NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI- NIGERIA

Researching Criminal Justice & Security Administration in Nigeria: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities

By

Sam O Smah, *fcim*
B. Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D (Jos), Cert. Arb. & Alt. Dispute Resolution (Geneva)

Sociology Professor of Criminology & Security Studies

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Protocol & Opening Remarks:

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of this Inaugural Lecture,

Principal Officers of the University,

Deans and Directors,

Royal Fathers,

My Lords Spiritual and Temporal,

Members of the University Senate,

My Loving Family Members,

Friends and Well-wishers,

My Colleagues in Sociology, Criminology, Penology in and out of our Campus,

Security Personnel & Law Enforcement Officers,

Gentlemen of the Press,

Students of Nasarawa State University, Keffi,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Let me humbly mark the main departure of this lecture with what the Bible[1] says about success in all my endeavors: **The race is not to the swift, Nor the battle to the strong, Nor bread to the wise, Nor riches to men of understanding, Nor favor to men of skill; But time and chance happen to them all… So then it is not of him who wills, nor of him who runs, but of God who shows mercy…For this very purpose I have raised you up, that I may show My power in you, and that My name may be declared in all the earth".** Multiplied grace, endless mercies and the natural goodness of the Lord GOD ALMIGHTY have been showered continuously on me throughout my life and journey into the rigorous and demanding field of academics. What began as a response to the yearnings of my family to have me shift orientation from the usual village life to embrace modernity through western education has today translated into a watershed wellspring in the knowledge economy whose fundamental base is research, and perhaps more research! With my father's demise in 1968, I had only my brothers and lovely mother Kaka Phoebe M. Smah, to look after me- and the rest of the family. I am told that is when one gets the best upbringing, but I am convinced my God surpassed them all in their discipline of me.

One continues to realize that behind the silver linings there is the greatest Giver of all times and of all good things, who has been trudging me as I journey in life. He has used

[1] Read the Books of Ecclesiastes 9: 11 & Romans 9: 16 & 17, respectively

great men and women of immense goodwill to translate His amazing blessings into my feeble mind. I am indeed, indebted to my dear and lovely wife, Chief (Mrs.) Deborah H. Smah and children; David, Sharon and Joshua- with whom I have found life to be of immense practical succor and most cherished rewards. Without them this journey would have been more unbearable than it had been. I thank Mrs. Lami Dara ("Mommy Bwari") and her family for being there for us.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir, my Head Master and Primary School Class Teacher, of blessed memory, Mallam Umaru Onawo; and Mr. & Mrs. Adole, who taught me Bible Knowledge (BK), had the greatest foundational impact on my learning excursion at the Local Education Authority (LEA) Primary School, Doma, when at the age of 10 in 1973 they simplified lessons for me easy absorption. After them is my Mentor/supervisor at the University of Jos, Professor Etannibi E O Alemika, a foremost Criminologist of our time made learning simple for me: he could park by the roadside to attend to my academic needs, especially supervision and other emotional issues. In difficult moments, he would always say, 'why not try this'! He tried options with his students, in order to find what would work for them. He is full of tenderness and compassion with his subordinates. He made it possible for me to graduate in less than 13 months during my Postgraduate (M.Sc.) studies, when my course mates had to wait for 24 months or more and some even fell off the wayside! This singular fact is what has revolutionarized my mentality, that if it is so with someone of my slow grasping capacity, it is possible for any other person to graduate from any 18-month long programme of study on record time. He has graduated many doctorate candidates, including my humble self, a feat far beyond some of the 'comrades' with whom he associates. Some of them, sadly, never produced a single Ph.D before they grudgingly retired from the system.

I return at the end of this presentation to pay additional glowing tributes to other messengers of God who have gently pushed me from the back while He pulled me from the front to enable me attain the peak of the academic career. However, permit me, Sir, to put it on record that I am a product of the multiplied grace and kindness of those who let me climb their shoulders to attain this career peak that some of my friends have described as rather classic, robust and distinguished.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, my inspiration to study Criminology and Criminal Justice came with a 300-Level term paper on 'Criminology' (Sociology 319), a course taught by the then Dr. Donald Mbosowo, at the University of Jos, Nigeria back in 1986. The assignment required my collecting summary data on Jos Prison inmates. When I got the necessary official clearances to examine the inmates' statistics, I discovered to my surprise, not only that some inmates had incomplete data against their names; one of them was serving a six-month jail term for 'stealing a goat'. In all, the records set me thinking about the other cases, such as murder and arson, which I also noticed in their 'Book of Records'. I imagined in my mind the possibilities that some wrong identifications in the records could have arisen from or are even the result of wrongful conviction, manipulated trial, unjust sentencing and eventual admission into the prison. This was what steered my intellectual interest in studying more of the Departmental courses[2] in the field to enable me appreciate the bases for which criminals and crimes are defined, processed and classified- and punished.

[2] Most Departments in Nigerian universities began teaching of Criminology, Penology and Sociology of Law from the late 1970s when the First Generation Criminologists returned from their studies abroad.

By the time I collected data for my Dissertation in 1990, the courts were doing excellently in recordkeeping. Case files were intact, though slight omissions/incomplete information were still noticed. However, by 2001 when I was collecting crime statistics for my Thesis, the value of data in criminal justice institutions had began to wane precariously. This was even more terrifying to me. Yet, there is no criminal justice system without data as accurate as they could possibly be. The nature of crime statistics, the basis and sources of their creation as well as the meanings they convey to those researching the fields of criminal jurisprudence; legal aetiology; anthropology, ethnography and sociology of crime; forensic investigation/evidence search; convict sentencing; ballistics examinations; penology and imprisonment; criminological theory and methods; victimization and victimology; control policy and victim-compensational/remediation paradigms and other related branches of criminal justice as a scientific inquiry- have kept the fire of interest to understand and advance the boundaries of knowledge in this field burning in me.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, by this lecture, I should demonstrate that the *inaccuracy* of available data due to lack of expertise by statistical officers, weak or poorly framed information gathering techniques and instruments, poor documentation attitude, inadequate analysis and storage- is the bane of effective and efficient criminal justice and security administration in Nigeria. It is noted in clear terms that a system characterized by certain worrisome degrees of fuzziness, wobbly distortion, consistent incongruence and reluctant politically-motivated contours are severely injurious to the overall goals of attaining criminal justice, social equity, human rights and citizens' dignity as well as the gradual but sure failure of best practice traditions and principles in matters of crime detection, investigation, reporting, documentation, management and retrieval for the purposes of maintaining law and order, policy frameworking and societal progress.

The absence of effective data gathering systems, tools and mechanisms; weak political commitment or strong political interferences, poor quality of law enforcement staff and researchers also make the outcomes and recommendations of criminological, socio-legal and penological or correctional researches partly faulty and therefore, unreliable and unduly detrimental to enunciating crime control policies as well as facilitating appropriate allocation of scarce human and material resources towards expected decriminalization, crime flows, criminal predation and victimization, to some extent. The criminal justice requirements and security concerns of citizens, researchers, teachers, policymakers and implementers as well as other users of law enforcement activities would suffer if minimum benchmarks for the sanctity of data are absent.

Fortunately, a *applied* Criminologist (as I am) as a social science research entrepreneur has the capacity to minimize threatening error-levels associated with the raw materials with which he or she has to rely on to reliably adequately inform, educate professionals and policymakers and implementers and as well build the capacity of his or her students, researchers, professionals and the general public who use these (criminal justice) information to guide their daily decisions and actions. The task before the expert is that of fusing, reworking, analyzing and defining the received data from the state institutions, namely-the police, prisons and courts, and situating them in their proper socio-economic and political contexts and milieu. If he or she is so deeply dissatisfied with what he or she has obtained from the state agencies, he or she is free to generate his or her own set of data following professionally scientific and organized procedures with appropriate

instruments or tools[3]. In this sense, he or she is both a user and producer of criminal and security-related statistics and as well a teacher. This is the task for my intellectual journey and academic enterprise. And of course, this is where this lecture takes its natural tangency.

2. My Working Thesis on Criminal Victimization and Penalization

My working thesis is that the primary explanation for the crime and insecurity problem in our society (i.e. its 'causation', control, prevention, sanction, ebb or flow) lies in the fact that there is an over-concentration of life-enhancing opportunities and resources in the hands of a few people due to inherent cultural orientation and religious beliefs. That those who violate set boundaries in terms of official conduct and legal interpretations, are hardly caught, and if caught they are not penalized, and if penalized, the punishment does not fit the crime- thus, potential criminals are encouraged and motivated to continue in the criminal enterprise. That majority of the most damaging criminal victimizations (of persons, statutes and property) are perpetrated consciously, rationally, calculatively and deliberately- knowing that the 'gains' to be derived from the crime (even after sanctions are applied) outweigh the pains of potential sanctions if arrested and prosecuted. That the cumulative average patterns, ebbs and flows of crime and criminals in any jurisdiction, at any time are determined in large part by the socio-economic characteristics of victims and perpetrators as well as the ideological, environmental and normative factors inherent in and guiding law enforcement processes and penal outcomes. That the failure in the equitable application of laws, principles, regimens, philosophies and reform paradigms are hinged on inhibitory 'theoretical', methodological ineptitudes and laxities of practitioners; and socio-structural inequalities and injustices embedded in the modes of distribution of national wealth and social opportunities. The exclusion of a vast majority of citizens from life-enhancing opportunities makes them unable to cope with the difficulties associated with such inequalities so they resort to different adaptive mechanisms that in the final analysis constitute criminality. The uniform emphasis on achieving societal success, which is defined by relative material acquisitions without a corresponding emphasis on equal access to socially acceptable means of attaining such successes create frustration and alienation in a large proportion of the population. Whether it is the crime of the poor and the disadvantaged or that of the unduly advantaged and powerful, criminological research has shown that the development of criminal sub-cultures or entities, such as cults, gangs and organized trans border-crime syndicates across Nigerian borders and in states, communities, university campuses and neighbourhoods or streets contributes to the persistence of the greater proportions of varied crimes and criminals. Since urban centres

[3] The challenge confronted most often is that the Criminologist would still have to depend on data stored by the police, courts and prisons and generated with their own instruments to be able to form opinion on the official nature, pattern and trend of crimes and criminals in spite of how inadequate these data may seem to be. The statistics obtained from the agencies of government remain a formidable benchmark in determining certain trajectories in the existence and persistence of typologies and specific categories of crime, criminals, deviance, deviants and delinquents of interest to a researcher. Part of the (university-based) researcher's life-long ambition is to seek for mutual collaborations with the agencies so that he/she can contribute to enhancing their capacity to collect, collate, store, retrieve and even interpret such vital information more professionally, efficiently, scientifically and economically. Crime statistics are very important in socio-economic development planning and management and there can be no enough justifiable political luxury to have them badly prepared or even denied.

are the main loci and foci of social, economic, political and cultural activities and societal change, the relative over-generation of crimes, criminals and insecurity in them is also tied to the nature, structure, policies, processes and practices of their management.

3. Crime and its Classification

The term crime is derived from the Latin word *crimen*, meaning offence and also wrong-doer. A public wrong is a 'crime'; it is an injury to the state even though the victim of the crime is an individual. Acts of crime are considered anti-social. Hence the state takes the responsibility of punishing the criminal in the interest of the state[4]. Acts that are not punishable by the state are not treated as crimes even though people violate moral principles. There is not a universal definition of crime although many prominent jurists have made attempts to define it.

Since scholars are not agreed on a single definition of crime, we should however, concern ourselves with the essential ingredient which has to do with criminal law. This means that there must be a substantial body of law wherein are defined many crimes, and provisions made for legal machinery to try and to punish criminals. That is why the definition offered by Clark and Marshall suffices in criminological research as the aspect of crime in law which provides the basis for establishing criminal culpability or guilt (*mens rea*) and punishment.

Accordingly, Marshall and Clark (1900/1952) noted that:

> A crime is any act or omission prohibited by public law for the protection of the public, and made punishable by the state in a judicial proceeding in its own name. It is a public wrong, as distinguished from a mere private wrong or civil injury to an individual (Marshall and Clark 1900/1952: 1).

The above is an authoritative legal definition of crime as a concept commonly used in municipal law. All other definitions only elaborate on the above definition. For example[5], Professor Paul W. Tappan defines crime as an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law, committed, without defense or justification and sanctioned by law as felony or misdemeanor. He examines the volitional aspects of criminality- hence emphasizing the rational, conscious elements in criminal theorizing. He also classifies crime into misdemeanors and felonies. In all, the constituent parts of a crime are defined as Intention + Act + Result = Crime and Crime = Vulnerability + foresight of the consequences. There are two essentials of crime, namely- *Actus Reus*, which is the act prohibited by Law. It is the physical part of a crime; and *Mens Rea*, which is the mental element in crime i.e. the intention. *Mens Rea* means a mental state, in which a person mentally violates a law before it is physically committed. Thus *mens rea* means intention to do the prohibited act. Desire is constructed to will and this will forms motive and this motive forms intention and intention forms attempt and attempts form commission of offence. The connotation this gives to researchers and legal jurists is that crime has no excuse whatsoever, before the

[4] The interest of the state is not usually concomitant to or does not correspond with the interest of the direct victims of criminal victimization. This definition and practice of criminal law often deny the victim any form of compensations, as unresolved litigated items/exhibits in courts are most often disposed of and the proceeds not given to victims but the state. This exposes victims of crime to double victimization.

[5] See http://www.lawnotes.in/Definition_of_Crime, retrieved 2014-01-12

law. A criminal suspect is thus deemed guilty from start and it is his or her responsibilities to acquitably discharge him/her self from the accusations and allegations of criminal liability.

On the basis of age, literature suggests the existence of a dichotomy between crime (committed by adults only) and delinquency (committed by minors only). Thus, a delinquent[6] is *any child under the age of eighteen years who has violated any law of the state or any county, city, town or village ordinance, who by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient, is uncontrolled by his parents…who is habitually truant from home or school, who habitually so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself* (Wisconsin State, 1952)

From the above definitions, we can conclude that crime and delinquency are social realities in our society. A number of scholars have therefore, devoted sufficient time and space of their work to account for the social reality of crime and delinquency (Quinney, 1970); their theoretical propositions and class character (Turk, 1969; Quinney, 1977; Pearce, 1976; Clinard and Abbot, 1983; Odekunle, 1983; Okonkwo, 1990; Ahire, 1991; Milner, 1972, Elias, 1968; Tamuno, et al, eds. 1993; Alemika, 1986; Chambliss 1975); and identifying inequality in their structure and conceptualization (Braithwaite, 1976; Chambliss, 1969). The logical connection with the origin and control (Controlology) of crime and delinquency has also been aptly documented (Ditton, 1979; Igbo, 2008; Dambazau, 2011; Smah, 1998; Smah, 2003a).

It was Professor Paul W. Tappan introduced the twin-notion of felony and misdemeanor in his definition of crime, as pointed out above. Thus, he classified crime into felony and misdemeanor. There are however, offences against the state, the person, property and statutes or conventions. The most important classificatory nomenclatures in the understanding of the different classes of crime and delinquency are in terms of intent, origin, expression/accomplishment, judicial competence in trying cases and the length and nature of punishment awarded to convicted persons. This is because a civil case may have certain aspects of criminality and vice-versa, which would warrant multiple trials within one case[7]. And in fact, an economic crime may have its predicate in financial crime or personal crime (Shehu, 2006), requiring a clear understanding of the criminal law and procedures by prosecutors and defendants in prosecuting such cases (Shehu, 2012).

There are four broad, but by no means exclusive, categories of crime and delinquency. These are;

a) Crimes against the state/statutes. Common examples are treason, sedition, custom offences, offences relating to ships and wharves, copyright offences, offences relating to coins and notes, offences relating to revenue stamps, offences

[6] See Wisconsin Laws Relating to Juvenile Delinquency (1952). Madison: State Department of Public Welfare, Division for Children and Youth. March

[7] For example, while O.J. Simpson was acquitted of the 1994 slaying of his ex-wife and her friend in Los Angeles, USA, he and his co-defendant Clarence C. J. Stewart were convicted on October 3, 2008 of 12 criminal charges, including kidnapping, armed robbery and felony and faced a minimum of six years and up to life in prison.

relating to weights and measures and offences relating to posts and telecommunications[8]

b) Crimes against the person/offences affecting the human body/human life. Examples include culpable homicide, suicide, attempt and abetment to commit culpable homicide or suicide, causing miscarriage, death, murder, abandonment of child, cruelty to children, concealment of birth, voluntary causing grievous harm, causing hurt, assault, criminal force, kidnapping, procuration of minors, importation of girls from foreign country, buying or selling minors for immoral purpose, abduction, buying or disposing of slave, unlawful compulsory labor, traffic in women, rape, unnatural offences and acts of gross indecency- all of these with their varying degrees of commission
c) Crimes against Property. Examples include the following: theft, extortion, robbery and brigandage, criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property, cheating, mischief, criminal trespass, forgery, criminal breach of contracts, criminal conspiracy
d) Crimes against statutes/public order[9]. Examples include: breach of official trust, unlawful assembly, membership of unlawful society, rioting, disturbance of public peace, inciting disturbance, official negligence, adulteration of food or drink intended for sale, adulteration of drugs, insulting or exciting contempt of religious creed, injuring or defiling of worship, disturbing religious assembly, committing trespass on place of worship or burial, offences relating to traffic management

Irrespective of the type of crime or delinquency being discussed or analysed, the severity of it could make it treason or otherwise. For example, a **treason** is crime against constituted authority- for example, by declaring oneself President when there is a sitting Head of State, declaring war against the country or feeding the enemies of one's country. Section 410 of the Northern States Federal Provisions Act 345 (FGN, 1990) states that "whoever levies war against the state, in order to intimidate or overawe the President, commits treason". Section 411 states that "whoever commits treason shall be punished with death, and whoever attempts or abets treason shall be punished with imprisonment for life or for any less term or with fine or with both".

For **felony[10]**, it is known to have shifting meanings, and is defined from time to time by statute. Under the American Federal statutes, a felony is an offence punishable by death or confinement in state prison. It is an offense, such as murder or burglary, of graver character than those called misdemeanours, especially those commonly punished in the U.S. by imprisonment for more than a year. In early English law, it was known as any crime punishable by death or mutilation and forfeiture of lands and

[8] See sections 410 – 477 of the Penal Code (Northern States) Federal Provisions Act (FGN, 1990) for provisions against these forms of offences

[9] These classifications derive mainly from the Penal Code, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990, as applicable in Northern states. Similar classes of crimes are provided for in the Criminal Code, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria as applied in Southern States

[10] Dictionary.com, retrieved 2014- 01-12

goods (Rotman, 1990). From this background, we often use the expression **'treasonable felony'**- meaning an offence that is punishable by either death or imprisonment of not less than 12 months.

In the case of **misdemeanours**, we mean all crimes or offences that are neither treasons nor felonies. That is, offences punishable not by death or but by imprisonment of less than 12 months. There could be a combination of fines, confinement or lashes of the cane, depending on the offence and the law prohibiting it.

From the fore-going, it is well known that the deciding criterion in the definition or classification of offences into any of the afore-mentioned categories is the severity of sanctions applied. Treasonable felonies attract either death or imprisonment in a confinement for not less than 12 months. Misdemeanours attract lesser jail terms, which are below 12 months and certainly not death penalties.

For all the sub-classifications of crime- namely economic, property, financial, personal, or crimes against public order, there are number of legislations applied to reduce their incidences. The most noticeable ones in the context of this presentation are:

a) Police Act
b) Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Act
c) Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC Establishment) Act
d) Independent Corrupt and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) Act
e) Pension Reform Act
f) Child Rights Act
g) Money Laundering (Prohibition) Act
h) National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP) Act
i) Anti-Terrorism Act
j) The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, etc

In contrast to adults, a juvenile delinquent is a person who is typically under the age of 18 who commits an act that otherwise would have been charged as a crime if it was an adult. Juvenile delinquency, also known as juvenile offending, or youth crime, is participation in illegal behavior by minors (juveniles)- that is, individuals younger than the statutory age of majority or adulthood.

Crime-persistence, whether among adults or in juveniles, can be understood from two contrasting, often conflicting blame-gaming held views. As Wilson (1985) posits, the community, especially those defined in racial or class terms blame the police for brutality

and outright war against it. It sees the police possessing the monopoly of the means of violence and so could describe or define what should constitute crime. It is the police who make the arrests, and prosecute the accused in court. On the other hand, the police blame the community for harboring criminals, 'screening' criminal suspects and obstructing police investigations. These established prejudices (Wilson, 1978) and mistrust between the community and the police cannot be easily erased. To a large extent, therefore the work of the police is hampered in the neighborhoods as police-community engagements do not produce the kind of cooperation that would benefit both sides (Alemika and Chukwuma, 2000; Oseni, 1993).

4. Criminological Sciences

Criminology provides the scientific modality for the study of crime and punishment. Simply stated, Criminology scientifically studies criminals and criminal behavior, why people commit crime and how society responds to their behavior. But as Joyce (2009:1) observes, this definition has left out a number of other very critical issues that fall within the scope of what Criminologists study. The key components of the criminological research enterprise should embrace the following scope:

i. What constitutes a criminal act
ii. The extent to which the definition of crime is socially constructed
iii. Various explanations that are offered to explain criminal behaviour
iv. The various objectives that society may wish to secure through punishment
v. The operations of the criminal justice system
vi. The formulation of criminal justice policy
vii. Crime prevention and community safety
viii. The manner in which the needs of victims are catered for by the criminal justice process

It is out of these components that the traditional core divisions/ branches in the discipline emerged, namely- Penology, Sociology of Law and Criminological Theory. Criminology therefore, combines the elements of objective, systematic study of how criminal laws are enacted, why some people break these laws, how we react to the breaking of laws and our methods of dealing with convicted offenders. Specifically, Penology is the sociology of correction and punishment and measures for controlling crime. It relates to the methods of dealing with convicted offenders. Sociology of Law concerns itself with aspects of law creation, modification and application. It raises questions on whose values are most commonly codified, how people translate their values into law and why some people are more or less likely to be arrested than others. Criminological Theory embodies concerns and explanations of why people involve in crime and delinquency (Alemika, 1986; Wofgang, Savitz and Johnston, 1976).

The application of criminological knowledge to the understanding of crime and criminals as well as public policy responses to law violation stems from two very important aspects of philosophy[11]: epistemology and ontology. The nature of knowledge we seek to obtain

[11] Epistemology, the theory of knowledge is the branch of philosophy that studies the nature of knowledge, in particular its foundations, scope, and validity; while Ontology is the philosophical

and use and the nature of existence or reality that we try to discover and communicate are intricately related in criminological science. Criminology is not a self-contained science isolated from the life of society or from the general development of scientific thought. The relationships of Criminology with life are extremely complex and diverse. They include connections with many aspects of social knowledge, problems of social life and consciousness. The life of society stimulates Criminology. It produces new knowledge and it stimulates new knowledge in society. Therefore, Criminology is part of the system of modern science or social organisation and develops as an integral part of the whole scientific process. In other words, Criminology is not considered separate from other sciences. The question of the laws of its development must be considered in relation to the state of science in general and in particular such branches of science as social and judicial sciences which are connected with crime control. Criminology links with specific practice of crime control. Its possibilities are not only concerned with describing and explaining events, phenomena and facts but also foreseeing and providing criminological forecast.

The actual meaning of the word Criminology consists of two parts a) the Latin word Crimen, meaning crime and b) the Greek word Logos, meaning teaching. The two parts taken together mean teaching (after researching) about crime. Here, the term crime has the same meaning as criminality. Consequently, Criminology can be called the science of criminality. First, people understood it to mean research into causes of criminality (Wolfgang, Savitz and Johnston,1976). The elaboration of specifically criminological problems began with research carried out in various spheres of sciences particularly in Medicine, Moral Statistics, Sociology and Psychology. These sciences carried out research on crime with their own theoretical positions and with their own methods. Such trends even appeared as Criminal Sociology and Criminal Anthropology. These trends are stressed in the work of Cesare Lombroso, an Italian Psychiatrist and a Criminalist, founder of the Anthropological Criminology and Criminal Law. He advanced unscientific prepositions of the existence of a special type of persons predisposed towards committing crimes by virtue of certain biological features and traits[12].

Criminologists attempt to build theories that explain why crimes occur and test those theories by observing behavior. Criminological theories help shape society's response to crime both in terms of preventing criminal behavior and responding to it after it occurs. The research-theory-research nexus offers a little challenge, though, to students and professionals. They approach the resolution of the difficulty in one of four propositions as suggested below (Bottoms, 2000: 16):

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study of the nature of being, becoming, existence, or reality, as well as the basic categories of being and their relations.

[12] In his theory of anthropological criminology, Lombroso used the concept of criminal atavism to argue that criminality was inherited, and that someone "born criminal"; moral imbeciles; criminal epileptics, could be identified by physical defects, which confirmed a criminal as savage, or atavistic; manifesting ugliness, large face, receding/sloping forehead, excessive length of arms, ears of unusual size, enormous jaws, high cheekbones, insensitivity to pain, pure evil, being without remorse, lazy, liking excessive tattooing, more vanity, vindictiveness, more acute sight, impulsiveness, and cruelty. Sociological explanations reject these characterizations of criminals.

a. Doing good empirical criminological research is very difficult, and requires certain quite advanced skills and training
b. Doing good theoretical criminology is also very difficult and requires its own rather different skills and training
c. Life is short, and there is no time for everyone to master everything. Moreover, human beings differ quite substantially in their skills and capabilities (for example, some who are adept at unravelling the intricacies of Michel Foucault's theoretical arguments will have no idea how to interpret the results of a multivariate statistical analysis; and the same is also true in reverse)
d. Therefore, let everyone do what she/he is good at, in a pragmatic division of labour, and criminology will flourish.

Perhaps, that last option may be truer among Nigerian researchers today. But a careful reflection on our lessons of experience is that neither qualitative nor quantitative techniques are adequately understood and applied in most criminological research. If universities are guilty of this, why then should we blame the 'practical professionals' out there who come into direct contacts with criminals? Capacity building is actually lacking due to mistrusts between government agencies of law enforcement and universities.

The discipline of Criminology (in both qualitative and quantitative orientation) has evolved in three phases, beginning in the 18th century. Although crime and criminals have been around for as long as societies have existed, the systematic study of these phenomena did not begin until the late 1700s. Prior to that time, most explanations of crime equated it with sin–the violation of a sacred obligation. When scholars first distinguished crime from sin, they made possible explanations of criminal behavior that were not theological (religious). This, in turn, allowed for the dispassionate, scientific study of why crime occurs. The development of this study is now known as the era of classical Criminology. The Italian influence was heavy throughout the works of Cesaire Beccaria.

The second phase, which began in the 19th century, is referred to as modern Criminology. During this era, Criminology distinguished itself as a subspecialty within the emerging disciplines of psychology, sociology, and economics. Scholars formed Criminological societies and founded Criminology journals. Criminologists conducted empirical tests (observations or experiments) of their theories, rather than relying solely on speculation, and consequently developed a wide range of theories.

The third phase, beginning in the second half of the 20th century, may best be called independent Criminology. During this period, Criminology began to assert its independence from the traditional disciplines that spawned it. In Western Europe, the United States and Canada, Criminologists expanded their professional associations and published an increasing number of journals. A number of universities developed graduate programmes in Criminology. Criminological theories have become more multidisciplinary (spanning various fields of study) because independent Criminologists seek to understand crime itself rather than study crime as one aspect of an overall sociological or psychological theory. Since then, Criminologists have been concerned with the import of crime and criminals on community security and safety.

Criminological research is thus deeply rooted in the scientific tradition on which relevance a number of writers and authors have contributed significantly (see for example, Clinard, 1968; Geoffrey, 1976; Black and Champion, 1976; Kuhn, 1970; Mann, 1976).

5. Theoretical Modeling in Applied Criminal Justice & Security Research

Much of what constitutes 'theory' in the minds of 'policemen and women' collecting, analyzing/interpreting and recording data in order to take action or prepare to confront crime and insecurity in our society today is largely influenced by the notion of the criminal- a notion built on 'negotiated justice'. This characteristically processes and tags the lower class and middle-upper class suspects as the main perpetrators of crime and at the same time victims of the criminal justice administration system. Cicourel (1968) rightly observes that:

> …the "delinquency theories in mind" have more to do with who ends up in official records than the delinquency theories which are in fact, valid…"delinquency theories in mind" of the policeman was the theory that lower-class youth is more delinquent. Moreover, the policemen divided the city into ecological areas according to their deviant status- 'good' areas, bad areas (Cicourel, 1968: 34, emphasis original)

And yet, Sociological Criminology[13] is replete with several theoretical postulations and methods that distinguish it from other distinguished branches (Smah, 2004). These theories and theoretical frameworks or traditions have a lot to do with the age and social structure of the time of their emergence. It is important to state at the onset that while I do not intend to reproduce all that is known or should be known about criminological theories in criminal justice sciences, it must be noted that each set of theories are situated within a social context. This is especially pertinent because the social milieu in which theorizing takes place is important and equally predicated on particular ideas, as Lilly, Cullen and Ball (2011) note, ideas have consequences. The ideas are what translate into or inform the correctional policy at the time.

The search for the "criminal man", according to Lilly, Cullen and Ball (2011) has spanned from 'spiritualism' (Tannenbaum, 1938) to the classical school (Beccaria, 1764/1963; Paolucci, 1764/1963) and then positivist model[14] (Lombroso, 1876, Wolfgang, 1973).

[13] The concept Sociological Criminology denotes the *locus parentis* of the field of Criminology in sociological disciplines. This means that this Criminology is based on sociological conceptions, imaginations, constructions and understandings. This is what informs the structure and constituent of the faculty in the Universities of Jos, Ibadan and Ahmadu Bello Zaria. This is different from the *Legal* Criminology of the University of Lagos or the *Theoretical/Abstract* Criminology in the University of Benin-Benin City. I have introduced these differences to demonstrate the importance of the influences of the core disciplines of the founding fathers of the discipline in those universities, particularly of the first generation Criminologists and where they trained abroad.

[14] Spiritualist explanation for crime is rooted in the 'demonological school', while the classical school sees the criminal as *calculator*, an opportunist of sort; whereas the positivist school understands the criminal as *determined* by the society. The historical evolution of criminological and penological research methods and theories is expectedly replete with disagreements, consensus and paradigm shifts. This has been a healthy tonic to the discipline.

Starting with inventing the discipline in the 18th century, theoretical formulations started with the mainstream/grand theories up to the birth of positivist school like Lombroso's Theory of the Criminal Man. The period of Social Turmoil of the late 19th century to early 20th century gave rise to Marxist and Critical theories like those of Willem Bonger (Capitalism and Crime), George B. Vold (Conflict and Crime), Austin Turk (The Criminalization Process), William Chambliss (Crime, Power and Legal Process), Richard Quinney (Social Reality, Capitalism and Crime). They were later followed by theories in the Conservative era, namely- Social Learning and Ecological theories, such as Chicago School of Criminology especially C.R. Shaw and H.D. McKay (Theory of Juvenile Delinquency), Edwin Sutherland (Differential Association Theory), Robert King Merton (Strain Theory), Emile Durkheim (Social Structure and Anomie). In the 20th century the focus of criminological theorizing was shifted to cultural Criminology, feminism, convict criminology (rights criminology), Rational Choice/Routine Activity Theory and Crime, White-collar and criminogenic-opportunism theories as well as postmodernist theoretical integrations and peacemaking Criminology.

It was Lombroso who classified criminals into four major categories, as follows:

a) born criminals or people with atavistic (evolutionary throwback) characteristics (possessing broad nose, slanting forehead, excessively long hands, and being sinistral/left-handedness, etc.;
b) insane criminals including idiots, imbeciles and paranoiacs as well as epileptics and alcoholics;
c) occasional criminals or criminaloids, whose crimes are explained primarily by opportunity, although they too have innate traits that predispose them to criminality; and
d) criminals of passion, who commit crimes because of anger, love, or honour and are characterized by being propelled to crime by an "irresistible force" (Wolfgang, 1973, Lilly, Cullen and Ball, 2011)

While Sociologists disregard the above classification and characterization of criminals in their society-based analyses of 'crime causation', Rafter (2008), however, referred to Lombroso as the only Criminologist of his time who can qualify as a paradigm shifter. Non-sociological explanations of the roots and foliages of crime are shrouded in the 'demonological school' and psychological-psychiatric and bio-medical analyses.

The major thrust of sociological or society-based explanations of crime and criminals is on the social structure of society and the sub-cultural entities or responses it births. Social learning, environmental/ecological and gender theoretical themes locate crime and the criminal enterprise in socially and ecologically engineered factors. Merton (1938), for example, argues that 'certain phases of social structure generate the circumstances in which infringement of social codes constitute a "normal" response…provide a coherent, systematic approach to the study of socio-cultural sources of deviate behavior. Our (criminologists') primary aim lies in discovering how some social structures exert a definite pressure upon certain persons in the society to engage in nonconformist rather than

conformist conduct…Among the elements of social and cultural structure, two are important for our purpose. These are analytically separable although they merge imperceptibly in concrete situations. The first consists of culturally defined goals, purposes, and interests. It comprises a frame of aspirational reference. The goals are more or less integrated and involve varying degrees of prestige and sentiment…The second phase of the social structure defines, regulates, and controls the acceptable modes of achieving these goals. Every group invariably couples its scale of desired ends with moral or institutional regulation of permissible and required procedures for attaining these ends. These regulatory norms and moral imperatives do not necessarily coincide with technical or efficiency norms. Many procedures which form the standpoint of particular individuals would be most efficient in securing desired values, e.g. illicit oil-stock schemes, theft, fraud, are ruled out of the institutional area of permitted conduct' (Merton, 1938:672-673).

From this point of view, Merton instructs us that when next we are examining the structure and power of workplace intrigues with respect to personnel placement, promotion, transfers, deployment, and access to resources and opportunities- and even when kaleidoscoping the overall national opportunity structure, we should be content that the rules, policies and regulations governing procedures are selectively applied. While on paper, such selective application of rules and procedures are not permitted, yet it becomes an obvious *path* for professional progression for most people. In terms of achieving wider cultural goals and desires, the aspirations of many people are blighted in the face of real or imagined disparity among citizens. This is what in large part, accounts for deviate orientation and disposition among groups of persons of different standings in society.

In reiterating the above conclusion, Merton (1938) admitted that in no group is there an absence of regulatory codes governing conduct, yet groups do vary in the degree to which these folkways, mores, and institutional controls are effectively integrated with the more diffuse goals which are part of the culture matrix (Merton, 1938: 674).

And while referring to *Innovation, Ritualism* and *Rebellion* Adaptations in his Goal-Means typology, Merton (1938) emphatically concludes thus:

> Be it noted that where frustration derives from the inaccessibility of effective institutional means for attaining economic or any other type of highly valued "success", that Adaptations II, III and V (innovation, ritualism and rebellion) are also possible. The result will be determined by the particular personality, and thus, the *particular* cultural background, involved. Inadequate socialization will result in the innovation response whereby the conflict and frustration are eliminated by relinquishing the institutional means and retaining the success aspiration; an extreme assimilation of institutional demands will lead to ritualism wherein the goal is dropped as beyond one's reach but conformity to the mores persists;...Our major concern is with the illegitimacy adjustments. This involves the use of conventionally proscribed but frequently effective means of attaining at least the simulacrum of culturally defined

> success, -wealth, power, and the like…For our purposes,..such anti-social behavior is in a sense "called forth" by certain conventional values of the culture and by the class structure involving differential access to the approved opportunities for legitimate, prestige-bearing pursuit of the culture goals. The lack of high integration between the means-and-end elements of the cultural pattern and the particular class structure combine to favor a heightened frequency of anti-social conduct in such groups (Merton, 1938:675-676, parenthesis original, underlines, my addition).

The critical question is that of the application of rules, codes, regulations, policies and what have you. What in essence is the value of these rules or even the institutions that churn out or enforce them in society? Who ultimately benefits from the institutions of law enforcement or regulatory bodies? The resolution of these questions does lie in both extrinsic and intrinsic judgments and implicit and explicit interpretations of social reality. That is why in attempting not to justify the arbitrary nature and selective enforcement of citizens' rights and assessing the emotional benefits citizens derive from law enforcements agents and their operational activities, Binns (1977) argues in favour of the police and by implication any law enforcement apparatus that law enforcement is:

> …by no means only economic interests but rather the most diverse interests ranging from the most elementary one of protection of personal security to such purely ideal goods of personal honor or the honor of the divine (Binns, 1977: 16)

From the fore-going, theoretical postulations in criminological and juvenile/criminal justice research have anchored the work that I have done so far. I have been significantly influenced by a combination of theories, such as ecological social disorganization, radical-conflict theory, and social learning theories. To offer explanations for the nature, origin, persistence and control of criminal entities, criminality, crimes, punishment/retribution and rehabilitation in our type of society requires a framework that has very strong explanatory powers.

In the course of research and teaching, I have developed and utilized a number of models to account for different variables connected to criminological research, particularly crime, deviance and social formations/sub-cultural entities. They include the following:

1. To understand the comparative patterns of urban and rural crimes, I have developed and utilized the Socio-economic Status (SES) Model of crime to explain the structural process of crime and its patterns in which restrictive and anomic society generates groups of people in defined ecological zones who fail to meet the legitimate goals/requirements of society and commit crime as a way of adapting to their situation (Smah, 2002)
2. "Polar-migration socio-eco-discordant thesis" has been developed and applied in my understanding social migration and the transformation of modern Nigerian society, the case of universities. It combines the efficacies of Shaw and McKay's

(1942) ecological social disorganization, Ravenstein's laws of migration and the growth pole theory of Francois Perroux; and argues in effect that people migrate to places, regions, such as university towns or regions they consider to have or would enhance better economic prosperities and life chances. And if the socio-economic environments are not requisite to meet this target they would reinforce existing or produce deviant dispositions (Smah, Chuta & Mangvwat, 2011)

3. I have developed and applied the "Integrated National Crime Control and Prevention System" to address the combined forces of law enforcement and regulatory agencies in tackling the multi-faceted crime and deviance in the Nigerian society (Smah, 2007a)
4. I have developed the "University Reform Analysis Model (URAM) to explain the interconnected factors, namely- security management, attitudes of university host communities, effects of globalization, cost of living, university leadership styles, the impact of the private sector on government funding of universities, among others- which define the character of campus social organizations, cultism, academic cheating, insecurity and worldview (Smah, 2006; Smah, 2005)
5. I have also adopted and developed "The Corruption (Fraud) Triangle" to analyse opportunistic violence arising from persistent corruption within the crisis model of exclusivity, highlighting the importance of rationality, opportunity and pressure in understanding violence, criminal collaboration in the Niger Delta Region (and elsewhere, such as the north east region) (Smah, 2008b)
6. Finally, I have developed and utilized the "Structural Eco-Discordant Model" (SEM) to x-ray university campus security governance from the interplay of a panoply of factors derived from social structures and disjuncture on campuses mirroring the larger society, arguing that crime and insecurity derive from knowing that the nature, pattern, ebb and flow of violence and insecurity are consistent with order and spatial dimensions (Smah, 2011) of the environment

The advantages and disadvantages of modeling in social sciences have been elucidated by Kerlinger (1965), who notes that:

> Models have certain advantages and disadvantages as solutions to theoretical dilemmas: Advantages are: models represent pictures of theories; models show more clearly the boundaries or conceptual limits of theories; models enable us to comprehend more precisely the direction of the relations among variables. On the reverse, models constitute rather severe simplification e.g. in Sociology; could be too narrow e.g. in Merton's (1938/1957) 'goal-means' schema concentrated on differential access to legitimate avenues of success to explain various deviant adaptations; specific time-order among variables even when they are not intended; and models tend to convey the impression that all the logically consistent dimensions have been included (Kerlinger, 1965: 68)

In spite of the 'disadvantages identified above, modeling represents the closest approximation of the interface of varieties of theoretical orientations in Sociology. Criminological research benefits more from this because of the complex situations of crime

and varieties of options to address them as well as our conceptualization and understanding of social phenomena in general.

In summary, my social sciences model for the scientific understanding of crime, delinquency and criminal justice administration in Nigeria is represented as follows:

Fig. 1: Social Safety & Security Input System (SS & SI) Model

6. Using Research Methods

Research is the creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. It is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems, support theorems, or develop new theories (OECD, 2002). In another broad sense, Shuttleworth (2008) sees research as any gathering of data, information and facts for the advancement of knowledge. Another definition of research is given by Creswell who states research as a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue. It consists of three steps: Pose a question, collect data to answer the question, and present an answer to the question (Ceswell, 2008).

The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines research in more detail as a studious inquiry or examination; especially investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws (*Merriam Webster (m-w.com*). This definition has more explicit connotations of the scientific process leading to the discovery of ideas and social facts for societal development.

From the fore-going, it can be argued that the purpose of criminological research (embodying crime, delinquency and security concerns of citizens) at all times is to generate, disseminate or retrieve reliable data, produced by using systematically ordered processes, tools, methods and instruments in order to understand the causative factors, nature, patterns (distribution), trends (rise and fall), control measures and persistence of crime, delinquency and criminals for the purposes of personal safety planning, community security governance action (Ball and Fayemi, 2004) and national policymaking and resources allocation to fight them.

It must be acknowledged with Bayens and Roberson (2011) and Bottoms (2000) that the study of research methodologies can be daunting to many students and professionals. This is particularly so in criminal justice sciences. For example, where do we place the avalanche of information generated from all that we see, hear, touch and feel about security, crime and criminal justice delivery processes and institutions? Indeed, there are many methods for conducting research within the criminal justice field (Lewis, 2013; Smah, 2003b). They vary from quantitative to qualitative and are what influence the type of hypothesis formulated when conducting a research. Criminal justice or criminological research is often conducted with the intention of providing scientific information to major decision makers within the field who then may implement plans to handle security challenges, crime/criminality or criminals based on those studies' findings and recommendations.

According to Lewis (2013), quantitative research designs in criminal justice involve the use of statistical data in an attempt to predict a given outcome. They involve many variables which are studied in an attempt to find patterns or correlations between the statistical data and what the researcher assumes to be the potential outcome. Quantitative

researches depend largely on the use of social surveys and revolve around the generation and use of statistical data. Hypotheses developed through this type of research generally concern how a given population or the general population (universe) is likely to respond to various issues in Criminology. The primary purpose of a survey is to inform the general public and public officials with an accurate picture of attitudes towards different types of crime and various ethical and legal issues in the criminal justice system. This type of research is important because it provides legislators, if they care, with an understanding of how to act regarding important issues that affect the ability of law enforcement officials (broadly and loosely defined to include officials of Prisons, Police (border, marine/coastal guards), air), Courts, office of Attorneys-General, National Drug Law Enforcement, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, Customs and immigration, Military (Army, Air Force, Navy)) to conduct their business of securing national and 'border security' (Adetula and Smah, 2002; Smah, 2007; Shehu, 2006).

Qualitative research in Criminology involves examining 'the bigger picture'. It is not concerned with what statistical data can tell about the larger context. In many situations, qualitative research methods, such as interviews (in-depth interviews (IDIs), focus group discussions (FGDs), personal interviews (PIs)), participant observations (POs), Direct Observation Techniques (DOTs) and Case Studies (CSs) provide us with a more dynamic understanding of crime and criminal behavior. But many social scientists consider qualitative research methods as inferior to quantitative methods because it over emphasizes interpretations rather than what the statistical data indicate (see Bascom, 2013; Smah, 2008a; Smah, 1997).

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my candid opinion that a good criminological research outcome is one that results from a skillful combination of the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative research designs and methods (triangulation) or one that is by its subject-specific nature based on a single, but effectively utilized technique. For example, a researcher can employ numerical transmission of interview results and progress into simple descriptive statistical techniques, such as frequency tabulation or numerical summarization and end up running complex statistical analyses like multivariate (e.g. multiple regression) analysis (Smah, 2002).

In addition to the above two main methodological divisions in criminological research, we also have 'time-series studies'. Time series designs in criminal justice research involve the study of one group (the experimental group) over a long period of time. The group being used to compare with the experimental group is called the Control group. The types of groups studied in this type of research can be one type of individuals e. g. sex offenders, prison inmates, a town or community. Time-series studies are for the purposes of trying to better understand how 'people' act throughout the duration of the life of the study and whether or not that behavior is indicative of a certain pattern of behavior. Also called trend studies, time-series indicate that trends which sometimes emerge often indicate whether or not a certain type of intervention by law enforcement officials or legislators have been effective. A major criticism of time-series is that research over a long period of time may give rise to unaccounted for (extraneous) variables that could skew the conclusions

reached from the study. For example, it is easy to conclude that a tougher posturing by law enforcement officials against armed banditry led to a decrease in the crime in a town prior to the crushing posturing by law enforcement over a long period of time; whereas it may turn out that in fact prior to the tough stance of the law enforcement officials much of the crime was committed by a gang which has now moved out of the area to continue their criminality elsewhere. Any conclusion based on tough law enforcement posturing would be flawed because it was just coincidental that the criminals left the scene of the crime before the application of tough sanctions against them.

Finally, common research methods in criminal justice research include, i. descriptive research (uses police reports to record crimes and serves as the basis for investigations); ii. exploratory research (identifies underlying motives and reasons behind crimes under investigation by law enforcement psychologists and criminal profilers as well as detectives); iii. explanatory (identifies 'causes' and effects that crime, or crime trend has on a society, town, city or community employed mainly by high level law enforcement and community officials interested in learning about crime and delinquency rates in their city and how they can reduce them. Results of explanatory criminological research are usually needed if new crime laws and statutes are to be created to modify the way authorities deal with crimes or a particular type of crime in the society; and iv. evaluative research studies criminals and criminal organizations to determine how their behavior affects society or it attempts to identify major psychological trends among criminals and delinquents in an area that could be stopped or minimized by intervention either in clinical treatment settings or by establishing task forces. In this country, the most common official response to rising crime trends is in the setting up of task forces.

In all of this, a good research method employed in the conduct of criminal justice research have not been be able to generate reliable accurate information that if utilized would facilitate up-scaling of effective strategies that address the crime problem and social reintegration of ex-convicts.

Criminological research usually covers wide-ranging topics such as pretrial, sentencing, parole, pardons, crime causation, globalization, small arms, light weapons and corrections (Burns, 2007); national crime and deviance victimization, policing, crime reporting, electronic surveillance, forensics, "cold" and "hot" crimes, security, terrorism, cultism, punishment and a lot more others (Smah, 2001, Smah 2008a, 2008b).

Each social survey-type scientific study is based on an appropriate sample size (Smah, 1997). But this has agitated so many teachers, researchers and students. On selecting adequate sample sizes in conducting social surveys and observations, Drew and Hardman (1983, quoting Sudman, 1976) note that:

> It should now be clear that there is no agreement concerning the "magic" minimal number of subjects necessary for a study to be sound. For example, Sudman (1976) reviewed several hundred survey studies and found considerable variation between surveys that sampled nationally and those that were regionally oriented. In general, he found that national surveys used

> samples of 1000 or more, whereas regional studies varied considerably (50-1000+) but tended to be smaller samples (Drew and Hardman, 1983: 169)

This is what fieldwork by Criminologists must be guided by as the discipline develops and uses its reliable tools for the collection and analysis of data for the nation's security and safety planning. It is not possible for the administration of justice and security of the nation to be understood and secured without generating the raw materials upon which action is taken on the bases of known procedures. Policemen and women, court clerks and registrars as well as prison warders must be properly trained and motivated to be capable at all times to procure, process and preserve crime and security statistics for informed policy planning. This is the only time policymaking and implementation will yield the required results. We have only mentioned sampling of respondents here. There are many other issues that confront criminal justice and security researchers, workers and professionals to which we turn later.

7. Institutions Generating Data for Criminal Justice & Security Administration in Nigeria

The centrality of data in every organization or institution has been amply recognized. Accordingly, the freedom of information act (FGN, 2011), requires that:

> (1) A public institution shall ensure that it records and keeps information about all its activities, operations and businesses, (2) A public institution shall ensure the proper organization and maintenance of all information in its custody in a manner that facilitates public access to such information, (3) A public institution shall cause to be published…(a) a description of the organization and responsibilities of the institution including details of the programmes and functions of each division, branch and departments of the institution…(See art. 2 sections 1-3)

On the basis of this requirement, criminal justice institutions (police, courts and prisons) produce and store data on their operational activities from time to time for public access and their own policy planning purposes.

As stated earlier, Criminologists rely on both their own generated data and those generated by the criminal justice and security agencies. Thus balance is established when gaps appear to exist between 'establishment' data and 'researcher' data. Operators of the criminal justice institutions serve as *researchers* in their own rights, except that 'how' they conduct research into their issues may not be in the conventional academic styles and manner. Thus, the methodologies employed in generating statistics by scholars and police agents may differ, especially at different stages of their work. For example, it is ethically wrong for a criminologist to coerce his or her research subjects in order to obtain certain types of information/confessional statements. Sometimes, security and police agents do.

And so, if we question the accuracies of law enforcement statistics, as not being generated from 'true' criminals, it also implies that the self-report data we gather from subject samples in non-police environments and circumstances would also not reflect the true statistics of criminals and non-criminals in the society. We therefore, use statistics obtained by

whatever means and by whosoever, as the minimum benchmark to gauge the character, pattern, distribution or rise and fall in cases of criminal victimization, penalization and incarceration in particular locations.

On delinquency research, Hirsch and Selvin (1967) particularly observed that:

> In studies that rely on self-reports of delinquent acts to determine who is a delinquent, the problems of causal order were likewise as much conceptual as empirical, although they differ from those of studies using official classifications (Hirsch and Selvin, 1967: 63)

To further underscore the doubts we could establish with respect to certain "official" data, Chambliss (1969) asserts that there are class biases in criminal justice data gathering. He argues as follows:

> Persons are arrested, tried, and sentenced who can offer the fewest rewards for non enforcement of the laws and who can be processed without creating any due strain for the organizations which comprise the legal system…The lower class is (i) more likely to be scrutinized and therefore to be observed in any violation of the law, (ii) more likely to be arrested if discovered under suspicious circumstances, (iii) more likely to spend the time between arrest and trial in jail, (iv) more likely to come to trial, (v) more likely to be found guilty, and (vi) if found guilty to receive harsh punishment than his middle or upper class counterpart (Chambliss, 1969: 32-33)

However, this does not completely nullify the character of certain crimes based on socially learned attitudes and circumstances. For example, corruption studies (Smah, forthcoming) show that upper class crimes are different from those committed by members of the lower classes of society and should be studied and isolated as such. To guarantee minimum quality assurance on the data we generate for studies (Ayele, 1991), we may require what Denzim (1970) refers to as "triangulation of methods" and to rely largely on 'the sociological imagination' as proposed by Mills (1959). The researcher must leave his intellectual cocoon and place him or herself in the situation of the subject, the situation as constructed by the larger forces and systems outside his or her control.

In all, Morgan (1983) argues that knowledge of technique needs to be complemented by an appreciation of the nature of research as a distinctively human process through which researchers make knowledge. Such appreciation stands in contrast to the more common view of research as a neutral, technical process through which researchers simply reveal or discover knowledge. Such appreciation requires that we reframe understanding and debate about research that goes beyond considerations of methods alone (Morgan, 1983:149).

Practical realities should be integrated into our conception, understanding and methods we use to generate the data that we need. Researchers do not just create knowledge, but such knowledge is situated within a given social, economic and political context globally and locally, at a time.

The criminal justice system usually consists of three main parts: (1) Legislative (create laws); (2) adjudication (courts); and (3) corrections (jails, prisons, probation and parole).

In the criminal justice system, these distinct agencies operate together both under the rule of law and as the principal means of maintaining the rule of law within society.

On the purposes/justifications/aims of punishment, especially imprisonment (Williams, 1970) lists the following:

1. Deterrence (prevent the criminal and potential criminals from engaging in the crime)
2. Reform of the offender (key in Nigeria's penal policy, this saddles authorities with the responsibility of helping the convict to be socialized into conventional values and behavior patterns acceptable to society)
3. Protection of society (while the prisoner is locked away in prison, society is protected from his her criminal activities and criminal influences on other members of the community)
4. Retribution (though very hard to measure scientifically, the criminal is to pay to the society in form of harsh pain inflicted on him or her for the pleasure/profit derived from the crime committed- "just deserts" retributive goals that 'get tough with criminals')
5. Justice (ensuring that every punishment fits the crime and prevent criminal justice officials' are seen to be consistent in their application of procedures, sentencing and what have you. The 'justice model' also emphasizes the prisoner's and victim's rights)
6. Reparation/Restitution ('pay back' penal policy which may include a range of non-incarcerative/non-custodial/non-institutionalized criminal sanctions, such as community services, paroles, suspended sentences, fines- none of which are utilized by the penal justice system in Nigeria, except fines and hard labor/strokes of the cane)

The above justifications of punishment have remained essentially unachievable with the majority of inmates in Nigerian prisons.

7.1 The Police

Formally established in 1861 (Tamuno, 1970), the police constitute the main/primary 'gatekeepers' of the criminal justice system. Citizens come into contact with them more than the other agencies, namely- the courts and prisons. They are set up to preserve law and order, enforce all laws and regulations, prevent crime, investigate crime, detect and apprehend offenders, protect life and property and perform military functions[15]. There are other "police" agencies namely- state security services, civil defence corps, customs and immigration, etc, which also reserve the powers of arrest, detention and interviewing.

In the United States, following urban unrests in the 1960s, police placed more emphasis on community relations, enacted reforms such as increased diversity in hiring, and many police agencies adopted community policing strategies.

In the 1990s, CompStat was developed by the New York Police Department as an information-based system for tracking and mapping crime patterns and trends, and

[15] The police constitutional powers are established under section 214 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

holding police accountable for dealing with crime problems. CompStat has since been replicated in police departments across the United States and around the world, with problem-oriented policing, intelligence-led policing, and other information-led policing strategies also adopted. The use of surveillance (CCTV) cameras in Lagos and other cities is beginning to yield results with policemen and women caught demanding bribes on duty being dismissed and prosecuted. This will add impetus to the demand for adequate security surveillance and attainment of criminal justice for all, irrespective of the kind of work they do.

7.2 The Courts

Modern courts were first established in colonial Nigeria in 1863. In their hierarchies, we have federal, state, magistrate, area and customary courts, which apply laws within case-specific and geographic jurisdictions. In Nigeria we have had and do have also laws and courts promulgated during military or civilian regimes. Laws are also applied under Islamic or English legal systems of courts and other laws based on international conventions, such as the International Criminal Court (which handles cases of crimes against humanity preferred against certain persons). Courts serve as the venue where disputes are settled and justice is administered or respectfully seen to have been served.

With regard to the attainment of criminal justice, there are a number of critical persons in a typical court setting. They are referred to as the “courtroom” work group and include both professional and non professional individuals. These include the judge, prosecutor, and the defense attorney. The judge, or magistrate, is a person, elected or appointed, who is knowledgeable in the law, and whose function is to objectively administer the legal proceedings and offer a final decision to dispose a case. In Nigeria, a court is often seen as a tribunal, usually a governmental institution, with the authority to adjudicate legal disputes between parties and carry out the administration of justice in civil, criminal, and administrative matters in accordance with the rule of law. In both common law and civil law legal systems, courts are the central means for dispute resolution, and it is generally understood that all persons have an ability to bring their claims before a court. Similarly, the rights of those accused of a crime include the right to present a defense before a court.

The system of courts (at area, magistrates, state or federal as well as Sharia) that interprets and applies the law is collectively known as the judiciary. The place where a court sits is known as a venue. The room where court proceedings occur is known as a courtroom, and the building as a courthouse; court facilities range from simple and very small facilities in rural communities to large buildings in cities. The term "the court" is thus used to refer to the presiding officer or officials, usually one or more judges. The judge or panel of judges may also be collectively referred to as "the bench" (in contrast to attorneys and barristers, collectively referred to as "the bar"). In the United States, and other common law jurisdictions, the term "court" (in the case of U.S. federal courts) by law is used to describe the judge himself or herself.

7.3 Corrections/Prisons

The first modern prison was established in colonial Nigeria in 1872 (FGN, 2005) on Broad Street, Lagos. That 300-bed prison has grown to a total number of 227 with a staggering capacity of 46, 778, over 70% of whom are awaiting trial inmates. Prisons are established

for the safe custody of inmates[16], identification of causes of anti-social behaviors, treatment and reformation of inmates, training of inmates towards their eventual rehabilitation on discharge and for generation of funds for the government through community services on farms and other economic enterprises. Offenders, who are convicted and sentenced, are turned over to the correctional authorities, from the court system after the accused has been found guilty.

Like all other aspects of criminal justice, the administration of punishment has taken many different forms throughout history. Early on, when civilizations lacked the resources necessary to construct and maintain prisons, exile and execution were the primary forms of punishment. Historically shame punishments and exile have also been used as forms of censure.

The most publicly visible form of punishment in the modern era is the prison. Prisons may serve as detention centres for prisoners after trial. For containment of the accused, jails are used. Early prisons were used primarily to sequester criminals and little thought was given to living conditions within their walls. In America, the Quaker movement (era of reformation) is commonly credited with establishing the idea that prisons should be used to reform criminals. This can also be seen as a critical moment in the debate regarding the purpose of punishment.

According to an audit report on Nigerian prisons (FGN 2005):

> 61% of the prisons audited in Nigeria were built before 1950. These buildings were made with mud blocks, the structures are old and dilapidated, the sanitary facilities have broken down due to lack of renovation and the infrastructural facilities are poor and fall below the minimum standard under international law (FGN 2005:6)

The picture in the above quote is bleak and requires urgent government attention to diversify prison administration in Nigeria. There are current moves by the President Jonathan administration to allow states build and maintain prisons infrastructures in their jurisdictions. Prisons need to be decongested (Sanda, 2007).

Figure 2: All Offences Prison Admission by Gender (2007-2011)

[16] Inmates are usually made up of criminal/legal convicts and those awaiting later stage of their trial. Unfortunately, the latter form the greater proportion of inmates in all prison facilities across the country. They remain "suspects" but often end up staying on the awaiting trial list beyond the period provided by law for the crimes accused of were they expeditiously tried in the law courts.

In conclusion, all the institutions of criminal justice are influenced by international law, prevailing cultural norms and existing societal values as well as the socio-political contexts of penal institutionalization at any given milieu. This further justifies the need to decentralize the prison as an institution playing the important role in the criminal justice and security administration in Nigeria.

7.4 Universities and other Research Institutes

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Sir, most of my *applied* criminological researches have engaged universities, in what I term campus social formations, since the past 20 years. This is why it is imperative for me to make an important statement on the place of universities in the accumulation of data on crime and delinquency and in addition the transmission of skills for scientific data collection, management and preservation. In Nigeria, most office holders are *data schizophrenic*. They are afraid of information and data. This *dataphobic* attitude is worst manifested in universities where we are traditionally known as knowledge makers: students' examination results, data on staffing and records of crime and deviance on campus are non-existent. If they do exist, they come in form of my 1986 crime statistics in Jos prison- "doctored", incomplete, unorganized, unsystematized, dismembered, etc. As a matter of fact, police, judicial and correctional institutions can produce statistics that can be useful in off-hand understanding of the patterns, trends and consequences of crime and delinquency, which could give a rough idea of what they can do to 'show their power'. However, they lack the essential skills and rigor to develop, harness and deploy skills consistent with universal rules and conventions for generating social statistics: universities and other tertiary institutions do and they should never fail to discharge these onerous responsibilities creditably- all the time.

Postcolonial African universities were all established with heightened zeal and expectations to provide alternative explanations to the underdevelopment of their respective erstwhile colonies and to lead the ways out of such doldrums. Virtually all Africans who read abroad in universities based in the imperial centres returned home to contribute to the development of their host countries. However, the zeal died down almost immediately they returned home: African countries went through series of postcolonial military coups and counter-coups; civil wars were fought (and are still being fought) with schools becoming refugee or military camps; universities were engaged in ideological warfare and polarization of knowledge production along Marxist-non-Marxist[17] lines. All these have made African, nay Nigerian universities lose their initial potency and impetus- no wonder they have remained largely perpetually helmed in by policies enunciated by international multinational agencies. The late 1980s to date has witnessed high rates of brain drain migration of intellectuals and professionals from the continent back to Europe and North America (Assie-Lumumba, 2005). Today, universities are not only in short supply for the teeming youths who want higher education, they are engulfed in crippling antagonisms over religious domination and unqualified staff and students; supremacy. Social vices (cultism, drug abuse, insecurity, terrorism, kidnappings, abductions, sexual rights abuses, etc) have consequently dominated university campuses to the chagrin of all and sundry. Funding has been precipitously precarious. Universities and other

[17] The opposite of Marxism ideology is not necessarily Capitalism ideology because African economies have never attracted a true indigenous capitalist class that would develop economies on capitalist lines but have rather sustained enormous capital flight from the continent. Rapid economic growth has remained a tall dream for most of the countries.

educational institutions of learning are the proverbial ivory towers. Yet, the vagaries of political marginalization, underdevelopment, national insecurity, ethnicism, religious bigotry and a host of other *external factors* have reduced universities to mere certification centres, with attendant severe disruptive internal consequences on their primary mission, vision and goal. They have become more or less rifted with intrigues that the serenity and quietness that should characterize they have been destroyed- making living and learning on campus difficult (Smah, 2001, 2008b).

To properly underscore this point, we need to reflect on a very important quotation from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO, 2006), the UN's *ombudsman* for education and research when it stated that:

> The advancement of knowledge through research is an essential function of all systems of higher education, which should promote postgraduate studies. Innovation, interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinarity should be promoted and reinforced in programmes with long-term orientations on social and cultural aims and needs. An appropriate balance should be established between basic and target-oriented research. Institutions should ensure all members of the academic community engaged in research are provided with appropriate training, resources and support. The intellectual and cultural rights on results of research should be used to the benefit of humanity and should be protected so that they cannot be abused…within the framework of national, regional and international research and development policies. Of special importance is the enhancement of research capacities in higher education research institutions, as mutual enhancement of quality takes place when higher education and research are conducted at a high level within the same institution. These institutions should find the material and financial support required, from both public and private sources (UNESCO, 2006: 6, emphasis added)

The above quote raises fundamental issues with the importance of higher (university) education and even professional research institutions' structures, aims, innovation, scope, nature, quality as well as funding. It emphasizes the challenge of the quality of researchers and the need for intra- and inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation- all of which are more than needed today.

Every good researcher knows about the increasing declines in the quality of researchers, precipitous funding regimes and the misconceptions on the importance and place of research in the nations' development, especially national development of emerging countries. Many academics, policy makers and funding agencies wrongly construe the importance of research. The misconception has wittingly and unwittingly led to abuses and withdrawal of funding- both of which are dangerous to the development of a sound research tradition or systems in universities and other research institutes. In some universities, research centres are unenviably closed down due to political reasons. Overall, the implication of poor culture of research- embodying the misapplication of research funds, weak or nonexistent knowledge and fieldwork capacity, poor funding, non-utilization of research outputs for national planning and sustainable development by

governments and policymakers, distances the authorities from real life situations in the population, which only quality research from universities and other research institutions can adequately inform about.

Within the context of criminal justice and security research, several of the issues raised above are applicable. For example, the qualification and quality of law and order enforcement officials and statisticians who record and store information on their agency activities have different interpretations and implications on the body of information they generate for the general public and researchers, especially in administering justice and preserving security. This extends to the realms of faulty policy enunciations and ill-informed operational responses to issues of security, crime control and criminal justice administration.

In Nigeria, there is an increasing marginalization of the relevance of social policy in governance, best of which, is of course, made possible through social research. Contemporary challenges have translated Nigerian universities into *endangered species,* yet like others, they remain centres of excellence as all over the world. Thus, we have a lesson or two to learn about their roles in knowledge production, storage, impartation and dissemination.

There are three core values that guide the work of individuals and institutions involved in development research: each human being has the right to a decent level of living; people should be allowed to participate in decisions that affect their lives; and everyone should live together in peace. At the forefront of achieving these- whether in conflict or peace times, are universities and specialized research centres (UNRISD, 2003: 2).

As it has been demonstrated in this Lecture, universities and other research and institutions of higher learning are experiencing challenges on their respective mandate and roles in providing the guidelight for the development of our societies through research, knowledge and innovations. It might interest you to note that in World War II, mechanical analog computers were used for specialized military applications. During this time the first electronic digital computers were developed. Originally they were the size of a large room, consuming as much power as several hundred modern personal computers (PCs).

The Manchester Small-Scale Experimental Machine (SSEM), nicknamed *Baby*, was the world's first stored-programme computer. It was built at the Victoria University of Manchester by Frederic C. Williams, Tom Kilburn and Geoff Tootill, and ran its first programme on 21 June 1948. It was the first working machine to contain all of the elements essential to a modern electronic computer. As soon as the SSEM had demonstrated the feasibility of its design, a project was initiated at the university to develop it into a more usable computer, the Manchester Mark 1.

Luckily, institutionally, we appear ready to do like the Victoria University of Manchester: more conventional and specialized universities are being established in the country, especially under the President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's administration; each state of the federation now has at least one Federal University; also, the President Jonathan administration has established a Police University out of the then Police Academy, Kano- with my PhD graduand being the pioneer Head of Sociology; and in addition the Army University, out of the then Nigeria Defence Academy (NDA), Kaduna has being created.

It is also in the pipeline to soon convert the Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research, Victoria Island, Lagos, into a Navy University[18].

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, it is instructive to note that these universities offer specialized and conventional courses that all have bearings on our social security, economic and political world. Calls for intellectual interfaces between and among these institutions are begging the issues: they should be the norm.

We are talking about bringing the world of crime, criminal justice, criminals and penalization into forensic/evidence search laboratories. It is a complex adventure to "investigate" crime by the police, but it is a frustrating experience not to have the required resources (personnel, time, funds, equipment, etc.) to do justice to the problem being investigated. Solving crime situations is an arduous task which all field (not armchair) law enforcement officers are quite familiar with. The Criminologist is not only aware of this but must try to balance the veracities and authenticities of criminal statistics with the work of filing/documentation and reporting. It is the researcher's call to patriotism to ensure fair balance between the data secured from the field (crime scenes) and the contexts (society as a laboratory) of the crime, trial process and penal institutionalization, too.

Criminologists from universities and from other research institutions are investigators as well as users of their field findings. This means they have responsibilities to their professional and academic callings to demand equity in the use and application of their research outputs. For example, universities cannot teach criminalistics without forensic laboratories (Saferstein,2011); study corrections without adequate funding of prisons (Sanda, 2007; Schmalleger and Smyrkla, 2005, Elias, 1968); explain the basis of criminal justice served criminals without an egalitarian society (McIntyre, 2008); students and investigators cannot bring light into the complex nature of criminal investigations and justice administration without a judiciary free of corruption; and where the codes and creeds of criminal entities are misunderstood by researchers and investigators in unraveling crimes and criminals (Bachman and Paternoster, 1997; Bottoms, 2000; Kuhn, 1970; Eisner, 1981; Ginsberg, 1965; Anderson, 1999; Tewksbury, 2009). The university system, police, correctional and judicial institutions are all partners together in the search for the best sources and applications of information to address national development challenges through social research.

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[18] Criticisms have trailed the '*massification'* of Federal Universities by the Jonathan administration at a time when existing ones were not being properly funded. But I see things differently here: my campus research notes indicate that the percentage of the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB) annual "rejects" is nearly 75%. Yet all states now have universities of theirs, including ours here in Keffi. And yet, there are a growing number of private universities owned by the private sector-private individuals/organizations and religious organizations. Nigeria barely has 129 universities in all at the moment, serving about 65% of our over 170m population, who are youth. These inadequate numbers cannot be compensated by concentrating admissions and other resources in a few institutions. I believe the next phase of the Jonathan administration's transforming Nigeria agenda should be to open up employment of qualified staff (mainly academics) in the universities and you would see the magic!

8. Contexts of Criminal Justice and Security Research in Nigeria

Conducting criminological search and research into crime, justice and punishment (King and Wincup, 1999; Ayele, 1991, Smah, 2002) is a major thrust of any academic or professional within a research and training academy. Most times, political considerations influence a number of decisions made. For example:

a. Choice of issues to search and research
b. Topics to be covered (burglars, organized crime, trans-border crime, victim (self-report) survey, local, national crime victimization survey, gangs, corruption, rape, homicide, murder, assault, criminal justice institutions, penal policy, domestic violence, political violence, sexual victimization, commercial victimization, crime risks, fear of crime, crime prevention/responses to criminal victimization, cold or hot crimes, etc)
c. what period of time is the study ranging
d. what financial resources are available- who pays the pipers
e. what material and infrastructural resources are available
f. what the criminological scene of study could be
g. the nature of crime or punishment to be investigated
h. trending or patterning of crime and justice
i. what results are to be expected from fieldwork
j. what to do with research findings
k. methods of research employed
l. choice of theory undergirding the research or discouragement of theory by "practical people"
m. what informs the kind of interpretations given to the findings
n. what sources of data (academic, police, security, think-tank, independent organizations, journalists, etc) are used
o. selection of types of study- ethnographic, survey, time-series, analytical, explorative, etc to conduct
p. what the criminological and criminal justice research problem is being asked, etc

What constitute challenges or abuses of criminological research are mainly hidden in the contexts of data collection or information gathering processes- ranging from problem formulation/identification of security risks or threats to subject conception, crime-type to be studied or investigated and reported, how much of what is reported, what policy impacts are expected and the conclusions drawn. Although these are frequently implicated in the 'choices' made prior to actual fieldwork or the 'prompts' by the 'practical people', these are what influence which reported or observed crime is investigated, with what logistical support, and with what resolve.

Flowing from the above, examples abound: A rich man's car is stolen at gunpoint. A Minister's car is stolen at gunpoint. A politician's house is burgled and goods worth millions of naira carted away. A Vice-Challencelor's university is attacked by hoodlums and mercenaries. A school teacher's bicycle is removed by thieves in its park. A lecturer's office is broken into and his prized books, computers and teaching aid taken away by robbers. A mechanic's workshop is invaded by a rampaging gang in the neighborhood and all his tools are carted away. A trader traveling from a warehouse with goods worth billions of naira is stopped on the road by stop and search criminals who later collected all his money and set the vehicle with all the goods ablaze. In all these incidences of criminal victimization, reports are made to the police. Which incidents would you think the police will most likely first react to, investigate, get results and prosecute the suspects in court?

The answer to the above question will include the cases reported by highly place in society who are connected to police authorities, both high command and low command. These are citizens who probably have police emergency/distress telephone call numbers. They probably have their personal cell numbers to call. They also most likely know them personally due to frequency of contact with the police and criminals or by simple social and biological relationships. Those whose cases may not be recorded, investigated through, or get desired results from such law enforcement activities of the police are likely: not to have police numbers to call, did not report incident, did not have financial resources to 'help' the police do their work, do not possess political connections and lack social relevance, have no interest in police cases, etc. In all of these instances, police attitudes and public perceptions of them find a convergence point: mistrust, ingratitude and institutional limitations.

Over the years, much scholarship has painted law enforcement agencies in this country in black: they collude with criminals, they are inept, they are corrupt, they are greedy, etc. True as some of the instances may show, yet society has isolated the police, prisons, courts and even the attorneys-general's offices to vilify. Researchers and investigators, particularly of human rights *genre* have nothing good to say about the police and the other layers of law enforcement agencies. Such negative views of law enforcement officials fail to recognize that police, judges, prison warders, etc are not different from other Nigerians, such as:

i. Bankers who lick the economy dry through massive, wired corruption, economic and financial crimes, funding of terrorism and other forms of trans-border organized economic crimes;
ii. Lecturers and teachers, who sell marks, extort students, sort students, force female (and male) students to sleep with them before passing examinations;
iii. Transporters who carry contrabands or arms and yet declare other items in their vehicles at border points;
iv. Pilots, air traffic wardens, who fly planes without recourse to air traffic rules and international regulations and conventions on safety and security;

v. Civil engineers as well as surveyors, evaluators, who out of corrupt collusion with site engineers and supervisors allow masons to build houses, roads, bridges and offices with sand instead of concrete cement and prefabs below the approved bills of quantity leading to building collapse, road accidents, etc;
vi. Mechanics who use wood in place of iron to repair cars that lead to accidents that claim thousands of lives yearly;
vii. Activists, civil society, social and development workers, who use the public and people suffering from all forms of social, economic, political and psychological abuses and vulnerabilities to extort and enrich themselves and building houses at the costly painful expenses of their victims with donor funds;
viii. Market women who put stones instead of tomatoes in their baskets, women who beat their measures from bottom to reduce the quantity of what they measure out to buyers;
ix. Petroleum, engine oil, grease dealers who adulterate their products with kerosene, 'amala, 'foofoo', red oil, just to make quick returns from their wicked trade;
x. Politicians who make empty election promises and after being elected disappear into thin air only to reappear when another season of elections is around the corner;
xi. Custom and immigration officials who 'pass' contraband/illegal/outlawed and adulterated goods, such as textile materials, tyres, cabbles, wires, vehicles, etc across the borders into the country against existing regulations banning the importation of such articles in our economy;
xii. Clergies and Clerics who abuse and defraud their followers- financially, sexually and physically;
xiii. Accountants and auditors who falsify recordkeeping on financial dealings of their organizations leading to colossal loss of revenue to government and organizations;
xiv. Procurement officers, contractors and suppliers who undersupply, underperform, or manipulate and undermine due process

Where is the justice in all this? Perhaps there is only one major difference between the police, prisons and other arm-bearing law enforcement personnel on one hand and the rest of us ("rats and cockroaches' (Smah, 2008a) on the other: while the former are armed with weapons bought with taxpayers' money and with concomitant expectation that ordinary citizens should be protected and defended, the latter arm themselves most frequently illegally and pose even greater internal security risks to all citizens. Otherwise, we cannot explain the insecurity connected to whistle blowing and whistle blowers against corruption (Smah and Ichi, 2009). Researchers, scholars and analysts should accord other citizens committing crimes as listed above equal scrutiny the way police, judges, magistrates and prison officials are. That will be justice in itself.

9. Challenges to Criminal Justice & Security Research

The defense I presented in the preceding section in favor of the police and other security personnel as well as research institutions across the country does not preclude the peculiar problems that confront them while making varying contributions to the attainment and understanding of criminal justice and security situations in the country. Some of the problems include:

9.1. Institutional Challenges

a. Corruption. Do they use their resources judiciously and for the purposes they are meant? No. Perceived economic and financial corruption among law enforcement officials is as rife as among officials in other institutions.

b. Inadequate facilities and equipment. Their offices are inadequately furnished. Operational vehicles and other logistical support are in short supply, in spite of the country being over 923,000sq km. Infrastructural deficits hit law enforcement and judicial institutions, too.

c. Inadequate motivational support. Law enforcement officials as well as other citizens go to the same market; police and judges have the same blood flowing in the rest of us. They are not spirits or different from other citizens. They need the motivational support we give to politicians in order to go on in their trade.

d. Injustice. Work place politics between and among rank and file and officers, access to justice and treatment received by subordinates either promote discipline or indiscipline in the security architecture of the country. There is injustice there, too.

9.2. Personal Challenges

i. Poor level of education. The rank and file lack motivation to advance their education. Professional course attendance is not as adequate as earning a university degree.

ii. Poor skill. This arises from lack of motivation and negatively affects the quality of output, especially when undertaking investigations, interviewing/interrogations, reporting and documentation.

iii. Lack of personal motivation and inspiration. Security personnel who lack role models as we do in the civil population, would behave the same as civilians do. Without adequate exposure an average security personnel or worker would be unable to bring inspiration to his or her work, irrespective of the rank. This affects work and leads to poor results.

9.3. Cross-Cutting Challenges

a. Invading globalization arising from Information, Communication and Technological (ICT) innovations. As universities, police, judicial and correctional institutions, there are increasing isolation of our part of the world from internet connectivity and penetration into our world of work. Availability is one, and skill is yet another of the challenges to surmount in order to achieve minimum standards in criminal justice administration. Requisite investment in security is the beginning of wisdom for the nation and its citizens.

b. Dynamic size of global terrorism and organized/syndicated criminality. Capacity to deal with newer challenges to national and global security is challenged by the rise in armed resistance to convention. Many countries are not prepared to understand or handle the challenges of terrorism and terrorist financing against community, national and global security.

c. Genderization of justice research and crime commission. It appears the traditional belief that males are the predominant criminal is changing as female criminals and suspects are leading the way into the criminal world. The phenomena of all-female cult groups on campus and female suicide bombers are good illustrations. Yet, criminal justice research must undertake the painful but useful task of providing the basis for our understanding of the unfolding characterization of crimes that draw females and boys into criminality, such as human trafficking and sex trade.

d. Lack of electricity and other forms of energy. Energy problems affect all: schools, universities, industries, homes and streets. There is need to up-scale production and distribution of electricity to consumers, who are ready to pay, at subsidized rates.

e. Inter-and intra-security agency rivalries and conflicts. As expectedly, human factors-religious, ethnic and economic influence a lot of what we do as students, academics, researchers, administrators or professionals. Conflict, betrayal and unpatriotic activities on the part of public officials often frustrate governments. The recent sack of the nation's service chiefs and replacing with new ones by President Goodluck Jonathan, attests to the ignominy of intra and inter-agency rivalries and conflicts in the fight against crime and insecurity in the country.

The 'sociology' in all this is that crimes are likely to increase and impact negatively on every section of the country if adequate measures are not taken to forestall any form of subversion on the part of public officials. Social relationships decline and people become more factionalized and emotionally fractured if efforts to abet crimes and insecurity do not yield desired outcomes. Trust and confidence in each other will decline and that will affect social integration, harmony and peace- all of which are needed to translate social, economic and political development blueprints, policies and roadmaps into concrete actions that should practically transform people's lives.

In all, when a nation is unable to provide access to justice by its citizens, public confidence in institutions of social justice, especially the judiciary will decline. Governments will lose legitimacy and foreign direct investment as well as international diplomacy may scale against the country and its citizens. This is why criminal justice research must of necessity be seen as an important contributor to delivering equity and equality to all citizens. Resources (financial, material and human) that are needed to properly conduct searches and researches into the nature, origin, persistence and control of crimes and criminals can never be too much for any government and relevant authorities. This is because authorities cannot afford to expend scarce resources (financial, material, human) to fight what they do not know let alone condone the luxury of voting huge sums of money chasing shadows.

10. Opportunities for Criminal Justice and Security Research- Recommendations

Crimes, criminals and criminality in Nigeria are assuming more complex dimensions and patterns. Consequently, social institutions (family, schools, churches and mosques,) are increasingly decomposing and losing relevance and importance as primary reference points for the young and the emerging large armies of the unemployed and aeging populations. Criminal gangs and organized crime syndicates are increasing in sophistication in terms of their roots, foliages and possession of arms and ammunition far beyond the knowledge and imagination of the police and other security agencies.

The apparent 'successes' in the growing criminal enterprises in the country can easily be connected to the 'come easy' access to small arms, light weapons and ammunitions by criminal elements, due essentially to the porous nature of our border and community controls. Also, the apparent 'disconnect' between and among major population segments in the country (student 'rejects' by universities, polytechnics and colleges of education; unemployed youths, graduates waiting to be mobilized for national service, doctors, pharmacists and lawyers without spaces for housemanship, industrial attachment, etc; can explain quite a size of disturbing crimes. In the same vein, "politically-motivated" insurgencies; campus cultism; ethnic-based militias; and militant organizations collaborating with international criminal organizations are also new comers in criminal typologies in Nigeria today when compared to the seventies and early eighties. These are the challenges to law and order enforcement agencies in the country in this 21st century. To reduce the threatening advance of criminals and insecurity on the country, I suggest as follows:

1. The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, should as a matter of national importance commission what I term, **The President's Commission on Violent Crime and Insecurity**, to among others study, recommend and implement far-reaching unbiased measures, including social, political, economic, cultural and military options to stem the tide of insecurity and violent criminality- supported and mobilized by criminal elements in and out of government in the country. **The President's Commission on Violent Crime and Insecurity** should be included in the Constitution as a mandatory activity that all presidents must enforce from time to time.
2. To the academic researcher and professional police investigators- search for information should be scientifically organized, data should be professionally managed and in accordance with the law establishing and guiding institutional organization of information/data and their access by the public. They should develop and acquire appropriate skills, techniques, methods and theories needed to conduct thorough scientific investigations and researches. Unethical subject manipulation is corruption. Promoting antagonisms between police officers and civilians is criminal and unprofessional. Also, memorize and keep the **Ten Commandments** of criminal justice (adopted from prison) research:
    i. You have to be there
    ii. You have to do your time

iii. You should not work alone unless you have to
iv. You have to know why you are there
v. You must always remember that research has costs for staff and subjects
vi. You must know when to open your mouth and when to keep it closed
vii. You must do whatever you have to do to observe but do not go native
viii. You should triangulate your data collection wherever possible
ix. You must strike a balance between publicity and anonymity
x. You should try to leave the site as clean as possible

3. To the authorities, funding for training on contemporary software and software applications (like CompSat), acquisition of new technologies such as closed- circuit television (CCTV) as well as building of forensic laboratories must not be politicized or be a subject of unwarranted politically-motivated appropriation wrangling. Fight corruption among crime fighters and investigators. Increase the numbers of well-trained and well-motivated police and other criminal justice administrators. The United Nations recommended police-citizen ratio is 1:300. A nation of about 170million citizens with just a little over 400,000 police and other para-criminal justice workers in grossly inadequate to effectively secure the country from within to the borders.
4. To the citizens, this is time to reappraise our attitude to employment generation, security and rights concerns. Be interested in happenings around your neighborhood and community. Practice “Know Your Neighbours” (KYN) rules. Practice good neighborliness. Support the police. Create jobs and employ others. Engage criminal justice practitioners and professionals constructively.

11. Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, a number of conclusions can be drawn from the fore-going; namely-

a. Crime befits society and society begets its crime and criminals. The social structure of society in terms of the opportunities available to citizens and the layers of accesses to those opportunities make crime commission much easier or much harder. Therefore, the softening and hardening of opportunities for crime commission derive directly from the conditions of social relations and structures of access to opportunities, services and whatever is good. The social productions of inequalities, inequities, unfairness and outright injustice breed crime and hardened criminals.
b. Criminal justice research can promote better understanding of the complex and intricate factors of solving the crimes situations by law enforcement officials. Here, both the researcher and the policymaker on one hand and the general safety-seeking public would tremendously benefit from the pool of knowledge available from the field in terms of their utilities to plan for safety and security; fiscal allocations for training in capacity development; and appropriate deployment of personnel. Any disconnect between the means and the ends of criminal justice research can produce disastrous consequences on the quality of criminological

research, integrity of research institutions, levels of public security and safety and of course, the greater investment environments for the overall economic, social and political wellbeing of the nation.

c. The nature and dynamics of crime and criminals in society are directly related to the quality of criminal justice delivered to the convicts or suspects. The search for the true criminal must be done with every sense of decorum and respect for the fundamental human rights of persons associated with a particular allegation of criminal violation. Convicted criminals must be constantly assured that society expects them to change and that they take every opportunity to make good the expectations of society on them. Prison officials must then ensure that both human and material resources are adequate to enable them achieve this arduous task. Prisons either make or mar their "hostages".
d. The theoretical and methodological adequacies or inadequacies associated with criminal justice research are fundamental philosophical orientations embedded in the views, attitude to and resolutions of the crime problem. Invariably, the nature of the economy and polity reflects in the social and cultural orientation not only of the citizens but of their leaders who ought to motivate them (the followers/citizens) to constructively engage themselves towards a more tolerable and peaceful organization of their daily lives. The continuous fanning of the ambers of deep national divisions, segregations, hate and prejudice among citizens of different ethnic, religious and gender or professional groupings can only heighten the seriousness of crime and security challenges to the nation: the activities of armed robbers; crude oil thieves, corrupt judges, police and prisons; civil servants; public officials; terrorists, and criminals within and cross-border as well.

12. Tributes

Mr. Chairman, Sir, where will I continue this from as I end this lecture? My family: I owe my family (mother, siblings and relations) huge appreciations for sending me to school, though initially for a different reason from pursuing academics. It was thought I needed to leave home and my mother cried uncontrollably because of her children's decision to take me away from her. My eldest brother Da Lazarus Ocho Smah borrowed money to pay my first school fees in 1973. Borrowing did not even abet all through my education. I owe him and the other siblings my most sincere gratitude for sponsoring me to school: Sister (Mrs.) Martha Ajeh and other sisters; Rev. Gimba Ayuba Smah of blessed memory, Rev. Adamu Musa Smah, Mr. Zechariah Nmeri Smah, Pastor Joe Oguye Smah and all other brothers and their families made one form of sacrifice or the other for me to continue in school in spite of the harsh social and economic conditions.

Sir, educational ivory towers are institutions that bring together people of diverse cultural and religious backgrounds. We expect cultural prejudices, ethnocentrism and racial parochialism to melt due to the exchanges this bring. In this wise, I have been particularly lucky: Ms Jeanne Razlaff (a Canadian on VSO Exchange Programme); Mrs. Rhoda Dakop (FCS Patron); Mrs. Chinyere Imo (then a Corps member); Mr. Batul (my English Teacher); CGP Zakari Mohammed (present Comptroller-General of Prisons; Mr. Ken Martins (my

Geography Teacher from Cameroun); Miss Christy Towuru (then Corps member); and a host of other teachers made everlasting impressions on my life and inspired me greatly. I found succor, financial and moral support from them to complete my secondary education and beyond. My Classmates in Secondary School: His Lordship DD Adeck; Lady Vicky Lot (Mrs.); Mr. Yakubu Banje; Alh. Ramalan Shehu; etc., I thank them all for their friendship.

In the university, I found the company of Mr. John Emmanuel Ikani Ogar an uncommon one. He typed my B.Sc. Project and M.Sc. Dissertation- free of charge, with his typewriter, which he had procured before entering the university. My late friend, Pastor David Akwakwa was of immense support as we tried to find our spiritual footing in the university in 1984. We ended up serving together in the Executive Committee of the Fellowship of Christian Students (FCS) in 1986/87 session. Dr. Stephen Songden of the University of Jos, whom I met in Secondary School, was a special messenger of God, instant in giving, straight forward in dealings and frank in deliberations. He would not withhold help from you when he is capable of rendering it- financially and otherwise. Honourable Ayuba D Pam, Special Adviser to the Plateau State Governor, Da Jonah David Jang, was the surviving link I had between waiting and getting my first employment as Assistant Research Fellow in 1991. Comptroller of Prisons, Lucas Dapak, was one of the very backbones of my Master's degree programme. I thank him for all the support he provided me, financially and morally.

I started work with the University of Jos in 1991 as an Assistant Research Fellow, at the then Centre for Development Studies. Getting that job was made easy with God planting Professor Ibrahim L Bashir who was the Centre Director at that time. I had found favour in his eyes for him to have insisted that I was a material good for the university job. He did all he could and me and two other Fellows were recruited. To him and all others, I express my profound and sincere appreciations for all they did for me.

In the world of work, I have been blessed with supportive and kindhearted individuals. I first met Professor Ode Ojowu at the Centre for Development Studies, University of Jos, Jos. He is a focused and selfless individual who is willing to point the way. My first international research grant was made possible by his unselfish disposition towards his subordinates. One day, he showed me an advertisement calling for proposals from the Association of African Universities (AAU), Accra-Ghana. It was only one copy of the advertisement which he wanted to paste on the notice board. It was so bulky I couldn't photocopy, but I jotted down some essential requirements and prepared a draft proposal and sent to Ghana. My proposal on *Perception and control of* secret *cult and gang-induced difficulties for quality in living and learning in Nigerian universities: the case of Universities in the Middle Belt Zone*, won a grant with five others in the whole of Africa in 2000, which launched my second intercontinental research experience. He was there as Chief Economic Adviser to former President Olusegun Obasanjo/CEO National Planning Commission, when I took up my first Sabbatical Leave at the Presidency in 2005. He served in that capacity as the longest of all Chief Economic Advisers to Mr. President to that date. As I prepared to join the Nasarawa State University, Keffi, in 2007, he and his

family were there for me in my difficulties. Prof. has always celebrated me, and that is the kind of parent we young people all deserve. I am short of words: all I can say is that God will bless him, his wife and all the family, eternally!

At the start of my academic career at the Centre for Development Studies was Professor Victor Abimbola Adetula. He was the man who sat me down on assumption of duty and showed me the roadmap if I wanted to climb to the top of my research career. At a point, he gave me the 'call for proposals', by the Institute for French Research in Africa (IFRA), based in the University of Ibadan, Nigeria (also in Nairobi Kenya). I was given a grant. This was my very first intercontinental research activity in 1996, even though based in Nigeria. But interestingly, the published output of that research won the global recognition of the IFRA Scientific Committee as "Landmarks in the Promotion of Research" in 1997. Like Professor Ojowu, Professor Adetula pepped my life and supported me with information, literature and good words similar to what a worker expects from a boss, a wife from a husband, a child from a father/mother, a student from a lecturer, and followers from leaders- to keep moving on. He never hid any information he thought I needed for my good at a time when people liked to hoard information.

Dr. Abdullahi Y. Shehu, is certainly not my mate: but he allows me to call him "Dr. ay" (mind the lower cases used here). A seasoned anti-corruption strategist, researcher, writer, expert and teacher, he impacted positively on me just before I concluded my Sabbatical Leave at the Presidency in 2006, and since then we have kept close pads. Presently the helmsman of the Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa, Dakar, Senegal, an Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) sub-regional research and policy training institute dedicated to the fight against money laundering, advance fee fraud or allied offences, he is a humane, straight forward (but not straight jacketed) and intelligent gentleman. You have to 'know your onions' before you discuss anything related to the subject-matters of organized trans-border economic and financial crimes and money laundering and terrorist financing, with him. I am immensely grateful for all he has contributed to my widening knowledge in the *lexicon* of anti-corruption, anti-narcotics and anti-money laundering research, globally.

Miss Nkechi Ichi was one Research staff anybody would want to have for timely deliveries. She was very committed to her work, as evidenced in the studies we conducted on corruption and whistle blowing in Nigeria during my Sabbatical Leave at the Presidency. She always deployed her analytical skills and competences in explicit descriptive to complex statistical analysis to elucidate variable relationships in our work. I always learned from her. I thank her immensely.

My lecturers who taught me the "Jos Sociology" are highly appreciated, notable of who are: late Dr. A L Dalli, Dr. Donald Mbosowo, Professor E E O Alemika, Professor S O Alubo, Professor A O Adelakun, late Professor U A Ibanga, Professor D A Ityavyar, and late Professor Omafume Onoge, among others. I thank them all for being depositories of knowledge from which I have unearthed just a few layers.

To Professor Adamu David Baikie, a man of immense repertoire of knowledge, experiences and uncommon humanity, I can hardly describe his positivist mindset when it comes to the 'justice of administration' he gives to his subordinates. With virtually all his life in the service of humanity in the academia, only 'few elements' would not like him to be associated with their universities. He has challenged me enormously and empowered me on how best to run a system and sleep well! He is academic and administrative colossus, an empire of sort, built on justice, equity and fairplay. He has always stood by us in my family. I thank him for all the worthy examples younger generations have to learn from him.

In joining the Nasarawa State University, Keffi in 2007, I had come in contact with a number of colleagues who have been working hard to uphold the sanctity of a university system. They include: Dr. TD Lagi, Professor Yemi Akinwumi, Dr. Adoyi Onoja, Dr. Francis Onu, Professor E J Chuta, Mal. Bala Rex, Professor Onje Gye-Wado, Mr. Musa Oliver Zhebu, Mrs. Celina Anzaku, Professor JOE Otuka, Mrs. Umma Maijamaa, Mr. Titus Andah, and a host of others. In the Department of Sociology, I had worked with several colleagues with whom we had shared a common goal to grow the Department. I thank them immensely. Thank you Professor John Ukawuilulu, the present Head of Department. In the School of Postgraduate Studies, I have also worked with colleagues, such as Mr. Timothy Galadima, Mal. Mohammed Tanimu, Mr. Anyakaa Orsar, Mrs. Helen Dickson, Musa, the driver: and many others, including Corps members- to deliver quality services to staff, students and applicants. I am indebted to all of them for the support they have given me.

The final but not the least person I want to pay tributes to is Professor Aminu S Mikailu, the Ag. Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of this 6th inaugural lecture. He is the messenger of God who corrects man-made anomalies that usually crumbles institutions. I celebrate him for his boldness, fairplay and justice, which many a Vice-Chancellor lacks and rather choose to morbidly run their universities to a grind.

And to all those individuals and organizations not mentioned here for lack of space, I thank them all for the role they have played in my adventure into the world of learning.

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