and activities of military policemen seriously instill fears in would-be deserters and curtail the trend. On the contrary 15.6% were however not satisfied with the performance of the NAMP because according to them, military policemen were unnecessarily intimidating and harassing soldiers during the operation. Some even charged that personnel of the NAMP abandoned their duty posts for looting. Finally, 6.3% were however undecided in t heir assessment of the performance of the NAMP.

Equally,, 88.9% rated the NAMP `satisfactory' in the control of war prisoners (PsOW), refugees and stragglers. While 11.1% expressed their dissatisfaction with the performance of NAMP in this role because, as they maintained, "personnel from the NAMP use their privileged position to intimidate female refugees and make love overtures to them and extort valuable from male refugees". For maintenance of law and discipline, 53.8% were satisfied with the performance of the NAMP because "all acts of lawlessness and

indiscipline were promptly checked and dealt with by military policemen." However, 30.8% of the respondents were not satisfied because, they claimed, "Military Police were not only lawless and indisciplined, but also brutal and biased in handling cases involving soldiers.

In escort and traffic duties, 50% of the respondents rated the NAMP 'satisfactory' while 25% expressed dissatisfaction with the performance of the NAMP in the role and 25% remained undecided. Those who expressed satisfaction maintained that during the operation, military policemen took all necessary traffic cautionary measures to ensure that friendly forces do not stray into enemy territory". Others were of the view that there were no traffic problems during the war\operation due to the efforts of the NAMP. However, those who expressed dissatisfaction could not adduce reasons for their assessment.

For escort duties, 70% of the respondents said the NAMP performed well because it personnel ensured the safety of heavy weapons and other equipment in the course of transition from the rear to the battle front. Thirty percent of the respondents were however undecided.

Though the researcher has never been to any war\operation with military policemen, views from both military policemen and soldiers point to the fact that the NAMP has been performing well anytime its personnel are at the battle front. The excellent performance put up by the NAMP at the various foreign military operations (as shown by both respondents)

should not come as a surprise to any discernible mind). For certain political and military reasons (and even economic), the presence of Nigerian troops in such operations had all along been the initiative of the military ruling class. It is therefore, logical for them to put in place machinery to ensure the success of the operations, because its failure would have devastating effects on their interests. It is in line with this that the NAMP as an instrument of suppression of the interests of the under-privileged class in the military comes handy in such operations. At the heat of such operations, some soldiers may lose interest and the zeal to fight, and may therefore, decide to retreat. This would affect the execution of the operation. Similarly, there are other acts of indiscipline likely to adversely affect the success of the operation. The presence of the NAMP is therefore a counter-force to ensure that the 'will' of the military ruling class is carried out by curtailing such acts.

Consequent upon the different views expressed by soldiers concerning the various functions performed by the NAMP, respondents from other arms and services of the military were asked to assess the overall performance of the NAMP. Only 32.4% of the respondents rated the NAMP 'satisfactory'. This group maintained that inspite of shortage of logistics and other related problems, the NAMP has been making some remarkable successes in curtailing crimes and other acts of indiscipline among serving soldiers. Similarly, 45.3% of the respondents rated the NAMP 'average' for its overall performance. They maintained that some personnel of the NAMP are not living up to expectations and yearnings of the ordinary soldiers, and that the NAMP focuses its attention on the activities of other ranks alone. Finally, 18.2% of the respondents assessed the overall performance of the NAMP as

'below average' because of the high rate of crime perpetrated by soldiers against soldiers, and the inability of the NAMP to tackle it.

To enhance effective and efficient performance, respondents from other arms and services suggested a wider range of measures bordering on honesty and fairness to soldiers by Personnel of the NAMP (56.1%): adequate training (21.6%) and adequate welfare and logistics (18.3%)

To sum up in this section, we have shown through the data presented that the NAMP through its activities, is pre-occupied with defending the interest of the privileged class in the military rather than crime control and prevention. And this is done chiefly through: the maintenance of law and order, escort, orderly and traffic duties and war times activities. It only recourse to crime control when the interest of the dominant class in the military is affected.

In the next section, we intend to examine the assessment by soldiers of the functional performance of the NAMP using some selected demographic attributes.

4.2 ASSESSMENT OF FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC ATTRIBUTES OF SOLDIERS.

The data in the preceding section showed that soldiers generally expressed dissatisfaction

with the performance of the NAMP in some functions while applauding it in few. This section attempts an assessment of the functional performance of the NAMP using demographic attributes of soldiers with a view to determining whether their assessment of the performance of the NAMP varies with their attributes. The first hypothesis of the research which states that "Officers are more favourable in the assessment of the overall performance of the NAMP" is also tested in the section.

4.2.1 GENDER AND ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE

This section examines the relationship between gender of soldiers and their assessment of the overall as well as specific functions performed by the NAMP. From a sample size of 148 respondents from other arms and services of the military, 83.8% of the respondents were males while 16.2% were females. This is an indication that males were over represented in the sample. The under representation of females is borne out of the fact that there was a dearth of female soldiers, especially in the study location. The few ones around were not willing to participate in the study.

Table 4.1: **Gender and Assessment of Overall Performance**

Assessment of Overall Performance

Gender	Sat		AV		Bel AV		DK		N	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	N	%		
Male	41	33.1	54	43.5	25	20.2	4	3.2	124	100
Female	7	29.2	13	54.2	2	8.3	2	8.3	24	99.9
Total		48		67		27		6	148	

X^2 = 7.691 3DF not sig at .05

Sat = Satisfactory

AV = Average

Bel AV = Below Average.

DK = Don't Know.

The above table shows that only 33.1% of the male respondents are satisfied with the overall performance of the NAMP. Similarly, only 29.2% of the female respondents also expressed their satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. This shows that both sexes did not score the NAMP high. However, the relationship between gender of soldiers and their assessment of the overall performance of the NAMP is insignificant, based on chi-square (X^2) value of 7.691 on table 4.1.

The relationship between gender and assessment of the NAMP in the maintenance of law and discipline shows that 46.8% of the male respondents scored the NAMP 'satisfactory' while 45.8% of female respondents also scored the same. This shows that both categories of gender rated the NAMP low in this function.

Furthermore, while 36.3% of the male respondents expressed their satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP in the protection of soldiers interest and welfare, only 29.2% of the female respondents expressed same. Though female respondents are less satisfied with the performance of the NAMP in this role, both sexes scored the NAMP low.

Similarly, the relationship between gender and assessment of the NAMP in the protection of lives and property reveals that only 37.9% of the male as well as 37.5% of their female counterparts expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. This implies that the relationship between gender and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP is not high.

For crime detection and investigation, only 18.5% of the male respondents rated the NAMP satisfactory, against 25.0% of the female respondents. Though female respondents expressed more satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP than their male counterparts, the data show that both are not satisfied with the performance of the NAMP in this role.

The relationship between gender and assessment of the NAMP in escort an orderly duties shows that both sexes are satisfied with performance of the NAMP. While 88.7% of the male respondents expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP; 87.5% of their

female counterparts equally expressed same.

Finally, the relationship between gender and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in traffic duties shows that 81.4% of the male respondents as well as 83.3% of the females expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. On the whole, the relationship between gender of soldiers and their assessment of the functional performance of the NAMP is not significant as indicated by chi square on table 4.1. It is however noted that while both sexes rated the NAMP high in escort and orderly and traffic duties, it received low marks in the maintenance of law and order, protection of soldiers interests and welfare, protection of lives and property, crime detection and investigation, and its overall performance.

4.2.2 AGE AND ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE

In this section, the relationship between the age of respondents from other arms and services of the military and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP shall be examined to see whether the former influences of the latter. And if so, to seek explanations for the trend.

The frequency distribution for age shows that 64.2% of the respondents are below 28 years old' 21.6% fall between 28-39 years, and 14.2% are 40 years and above.

Table 4.2 **Age and Assessment of the Overall Performance of the NAMP**

	Assessment of Overall Performance				
Age	DK	Bel AV	AV	Sat	

	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	N	
Below 28 yrs	4	4.2	20	21.0	43	45.3	28	29.5	95	100
28-39 yrs	2	6.2	5	15.6	14	43.4	11	34.4	32	100
40 Yrs & above	0	0	2	9.5	10	47.6	9	49.2	21	100
Total	6		27		67		48		148	

Gamma = 0.18 positively weak
Sat = Satisfactory
AV = Average
Bel Av= Below Average
DK = Don't Know

In table 4.2, only 29.2% of the respondents below 28 years of are satisfied with the overall performance of the NAMP, while 34.4% of those between 28-39 years as well as 42.9% of those who are 40 years and above expressed same. The data show that those who are advanced in age are more satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. However, the relationship between age of soldiers and their assessment of the overall performance of the NAMP is not significant.

The relationship between age and assessment of the performance of the NAMP in the maintenance of law and discipline shows that 42.1% of the respondents below 28 years are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. Similarly, 59.4% of those between 28-39 years and 47.6% of those who are 40 years and above also expressed their satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP in this role. The data indicate that those between 28-39 years are more favourable in rating the NAMP high in this role than the other age

categories. However, the relationship between age of soldiers and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP in maintaining law and discipline is not high.

The data for age and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in the protection of lives and properties show that 36.8% of those below 28 years as well as 40.6% of those between 28-39 years, and 38.1% of the respondents who are 40 years and above expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. This implies that both categories of age are not satisfied with the performance of the NAMP in the protection of lives ad properties.

The findings for age and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in escort and orderly duties reveal that 91.6% of those below 28 years rated the NAMP high. Similarly, 81.2% of those between 28-39 years and 85.7% of those who are 40 years and above also rated the NAMP high. The data indicate that both categories expressed the same level of satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP in this regard.

Similarly, the results for age and assessment of the performance of NAMP in traffic control duties show that 87.4% of those below 28 years as well as 75.0% of the respondents between 28-39 years and 66.5% of those who are 40 years and above rated the NAMP high. The findings reveal that those younger in age are more satisfied with the performance of the NAMP than those older in age.

Table 4.3: **Age and Soldiers Assessment of Performance in the Protection of Soldiers Interests & Welfare**

Protection of Soldiers Interest & Welfare

Age	DK		Not Sat		Sat		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	N
Below 28 Yrs	4	4.2	61	64.2	30	31.6	95 100
28-39 Yrs	10	312	10	31.3	12	37.5	32 100
40 Yrs & above	1	4.8	10	47.6	10	47.6	21 100
Total	15		81		52		148

Gamma = 0.01 positively very weak

Sat = Satisfactory

Not Sat = Not Satisfactory

DK = Don't Know.

The data in table 4.3 reveal that while only 31.6% of the respondents below 28 years expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP in this role, 37.5% of those between 28-39 years as well as 47.6% of those who are 40 years and above expressed same. The findings show that the relationship between age of soldiers and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP in this role is not significant. However, respondents who are younger in age are less satisfied with the performance of the NAMP than those who are older.

Earlier in this chapter, respondents from the other arms and services of the military argued that the NAMP does not protect their interest. They rather claimed that military policemen protect the interest of senior military officers. It is therefore, probable that the other ranks of the army is dominated by younger soldiers. Consequently, the NAMP pays less attention to the interest and Welfare of this category. This probably explains why younger soldiers are less satisfied with its performance of this role.

Table 4.4: **Age and Assessment of Performance in Crime Detection and Investigation**

Crime Detection and Investigation

Age	DK		Not Sat		Sat		N	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Below 28 Yrs	4	4.2	78	82.1	13	13.7	95	100
28-39 Yrs	7	21.9	15	46.9	10	31.2	32	100
40 Yrs & above	4	19.0	11	52.4	6	28.6	21	100
Total	15		104		29		148	N

Gamma = 0.01 positively weak

The data in table 4.4 show that only 13.7% of those below 28 years expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP in crime prevention an investigation. Similarly 31.2% of those between 28-39 years and 28.6% of those who are 40 years and above are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. The findings indicate that the relationship between age and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in this role is not significant.

Those below 28 years however expressed less satisfied with the performance of NAMP than the other two categories. This is probably due to the fact that in the course of performing this role, the NAMP not only pays less attention to crimes affecting this age category, but constantly clashes with it. But why should the NAMP single out this group ? As the study progresses, a plausible answer may emerge.

4.2.3 LENGTH OF SERVICE AND ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE

This section explores the relationship between length of service of soldiers and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP. This is done in order to find out whether the length of service of soldiers influences their assessment of the performance of the NAMP.

The frequency distribution for length of service shows that 29.1% of the respondents are less than 6 years in service, 50.7% have served between 6-15 years; and 20.3% have been in the service for 16 years and above.

Table 4.5: **Length of Service and Soldiers' Assessment of Overall Performance and the NAMP**

Assessment of Overall Performance

Length of Service	DK No	%	BEL AV No	%	AV No	%	Sat No	%	N	
Below 6 yrs	1	2.3	6	14.0	21	48.8	15	34.9	43	100
6 - 15 Yrs	5	6.7	20	26.7	30	40.0	20	26.7	75	100.1
16 Yrs & above	0	0	1	3.3	16	53.3	13	43.3	30	99.9
Total	6		27		67		48		148	

Gamma = 0.07 positively very weak

Sat = Satisfactory

AV = Average

Bel = Below Average

DK = Don't Know.

The table above (4.5) reveals that while 34.9% of those who are below 6 years in service expressed their satisfaction with the overall performance of the NAMP, 26.7% of those who are between 6-15 years in service as well as 43.3% of those who have served for 16 years and above expressed same. The data suggest that both categories of length of service scored the overall performance of the NAMP low marks. The relationship between length of service an soldiers assessment of the overall performance of the NAMP is not significant.

The data for length of service and assessment of performance in escort and orderly duties indicate that 86.% of those below 6 years in service are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. Similarly, 92% of those between 6-15 years in service, as well as 83.3% of those who are 16 years and above expressed their satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. Generally, the NAMP is scored high by all categories of length of service.

The findings for length of service and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in traffic duties suggest that 79.1% of those below 6 years in service are satisfied with the level of performance. Similaly,84% of those between 6-15 years in service, and 80% of those who have put in 16 years and above expressed same.

Equally, the results for length of service an soldiers assessment of the performance of NAMP in protecting soldiers interests and welfare reveal that only 34.0% of those below 6 years are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. Thirty-six percent of those between 6-15 years in service and 33.3% of the respondents who have served for 16 years and above are also satisfied with the performance of the NAMP.

The relationship between length of service an soldiers assessment of the NAMP in the maintenance of law an order indicates that 46.5% of those blew 6 years in service scored the NAMP high. Similarly, 46.7% of both those between 6-15 years in service and those who have put in 16 years and above expressed their satisfaction with the performance of the

NAMP in this role. The relationship between length of service and soldiers assessment of the NAMP in the maintenance of law and discipline shows that both categories of length of service scored the NAMP low.

Table 4.6: **Length of Service and Soldiers Assessment of the NAMP in the Protection of Lives and Property**

Assessment in the Protection of Lives & Property

Length of Service	DK No	%	Not Sat N0	%	Sat No	%	N No	%
Below 6 Yrs	3	69	26	60.5	14	32.6	43	100.1
6-15 Yrs	5	6.7	50	66.7	20	26.7	75	100.1
16 Yrs & above	2	66	6	20.0	22	73.3	30	100
Total	10		82		56		148	

Gamma = 0.3 positively moderate.

Sat = Satisfactory

Not Sat = Not Satisfactory

DK = Don't Know

Table 4.6 shows that wile only 32.6% of those below 6 years in service as well as 26.7 of the respondents between 6-15 years applauded the performance of the NAMP in this role, 73.3% of those who are 16 years and above expressed satisfaction with the performance or the NAMP. There is a moderately positive relationship between length of service and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in this role. Those who have served for 16 years and above scored the NAMP high. However, those who are below 16 years in service assessed the NAMP in low esteem. What accounts for this significant disparity in assessment? There are two likely explanations for this trend. In the first place, it is probable that soldiers who have served for a considerable number of years have a sustained relationship with military policemen, hence they are more informed and better placed to assess the NAMP in more favourable terms than those who have not served for long. Secondly, military policemen may be more inclined in protecting the lives and property of those who have served for 16 years and above hence the NAMP is more favourably assessed by this group.

4.2.4 RESIDENCE AND SOLDIERS ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF NAMP

This section examines the relationship between residence of soldiers and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP. This is to determine whether residence plays any significant role in soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP. The frequency distribution

for Barracks\Area of residence indicates that 24.3% of the respondents were from Zaria, 23.7% from Jaji, 25.7% from Kaduna, and 26.3 from Lagos.

Table 4.7: **Residence and Soldiers Assessment of Overall Performance of the NAMP**

Assessment of Overall Performance

Residence	Sat		AV		Bel AV		DK		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
ZARIA	10	27.8	12	33.3	10	27.8	4	11.1	36 100
JAJI	11	31.4	18	51.4	6	17.1	0	0	35 100
KADUNA	12	31.6	20	52.6	6	15.9	0	0	38 100
LAGOS	15	38.5	17	43.6	5	12.8	2	5.1	39 100
TOTAL	48		67		27		6		148

X^2 = 12.327 9DF Not sig at .05

Table 4.7 shows that only 27.8% of the respondents in Zaria are satisfied with the overall performance of the NAMP. Similarly, 31.4% of the respondents from Jaji; 31.6% from Kaduna; and 38.5% from Lagos are satisfied with the overall performance of the NAMP. Generally, soldiers from all the barracks in the study location rated the overall performance of the NAMP low.

The data for residence and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in the maintenance of law and discipline show that respondents in Zaria scored the NAMP 50%; those from Jaji 42.9% while 52.6% of those from Kaduna as well as 41.0% of those from Lagos expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. Though respondents from Zaria and Kaduna are relatively more satisfied with the performance of the NAMP in this role, however, the relationship between residence and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in the role is not high.

The findings for residence and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in protecting soldiers interests and welfare reveal the following: 33.3% of the respondents from Zaria are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP while 25.7% of those from Jaji, 36.8% from Kaduna, and 43.6% of the respondents from Lagos are also satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. On the whole, the NAMP is scored low by respondents in all these barracks in the study location.

The relationship between residence and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in the protection of lives and property reveals that 38.9% of the respondents from Zaria are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. Similarly, 37.1% of those from Jaji as well as 39.5% of the respondents in Kaduna and 35.9% of those in Lagos are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. The relationship between residence and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP is low.

The results for residence and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in crime detection and investigation indicate that the relationship is not high. Similarly, respondents from both barracks scored the NAMP low in crime detection and investigation. For instance, only 19.4% of the respondents from Zaria, as well as 20% from Jaji are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. Similarly, 21% of the respondents from Kaduna and 17.9% from Lagos expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP.

The findings for residence and soldiers assessment of the performance of NAMP in escorts and orderly duties show that respondents from all the barracks in the study location expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. For instance, 91.4% of the respondents from Jaji and 89.5% of their counterparts from Kaduna are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. Similarly, 87.2% of those from Lagos, and 86.1% of their Zaria counterparts expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. The relationship between residence and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in this role shows that both towns scored the NAMP high.

The relationship between residence and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in traffic duties is low. However, respondents from all the barracks in the study locations expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. For instance, 83.3% of the respondents from Zaria as well as 82.9% of those from Jaji scored the NAMP high marks. Similarly, 81.6% of the respondents from Kaduna and 79.5% of their counterparts from Lagos expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP.

4.2.5 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND SOLDIERS ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NAMP

This section seeks to find out the impact of soldiers educational background on their assessment of the performance of the NAMP. The distribution for educational background reveals that 18.2% of the respondents did not go beyond primary school, 43.2% have obtained secondary education, while 38.5% acquired post secondary education and above.

Table 4.8: **Educational Background and Soldiers Assessment of the Overall Performance of the NAMP**

Assessment of Overall Performance

Educational Background	DK No	%	Bel AV No	%	AV No	%	Sat No	%	N	
P\School & below	2	7.4	13	48.1	4	14.8	8	29.6	27	99.9
Secondary School	2	3.1	29	45.3	12	18.8	21	32.8	64	100
Post Sec. & above	2	3.5	25	43.9	11	19.3	19	33.3	57	100
Total	6		67		27		48		148	

Gamma (y) = 0.02 positively very weak.

Sat = Satisfactory

Av = Average

Bel AV = Below Average; DK = Don't Know

Table 4.8 shows that only 29.6% of the respondents with primary school and below expressed satisfaction with the overall performance of the NAMP. Equally, 32.8% of those with secondary education as well as 33.3% of their counterparts with post secondary education and above are satisfied with the overall performance of the NAMP. This implies that the rating of the overall performance of the NAMP by the various categories of educational background of soldiers and their assessment of the overall performance of the NAMP is positively very weak as given by the value of Gamma in table 4.8.

The data for educational background of soldiers and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP in the maintenance of law and discipline show that 48.1% of the respondents with primary education and below rated the performance of the NAMP 'satisfactory'. Similarly, 46.9% of those with secondary education and 45.6% of those with post secondary education and above expressed same. On the whole, the NAMP is scored low by all categories of the educational background.

The findings for educational background of soldiers and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP in the protection of soldiers interests and welfare reveal that only 37.0% of those with primary education and below are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. On an equal note, 37.5% of those with secondary education and above also

expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. Generally, the relationship between education background of soldieries and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP show that both categories of educational background rated the NAMP low.

The results for educational background and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in the protection of lives and property indicate that only 37.0% of those with primary education and below rated the NAMP high. Similarly, 40.6% of those with secondary education and 35.1% of the respondents who possessed post secondary and above expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP. On a general note, the relationship between educational background of soldiers and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP is low.

Again, the data for educational background and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in crime detection and investigation, reveal that only 22.2% of those with primary education and below made a favourable assessment of the performance of the NAMP. In the same vein, only 18.7% of the respondents with secondary education as well as 19.3% of those with post secondary education and above are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. The relationship between educational background and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP is generally low.

The relationship between educational background and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in escorts and orderly duties is also low. However, the NAMP

is scored high by all the categories of educational background. For instance, 85.2% of those who did not go beyond primary school as well as 87.5% of the respondents with secondary education, and 91.2% of those who have acquired post secondary education and above expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP.

Finally, the data for educational background of the soldiers and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP in traffic control duties reveal that the NAMP is rated high by respondents from all categories of the educational background. For instance, 74.1% of those who did not go beyond primary education are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. Similarly, 82.2% of the respondents with secondary education, and 84.2% of those with post secondary education and above expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP.

In sum, educational background of soldiers does not exert any influence on their assessment of the performance of the NAMP.

4.2.6 RANK OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR ASSESSMENT OF THE OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE NAMP

This section explores the relationship between rank of soldiers and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP. The frequency for rank indicates that 35.8% of the respondents were below sergeant, 46.6% were between Sgt.- WOI, and 17.6% were officers.

Table4.9: **RANK OF SOLDIERS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE NAMP**

Assessment of Overall Performance

Rank	DK		Bel AV		AV		Sat		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	N
Below Sgt.	2	3.8	6	11.3	37	69.8	8	15.1	53 100
Sgt. - WOI	3	4.3	13	18.8	28	40.6	25	36.2	69 100
Officer	1	3.5	8	30.8	2	7.7	15	57.7	26 100
Total	6		27		67		48		148

Gamma(y) = + 0.18 positively weak

Sat = Satisfactory

AV = Average

Bel AV = below average

DK = Don't Know

The data in table 4.9 show that only 15.1% of the respondents below the rank of Sgt. expressed satisfaction with the overall performance of the NAMP, while 36.2% of those between Sgt. -WOI and 57.7% of the officers are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. There is a weak relationship between rank and soldiers assessment of the overall performance of the NAMP. However, the findings indicate that as one advances in rank, his assessment of the overall performance of the NAMP becomes more favourable. The likely explanation for this trend is that the task of policing the army is carried out in the

main, by other ranks of the NAMP. Given the structural organisation of the NAMP in particular and the army in general, military policemen are more disposal to furthering the cause of superior officers at the expense of their subordinates and contemporaries.

Consequently, the latter groups are alienated. This partly explains why other ranks hold the performance of the NAMP in low esteem as opposed to officers.

Table 4.10: **RANK AND SOLDIERS ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NAMP IN MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND DISCIPLINE**

Assessment of Performance in Maintenance of Law and Discipline

Rank	DK		Bel AV		AV		Sat		N	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Below Sgt.	4	7.5	24	42.3	1	1.9	24	42.3	53	100
Sgt.- WOI	0	0	37	53.6	4	5.8	28	40.6	69	100
Officers	3	11.5	6	23.1	0	0	17	65.4	26	100
Total	7		67		5		69		148	

Gamma (y) = 0.14 positively weak

AV = Average; DK Don't Know; Bel Av = Below Average; Sat = Satisfactory

The data in table 4.10 show that 42.3% of the respondents below the rank of Sgt. expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP in the maintenance of law and order. Similarly, 40.6% of those between Sgt. - WOI and 65.4% of the Officers are satisfied with

the performance of the NAMP. The relationship between rank of soldiers and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP in the maintenance of law and order is positively weak. However, Officers are more appreciative of the performance of the NAMP than other ranks. I have argued elsewhere in this chapter (based on available) that the maintenance of law and order in the military is mainly for the interest of officers and indeed, the military ruling class. I have also contended that the performance of this role by military policemen usually pitch them against other ranks. This probably explains why other ranks are less appreciative of the performance of the NAMP than officers.

Table 4.11: **Rank and Soldiers Assessment of the Performance of the NAMP in Protection of Lives & Property**

Assessment in Protection of Lives and Property

Rank	DK		Not Sat		Sat		N	
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Below Sgt.	7	13.2	33	62.3	13	24.5	53	100
Sgt. - WOI	3	4.3	40	58.0	26	37.7	69	100
Officers	0	0	9	34.6	17	65.4	26	100
Total	10		82		56		148	

Gamma (y) = 0.67 positively strong

Sat = Satisfactory

Not Sat = Not Satisfactory

DK = Don't Know

The data in table 4.11 suggest that only 24.5% of those below the rank of Sgt., and 37.7% of the respondents between Sgt. - WOI are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP in the protection of lives and property. However, 65.4% of the Officers expressed their satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP in the same role.

The relationship between rank and soldiers assessment of the performance of NAMP is positively strong. While other ranks hold the performance of the NAMP in this role in low esteem, officers hold it in high esteem. The likely explanation for this trend is that while military policemen are pre-occupied with protecting the lives and properties of senior officers through escorts and orderly duties (as shown elsewhere in this chapter), they pay scant attention to those of other ranks. It is therefore imperative that officers would look at the performance of the NAMP in more favourable terms than other ranks would do.

Table 4.12: **Rank and Soldiers Assessment of the Performance of the NAMP in Crime Detection and Investigation**

Assessment in Crime Detection and Investigation

Rank	DK		Not Sat		Sat		N	
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Below Sgt.	3	5.7	42	79.2	8	15	53	100
SGT-WOI	11	15.9	47	68.1	11	15.9	69	99.9
Officer	1	3.8	15	57.7	10	38.5	26	100

Total	15	104	29	148

Gamma (y) = 0.17 positively weak

Sat = Satisfactory

Not Sat = Not Satisfactory

DK = Don't Know

The data in table 4.12 indicate on one hand that only 15.1% of those below the rank of Sergeant and 15.9% of the respondents between Sgt. and WOI are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP in crime detection and investigation. On the other hand, 38.5% of the officers expressed their satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP in the same role. The respondents in all categories of rank scored the NAMP low marks. Similarly the relationship between rank and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in this role is positively weak. However, officers expression of satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP is by far over and above that of the other ranks.

Earlier in this chapter, I observed that the NAMP is concerned with class containment rather than crime control. Crime is therefore peripheral to its role. They mainly attend to crime where it affects the interest of senior officers. I have also argued (based on available data) that while military policemen maintained an eagle eye over the crimes committed by other ranks, they pay scant attention to the nefarious crimes of the officers. It is against this background that the above assessment by both officers and soldiers is insightful. Since the NAMP is biased against the interest of the less privileged classes in the military in

performing this role, it is logical that this class would hold its performance in low esteem. In other words, the NAMP would be more favourable assessed and rated high by the class it protects than by the class it does not protect.

The data for rank and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in escort and orderly duties reveal that 88.7% of the respondents who are below the rank of Sgt. are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. Similarly, 89.9% of those between Sgt. - WOI, and 84.6% of the officers scored the NAMP high in this role. On account of this, one would draw the conclusion that both rank categories rated the NAMP high in this role.

Finally, the findings for rank and soldiers assessment of the performance of the NAMP in traffic control duties indicate that respondents from all ranks are highly satisfied with the performance of the NAMP. For instance, 83.0% of the respondents below the rank of Sergeant as well as 84.1% of those between Sgt. - WOI, and 73.1% of the officers are satisfied with the performance of the NAMP.

To sum up, the data in this section has shown that most of the selected demographic attributes of soldiers have no appreciable influence on their assessment of the functional performance of the NAMP. However, rank and to a lesser extent, age exert considerable influence on their assessment of the performance of the NAMP. Thus other ranks (especially those below the rank of Sgt.) and in most cases young soldiers scored the

performance of the NAMP low on their assessment sheet. On the contrary officers scored the NAMP high.

I am of the opinion that this assessment is borne out of the fact that military policemen are more at home discharging their duties in favour of officers than other ranks. This consequently, explains why other ranks are less favourable in their assessment of the performance of the NAMP as compared to officers.

4.2.7 RANK OF SOLDIERS AND ASSESSMENT OF OVERALL PERFORMANCE

One of the hypothesis of this research states that "Officers are more favourable in the assessment of the overall functional performance of the NAMP" This subsection therefore examines the relationship between rank of soldiers and their assessment of the functional performance of the NAMP.

Table 4.13 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RANK AND ASSESSMENT OF THE OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF NAMP

	Overall Performance of NAMP

Rank	DK		Bel AV		AV		Sat		N	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	N	%		
Other ranks	5	4.1	19	15.6	65	53.2	33	27.0	122	100
Officers	1	3.8	8	30.8	2	7.7	15	57.7	26	100
Total	6		27		67		48		148	

Gamma = + 0.19 positively weak.

To test the above hypothesis, respondents from other arms and services of the military were asked: Generally, how would you rate the overall performance of the NAMP in the Nigerian Army ? The findings reveal that 57.7% of the officers expressed satisfaction with the performance of the NAMP, while only 27.0% of the other ranks expressed same. Based on the value of Gamma on table 4.13, the relationship between rank and assessment of performance is positively weak. However, officers are more favourably disposed to the overall performance of the NAMP than other ranks. Though substantively high, the hypothesis is rejected, because the relationship is statistically insignificant.

4.3 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

Based on the data presented in this chapter, the first major findings indicate that enforcement of law and discipline is not only the single most important function of the NAMP but also the most emphasized during the training of military policemen. Consequently, it is the role which is most emphasized by more military policemen than other roles. However, military policemen selectively enforce law and discipline in a

discriminatory manner which works to the disadvantage of other ranks as shown by the data.

Another finding is that, NAMP has not fared well in protecting the interests and welfare of soldiers. Similarly, it has relegated this role to the background by not emphasizing its performance in the course of training military policemen. For instance, only 10% of the respondents from the NAMP said that the role was given attention during their training. No wonder 84.1% of the respondents from NAMP did not consider this role an important function of the NAMP hence they are not involved in performing it.

The third major observation is that the NAMP has not made any appreciable impact in the protection of lives and properties. ' It only recorded success in the protection of senior officers' lives and property through escort and orderly duties, leaving the vast of the barracks unattended to.

Another major finding is that the dominant crimes in the barracks are property offences and official corruption. But the NAMP is ineffective in curbing both. While its failure to curb official corruption is dependent on the powerful individuals involved, its inability to prevent property offences is attributable to logistics problems.

The next findings is that the NAMP has been doing well in escort and orderly duties. Similarly, it has shown an impressive account of itself in traffic control duties. Available

evidences suggest that these two roles are the most successfully accomplished by the NAMP.

Available evidences also suggest that the NAMP has been performing well any time its personnel are involved in foreign military operations. For instance, they were variously rated high in their duties during both the Liberian, Somalian and Rwandan civil wars.[8]

Another finding is that there is a significant relationship between the rank of soldiers and their assessment of the performance of the NAMP. While officers rated the performance of the NAMP high in various roles as well as its overall performance, other ranks scored them low on an aggregate level. However, the NAMP has been scored low in its overall performance. Similarly, age of the respondents from other arms and services exerts some influence on their assessment of the performance of the NAMP. Young

respondents are less favourable in their assessment of the performance of the NAMP than older respondents.

Finally, the first hypothesis of the research which states that "Officers are more favourable in the assessment of the overall functional performance of the NAMP" is rejected, because the relationship between rank and soldiers assessment of the performance of NAMP is statistically insignificant based on the value of Gamma in table 4.13.

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPEDIMENTS TO EFFICIENT PERFORMANCE

5.0 INTRODUCTION

One of the objectives of this study is to find out the major factors inhibiting the overall performance of the NAMP. Another is to find out the nature of the relationship between Military Policemen and Soldiers from other arms and services of the military. This chapter therefore, attempts to identify major obstacles to NAMP performance as well as the nature of the relationship between personnel of the NAMP and other soldiers. To achieve this, such factors like manpower, equipment, rank amongst others are examined to determine the extent to which they affect performance.

5.1 MAJOR FACTORS IMPEDING PERFORMANCE

In assessing factors which affect performance, it is necessary to seek out the views of those who engage in the activity in question. To this extent, the following question was put before respondents from military police: In your own view, what do you consider to be the single most important factor inhibiting the overall performance of the military police (MP) ? A sample of the respondents reveals that shortage of equipment (39.0%) is the single most important factor given as inhibiting the overall performance of the NAMP. This is followed by lack of trained manpower (36.1%); non-cooperation from soldiers (10.1%); rank (9.2%); lack of education (4.2%) while 0.8% remained undecided.

When asked to briefly describe how the above factor affects performance, 55.4% of the

respondents who see lack of equipment as the paramount impediment to overall performance of the NAMP, maintained that this factor reduces the overall effectiveness of the NAMP because in the absence of equipment, one cannot successfully execute the function in the desired way. Equally 44.7% were of the view that patrols, detection and arrest of criminals is curtailed. Similarly, efficient communication is not achieved. All these add up to reduce the effectiveness of NAMP.

Respondents who consider shortage of manpower as the major problem were of the view that in the absence of adequate men to go round all military establishments, the NAMP has been finding it difficult to thoroughly perform all its functions. This therefore, reduces the overall effectiveness of the NAMP. Similarly, some of the respondents were of the opinion that shortage of manpower reduces the efforts of the NAMP to engage in full patrols and surveillance duties which are central in effectively detecting and arresting criminals.

Equally, respondents who were of the view that non-cooperation is one of the major impediments to performance, maintained that, without effective cooperation from soldiers, all the efforts embarked upon by the military police to check crime and indiscipline would yield nothing. They therefore, expressed the opinion that for the NAMP to perform well, maximum cooperation should be accorded its personnel by soldiers.

Further more, when the respondents were asked to identify three most serious problems confronting them in the course of performing their duties, their responses indicate that lack

of equipment, non-cooperation from soldiers, and lack of finance remain the three most dominant problems they have to contend with when performing their duties. Those who considered lack of equipment as the most serious bane were of the view that overall efficiency is reduced because it becomes imperatively difficult to carry out activities like patrols, surveillance, and effective communication without the corresponding equipment.

Again, those who considered lack of cooperation from soldiers as a hindrance to their performance were of the opinion that in most cases, they find it difficult to enforce law and discipline, detect and investigates crimes in the face of stiff opposition and non-cooperation from soldiers.

Similarly, respondents who expressed the opinion that finance is also a major problem facing them in the course of their duty maintained that assignments like crime detection, investigation and apprehension require enough finance on the part of the investigating officer, most especially when he has to move from one point to another in search of information. They however claimed that the authority does not take cognizance of this problem when detailing military policemen on such assignments, hence most of them are not even given ration cash allowances (RCA) or contingency funds. This, they maintained, affects not only their morale, but the ability to effectively detect and investigate crimes.

When the respondents were asked to consider whether the present training under the NAMP is adequate to facilitate effective performance, 88.2% of the respondents considered the

training adequate, and 5.9% were of the opinion that it is not adequate, and 5.9% were undecided. Those who said their training is adequate maintained that since each military policeman is trained to specialize in a particular field of policing, none should find any problem concerning his area of specialty. Similarly, they were of the view that any military policeman who has attended the Military Police Basic Course should have no problems performing military police duties on account of training. Those who said that their training is not adequate could however not adduce any reason for their assessment.

My experience with military police training during some of its practical training week sessions was quite revealing. In the course of the sessions, one observed that its training was essentially focused on enforcement of law and discipline against erring other ranks. In one of the training sessions[1], there was a 'mock' enforcement of law and discipline: A Corporal was seen in town in uniform (drunk) during office hours by a military policeman, who quickly blew off his whistle to alert his colleagues who in turn, rushed to the scene and arrested the Corporal in handcuffs and sent to the guardroom.

These training sessions are quite revealing for three reasons. Firstly, they never depict an officer committing an offence. Secondly, they direct the attention of the ordinary military policemen to the enforcement of law and discipline on other ranks. Consequently, his mind is oriented and directed to look out for the offender from a particular class of the military.

If respondents from the military police could say this type of training is adequate for

military policemen to perform their functions, then one would be constrained to conclude that they have no other functions than enforcement of law and discipline on erring other ranks.

On whether their substantive rank inhibits their performance, 67.2% were of the opinion that it does not. While 29.4% said it hinders performance especially when it comes to enforcement of law and discipline and arrest. However, 3.45% of the respondents remained undecided. Respondents who maintained that rank affects performance were of the view that being relatively junior in rank, they can not effectively call their superiors to order when the latter commit offences. They further claimed that superior officers do not usually obey instructions from junior military policemen on duty and yet go scot free since they lack the authority to effect their arrest. This is because other ranks are not authorized under Military discipline to arrest officers, except under special circumstances.[2] When asked what they would do to subordinates who resist arrest, the findings show that 82.4% would use force to effect such arrest, 2.5% would leave such offenders alone while 15.1% would report them to superior authority. Furthermore, when asked what they would do to superiors who also resist arrest, only 11.7% of the respondents claimed they would use force, 22.7% were of the opinion that they would leave such offenders alone while 63.9% of the respondents said they would report the offender to superior authority, and 1.7% remained undecided.

The above discourse suggests that military Policemen who are junior in rank find it difficult to effectively enforce law and discipline on superior officers.

5.1.1 RANK OF MILITARY POLICEMEN AND OVERALL FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE

The second hypothesis of this study states that "the higher the rank of a military police personnel, the more enhanced his overall performance". This section examines the effect which rank exert on performance. The frequency distribution for the data shows that 49.6% of the respondents interviewed from the NAMP were below the rank of sergeant'; 29.6% were between Sgt. -WOI, and 21% were officers.

Table 5.1 **RANK OF MP AND IHIBITION TO OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

RANK	INHIBIT No %	ENHANCE No %	NO IMPACT No %	N
Below Sgt.	47 79.7	6 10.2	6 10.2	59 100.1
Sgt.- WOI	6 17.1	6 17.1	23 65.7	35 99.9
Officers	2 8	21 84	2 8	25 100
Total	55	33	31	119

Gamma = 0.54 positively strong

To test the above hypothesis, the respondents were asked: what impact has your rank on your overall performance ? The findings in table 5.1 reveal that 79.7% of the respondents who are below the rank of sergeant maintained that their rank inhibits performance. While only 17.1% of those between sergeant -WOI, as well as 8% of the officers claimed that rank hinders performance.

When asked to briefly give reasons for their responses, 58.2% of those who were of the view that rank hinders performance opined that, because they are junior in rank, they can not instill law and discipline or arrest erring superiors. Similarly, 41.8% were of the view that their superiors do not give them a free hand to perform their functions as expected. On the whole, the value of Gamma in table 5.1 indicates that the relationship between rank and performance is positively strong, with superior ranks finding it relatively easier to perform than the junior ones. The hypothesis is therefore upheld.

5.1.2 MANPOWER OF THE NAMP

No organisation can function effectively without adequate manpower. The NAMP is not an exception. It is to this extent that one finds it pertinent to find out the state of its manpower.

To this direction one sought to know the manpower requirement and the actual holding of the various units in the study location.

Table 5.2 **MANPOWER OF NAMP IN STUDY LOCATION**

UNIT	ESTABLISHMENT	HOLDING %	
NASMP BASAWA	195	82	42.1
CHINDIT BARRACKS	32	28	87.5
CSC\ICS JAJI	98	28	28.6
1 MECH DIV	205	76	37.1
NDA	32	15	46.9
LGC	201	92	45.8
SIB LAGOS	124	98	79.0

SOURCE: For manpower establishment see Review of NA ORBAT AUG 94. For manpower holding see quarterly strength returns for last quarter of 1995 for each unit.

The above table shows that while NASMP Basawa requires 195 NAMP Personnel, only 42.1% (82) of its manpower requirement is met. While Chindit Barracks has 87.5% (28) of its manpower needs, Jaji has only 28.6% (28). Similarly, 1 Mech div. can only boast of 37.1% (76) of its manpower requirement. Nigeria Defined Academy has 46.9% (15) of her manpower needs, while LGC is in possession of 45.8% (92) of her requirement. Finally, SIB has 79% (98) of its needs.

From the above data it is discernible that these units are grossly understaffed, with the exception of Chindit Barracks and SIB, Lagos which have an above average strength. These facts corroborate the views of 69.8% of the military police respondents who maintained that the NAMP is under staffed.

In agreeing with the respondents who maintained that the NAMP is understaffed, my field revealed that while an Infantry Brigade is supposed to be policed by at least a Company of Military Policemen, only a platoon is deployed.

And in most cases, some units in several Army formations do not even have a detachment of military policemen. This is vastly attributable to the fact that NAMP has fewer personnel compared to the need of the army, hence its personnel can not go round in all military

units\formations. It is apparent from the above discourse that the NAMP is grossly understaffed at all levels. This no doubt, reduces its effectiveness.

5.1.3 THE STATE OF TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT OF THE NAMP

From the point of view of respondents from military police, lack of equipment is the single most important factor inhibiting the performance of the NAMP. There is no gainsaying that policing would seriously be curtailed without the necessary adequate logistics, especially technical equipment.

But does the NAMP really lack equipment ? What kinds of equipment does it lack ? To unravel this knotty issue, the state of technical equipment of the NAMP was examined to ascertain whether it meets up the basic material requirements for effective policing of the Military. A survey brought to lime light the following facts:

For instance 1. Div. provost Group which requires a minimum of 10 operational\patrol vehicles has only 30% (3) of these vehicles in stock. Similarly, it has only 26.7% (4), out of the 15 handcuffs it requires. To boost its crime detective efforts, it is expected to have on its establishment, at least 4 metal detectors, a crime laboratory, 10 walkie talkies and a body scanning machine. It however, has hone of these equipment in stock.

In the same vain, Lagos Garrison Command (LGC) requires a minimum of 10 operational \patrol vehicles, and 15 handcuffs but has only 40% (4) of its vehicles needs and 40% (6) of handcuffs respectively in stock. By establishment, the unit is expected to have 5 metal detectors, a crime laboratory, 12 walkie talkies and a body scanning machine, but it does not possess any of these equipment.

SIB Lagos has 50% (4) out of its operational vehicles requirements (8); 35% (7) of its handcuffs needs (20); and 33.3% (2) out of the 6 metal detectors it requires. Similarly, the unit requires 15 walkie talkies but has only 33.3% (5) of its requirements in stock. It has a crime laboratory as required but lacks a body scanning machine and other accessories like finger print material. The material requirement for NASMP Basawa reveal that it has only 50% (3) out of the minimum of 6 operational vehicles it requires. While it needs 15 handcuffs only 33.3% (5) is in stock. Further more, it requires a minimum of 4 metal detectors, 8 walkie talkies and a body scanning machine, but has none of those items in stock. It however possessed a crime laboratory as expected.

By establishment, NDA provost detachment requires 4 operational\partrol vehicles but has only 25% (1) of its needs, out of the 10 handcuffs it required, it has only 33.3% (3) in stock. While it is expected to have a minimum of 3 metal detectors and 6 walkie talkies, none exists in its stock.

On a similar note, the NAMP in Chindit Barracks has only 20% (2), out of the 10 handcuffs it requires. It is expected to have a minimum of 2 operational\patrol vehicles, 2 metal detector and 5 walkie talkies, but has none.

Finally, the NAMP in Jaji requires 2 operational\patrol vehicles but has 50% (1); 10 handcuffs but possesses only 30% (3); while its basic requirement of 3 metal detectors, and 5 walkie talkies can not be met. From the above data, it is crystal clear that none of the units in the study location is adequately equipped to carry out its functions effectively.

To complement field records, views of NAMP Personnel was sought on the state of technical equipment of the NAMP: When asked to identify three most important equipment which they consider absolutely necessary for effective performance, most of the respondents (85.7%) singled out radio\communication sets, patrol vehicles and crime detecting aids[3] as the most necessary equipment. On whether the NAMP has enough of these equipment, only 8.4% of the respondents maintained that it has enough of the equipment mentioned above. While 81.5% were of the view that the NAMP lacks substantive quantity of these equipment, and 10.1% however remained undecided. Further more, most respondents were of the view that the absence of these equipment curtail patrol and surveillance; impair communication; and render futile its efforts at crime detection, investigation and apprehension as well as protection of lives and property, consequently reducing the effectiveness of the NAMP.

Our field observations corroborate the claims by respondents from military police in respect of lack of equipment. While the NAMP is expected to organize daily patrols, the machinery to accomplish this task is lacking. Most military police units in the study location lack patrol vehicles and communication sets. They therefore, resort to ad-hoc measures in times of emergencies. For instance, indenting for vehicles and radio sets from other units when they have important functions to perform. It is not an exaggeration to state here that some units even lack basic accessories like stationery to obtain statements from

complinants\accused. No wonder they capitalise on this deficieney to compel complainants to make provision for it without being challenged or warned to desist from the illegality.

To enhance their performance, the respondents call for provision of sufficient and modern equipment to the NAMP; enough trained manpower; cooperation from soldiers; and enough power to personnel of the NAMP to enable them arrest any offender, his rank not withstanding.

5.2 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NAMP PERSONNEL AND SOLDIERS

The onerous task of NAMP is to control soldiers activities to conform with the ethics of military discipline. What then is the nature of the relationship between military policemen and soldiers from other arms and services of the military ? In an attempt to answer this question, the views of both military policemen and soldiers were sought, beginning with the

MP.

To the question, what in your own opinion is the nature of the relationship between military policemen and soldiers? The response shows that 58.8% of the respondents maintained that it is cordial, while 38.7% were of the view that it is not cordial, and 2.5% were undecided. When asked to give reasons for their assessment, only 11.8% of those who maintained that it is cordial attributed the cordiality to the fact that both are comrades-at-arm. However 88.2% could not adduce reasons for their assessment. On the contrary those who said 'not cordial' were of the view that soldiers see military policemen as enemies because the latter usually arrest them. On the basis of this, the respondents maintained that the relationship between military policemen and soldiers is strained.

On whether soldiers cooperate with them, 36.9% said 'always', 42.2% said 'sometimes' and 20.2% said 'No; while 1.7% were undecided. Those who said 'Yes' were of the view that soldiers cooperate with them either because of "espirit de corps" or when their interests (soldiers) is at stake. Similarly those who said soldiers do not cooperate with MP were of the view that this is due to the hatred soldiers have for military policemen and their role.

Though 57.1% of the respondents from NAMP maintained that soldiers appreciate their role and accord them that respect, 26.3% however had contrary views. This group claimed that soldiers are full of scorn and disdain for the role military policemen play. On whether such

soldiers direct uncomplimentary remarks against military policemen, 63.0% of the respondents said soldiers attack them with such remarks as 'yellow fever of the army' "wetin you carry" 'Olopa' 'Police na police' 'Red fever', all police na thief, amongst other uncomplimentary remarks.

To strengthen relations with soldiers, military policemen therefore proffered that there should be more cooperation between military policemen and soldiers through joint training and activities (58.8%); military policemen should show more honesty and fairness when dealing with soldiers (22.7%); and that soldiers should see military policemen in positive light and accord them the necessary respect (10.9%); 2.5% however, made no recommendations.

To have a balanced understanding of the nature of the relationship that exists between soldiers and military policemen, the views of soldiers were also sought. When respondents from other arms and services were asked to assess how military policemen relate to soldiers, 56.1% were of the view that they are harsh and brutal to soldiers; only 21.6% maintained that military policemen are friendly and helpful to soldiers. And 11.5% said military policemen could be friendly or hostile depending on the circumstances, while 10.8% were undecided. Those who maintained that military policemen are harsh and brutal to soldiers as their inferiors hence their relationship is characterised by mutual distrust and enmity. On the other hand, those who said military policemen are friendly and helpful were of the opinion that this emanates from the fact that they are comrades-at-arm.

When asked to describe their relationship with military policemen, 56.0% said it is cordial, 31.1% said it is 'not cordial' while 9.5% were of the opinion that their relationship with military policemen depends on the prevailing 'circumstances' and 3.4% remained undecided.

On whether they cooperate with military policemen, 41.2% said they 'always' cooperate because of 'espirit de drops': "when they are doing the right thing" and "when my interest is involved". While 9.5% said they do not cooperate with military Policemen "because they are corrupt and hostile to soldiers", 5.4% were however undecided.

On whether they have ever had an encounter with the MP, 60.1% said 'Yes' while 39.9% maintained they had not. Those who had encounters with the MP were of the view that they were either "invited as witness" asked to produce a suspect or were themselves arrested. In recounting their experiences, 29.7% of those who had encounters with the MP claimed that they were inhumanly treated in the hands of military policemen. Few were of the opinion that they were denied food and access to their families for days despite the fact that their offences were considered minor ones. However 18.2% asserted that they were fairly and humanly treated with respect. Similarly, 12.2 said the MP treated them with indifference while 39.9% made no responses.

On whether they had at one time or another made a complaint or report to the MP, 58.1% of

the respondents claimed they had in the past reported cases to the MP ranging from theft, assault, and loss of children. Seventy-eight percent of those who reported cases claimed that the MP refused to entertain their reports or asked them to make provision for logistics before they would be attended to. Hover 20.7% said they were promptly given attention without any request.

For respondents who claimed they were at one time or the other arrested by military policemen, only 26.6% said they were accorded fair treatment during their custody, while 73.4% maintained that they saw nightmare in the hands of military policemen. Fifty-two percent claimed they were asked to do odd jobs like clearing grasses, washing of toilets and other demeaning jobs despite the fact that they were not criminals but committed unprofessional offences.

When asked to assess whether soldiers cooperate with military policemen, only 31.8% said they do not because military policemen are hostile and brutal to soldiers, 20.9% said they cooperate because they are comrades-at-arm or for "fear of facing disciplinary action for refusing to assist them". Finally, 47.3% were however undecided. Some respondents (48%) maintained that the sight of a military policeman immediately invokes a sense of suspicion and hatred for them because they are not only hostile to soldiers, but unpredictable. They are therefore, prepared to cooperate and assist the MP only when their interest (soldiers) is at stake.

On whether they make uncomplimentary attacks against the military police, 63.5% of the respondents said 'Yes'. Some of those remarks are, 'wetin you carry of the army', 'Red heads no get friend', betrayers', 'yellow fever:, 'olopa' amongst others.

When asked to assess the overall relationship between soldiers and military policemen, 54.0% of the respondents were of the opinion that it is 'not cordial' because they claimed military policemen are either seen to be working against the interests of other ranks, or both are suspicious of each other. On the contrary, 28.4% said relations between military policemen and soldiers are cordial because they are comrades-at-arm. Finally 17.6% could however not assess the relationship between military policemen and soldiers.

To enhance a more cordial relationship, some respondents (40.5%) were of the view that military policemen should be honest and impartial to all ranks. Others (29.7%) maintained that both should be trained to appreciate each others' role in the army. Twenty-three percent of the respondents were of the view that military policemen should be given adequate training on how to relate with soldiers as comrades-at-arm. While 6.8% however remained undecided.

The inference one draws from the views of both military policemen and soldiers is that the relationship between the two is far from being cordial. This is evident when one takes cognizance of the fact that cooperation given to military policemen by soldiers is not borne out of goodwill and friendship. This is clearly discernible when most of the respondents

from both military policemen and soldiers maintained that the latter 'cooperate' only when their interests are at stake or for fear of being reprimanded. Similarly, against the backdrop of accusations an counter-accusations of brutality, partiality, dishonesty an corrupt practices leveled against military policemen by soldiers, coupled with uncomplimentary remarks against personnel of the NAMP, all point to the fact that relationship between them is not cordial.

5.2.1 SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC ATTIRIBUTES OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH NAMP PERSONNEL

The third and last hypothesis of this study states that, the "relationship between other ranks and military policemen is less cordial". This section tests this hypothesis, and examines other demographic factors with a view to determining the influence they exact on the relationship between military policemen an soldiers. The distribution of the responses shows that 56.1% of the respondents have a cordial relationship with NAMP while 31.1% have no good rapport with the NAMP, and 12.8% are indifference.

Table 5.3 **RANK OF SOLDIERS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH MP**

RELATIONSHIP WITH MP

Rank	Indifference No	%	Not cordial No	%	Cordial No	%	N	
Other ranks	17	13.9	43	35.2	62	50.8	26	100
Officers	2	7.7	13	11.5	21	80.8	122	99.9
Total	19		46		83		148	

Gamma = 0.53 positively strong.

The findings from table 5.3 reveal that while 80.8% of the officer are cordial with military policemen, only 50.8% of the other ranks maintain a cordial relationship with the NAMP. This indicates that officers are more friendly with the NAMP than other ranks. Similarly, the value of Gamma in table 5.3 shows that the rank of soldiers and their relations with NAMP personnel is positively significant. The third hypothesis of the study which states that "the relationship between other ranks and military policemen is less cordial" is therefore upheld.

Table 5.4 **GENDER OF SOLDIERS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH MP**

RELATIONSHIP WITH MP

GENDER	CORDIAL No %	NOT CORDIAL NO %	INDIFFERENCE No %	N
MALE	68 54.8	41 33.1	15 12.1	124
FEMALE	15 62.5	5 20.8	4 16.7	24
TOTAL	83	46	19	148

X^2 = 1.503 2DF Not sig at .05

The gender of soldiers and their relationship with MP as shown on table 5.4 reveals that 54.8% of the male respondents have a cordial relationship with the NAMP, while 62.5% of the females are also cordial with the NAMP. Based on the Chi-square value of 1.503, the relationship between gender of soldiers and their relations with MP is not significant at 05.

Table 5.5 **RESIDENCE OF SOLDIERS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH MP**

The table examines the residence of soldiers as it affects their relationship with NAMP personnel.

Relationship with MP

RESIDENCE	CORDIAL NO	%	Not Cordial No	%	Indifference No	%	N	
ZARIA	20	55.6	12	32.2	4	11.1	36	100
JAJI	19	54.3	10	28.6	6	17.1	35	100
KADUNA	23	60.5	11	28.9	4	10.5	38	99.9
LAGOS	21	53.8	13	33.3	5	12.8	39	99.9
TOTAL	83		46		19		148	

$x^2 = 1.282$ 6DF Not sig at 0.05

Table 5.5 indicates that 55.6% of the respondents in Zaria have a cordial relationship with MP, while 54.3% of those in Jaji are also friendly with military police. Similarly 60.5% of those from Kaduna, as well as 53.8% of the respondents from Lagos have a good rapport with NAMP personnel. The Chi-square (X^2) value of 1.282 in table 5.5 indicates that the relationship between residence of soldiers and relations with MP is not significant at 0.05.

Table 5.6 **EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH MP.**

The table seeks to know whether educational background of soldiers influence their relationship with NAMP Personnel.

Relationship with MP

EDUCAIONAL BACKGROUND	INDIFFERNCE No %	Not Cordial No %	Cordial No %	N
Primary	2 7.4	7 25.9	18 66.7	27 100
Secondary	9 14.1	20 31.2	35 54.7	64 100
Post Sec & above	8 14	19 33.3	30 52.6	57 99.9
TOTAL	19	46	83	148

Gamma (Y) = -0.13 negatively weak.

The data in table 5.6 reveal that while 66.7% of the respondents with primary school and below have a cordial relationship with military policemen, 54.7% of those with secondary education, as well as 52.6% of those with post secondary and above, maintain cordial relations with NAMP personnel. The relationship between the educational background of soldiers and their relations with MP is negatively weak as shown by the value of Gamma on table 5.6

Table 5.7 **AGE OF SOLDIERS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH MP**

The table assesses the impact of age of soldiers on their relationship with military policemen.

AGE	INDIFFERENCE No %	NOT CORDIAL No %	CORDIAL No %	N
Below 28 yrs	14 14.7	33 34.7	48 50.5	95 99.9
28-39 yrs	3 9.4	8 25	21 65.6	32 100

40 & above	2 9.5	5 23.8	14 66.7	21 100
TOTAL	19	46	83	148

Gamma = 0.25 positively weak.

The findings in table 5.7 indicate that 50.5% of the respondents below 28 years maintain a cordial relationship with MP. Similarly, 65.6% of those between 28-39 years, as well as 66.7% of the respondents who are 40 years and above have a good rapport with military policemen. The data reveal that as one advances in age, one becomes more friendly with the NAMP. However, the age of soldiers has a positively weak influence on their relationship with MP as shown on the value of Gamma in table 5.7.

Table 5.8 **Length of service of soldiers and relationship with MP**

The table examines the effect which length of service of soldiers exert on their relationship with MP.

RELATIONSHIP WITH MP

LENGTH OF SERVICE	INDIFFERENCE No %	NOT CORDIAL No %	CORDIAL No %	N
Below 6 Yrs	6 14	12 27.9	25 58.1	43 100
6-15 Yrs	10 13.3	26 34.7	39 52	75 100
16 Yrs & above	3 10	8 26.7	39 63.3	30 100
TOTAL	19	46	83	148

Gamma = 0.04 positively very weak.

Table 5.8 indicates, that 58.1% of the respondents who are below 6 years in service maintain a cordial relationship with the NAMP. On a similar note, 52% of those between 6-15 years, as well as 63.3% of those from 40 years and above are also friendly with the NAMP. The relationship between length of service of soldiers ad their relations with MP is positively very weak as shown by the obtained value of Gamma in Table 5.8.

5.3 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

One of the major findings in the data presented in this chapter shows that shortage of equipment remains the single most important factors inhibiting the overall performance of NAMP. This is closely followed by shortage of trained manpower. These two problems have the greatest adverse impact on the protection of lives and property, and crime investigations.

A second observation is that lack of equipment, non-cooperation with military policemen by soldiers and inadequacy of funds are the three most serious problems confronting military policemen in the course of performing their job.

Another finding is that military policemen who are relatively junior in rank find it difficult in enforcing law and discipline and also in arresting their superiors.

The fourth finding is that rank of military policemen has an inhibitive effect on their functional performance, with those who are relatively superior in rank finding it easier to perform their functions than the junior ranks. In other words, as one ascends in rank, his performance is more enhanced. The second hypothesis of the study which states that "The higher the rank of a military police personnel, the more enhanced his overall performance" is therefore upheld.

The last observation is that the relationship between military policemen and other ranks is less cordial than that of military policemen and officers. Similarly, based on the value of Gamma in table 5.3, there is a strong relationship between rank of soldiers and their relations with military policemen. Thus the third and last hypothesis of the study which states that "relationship between other ranks and military policemen is less cordial" is accepted.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 SUMMARY

The main thrust of this research has been to assess the overall functional performance of NAMP: determine the major factors that affect its performance, and finally assess the nature of the relationship that exists between military policemen and soldiers from other arms and services of the military.

To comprehend the overall performance of the NAMP, a functional analysis of each role performed by it was undertaken in chapter four. The findings derived therein show that the overall performance of NAMP is below expectation for a number of reasons that would be discussed later. However, the findings show that NAMP has been making remarkable success in other role while performing dismally poor in some of its much orchestrated roles which soldiers look up to it to perform. The ones which NAMP seems to record some success are: enforcement of law and discipline, escort and orderly duties, traffic control duties, and wartime functional performance. On the contrary, it has failed woefully in protecting lives and property, investigation of crimes and protection of soldiers' interest. Similarly, the first research hypothesis which states that "Officers are more favourable ion the assessment of the overall functional performance of the NAMP" is statistical rejected. However, substantive evidence shows that officers are more favourable in their assessment than other ranks. This discrepancies may probably be due to sampling error. The findings also revealed that lack of equipment is the single most important inhibition to the

performance of NAMP. This is closely followed by lack of manpower and non-cooperation with military policemen by soldiers. The research findings also upheld the second hypothesis which states that "the higher the rank of a military police personnel, the more enhanced his overall performance". Similarly, the findings show that the relationship between military policemen and soldiers is not cordial. The hypothesis which states that "The relationship between other ranks and military policemen is less cordial" is upheld.

Enforcement of law and discipline is the single most important official function of the NAMP as shown by the data in chapter four. It is equally the most emphasised during the course of their training. However, one observed in the course of the study that the enforcement of law and discipline is implemented haphazardly. In other words, military policemen selectively enforce law and discipline to the disadvantage of a particular class in the military. While lawless acts and indiscipline cut across all ranks, other ranks are singled out in the main, and consequently dealt with while officers are less severely dealt with in most cases go scot free. What is responsible for this selective law enforcement? Two factors probably explain in the trend. Firstly, in the course of training military policemen,. much emphasis is placed on the criminal activities of other ranks, consequently, orienting their minds to the offender 'out there; who must always be an other rank. This explains why soldiers are easily arrested and detained by military policemen on trivial offences like going to town in uniform without pass, smoking on the street in uniform, noise making, etc while officers who commit the same offences are left untouched. Secondly, within the context of the Nigerian military profession, other ranks are not empowered to arrest officers

unless specifically directed from the Appropriate Superior Authority (ASA). This partly explains why other ranks find it difficult to enforce law and discipline among officers.

It logically follows here that though the NAMP was established to maintain law and discipline in the military as a whole. However, evidence from this research shows that they carry out this function more among other ranks than the officers.

NAMP has been performing well in escort and orderly duties. This is evident from the responses of both respondents from military police and soldiers, which are corroborated by field observations. The secret of their success is attributed to the fact that in the course of performing this job, military policemen not only have the necessary logistics, but their welfare is well taken care of, by their bosses. This role is the second most widely performed, and is usually performed by young soldiers who are mostly below the rank of Sergeant and 28 years of age. Closely related to escort and orderly duties is traffic control duties. This is another role that NAMP has been performing well as attested to by the data in chapter four.

Similarly, the analysis on wartime functional performance revealed that the NAMP has been recording successes each time its personnel are deployed to foreign operations. However, this is not without blemish for its men have been subject of vitriolic attacks by soldiers for high handedness and biases in maintaining law and discipline. Some even

remained unsolved as shown in chapter four. In the quest for the causes of NAMP's failure to fight crime, it has been noted that NAMP not only lacks manpower an equipment to fight crime but also its personnel lack power to check certain crimes like official corruption which is mostly committed by senior officers. Finally, they do not enjoy the total cooperation of soldiers in the fight against crime.

In attempt to assess whether NAMP adequately protects soldiers interest and welfare, it was discovered that the role is the least emphasised in the course of training military policemen. Consequently, military policemen do not consider it as their primary role, hence they pay less attention to its performance. The performance of military policemen in this role is therefore dismally poor.

One of the research hypothesis states that "Officers are more favourable in the assessment of the overall functional performance of the NAMP". The finding in chapter four rejects this hypothesis because it is statistically insignificantly . However, substantive data from this study show that officers are more favourable in assessing the overall performance of the NAMP than other ranks as contained in the data in chapter four. As earlier noted, this incongruency may be attributable to sampling error.

The second hypothesis states that "rank of MP inhibits their overall performance". Findings from the study accept this hypothesis. It shows that while superior officer find it easier to perform their job, those relatively junior in rank encounter more problems on account of

their rank.

In the quest for the major problems inhibiting the performance of NAMP, the data revealed that shortage of equipment remains the single most important hindrance to its performance. The findings show that the most basic equipment considered absolutely necessary for effective performance are lacking. For instance, patrol vehicles, communication equipment, crime detective aids are lacking. It is worth mentioning here that only military policemen working with and for top military officers have these equipment. The rest have to rely on conventional military communication system which is not good enough, especially for crime detective and preventive purposes.

Another major hindrance to performance of NAMP is manpower. NAMP is grossly under-staffed. A survey showed that none of the units in the study locations is adequately staffed. While it is expected to have a Battalion of its personnel at the Divisional level (Infantry Division), it only has a Company. Similarly, while an Infantry Brigade is supposed to be policed by a Company of NAMP Detachment, only a Platoon is found. The Battalions which are the nuclei of the army have no military police units. Rather, they have Regimental Police (RP)[2] who are trained to carry out the role of NAMP. It should be noted that these Regimental Policemen are only trained in the enforcement of law and discipline and not in other roles (like crime detection and investigation) performed by the NAMP.

The next finding is that non-cooperation with military policemen is the third major

impediment to the performance NAMP. The data indicate that military policemen do not enjoy the support and cooperation of soldiers, especially in enforcing law and discipline and crime detection and investigation. The non-cooperation is evident given the fact that even soldiers who 'cooperate' do so only when their interest is at stake or for fear of facing disciplinary action. In sum, lack of equipment, shortage of manpower, and non-cooperation with military policemen by soldiers is given as the major impediments to the performance of NAMP.

Another major finding is that the relationship between military policemen and soldiers is not cordial. The strained relationship stems from the fact that soldiers consider military policemen to be working against their interests. Most soldiers accused military policemen of not only having a biased mind against them but also of being corrupt and dishonest in dealing with soldiers. The climax of this un-cordiality is reflected in soldiers' invective and derogatory attacks on military policemen and refusal to cooperate with them. No wonder remarks like 'Army Olopa', 'Yellow fever', 'talk true make I help you', 'write statement', etc are common place when soldiers are discussing military policemen.

The third hypothesis of the research states that "The relationship between other ranks and military policemen is less cordial". The findings from chapter five accept this hypothesis because officers are more cordial with military policemen than other ranks.

From the foregoing, it is clear that in spite of insufficient equipment, shortage of trained

manpower, lack of total support and cooperation from soldiers, coupled with strained relationship with soldiers. NAMP has recorded major successes in some roles while performing others dismally poor. NAMP's 'successes' and failures' calls for critical analysis.

6.1 DISCUSSION

Why has the NAMP been achieving successes in the enforcement of law and discipline, escort and orderly duties, traffic control duties and wartime functional duties on one hand and recording failure in crime detection and prevention, protection of lives and property, and the protection of soldiers interests and welfare on the other ? Why has the NAMP been able to enforce law and discipline on the rank and file but failed completely in enforcing same on officers ? Why are military policemen (other ranks) not empowered to arrest officers who commit offences ? Why has NAMP been grossly under-staffed in performing certain roles like crime investigation and prevention, protection of lives and property but well staffed and equipped in performing escort and orderly duties ?

Answers to these questions lie in the analysis of the origin and structure of the Nigerian Army in general and the NAMP in particular. The formation of the Nigerian Army which dates back to 1863 when Lieutenant Glover of the Royal Navy selected 18 indigenes from the Northern part of the country and organised them into a local force known as 'Glover Hausas' is a colonial creation. Like the colonial police, it was neither meant for liberation nor protection of the people. Rather, it was used by Glover (Governor of Lagos then) to

mount punitive expeditions in the Lagos hinterland and to protect British trade routes around Lagos. From the period 1863 up to the eve of the independence, the army was essentially meant to protect the interest of the British imperial government. However, with the continued demand by the rank and file for a 'just and better' treatment of indigenous soldiers coupled with the fact that other ranks were becoming more recalcitrant to the establishment, there was therefore, the need to establish a super force that would effectively check the rank-and -file. Thus NAMP was born in 1953, and known as provost section.

It would be recalled that after Nigerian achieved independence status in 1960, the colonial army and its institutions and structures were inherited wholesale. NAMP (provost section) was more strengthen to check the activities of disgruntled soldiers' and protect the interest of the ruling class within the military. Thus the interests of the British military ruling elites was substituted with the interests of the Nigerian military ruling elites.

Consequent upon this, no serious efforts were made to re-orient the training of military policemen to suit and serve the interest of soldiers in general. Rather more attention was paid to security and safety of top military officers and ceremonial duties. It is for this reason that Military policemen perform very well in escort and orderly duties. It is also in line with this that military policemen perform equally well in traffic control duties on ceremonial occasions attracting top military officers. It may also be for this reason that the military authorities do not find it necessary to increase the strength of the NAMP and provide it with enough and sophisticated equipment to fight crime in spite of the increase in crime among serving personnel.

When viewed against the background that the NAMP is well equipped to perform its wartime functions and at the same item lacks equipment during peace time, it becomes apparent that its under funding is deliberate and intended to serve a particular purpose, that of serving the privileged class in the military. The ruling class in the military is well protected against criminals because they have orderlies and escorts (in most cases from other arms and service) who provide security to them. Their properties hardly come to harm because they are always guarded by soldiers drawn mainly from the infantry. Since they are less vulnerable to crimes and threats to property, the need to equip the NAMP to perform this role becomes irrelevant. The NAMP is not meant to detect and investigate crimes , neither is it meant to protect lives and property. NAMP is meant to perform escort and orderly duties for top military officers. Finally, NAMP is meant to enforce law and discipline on erring members of other ranks. The failures and successes of NAMP are therefore linked with the interest of the ruling elites in the military. It is an instrument of the ruling military elites meant to control those whose activities run counter to their interest.

6.2 CONCLUSION

In the assessment of the functional performance of the Nigerian Army Military Police, various theoretical models concerning policing were examined and relevant data collected and analysed. Based on the findings derived from the analyses, this study has come to the conclusion that the NAMP emerged out of the need to advance the interest of the ruling elites in the military. Similarly, it was meant to contain the activities of less privileged

soldiers considered by the military elites as being inimical to their overall interest.

Crime fighting in military barracks was therefore (and still remains) peripheral to its role. It is within this logic that the NAMP lacks both staff and equipment to fight crime on the one hand, but well staffed and equipped to protect senior military officers on the other. This also explains why the relationship between NAMP personnel and other ranks from other arms and services is always strained.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

To conclude this study without proffering solutions to enhanced both NAMP performance and its relations with soldiers would be an exercise in futility. Policing and its attendant problems is not peculiar to the military alone. It embraces the generality of civil society too. Based on this, the recommendations derived herein may be beneficial not only to the Military policemen alone, but also contemporary policing in civil society, since the conditions that exist in the military that call for policing also exist in civil society. These recommendations are both short and long terms, beginning with the short term ones.

In this computer age, for any institution or a goal-oriented organisation to function effectively, it must have state-of-the-art technology.. It would be recalled that NAMP lacks the rudimentary equipment necessary for optimal effective performance. Given the increase in criminality and other vices among serving personnel, as well as the sophistry which crime has assumed, it is imperative that NAMP be equally equipped with adequate and

sophisticated equipment to effectively police the military.

One of the most basic factors to be considered in the execution of any work or activity is work-force. Without labor force, no organisation can function effectively. Given the strength of NAMP in relation to the army, it is evident that it is grossly under-staffed. No matter how well equipped, it can not achieve meaningful results without men to operate these equipment. To this extent, it is therefore suggested here that for NAMP to be in effective control of the barracks, its strength should be increased to a Battalion at Divisional level while a Brigade should be policed by a Company. Battalions which hitherto had no military policemen should be provided with a platoon of Military Policemen.

In the course of the study, it was discovered that enforcement of law and discipline is the most emphasised during the training of military policemen (with a bias against other ranks.) In the light of the above, increasing equipment and manpower would only bring about an increase in selective law enforcement in particular, and policing in general. It is suggested that an all embracing training programme be initiated, aimed at re-orienting Military policemen towards serving the generality of soldiers. Such programmes should be introduced in the training curriculum of military policemen and should accord equal emphasis to all functions performed by the NAMP and encourage the performance of same.

Elsewhere in this work, it has been shown that NAMP personnel do not enjoy the support and cooperation of soldiers because they do not earn soldiers' confidence. This has to do

with a lot of misgivings that soldiers have about military policemen. Some of which are claims of hostility and brutality to soldiers, corruption ad discriminatory tendencies towards soldiers. To improve relations and enhance cooperation and performance, military policemen should be made to consider soldiers as comrades-at-arm who must be treated humanly and with respect. They should also be made to exhibit a high sense of honesty and impartiality when handling soldiers' problems. This could be achieved by inculcating human relations and code of conduct programmes in their training curriculum and appropriate disciplinary actions initiated against violators.

The Nigerian army as it is today is a colonial creation which has not yet purged itself of that colonial garb of "an army of occupation". Consequently, most of its activities are directed to the control of one group for the interest of another and the NAMP is one of the instrumentalities used to achieve this. Therefore, to achieve an even and effective policing of the military, changes in the military police must be accomplished with corresponding changes in the military legal structure in particular and the military in general. Military laws must be changed to take care of the interests of every soldier. For instance, it should be-emphasize a situation whereby the commander is both the complainant, prosecutor and the judge. Similarly, the law should allow soldiers to seek redress against any summary trial before serving the punishment, rather than the usual "Obey before complain" syndrome.

In theory, Military Policemen are empowered to arrest whosoever commits an offence no matter his rank. But going by the findings, in this study, they find it difficult to challenge superior officers. This is made possible because there are no stringent and concrete measures taken to backup military Police powers of arrest. Even the courageous ones who dare challenge their superiors for committing one offence or the other are swiftly and summarily dealt with for insubordination. It is suggested here therefore, that concrete steps be taken to backup military Policemen's power of arrest without discrimination on account of rank or whatsoever once an offence has been committed. To this extent, a law be decreed empowering the NAMP personnel to use minimum force in effecting the arrest of superiors who resisted arrest. In effect, military laws should be reviewed with a view to liberalizing them and enhancing justice and fair-play. This is however not to negate the current emphasis on discipline. For discipline would be more strengthened if soldiers perceive the existence of justice and fairness in the system. These recommendations could be realised through constant agitations by soldiers during durbars with their commanders.

As plausible as the above short term palliatives seem to be, they would not just bring about an impartial and class neutral military policing in Nigeria in the long run. Similarly, the military ruling elites would not deliberately bring about changes in the military to enhance the status of the other ranks to their disadvantage. As King Jr. (cited in Galliher et al 1977.16) once asserted, freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed". It is therefore imperative that concrete steps be taken by the oppressed class in the military to bring about changes not just in the military police and the

Nigerian Military, but the entire society. For what is happening in the military is a reflection of the developments in the larger Nigerian society.

But how would the oppressed class in the Military accomplish this? First and foremost, they must identify themselves as a class in itself (Yermakova et al 1986:59), realise its potentials, and work towards consolidating its ranks by adopting a common strategy and mapping out a common programme of action. In other words, revolts by aggrieved other ranks in the Nigerian Military is not new as Luckham (1977) has shown. However, these revolts have not been well organised and coordinated as the ones of April and May, 1912 carried out by the Russian Army and Navy (see Lenin 1986:33). A well organised uprising by the oppressed class in the military could supplant the military hierarchy and change its structure and orientation to suit a new dispensation which would ensure for relative *equality, justice and fair play.*

A revolution in the military cannot take place in isolation of the larger society. For in Nigeria, the interest of the establishment almost always coincides with the interest of the military ruling elites and their civilian counterparts. To this extent, the oppressed class in the military should identify with their counterparts in the civil society. They should conscientise and let their civilian counterparts be aware of the existence of injustice and oppression in the military too, and the need to work together as a team with a view to putting up concerted efforts to change the system through spontaneous and simultaneous

social uprisings when the occasion demands

APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULE FOR MILITARY POLICE

This research is being conducted for an M. Sc. Thesis. Your responses will solely be used for the research purpose and treated with all the confidentiality. You are therefore required to answer all questions honestly and to the best of your ability.

Thank you Sir\Madam.

Date of Interview.....

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1. Case Number.....
2. Gender (1) Male (2) Female
3. Age: (1) Below 28 Yrs (2) 28-39 Yrs (3) 40 Yrs & above
4. Rank: (1) Below Sgt. (2) Sgt.- WOI (3) Officers
5. Marital Status (1) Single (2) Married (3) Divorced\Separated
   (4) Others (Specify) .....
6. Education qualification: (1) Primary School (2) Secondary education (3) Post secondary education.
7. Religion: (1) Christianity (2) Islam (3) Others (Specify).....
8. Length of Service: (1) Below 6 Yrs (2) 6-15 Yrs (3) 16 Yrs and above.
9. Barracks\Area of residence: (1) Basawa (2) Chindit (3) Jaji (4) Lagos .....(5) Kotoko (6) Others (Specify)
   .....

SECTION B: GENERAL FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE OF THE MP

10. When did you join the Military Police ? .....
11. Why did you join the Corps ? .....
12. Name the single Most important function of the MP which was emphasized most during the course of your training: (1) Enforcement of law and discipline (2) Protection of lives and property (3) Protection of soldiers' interests and welfare (4) Escort to senior military officers (5) Traffic control duties (6) Others (Specify) .....
13. List in order of priority what you consider to be the main function(s) of the MP in peacetime .....
    .....

14. In your own opinion has the MP been performing this\these function(s) (1) Yes (2) No (3) Others (specify).....

.....

B Give reasons(s) for your answer.....

15. What in your personal opinion is the single most important official function (duty) of the MP in Nigerian Army? .....

.....

16 How do you assess MP performance of the above function ?
(1) perform well (2) did not perform well (3) others (specify) .....

B Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....

.....

17. In your own opinion, do you think there is a crime problem"(i.e large scale criminal activity which is becoming a threat to the Military) in the Military ?
(1) Yes (2) No (3) don't know.

B (If yes) what do you think constitutes the "crime ..... problem" in the Military ?
(1) person offences (2) .....property offences (3) official corruption (4) others (specify) .....

.....

18. How successful has the MP tackled the "Crime problem" ? (1) partial success (2) complete success (3) no success at all

B Briefly give your reason(s) for the answer above .....

.....

19. Do you consider the enforcement of law discipline a primary function of the MP ?
(1) Yes (2) No

B. Briefly describe how you enforce law and discipline (If Yes).....

.....

.....

20. In your own view, do you consider MP performance in enforcing law and discipline satisfactory ? (1) Yes (2) No.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....

.....

21. In your opinion, do you consider the protection of lives and property a function of the MP ? (1) Yes (2) No

B. (If yes) Briefly describe how MP protects lives and property .....

.....

22. In your opinion, is the MP successful in protecting lives and property ? (1) Yes (2) No (3) others (specify).....

.....

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answers .....

.....

23. Do you consider the protection of soldiers' interests and welfare a primary function of the MP ? (1) Yes (2) No

B. (If yes) Briefly describe how you go about performing this role .....

.....

.....

24. What is your assessment of MP's performance in protecting soldiers interest and welfare ? (1) satisfactory (2) not satisfactory.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....

.....

25. Briefly describe how the MP performs their role as escorts and orderlies to Senior Military Officers .....

.....

26. How would you rate the MP's performance of the above role (1) satisfactory (2) not satisfactory (3) others (specify) .....

27. How would you assess MP's performance in traffic control duties ? (1) satisfactory (2) not satisfactory (3) others specify .....

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....

.....

28. Out of the following functions, mention the one which you perform most efficiently. (1) enforcement of law and discipline (2) protection of lives and property (3) protection of soldiers' interest and welfare (4) escort and orderly to senior military officers (5) traffic control duties (6) settling disputes among soldiers (7) others (specify) .....

B. Give reason(s) that account for the MOST efficient performance of the function you mentioned above .....

.....

29. What effects has your length of service on the efficient performance of your overall functions ? (1) Enhances performance (2) hinders it (3) has no effect.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer .....

.....

30. In your own opinion, what do you think constitute your Single Most important function during wartime .....

31. List in order of priority what other function(s) you perform during wartime .....

32. (If you have been to war\operation) how would you assess your wartime functional performance ? (1) satisfactory (2) not satisfactory (3) others (specify) .....

.....

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....

.....

SECTION C: FACTORS INHIBITING MP'S PERFORMANCE

33. In your own view, what do you consider to be the single most important factor inhibiting the overall performance of the MP ? .....

.....

B. Briefly describe how the above factor you mentioned inhibits MP's performance .....

.....

34. Mention in order of priority three most serious problems you face while performing your duty (1) .....

(2) .....

(3) .....

B. Briefly describe how these problems affect your performance .....

.....

.....

35. do you consider the present standard of educational training under the MP adequate for their effective performance ? (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know

B. Briefly give reasons for your answer .....

.....

.....

36. What effect does your educational background has on your overall performance (1) enhances performance (2) hinders performance (3) has no effect.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer .....

.....

38. what would you do to subordinates who resist arrest (1) force him (2) leave him (3) report him to any superiors (4) others (specify) .....

39. What would you do to superiors who resist arrest ? (1) force him (2) leave him alone (3) report him to my superiors (4) others (specify).....

40. do you accord preferential treatment to some offenders ? (1) Yes (2) No (If yes) Give reason(s) for your answer .....

.....

.....

41. Given the size of the Armed Forces do you consider the present manpower of the MP adequate for effective policing of the Military ? (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know.

B. give reason(s) for your answer above .....

.....

42. In your own opinion, what <u>should be</u> the actual strength of the MP at Brigade level ? (1) Battalion (2) Company (3) Platoon (4) others (specify).....

43. What is the actual strength of the MP at the Brigade level ? (1) Battalion (2) Company (3) Platoon (4) others (specify) .....

44. do you consider the MP to be adequately technically\materially equipped to effectively carry out its functions ? (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know.

B. Give reason(s) for your answer .....

.....

45. List in <u>order of priority</u> three types of equipment which you consider <u>most</u> necessary for effective performance of the MP (1) .....

(2).....

(3).....

46. IN YOUR OPINION, DO YOU THINK THE MP HAS ENOUGH OF THESE EQUIPMENT ? (1) yes (2) No (3) Don't know.

B. (If no) briefly describe how it would effect their performance .....

.....

47. What would you recommend to enhance the overall performance of the MP .....

.....

SECTION D: MP'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER SOLDIERS

48. What in your opinion, would you say is the nature of the relationship between the MP and other soldiers ? (1) cordial (2) not cordial (3) don't know.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer .....

.....

49. does your rank affect your relationship with other soldiers ? (1) Yes (2) No

50. Briefly describe your relationship with other soldiers (1) cordial (2) not cordial.

51. How many arrest did you make within the past one year ? (1) None (2) Few (3) Many (4) One.

52. Briefly describe the nature of one of the offences for which the arrest was made .....

53. List in order of priority three offences for which you would effect an arrest (1) .....

(2) .....

(3)

54. Do soldiers support you when you are carrying out your duties ? (1) Yes (2) No (3) Sometimes.

B. Give reason(s) for your answer .....

.....

55. Do you think soldiers appreciate your job ? (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer .....

.....

56. Do soldiers make uncomplimentary remark against you to the MP ? (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know

B. (If yes) Briefly describe few of such uncomplimentary remarks .....

.....

57. What recommendation(s) would you make to enhance MP soldiers relations .....

.....

.....

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRES SCHEDULE FOR OFFICERS\SOLDIERS FROM OTHER ARMS AND SERVICES OF THE MILITARY.

This _research is being conducted for an M.Sc project. Your responses will solely be used for the research purpose and treated with all the confidentiality. You are, therefore required to answer all questions to the best of your ability.

Thank you Sir\Madam.

Date of interview .....

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1. Case number .....
2. Gender: (1) Male (2) Female
3. Rank: (1) Below Sgt. (2) Sgt.-WOI (3) Officers.
4. Age: (1) Below 28 years (2) 28-39 Yrs (3) 40 and above
5. Religion: (1) Christianity (2) Islam (3) others (specify)

6. Marital status: (1) Single (2) Married (3) Divorced\separated (4) others (specify) .....
7. Educational background (1) Primary school and below (2) secondary school (3) post secondary and above.
8. Corps: (1) Combat arms (2) Services.
9. Length of service: (1) Below 6 yrs (2) 6-15 Yrs (3) 16 Yrs and above.
10. Barracks\Area of residences (1) Basawa (2) Chindit (3) Jaji (4) 81 (5) Kotoko (6) others (Specify) .....

SECTION B: OFFICERS\SOLDIERS'S OPINION ON MP'S PERFORMANCE

11) List in order of priority, what you consider to be the specific functions of the MP in Nigerian Army .....
.....

(B) In your own assessment, which one of the functions you mentioned above do you think the corps performs most efficiently (Briefly give reason(s)
.....

12. What in your opinion, do you consider to be the single most important official function of the MP ? .....
.....

13. How would you assess their performance of the above function you mentioned (1) performs well (2) did not perform well (3) don't know.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....
.....

14. In your own opinion, do you think the MP's performance in enforcing law and discipline is satisfactory ? (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer .....
.....

15. How would you assess MP's performance in protecting lives and property ? (1) satisfactory (2) not satisfactory (3) don't know.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer .....
.....

16. Evaluate MP's performance in the protection of soldiers' interest and welfare (1) Satisfactory (2) not satisfactory (3) don't know.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer .....
.....

17. How would you rate MP's performance as escorts and orderlies to senior Military Officers (1) satisfactory (2) not satisfactory (3) others (specify) .....
.....

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....
.....

18. In your opinion, how would you asses MP's performance in traffic control duties ? (1) satisfactory (2) not satisfactory (3) others (specify) .....
.....

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer .....
.....

19. (If you have been to war\operation with the MP) Mention the single most important task which they performed during the war\operation. .....
.....

20. How would you rate their performance during the war\operation (1) satisfactory (2) not satisfactory (3) others (specify) .....

B. Briefly give reasons) for your answer above .....
.....

21. Generally, how would you rate the overall performance of the MP in the Nigerian Army ? (1) Good (2) Average (3) Below average.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....
.....

22. Which ONE of the following would you consider as the major obstacle to MP's performance (1) shortage of trained manpower (2) shortage of material\equipment (3) corruption and dishonesty (4) all of the above (5) others (specify) .....
.....

23. In your own opinion, what measures would you recommend to enhance MP's performance .....
.....

SECTION C: SOLDIERS RELATIONSHIP WITH MP

24. In your own opinion, how does the MP relate to other soldiers (1) harsh and brutal (2) friendly and helpful (3) don't know (4) others (specify) .....
.....

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....
.....

25. Briefly describe your relationship with the MP .....
.....

26. Do you cooperate with the MP in the discharge of their duty ? (1) always (2) sometimes (3) No.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....
.....

27. Have you ever had an encounter with the MP ? (1) Yes (2) No.

B. If (Yes) what was the nature of the encounter ? .....
.....

28. Briefly describe your experience with the MP during the above encounters .....
.....

29. Have you ever laid a complaint\report to the MP ? (1) Yes (2) No.

B. If (Yes) what was the nature of the complaint\report ? .....

30. Briefly describe how the MP handled your complaint\report .....
.....

31. Have you ever been arrested by the MP ? (1) Yes (2) No

B. If (yes) what was the nature of the offence .....
.....

32. Briefly describe how you were treated during the arrest .....
.....

33. In your own view, do you think other soldiers\officers cooperate with the MP ? (1) yes (2) No. (3) Don't know.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....
.....

34. Which of the following do you think soldiers mostly accord the MP? (1) Cooperation and assistance (2) suspicion and isolation (3) others (specify) .....
.....

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....
.....

35. Do you consider a particular category of soldiers to be hostile to the MP ? (1) Cpl. below (2) Sgt.-WOI (3) Officers (4) others (specify) .....
.....

36. In your opinion, what is\are the root cause(s) of this\these hostility (lies) .....
.....

37. Do soldiers generally make uncomplimentary remarks to the MP ? (1) Yes (2) No (3) Don't know.

B. If (yes) briefly describe few of such remarks .....
.....

38. Generally, what is your assessment of the relationship between the MP and soldiers ? (1) cordial 92) Not cordial (3) Don't know.

B. Briefly give reason(s) for your answer above .....
.....

39. List in order of priority solutions which you would proffer to enhance a better soldier-MP relations .....
.....

NOTES

CHAPTER ONE

A total institution is seen as a place of residence and work where a large number of like-situated individuals cut off from the wider society for an appreciable period of time together lead an enclosed formally administered round of life. For details, see Goffman E (1996.1) "Asylum. Essays on the social situation of mental patients and other inmates" Penguin books Limited, Middlesex, England p11.

See Sections 197 and 198 of the amended 1979 constitution of Nigeria. Other sources of military law include The Nigerian Army Act, 1960; Manual of Military Law (MML); Decree 105 of 1993; Directives and Policies of AHQ; Terms and Conditions of Service (Soldiers/Officers).

This Decree prevented military cases from going to civil courts. However, Decree 105 of 1993 (As amended) allows military personnel to appeal to civil court where they are not satisfied with military trials. They would however, not be represented by a military lawyer.

Military experts see military discipline as the rigid adherence to rules, regularity, subordination and devotion to the military and established government. For detailed discussion on military discipline, see Janowitz Morris (1960) The professional Soldier a social portrait" F P of Glencoe New York.

5. For other views on escalating crimes within the military, see Danbazau "Criminality and the Soldier" in Soja Vol 16 number one, special edition 1990 p9; Ashwe, "inculcating discipline in the Army" in Buffalo Depot Nigerian Army Journal. Twelfth edition 1995, p18.

6. This is in view of the fact that majority of the officers and men who participated in the coup were from the Military Police Corps. Equally, Major S D Mukoro who nursed and nurtured the coup was a military Police Officer.

7. See Report of the NA Orbart Review Committee Vol 3. August, 1994.

8. There are five Divisional Provost Groups, each for 1st Mechanised Division Kaduna; 2nd Div. Ibadan; 3rd Armoured Div. Jos; 82nd Div. Enugu and Lagos Garrison Command (LGC). The least number of military Police personnel in a Divisional Provost Group is 205.

9. For detailed discussions on the functions of the NAMP, see Nigerian Miliary Police B.3 Basic Course Precise 1973 at Nigerian Army School of Military Police (NASMP), Basawa.

10. When there is an over-riding need for an exercise to be conducted by the Military, the Act may be invoked to prevent certain people from gaining access to certain

areas. For instance "Exercise Seadog" conducted along the Cameroonian borders in 1984 by the Buhari regime.

For details on Military Manoeuvre Act, see Ibid.

CHPATER TWO

1. Onyekeli Col. and Owumarogie Brig. Gen. both former Provost Marshalls at different occasions decried the deplorable state of material equipment in the corps and called on the military authorities to equip the corps. For details, see "The Watchdog": A Journal of the Military Police Vol. 4 No. 1 Sept/Dec., 19885 edition p27; and "Soja" Vol.3 No. 14/6 Sept/Oct., 1988 p45.

2. The marxists maintain that socialism at its early stage is still class based. For detailed, see Chirkin U. et al (1987) "Fundamentals of the Socialist Theory of the State and law" Progress Publishers Moscow pp226-248.

3. For the last two categories, see "DMI Dialogue with Military Personnel" on Security Awareness" November, 1995. NAIC Printing Press, Apapa - Lagos.

CHAPTER THREE

1. In barracks where the strength of the corps is relatively small, fewer respondents were interviewed so as to avoid over representing one particular barracks.

2. Another name for Coup Invented by the Chief of Defence Information Brigadier-General Fred Chijuka, and the Nigerian Press.

3. The researcher is from the Military Intelligence, a Corps dreaded by all soldiers. They probably thought he was on a spy mission.

4. Some of these sources include Army Publications, Signals, Minutes of Security Conferences and Security Investigation Reports.

CHAPTER FOUR

1. For detailed roles of the NAMP, see the Report of the NA ORBAT Review Committee Vol. 1, Aug., '94 Pp B11-12.

2. For details, see "Fall of the bad boy" in Tell Magazine No. 32, 5 Aug., '96 p14; and the cup shall come to pass" in The Week Magazine 12 August 96.

3. Ibid

4. See Report of NA ORBAT Review Committee Vol. 1 Aug., '94 p11.

5. See Report of the NA ORBAT Review Committee Vol. 1 Aug., '94 p11. Also see NA Policy Letter NA\218\A dated 26th Aug., ;96

6. For a detailed discussion on these roles, see Military Police 'B' 3 Basic Course Precise. NAMP Basawa.

7. A detailed Plan of an army's battle arrangement showing the strength of the army, its disposition, tactics and morals of troops, etc which are necessary in the execution of a war.

8. For further discussions on this, see Soldier of Peace, A Magazine of the 2nd Nigerian Company in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda; Vol. 1, April-December, '95 pp. 3-37.

CHAPTER FIVE

1. The practical training session took place on 9th August, '95 at the Nigerian Army School of military police, Basawa Zaria.

2. See MP B3 Course Precise NASMP, Basawa.

3. Some of these crime detective aids are lie detectors, explosive detective devices, finger print materials and sniffer dogs.

CHAPTER SIX

1. This is attested to by respondents from the NAMP.

2. *Regimental Police (RP) are ordinary soldiers who are given minimum training to* perform the role of military Policemen in units where the latter does not exist.

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