



## Dynamics of Kidnapping and its Implications on Human Security in Adamawa State, Nigeria (2014-2020)

**Musa Umar Girei<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Cyprian Kavivya<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Casper Masiga<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Crime Prevention Management and Control Adamawa State Polytechnic, Yola E-mail: [musaumargirei@gmail.com](mailto:musaumargirei@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Department of Security Management and Correction Science Kenyatta University, Nairobi. Kenya. E-mail: [ckavivya@gmail.com](mailto:ckavivya@gmail.com)

<sup>3</sup>Department of Sociology, Gender and Development Studies Kenyatta University, Nairobi. Kenya. E-mail: [mopero.operee@gmail.com](mailto:mopero.operee@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

Kidnapping has raised serious implications to human security in Adamawa State. This is because kidnapping is seen as lucrative and the crime has become a multi-million Naira industry in the State. This study is aimed at examining the dynamics of kidnapping and its implications on human security in Adamawa State (2014-2020), particularly, Girei Local Government. Specifically, the study investigated the prevalence of kidnapping by type and determined the implications of kidnapping on human security in Adamawa State respectively. The research adopted Rational Choice Theory (RCT) in explaining how an individual chooses to engage in kidnapping. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The research was carried out in Girei Local Government Area which is said to be the worst hit in kidnapping incidences in the state. The study considered drawing 20% from the target population with the total number of 769 samples size. Purposive sampling was used to draw 154 respondents from the representatives of the key informants and also employed snowball sampling strategy to locate the victims. Questionnaires and interview schedule were used as instruments for data collection; the quantitative data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics, while the qualitative data was analyzed using themes and pattern formed. The findings were presented based on the objectives of the study and the response rate was 94.8%. The study established political kidnapping, kidnapping for revenge, kidnapping for ritual and kidnapping for ransom are the most prevalent in the local government, the implications of kidnapping in the local government also include economic, political, social and psychological implications both to the victims and the society at large. Some of the recommendations of the study include provision of modern crime fighting equipment to provide adequate security and establishment of poverty alleviation programmes and employment opportunities to the youths in the society.

**Key words: Dynamics, Human Security, Kidnapping, , Ransom, Security**

### 1. Introduction

The growing specter of crime, its dynamic nature, the sophistication and the increase in threats on lives and property from different forms of crime most especially kidnaping globally poses great challenges to peace and Security (Musa and Mohammed, 2016). The history of kidnapping is traced back to the 17th century child abduction in Britain where kids of the rich families were being abducted for “ransom while asleep (nap)”. Fage and Alabi (2017) view kidnapping as the forceful or fraudulent taking of a person or a group of persons as a hostage that has economic, political, and religious motive which is usually accompanied by a demand for a ransom.

The evolution of numerous threats among others like armed robbery, proliferation of firearms and other organized crime such as kidnapping especially in the post-Cold War period, led to the emergence of new thinking on security. The term human security was first coined in the 1994 Global Human Development Report (HDR) and is seen as “safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression” and “protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life,” with several components as economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security (UNDP, 1994). Broadly speaking, security is viewed as the most basic requirement of human beings and the society at large. Any hurtful disruption resulting in insecurity will lead to great implication to human security.

Yun (2007) attributes the global increase in kidnapping recently to the end of the Cold War, and that the incidence of kidnapping is one of the “unintended” consequences of the process of economic, political and cultural integration and unification known as globalization. This process enable terrorists inspired kidnapers to instantly transfer funds anywhere around the world and this process usually sustain the kidnapping industry as well as foster other organized crimes. Kidnapping is therefore, continuously evolving; spreading geographically and numerically on the international stage which makes it to be a global phenomenon and a threat to human security (Hammer, Finkelhor and Sedlak, 2002). At the same time (end of the Cold War), the concept “human security” has increasingly surfaced in scholarly literature to study the convergence of security, the focus of security was changed from national security-primarily from a military perspective to that of human security, because of the growing complexities, rapid change, increasing global interdependence and mutual vulnerability to a wide range of threats. These factors create uncertainty and human insecurity for individuals and communities around the world (Bruggeman, 2008).

The ever increasing incidence of organized crime in Africa most especially kidnapping, Poses a significant and widespread threat to human security especially in countries like Algeria, Sudan, Somali, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya and Nigeria. It has also been associated with the phenomenon of 'failed or failing state' syndrome, where the standard of law and civic trust is considered to be incredibly ineffective, defilement is endemic, and described by divided administration (Christi, 2008). In addition, it has been observed that the prevalence of kidnapping as a challenge to human security in Africa have a very poor statistics because the crime is being perpetrated by locals against fellow citizens and usually go unreported.

The growing concerns to understand the incidence of kidnapping and its implications to human security in Nigeria have to be identified within the context of the criminal kidnappers such as bandits, ritualists, fraudsters, baby factories, insurgents, sea pirates and terrorists (Oyewole 2015). Onduku, (2001) and Turner (2008) traced the incidence of kidnapping in Nigeria to the volatile area of the Niger Delta region in 1998 which start as an expressive crime. Nevertheless, available literature that shows consensus among several scholars is that kidnapping originated and is credited to the kidnapping incidence in the year 2006 when a group known as the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger-Delta (MEND) kidnapped some foreign expatriate oil workers to show the world of the exploitation and underdevelopment perpetrated against the region by the oil companies (Inyang & Abraham, 2013). Despite the kidnapping being expressive, the incidence has some political, economic and social human security implications.

Contemporarily, the crime has now become boldly organized, systematized, commoditized and commercialized in various parts of Nigeria and has gone beyond expressive crime that is used as political tool in the Niger Delta region. The implications of the menace of kidnapping to human security are now beyond the foreign expatriate; sadly enough, the kidnappers now routinely target the locals, such as; adult females and males, top government officials, the poor and the renowned businessmen and women, the aged, and children, Kidnapping remains rife in Adamawa State and is spreading all over the Nigerian society and has both instrumental and a terrorist inspired tendency with different changes in sophistications and dimension and is motivated by many reasons. According to Shuaibu, Salleh, and Shehu, (2015), the crime is not only perpetrated against the rich individuals, but the innocent children in educational institutions are not spared. In April, 2014, Boko Haram sect in Maiduguri, Borno state, the north eastern part of Nigeria kidnapped 250 female students from Government Girl's Secondary School, Chibok (Human Right Watch, 2014). This abduction attracted sustained international concern to Boko Haram activities and sparked a global campaign "Bring Back Our Girls." for their release. Efforts made toward recovering the abducted girls were met with stiff resistance and hampered by corruption leading to negative implications to human security in the country. In the same vain, as reported by Human Right Watch in 2014, the boko haram insurgents on motorcycles raided some villages of Madagali local government in Adamawa state and went away in multiple raids with more than 40 girls. However, this marked the emergence of kidnapping and its challenges on human security in Adamawa state till date.

Very few studies exist regarding the dynamics of crime of kidnapping and its implications on human security. Freeman (2016) studied the phenomena of kidnapping, but the study was limited to child abduction. File-Muriel (2013) also investigated the incidence of kidnapping but was confined mainly on political kidnapping. In Nigeria however, kidnapping and hostage-taking problem was investigated by Uzorma and Nwanegbo-Ben (2014) but the study was narrowed down to southern part of the country. The ones that are readily available in the Northwestern and Northeastern part of Nigeria are over exhausted on the mass kidnapping and abduction by insurgents (Boko Haram). Despite the efforts put in by the government in the areas of crime prevention and control, crime of kidnapping is still in the increase and due to its dynamic nature nobody is immune from kidnapping. The victims, their families and other members of the society who might be potential victims will suffer some undesirable human security consequences ranging from physical injuries, economic, political, social and psychological effects causing a threat to the peace and security of the individuals, their families and the entire State. However, the media reports, survivor stories, law enforcement arrest records and concerns of the citizens are a considerable evidence to show that kidnapping problem has some human security implications in the state and is becoming pervasive.

### ***Statement of the problem***

Kidnapping is one the most emerging crime that has very serious implications on human security which is bedeviling Adamawa State and is assuming an alarming rate. This has created a sense of fear and discomfort within the majority of the population leading to loss of lives and an increase in fear of insecurity in the society. The increasing cases and rates of crime of kidnapping reported by the mass media in Adamawa State is raising serious human security threats among the citizens and a lot of concerns within the law enforcement agencies in particular. Many individuals, their families and friends have suffered various effects of human security threats due to the crime of kidnapping in Adamawa State. Despite the reports by the mass media and the concern of the government, the community and the law enforcement agencies, the types of kidnapping that prevail in the state and the factors and motives behind the kidnapping incidences and how the victims are affected have not been reliably analyzed and this expresses concern about the exacerbation of the crime.

Despite all efforts put in by the government, the stakeholders in crime prevention and control and the community, kidnapping incidences are still rampant and will continue to create an overwhelming sense of insecurity to the citizens of Adamawa state. Therefore, this study is set to find out the dynamics of kidnapping and its implications on human Security in Adamawa State (2014-2020) and more specifically in Girei local government with a view to provide and suggest possible recommendations on the mitigating strategies in curbing the menace of kidnapping in Adamawa state.

### ***1.3 Objectives of the study***

The main objective of this research is to assess the dynamics of kidnapping and its implications on human Security in Adamawa State (2014-2020). Specifically, the research will seek to:-

1. Identify the prevalence of kidnapping on human security in Adamawa State, and
2. Examine the implications of kidnapping on human security in Adamawa State

#### 1.4 Research questions

1. What type of kidnapping incident is more prevalent in Adamawa State?
2. What are the implications of kidnapping on human Security in Adamawa State?

---

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### The Prevalence of Kidnapping on Human Security

The global phenomenon of the crime of kidnapping, its prevalence and its implications on human security is on the rise around the world, increasing at alarming rates in countries such as: - Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Nigeria (U.N. ECOSOC, 2003). The prevalence of kidnapping and its dynamics relatively vary by motives in countries all over the world. The FBI reported in 2014 that among the 800,000 missing persons reported annually in the United State of America, almost over 12,000 constitutes the victims of kidnapping (FBI 2014). In the Latin American countries according to the Control Risk (2016), Mexico have experienced over 3,000 kidnapping incidences making the country the second highest country with such crime incidence followed by Colombia with only approximately ten cases per day. This shows that even at global level, something needs to be done about the crime of kidnapping.

The kidnapping incidences that are more prevalent in the USA recently are kidnappings committed by strangers, colleagues, by sentimental accomplices, and, as has been progressively evident lately, by guardians who are engaged with rancorous authority debates (U.S Department of Justice, 2000; Essien and Ben 2013). Hammer, Finkelhor and Sedlak, (2002). Find out that there is high prevalence of Family kidnappings than kidnapping perpetrated by acquaintances and strangers. Accordingly, the US Department of Justice, distinguish the kidnapping of children in the United State of America, into three distinct types, categorized based on the identity of the perpetrators: kidnapping by a relative of the victim or “family kidnapping” which is committed fundamentally by parents and it includes a larger level of female culprits compared to different kinds of kidnapping offenses. It happens often to children under six years, similarly victimizes juveniles of both genders, and frequently starts in the home; kidnapping by an acquaintance of the victim or “acquaintance kidnapping” is the type of kidnapping that includes a nearly high level of adolescent culprits and has the biggest level of female and young casualties, is all the more regularly connected with different wrongdoings (particularly sexual and physical assault), happens at homes and residences, and has the highest percentage of injured victims; and kidnapping by an alien to the victim or “stranger kidnapping” This classification of kidnapping happens principally at outdoor areas, victimizes a larger number of females than males, and it is related with rapes in the case of girl victims and robberies in the case of boy victims which causes more harm to human dignity.

Within the African context however, the UNODC, (2005), maintained that despite the existence of human trafficking laws around the world, 70% of Africa’s countries experience the prevalence of different types of kidnapping where victims are either imported or exported within their territories, with approximately 250,000 children being trafficked annually in West Africa and Central Africa respectively. Yet how criminal kidnappers are able to break laws continue to puzzle scholars in social sciences. Also, some studies by the Kenya National Crime Research Centre (2017) and Luchetu and Maureen (2015), identified kidnapping incidences that are most prevalent in the country as to include kidnapping incidences committed by strangers, by an acquaintance, by family members and that committed by force to withdraw money from the Automated Teller Machine (ATM).

Ogbuehi (2018), also identified several kidnappings that is prevalent in Nigeria, which include the expressive kidnapping perpetrated by the MEND Group (Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta) for their agitations against the environmental degradation that is caused by the exploration of oil in the region following the activities of the multinational oil companies; Terrorists kidnapping which is perpetrated by the Boko Haram insurgents in the north eastern part of Nigeria and the kidnapping by Armed Bandits which is perpetrated on the Kaduna- Abuja highway. Some studies in Nigeria also show that there is prevalence of political kidnapping (Ene, 2018); kidnapping for ransom (Turner, 1998; Bello & Jamilu 2017); and Ritual kidnaping (Asuquo, 2009, Ezemenaka, 2018). However, Okoli and Agada, (2014) identified additional types of kidnapping that are also prevalent in Nigeria. These are:- Express kidnapping which is an opportunistic kidnapping that is inspired by monetary interests, where the victims are held with the goal to evoke express ransom; Tiger kidnapping which is a kind of Kidnapping that is executed trying to carry out another crime; for example holding a bank director prisoner to get him to train his staff to open the sheltered; Criminal Kidnapping which is spurred by the journey to acquire deliver from the victim’s family, companions, or business partners; Emotional/Pathological Kidnapping carried out by individuals who are sincerely or mentally upset for example for assault, kid snatching by alienated guardians or others; kidnapping for hate’ whereby an individual from a ‘target family’ is captured so as to make anguish and fear the family. Another is ‘kidnapping for ritual’ in which the casualty is utilized for ceremonial purposes, in any condition. As per Abdulkabir (2017) grabbing rates have ‘geometrically expanded’, in that between 2014 – 2017, it was accounted for that more than 2000 individuals including youthful Chibok young ladies, government authorities, legislators and rulers were exposed to kidnap.

### Implications of kidnapping on Human Security

Security is taken to be about the quest for opportunity from danger and the capacity of states and social orders to keep up their free character and their useful uprightness against powers of progress, which they see as hostile (Buzan, 1991). The implication of kidnaping to human security in any given

society constitute threat to lives and peaceful coexistence of individual in the society, hampered normal activities, and discourage local and foreign investors, all of which stifle and retards development of a country (Oladeji and Folorunso, 2007).

Kidnapping is seen as a convergence of expressive, instrumental and terrorists-inspired crime. The implications of kidnapping to human security are felt by both the victims and the government and are drawn from different segment of the population and countries around the world. Recent studies conducted by Hammer, Finkelhor and Sedlak, (2002) shows that children and juveniles constitute the major victims of kidnappings globally. However, businessmen/women, politicians, public servants such as law enforcement agents and provincial administrators, civil servants, private sector workers including the workers from the NGO's, CBO's and FBO's are also seen as lucrative targets by the kidnappers (Pflanz, 2013). Karanja, (2013), added diplomats, tourists, foreign expatriates and even ordinary citizens also have been victims of kidnappings all over the world.

Crime of kidnapping May also facilitate crimes such as illegal possession and use of firearms and weapons and other transnational crimes like human trafficking and drug dealing (Hutchinson, 2009; Williams, 2009). This can also lead to the commission of other crimes such as killing of the victims that is being kidnapped (Australian Government, February 11, 2014). Here both the incidence of kidnapping and the resulting crimes have a great implication to human security in the society.

Crime of kidnapping is a challenge to the Nigeria's national security since national security implies development and vice versa (Okoli, 2013). Subsequently, anything that represents a danger to the economic advancement of Nigeria must affect her national security. Kidnapping comprises an authentic test that is influencing Nigeria's supportable advancement in the light of the accompanying:

It brings about a negative view of Nigeria on the global scene, with its negative outcomes on trade, tourism and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Thom-Otuya (2010) observed that in the game of international relations, the image and prestige of a country is very important to her interest. If Nigeria that ought to attract foreign investors has a very poor and dented image, she will probably find it difficult making friends and attracting foreign investors. It has often led to loss of investment capital, closure of businesses, and unemployment etc. Inyang and Ubong (2013) argued that Nigeria as a country loses a lot of revenue when oil expatriate workers in the multinational companies are kidnapped. The incidence leads to fear and discomfort, and because of this fear, many people tend to stay away from the working environment and the adverse threat is always on the economy.

The activities of Boko Haram insurgents in Kidnappings constitute serious effects to human security in the contemporary Nigerian society. The kidnapping they undertake have raised critical questions among intending investor and the existing investors on the safety of their lives and investments in the country. It has also threatened the existence and survival of many businesses particularly in, Borno, Kano, Bauchi, Niger, Yobe, Abuja and Adamawa state respectively (Nwagboso 2012).

Prevention and control of kidnapping involve the huge expenditure on security and security agencies. (Inyang and Ubong, 2013). This is to cover the additional recruitment of the personnel of the law enforcement and other allowances for special duties and operations within the country which also affects the economy. One of the disheartening issues is that due to the corrupt nature of the system, the government uses this avenue to inflate security votes for their personal gain since security votes are seen as perishable budgets. Kyrian, (2009), citing the former Nigerian Inspector General of Police, Sir Mike Okiro, who disclosed that between 2006 and 2009 15 billion Naira have been paid as ransom to kidnappers. This huge sum of money paid as ransom payment could affect any state's economy drastically, as it could have been used for other meaningful economic development.

The implication of crime of kidnapping on human security can also be seen as threatening the stability of democratic processes when the lives of citizens are at risk it leads to loss of life which will lead to a threat to public safety (Thom-Otuya, 2010). This can be seen most especially before, during and after the election where our corrupt Politicians use their political thugs to intimidate and kidnap their political opponents, thereby derailing the democratic process. The crime also escalates the proliferation of firearms since their political godfathers provide arms and ammunitions for them, this can also create the potentials for commission of other crimes ranging from assault murder and armed robbery which may constitute criminal offences, thereby causing so many challenges to human security. In general, the crime is known to have been causing such huge numbers of impacts on the social, political, financial and formative ramifications on the prosperity and even the extremely serene presence of a general public. For example, kidnapping will make an incredible test to the maintainability of popularity based administration in the nation. For example, when the crime rate is beyond the tolerance limit of the society, the Government could declare curfews (IRIN, 2010), thereby jeopardizing democratic governance in that particular community.

Crime of kidnapping is not only a threat to the security of the national government, it also affects the human security of individuals and their families in the society causing some negative implications on the physical, economic, social and psychology of the people within the society.

The economic implication of crime of kidnapping on victims can be subdivided into direct and indirect costs. The immediate expenses can incorporate the cash paid as payment that might be lost to criminals, while the circuitous financial expense of kidnapping remember consumptions for preventive measures, for example, the work of security guards (Ene 2018; Inyang and Ubong, 2013). Other expenditures may include the erection of high walls, high fences, installation of surveillance cameras, fixing of burglary proofs, iron barriers and strong metal gates. All these have become additional expenses which will affect the economy of the victims and their families. Inyang and Ubong (2013) contended that much of the time, it is frequently the providers of families that are generally kidnapped; the suggestion is constantly felt particularly inside the family, whereby people from such families should deal with themselves and change as per their customary step by step practices until they secure the arrival of the person in question. If the setback is a specialist or woman, the business will persevere in the event that he is a government employee or a craftsman, his work environment will be influenced unfavorably. Because of this, some people go as far borrowing money either to bail their relative or to use the money for feeding.

The physical implications are the effects that relates to the physical injury that may occur from the initial stage of kidnapping to the return of the victim (e.g. cuts, bruises, gun-shot wounds etc.) that victims may sustain as a result of criminal victimization Soyombo (2009), In addition to physical and

economic effects, many victims, their friends and families suffer psychological/ emotional difficulties as a result of kidnapping. Some of these disturbances are difficulty in sleeping, depression, emotional stress, crying, etc. which usually may last for a long period. Beyond this is other civilian population may have the feeling of being unsafe in the society. (Soyombo, 2009).

Kidnapping also affects the social life and social relationship of many people. Because of kidnapping people are forced to live a social life that is below their standards Ene (2018). Kidnapping has likewise added to a moderately significant level of question among individuals, hardly any individuals would confess to stop and render help to individuals calling for help on the expressway; some individuals do not recognize or return welcoming by some strangers nor help outsiders requesting direction (Soyombo, 2009). This effect will tend to foster individuality and grievous mistrust in the society. All the above effects threaten the human security of the victims and their families in the society, therefore, constituting a grave threat to the legitimacy of the government.

### **Theoretical and conceptual framework**

This study adopted the Rational Choice Theory (RCT) which originated during the late 18th century which is drawn heavily on classical Criminology with the work of Cesare Beccaria (1738 – 1794). RCT is based on the fundamental tenets of classical criminology, which hold that individuals freely choose their behaviour and are motivated by the avoidance of pain and the pursuit of pleasure. Individuals evaluate their choice of actions in accordance with each option's ability to produce advantage, pleasure and happiness. The theory suggests that no crime can be committed without the desire and chance to complete the act (Wilcox, Land and Hunt, 2003).

Cornish and Clarke, (1986), in their version of Rational Choice Theory, contend that “crimes are comprehensively the results of individual offenders’ rational choices dependent on analyses of projected costs and benefits”. The theory holds that offenders are “rational” in the choices they make. For instance, they choose crime that offers prompt satisfaction, that requires little effort to finish and that exposes them to the meager danger of detection and arrest (Robert, Francis and Richard, 2007).

The applicability of RCT to this study counts on the kidnapers perception of the crime as one of the most lucrative industry in Nigeria and it is persisting because the kidnapers weigh the potential benefits (need for cash, spiritual sacrifice, revenge, or lust) and relative consequences (risk analysis) associated with indulging in kidnapping and then make a rational decision on the basis of this evaluation. Equally important, the kidnapers take the advantages of the authorities of being either weak or too lenient with kidnapers. Therefore the reasoning kidnapper weighs the chances of being arrested, the severity of the punishment and the benefits to be gained by kidnapping their victims. This means that if kidnapers perceived that the costs of kidnapping to be too high, engaging in kidnapping to be too risky, or the desired gain to be too small, they will prefer not engage in kidnapping (Siegel and McCormick, 2006)..

Clerke and Eck (2005) maintain that some of the mitigating strategies and efforts that appeared to be quite successful for crime prevention and control of kidnapping according to RCT is to emphasizing Situational Crime Prevention Strategies as measures that the policymakers and the human security management experts have implemented as innovative solutions to control kidnapping in the society.

---

## **METHODOLOGY**

The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. Based on the postulations of Kothari (2003) that descriptive survey research design is a design that provides and explain what is common, prevalent, or already exists in a population under study. The design was considered because it will be efficient to obtain relevant and important data on the objectives of the study in order to come up with suitable mitigating strategies to combat kidnapping. The study was narrowed to Girei local government because the area was considered by the researcher as one of the worse hit in the state. This design will be of significance because it will provide an in-depth assessment of the phenomena of the study through ascertaining attitudes, beliefs, values and opinions.

The design was adopted to collect data from the target population in Girei local government through administration of questionnaires and conduct of interviews. In this regard, both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis were employed since the information generated consisted of numerical and non-numerical values. Furthermore, this design gave information concerning the variables in statistical form that will give a simple and clear understanding. This is supported by Trochim and William, (2006) where they argued that descriptive survey design is the most appropriate method in the assessment of opinions, thoughts and feelings of respondents.

### **Target population**

According to Zainudin (2012), target population is the total number of inhabitant in the general population that a researcher wants to carry out a study and make generalizations regarding the research work. Therefore the categories of the population considered for this study include the members of the local government council which comprises of the eight members (8) of executive arm and ten (10) members of legislative arm that represents the ten political wards in the local government; two development area administrators and their secretaries each making four (4) members; members of the traditional council that comprises the district head, his ten council members and eighteen (18) village heads in the local government; two hundred and ninety (290) officers of the Nigerian police force in the local government headquarters and the two development area administrative units; two hundred and forty five (245) members of Hunters association, one hundred and forty three (143) members of the vigilante group and forty (40) victims of kidnapping in the local government area. The total target population for the study is seven hundred and sixty nine (769). The key respondents were selected based on their organizational representation and their roles in the society on matters relating to the Security of the local government and their level of knowledge in regards to the crime of kidnapping in the area.

### Sampling Techniques

The study utilized purposive sampling techniques to draw respondents from the target population. These categories of the population are seen as the key informants in the study because of their relevance in regards to the research topic. Purposive sampling technique was considered suitable for the study because the key informants are perceived to have knowledge, experiences and an insight and have vital information on the research topic (Erickson, 2012). While, snowball sampling technique was employed to identify the victims of kidnapping. As maintained by Batchman and Schutt, (2014) that Snowball technique is useful for hard- to-reach or hard to identify interconnected population.

### Sample Size

The total sample size used in this research is 154 respondents which were drawn from the six categories of the target population with the total number of 769. The sample size is considered based on Gay (1999) recommendations, where he recommend a minimum sample of 10% to be used for larger population and 20% for smaller population to be adequate in a survey research design. Mugenda and Mugenda (2019) also hold similar view of the 20% of the target population to be considered as an adequate sample when the population under study is not large.

Therefore due to the small number of the target population, the researcher employed the 20% above to arrive at the suitable target population for the study 20% of the total target population (N) was calculated to arrive at the required total sample size (n). Also 20% of each category of the respondents was calculated and summed up to give a corresponding sample proportion for each category and the total sample size (n) as recommended by the two scholars.

### Instruments for data collection

The study used two instruments, the questionnaire and interview guide. This is because the combination of the two instruments will help the researcher to obtain valid and in-depth information in the collection of data for the study in which a single instrument may not likely provide required information (Atrichter, Posch, Felman and Smomekh, 2008). The researcher utilized an interview guide with both open and close ended questions for data collection from the sampled respondents. An interview guide was used for the sampled key informants to collect information from the various segments of their respective organizations who are believed to be having vital information about the crime of kidnapping in the area of study.

### Data collection procedures

The study adapted both the questionnaire and interview method of data collection since the research entails both qualitative and quantitative research method. The questionnaires are divided into three categories namely: - Research questionnaire for key informants and the victims of kidnapping, interview guide for the key informants and the interview guide for the victims of kidnapping. The first category has section 'A' and section 'B' and was self-administered by both the key informants and victims. Where some of the respondents cannot be able to read and write, the researcher administers the questionnaire himself by interpreting to the respondents the questions. while the other two was responded by the key informants and victims respectively.

The researcher administered the interview guide to the key informants and the victims so that the respondents will be assured of the confidentiality that is required of the study. Since the victims were located using snowball sampling technique, they were interviewed privately on one-on-one basis so as to get in-depth and qualitative responses by probing further.

### Data analysis

The research used both quantitative and qualitative data. Therefore, data obtained from the quantitative study which are basically numerical was analyzed using descriptive statistics that is; percentages, frequencies and standard deviation which will be used to describe, summarize and present the data in accordance with the objectives of the study. The results were presented using tables, graphs, bar charts and pie charts so as to give a clear picture of the findings at a glance. The qualitative data that was acquired from the field which is normally non-numerical and was analyzed using theme and pattern formed. The theme and pattern form include; the process of processing, classifying, assessment, and interpretation of the data obtained in line with the objectives of the study. The procedure was achieved through transcribing, editing, corrections and evaluating evidence in order to ensure validity of data collected through interviews and comparison of data was made to avoid bias. The results were presented in narrative and verbatim forms.

---

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### The Prevalence of Kidnapping by type on Human Security in Adamawa State

The first objective of the study was to establish the prevalence of kidnapping on human security in Adamawa State. In order to achieve the objective, the study used Likert scale statements that required respondents to indicate their level of agreement of otherwise to various statements regarding causes of prevalence of kidnapping as well as the motives behind kidnapping. The average responses are as shown in figure 4.8. From the findings depicted in the table, 54.1% of the respondents (F=79) disagreed that kidnapping is committed by family member whereas none of the respondents agreed with the statement. A mean of 1.54 confirmed the results. This shows that there is a strong family bond within the families in Girei local government, Adamawa state. This response collaborates with the findings of Akers and Sellars (2004) where he found out that criminal behaviour is a possibility for all individuals in the society but can be avoided only by the individuals who seek to maintain a strong familial and social bonds. On whether kidnapping is done by an acquaintance of the victim, the largest proportion of the respondents represented by 36.3% (F=53) agreed supported by 30.8% of the respondents who strongly agreed. This shows that the influence of criminal acquaintances is highly supportive of the crime of kidnapping in Girei local government, regardless of any traits or social position. Therefore this response is supported by Sutherland, Cressey, and Luckenbill (1992) who postulate that

Criminality stemmed from a function of a social learning process of skills and motives favorable to pro-crime values, attitudes of criminal behaviour. By implication, individuals who have direct or indirect relationship with criminal kidnappers will find it very easier to engage in kidnapping.

Another statement sought to find out whether kidnapping is committed to facilitate political agenda whereby 37% (F=54) strongly disagreed followed by 34.9% who disagreed. On this statement, 12.3% strongly agreed. Therefore, more than 50% of the respondents disagree that kidnapping is not used as a tool of political vengeance. The findings of this study have contrary views to that of Effiong, (2009) where he maintained that before civilization and the advent of democracy, kidnapping exist in the form of political rivalry. He further asserts that during the political season, political thugs are deployed with weapons to kidnap a political opponents or members of their families to foster some political agenda. On whether kidnapping is committed for revenge, 37.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed, while 34.2% disagreed with a mean value of 2.02 while 47.9% (F=70) disagreed that kidnapping is committed by people who are emotionally or psychologically disturbed. The findings also indicated that the largest proportion of the sample, 41.1% (F=60) disagreed that the motive behind kidnapping was for ritual purposes in which the victim is used for ritual purpose. Kidnapping for ritual is an unlawful seizure of a person in order to kill and/or save part of his or her body for the purpose of ritual sacrifice in order to acquire material or worldly things such as fame, favour, power, protection, success and wealth (Nowlise, 2013). Despite the rejection by the respondents in this study, Kidnapping for ritual still exist and is a major source of threat to human security for many Nigerians. It is prohibited and punishable by law under section 201(c) of the Nigerian Criminal Code Act of 1990.

However, the largest proportion of the respondents, 40.4% (F=59) strongly agreed that the chief motive for kidnapping was quest for ransom. This is a situation where one or more persons are taken against his will pending negotiations and payment of ransom. This stand the most average responses in this section that demonstrates that kidnapping is perpetrated due to various causes chief of which is quest for ransom. Kidnapping for ransom is also seen as the most prevalent all over the world. The incidence of ransom kidnapping is what makes Mexico City to be seen as one of the kidnapping hotspot and is also quoted to be as one of the kidnapping capital of the world. They record over 1000 kidnapping cases per year, the incidences of kidnapping is undoubtedly very much greater because there is lack of trust and corruption within the Mexican police and other stakeholders of security. Kidnapping for ransom is not a new crime in Nigeria, as people had been abducted and sold into slavery during the colonial era (Ikime, 2006). This findings is supported by the writings of Ukwai, Agba & Michael that Kidnapping in Nigeria generally emerged and became alarming as an expressive crime in the Niger Delta region when militants abducted some oil expatriates to draw the attention of the global world on the deplorable condition in the oil-rich Niger Delta region of the country. Since then, the crime of kidnapping became a rational criminal enterprise it has spread to almost all parts of the country, with victims rarely get killed, but were threatened to forcefully collect ransom in high demand from the families of the kidnapped victims. As a rising criminal industry and enterprise, kidnapping for ransom in Adamawa state has scared a lot of people from different socioeconomic class which also affected the socioeconomic development of the state and hence a threat to Human Security.

**Table 4.2: Prevalence of Kidnapping by Type**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	Std Dev
Kidnapping committed by family member	45.9%	54.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.54	0.5
kidnapping by an acquaintance of the victim	19.9%	13.0%	36.3%	30.8%	2.78	1.09
Kidnapping to facilitate political agenda	37.0%	34.9%	15.8%	12.3%	2.03	1.01
Kidnapping committed for Revenge	37.7%	34.2%	16.4%	11.6%	2.02	1.01
kidnapping for ritual	40.4%	41.1%	11.6%	6.8%	1.85	0.88
Kidnapping motivated by ransom	7.5%	13.7%	38.4%	40.4%	3.12	0.91
Kidnapping committed by emotionally or psychologically disturbed	39.0%	47.9%	6.2%	6.8%	1.81	0.83
Kidnapping perpetrated in an attempt to commit another crime	42.5%	40.4%	9.6%	7.5%	1.82	0.89

The study conducted two interviews with both the key informant and victims of kidnapping in Adamawa State. The interviewed key informants and the victims are aware of the existence of kidnapping incidences and kidnapping was a major security problem in both the state and in Girei local government. Some key informants agreed that kidnapping for ransoms was the most highly perpetrated, followed by kidnapping for rituals and that of political agenda. Majority of the key informants noted that

*“This local government area has experienced increase in the cases of kidnappings, in the last two years alone and it spreads along the whole ten wards of the local government. Demanding huge ransom from the families and friends of the kidnapped victims.*

Other interviewees from the key informants noted that:-

*“The situation of kidnapping has become a very serious issue on human security both to the government and the community at large; it has hampered a lot of developmental activities. But we are doing our best to see that the problem is controlled.*

Most of the victims of kidnapping, men between the aged 43-52 years interviewed noted that

*“I was kidnapped in the middle of the night in my house. The kidnappers ask for a large amount of cash from my family or they should kill me. They kept me for a week as my family negotiated and looked for the money. While in the custody, my families were strictly warned the if they involve any body most especially the law enforcement they will kill me”*

In regards to whether kidnapping incidences are being reported or not, majority of respondents from the vigilante and the Hunters union, agreed that kidnapping incidences are being reported. While the police reported relative agreement about the kidnapping reporting. Few among the police reported that:-

*Sometimes the victims' families use to report kidnapping incidences to the police, but very late. We use to hear it sometimes from the community stakeholders like the hunters and the vigilantes.*

When probed further from the victims as to why they report their cases to the Hunters union and the vigilante group other than the police who are constitutionally assigned to protect the lives and properties of the citizen. Some respondents among the victims reported that:

*Our families report to the hunters because of their rapid response to the incidence. Since the police have to seek clearance and other logistics from above.*

When interviewed on the immediate response after the report, most of the respondents reported that they respond immediately after hearing the report on the incidence. The police reported that they will send signal to the state command before swinging into action while the vigilante and the hunters reported that sometimes they go together with the police as joint taskforce, but most of the times they don't wait for the police. In regards to whether their response is effective, most of the respondents reported that it is very effective.

Most of the Hunters and the Vigilante respondents agreed that they are getting support from the community and it is very effective. Except for some police officers who reported that:-

*The community support is relative because some of the families of the victims do not want to report the case of kidnapping because of threat or warning from the kidnapers. This has also constitute one of the greatest challenges in the tracing and control of the kidnapping"*

Also, some of the hunters reported that:

*"The support we are getting from the community is just a moral support. We need to be supported financially and with modern fighting equipment. Since we are still using local guns as compared to the kidnapper who uses sophisticated guns like AK47 and AK49; functional patrol vehicles and good allowances"*

The findings of this study corroborate with those of Essien and Ben (2013) who found that the kidnapping incidences that are more prevalent recently are kidnappings committed by strangers, colleagues, by sentimental accomplices, and, as has been progressively evident lately, by guardians who are engaged with rancorous authority debate. Similarly, Hammer, Finkelhor and Sedlak, (2002) find out that there is high prevalence of Family kidnappings than kidnapping perpetrated by acquaintances and strangers. Luchetu and Maureen (2015), identified kidnapping incidences that are most prevalent in the country as to include kidnapping incidences committed by strangers, by an acquaintance, by family members and that committed by force to withdraw money from the Automated Teller Machine,.Asuquo (2009) and Ezemenaka, (2018) establish the high prevalence of Ritual kidnaping in West Africa.

### **Implications of Kidnapping on Human Security**

The third objective of the study was to analyze the implications of kidnapping on human security in Adamawa State as well as effects of kidnapping on individuals. The study used Likert scale statements ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree whereby mean values and standard deviations were used to summarize the responses. The responses on implications of kidnapping on human security are as shown in table 4.5. From the results, the largest percentage of the respondents, 45.9% (F=67) agreed that security of lives, property and integrity of the people as a primary need of any society will be threatened as a result of kidnapping. Since the major component of security is human centered, these responses collaborates with the findings of David (2009), Tzanelli (2006) and Soyombo (2009). Where they maintained that the crime of kidnapping have caused human insecurity that have negative impact on business operations and making some individuals to be subjected to self-imprisonment and maintaining a social life that is below their status due the threat and fear of being kidnapped. This shows that kidnapping in Girei local government has a gross implication on human security since the primary needs of individuals in the society is being threatened. While 34.9% (F=51) strongly agreed that Kidnapping will expose the wealth of people to threat, fear and vulnerability. These findings collaborated with the research findings of Akpan (2009) where he categorically stated that a bank manager was kidnapped in front of his compound and was released after a payment of an undisclosed amount was paid. This shows that kidnapers for ransom rationally targets the wealthy people in the society thereby instilling fear and discomfort to the rich individuals in the society making their wealth vulnerable and will lead to threat of personal and economic security.

On the same note, the largest proportion of the sample, 35.6% (F=52) agreed that Kidnapping challenges will discourage local and foreign investment. Kidnapping have numerous implications among which is the discouragement in local and foreign investment thereby causing serious threat to the economic security of the country. This research finding is also in line with the studies of Thom-Otuya (2010) where he outlined the importance of good image and prestige of a country attracting foreign investors in international relations. In the same vein, Nwagboso (2012) maintained that the activities of insurgents in Nigeria have threatened the survival of so many local and foreign investment and businesses in Abuja and particularly in the north east which have caused a very serious effect to human security most especially in Adamawa state. Therefore, the prevalence of kidnapping in Adamawa state will lead to economic insecurity by scaring local and foreign investors from investing in that region and will result into loss of investment capital, restriction of businesses and unemployment. On whether kidnapping will discourage commercial and economic activities leading to loss in revenue, 37% (F=54) agreed. This response also is in line with the findings of Inyang and Ubong (2013) where he argued that Nigeria loses a lot of income when the foreign oil expatriate workers are kidnapped and this loss in revenue will have negative implications to the economic security of Nigeria. While 32.9% (F=48) strongly agreed that kidnapping will derail democracy by disrupting the election processes. Democracy is a government by elected representatives; therefore, kidnapping will have serious implications on human security by threatening the stability of democratic processes according to Thom-Otuya



(2010). The response also collaborate with the findings of IRIN (2010), where they maintained that kidnaping will lead to threat to public lives which will lead to government declaring curfews in communities where the cases of kidnaping are rampant thereby jeopardizing democratic governance.

The results also showed that majority of the respondents represented by 46.6% agreed that the huge sum of money paid as ransom could drastically affect the society's economic development. The creation of wealth where the society will benefit lies on good economic development processes. Kidnaping as a serious criminal activity in Adamawa state have a lot of implications on human security. This finding is being proved by Ejimabo (2013) where he stated that the horror of kidnaping have created a serious economic insecurity in the country. This can evidently be seen in the kidnaping undertaken by Boko Haram in the north east, ransom kidnaping in the south east and the kidnaping for rituals in the south western part of Nigeria. The findings is also in line with Nwogwugwu, et al. (2012), have argued that kidnaping "by extension affected Nigeria's economic growth, because of the monolithic nature of the national economy"

On the same note, Kidnaping will require huge expenditure on the general security processes according to 45.9% (F=67) of the respondents who strongly agreed. Prevention and the management of crime require relative degree of budgetary allocation from the government depending on the typology of crime. its prevalence and gravity of that particular crime. However, kidnaping being one of the gravious offences in Nigeria will require a very huge expenditure according to these findings. This is evident in the study carried out by Soyombo (2009). Where he observed that the Federal Government allocates 195 billion naira for police formation and command in 2009, he also maintained that Lagos state alone have reportedly spent three billion naira in two year security. This huge spending on the general security will tend to have serious implications on human security in the country. Whereas a further 45.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that kidnaping have some security implications in Girei local government. This response shows that prevention, management and control of kidnaping in Girei local government will involve a huge expenditure on security of the local government and the security agencies. The security cost for the protection of citizen's lives and properties and the victim's treatment in the local government will highly escalate and that will affect the human security in the local government.

**Table 4.4: Implications of kidnaping on Human Security1**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	Std Dev
Security of lives, property and integrity of the people will be threatened	8.9%	5.5%	45.9%	39.7%	3.16	0.89
Kidnaping will expose the wealth of people to threats, fear and vulnerability	21.2%	13.7%	30.1%	34.9%	2.79	1.14
Kidnaping challenges will discourage local and foreign investment	21.9%	13.7%	35.6%	28.8%	2.71	1.11
Kidnaping in Girei local government will discourage commercial and economic activities leading to loss in revenue	15.8%	17.1%	37.0%	30.1%	2.82	1.04
Kidnaping will derail democratic process in Adamawa State by disrupting the election processes	18.5%	19.9%	28.8%	32.9%	2.76	1.1
The huge sum of money paid as ransom could drastically affect the society's economic development	6.2%	6.8%	46.6%	40.4%	3.21	0.82
Kidnaping will require huge expenditure on the general security processes	5.5%	5.5%	43.2%	45.9%	3.29	0.81
Kidnaping have some security implications in Girei local government	8.9%	4.8%	40.4%	45.9%	3.23	0.9

Source: Author (2020)

On the part of the key informants interviewed, majority of them reported that kidnaping has serious economic, social, political and psychological implications on the victim, the community and the lager society and hence affecting the entire human security.

Some of the key informants in the traditional council category reported that:

*"It drains the community because whenever a person is kidnapped. The payment of high ransom will affect his economy and will result to those that are rich fleeing the community. This is affecting our political and the economic system of the community"*

The response of one of the victims supported this view when interviewed on how does the kidnaping incidence affect him? He narrated that:

*I was seriously affected, because I have to relocate to Girei (from his village)  
where I have to buy a house and settle down. This have affected me  
economically and socially since I have to start a new life"*

On the part of the category of the local government executives one respondent reported that:

*"If a member of a community left that community, it is going to be a great loss to the political system of that particular community because there is going to be a loss of votes in that community since he is leaving together with his wives and children. Also, it will disrupt the education of his children since he going to transfer them to another school."*

Going by the above responses from the key informants, it was clearly established that the crime of kidnapping will affect economic security of both the community and that of the victims. Because if this victim relocated to another place, the community lost him and all his productivity, his investments and the contributions he is making in the development of that community.

#### **4.7.2 Implications of Kidnapping on Victims**

The study also examined the implications of kidnapping on individuals. As shown in table 4.6, majority of the respondents agreed that the huge money paid as ransom to kidnappers will affect the economy of the family and also the expenses on additional security will affect the economy of the victims and their families. As represented by 45.9% (F=67) and 33.6% (F=49). These respective responses are in agreement of the findings of Inyang and Ubong, (2013) and Ene, (2018) where they subdivided the implication of money paid as ransom into direct and indirect effect. The immediate expenses can incorporate the cash paid as ransom that might be lost to criminals, while the circuitous financial expense of kidnapping comprises the expenditures for preventive measures, for example, employment of security guards, expenditures that may include the erection of high walls, high fences, installation of surveillance cameras, fixing of burglary proofs, iron barriers and strong metal gates. All these have become additional expenses which will affect the economy of the victims and their families. Also, Ezeibe & Eze, (2012), added some of expenditures that have tremendous implications on the victims and their families where he made use of the politician who spend a lot of expenditures on the use of private security guards, off-duty police officers, strong metallic bullet proof doors, bullet proof vehicles, and sophisticated security gadgets in efforts to evade abduction. All these huge ransom paid to kidnappers and the additional expenses on security of the victims have great implication to the human security of the victims and their families. These seems to drawing them back economically since these huge sum of money could be for the payment of their children school fees or enhancing the family business. Families where the bread winners are kidnapped, usually adjust to their normal daily activities agreed with 45.9%. Apart from the economic, physical and psychological/emotional difficulties that the families of the breadwinner will suffer during the period of being kidnaped, Inyang and Ubong (2013) contend that families of the victim usually adjust with themselves until they secure the release of their family member who is being kidnapped. Because of the forced adjustment, some families go to the extent of even borrowing money, selling of assets and seeking assistance to enable them bail their victim or to buy foodstuff with the money.

On the other hand, the largest proportion of the sample, 32.9% (F=48) disagreed that victims often sustain some physical effects as a result of kidnapping. going by the study of Soyombo (2009), physical effects are that effects that relates to the physical injury which may occur from the initial stage of perpetration of kidnapping to the release of the victim (e.g. cuts, bruises, gun-shot wounds etc.) that victims may sustain as a result of kidnapping. the respondents disagreement with is in accordance with the terrorist inspired kidnapping of the Boko Haram sect as reported by the Human Right Watch, (2014), In April, 2014, where 250 secondary school girls were kidnapped in Chibok, Maiduguri and 40 others in Madagli local government area in Adamawa state in the northeastern part of Nigeria. These females according to report were converted to Islam and married to the insurgents. Though, the marriage can be seen as being subjected to forced marriage but no physical injuries related to gun shots, wounds and bruises reported. The subjection to forceful marriage by the abductees who may relatively be under aged can be seen as sexual molestation. This is also in line with the studies of Clark (2004), where he stated that the underage brides are forcefully married to older and more sexually experienced adults with whom it is not easy to negotiate safe sex and pressure in bearing unplanned children.

On the statement that Victims experiences traumatic events and chronic difficulties which may last for a long period 45.2% (F=66) agreed. One of issues victims of kidnapping commonly share is the psychological implications and the problem seems to be quite devastating for both the victims and significant others. The trauma of being abducted and forced to survive at the mercy of a group of kidnappers is truly astonishing. This response is in agreement with the studies of Soyombo, (2009), where he maintained that many victims and their acquaintances undergo some psychological/ emotional difficulties as a result of kidnapping. Some of these disturbances are difficulty in sleeping, depression, emotional stress, crying, etc. which usually may last for a long period. Such difficulties may tend to hamper human security as the feeling of being safe and secured is not guaranteed.

The results also showed that 32.9% of the participants agreed that other members of the public may not be assured of their safety. There are no criteria for becoming a victim of kidnapping, everybody is a prospective target. Though, the kidnappers are rational in their criminal activities but the motive behind the crime of kidnapping is diverse. Because of the diversity in the motives of kidnapping and the resultant physical, economic and psychological implications of the crime of kidnapping, according to Soyombo, (2009) people may have the feeling of being unsafe in the society and this will tend to affect the safety and security of the members of the society thereby posing a threat to human security. The terror of kidnappers compels people to live a social life that is below their standards according to the respondents as 44.5% of the respondents agreed. This response is in accord with the findings of Ene (2018). Where he maintained that the effect of kidnapping has great effects on human security in regards to the social life of the members of the society and their social relationship. Because of the fear of being kidnapped, some people in the society will be forced to maintain a lower standard of living. These changes in the social life can be seen in risk in travelling, mode of dressing, buying or using flashy cars, substituting okada (Boda Boda) and other commercial vehicles as a means of transport to avoid being a suitable target and other leisure activities.

On the same note, Kidnapping will foster individuality and mistrust in the society and also have some security implications on the victims as represented by 46.6% and 44.5% respectively of the respondents who agreed. These responses respectively matched with the findings of Soyombo (2009) where he postulates that individuality is one of the effects of kidnapping. According to him, because of kidnapping, hardly any person in distress requesting for help on the street will be given attention. This however, showed that even the altruistic behaviour which is part of the African tradition is now fading away because of the existence of the crime of kidnapping. On the same footing even the normal hand shake that extend the symbol of friendship in the African tradition is now being feared. Infarcts, the resultant effect of the fear of being kidnapped tend to foster both individuality and mistrust among the people in the society.

**Table 4.5: implication of Kidnapping on Victims2**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	Std Dev
The huge money paid as ransom that may be lost to kidnappers will affect the economy of the family	4.8%	6.2%	45.9%	43.2%	3.27	0.78
Other additional expenses on security will affect the economy of the victims and their families	22.6%	15.8%	28.1%	33.6%	2.73	1.15
often if the bread winners of families that are kidnapped, such families will have to adjust to their normal daily activities	6.2%	11.0%	45.9%	37.0%	3.14	0.84
Victims often sustain some physical effects as a result of Kidnapping	30.8%	32.9%	21.9%	14.4%	2.2	1.03
Victims usually experience some disturbances like difficulty in sleeping, emotional stress, crying, etc which usually may last for a long period	6.8%	4.8%	45.2%	43.2%	3.25	0.84
Other civilian population may have the feeling of being unsafe in the society	23.3%	15.8%	28.1%	32.9%	2.71	1.16
Because of fear of being kidnapped people are forced to live a social life that is below their standards	4.8%	9.6%	44.5%	41.1%	3.22	0.81
Kidnapping will tend to foster high level of individuality and grievous mistrust in the society	6.2%	4.1%	46.6%	43.2%	3.27	0.81
Kidnapping have some security implications on the victims	6.2%	6.2%	44.5%	43.2%	3.25	0.83

Source: Author (2020)

On interviewing the victims on how does the kidnapping incidence affect them and their families, majority of the victims established that the incidences have affected them economically, socially and psychologically.

A female victim aged 23 - 27 noted that

*They came to pick my husband but he was not in the house, so they forcefully pick me. My husband has to sale everything he has to pay for my release. Now we are just at the mercy of friends and relatives. Also, with this incidence, we hardly sleep at night due to fear of the kidnappers coming back for him.*

When probed further on whether the government has come to their aid in regards to financial assistance. The victim maintained that;

*Nothing came from the government in relation to financial assistance or any Palliative, but our families and friends have assisted in one way or the other...*

A key informant from the hunters association reported that:

*“There are a lot of implications due to kidnapping because a lot of resources including time and energy will be wasted in trying to locate and rescue the victims of kidnapping. It will also cause some psychological trauma to the victims. When kidnapping occur, it also challenges the political leadership of that of that community and the human security in total”.*

This response is supported by Hutchison, (2009) where he states that kidnapping threatens the stability of democratic process and causes fear, discomfort and disrupts social peace of the victims and other members of the society. Educational sector programs will also be affected for example when the Boko Haram kidnapped more than two hundred and fifty secondary school girls in Chibok, the whole secondary schools in Borno and Adamawa State were closed down. Also, the recent kidnapping secondary school students in Katsina State on the 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2020 led to the State governor orders the closure of all boarding schools in state ([www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com))

The crime of kidnapping also has some serious implications on the economy in many profound ways. Families and victims lose fund to these criminals through the payment of ransom, which funds could be utilize in many meaningful ways of economic developments.

---

## Conclusions

Kidnapping is on the increase in Adamawa state and it is prevalent across all the geopolitical cadres. Kidnappers commit the crime for the chief reason of obtaining huge ransom in order to finance their demands and operations. Greediness, Desire to get rich quick, Unemployment and other socioeconomic deprivations were also found to be some of the key motives behind increasing cases of kidnapping in the state. The study therefore concludes that socioeconomic deprivations like social injustice and corruption in the government fuel and facilitate kidnapping in Adamawa state, Nigeria because most of the youthful population are unemployed and they choose kidnapping to be beneficial because of the huge ransom that is accompanied on demand as a survival strategy. Lack of political support, corruption, failure to provide adequate security to mitigate kidnapping, social injustice, lack of employment opportunities and lack of advanced technologies in fighting crime hinder efforts to mitigate kidnapping.

---

## Recommendations

Having seen the deep concerned that crime of kidnapping generally constitute major implications to Human Security as well as the full enjoyment of human rights, The study made the following recommendations that will task various stakeholders in security management and vulnerable groups to address the crime of kidnapping links and by implication to provide the opportunity for kidnapping mitigating strategies not just in Adamawa state but across in Nigeria.

1. The government should ensure widespread deployment, training and effective use of modern technology equipment in surveillance such as CCTVs, electronic monitors and the use of online reporting platform for crime reporting and data management to various communities. So as to track down all sorts of kidnappings in the state and the country at large.
2. In order to ensure the people's human security, stakeholders in security management should be responsible for both protecting and empowering the members of the society by Providing education and employment to guarantee social safety.

---

## REFERENCES

- Abdulkabir O.S (2017) Causes and Incisive Solutions to the Widespread of Kidnapping in Nigeria Current Administration: Under Scholastic Scrutiny. *Journal of Political Sciences & Public Affairs J Pol Sci Pub Aff* 5: 258. doi:10.4172/2332-0761.1000258
- Akers, R. L., & Sellers, C. S. (2004). *Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application* (4th ed.). California: Roxbury Publishing Company.
- Akpan, E. (2009). UBA Bank Manager Abducted. *Vintages Express*, December 15, pp.1-2.
- Asuquo, M. E. (2009). *The Upsurge of Kidnapping and Its Influence on Public Order in Akwa Ibom State*. Unpublished Term Paper, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Uyo, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State- Nigeria
- Atrichter, H, A., Felman, A., Posch, P. & Smomekh, (2008) *Teachers investigate their work in action Research across the profession (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)* Rutledge
- Australian Government. (2014, February 11). Kidnapping threat worldwide. Retrieved 13/3/201 from: <https://www.smartraveller.gov.au/zwcgi/view/TravelBulletins/General>
- Bello, I and Jamilu, I. M. (2017). An Analysis of the Causes and Consequences of Kidnapping in Nigeria. *African Research Review: An International Multi-Disciplinary Journal, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia Afrrev*, 11(4), Serial No. 48:134-143
- Bruggeman, Willy (2008) 'Failing Global Justice and Human Security', in Monica den Boer and Jaap de Wilde (eds.), *The Viability of Human Security*, Amsterdam: University of Amsterdam Press, pp. 47-69.
- Buzan, B. (1991). "New Patterns of Global Security in the Twenty-First Century." *International Affairs* (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-) 67.3 (1991):431-451
- Clark, S. (2004). Early marriage and HIV risks in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Studies in family planning*, 35(3). 149-160. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15511059>
- Clarke, Ronald V., & John E. Eck (2005). *Crime Analysis for Problem Solvers*. Washington, DC: Office of Community Policing Services, U.S Department of Justice.
- Control Risk. (2016) Infographic: Kidnapping trends worldwide. Retrieved May 20, 2017, from <https://www.controlrisks.com/en/ourthinking/analysis/kidnapping-trends-worldwide>
- Cornish, D. B. and Clarke, R. V. (eds) (1986), *The Reasoning Criminal: Rational Choice Perspectives on Offending*. Springer-Verlag.

- Cressey, Donald. R.; Sutherland, Edwin H. and Luckenbill, David F. (1992). *Principles of Criminology*. Dix Hills, N.Y.: General Hall.
- David, D. (2009). Tracking Security Challenges in Akwa Ibom State. *The Sensor*, August 4.
- Effiong, E. (2009). The Effects of Kidnapping in Development of Niger Delta. *Century News* frontonline.
- Ejimabo, N. O. (2013). Understanding the Impact of Leadership in Nigeria – Its Reality, Challenges, and Perspectives, *SAGE OPEN*, DOI:10.1177/2158244013490704 Published 25 June
- Ene, W. R.: (2018) Kidnapping and the Nigerian Society: A Sociological Insight *International Journal of Development and Management Review (INJODEMAR)* Vol. 13 No. 1 June, 2018
- Erickson, F. (2012). *Quantitative research methods for science education*. Handbook of science education
- Essien, A. M. & Ben, E. E. (2013). The Socio-Religious Perspective of Kidnapping and Democratic Sustainability in Akwa Ibom State. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science* Vol. 3 No. 4 [Special Issue – February 2013] 273.
- Ezeibe, C.C. and Eze, M.O. (2012). "Political economy of kidnapping in Nigeria – The South East Experience". *Journal of Liberal Studies*.
- Ezemenaka, K.E. 2018. Kidnapping: a security challenge in Nigeria, *Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues*, 8(2): 233-246. [http://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2018.8.2\(10\)](http://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2018.8.2(10))
- Fage, K. S. & Alabi, D. O. (2017). *Nigerian government and politics*. Abuja: Basfa Global Concept Ltd.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (2014). NCIC Missing Person and Unidentified Person Statistics for 2014. Retrieved May 20, 2017, from <https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/about-us/cjis/ncic/ncic-missing-person-and-unidentified-person-statistics-for-2014>
- File-Muriel, M. P. (2013). An exploration of the social effectiveness of political kidnapping testimonies in Colombia. *Contemporary anthropology research article*. IV (1).
- Freeman, M. (2006). *International child abduction effects*. Reunite International Child Abduction Centre.
- Hammer, H., Finkelhor, D. & Sedlak, A. J. (2002). Children Abducted by Family Members: National Estimates and Characteristics. *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*—NCJ196466, 1-12. Order #MC17.
- Human Right Watch. (2014, October 27). 'On Nigeria- Victims of Abductions, Tell Their Stories'. Retrieved from [www.hrw.org](http://www.hrw.org) on 12/11/2015.
- Hutchinson, D. (2009, August 12). A wave of kidnappings in Kenya. *AFRICA TV1*. Retrieved 22/1/2014 from: <http://africatv1.com/Dawala/a-wave-of-kidnappings-in-kenya/>
- Ikime, O. 2006. *History, the Historian and the Nation: the Voice of a Nigerian Historian*. Ibadan, HEBN Publishers
- Christi, IKV Pax (2008). "Kidnapping is becoming a business" <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/kidnapping> (accessed October 12, 2013).
- Inyang, J. D. and Ubong, E. A. (2013). "The Social Problem of Kidnapping and Its Implications on the Socio Economic Development of Nigeria: A Study of Uyo Metropolis". *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*. Vol. 4 No. 6, July 2013. Published by MCSER-CEMAS-Sapienza University of Rome. E-ISSN 2039-2117 ISSN 2039-9340
- Inyang, John, D., & Abraham, U. (2013). The Social Problem of Kidnapping and its Implications on the Socio-Economic Development of Nigeria: A Study of Uyo Metropolis. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 4, 531-544.
- IRIN (Integrated Regional Information Network) (2006) "GLOBAL: Small arms: The real weapons of mass destruction", in *Guns Out of Control: The Continuing Threat of Small Arms*, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, pp. 3–7.
- Karanja, S. (2013, November 2). Central Kenya jolted by wave of kidnapping. Retrieved 30/1/2014 from: <http://mobile.nation.co.ke/News/Central-Kenya-jolted-by-wave-of-kidnappings/-/1950946/2057704/-/format/xhtml/-/13vf002z/-/index.html>
- Kothari, C. R. (2003). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International Pvt Ltd Publishers.
- Kyrian, I. (2009). Intelligence reports and kidnapping. *Dawn*, May 17, 9
- Lilly, J. R., Francis, T.C., & Richard, A.B (2007). *Criminological Theory: context and consequences* (4<sup>th</sup> ed). London: Sage
- Luchetu, L., & Maureen, O., (2015) A Criminological Analysis of the Rising of Kidnappings in Kenya *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences* © 2013-2015 IJRSS & K.A.J. Vol. 4, No.9
- Mugenda, O. M. & Mugenda, A.G. (2019). *Research Methods: Quantitative & Qualitative Approaches*, Nairobi Act press.
- Musa, U.G. & Mohammed, (2016), Community Policing in Nigeria: Challenges, Prospects and Implications for National Security. *Nigeria. International Institute for Policy and Development Strategies*
- National Crime Research Centre (2017) *Emerging Crimes: The case of kidnappings in Kenya*. National crime research centers Nairobi; printed in Kenya

- Nwagboso, C.I. (2012). Security Challenges and Economy of the Nigerian State (2007 – 2011), *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, Vol. 2 No. 6, 244- 258.
- Nwolise OBC. 2013. "Spiritual Security: A Case for Academic Research Focus on it Dimensions." *Ibadan Journal of Peace and Development* 2: 1-20.
- Ogbuehi, V. N (2018) Kidnapping in Nigeria: The Way Forward *Journal of Criminology and Forensic Studies* cpcchembio publishers
- Okoli, A.C & Agada, F.T.( 2014) Kidnapping and National Security in Nigeria Research on Humanities and Social Sciences ISSN (Paper)2224-5766 ISSN (Online)2225-0484 (Online), 2014
- Okoli, A.C. (2013). "The political ecology of the Niger Delta crisis and the prospects of lasting peace in the post amnesty period". *Global Journal of Human Social Sciences (F): Political Science*, 15 (3:1.0), pp. 37 – 46.
- Oladeji, S. I., & Folorunso, B. A. (2007).The Imperative of National Security and Stability for Development Process in Contemporary Nigeria. *European Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(2), 66-79.
- Onduku (2001).The Niger Delta Question. No 22 P. 64
- Oyewole, Samuel. 2015. "Boko Haram: Insurgency and the War against Terrorism in the Lake Chad Region." *Strategic Analysis* 39(4): 428-432.
- Pflanz, M. (2013, July 29). Kenyan resort worker sentenced to death over Judith Tebbutt kidnapping. Retrieved 2/2/2014 from: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/kenya/10209801/Kenyan-resort-worker-sentenced-to-death-over-Judith-Tebbutt-kidnapping.html>
- Shuaibu, S. S., Salleh, M. A., & Shehu, A. Y. (2015). The impact of *Boko Haram* insurgency on Nigerian national security. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*.5 (6).254-266.
- Thom-Otuya, B. E. N. (2010). Kidnapping: "A Challenge to Nigeria Security System". *International Journal of Social Science*, Vol. 2. No. 8, 2010, pp. 107-116.
- Trochim, W.M,K.,(2006), research Methodretrived12/02/2018@<http://socilresearchmethods>.
- Turner, M. (1998). "Kidnapping and Politics" *International Journal of Sociology of Law*, 26, 1998, pp. 145-160
- Turner, M. (2008). Kidnapping and politics. *International Journal of Sociology of Law*, Vol.26, 145-160 Schiller DT 1985.
- Tzanelli, R. (2006). "Capitalizing on value: Towards a sociological understanding of kidnapping". *Sociology*, 40(5), pp. 929 – 947.
- Ukwayi, J. K., Agba, A. M. O., & Michael, C. E. (2013). Public Perception of the involvement of commercial motorcyclists in crime in South-South, Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, 2(7), 21-31.
- United Nations (UN) (1994) United Nations Development Report, New York: United Nations Development Programme.
- United Nation Economic & Social Council [ECOSOC],( 2003) Comm'n on Crime Prevention and Crim. J., International Cooperation in the Prevention, Combating and Elimination of Kidnapping and in Providing Assistance to Victims: Report of the Sec'y-Gen., U.N. Doc. E/CN.15/2003/7 (Mar. 5, 2003) [hereinafter 2003 U.N. Report on Kidnapping];
- United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (2005). Crime and development in Africa. Retrieved February 24, 2019, from [https://www.unodc.org/pdf/African\\_report.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/African_report.pdf)
- U.S. Department of Justice, (2000) *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention* Office of Justice Programs Washington, DC 20531
- Uzorma, P. N. & Nwanegbo-Ben, J. (2014).Challenges of hostage-taking and kidnapping in the South-eastern Nigeria. *International Journal of Research inhumanities, Arts and Literature*.
- Wilcox, P., Land, K.C., & Hunt, S.A. (2003). *Criminal Circumstances: A dynamic multicontextual criminal opportunity theory*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter.
- Williams, P. (2009). *Criminals, militias, and insurgents: organized crime in Iraq* Carlisle, PA: U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute.
- Yun, Minwoo. (2007). Implications of Global Terrorist Hostage-taking and Kidnapping. *The Korean Journal of Defense Analysis*, XIX, 135-165.