KIDNAPPING IN KOGI STATE: A THREAT TO PUBLIC SAFETY IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examined "Kidnapping in Kogi State: a threat to public safety in Nigeria". Methodology: Relevant data were drawn from selected two hundred and twenty four (224) officers from Nigerian police headquarters in Lokoja Kogi state, using a well-structured questionnaire. The revealed that kidnapping has an effect on public safety in Kogi state. Study conclusion and policy recommendations: The study concluded that the incidence of kidnapping in Kogi and Nigeria as a whole is a problem towards public safety. It is however not strange because there are known social factors influencing its prevalence. The various reasons for kidnapping maybe multidimensional but, this study has identified unemployment, lack of security etc. It is noteworthy that as culture shifts, so does trends in kidnapping. Kidnapping trends such as virtue kidnapping may not be very pronounced at the moment of conducting the study. The study recommends that The Federal Government of Nigeria should realize that youths are leaders of tomorrow, and catalysts for social engineering and political reconstruction in any society. Therefore, youth empowerment should be vigorously pursued and earnestly

considered in the national development plans. Furthermore, Conscientious efforts should be made by all levels of Government in Nigeria to close the social inequality, exclusion and yawning chasm between the poor and the rich (social poverty) in society as this will help reduce crime in Lokoja.

INTRODUCTION

Public safety in Nigeria is a broad and complex issue, influenced by various socio-political, economic, and cultural factors. At its core, it refers to the protection of citizens from harm and ensuring that they can live, work, and move freely without fear of violence, crime, or accidents. In Nigeria, public safety is often tied to the effectiveness of the security infrastructure, which includes law enforcement agencies, emergency response systems, and the judicial system. However, challenges such as inadequate resources, corruption, poor governance, and a lack of coordination among agencies often hinder the country's ability to ensure consistent safety for all citizens (Oyewole 2016). Security concerns in Nigeria are multifaceted, ranging from urban crime, including armed robbery and kidnapping, to rural insecurity driven by insurgencies, terrorism, and clashes between different ethnic or religious groups. The ongoing Boko Haram insurgency in the northeast, herder-farmer conflicts, and the rise of criminal syndicates involved in kidnapping for ransom in the south are just a few examples of the security challenges. In addition to the direct threats posed by these criminal activities, there are underlying issues such as poverty, and unemployment (Odoemelam and Omage 2021). Public safety requires the commitment of all levels of government. Information sharing among levels of government must be comprehensive and timely this can be facilitated through the joint efforts of local, state, and federal governments (Oyewole 2016).

According to Oyewole (2016) any unlawful behavior that is punished by the government or another authority is considered a crime. The term "crime" has no clear-cut, accepted definition in contemporary criminal law; however, legislative definitions have been provided for particular

objectives. Although kidnapping is not a particularly new crime in Nigeria, its rise as a business is relatively new given the country's socioeconomic and political landscape. In 2006, terrorists from the Niger Delta region grabbed all hostages in Nigeria to protest regional unfairness, marking the first significant instance of kidnapping for ransom (Alemika, 2014). Although abduction for ransom was not the primary goal of this endeavor, it quickly evolved into an economic endeavor and expanded throughout several Nigerian cities as criminal elements in the country came to understand that kidnapping might actually have a positive economic impact. As a result, the trend of abduction, which academics have linked to a variety of causes, including social, political, and economic ones, has had a negative impact on public safety, the lives of numerous people and their families to the point where many houses are left in extreme poverty and many lives are squandered. The fact that kidnapping has become more common in Kogi state and Nigeria over time and has been embraced as a business for capturing political opponents, neighborhood rivals, and members of the wealthy class is one of the startling aspects of the phenomenon (Oyewole 2016). Therefore, the police are supposed to be at the forefront of combating and containing the growing trend of abduction in Nigeria. But crooks and kidnappers are undoubtedly outplaying the police in this game especially in Kogi state (Karimu, 2014). Most of the time, when the government through the police believe they are winning the battle against kidnapping and are showing off their anti-kidnapping scorecards, the kidnappers are busy modifying their strategies to be less complicated but more effective (Akinyemi, 2021). As a result, many abduction criminals escape punishment (Mackay, 2014). Given that Kogi State has recently been seen as one of Nigeria's most secure and peaceful state, one would wonder if this is also the case there. Therefore, it is pointless to state that abduction incidents have increased recently in comparison to other Nigerian states.

The kidnapping of all manner of persons has gained ascendancy in Nigeria. A malady previously unknown to the people has rapidly become domesticated. In the last ten years, the volatile oil rich regions of the Niger Delta witnessed this phenomenon on a large scale with the

target being mostly expatriates and Nigerians in the oil business. It has spread throughout the country extending to places as far as Kogi state in the far Northern part of Nigeria. Kogi state have become known as the kidnappers' playgrounds of Nigeria. Kidnapping seems easier compared to other forms of serious crimes. According to Ene (2010), a group of criminals armed with guns and cell phones apprehend unsuspecting victims and drag their victim into a secluded spot and begin to make phone calls to whomever and demand for a ransom. The police with a mandate to provide security for the people are often unprepared for the task at hand. They think their job is done if they manage to secure the kidnapped, but of the kidnappers nothing much is ever heard. As we all know, the police are poorly trained and poorly equipped, but beyond these inadequacies there are worrying signs that their loyalty is suspected. Some whistle blowers have come to grief for confiding in them. The primary role of government is the provision of security for its own people. In Nigeria this role has been largely ignored. The Nigerian state no longer provides security for the Nigerian people. Nigerians have compulsorily become religious as whole families barricade themselves at night in prison-high walls and pray that God protection. But kidnapping as a variant of armed robbery is infinitely more disturbing as it often occurs in the open among persons going about their normal business. The widening scale of insecurity in Nigeria especially In Kogi state is a cause for public safety. Churches, mosques, markets, schools, homes and the highway, all are susceptible to this menace. The abductees and their families are traumatized by the ordeal of kidnapping (Oyewole 2016). Foreign investors are scared away from Nigeria especially Kogi sate. Nigerians are paying the price of poor governance and failures of leadership. Fage (2010) points out that the general state of insecurity in some parts of the country has no doubt reached a stage where virtually everybody is now worried the direction the region is going. Presently, hardly can people sleep because of the fear of being robbed or kidnapped. Businessmen have taken flight with their businesses for fear of being kidnapped or robbed. In the Kogi state, where there are thousands of young people who are physically fit but unemployed, the beast has spread and taken root. The

country's current security issue is better understood in light of the evidence that even traditional monarchs and government leaders are not immune. Despite the strict protection available to them, the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, as well as their families, are the targets of kidnappings. As a result of this, some of these officials have moved their family abroad or out of the nation, leaving the civilian populace vulnerable to the gangs that are raging.it is the study centres on crime and public safety in Nigeria: case study of kidnapping in Kogi state.

Over the years, Kogi state has experienced series of kidnappings being carried out by criminal gangs which has disguised as Fulani herdsmen which usually carry out this crime in remote areas to kidnap travellers on transit for ransom. In some cases when the fail to pay up the ransom the victims tend to be killed or tortured this has left those victims either dead or mentally unstable. As a result of this the south west region has taken some preventive measures such as deployment of Nigeria police and also the introduction of community policing in the state to fight crime including kidnapping in Kogi state. The introduction of this security outfit has left little or no impact in the reduction of kidnapping and on public safety in the state which has led to the motivation of this study.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted the descriptive survey design as the strategy or plan of action regarding events upon which implementation will enable the researcher to investigate the problem of this study. In this study, structured questionnaire was used as research instrument. For the uniqueness and peculiarity of the subject of the study, the quantitative method of data collection was employed in order to get accurate and reliable information. The design is suitable for this study because data was collected from respondents using questionnaires to give an assessment of crime and public safety in Nigeria. The questionnaire is structured for Likert scale questionnaires in such a way that it provides answers to the research questions. The

quantitative data obtained from the field were processed and analyzed using descriptive statistics such as simple percentages, tables and frequency distribution. Data obtained from respondents through the administration of questionnaires was collated and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 20.0).The population of this study comprises of selected Staff of Nigerian Police Headquarters Lokoja Kogi state. The total number of the personnel in Nigerian Police Headquarters Lokoja Kogi state is approximately (495) four hundred and ninety five according to the feedback from police public relation officer in Kogi state headquarters. A sample of Two hundred and twenty two (224) personnel from Police Headquarters Lokoja Kogi state will be randomly selected and questionnaire will be administered to them. The sample size was calculated using the Taro Yamani scientific formula which is given as:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

N is the Population

1 is the constant

e is the degree of error expected

n is the sample size

$$n = \frac{495}{1 + 495(0.05)^2}$$

$$\frac{495}{1 + 495(0.0025)}$$

$$\frac{495}{1 + 1.23}$$

$$\frac{500}{2.23}$$

$$n = 224$$

DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

The researcher considers the response rate, background information of the respondents to be very useful in understanding the logic of the responses issued by the respondents in the questionnaire and the descriptive statistics.

Response Rate

Two hundred and twenty-four (224) copies of the questionnaires were administered to officers of Police Headquarters Lokoja Kogi state . All the copies of the questionnaires administered were fully completed and returned by the respondents. This gives a 100% response rate.

Respondents Profile

Respondent's demographic variables are included in this study. They are: sex, age, and educational qualification of the respondents. The results are presented in the tables below showing distribution of sample individuals according to demographic variables.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondent according to Gender

Gender		
Feature	**Frequency**	**Percentage**

Female	68	30.4%
Male	156	69.6%
Total	**224**	**100%**

Source: SPSS Version 20.0

Table 1 shows that 68(30.4%) of the respondents are female, while (156)69.6% of the respondents are male. The findings show that majority of the respondents who participated in the field work were male.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondent according to Age

Age Range		
Feature	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
25-35 years	136	60.7%
36-45 years	47	21%
Above 45 years	3	1.3%
Below 25 years	38	17%
Total	**224**	**100**%

Source: SPSS Version 20.0

Table 2 distribution is based on the age of the respondents. The table shows that 136(60.7%) of the respondents are within the age category of 25-35, 47(21%) of the respondents are within the age category of 36-45, 3(1.3%) of the respondents are above 45 years, while 38(17%) of the respondents are below 25 years. This clearly shows that majority of the respondents are on the age category of 25-35 years.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondent according to Educational Qualification

Feature	Frequency	Percentage
HND/First Degree	142	63.4%

Masters and above	33	14.7%
OND/Diploma	13	5.8%
Others	8	3.6%
SSCE/GCE/O'level	28	12.5%
Total	**224**	**100%**

Source: SPSS Version 20.0

Table 3 indicates that 142(63.4%) of the respondents are HND/First degree holders, 33(14.7%) of

the respondents obtained Masters and above, 13(5.8%) of the respondents are OND/Diploma

holders, 8(3.6%) of the respondents have other qualifications and 28(12.5%) of the responses are

SSCE/GCE/O'level holders. Majority of the respondents are HND/First Degree certificate holders.

DATA ANALYSIS
Normality Test
Table 4: Responses on the types of kidnapping carried out by kidnappers in kogi state.

S/N	ITEMS	SA %	A %	U %	D %	SD %	TOTAL %
1.	Ransom kidnapping is a atype of crime carried out in Kogi state	91 40.6%	119 91%	5 2.2%	4 1.8%	5 2.2%	224 100%
2.	High networth kidnapping is prevelant in Kogi state	37 16.5%	146 65.2%	16 7.1%	22 9.8%	3 1.3%	224 100%
3.	Tiger kidnapping is a type of crime carried out in Kogi state	54 24.1%	128 57.1%	13 5.8%	21 9.4%	8 3.6%	224 100%
4.	Express kidnapping is the most proliferated type of kidnapping in Nigeria in Jos North Local Government Area of Plateau state	26 11.6%	135 60.3%	28 12.5%	31 13.8%	4 1.8%	224 100%
5.	Political kidnapping is usually carried out during election periods in Kogi state	37 16.5%	112 50%	43 19.2%	26 11.6%	6 2.7%	224 100%

Source: SPSS Version 20.0

Table 4 above, item 1 shows that 91(40.6%) respondents strongly agreed that Ransom kidnapping

is a atype of crime carried out in Kogi state, 119(91%) respondents agreed to that assertion,

5(2.2%) respondents were undecided, 4(1.8%) respondents disagreed that Ransom kidnapping is

a type of crime carried out in Kogi state, while 5(2.2%) respondents strongly disagreed. The

finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that the Ransom kidnapping is a type of crime carried out in Kogi state.

Item 2 shows that 37(16.5%) respondents strongly agreed that high net worth kidnapping is prevalent in Kogi state, 146(65.2%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 16(7.1%) respondents were undecided, 22(9.8%) respondents disagreed that High net worth kidnapping is prevalent in Kogi state, while 3(1.3%) respondents strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that high net worth kidnapping is prevalent in Kogi state.

Item 3 shows that 54(24.1%) respondents strongly agreed that Tiger kidnapping is a type of crime carried out in Kogi state, 128(57.1%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 13(5.8%) respondents were undecided, 21(9.4%) respondents disagreed that Tiger kidnapping is a type of crime carried out in Kogi state, while 8(3.6%) respondents strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that Tiger kidnapping is a type of crime carried out in Kogi state.

Item 4 shows that 26(11.6%) respondents strongly agreed that Express kidnapping is the most proliferated type of kidnapping in Nigeria, 135(60.3%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 28(12.5%) respondents were undecided, 31(13.8%) respondents disagreed, while 4(1.8%) respondents strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that Express kidnapping is the most proliferated type of kidnapping in Nigeria.

Item 5 shows that 37(16.5%) respondents strongly agreed that Political kidnapping is usually carried out during election periods in Kogi state, 112(50%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 43(19.2%) respondents were undecided, 26(11.6%) respondents disagreed that Political kidnapping is usually carried out during election periods in Kogi state, while 6(2.7%) respondents

strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that Political kidnapping is usually carried out during election periods in Kogi state.

Table 5: Responses on the impact of kidnapping on public safety in kogi state.

S/N	ITEMS	SA %	A %	U %	D %	SD %	TOTAL %
1.	Kidnapping creates divisions within communities in Kogi state	83 37.1%	114 50.9%	13 5.8%	8 2.6%	6 2.7%	224 100%
2.	The fear of kidnapping undermines economic activities in Kogi state	78 34.8%	126 56.3%	10 4.5%	6 2.7%	4 1.8%	224 100%
3.	kidnapping in Nigeria has a cascading effect on governance and the rule of law	33 14.7%	107 47.8%	25 11.2%	54 24.1%	5 2.2%	224 100%
4.	The pervasive threat of kidnapping in Nigeria is a major factor that exacerbates insecurity, destabilizes communities, hampers economic growth, and undermines the confidence citizens have in their government's ability	39 17.4%	119 53.1%	24 10.7%	35 15.6%	7 3.1%	224 100%
5.	Kidnapping significantly impacts society by creating widespread fear and insecurity, disrupting economic activity, damaging social trust, and causing psychological trauma to victims and their families	30 13.4%	129 57.6%	58 25.9%	6 2.7%	1 0.4%	224 100%

Source: SPSS Version 20.0

Table 5 above, item 1 shows that 83(37.1%) respondents strongly agreed that Kidnapping creates divisions within communities in Kogi state, 114(50.9%) respondents agreed to the assertion, 13(5.8%) respondents were undecided, 8(2.6%) respondents disagreed to the statement, while 6(2.7%) respondents strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that Kidnapping creates divisions within communities in Kogi state.

Item 2 shows that 78(34.8%) respondents strongly agreed that The fear of kidnapping undermines economic activities in Kogi state, 126(56.3%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 10(4.5%) respondents were undecided, 6(2.7%) respondents disagreed to the statement, while 4(1.8%) respondents strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that the fear of kidnapping undermines economic activities in Kogi state.

Item 3 shows that 33(14.7%) respondents strongly agreed kidnapping in Nigeria has a cascading effect on governance and the rule of law, 107(47.8%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 25(11.2%) respondents were undecided, 54(24.1%) respondents disagreed to the statement, while 5(2.2%) respondents strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed kidnapping in Nigeria has a cascading effect on governance and the rule of law.

Item 4 shows that 39(17.4%) respondents strongly agreed that the pervasive threat of kidnapping in Nigeria is a major factor that exacerbates insecurity, destabilizes communities, hampers economic growth, and undermines the confidence citizens have in their government's ability, 119(53.1%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 24(10.7%) respondents were undecided, 35(15.6%) respondents disagreed to the statement, while 7(3.1%) respondents strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that the pervasive threat of kidnapping in Nigeria is a major factor that exacerbates insecurity, destabilizes communities, hampers economic growth, and undermines the confidence citizens have in their government's ability.

Item 5 shows that 30(13.4%) respondents strongly agreed that Kidnapping significantly impacts society by creating widespread fear and insecurity, disrupting economic activity, damaging social trust, and causing psychological trauma to victims and their families, 129(57.6%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 58(25.9%) respondents were undecided, 6(2.7%) respondents disagreed to the statement, while 1(0.4%) respondent strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that Kidnapping significantly impacts society by creating widespread fear and insecurity, disrupting economic activity, damaging social trust, and causing psychological trauma to victims and their families

Table 6: Responses on the Role Of Nigerian Police In Ensuring Public Safety Through Curbing Kidnapping As A Crime In Kogi State

S/N	ITEMS	SA %	A %	N %	D %	SD %	TOTAL %
1.	The police are responsible for creating and maintaining a visible presence in areas vulnerable to kidnapping	20 8.9%	125 55.8%	43 19.2%	33 14.7%	3 1.3%	224 100%
2.	One of the more challenging aspects of the Nigerian police's role in combating kidnapping is addressing corruption within their ranks	30 13.4%	153 68.3%	20 8.9%	18 8%	3 1.3%	224 100%
3.	The police must also work closely with the judiciary to ensure that kidnappers face appropriate legal consequences	14 6.3%	149 66.5%	37 16.5%	22 9.8%	2 0.9%	224 100%
4.	The role of the police in ensuring public safety in Kogi State, particularly in curbing kidnapping, involves proactive policing, intelligence gathering, community engagement, and swift action during and after criminal incidents	33 14.7%	145 64.7%	16 7.1%	30 13.4%	0 0%	224 100%
5.	Police should create awareness against the fight in Kogi state	30 13.4%	151 67.4%	21 9.4%	20 8.9%	2 0.9%	224 100%

Source: SPSS Version 20.0

Table 6 above, item 1 shows that 20(8.9%) respondents strongly agreed that the police are responsible for creating and maintaining a visible presence in areas vulnerable to kidnapping, 125(55.8%) respondents agreed to the assertion, 43(19.2%) respondents were undecided, 33(14.7%) respondents disagreed to the statement, while 3(1.3%) respondents strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that the police are responsible for creating and maintaining a visible presence in areas vulnerable to kidnapping.

Item 2 shows that 30(13.4%) respondents strongly agreed that One of the more challenging aspects of the Nigerian police's role in combating kidnapping is addressing corruption within their ranks, 153(68.3%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 20(8.9%) respondents were undecided, 18(8%) respondents disagreed to the statement, while 3(1.3%) respondents strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that one of the more challenging aspects of the Nigerian police's role in combating kidnapping is addressing corruption within their ranks.

Item 3 shows that 14(6.3%) respondents strongly agreed that the police must also work closely with the judiciary to ensure that kidnappers face appropriate legal consequences, 149(66.5%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 37(16.5%) respondents were undecided, 22(9.8%) respondents disagreed to the statement, while 2(0.9%) respondents strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that the police must also work closely with the judiciary to ensure that kidnappers face appropriate legal consequences.

Item 4 shows that 33(14.7%) respondents strongly agreed that The role of the police in ensuring public safety in Kogi State, particularly in curbing kidnapping, involves proactive policing, intelligence gathering, community engagement, and swift action during and after criminal incidents, 151(67.4%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 16(7.1%) respondents were undecided, while 30(13.4%) respondents disagreed. The finding reveals that The role of the police in ensuring public safety in Kogi State, particularly in curbing kidnapping, involves proactive policing, intelligence gathering, community engagement, and swift action during and after criminal incidents.

Item 5 shows that 30(13.4%) respondents strongly agreed that police should create awareness against the fight in Kogi state , 151(67.4%) respondents agreed to that assertion, 21(9.4%) respondents were undecided, 20(8.9%) respondents disagreed to the statement, while 2(0.9%) respondents strongly disagreed. The finding reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that police should create awareness against the fight in Kogi state.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Majority of the respondents opined to the fact that there are various types of kidnapping carried out by kidnappers in Kogi state this include tiger kidnapping, ransom kidnapping, political kidnapping. This is in line with the research by Okoli &Agada (2014) who examined the types of

kidnapping in Nigeria, causes and consequences. The study unveiled some common causes and types of kidnapping and their consequences in Nigeria as a nation state that is characterized by poverty, unemployment, insecurity, corruption, weak constitutional framework and poor policies implementation. Furthermore, they opined that the types of kidnapping in Nigeria include ransom kidnapping, tiger kidnapping, and political kidnaping among others. Also, the findings of the study shows that there is an impact of kidnapping on public safety in Kogi state. This can be traced to the empirical research by Oyewole (2016) which investigated the problem of kidnapping and its consequences on the public and Uyo dwellers in particular. Findings from the study shows that, the prevalence of kidnapping in Nigeria is as a result of laxity in the law implementation process to prosecute offenders which has led fear of participating in economic activate. Additionally, the findings of the study critically shows that the role of the police in ensuring public safety in Kogi State, particularly in curbing kidnapping, involves proactive policing, intelligence gathering, community engagement, and swift action during and after criminal incidents. This is in line with the research of by Nwadike (2015) which assessed the roles of the NPF in controlling kidnapping trend in Anambra State. Findings of the study showed among others, that the police played varying roles in controlling kidnapping in Anambra State. The most significant among such roles included: educating the public on security consciousness through the media and mounting check points in various communities. It was equally found through the views of the respondents that the roles performed by the police have the capacity of sustaining the current control level on kidnapping trend in Anambra State.

CONCLUSION

The incidence of kidnapping in Kogi and indeed Nigeria is a problem towards public safety. It is however not strange because there are known social factors influencing its prevalence. The various reasons for kidnapping maybe multidimensional but, this study has identified unemployment, lack of security etc. It is noteworthy that as culture shifts, so does trends in kidnapping. Kidnapping

trends such as virtue kidnapping may not be very pronounced at the moment of conducting this study, it nevertheless is bound to surface as technology grows continually in the country. The present level of threats posed by kidnapping may have stimulated diverse social and physical security responses from individuals, organizations and the government, to nip the malady in the bud. Thus, the study concludes by noting that kidnapping could be checked significantly with the employment of tougher security measures and empowerment of existing security forces. Also, a massive job creation policy is imperative in engaging Nigeria's teeming population of unemployed youths productively. To achieve this both government and private industrialists should take up the challenge.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of this study, the Federal Government of Nigeria should realize that youths are leaders of tomorrow, and catalysts for social engineering and political reconstruction in any society. Therefore, youth empowerment should be vigorously pursued and earnestly considered in the national development plans. This will help reduce crime and create more employment. Also, conscientious efforts should be made by all levels of Government in Nigeria to close the social inequality, exclusion and yawning chasm between the poor and the rich (social poverty) in society. Finally, the Federal Government of Nigeria should, as a matter of urgency and necessity, provide proactive social security to the teeming unemployed youths and the disadvantaged in the country pending when they will be gainfully employed. This will certainly deter a remarkable number of unemployed youths from taking to kidnapping and other criminal activities for livelihood or survival.

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