ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF TRANS-BORDER CRIMES ON SECURITY IN NIGERIA

(CASE STUDY OF NIGERIA – NIGER BORDER)

BY

KYARI MUHAMMAD MAZADU

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DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation entitled Assessment of the Implications of Trans-border Crimes on Security in Nigeria (Case study of Nigeria-Niger border) has been performed by me in the department of Political Science/International Studies.

The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this dissertation was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

Kyari Muhammad Mazadu _____ _____
(Signature) (Date)

CERTIFICATION

This dissertation entitled "ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLICATION OF TRANS-BORDER CRIMES ON SECURITY IN NIGERIA (A CASE STUDY OF NIGERIA-NIGER BORDER)" meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy in International Studies of the Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Prof. R. A. Dumoye Chairman, Supervisory Committee	_____ (Signature)	_____ (Date)
Dr. Aliyu Yahaya Member, Supervisory Committee	_____ (Signature)	_____ (Date)
Dr. Aliyu Yahaya Head of Department	_____ (Signature)	_____ (Date)
Prof. S.Z. Abubakar Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies	_____ (Signature)	_____ (Date)

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my late father Dahiru Muhammad Mazadu Sumaila, my grandmother Rabi'atu Abubakar, my mother Haj. Hauwa'u Muhd Mazadu, my wife Aishatu Mazadu and my children Taufiq, Mardiyya, Bushira, Hauwa'u, Abdulwahid, Abubakar Sadiq and Fatima (Hanifa) Kyari Mazadu.

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ABSTRACT

This study dwells on the Assessment of the Implications of Trans-border Crimes on security in Nigeria (Cases study of Nigeria-Niger border). Trans-border crime involves the movement of persons, goods and services across the sovereign national boundaries in a manner devoid of acceptable norms and standard. These illegal enterprise not only threaten aspect of our states sovereignty and security, but they also prove the permeability of our national borders vulnerability of state institution. The trans-border crimes include illicit drug trafficking, illegal firearms trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, terrorism, smuggling, corruption, theft of credit cards etc. The study set to find out the causes, nature, pattern and implications of trans-border crimes on the Nigerian national security. The data were generated by the use of questionnaire, and in-depth interviews. The data collected from the survey were analysed descriptively using frequencies and percentage. While data collected from the in-depth interviews were transcribed and used to support quantitative data. The findings indicated that, the issue of trans-border crimes can be attributed to so many factors among which includes financial gain involved in the such crime, porosity of the national boundaries, internal wars experienced by some neighbouring countries, neglect of border communities in the erection of infrastructural facilities, depressed economy etc. on the nature and pattern of trans-border crimes, the findings indicated that, these criminals can compete with legal economic system and promote corruption and undermine the authority of the state, paving way for violent extremism and terrorism. On the measures adopted by the government and law enforcement agents to control the menace, the findings indicated that a number of measures were implemented some of which are: intensive international boundary patrol, check points at the seaport,

airports and along the border areas. And on the international sphere, Nigeria is collaboration with ECOWAS member nations, established a workshop which was designed to enable the chief of police. Customs and gendarmerie, to initiate a process of establishing on information exchange network and strategy for the control of the proliferation of light weapons in the sub region etc. on the issue of the challenges ahead the findings indicates that, in most cases the Nigerian security agencies were unable to provide much needed security against the activities of trans-border criminals in the country etc. it is in the light of the above therefore, the following short and long term measures are recommended for consideration; government must employ modern strategies in handling the border areas, to train and equip the security agencies with appropriate weapons that are superior to those of the trans-border criminals. Moreover, government should address the issue of unemployment, neglect of border communities and social injustice so as to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people living along the border areas, and also subsidizing the tendency of turning the crime as an alternative to survival.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Nigeria and other countries sharing its border except Cameroon and Chad are all members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). As a result of certain protocols, the citizens of these countries are to enjoy freedom of movement. The objective of ECOWA's policy is to make West Africa free trading zone, likes that of European Union. At the same time, migration become a subject of state policy especially for the government of Nigeria with the increasing rate of criminality recorded at the borders which comes in form of smuggling, trafficking (drug and human), illegal aliens, harassment of people, illicit drug trafficking, Advance Fee Fraud (419), money laundering, credit card Fraud, terrorism, bankruptcy, religious carnage fuelled by imported extremism which resulted to the death of innocent Nigerians and threat to national peace and security.

Most of the illicit arms in circulation in the country found their way into Nigeria through the borders, of either Niger which is about 1,497km, Benin 773km, Cameroon 1,960km, or Chad with 87km (total 4,407km).The expansion of French and British imperialism in the period 1890-1905 demarcated the line which would become the modern Niger – Nigeria border. During colonial rule, French and English languages were implanted in Niger and Nigeria respectively on each side of the border, along with cultural, educational and political traditions.

When one talks of security, it is about security of life and property, security of economy and economic areas of the country, security of food and raw materials resources, the security of environment and the people, the security of environment and national

integrity and the security of preservation of all that society considered to be important and valuable (Imobighe, 2000). Security is normally a priority of every nation Nigeria inclusive, due to fact that it affects not only the satisfaction of needs of the inhabitants, but all things being equal and more importantly, is the national survival as a viable entity.

When a government of a country fails to perform its functions along its border areas, it creates space for different crimes to find their ways into the country and disrupt the national security of that state. Trans-national criminal organizations and gangs men always device new strategies at a rate which law enforcement agencies are not able to meet.

A strategy to gain operational control of Nigeria's vast and porous borders should focus on building means to constrain illegal and unauthorized crossing at points of entry and exists. Such measures must be able to interdict smuggling over land, sea and air. These strategies must entail strong legislation with no escape clause for animals (Daniel Nte, 2011).

The strategies must be dynamic, competitive and flexible to allow constant re-engineering to counter new threats. Conflict prevention, management, rule of law, human rights, poverty reduction, youth and female gender empowerment are also palliative strategies.

Tackling cross border crimes through enforcement and legislation will not be sufficient to ensure sustainable development this is because the underlying causes of nearly all cross border crimes have links to economic disparity, bad governance and poverty. These three key elements are the bedrock of the state failure and global terrorism (Daniel Nte, 2011).

The dilemmas that Nigeria faces with insecurity call for critical investigation of the border entry points whether they are performing their strategic functions or not (Daniel Nte, 2011).Though despite the nation's avalanches of insecurity must remain open to movement of people, goods and services if it is to prosper. At the same time, openness without credible controls makes it possible for emerging threats of transnational crimes including terrorism to strive (Wille, 2008)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Some scholars put more emphasis on absence of threat to acquire values or tendencies that would undermine national cohesion and peace as criteria for determining what security connotes (David 2006: Wolfrs 1962: Oche 2001). Security in the objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquire values, in subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked (Wolfrs, 1962). In spite of its conceptual complexities, the understanding of the term shows that security is vital for peace, security and sustainable development. Thus:

> "Security has to be with freedom from danger or with threats to a nation's ability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and legitimate interests and enhance the well being of its people. Thus, internal security could be seen as the freedom from or the absence of those tendencies which could undermine internal cohesion and the cooperate existence of the nation and its ability to maintain its vital institutions for the promotion of its core values and socio-political and economic objectives, as well as meet the legitimate aspirations of the people. Internal security also implies freedom from danger to life and prosperity" (Imobighe cited in Oche: 76-77).

The problem of the study is to try and expose the effect of trans-border crime on the security of the nation a case study of Niger-Nigeria border. In the wake of globalization and the explosion in communication technology, new security related threats have emerged that are to a great extent independent of national boundaries.

It is in line with these problems that this study examines the causes, nature, and pattern or occurrence of trans-border crime and its implications on security in Nigeria, with a view of proffering useful recommendations.

1.3 Research Questions

i. What are the causes, nature and pattern of trans-border crime on Nigeria-Niger border?

ii. What impact does the trans-border crime have on the security of Nigeria?

iii. What is the relationship between unemployment and trans-border crimes?

iv. What are the efforts of Nigeria and Niger in curbing the menace?

1.4 Research Objectives

This study seeks to:

i. Find out the causes, nature and pattern of trans-border crime in Nigeria.

ii. Examine the impact of trans-national crime on the National Security of Nigeria.

iii. Assess the relationship existing between unemployment and trans-border crimes. Here from the literature gathered indicated that the high level of unemployment influences the level of crime in our communities. Due to the fact that the well to do trans-border criminals are taking unemployment as an advantage in engaging such youth into the act of any crime.

iv. Assess the efforts of Nigerian government in curtailing the problem of trans-border crime.

v. To make recommendations towards effective control and preventive measures of the problem.

1.5 The Research Assumptions

i. The higher the level of trans-border crime the higher the state of the national insecurity.

ii. Trans-border crime have an impact on security situation of Nigerians.

iii. The high level of unemployment leads to trans-border crimes in Nigeria.

iv. The weakness of the state security agencies tends to engender trans-border crimes.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study will be of significant in making valuable contributions to knowledge as it examine the operations and activities of Trans-border criminals in havocking the security situation of the country.

It will also serves as a guide to the government of the nation in safe guiding the lives and property of the people of Nigeria.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study is designed to cover the major trans-national crimes along the Nigeria-Niger borders between 2002 to 2014 which include the following border posts: from Kebbi State we have Kamba, Kangiwa and Bachaka, while in Sokoto we have Ilela, Sabon Birni, Isa, Gada (Rafin Doma) and Tangaza. In Katsina the border posts are Jibiya, Majiya, Magama, Maiaddu'a (Bususuwa), Kwangwala, Zangon Daura, babban Mutum and Dankama. While

in Jigawa and Yobe we have Maigatari and Machina respectively. Though countries that share borders with Nigeria are Chad, Cameron, Republic of Benin and Niger which cover the length of 4,047km.but this research restricted itself to Nigeria-Niger border only.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

This study had limitations mostly during data collection because of the people involved (i.e drug traffickers, money launders, arms and weapon traffickers, human traffickers etc), the researcher also faced problems in the gathering of information related to this research. Due to the fact that some of the law enforcement officials refused to grant interviews and those living along the borders were afraid of victimization. However, efforts were made to overcome these shortcomings.

1.9 Organization of Chapters

This study is organized into six chapters. Chapter one, present general introduction on the topic "Assessment of the implications of Trans-border crimes on security in Nigeria" a case study of Niger-Nigeria border. This chapter explained among others, background of the study, the statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, research assumptions, as well as the scope and limitations of the study were also highlighted.

Chapter Two; talks on the Literature Review and Conceptual Perspectives.

Chapter Three; dwells on the methodology adopted in data collection and analysis.

Chapter Four deals with an overview of Nigeria-Niger Trans-border relations.

Chapter Five; Deals with data presentation and analysis.

Chapter Six; contains the discussion, summary of all essential arguments and assumptions. Finally recommendations were made as well as the conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL PERSPECTIVE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the review of related literature, which is an indispensible part of any research work. The aims of this review are; to find out the issue of national security, to identify and trace the cause, nature, pattern and types of trans-national crimes along Nigeria-Niger border. The researcher would also provide conceptual perspective adopted for this research.

2.2 National Security

In its broadest sense, security has to do with freedom from danger or with threats to a nation's stability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and legitimate interest and enhance the well-being of its people (Nte, 2011).

The Nigerian constitution of 1999 section 214 and 217 provides for the establishment and maintenance of an army, navy, air force and the security agencies that may be necessary for the purpose of:

i. Defending Nigerian from external aggression.

ii. Maintaining territorial integrity and securing our borders from violation on land, sea and air.

iii. Supervising insurrection and acting in aid of civil authorities to restore order when called upon etc.

There are clearly national objectives or goals.

The means to goals attainment can only be feasible if the strategies are right and dynamic. Where the resources are limited and ineffectively distributed, discontent and conflict may take centre stage, because the problem of poverty, disease, which are internal security threats, must be contained before regional or goals problems (Willie, 2008). Security in whatever form is a standard of the viability of any state or nation. All nations have the right under international law to secure its territorial space and protect its citizens from any imminent attack.

According to Nwolise a country may have the best armed forces in terms of training and equipment, the most efficient police force, the most efficient custom men, the most active secrete services agents and the best quality prisons, but yet be the most insecure nation in the world as a result of defense and security problems with governments, alienated and sufferings masses, ignorance, hunger, unemployment or even activities of foreign residents or companies.

Security, is normally a priority of every nation, this very important in the sense that, it affects not only the satisfaction of needs of the inhabitants, but all things being equal and more importantly, is the fundamental issues of the national survival as a viable entity. Thus, it is only under a secured atmosphere that a state can develop, and direct its human and materials resources towards a productive end (Willie, 2008).

As a result, a new kind of war is being waged in every country all over the world due to the fact that the primary threats to national security have changed fundamentally. They no longer spring from territorial and ideological disputes among the nation-states but from how far globalization, technology and criminal networks have grown to challenge nation-state (Daniel Nte, 2011).

And the rate of unemployment influences most of our youth to engaged themselves in informal employment sectors, others joining organized international crime network etc. which contributed in raising the level of insecurity in Nigeria. What this means theoretically is that poverty and unemployment increase the number of people who are prepared to kill or be killed for a given course at token benefit Salawu (2010). It could predispose one to engaging in illicit activities that would undermine security of the country like Nigeria.

(Mactens, 2001) holds the view that problems of crime and violence – the drug trade and trafficking in weapons and others, are factors that make the Caribbean counties and their economies most vulnerable.

However, in the world of (Netli, 2000) in the study of Somopho area, according to him the area is fraught with problems of high employment levels and lack of physical infrastructure. And these influenced the level of criminality in this area and also community development. And the youth take it as their basis and excuse in taking drugs and crimes along our borders.

Going by the above explanation we can find that youth are in the front line of criminal activities along our borders. But you may agree with me that young people have the potentialities which should be channeled or harnessed more appropriately towards productive ventures instead of engaging in criminal activities. The concern here is that a well equipped, knowledgeable, disciplined and sophisticated crop of young people in our countries, the sub-region or the entire Africa will guarantee sustainable peace and security in the country, sub-region, or the entire African region.

Having seen the efforts made by Nigerian government in the issue of security in the country. But there is the need to have effective and efficient management of our borders, it is imperative to be multi-skilled. This has become obvious with globalization and the dynamics of ever changing technology. The new emerging changes include communication skills human skills, computer skills, time management skills, and technical skills. Most, if not all are not adopted by the security agencies in policing our vast and porous border. So this is my point of departure and contribution to the body of knowledge.

2.3 Definition, Causes and Nature of Trans-national Crime

Trans-national border crime is defined as the movement of persons, goods and services across sovereign national jurisdiction in a manner devoid of acceptable norms and standard (NgorNgor, 2011). In other words, transnational crimes include crimes that take place in one country, but their consequences significantly attract another country and transit countries also be involved (Okeke, Orji, and Richard, 2014). However, with international linkages, the operational base of organized crime in Nigerian has widened beyond immediate frontiers which is a source of great concern to government. Most of their activities are made possible in Nigeria because of the porous and notorious border the country is having.

The Nigerian government has mapped out policies and strategies to deal decisively with trans-national crime across the border of Nigeria but the solution has constantly eluded us due to the number of reasons among which is the level of corruption at the border and within the country. These threats have been perhaps most noticeable in regard to drug-trafficking, humans, arms and other goods which are mostly cars and petroleum (UNDOC,2005).While these operations might appear quite different there are frequently

relationship and interdependence between most of them. Although terrorist and insurgent groups are politically motivated, they often provide armed protection to drug trafficking in exchange for money or arms. The organized crime group and other illegal traffickers commit terrorist acts that target government agencies and personnel who attempt to bring them to justice. Drug trafficking and related trans-national organized crime encourages money laundering and make possible the financing of non-government armed troops (Sheller,1995). The organized crime groups consist of complex clandestine, hierarchically organized networks and operate internationally with little regard for our borders. The gravity of the problem lies not only in the increasing complexity and number of their organization, but more importantly, with serious challenges they pose in their ability to penetrate and operate with relative impurity in several states simultaneously. Moreover, these illegal enterprises not only threaten aspects of our states sovereignty and security that has traditionally been taken for granted, but they also prove the permeability of our national borders vulnerability of state institution. Criminal activities in and around the border areas seem to have given rise to security threats of worrisome dimensions in spite of the cultural, religious and even language similarities of the border communities. These linked groups attend same markets, funerals, ceremonies and also cultivating same farms on either side of the borders. These notwithstanding, the internecine wars experienced by some of Nigeria's neigbouring countries seem to have exacerbated incidents of trans-border crimes in Nigeria.

The problems of trans-border crime cannot be said to be peculiar to Nigeria alone. Most African countries, including those that share international borders with Nigeria, also face challenges in responding to cross-border criminal activities due to lapses in national

security apparatuses, uncoordinated state security agencies, and very weak collaborative efforts by the government of the nations.

The neglect of the border communities in the erection of infrastructural facilities, make the security personal to find it difficult to perform their duties effectively. And subsequently, these areas have also provided sites for the establishment of poorly managed forest that now provide cover and hideouts for cross-border criminals (Asiwaju, 2004).

(Dambazau, 1999)argues that, "there is no isolated single cause of crime or criminal behaviour. Explanation of crime will largely depend on multiple causes. It is also the case that the environment plays a major role in addition to other factors that may be peculiar or unique to the individual criminal".

However, with recent world events, by the concept of globalization, independence and integration of world politics, economic, social and cultural values seem to suggest that the world is becoming borderless. Thus territorial borders of states are gradually losing their meanings.

The committee established by the presidency on security challenges in the North-East of Nigeria observed that porosity of Nigeria's borders is closely tied to the proliferation of small arms, smuggling and drug trafficking amongst other crimes. Lack of clear delineation of boundaries coupled with the inability to effectively man Nigeria's borders had resulted into situations whereby weapons are imported into Nigeria through both existing legal and illegal routes using trucks loaded with goods to conceal such weapons. Such routes identified by the committee include Tetewa from Cameroon though Bosso and Tudunmota into Baga. From there the weapons find their ways to various parts of the country (Enyiocha, 2012).

(Shalangwa, 2013) observed that transnational criminal mingle easily with border communities by taking advantage of the similarities in language, culture and religion. This cultural affinity serves as great advantage as they (trans-national criminals) sometimes receive assistance from some Nigerians who collude with them to commit one crime or the other. According to Human Right Report (2002) observed that "rising poverty, unemployment and the breakdown of traditional social structures have led to an upsurge of violent crime in recent years which the Nigerian police have been iii-equipped to address". The report further stated that, crime rates and proliferation of crime have been exacerbated by the high proliferation of small arms throughout the country".

Agbotan-Johnson et al (2004:31) also noted that, "small and light weapons proliferation is particularly significant with regard to banditry, theft of cattle, poaching and robbery along main roads. Firearms are also widely used in conflicts between farmers and cattle breeders"

Shalangwa (2013:21) observed that, "armed violence – whether organized or random is a global phenomenon. It requires at least two people interacting in an environment with a set of predisposing conditions. It is experienced over time and across geographical space in form of cross-national, sub-national as well as personal experience. According to him (Shelangwa 2013), this temporal, spatial and personal variation implies that violence may be modifiable or preventable.

2.3.1 Types of Trans-national Crimes

Basically, there are about fifty two (52) types of transnational crimes world over. Some of which include the following: illicit drug trafficking, illegal firearms trafficking, human trafficking, Advance Fee Fraud (419), trafficking of Artifacts, trafficking in stolen vehicles,

money laundering, credit card fraud which is not well pronounced in Nigeria, but dubious Nigerians are involving in counterfeiting and theft of credit cards, corruption, smuggling, violence crimes, terrorism, war crimes bankruptcies, gambling in cyberspace, data and IP theft, pornography etc.

2.3.2 Smuggling Activities and Trans-national Crimes

According to encyclopedia Britannica smuggling means "conveyance of things by stealth, particularly the clandestine movement of goods to evade customs duties or import or export restrictions". Smuggling flourishes wherever there are high revenue duties (e.g. coffee in many European countries and tobacco almost everywhere) or prohibitions on importation (narcotics) or on exportation (arms or currency).Importation and exportation of goods into and out of the country in such a manner as the evade customs laws and regulations or deliberate act designed to evade restriction and prohibition order. In addition smuggling is also defined as a means of brining goods into and out of a country ILLEGALLY, especially payment.

2.3.2.1 The Causes of Smuggling

People involved in smuggling activities due to the following reason: Financial gain that involve i.e. people need to have the quickest way of acquiring money; unemployment i.e. lack of other means of satisfying the need of survival; God fatherism, having somebody in the top government position to stand for you; too much demand for foreign goods; to avoid high customs duties; prevailing economic hardship in Nigeria; inability of the smugglers to obtained legal documents, which may arise as a result of government procedure; demand of foreign currency; relaxation of stiff penalty which applies to law breakers; possibility of higher prices of goods smuggling out of Nigeria; lack of adequate operational materials and

men to suppress smuggling may influence the need to smuggle; porous nature of our broader; too many items on prohibition restriction list may lead to smuggling; patronage by some law enforcement officers; the see it as the quickest means of importing; scarcity of particular commodity.

2.3.2.2 How Smuggling is Carried Out

There are various way by which a smuggler carries out his illicit business some of which include the following: falsification of document; false declaration of goods regarding description of imported item; use of false bottom of boxes; concealment in any part of a motor vehicle, aircraft or ship; camouflage where an article is given a different cover e.g. using omo detergent for foreign cigarettes; piracy on the high sea; illegal importation of drugs even expired drugs contrary to the provision of the pharmacy act and regulation; illegal exportation of Nigeria foodstuff, work of arts e.g. antiquities, currency etc.; human carries a cross both approval and unapproved routes; motorcycles and bicycles used across the border post; use of donkey and horses; concealment in human body, wigs mouth anus, radio cabinet, stew or soap, female sex organs, flask, cotton, shoes loaves of bread etc.; over-valuation of imported goods so as to smuggle more currency abroad; under declaration for the purpose of paying less duty; strange habit: e.g. women may weep and plead that the part of a box to be searched contained undies and that exposition of the part would mean humiliating them before other passengers. Some may pretend to be usually nice you may return their gestures but you customs must perform your duty; smuggling by Land: This may be vehicle of all kind machines or horses, camels, donkeys back, or human carriers. It may be through footpath approves or unapproved routes, an uncontrolled part of the country's frontiers; smuggling by Sea: This method is carried out with the use of ship

canoes, barge, boats and other craft. However there are may be unapproved jetties and where used illegally for smuggling. Lack of clear-cut political boundaries from the Republic of Benin, Cameroon, smugglers, through the sea and creeks can anywhere in Lagos, Delta Rivers and Cross River States; smuggling by Air: Here smuggling is at present confined to our international airport where goods are landed into the country inform of merchandise in passenger-accompanied baggage or unaccompanied passengers baggage; smuggling by Post Office: This is dome through parcel post. Light and valuable items can be imported and exported through post office e.g. drugs costly wristwatches.

2.3.2.3 Global Perspective on Smuggling Activities

Smuggling is probably as old as the first tax or regulation on trade in the 18th century, tea tobacco spices silks and spirits where smuggled into England in quantities exceeding those brought in legitimately. In France smuggling against the tobacco monopoly and the exorbitant tax on salt became widespread. Britain could not enforce its policy of requiring its colonies to trade with the rest of the world only through the mother country and by 1944 more than 40 vassals from American colonies were trading directly with the Spanish Empire. In the latter half ofthe 19th century smuggling developed in African, particularly of spirit for the Portuguese colonies into boar state and from French colonies into the gold coast and Nigeria. By the second half of the 20th century such drugs as herein, cocaine cannabis are product for smuggling worldwide.

2.3.3 Human Trafficking

Is the trafficking of children for the purpose of domestic service, prostitution and other forms of exploitative labour, this phenomenon is widely spread in Nigeria. In view of the clandestine nature of trafficking, accurate and reliable figures are hard to get

(UNICEF,2007). This case begins from the mid 1980 that when Nigerian experienced increased incidence of human trafficking especially women and children (Agbu, 2008). The trafficked person are at risk of involving in domestic and forced labour, prostitution, entertainment, pornography, and armed conflict and sometimes, ritual killing (UNICEF, 2007).

For Nigeria, the situation was so bad the then first lady, Hajiya Titi Abubakar through her non-governmental organization-Women Trafficking and Children Education Foundation (WOTCLEF) took it upon herself to spearhead that would eventually become a serious fight against human trafficking in Nigeria, utilizing all advantages desirable from the position, political, legal and social, she was able to kick-out a serious challenge to human trafficking and its corruption support case in the country (Agbu, 2003). In July 2003, the trafficking in persons prohibited and administration Act was passed in Nigeria, a legislative framework that prohibits all forms of trafficking in person and protect children and adults against criminal network (UNICEF, 2007). There are diverse reason why many Nigerian children are vulnerable to trafficking, those include the increase in poverty, large family size, rapid urbanization with deteriorating public service, low literacy levels, high school dropout rates (UNICEF, 2007).

Foreign children trafficked to Nigeria came mainly from Benin, Togo, Cote d'ivoire and Niger. Trafficked girls are used for domestic services or street trading as well as commercial sexual exploitation while boys are forced to work on plantations or in commercial farming, construction, quarries and mines or engaged in petty crimes and drug trade (UNDOC, 2006)

2.3.3.1 Victimization by Traffickers and the Government

Daniel Nte (Daniel, Nte 2011) highlighted some problems of victimization that the trafficked people may face from the traffickers, which include:-

i. Trafficked people suffer physical assault and threats of violence of self and family and also psychological issues.

ii. Illness and death, many trafficked persons die enrout as a result of dangerous track condition and become ill as a result of dangerous working condition.

iii. There is constant rape and harassment by police so that could turn a blind eye to this act.

iv. They return to countries of origin quickly without regard safety, access to justice on need for prosecution witness.

v. Detained by police, not fed, and held in jails longer than necessary.

vi. The government fails to ensure compensation for wage and suffering.

vii. Fails to take adequate actions to protect family members from threats of harm or actual harm by the traffickers.

All the above violate the right of freedom, liberty, human dignity, adequate rest and leisure, nutrition, right to freedom of expression, movement nationality and identity, right to parental care and protection affecting children and development.

In other words, trafficking has consequence not only for the victim alone, but also for their families and nation as whole, especially those involved (women and little girls)are in risk of pregnancy, materials immorality, sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS.

2.3.4 Drug Trafficking

The drug trafficking is probably the most alarming problem in trans-national crime (Muna, 2002). Nigeria is not a producer or consumer nation in the illicit drug trade but its position now is as a major transit route, of all tans-national criminal activities prevalent in the country, trading in drug as brought the nation much more woes and international pariah status than any other has. This problem came to official prominence from 1983-1984 in Nigeria, following public execution of some convicted drug traffickers (NgorNgor, 2011).

The Nigerians drug traffickers use legitimate business to camouflage the operation. Proceeds are often invested in property (Real Estate) and this enables them to lauder illicit profits (Nte, 2011). Nigeria been the giant state in Africa and one of its dominant economic player and with significant problems of organized crime, the police and other agencies appear to have only limited capacity to analyze the structures of organized crime, tending to regard all those whom they apprehend as individuals, the problems with drugs shows that actors both suppliers and consumers are internationally linked (Nte, 2011).

According to almost all accounts drugs trafficking were pioneered in the region of West Africa by Nigeria. Soon joined by others and police force in Ghana and Sierra Leone both allege that drug trafficking was introduces into their countries largely by Nigerians criminals seeking new operating location (Nte, 2011). According to statistic compiled since2000-2005, 92percent were West Africans not less than 56% were Nigerians (Nte, 2011). The traffickers are mostly youth within the age range of 18-40 years. The methods of peddling in drugs varies from simple concealment in designed as talcum powder, packaged in small molded balls and swallowed, engraved in cultural artifacts to so many ingenious unimaginable methods (Nte, 2011).

The drugs are transported across the Nigerian borders by land, air or sea. The government of Nigeria establish the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) to fight the upsurge in drug trafficking. Moreover, the federal government has promulgated the national drug law enforcement agency act. This act seek to enforce laws against the cultivation, professing, sale, trafficking and used of hard drugs and to empower the agency to investigate persons suspected to have dealings in drugs and other related offences. The agency with other international agencies fought the war against drug trafficking but the porous borders of Nigerian have limited the efforts of the agency (Nte, 2011)

2.3.5 Arms and Weapons Trafficking

No doubt the sustainable development of Nigeria is seriously threatened by recurrent violent armed conflict. The constant supplies of smuggled arms into the country especially through our porous borders are the major cause for concern because of its disastrous effect on our national security. Most of the arms trafficked into the country are used in internal conflicts, armed robbery and drug trafficking and thereafter creating a continuous cycle of violence and instability in which particularly women and children are brutalized e.g. the recent Jos crises the October 2012 killing of students in Taraba State, the recent bomb blast in Kano, Buachi, Kaduna, Yobe, Borno, Adamawa and Gombe States.

The defense industries cooperation of Nigeria (DICON) is the legal manufacturers of weapons in Nigeria. It produces rifles, pistols, ammunition, but they are mainly used the Nigeria police, and do not represent a significant source of proliferation (Agekemeh, 2002). The oil companies are another considerable source of weapons in Nigeria. Weapon provided by them are used for illegal bunkered or stolen oil. Another important source of weapons are the distribution of arms by politicians for intimidation of opponents and the

electorates at election periods. A significant number of weapons enter Nigeria through our borders are aided by some big dealers in collaboration with some rotten eggs in the military, customs officials or other law enforcement agents who extent their positions to smuggle them through ship ports and national borders e.g. on the 22nd day of October 2012, a group of armed traffickers (all of them Russians) were arrested in Lagos seaport with heavy weapons (B.B.C. World news:22-10-2012). Another group were also arrested in Lagos, International Airport from Libya with smuggled heavy weapons (Radio Kano State News, September, 2012).

So these uncontrolled movements of weapons have exacerbated conflicts and brought destruction, untold hardship and poverty in the country. The widespread availability of arms and weapons to abusive actors poses a threat of unprecedented magnitude to Nigeria far greater than that of HIV/AIDS in terms of its socio-economic and human consequences. Nte (Nte, 2011) observed three major areas where the proliferation of weapon in the country caused destruction in Nigeria:-

1. The easy access and use of smuggled weapons is leading to tragic consequences, not only for combatants but also for civilian, who form the majority of people are losing their lives, their health, families home and livelihoods.
2. The growing illegal character of the flow of arms and weapons in Nigeria is transforming the bulk of arms transfers from a legal, accountable trade to what is better described as trafficking. What is perhaps most amazing is the number of state and non-state actors involved in the network of illegal transfer of light weaponry.

3. The most significant and far reaching consequences of small arms and light weapon proliferation, beyond the huge economic cost and social crisis is the effect in cultural values.

In different instance, customs have arrested group of Nigerian arm traffickers near the borders. The Nigerian custom services also reported the interception of small arms and ammunition worth more than 4.3millions Naira on their way into the country in the first 6months of 2002 (Nte, 2011).

During conflict, the structures of arms and light weapons circulation have integrated into economic structures. Because these have an economic value to the fighters that receive them. They enable combatants to engage in predatory violence against civilian populations, stealing goods to sell to the local black market which is the easily accessible illicit medium of transaction for personal sustenance and enrichment. The presence of these small arms and light weapons creates an atmosphere of fear that affects the resumption of normal economic activity and everyday life which are all elements of National security. It is now accepted that sustainable development is seriously threatened by recurrent violence in the country e.g. Borno, Yobe, Gombe, Delta, Jos, Bauchi, Kano, Kaduna etc.

However, Krause asserted that although the availability and use of more sophisticated weapons has contributed to the erosion of state authority, it is clear that the proliferation of arms is in part a respond to demand for personal security which normative social relations collapse or are seen to be on the brink of collapse. In other words the proliferation is rooted in inept structural forms which created or sustains human security in its broad sense (Jakada, 2005).

2.3.6 Boko Haram as a threat to National Security in Nigeria

The problem of Boko Haram came into the limelight in 2002 when its presence was first reported in Kanama Yobe State and also in Gwoza Borno State. Boko Haram literally means "western education is a sin" and officially calls itself "jama'atul Ahalulsunnah lidda'awati waljihad". Which mean "people committed to the propagation of the prophet's teachings and Jihad (Mechan and Speir 2011:6). Apart from this, Boko Haram could be arguably described as a "home-grown" terrorist group that romances with some desperate politicians in the country. It appears that the sect enjoys effective support from some well-to-do individuals, religious leaders, allies, admirers of their ideology and highly placed politicians of the nation. Who claims to be Nigerians but are clandestinely working against the government of the country.

For example, Lister, (2012), observed that it is no longer a sect of Islamic Fanatics but has the support of disgruntled politicians and their support of disgruntled politicians and their paid sags (cited in Adagba, Ugwu and Eme, 2012:85). Some revelations and security investigations into the activities of the sect tend to affirm that the group is also sponsored from within the country. This simultaneously transpire within the period a serving senator from the north East is on trial for aiding the activities of Boko Haram (early 2013). Thus, a senior official of Boko Haram allegedly granted an interview detailing how the sect had been on the payroll of a few governors of the north (Adegba et al 2012).

The activities of Boko Haram seem to be a destructive political tool with a cosmetic pretension of being religious. The bombing of Nigeria Police Force Headquarters in Abuja on June 16, 2011, the UN house in Abuja on August 26, 2011 and other high profile bombings attest to this assertion. Between July 27, 2009 and February 17, 2012.Boko

Haram has lunched fifty Three (53) attacks in which one thousand one hundred and fifty seven (1,157) people were killed and hundreds of people injured in the Northern part of Nigeria (Adagba et al, 2012).

In an interactive session on civil society organization in Nigeria with the theme "consolidating civil-military Relations for improved National Security" (17/12/2013, 9:11am) Governor Abiola Ajimobi of Oyo State has said that the activities of Boko Haram in some parts of Nigeria is putting pressure on the sustainability of the unity, peace and security of the nation.

The Boko Haram sect was widely known to have mobilized its members from women and children, school drop-outs and unemployed university and polytechnic graduates. Most of who tore up their certificate and students withdrew from schools.

Anyadike (2013) posits that "these recruits were indoctrinated by Yusuf to believe that their state of hopelessness was caused by government which imposed western education on them and failed to manage the resources of the country to their benefits" serious concerns over its violent tendencies grew only after the open confrontation between the sect and the government in July 2009 following the death of Mohammed Yusuf while in police custody, as well as his father in-law; and sect financer, Ustaz BujiFoi, and the incarceration of members by state authorities. "Yusuf was to be against any form of violence, saying it was against the teaching of Islam"(Suleiman cited in Uzodike and Maiangwa, 2012 101). It is therefore, yet uncertain whether the sect's of the deaths of its initial leadership and subsequent champ down by the state or the accession to its leadership of the taciturn psychopath, Abubakar Shekau, who once boasted "I enjoy killing anyone that God commands me to kill-the way I enjoy killing chicken and rams", (BBC, online,

June 22, 2012). Along with two other top leadership, Abubakar Adam Kambar and Khalid al-Barlawi, Shekauin June 2012 recently made the United States' list of International terrorists (Alozieuwa, 2012).

Anyadike (2013), said "the group constructed a state within a state", with a cabinet, its own religious police, and a large farm, and attracted more and more people under its roof by offering welfare handouts, food, and shelter. Many of the people the group attracted were refugees from the wars over the border in Chad and Jobless Nigerian youths. The source of the groups fund is not clear.

The group began to rob banks, cash-in-transit coveys, and successful Businesses, not only in Maiduguri but also in Bauchi, where the group remains strong. The group claims it is permitted to do this by Islam, as the money it takes is considered to be the "spoils of war". A source who has followed the group closely states that the group is thought to have approximately 500 million Naira (about $3million, or £2milion) from such robberies, but such claims are unverifiable (Walker, 2012).

There has also been an increase in reports of people being beheaded in public by Boko Haram. And big attacks by this group included bombings on Charismas Day 2011, when bombs were detonated in three states, Niger, Plateau, and Yobe, Killing forty five people. In January 2012 three groups of gunmen and suicide bombers coordinated attacks on three government building in Kano – the police headquarters, the office of the immigration services and the state security service. More than two hundred people were killed.

Recently, there have been deadly bomb and gun attacks on the offices of This Day Newspaper in Abuja and Kaduna, the Catholic Chapel in Bayero University Kano, and a cattle market in Yobe. Dozens of people were killed and many properties were damaged.

The Boko Haram issue is seriously havocking the peace, unity and security of the nation. The only way out of the ugly situation in the country as presented by Obasanjo (2013) is dialogue and enlightenment programmes for youths, community leaders, village heads, religious leaders, local government chairman, traditional rulers as well as politicians. He added that erosion of cultural values due to increasing acculturation and negative external influence have also contributed largely to the spate of violent crimes and insecurity in the nation.

2.4 The Emergence of Globalization and Trans-National Crimes

Over the last two decades, as the world economy has globalized, so has its illicit counterpart. The global impact of transnational crime has risen to unprecedented levels. Criminal groups have appropriated new technologies, adopted horizontal network structures that are difficult to trace and stop. As many as fifty two (52) activities fall under the umbrella of transitional crime, from arms smuggling to human trafficking to environmental crime. These crimes undermine states abilities to provide citizens with basic services (providing securities etc), fuel violent conflicts and subject people to intolerable suffering.

2.4.1 The Concept of Globalization

According to Martin Albrow and Elizabeth King (Martin Albrow and Elizabeth King, 1990) Globalization was defined to be "all those processes by which the people of the world are incorporated into a single world society.

In the words of Anthony Giddens (Anthony Giddens 2006), Globalization was described to be "the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice verse.

In other words, globalization can be defined as the process of international integration and arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other aspect of culture. Globalization describes the interplay across culture of micro-social forces. These forces include religion, politics and economics. Globalization can be erode and universalize the characteristics of a local group. Advances in transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, including the rise of the internet, are major factors of globalization, generating further interdependence of economic and cultural activities.

The history of globalization has been traced from the mid of 1980s. And in 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) identified four basic aspect of globalization, trade and transaction, capital and investment movement, migration and movement of people and dissemination of knowledge.

With regards to trade transactions, according to IMF the developing countries increased their share of World trade; from 19 percent in 1971 to 29 percent 1999. But with great variation among the regions e.g. the Newly Industrialized Economics (NIES) of Asia prospered, while Africa countries perfumed poorly.

The migration and movement of people can be described as a prominent feature of the globalization process. In the period between 1965 to 1990, the proportion of the labour forces migrating approximately doubled. The flow of migrants to advanced economic countries was claimed to provide a means through which global wages converge. The IMF

study noted the potential for skills to be transferred back to developing nation as wages. The dissemination of knowledge has been an integral aspect of globalization. Technological innovation (or technical transfer) benefit most of the developing and least developing nations e.g. the adaptation of G.S.M. (Mobile phones).

2.4.2 Globalization and Trans-national Crimes

According to (NgorNgor, 2006), transnational crime can be defined to be "the movement of person, goods and services across sovereign national jurisdiction in a manner devoid of acceptable norms and standards.

Transnational crime is an illicit activities perpetuated largely by non-state actors across or beyond the political boundaries of a single state. Most of the transnational crime is economically motivated and involves some form of smuggling, piracy, or illegal finances.

The transnational crime involve a diverse range of activities that include illegal cross-border flows of arms, banned psychoactive substances (such as heroin and cocaine), people (migrants, sex workers, babies, body parts), assorted other commodities and toxic waste. The cross-border flows challenge the ability of states and international actors to assess and manage economic activities around the world.

The transnational organization reached the capacity of generating spectacular fear and cause intensive charges to a nation state e.g. the September 11 2001, i.e. the attacks on the world trade centre and pentagon, the January 20 2013 attack of the Nigerian army on their way to Mali for peace keeping and the January 2013 attacks of the Emir of Kano.

Steward Patrick and Pill Williams of the University of Pittsburgh (Patrick and Phils Williams, 2006) discuss the explosion of transnational crime in a global world viz;

i. "Trans-national crimes have been one of the biggest beneficiaries of globalization". William, (2006) says; globalization facilitates international trade but also increase the difficulty of regulating global trade; he says traffickers and smugglers have exploited this. Williams adds that globalization has increased inequality around the globe, and that "its disruptive effect had actually caused people to have to go into organized crime and operate in illicit markets as copying mechanisms".

ii. The global financial system has undergone widespread deregulation since the 1970s, allowing illicit actors to launder the proceeds of crime more easily.

2.4.3 Features of Transnational Crime in Nigeria

Due to the fact that the criminal organizations are now operating in a cross-border capacity, there is every tendency for the groups to have a home base in an area where the risks are low, while allowing the international transfer of illicit goods and services to markets where the profit are high. Acting trans-nationally provides the groups with access to lucrative markets and points of vulnerability that they can infiltrate. These groups are bigger and much more profitable than traditional groups and it is common for criminal organization to channel financial system. Using tax heavens and relatively unregulated banking centers as means to hide their illegal income.

Transnational crime on a global basis takes the forms of an unregulated enterprise that engages in many forms of illegal activity. The international crimes, through organized criminal activities have become major players in illicit industries, such as drug production and trafficking, that are global in scope and yield profits higher that the Gross National Products (GNP) of some nations.

The international criminal organizations operate vast transitional business empires and have begun to establish links not only to their similar groups, but to insurgents and terrorists. Moreover, there is every tendency for international criminal groups to threaten the stability of states, to undermine democratic institutions, to cripple the economic development and security of a nation like Nigeria.

The international crime groups are many and spread across the world. And they also differ in scope of their activities and their structures. At present we can identified five major groups" The Russian Mafia, the Italian Mafia, the Colombian and the Mexican cartels, and the Nigerian criminal enterprise.

2.4.4 Trans-national crime and the Nigerian Security Situation

No doubt the transitional crimes weaken the very foundation of democracy in the country, as can be no-good governance without rule of law. This observation is quite apt for the current situation in Nigeria. As the nation faces a lot of challenges of nurturing a stable democracy, after many years of military dictatorship, organized crime poses a great threat to the survival and security of the country. For example, the current unrest in the country, like the Nigerian military attack on their way to peace keeping in Mali, which was claimed by one of the Alqaa'ida groups and the various bombs blast and attacks in different parts of the country (Niger Delta, Kano, Kaduna, Plateau, Bauchi, Adamawa, Gombe, Borno, Sokoto, Yobe attacks etc).

In all transnational criminal activities prevalent in Nigeria, the drug trade has brought the country much more woes and international pariah status than any other has.

Illegal firearms trafficking in Nigeria have undisputedly fuelled ethnic/religious armed conflicts and armed robbery in the country, which has resulted to monumental

negative consequences. Armed robbery remains one of the major security threats in Nigeria which is perpetrated by holders of illicit arms.

2.5 Conceptual Perspectives

For the purpose of this study the researcher adopts national interest as conceptual perspectives. In the first place the national interest has been viewed to be the interest of a selected group of national leaders; also sometimes, national interest could even be the interest of the head of the state or head of government. However, (Adeniran, 2007) defined national interest to be "a concept that guide in understanding the foreign policy of a particular country or state". There is therefore, some truth in Hon Morgenthou's contention that no nation can have a true guide as what it must do and what it needs to do in foreign policy without accepting national interest as a guide (Adenira, 2007).

The concept, therefore, tends to be used to explain what a nation is doing or about to do as fact that foreign policy is something pursued for the sake of the national interest, here what actually constitute national interest, has to be related to the foreign policies of a particular nation.

There are certain factors to consider which are relevant to the foreign policies to that particular state, whether that state is big or small, weak or strong, rich or poor. All nation – states are interested in self-preservation: i.e. nation security as well as stability of the system. Moreover, all nations are interested in economic well-being, economic stability, the fight against inflation, the fight against unfavourable trade relations with other countries. Generally most of the nation – states are interested in prestige and power, which means that every country no matter how weak or poor want to have some degree of prestige among the

comity of nations. Each state aspires to have some dignity and want to earn respect from other states.

When statesmen and bureaucrats are expected to act in the national interest, therefore, what is meant is that they are being called upon to take action on issues that would improve the political situation, the economic and social well-being, the health and culture of the people as well as their political survival. They are being urged to take caution that would improve the lot of the people rather than pursuing polices that would subject the people to domination by other countries – policies which are likely to make them unable to stand among other nations (Adeniran, 2007).

Morgenthau on the other hand, elaborated that every political action is seen as directed towards keeping, increasing the demonstrating power. In short to him the animus dominandi, the desire to dominate, the desire for power, it is the social force that determines political activity. Consequently, Morgenthau argued that interest was at the heart of all politics and thus on the international stage it behooved each state to pursue its national interest, generally defined as power. Forget the sentimental notion the foreign policy is a struggle between virtue and vice with virtue bound to win.

Remember that the golden age of isolated normalcy is gone forever and that no effort, however great, and no action however radical will bring it back. Remember that diplomacy without power is feeble, and power without diplomacy is destructive and blind.

Morgenthau consequently clarified that the emphasis on power must be adopted to the changing circumstances of international politics. Moreover, even when the importance of a specific interest for a nation's relative power position is undeniable, the fact does not give it

licensee to neglect other interest that are likewise essential to its security, even if their significance is perhaps less obvious.

International relations re-emphasized the role of power in the administration of International committee. Most of the international theories blamed the league of nation's weakness by using idealism (without contrast of realism) and it's the ineffectiveness of preventing war again.

With hegemonic stability theory, the U.S. concept of national interest was expanded to include the maintenance of open sea Lanes and the maintenance and the expansion of free trade.

Presently, the concept "national interest" is often associated with political realist who wishes to differentiate their policies from "idealistic" policies that seek either to inject morality into foreign policy orpromote solutions that rely on multilateral institutions which might weaken the independence of the state.

As considerable disagreement exists in one country or the other over what is or is not in the term "national interest" is often invoked to justify isolationist and pacifistic policies as to justify interventionist is or warlike policies.

Going by the above explanation, this conceptual perspective fits this study because "national interest" is advocating for the idea of collective security to replace the concept of balance of power. So here state should consider an attack upon one neighbouring state as an attack upon another i.e. according to this conceptual perspective there is the need for the affected countries (Nigeria and Niger) to introduce collective security measures so as to overcome the problem of trans-national crimes along their border areas.

In conclusion therefore, since no nation can have a true guide as what it must do and what is needs to do in foreign policy without accepting national interest as a guide. And no doubt all nation-states are interested in self-preservation i.e. national security as well as the stability of their political system. They are also interested in the economic well-being, economic stability and fight against unfavourable trade relations with other countries. So this concept fit to address the variable of this study viz: Assessment of the Implication of trans-border crimes on security in Nigeria (A case study of Nigeria-Niger border).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the method and the techniques adopted in the collection and analysis of data relating to the assessment of the implication of trans-border crimes on security in Nigeria, a Case study of Nigeria-Niger border. It considers the levels, pattern, trend and perception, with a view to ascertaining the attended consequences and implications for National Security.

The chapter also describes the method and instrument of data collection, the population and sample size, sampling and sampling techniques, techniques of data collection, the dependent and independent variables, and finally, the method of data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

In this research work, the researcher utilized both primary and secondary data. The primary data involved the use of questionnaire and interviews, while the secondary data involves the use of books, journals, articles, magazine, newspapers, internet materials where necessary speeches, periodicals and reports through the method of content analysis.

3.3 Population and Sample Size

The target population of this study comprises the different security agencies managing the Nigeria-Niger borders. Which include representatives from Nigerian Custom Services, the Nigerian Immigration Services, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, National Agency for Food, Drug Administration and Control, National Veterinary Quarantine Services, the State Security Service, the Nigerian Police Force, Nigerian Armed Forces, National

Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons, gendarmerie, vigilante and ECOWAS officials at the Nigeria-Niger border, as well as the border communities. And in normal circumstances the security van contains five (5) security personnel, sifting and other official assignment inclusive. So the total targeted population of this study is two thousand seven hundred (2700) (Field Survey, 2016).

3.4 Sampling and Sampling Techniques

Specimen sample which is simply means the manageable population that the researcher can utilize effectively in the administration of questionnaires and interviews. The specimen can assist the researcher in carrying out his research work correctly and to have accurate analysis of data.

And for this reason the researcher divided the population of this study into three categories. The first category consisted of selected residents(Civil organizations, prominent persons, etc.) and some security agents (S.S.S, Immigration, NAF, DAC, NAPTP, ECOWAS officials etc) of Nigeria – Niger border posts of Kamba, Kangiwa, Bachaka in Kebbi State and Ilela, Sabon Birni, Isa, Gada (RafinDoma), Tangaza in Sokoto State. As well as Jibiya, Majiya, magama, Mai Addu'a (Bususuwa), Kwangwala, Zangon Daura, Babban Mutum, Dankama in Katsina. Maigatari and Manchina in Jigawa and Yobe state respectively. The second category included the community and vigilante leaders living in the research area, and the third group consists security agents such as customs, police, military, NDLEA, gendarmerie of the research location. Data from the first group was collected through survey questionnaire while data from the second and the third categories were obtained via in-depth interviews.

Since the sample population cannot be easily listed for sampling purposes, each of the eighteen (18) border posts were grouped into cluster, and followed by the selection of elements within each of the selected clusters. A total of two hundred and seventy (270) respondents were selected from the various elements using simple random sampling techniques. Fifteen (15) questionnaires were administered in each of the eighteen (18) border posts of Nigeria and Niger.

For the purpose of selection respondents for the in-depth interviews, one person from either community or vigilante leaders of the eighteen (18) border posts where selected and also four persons from the following security agents; police, customs, drugs law enforcement agent, military and Gendarmerie. A total of Ninety (90) respondents in this aspect of data collection and administration.

3.5 Source of Data

A part from the administration of questionnaire also personal interviews was conducted suing structural interview schedules in form of questions.

Demographic information such as age, sex, religion, and educational status were collected so as to have an insight into the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. Secondary data such as books, journals, internet materials etc, on the assessment of the implications of trans-border crimes on security in Nigeria was also utilized.

3.6 Administration and Instrumentation of Data

Sincerely speaking human reality is better comprehended by a number of viewpoints, for this therefore, the researcher employed a combination of research techniques to allow for an exhaustive and detailed investigation. These research techniques were: use of survey questionnaires, in-depth interview and extraction from records.

Administered questionnaires were utilized by the researcher as the primary instrument for the collection of data. Such method allowed for personal contact with the respondents and for the acquisition of firsthand information. The in-depth interview was also used as a primary technique to support the collection of data and was aimed at encouraging talking freely on their experiences, beliefs, and attitudes as they relate to the research problem. This was achieved by asking further questions by the researcher. The interview was semi-structured using an interview guide.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The quantitative method of data analysis were used simultaneously and in complement with the qualitative method in order to gain access into the recess of the community life, motivation for behaviour, and may also lead to the discovery of other unexpected trans-border crimes. The data collected from the questionnaire and interview was analyzed by using computer statistical package for the social sciences.

And the qualitative data collected from in-depth interview and which have direct impact on the findings were presented and analyzed in "context" by grouping, and sorting out the comments and responses.

In other words, it was analyzed by discourse analysis both from transcribed information and write-ups. These included reading field tapes/notes, creating emerging patter of inferences, comparison and alternative inference, adoption of inference, and drawing overall conclusion. The researcher utilizes univariate analysis using frequencies and percentage.

CHAPTER FOUR

OVERVIEW OF NIGERIA-NIGER TRANS-BORDERRELATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter attempts to examine Nigeria-Niger trans-border relations. Nigeria like Niger is vestiges of colonial creation; Nigeria is an English-speaking country, while Niger is a French-speaking country, Hence, its political, cultural, military and economic affinities with France. These differences account for series of crises experienced along this border within the past four decades. Because of the porous nature of our boundary, Nigeria is experiencing a high rate of criminal activities along the side of these areas. But with all these vast of experience Nigerian government continued to make attempts at fostering better relationship with Niger.

4.2 The Issues of Nigeria-Niger border Relationship

Nigeria borders Niger in the northern part of the country. Even though there are no geographical obstacles between the countries yet, but Nigeria and Niger Republic had never in the past resorted to the use of arms in settling their border disputes. Someone might acknowledge that there, existed in the past (and up till the present) pocket of incursions into Nigeria by some Nigerien destitute. The magnitude of threats engendered by such forays is minimal when compared with those of other neighbouring countries (Odedoyin, 2006).

Another problem to note here is that the Nigerian refugees have flooded Nigeria and coupled with their Chadian Counterparts, which turned the northern highways into killing zones.

Sophisticated weapons like submachine gun and Berretta rifles, bows and arrows are being used to perpetuate these criminal activities. That was why government of the both countries has directed their security agencies to embark on joint and intensive patrol of the affected areas. Nigeria and Niger Republic continue to enjoy a good and cordial relationship with each other.

4.3 Nigeria –Niger culture and Historical Affinities

The 1,497km (930ml) long border between Nigeria in the North and Niger in the South cuts through one of the more densely populated areas of both countries. Culturally, this border area bisects the northern section of Hausaland; the home of the Hausa people. Prior to 20th century there was no former border in the area, but the current line is roughtly the northern reach of the 19th century Sokoto Caliphate. City State south of this – such as Katsina, and Kano were allied in a system of Islamic Fulani Jihad States. Area to the north were Maradi, the Gobir refuge state, and the sultanate of Daamagaran resisted the Sokoto Caliphate. Both area were culturally Hausa phone in the centre and west, and Kanuri in the east. In the east, both sides of the present border had been part of the Kanem-Bornoempire. The expansion of French and British imperialism in the period 1890-1905 demarcated the line which became the modern Nigeria-Niger border. During colonial administration the French and English language were implanted on each side of the border, along with culture, educational and political tradition.

4.4 Nigeria - Niger Military and trade ties

The interest of the British in Nigeria and French in Niger meant that during much of the colonial period trade and relations across this border was discarded. Niger, entirely landlocked, was supplied with access to the sea through fellow French West African

colonies. From 1941 to 1943, the French Niger colony was loyal to German occupied French, and the border between the colonies was completely closed. Despite this, common Hausa language and cultural ties meant that there was much informal trade and travel over the long border during colonial period (Lewicki, 1994).

Since independence in 1960, the two nation pursued close relations. Each side has based diplomatic relations upon non-interference in the internal affairs of the other. During the Nigerian civil war president of Niger HamaniDiori was an active mediator in the crises. Each side has also strongly appealed to its former colonial power to support in defense. Niger has an embassy in Abuja, while Nigeria maintains an embassy in Niamey.

4.5 Nigeria – Niger border posts

Nigeria share border with Niger in the northern part of the country, with about 1,479km. and the border posts came from five states (Kebbi, Sokoto, Katsina, Jigawa and Yobe) of Nigeria which include: Kamba, Kangiwa and Bachaka in Kebbi State, Ilela, Sabon Birni, Isa, Gada (Rafin Doma) and Tangaza in Sokoto. Jibiya, Majiya, Magama, Maiaddu'a (Bususuwa), Kwangwala, Zangon Daura, Babban Mutum and Dankama in Katsina. Maigatari and Machina in Jigawa and Yobe State respectively.

Each of these border posts is intact with security personnel, such as Custom services, the Nigerian Immigration services, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, National Agency for Food, Drug Administration and Control, Nation veterinary Quarantine Services, the State Security Services, the Nigerian Police Force, National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in persons, and ECOWAS officials. But despite all these trans-national crimes still exist in that border area. Such crime include: human trafficking, terrorism, war crimes, smuggling, Corruption, bankruptcy, gambling in cyberspace, violence crimes etc.

4.6 The Strategies and Policies of Nigeria towards her Neighbours

As highlighted, Nigeria is surrounded by in almost all sides by Franco-phone countries. Therefore, her foreign policy objectives and leadership aspirations in West-Africa receive perhaps greatest challenges from these states (Ede, 1986). Nigeria's policy towards her neighbours had since independence has been based on the following four principles (Ogpo, 1967):

a. The sovereign equality of all African states.

b. Respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of every African state.

c. Non-interference in the internal affairs of other African countries.

d. Commitment to functional cooperation as a means of promoting African unity.

Based on these principles, Nigeria has been totally indifferent to the internal political power struggle in other states around her. The Lukewarm attitude of Nigeria towards her neighbours can also be attributed to feelings of Phobia, real or imagined, of French response in case of an overtly aggressive against any of those states that have close colonial tries and cultural affinities with France (Adedoyin, 2006).

In addition to the France connection, the following three major reasons impact greatly on the non-interference attitude of Nigeria in her neighbours' affairs (Alack, 1977):

a. Nigeria's respect for the principle of sovereign equality of all states and respect for African states.

b. Nigeria's apprehension of threaten the security of her weaker neighbours who might be frightened into the arms of some powerful extra-African Forces that could pose a direct threat to the survival and national security of Nigeria.

In ensuring a continued cordial relations and re-affirming the good intentions she contemplates towards her neighbours, Nigeria, in her "presentation to the UN Goodwill mission", emphasized that border conflict between the countries and her neighbours have been largely avoided through (Federal Government of Nigeria, 1996):

"The principle of good neighbourliness, policy of cooperative security and preventive diplomacy which Nigeria cherishes and upholds even at the expense of its own national interest…… Through established means of diplomacy, the process of boundary demarcation has been initiated with her neighbours (except Cameroon). This offers a valuable opportunity to all the parties to discover and resolve abnormalities and ambiguities that if left unattended could cause conflict". In spite of Nigeria's affirmation to maintain cordial relations with her neighbours, the reality of the situation is that the neighbouring countries, in particular Cameroon, continue to embark on actions detrimental to Nigeria's national interest and security. In fact, the threats engendered by the contention between Nigeria and Cameroon over the ownership of the Bakassi Peninsular and the accompanying deployment of troops and military capabilities to the area under dispute, are worthy of note (Adedoyin, 2006). Nevertheless, an analysis of the threats posed to Nigeria and the implications inherent in the relationship will boost our understanding of the volatile nature and the precarious conditions of Nigeria's relationship with her neighbours and other countries in the West Africa sub-region.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, data was presented and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The data were generated by the use of questionnaire and in-depth interviews. During the interviews key officials from the Nigerian law enforcement agencies and the community leaders were fully involved. The qualitative data were grouped, sorted out and served as the survey data.

The data generated from the survey were sorted out, coded, analyzed and presented descriptively using frequencies and percentages (%), while data from in-depth interviews were transcribed and used to support the quantitative data.

5.2 Rate of Return of Questionnaires

A total of two hundred and seventy (270) questionnaires were administered during data collection of this study. But only two hundred and sixty (260) were duly responded and return, while the remaining ten (10) were either damaged or more than one option was indicated by the respondents.

5.3 Socio-demographic Attributes of the Respondents

The data collected from the socio-demographic attributes of the respondents were indicates that, 87% of the respondents were male while 13% were female. This disparity may be explained by the fact that most of the security personnel, community leaders and the heads of household were men which shows that in the study area very few women were security personnel as well as the heads of the household. Data on the occupation of the respondents

indicate that 66.6% of the respondents were civil servants with 33.4% having no definite occupation. As regards the marital status of the respondents, 78.4% are married while 21.6% were not. Data from the age distributions of the respondents indicated that 38.2% are between the age range of 18 to 25, while 40.4% are from the 26 to 40 and 17.4% are between 41 to 60 years, and 4% represented those who are between the age range of 61 and above. Then data from the educational qualification of the respondents showed that, 30% of the respondents had acquired only SSCE or GR II Certificates, 49.4% had attended tertiary institutions while 20.6% did not attend any. A data on the nationality of the respondents indicated that, 78.6% were Nigerians, while 21.4% were from Niger and other neighbouring countries. One of the implications to these findings was that over 70% of the respondents were literate, so to establish a rapport with them was easy and they reasonably responded to the designed questions.

5.4 Causes of Trans-national Crimes

The presentation and interpretation of survey data were complemented by the responses from the respondents who have direct concern with security situation of the country, people of the community and other law enforcement officials. Trans-national crimes have been linked to so many causes among which are: financial gain, porosity of national boundary, internal wars experienced by some neighbouring countries, neglect of border communities in the erection of instructional facilities, efficient communication system, porous and notorious borders the country is having, depressed, economy, displacement due to civil wars in the neighbouring countries and similarities in language, culture and religion.

Table 5.4.1 Perceived Causes of Trans-national Crimes

S/N	Causes	Strong Agree	Agree	Undecided	Strongly disagreed	Agreed	Total
1	Financial gain	140 (53.8%)	52 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (14.7%)	30 (11.5%)	260
2	Porosity of the National boundaries	115 (59.6%)	60 (23.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	45 (17.3%)	260
3	Internal wars experienced by some neighbouring countries	101 (38.8%)	105 (40.4%)	20 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (13.1%)	260
4	Neglect of border communities in the execution of infrastructural facilities	101 (38.9%)	104 (40.0%)	36(13.6%)	9 (3.5%)	10 (3.8%)	260
5	Efficient communication system have accelerated the level of criminals activities along Nigeria-Niger border area.	88 (33.8%)	106 (40.8%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (11.2%)	37 (14.2%)	260
6	Porous and notorious borders the country is having	83 (31.9%)	115 (44.2%)	28 (10.8%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (13.1%)	260
7	Economic depression	91 (35.0%)	109 (41.9%)	21 (8.1%)	18 (6.9%)	21 (8.1%)	260
8	Displacement due to civil wars in the neighbouring countries	69 (26.5%)	89 (34.2%)	42 (16.2%)	27 (10.4%)	33 (12.7%)	260
9.	Similarities in language, culture and religion	52 (20.0%)	61 (23.5%)	44 (16.9%)	45 (17.3%)	58 (22.3%)	260

Source: Field Survey, 2016.

The aforementioned factors seriously influenced the state of trans-national crimes along Nigeria and Niger Border. The percentages represent how far the respondents linked that factors in question contribute to people's involvement in the trans-national crimes.

Table 5.4.1 53.8% indicates that strongly agreed that one of the causes of trans-national crime is financial gain involved in the crime, while 14.7% strongly disagreed with the statement. Findings from the in-depth interview with selected respondents also supported this finding. A ward head confirmed this by saying:

"The youth of today are different, because you can hardly give them advice, what they want is to make quick money, at the end what will happen? Is to see policemen knocking your door telling you that your child has committed one kind of crime or the other, the station need to see you."

So this confirm the speculation that people engage in trans-national crimes due to financial gain involve in the crime.

Table 5.4.1 shows that 59.6% of the respondents strongly agreed that porosity of the National boundaries is a cause to trans-national crime in Nigeria, while 17.3% disagreed to that statement. In an interview with some community leaders and police officers their statements supported these findings. A police officer said "most of the arrested criminals turned out to be the non-Nigerians either from Chad, Niger or Mali." the researcher saw some displaced persons by the NDLEA officials and inquired why they were there? These people said, they are doing it just to survive. This suggests that effort towards controlling the influx of people through Nigeria's porous border have not bee efficient.

Table 5.4.1 indicates that, 40.4% of the respondents agreed that internal wars experienced by some Nigerians neighboruing countries (Chad, Niger and in most cases or political conflict between northern and southern Cameroon) lead to the incident of trans-national crime in Nigeria, 7.7% did not decide, while 13.1% disagreed with the stated cause. From

interview with some officials of the respondents confirmed this finding. One village head stated that “most of the trans-national criminals are not from Nigeria” also a police officer supported this statement by saying “most of these criminals are not Nigerians, because is very easy to have them speaking either French or Chadian language or in some cases Fulfulde”. So these had confirmed that, the acts of trans-national crimes are being committed by mostly people who have been displaced as a result of wars and internal conflict in the countries bordering Nigeria.

Table 5.4.1 indicated that 40.0% agreed that neglect of border communities in the erection of infrastructural facilities is another major cause of trans-national crime along Nigeria-Niger border, and 13.6% did not indicate their interest, while 3.8% disagreed with the stated causes. Responses from the in-depth interview also agreed with the finding. A community’s leader expressed his displeasure with government over what he called total neglect of the border area. He said;

“What do you expect in situation whereby your government does not know that you exist? No good water supply, no schools, no health facilities, no good roads, no light, and no jobs. Would you blame those youth who engage in any crime? Could you control them? Please look at the condition we are living. Do you think is ok?”

Even though some respondents have different views on this finding. Some officers from the Nigerian Law enforcements and community leaders in the study area said in some places like Maigatari, and Maiaddu’a, basic amenities such as schools, electricity, health services, communication facilities and banking services are available. To them these can lead to the incident of trans-national crime. In short lack of basic amenities in the rural border

communities may be a cause if that is the case, the researcher noted that most of urban border communities have these basic amenities.

Table 5.4.1 shows that 40.8% of the respondents agreed that efficient communication is one of the causes of trans-national crime in Nigeria, while 14.2% disagreed with the stated cause. The in-depth interview also supported this opinion. A head of community and a leader of the vigilante group came out with the same view that "unlike today, but in those days before you deliver a message from one distance area to another it will take long period of time, in the case of today you can call someone living in far distance, so criminals take this advantage to organize their activities very easy, and to identify the areas that they can escape." So this can constitute a cause of trans-national crimes in Nigeria-Niger border.

Table 5.4.1 indicates that, 44.2% of the respondents agreed that porous and notorious border the country is having served as cause of trans-national crime in Nigeria, and 10.8% are yet to decide on that cause, while 13.1% disagreed with the said cause. In an interview with some key respondents supported this finding as highlighted by police and custom officers. One officer from the Nigerian police said "we find it difficult to supervise and control some border areas because of their bushy nature." Also some officer from the Nigeria customs services confirmed these findings. So the porous and notorious nature of the Nigeria's boundaries served as one of the major cause of trans-national crimes along Nigeria-Niger border.

Table 5.4.1 shows that 41.9% of the total respondents agreed that, depressed economy is one of the causes of trans-national crime in Nigeria, and 8.1% did not decide, while 8.1% disagreed with stated cause. From the interview findings, one police officer confirmed

these by saying “the economic depressed which coupled with unemployment of cause encourage criminal act such as trans-national crimes etc.” Also a prominent person in the study area supported this and went further to say “is not easy for a country facing economic depress to except from crime acts including trans-national once.” So the researcher may suggest that, with adequate poverty alleviation programme and the reduction in rising cost of living, the incidents of trans-national crime may likely be reduced to a manageable level, if not totally eradicated.

Table 5.4.1 indicated that 34.2% of the respondents agreed that displacement due to civil wars in the neighbouring countries is a cause to trans-national crimes in Nigeria, and 16.2% are yet to decide, while 12.7% disagreed with the stated cause. Findings from the in-depth interview agreed with this finding. An officer from the Nigeria’s Police said “somebody was arrested in my station, when he was asked what brought him to Nigeria?, he replied by saying “war drove them from Chad, and they are here to search for food”. So these seem to confirm the speculation that trans-national crimes are being committed by the people who have been displaced due to the wars in the neigbouring countries of Nigeria such as Chad, Cameroon etc.

Table 5.4.1 indicate that 23.5% of the respondents agreed that similarities in language culture and religion served as a cause of trans-national crimes in Nigeria, and 16.9% did not show their interest, while 22.3% disagreed with the statement. In an in-depth interview, a community leader confirmed this finding some rejected the findings. A leader from the community said “you will find a person behaving like good person, speaking your language, eating from your dish, and at the end he may proved to be a bad person.” And also another leader from the community came with a view different to that “is very easy if

you are careful enough to identify bad person from good ones, either you share culture with him or not." The point to note here is that, to control the incidence of trans-national crime in the border communities, there is the need to those who have concern with security of border, to employ good or modern device in patrolling the borders of Nigeria.

5.5 Perceived Nature and Pattern of Trans-border Crimes

Table 5.5.1 presents the nature and pattern of trans-national crimes in Nigeria. The nature of these criminals can compete with legal economic system and promote corruption and undermine the authority of the state, paving way for violent extremism and terrorism. And this threat to national security is no longer spring from territorial and ideological disputes among the nation-states, but is from how far globalization, technology and criminals, networks have grown to challenge them. Also among its nature, the activities of trans-national criminals have given rise to security threats of worrisome dimensions in Nigeria.

Table 5.5.1: Perceived nature and pattern of trans-border crimes

S/N	Nature and pattern	Strongly agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Strongly disagreed	Disagreed	Total
1	Trans-national crime can compete with legal economic system and promote corruption and undermine the authority of the state, paving way for violent extremism and terrorism.	111 (42.7%)	122 (46.9%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (3.1%)	19 (7.3%)	260
2	Trans-national crime is no longer spring from territorial and ideological dispute among the nation-state but is from how far globalization, technology and criminals networks have grown to challenge them.	98 (37.7%)	104 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	27 (10.4%)	31 (11.9%)	260
3	Trans-national criminals have given rise to security threats of worrisome dimensions in Nigeria	101 (38.8%)	98 (37.7%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (9.6%)	36 (13.9%)	260

Source: Field survey, 2016.

Table 5.5.1 indicates that, 46.9% of the total respondents agreed that one of the natures of trans-national crimes it can compete with legal economic system and promote corruption and undermine the authority of the state, paving way for violent extremism and terrorism, while 7.3% disagreed with the statement. In an in-depth interview with custom officers confirmed these findings. One custom officer simply said “trans-national criminals are violent”. When asked to explain further, he said “they can even go to the extent of

smashing vehicle glasses, kicking and hitting people with the butt of their guns". Another respondent who is a leader from vigilant group said, "The trans-national criminals were very violent and they can shoot everybody". And this seems to be a general agreement that trans-national criminals are usually violent and went to suggest that they are using this as a tactics of instilling fear, overwhelm and subdue those who tried to bring them in to justice.

Table 5.5.1 shows that, 40.0% of the respondents agreed that one of the natures of trans-national crime, is no longer spring from territorial and ideological disputes among the nation-state but is from how far globalization, technology and criminal networks have grown to challenge them, while 11.9% said no to that statement.

From the in-depth interview, this finding suggest that one of the trans-national criminal is armed bandits, and this category of criminals operate and attack people on the highways of even at their homes after considering the possibilities of getting their targets and also the possibility of escaping without being traced, caught or arrested by the community members or security agents. Another respondents who was a police officer said "the trans-national criminals can operate haphazardly without a specific time, they can operate as early as 6am, in the afternoon, evening or at late in the night. An opinion from one custom officer said that, "they operate or attack people in the mid of the day or even on the markets days. Generally there is no agreement to when or how transnational criminals operate, that is they have no specific time of operation. From a reliable source these criminals have their informants living among the community. Their mode or pattern of operation depend on the situation at hand, the trans-national criminals would be said to use what may be termed as the "element of surprise".

Table 5.5.1 indicates that, 38.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that, transnational crime have given rise to security threats of worrisome dimensions in Nigeria, while 13.9% did not agreed with this statement. Finding from in-depth interview indicated that, the activities of trans-national criminals have given rise to high level of security threats to the people and government of Nigeria. Some police officers and military offices in operation said that "from the various operations carried along the border area, arrest made and the weapons recovered, were assorted and made up of sophisticated guns as AK47, barrette pistols, local pistols, dane guns, bows, and arrows, cutlasses and clubs. The sophisticated weapons were mostly traced to our neighbouring countries". The police officers suggested that the possession, smuggling and use of sophisticated weapons such as being used by security agents seem to confirm the level of security threats in Nigeria. In some areas of this study the researcher was allowed to see some of the weapon recovered, but denied to see many because of the security reasons. The consequences of such uncontrolled flow of sophisticated weapons are that, it may lead to increase militarization of the society and possible rise in violent crimes which is a serious threats to security situation in the country.

5.6 Perception of the respondents on the socio-demographic attitude of the identified trans-national Criminals

The in-depth interview shows that the ages of the trans-national criminals range between 17 and50 years. According to military officers on operation along North-eastern Nigeria (in Machina) said, "Most of the boys of Boko Haram range between the age of 17 and 25 years." However, a custom officer said "most of the smugglers on operation are boys of 20 and 30 years". During in-depth interview with some security officers operation in our airports stated that "almost all the arrested trans-national criminal are between the age of 25 and 40 years in a rear cases you find someone above fifty (50) years "noting that, most of

them from neighbouring countries (Niger, Chad or Republic of Benin) who infiltrate this country through our porous and notorious borders." So generally, it was indicated that the trans-national criminals were above 17 years and most of them below 50 years. This serves to suggest that, at that age, the trans-national criminals are agile and fit to engage in any activity that require a lot of energy.

As indicated in the in-depth interview, on the sex of the trans-national criminals usually most of them were males only in a rear cases you find females engaging in such act of crime.

5.7 Perceived Impact of Trans-national Crime on the National Security of Nigeria

The impacts of trans-national crime on the security life of Nigeria are many and are both physical and psychological. Some of these impact are, crime groups commit terrorist acts that target government agencies and personnel who attempts to bring them to justice and also trans-national threats is highly destabilizing factor because it creates room for the development of regional and global tension.

Table 5.7.1 Perceived impact of trans-national crime on the national security

S/N	Impact	Strongly agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Strongly disagreed	Disagreed	Total
1	Crime group commit terrorist acts that target government agencies and personnel who attempt to bring them to justice.	95 (36.6%)	111 (42.7%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (8.8%)	31 (11.9%)	260
2	Trans-national threat is highly, destabilizing factor because it create room for the development of regional and global tension.	99 (38.1%)	119 (45.8%)	18 (6.9%)	5 (1.9%)	19 (7.3%)	260

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 5.7.1 indicates that 42.7% of the respondents agreed that one of the major impacts of trans-national crime is that, the crime groups commit terrorist acts that target government agencies and personnel who attempt to bring them to justice, while 11.9% disagreed with the statement. This was also confirmed in the in-depth interview with some respondents. A custom officer said, "is very common during our operations to exchange fire with a smuggler or group of smugglers." So this confirmed that trans-national criminals commit terrorist's acts and target any security who tried to bring them to justice. So to have proper control of our borders, government must employ modern strategies in handling the border areas.

Table 5.7.1 shows that, 45.8% of the respondents agreed that, transnational threat is highly destabilizing factor because it create room for the development of regional and global tension, and 6.9% are yet to decide, while 7.3% disagreed with the said statement. This was also confirmed in the in-depth interview with some police officers in the north-east. A police officer said "this issue of Boko-Haram is turning to be a regional or even a global case…". Another police officer said "there are so many boys of Boko-Haram who are not Nigerians". This confirmed that trans-national crime is highly destabilizing factor which can create room for the development of regional and global tension.

5.8 Perceived Relationship Existing Between Unemployment and Trans-national Crime

Table 5.8.1 present the perception of the respondents on the relationship existing between the unemployment and trans-national crime in Nigeria. The table indicates how far the issue of unemployment influences our youth to join organized international crime network. And how poverty and unemployment increased those who prepared to kill or be killed.

Table 5.8.1 Perceived Relationship existing between unemployment and trans-national crime

S/N	Relationship	Strongly agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Strongly agreed	Disagreed	Total
1	Unemployment influences most of our youth to join organized international crime network	94 (36.2%)	99 (38.0%)	16 (5.2%)	26 (10.0%)	25 (9.6%)	260
2	Poverty and employment increase those who prepared to kill or be killed	107 (41.2%)	119 (45.7%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (5.8%)	19 (7.3%)	260

Source: Field survey 2016

Table 5.8.1 indicates that, 38.0% of total respondents agreed that unemployment influences most of our youth to join organized international crime network, and 6.2% did not decide, while 10.0% strongly disagreed with the statement. The in-depth interview also agreed with this finding as indicated by a vigilant and police officers who said "just take a look at our streets, is easy to see a large number of unemployed and under-employed youths. These youths can easily be convinced to engage in the act of trans-national crime, political thuggery or other form of violent crime". In the opinion of another respondents who was a community leader said "it is due to unemployment, heartlessness and the fact that they are not contented with what God has ordained them to be, that is why they collaborate with trans-national criminals, and commit any act of crime". In his opinion a custom officer said "I don't totally agree with this view to me, they are just after money that is why these youth collaborate with the trans-national criminals is not due to unemployment". What the

researcher observe is the course of this study, there was virtually no employment generating facilities in most of the border areas.

Table 5.8.1 Shows that 45.7% of the respondents agreed with poverty and employment increase those who prepared to kill or be killed which is a serious problem to national security, while 7.3% disagree with the statement. From the in-depth interview a community leader agreed with this finding and went further to say "the youths nowadays do not believe that they belong to a community which have set rules, regulations and traditions which they must obey. They just do what they want and have all kinds of friends". I was taken by one of the community leader to a bushy area, a group of youths were seen smoking Indian hemp and replied to the researcher.

"Is this what these youths supposed to be doing? In the past, can they behave like this? What do expect them to do after this smoking? So you see they can do terrible things including the act of trans-national crime, they don't have sense of direction, and cannot even listen to their parents. Do you know some law enforcement agents are their friends and smoke together? So yourself is living witness."

What the researcher is suggesting here is that, the social system has to play a significant role in shaping the attitude and behaviour of the youths as members and future community leaders. Their decisions and actions must change to suit the interest and the need of the community.

5.9 Perceived efforts of Nigerian Government in Curtailing the Problem of Trans-border Crime

Table 5.9.1 present the responses of the respondents on the perceived efforts of the Nigerian government in curtailing the problem of trans-border crime. And the table indicates the responses of the respondents on how far the government of Nigeria mapping out policies and strategies to deal decisively with trans-national crime in the country.

Table 5.9.1: Perceived efforts of Nigerian government in curtailing the problem of trans-border crime

S/N	Relationship	Strongly agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Strongly disagreed	Disagreed	Total
1	Mapped out policies and strategies to deal decisively with trans-national crimes	15 (5.8%)	55 (21.1%)	22 (8.5%)	107 (41.1%)	61 (23.5%)	260

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 5.9.1 shows that, 21.1% of the total respondents agreed that, Nigerian government mapped out policies and strategies to deal decisively with trans-national crimes in the country, and 8.5% did not decide, while 41.1% strongly disagreed with the stated efforts. From the in-depth interview a community leader supported these findings by saying, "instead of the government to purchase helicopters to patrol the border area, but they prefer to waste money on the setting up of patrol teams of either military or police and check points which they use to harass people and extort money from the law abiding drivers".

The general agreement was that, the major efforts made by the government were setting up of road check points along the border areas and the establishment of joint military/police patrol. Little was done in the issue of intelligence gathering and patrolling the border areas. In the course of this study, the researcher observed that, the patrol teams were stationed at the strategic spots in the airports, seaports or at the border areas. With some men checking motorists and asking for vehicle particulars, while others are seated beside their tents. So this implies that the efforts made by the government to check the menace of trans-national crime, took the form of military/police operation against the criminals.

5.10 Perceived Recommended Solutions towards Effective Control and Prevention of the Problems

Table 5.10.1 present the perception of the respondents on the recommended solutions towards effective control and prevention of the trans-national crimes in Nigeria. The table indicates how Nigeria can solve its security problems through eradicating all forms of crimes along our boundaries. And to have effective control of trans-national crimes, Nigeria and her neighbours must have good security coordination among them. And lastly intensive international boundaries patrol, are also needed.

Table 5.10.1 Perceived Recommended solutions towards effective control and prevention of the problem.

S/N	Relationship	Strongly agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Strongly disagreed	Disagreed	Total
1	Nigerian and her neigbours can solve their security problems if all forms of criminal activities are eradicated along our borders	109 (41.9%)	104 (40.0%)	19 (7.3%)	9 (3.5%)	19 (7.3%)	260
2.	Effective security coordination by Nigerian and its neigbours	84 (32.3%)	118 (45.4%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (8.8%)	35 (13.5%)	260
3.	Intensive international boundaries patrol	97 (37.3%)	91 (35.0%)	24 (9.2%)	0 (0.0%)	48 (18.5%)	260

Source: Field survey, 2016

Table 5.10.1 shows that, 41.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that, one of the recommended solutions towards effective control of the problem, is to eradicate all forms of criminal activities along the border area, and 7.3% are yet to decide, while 7.3% disagreed with the statement. During the in-depth interview most of the respondents agreed that eradicating all forms of criminals activities along our boundaries is the best way of control the problem of trans-national crimes in Nigeria. A community leader said "is from small that we get a big" so this simply means in most cases is the local criminals that are transforming into the trans-national once.

Table 5.10.1 indicates that, 45.4% of the respondents strongly agreed that effective security coordination of Nigeria and its neighbours are the best way of controlling trans-national crimes in Nigeria, while 13.5% disagreed with that statement. From the in-depth interview

most of the respondents agreed that effective security coordination by Nigeria and her neighbours is the best measure to be taken in order to prevent and control the menace of trans-national crimes.

Table 5.10.1 shows that, 37.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that intensive international boundaries patrol is the best way of curtailing trans-national crime in Nigeria, and 9.2% are yet to decide while 18.5% disagreed with that statement. During the in-depth interview most of the respondents agreed that proper patrol of our boundaries can assist in checkmating the activities of trans-national criminals along Nigeria-Niger boarder and reduce the level of insecurity in the country. To the researcher, judging from the ways the various patrol teams operate and the nature of the problem, it is difficult to prevent and control the acts of trans-national crimes in our airports, seaports or border areas. To effectively prevent and control these acts, it is necessary to involve aerial patrol so as to monitor the movements of these trans-national criminals, during and after their operations.

5.11 Respondents Perception on the Effectiveness of the Preventive Measures

In course of in-depth interview most of the key respondents agreed that the measures put in place were fair effective. Some policies officers; military officers and custom officers endorsed the effectiveness of the controlling measures adopted by the government and law enforcement agencies. But some community leaders said “though the measures adopted by the government are adequate, but the problem lies with the implementation process.” In the opinion of some similarly officers stated that, “the measures put in place by the government securities were not effective, because these criminals have their ways of escaping our check points”. On the view of some custom officers stated that. “The measures we put in place

were very effective; in fact, it have reduced the incident of trans-national crime and smuggling in particular."

CHAPTER SIX

DISCUSSION, SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Discussion

Financial gain involved in the crime was found to be one of the causes of trans-national crime in Nigeria and this also agrees with (Otto and Ukpere, 2012) who noted that "in Nigeria, like many other developing countries, about 70% of the population live in poverty." Also Defending Human Rights (2005) observed that "rising poverty, high unemployment and the breakdown of traditional social structures have led to an upsurge of violent crime in recent years which the Nigerian police have been ill-equipped to address" going by this today, very few parents can actually account for where their children are, or what occupation they are engaged in, even when they notice a change in their life style. Now children are no longer as accountable to their parents as it was before. Consequence to that, there is a growing army of criminal-minded youths. Although, faith in local solutions and approaches to conflict resolutions within the community has declined drastically.

The porosity of our national boundary led to the constant supply of smuggled arms into the country, which is a major cause for concern due to its disastrous effect on our national security. Most arms trafficked into Nigeria are used in internal conflict, armed robbery, armed banditry and drug trafficking therefore creating a continuous cycle of violence and instability in Nigeria.

Internal wars experienced by some neighbouring countries led to easy availability of small and light weapon into the country. As it was observed by the United Nations Integrated Regional Information network (1999) it noted that, "Security officials had been aware in the past few years that many rebel bands left from insurgencies in impoverished Niger and

Chad were crossing into Nigeria with automatic arms". (Mbum, 1999) also observed that, "similar experience in Somalia has shown how criminals can be exported to another country through refugees and includes regular soldiers who hide sophisticated firearms in the bush for use to rob or execute rivals." Defending Human Rights (2005) observed that, "crime rates and proliferation of crime have been exacerbated by the high proliferation of small arms throughout the country. The availability of small and light arms usually results in growing violence and the militarization of the society with the active population being easily wooed into engaging in criminal acts especially where most of the active population is unemployed." Trans-national crimes that led to national insecurity is therefore sustained by weapons that are steadily percolating into the area.

Border community is the most marginalized areas in Nigeria, because they are having the least levels of economic, transport and social connectivity with other parts of the country. This creates unequal development between the border area and the interior. Neglect of border community in the provision of social amenities can led to the problem of trans-national crimes in Nigeria.

This goes with the opinion of (Sanusi, 1994) who said, "There is absolute neglect of border communities in terms of socio-economic development, and that erection of infrastructural facilities is no negligible that security personnel at the borders find it difficult to carryout their duties". (Hinjari, 1993) also noted that, "the security forces deployed to the border post lack everything necessary to effectively carryout their duties, and that, successive government have not undertake a more comprehensive security policy to integrate those aspect that deal with our relations with our neigbours and the nature and character of the country's borders".

Efficient communication system contributes a lot in the escalating of trans-national crime in Nigeria, due to the fact that criminals are taking the advantages of efficient community system in organization or arranging their activities. For instead the current use of GSM system the criminals are using this to identify the areas that they can follow and even how to escape the law enforcement agents.

In the issue of porous and notorious borders the country is having, this is in line with (Daniel Nte, 2001) who observed that, "when the border fails to perform its required functions as barriers it creates space for different crimes to find their way into the country and disrupt our national security. Criminal organization and gangs constantly device new strategies at a rate which law enforcement agencies are not able to meet up to with addition to globalization and ECOWAS protocols on free movement of anything or person, goods and services, the border has become a line on a map highly abused all round the clock".

A government strategy to gain operational control of Nigeria's vast, porous and notorious borders should focus on establishing means to constrain illegal and unauthorized crossing at points of entry and exist. Such measures must be able to interdict smuggling over land, sea and air. These must entail strong legislation with no escape clause for criminals and it must be dynamic, competitive and flexible to allow constant re-engineering to counter new threats. Tackling cross-border crimes through enforcement and legislation will not be sufficient to ensure sustainable development this is because the underlying causes to nearly all cross border crimes have links to economic disparity, bad governance and poverty. These three key elements are the bedrock of state failure and global terrorism, (Daniel Nte, 2011).

Depressed economy was found to be one of the causes of trans-national crimes in Nigeria. Due to fact that, any country with depressed economy is not easy to escape from crimes including transnational once. From these we could therefore, say a consequences of trans-national crime is a deep feeling of anger associated with perceptions of inequality, marginalization and deprivations resulting to deterioration in the living standard of the people and incapacity in the provision of the need of the society.

Displacement due to civil wars in the neighbouring countries was considered also to be a cause of trans-national crimes, and this goes with the views of (Bobbo, 1999) who observed that "the direct root of armed incursion into Nigeria could be found in the political insurgency which erupted in Chad (and later in Niger) in the previous decade and that threes rebels occasionally entered Nigeria to attack border communities to steal cattle and money in order to prosecute their insurrection against their national government".

The nature, and pattern of trans-national crimes, these criminals can compete with legal economic system and promote corruption and undermine the authority of the state, paving way for violent extremism and terrorism. The trans-national criminals used sophisticated weapons and usually violent during their operations. (Bobbo, 1999) also observed that,

"To make matter worst the trans-national criminals usually mingled easily among the border communities by taking advantage of the similarities in language, culture, and religion. This cultural affinity serves as great advantage as they (the criminals) sometimes receive assistance from some Nigerians who collude with them in carrying out their activities."

The trans-national criminals carry out their operations haphazardly, with no specific time. The pattern of their operation in the border area, seaport or airport could therefore said to be fluid and has metamorphosed to become more violent, vicious and sometimes deadly.

Trans-national crime is no longer spring from the territorial and ideological disputes among the nation-states but is from how far globalization, technology and criminals networks have grown to challenge them.

Trans-national crime have developed from traditional to modern and this trends is not restricted to border areas, seaport or airports alone and so are the consequences. And the activities of these criminals have given rise to security threats of worrisome dimensions in Nigeria. According police records, most of the age ranges of these types of criminals were between 17 to 45 years mostly males. Among the impact of transitional crimes, these types of criminals can commit terrorist acts that target government agencies and personnel who attempt to bring them to justice. The impact of such crime on the supply and delivery of basic amenities, planners both government and non-governmental organizations avoid areas where there are rising levels of insecurity. Incidents of trans-national criminals have shown negative impact on activities on the border areas. Due to the fact that, businessmen have been rampantly attacked by the trans-national criminals either on their way to or from their various destinations to procure goods or transact other businesses.

Moreover, the trans-national crimes is highly destabilizing factor because it creates room for the development of regional and global tension.

On the relationship existing between unemployment and trans-national crime, unemployment influences most of our youths to join organized international crime network.

However poverty and unemployment increased those who prepared to kill or be killed. In most cases the security agencies are unable to provide the much needed security against the criminals' acts including trans-national once. As noted by the researcher in some border areas, it was the communities that organize their own forces in order provide self security.

The failure of the national security agents to provide and protects the lives and properties of the citizens of the country, could be seen as government failure to fulfill the part of social contract. Such failure could lead to social unrest especially when the citizens are fed up and their measures they employed are no longer effective on controlling and preventing the situation.

The concept "National Interest" fit to address this issue, because is a crime that involved five to six countries. And this concept is advocating for collective security measures which is the best way of curtailing trans-national problems. Most of the scholars called upon all affected countries to introduce collective security measures as to control and overcome the problems of trans-national crimes along Nigeria-Niger border and other countries sharing border with Nigeria.

6.2 Summary of Major findings

The causes of trans-national crime in Nigeria were found to be linked to such factors as financial gain involved in such crime, porosity of the national boundaries, internal wars experienced by some neighbouring countries, neglect of border communities in the erection of infrastructural facilities. Others include inefficient communication system, porous and notorious borders the country is having, depressed economy, displacement due to civil wars

in the neigbhouring countries, and similarities in language, culture and religion especially with border communities.

On the nature and pattern of trans-national crime, the findings indicated that, these criminals can compete with legal economic system and promote corruption and undermine the authority of the state, paving way for violent extremism and terrorism. And this crime is no longer spring from territorial and ideological dispute among the nation-states, but is from how far globalization, technology and criminals, networks have grown to challenge them. Also the activities of the criminals have given rise to security threats of worrisome dimension in Nigeria. Tans-national criminals can counter-attack any security personnel that tried to bring them into order, by using military-type weapons or even more sophisticated than that of Nigerian law enforcement agents such as sub-machine guns, AK-47 etc. they are usually very violent and even kill the security men that did not cooperate in trying to escape or succeed during their operations.

The socio-demographic attributes of the trans-national criminals revealed that they are mostly males, within the age bracket of 17-45 years. And usually from the neighbouring countries, and speak Nigerian and foreign languages,-On the measures adopted by the government and law enforcement agents to control the menace, the findings indicated that a number of measures were implemented some of which are; intensive international boundary patrol, check points in the seaport, airports and along the national boundaries.

Over years, Nigeria has enacted far-reaching laws aimed at checkmating transnational organized crime and punishing the perpetrators of these crimes. For example in 1989, the promulgation of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Act was established. The act

seeks to enforce laws against the cultivation, processing, sale, trafficking and use of hard drugs and to empower the Agency to investigate person suspected to have dealings in drugs and other related matter. The NDLEA with the cooperation of other international agencies has relatively fought the war against drug trafficking to a reasonable level.

As highlighted earlier, illegal firearms trafficking have undisputedly fuelled ethnic/religious armed conflicts and armed robbery in Nigeria which has resulted to a lot of negative consequences.

The strategies for arms control have been put in place by the government of Nigeria, which include the following:

i. Intensive International Boundary control

ii. Cancelling of Firearms (Dealers) import license.

iii. Periodic check of arms on charge in a public armory.

iv. Continues recovery of arms and ammunition by the police from armed robbers and other criminals.

And on the international sphere, Nigeria in collaboration of ECOWAS member nations, established a workshop which was designed to enable the chief of police, customs and gendarmerie, to initiate a process of establishing an information exchange network and strategy for the control of the proliferation of light weapons in the sub-region.

On the issue of advance Fee Fraud, the Nigerian government through security agencies especially the police, have waged unending war against this crime. In 1995, the government promulgated fee fraud and other fraud related offences decree. On the other hand, the

Nigerian police established a special fraud unit (SFU) principally to take charge of various crimes of this nature.

On the artifacts trafficking, the Nigerian government views this illicit trade with a lot of concerns. It needs some combined efforts of Nigeria and international security agencies to effectively control trafficking in work of arts.

On the case of money laundering, the governments of Nigeria are deeply concern about the destabilizing impact of the numerous financial crimes on the nation and have articulated bold measures to fight the menace. Some of them are:

i. Money laundering surveillance unit in Central Bank of Nigeria.

ii. The promulgation of the money Laundering Decree of 1995.

iii. Public awareness campaigns against drug trafficking, money laundering and advance fee fraud locally and internationally.

But these findings indicated that the government security agencies were more concerned with setting up of check points which were not effective and totally felt to control the situation.

6.3 Conclusion

The major causes of trans-national crime in Nigeria are many and include the following: financial again, porosity of the national boundaries, internal wars experienced by some neighbouring countries, neglect of border communities in the erection of infrastructural facilities, efficient communication system, porous and notorious borders the country is having, depressed economy, displacement due to civil wars in the neighbouring countries

and similarities in language, culture and religion especially along the border areas. Most of the trans-national criminals were males many of them foreigners with few female from the neirbouring countries and operate in collaboration with some Nigerian youths.

The efforts put in place by the communities, neighboring countries and the government of Nigeria towards controlling and prevention of trans-national crimes was not enough. Most efforts involved the setting up of check points and roadblocks, which were futile in view of the Nigerian situation and the way the trans-national criminals operate, they can attack any law enforcement agents that tried to bring them to order and escape.

6.4 Recommendations

Findings of this study indicated that in most cases, the Nigerian security agencies are unable to provide much needed security against the activities of trans-national criminals in the country. As a result of that individuals and the government of Nigeria had to devise strategies and means of curtailing, controlling and preventing of this menace. Any failure on the part of the government to protect the live and properties of its citizens could be considered as a failure on its own part to fulfill some of its social contract. And this may lead to social unrest when the citizens are fed up it is in light of the above therefore, the following short and long term measures are recommended for consideration, government policies, strategies and means of addressing the problems of trans-national crimes in Nigeria.

6.4.1 Short-Term Measures

1. The findings indicated that, trans-national criminals commit terrorist's acts and target any security who tried to bring them to justice. Here, it is recommended that government must employ modern strategies in handling the border areas.

2. Findings revealed that obviously there is failure on the part of the government in controlling and preventing the trans-national crimes in Nigeria. As such, it is recommended that, government should recognize cooperative efforts between Nigeria and its neighbouring countries.

3. The findings indicated that, the trans-national criminals are armed with very sophisticated weapons such as AK 47, while the government security agencies are poorly equipped, under-funded and not well trained to control such acts as trans-national crimes. In view of that, it is recommended that the government should train and equip its security agencies with appropriate weapons that are superior to those of the trans-national criminals.

4. The study indicated that, the joint military and police patrol, and road blocks set up by the government security agencies are not been effective in the prevention and control of trans-national crimes. It is therefore, recommended that government should introduce effective institutional coordination among specialized institutions in checking the activities of trans-national criminals along the border areas.

6.4.2 Long – term Measures

1. The study revealed that, there is the neglect of border communities in terms of socio-economic development and such areas provide sites poorly managed forest

reserves which provide cover and hideouts for the trans-national criminals. It is therefore, recommended that, government should address the issue of unemployment, poverty, neglect of border communities and social injustice so as to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people living along the border areas, and also subsidizing the tendency of turning the crime as an alternative to survival.

2. The findings indicated that, the major perpetrators of trans-national crimes are foreign ex-combatants from Nigeria's neighbouring war-torn countries who come into Nigeria in collaboration with Nigeria criminals to carry out their activities. Cooperative efforts should therefore be made by Nigeria and its neighbouring countries so as to curtail this problem.

3. The findings revealed that, there is wide spread of small and light weapons which are smuggled into Nigeria through notorious and porous border or brought in by the ex-combatants. Effort must therefore be made to prevent or control the flow, illegal trafficking and use of small and light weapons in the country.

4. To curtail and prevent the menace of trans-national crimes, there is the need for close inter-governmental cooperation between Nigeria and its neighbouring countries so as to achieve desired security needs of the country.

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APPENDIX I

Dear Sir/Madam

I am M.Phil Student in the department of political science and international relations Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) Zaria. I am conducting a research on the Topic: Trans-National crime and its implications for National Security, A case study of Nigeria and Niger border. The questionnaire is not designed to test your ability. You are kindly required to study the questions carefully and indicate your honest responses or opinions by making a tick in only one of the five (5) columns; the research is purely for academic purpose and nothing personal.

Thanks for your anticipated cooperation.

Section A: Personal Information

Sex: a) Male [ ] b) Female [ ]

Occupation: _____

Marital Status: a) Married [ ] b) Single [ ]

Age: ( )

Highest Educational Qualification: _____

Nationality: _____

Section B:

Kindly respond to each item by ticking ( ) the column that describes your opinion by using the following format below:

SA = Strongly Agree
A = Agree
UD = Undecided
SD = Strongly disagreed
D = Disagreed

1. The financial gain in trans-border crime is what motivate trans-national criminals to continue with their activities across the borders of Nigeria.

   a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

2. The porosity of the national boundary has exposed our country to different trans-national threats, which has divastating consequences for our national security.

   a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

3. The internal wars experienced by some of Nigeria's neighboring countries seem to have exacerbated incidents of trans-border crimes in Nigerian.

   a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

4. The neglect of border communities in the erection of infrastructural facilities facilitate the activities of trans-border criminals in Nigeria.

   a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

5. The efficient communication system have accelerated the level of criminals activities along our borders.

   a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

6. Most of the organized trans-border crime are made possible in Nigeria because of porous and notorious borders the country is having.

   a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

7. The depressed economy of most developing countries like Nigeria and her neighbours create the conducive fertile ground for crime network and operation.

   a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

8. Displacement due to civil wars in the neighbouring countries aided the activities of trans-border criminals along the Nigeria's boundaries.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

9. Trans-national criminals intermingle easily with the border communities by taking advantage of the similarities in language, culture and religion.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

10. Trans-national crimes can compete with legal economic system and promote corruption and undermine the authority of the state, paving way for violent extremism and terrorism.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

11. Threat to national security is no longer spring from territorial and ideological disputes among the nation-states but is from how far globalization, technology and criminals networks have grown to challenge them.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

12. The criminal activities in and around the border areas seem to have given rise to security threats of worrisome dimensions in Nigeria.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

13. The organized crime group commit terrorist acts that target government agencies and personnel who attempt to bring them to justice.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

14. Transnational threat is highly, destabilizing factor because it creates room for the development of regional and global tension.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

15. The rate of unemployment influences most of our youth to join organized international crime network.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

16. Poverty and unemployment increase the number of people who are prepared to kill or be killed for a given course at token benefits.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

17. The Nigerian government have mapped out policies and strategies to deal decisively with trans-national crime across its borders.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

18. Nigeria and her neighbours can only solve their security problems if all forms of criminal activities are eradicated along our borders.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

19. The effective security coordination by Nigeria and its neighbours will assist in curtailing the trans-national and security problem in Nigeria.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

20. The intensive international boundary patrol by Nigeria's Law enforcement agent will assist in controlling trans-national crimes.

a) SA [ ] b) A [ ] c) UD[ ] d) SD [ ] e) D [ ]

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONS FOR INTERVIEW

Section A: Bio-Data of the Respondent

1. May I know your name sir? ……..
2. How old are you? …….
3. Are you married? …….
4. What is your occupation? …….
5. Have you or any of your relations/well-wishers been victims or involved in any trans-national crime?

Section B: Causes of Trans-National Crimes

1. In your own view, what do you think are the causes of trans-national crime in your area?
2. Is there any report of a border community contribute to the incidents of trans-border crime in your area? If yes, why?

Section C: Nature of Trans-national Crime

1. What would you describe the trans-national criminals in terms of age, sex and nationality?
2. How could you describe all the operation of the trans-national criminals in terms of weapons used and the way they operate?
3. Are they usually violent?

Section D: Pattern of trans-national Crimes

1. At what times, and where do they operate?
2. What do they cause to security situation of the country?
3. Do you know how they escape?

4. How can you describe trans-national crimes in your area?

Section E: The Impact of Trans-national Crimes on the Security Situation of Nigeria.

1. What will you say are the impact of trans-national crimes on the security situation of Nigeria?
2. And what are the impacts of trans-national crimes on the socio-economic development of Nigeria?

Section F: Measures to Prevent and Control Trans-national Crimes in Nigeria

1. What effort(s) as a law enforcement agency or border community put in place to prevent and control the trans-border crimes?
2. Were the measures effective?
3. As a member of the border community how would you assess the measures put in place by the government to control the menace?
4. What measures would you suggest in order to prevent and control trans-border crimes in Nigeria?