

EPISTEMOLOGY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES IN ZANGON KATAF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA AND INTELLIGENCE-LED POLICE DISCOURSE

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Abstract

The study investigated the epistemology of criminal activities in Zangon Kataf Local Government Area, Kaduna State, Nigeria and Intelligence-Led policing discourse. In Nigeria today, criminality is increasingly worrisome, despite the efforts of government and non-governmental organizations to wipe it out. The specific objectives of this study include examining the role of the Nigeria Police in the administration of justice, to identify the inadequacies of the Police in the discharge of their functions and to proffer practical solutions for combating crimes in Nigeria. The significance of this study will help the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) to find a lasting solution to the challenges facing it in its role of combating crimes in Nigeria. Moreover, this study will be of immense benefit to the citizens of Nigeria at large as it will help them to freely speak against crime without fear or bias. Classical Theory of crime was used for this study. The researcher found out that some causes of crime are unemployment, environmental factors, genetic factors, social factors etc. Hence, the researcher recommended that clearly defined goals, results-oriented tactics and strategies, effective intelligence, active collaboration with necessary security agencies and information sharing will assist in the Police in fighting crime.

Keywords: Intelligence-Led Policing, Nigeria Police Force and Criminal Activities.

Introduction

Nigeria is currently being confronted by serious security challenges which include armed violence, stealing, Assault, ritual killing, violent conflict between groups, rapes, cultism or gang violence etc. These constitute immediate threats to security and development of the country (Ayo et al 2016).

Zangon Kataf is a *Local Government Area* in southern *Kaduna State, Nigeria*. Its Headquarters is in the town of Zonkwa. Since the onset of the British imperial regime in the Northern Region of Nigeria, the Atyap people have reported a loss of land to the Hausas. In 1922, it was reported that a large piece of land was acquired by the Emir of Zaria, Dalhatu Uthman Yero, who failed to compensate the indigenous population of the region. In 1966, the land was provided to the Hausa trading settlement in the heart of Mabatado, called "Zangon Kataf", by the emir,

Muhammad Usman. The Atyap resided within the district, in the Zaria Province of the Northern Region of, initially, British Nigeria, which became independent Nigeria. It was to remain utilized as a marketplace, where the indigenous Atyap people were banned from trading pork and beer by the settlers (<https://en.wikipedia.org>)

Tensions steadily increased, flaring up in February 1992 over a proposal to move the market to a new site, away from land transferred to the Hausas. The proposal by the first Atyap head of the Zangon Kataf Local Government Area was favored by the Atyap, who could trade beer and pork on the neutral site; however, it remained opposed by the Hausa, who feared the loss of trading privileges. Over 60 people were killed in the February clashes; further violence broke out in Zango on May 15 and May 16, with 400 people killed and numerous buildings destroyed. When the news reached Kaduna, rampaging Hausa youths killed many Christians of all ethnic groups in retaliation (<https://en.wikipedia.org>).

The issues of the uprooting of crops on Atyap farmlands and the killing of Atyap people on their farms began the second crisis, which lasted from May 15 to 16, 1992. When rumors of events within Zangon Kataf reached Kaduna, Zaria, Ikara and other regions within the state where Hausa populations remained persecuted, rampaging Hausa and Fulani youths began killing many Christians from all ethnic groups in retaliation (<https://en.wikipedia.org>)

According to official figures, the May 1992 tragedy was said to have claimed 471 lives (250 in Kaduna, 188 in Zangon Kataf and the other 33 from Zaria, Ikara and other areas), 518 persons injured, 229 houses burnt or destroyed and 218 vehicles destroyed or burnt. Although the Zango Hausa community claimed to have lost 1,528 persons, many Hausas reportedly fled the Zangon Kataf area afterward; some subsequently returned.^[1] *Africa Watch* reported on a visit to Zangon Kataf in April 1993; the organisation stated that a year ago, the then Head-of-state General Babangida reportedly visited Zangon Kataf a few days after the riot in May 1992. During this visit, he promised to compensate those who had their houses destroyed. *Africa Watch* reported that "it was clear that the government was engaged in rebuilding the Hausa community" (<https://en.wikipedia.org>).

The phenomenon of "crime" has been a major subject of private and public concern throughout human history. No society is free of crime. However, the question often asked is that even if crime is part of inevitable human behaviour, how much of it can a society tolerate? (Nnubia, & Obiora, 2018). This question is linked to man's natural instinct for survival, the ability to respond to any threat to his life and property. Crime poses such a threat, particularly in its violent form. The recent upsurge in violent crimes in Nigeria has created enormous uncertainty in the security of lives and property of individuals and of social stability in general. The law has clothed the

Nigeria Police with enviable powers in the sphere of intelligence led policing and administration of justice, preservation of law, order and maintenance of national tranquility. The section from the 1999 Constitution provides that the Police shall be organized and administered in accordance with such provisions as may be prescribed by the Act of the National Assembly. In exercise of the constitutional powers conferred on the National Assembly, the National Assembly enacted the Police Act. In the exercise of its primary powers, the Police also act in other spheres which are necessarily incidental to the exercise of the actual powers of the police. For instance, in the exercise of the primary duty of the police under section 4 of the Police Act, the Act gives the Police the power of public prosecution. By these powers, the police can charge and prosecute any person suspected to have committed a crime before any court of law in Nigeria. In the bid to create a favourable condition for the discharge of the duty of the police; the Police Act has also given the police the power to arrest any person suspected to have committed a crime with or without warrants (section 24, cap.359,2004) The Police by the provision of the Act is also empowered to detain any person reasonably suspected to be in possession or carrying stolen property, or property that is reasonably believed to be unlawfully obtained . Section 29 For the purpose of forensic investigation, the law empowers the police to take finger prints (Abegunde, 2008).

The paper is organised as follows' the next section reviews relevant literature with regards to context justification and provide a theoretical background for the study, respectively. Next describes the sample data and empirical methodology. The last section summaries the main results, offers conclusion and recommendations.

Review of Related Literature

Conceptual Reviews

Intelligence-Led Policing

Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) allows police departments to utilize data and information in order better evaluate crime trends and issues, thus allowing top decision makers to efficiently and effectively allocate resources and develop crime fighting strategies. Intelligence-led policing could lead to hostile confrontations between police and residents. For example, if a car theft occurs in one neighborhood, police might consider everyone walking down a street in that neighborhood a suspect and possibly unnecessarily harass them. The key elements of ILP include executive commitment and involvement; collaboration and coordination throughout all levels of the agency; tasking and coordination; collection, planning, and operation; analytic capabilities; awareness, education, and training; end-user feedback; and reassessment of the process (<https://www.policechiefmagazine.org>)

The concept of “intelligence-led policing” began to take hold in some of the nation’s metropolitan police departments in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11,

2001 in US. In more recent years, the practice has expanded further, with many smaller and midsized departments creating their own internal intelligence-led policing units. As part of its response to 9/11, the New York Police Department (NYPD) created a counter-terrorism unit and reorganized its intelligence division to form what is now called the NYPD Intelligence Bureau. Its mission is to “detect and disrupt criminal and terrorist activity through the use of intelligence-led policing.” The LAPD created its Counterterrorism and Criminal Intelligence Bureau in 2003, a move that involved “converging community policing and counterterrorism strategies and implementing them under the guiding philosophy of intelligence-led policing.”

Intelligence-led policing, on the other hand, attempts to identify potential victims and potential repeat offenders, then works in partnership with the community to provide offenders with an opportunity to change their behavior before being arrested for a more severe crime.

How Intelligence-Led Policing Works

Although today’s data-driven approaches incorporate sophisticated technology and analysis, predictive policing has been in use for decades, albeit in a more rudimentary form. Police have long used information about crimes in a particular area to identify patterns and anticipate where the next crime is likely to occur. With the advancements in technology, agencies now use computers and data models designed to track patterns, along with additional factors, such as time of day, weather, geography, and “aftershock” areas those in which a crime has been successful and are ripe for repeats of the same crime (e.g., gang retaliation) to build complex models that identify the potential for future crimes. Law enforcement can then focus their resources on these hot spots.

Likewise, intelligence-led policing leverages data. The data, on which it focuses, however, are already in the law enforcement agency’s system, and the analysis centers around an individual, not a geographic area. Intelligence-led policing gathers domestic incidents, arrests, criminal records, traffic stops, and gang activity, and allows law enforcement to run analytics against those data. These analytics help law enforcement identify offenders who are more likely to be repeat offenders of a particular crime or group of crimes. Law enforcement can then track those individuals, observing when they move from one class of offense to another. If an offender repeats an offense, police are alerted of that individual’s history, giving them an opportunity to intervene in an effort to prevent more criminal activity.

Nigeria Police Force

The word Police generally is derived from the Greek word Polis’, meaning “that part of no ecclesiastical administration having to do within the safety, health and order of the state”. The Greek Politeria means the art of governing and regulating the welfare, security needs and order of the city-state in the interest of the public. According to

Ehindero, even though Police is derived from Greeks, it was the Romans who perfected the system. He further observed that the Roman *Politia* means the same as the Greek *politeira* is the symbol of power residing in the central authority.

The history of the present Nigeria police dates back to 1881. Before this period, there were some features of police organization amongst every tribal community in Nigeria. Traditional rulers, therefore, had able-bodied men attached to them with the aim of guarding them, and in some instances assist in arresting wrong doers. This practice was common amongst the majority of tribes inhabiting the geographical areas now known as Nigeria. It has also been shown that, the traditional law enforcement institutions that were in place in most communities during the pre-colonial time or period discharged their responsibilities creditably in ensuring the existence of a lawful and orderly society. It should, however, be noted that the observation of Oluyede to the effect that pre-colonial policing in Muslims areas of pre-colonial Nigeria and non-Muslim areas are different is instructive. He observed that although 'Allah' is regarded as Supreme Lawmaker, Islamic law was and is still enforced by human agencies such as the members of the 'Shurta' (Police). It is his further observation that policing in non-Muslim areas of pre-colonial Nigeria appealed to supernatural beings by the priest; Juju practices, ancestral worship are all features of pre-colonial police machinery. As stated earlier, the modern and unified Nigeria Police started in 1861. It started as a consular guard of thirty men in Lagos, in 1963, the guard became known as the "Hausa Police". The force was later reorganized in 1879 by an Ordinance creating the constabulary of Lagos in 1894, the Niger constabulary was formed in Calabar. The Royal Niger Company formed another constabulary was formed in 1888; landmark development in the history of Nigeria police came in 1930, when the northern and southern police were merged to form the Nigeria Police Force with Lagos as the force Headquarters. Upon attainment of independence in 1960, the independent Nigeria re-organized the Nigeria police for cease Federal Force under the 1960 Constitution. The Constitution also set up two bodies, the Police Council and the Police Service Commission. The Constitution of Nigeria 1963, 1979 and 1999 also empowers the Nigeria police to operate as a single Federal Force. The Constitution of Nigeria 1999, the ground norm of the existing legal order in Nigeria clearly stipulates the existence of only one Police Force unless and until it is amended, the recent agitation for the creation of a state police cannot be achieved.

Functions of the Nigeria police force

Generally, the police are a body of people who are empowered by the state to protect lives, property, to enforce the law and reduce civil disorder. The police is usually described as a law enforcement authority. However, as will be seen shortly, the functions of the police exceed the aspect of law enforcement. The Nigeria Police Force is the principal police and law enforcement agency serving Nigeria. There are certain governmental agencies that control the Nigerian Police. These are: The

Police Service Commission, the Nigeria Police Council and the ministry of police affairs, these are the various agencies in Nigeria in charge of police. The Police Service Commission appoints, promotes and disciplines all police officers except the Inspector General of Police who is the head of police in Nigeria.

The Nigeria Police Council organizes and administers the Nigeria Police Force. It also carries out other functions that are incidental to organization and administration. But the Council is not concerned with matters related to the use and operational control of the Force, or the appointment, disciplinary control and dismissal of members of the Force. The Council also has the task of the general supervision of the Nigeria Police Force. It advises the President on the appointment of the Inspector-General of Police whose duty is leading the entire police force. The Ministry of Police Affairs formulate policies that will ensure efficient and effective policing of Nigeria meaning carrying out effective police duties in the country. The functions of the Nigerian Police Force are stated in the Police Act. The Police Act provides for the organization, discipline, powers and duties of the Police in Nigeria.

There are general duties of the Police which are:

- i. Prevention and detection of crime
- ii. Apprehension of offenders
- iii. Preservation of law and order
- iv. Protection of life and property
- v. Due enforcement of all laws and regulations with which they are directly charged
- vi. Performance of such military duties within or outside Nigeria as may be required of them by the Police Act or any other Act.
- vii. The Police in Nigeria have more specific powers which include:
- viii. Conducting prosecutions before any court of law in Nigeria.
- ix. Arresting, without warrant, any person who is found by the police to be committing any felony, misdemeanor or simple offence; or who the police reasonably suspects of having committed those offences or being about to commit such offences. The Police may also arrest without warrant, a person who is charged by another person with the commission of an offence.

It should be noted that where a specific offence provides that a person charged with that offence should be arrested with a warrant, then such alleged offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

The Police also have the power to search persons, premises and belongings. On search of persons, where a police officer reasonably suspects any person of having in his possession or carrying in any form, anything which he has reason to believe has been stolen or is unlawfully obtained, the police officer may detain and search such a person. The police have the power to take and record measurements,

photographs, and fingerprints of people who are in lawful custody from time to time. This is for the purpose of identification.

Another function of the Nigerian Police is that, it undertakes some of the military responsibilities which may be required of the Police Force by law as part of its functions.

Criminal Activity

Criminal Activity means any conduct that is prohibited by any criminal laws, whether federal, state or county, regardless of whether there has been an arrest or conviction and without satisfying the standard of proof for a criminal conviction. (<https://www.lawinsider.com>)

Empirical Reviews

Intelligence for all intent and purposes is not information per se; rather, it is a product of evaluated information valued for its currency and relevance rather than its details or accuracy in contrast with data which typically refers to precise or particular information or 'fact' which typically refers to verified information. Sometimes called active data or "active intelligence," these typically regard the current plans, discussions, and actions of people as these may have urgency or may otherwise be considered 'valuable' from the point of view of intelligence gathering organisations. Consequently, active intelligence is treated as a constantly mutable components, or variables within a large equation of understanding the secret, covert or otherwise private intelligence of an opponent or competitor, to answer questions or obtain advance warning of events and movements deemed to be important or otherwise relevant (Wikipedia, 2002).

Modern realities have made intelligence and intelligence gathering denote the assemblage of credible information with quality analysis. It refers to the information that has been evaluated and from which conclusions have been drawn. It is data that will be used proactively for strategic and tactical purposes (Onovo, 2004).

Intelligence therefore include operational intelligence –used for planning and conducting campaigns and major operations, criminal intelligence used for tracking down criminals and for crime detection, competitive intelligence – used by firms to outmaneuver one another, and such other covert information gathering for the purpose of national and regional security. It will also include business security in a globalised and competitive world. Furthermore, it is needful to analyse the concept of 'Externality' and 'Foreign' which are the prime targets of intelligence activities, especially within a country with regards to criminal and business intelligence as it tend to pose some level of contradictions in the traditional meaning and focus of intelligence. However, this apparent contradiction can easily be resolved when a criminal is seen as a deviant and external to the prevailing norms and values of the society and when a competing firm approximates a "battle theatre" intelligence gathering aimed these situations clearly identifies the external factors from the deviant

or competitor (Nte, 2008).

With respect to its mission, intelligence serves two purposes: first and foremost, to inform policy and second, to support operations, be they military, police or covert, with the ultimate goal of ensuring state security. The general consensus is that these two missions produce functions or roles which include; Collection, Analysis, Counter intelligence and Covert Action. These roles are common to most intelligence systems, although many others and policy makers would prefer to exclude covert action. How they are distributed between and among elements of the intelligence organisation differ from state to state depending upon different threats and resources (Bruneau, 2008).

Consequently, Godson (1986) in Bruneau (2008) asserts that: “it is difficult to imagine an effective system for collecting intelligence without the analysis that provides effective guidance or “tasking” to collectors. Counter intelligence is necessary to protect collectors from becoming known, neutralised, and exploited by hostile intelligence services. Similarly, successful programme of covert action must be grounded in effective collection, analysis and counter intelligence. The implication there from is that the nature of intelligence is such that the several elements of intelligence are parts of “single united system, whose success depends in all parts working effectively. In short, it must be “full service” intelligence system”.

Indeed, because of the covert nature of intelligence gathering over time, the process has been significantly perverse in quite a lot of cases and in many countries. Before the 1970s for instance, the intelligence services of many countries such as the United Kingdom functioned on the bases of executive decrees, there was no legal control to obtain permission before acting (Lord Demings Report, 1963). It was also the same, for the United States until the mid -1970s when terrible scandals involving domestic spying on anti-Vietnam war protesters and the revelations about illegal covert operations and assassinations carried out by the Central Intelligence Authority (CIA). According to Leigh (2007), in the communist bloc, the utmost secrecy of intelligence blended perfectly and turned the agencies into repressive tools of the state. Furthermore, intelligence covert actions included atrocious killings, toppling of un cooperative governments or those with different ideological leanings and even the sustenance of tyrannical regimes as long as its suits the national interest of the “invading” nations especially the super powers (USIS Country Plan for Nigeria 1976; Stockwell, 1978; Chinedu, 2007).

For neo-colonial and transitional democratic states like Nigeria, the situation is even more appalling as the intelligence community to a great extent is essentially an executive repressive tool. Colonial Nigeria for instance was a pure British colony completely under British control and surveillance. Intelligence activities were those that could ensure Nigeria’s subservience to the economic interest of Britain (Smith, 2004).

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2001 in US. In more recent years, the practice has expanded further, with many smaller and midsized departments creating their own internal intelligence-led policing units. As part of its response to 9/11, the New York Police Department (NYPD) created a counter-terrorism unit and reorganized its intelligence division to form what is now called the NYPD Intelligence Bureau. Its mission is to “detect and disrupt criminal and terrorist activity through the use of intelligence-led policing.” The LAPD created its Counterterrorism and Criminal Intelligence Bureau in 2003, a move that involved “converging community policing and counterterrorism strategies and implementing them under the guiding philosophy of intelligence-led policing.”

When it comes to data-driven law enforcement, two approaches come to mind: intelligence-led policing and predictive policing. While these approaches are not mutually exclusive, there is a difference. Predictive policing uses computers to analyze the big data regarding crimes in a geographical area in an attempt to anticipate where and when a crime will occur in the near future.¹ While it does not go so far as to identify who will commit the crime, it does pinpoint hot spots to help law enforcement anticipate the approximate time of day and area of town where police might anticipate another crime. Armed with this information, police can be placed more strategically to either thwart a crime in progress, or even better, prevent a crime from taking place.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, intelligence-led policing is “a collaborative law enforcement approach combining problem-solving policing, information sharing, and police accountability, with enhanced intelligence operations.” It is designed to guide policing activities toward high-frequency offenders, locations, or crimes to impact resource allocation decisions. An important component of intelligence-led policing is that it encourages and, arguably, depends on collaboration among various agencies and the community, including not only local police, but other local law enforcement, the FBI, homeland security agencies, and even probation and parole officers. In short, predictive policing is concerned with where and when crime may happen, while intelligence-led policing, which often includes predictive policing, focuses on preventing victimization.

Theoretical Framework

The Classical Theory of Crime

The classical theory of crime formed the basis of the study and this was premised on the fact that man is a rational being who calculate all he wants to do and when he wants to do them. Furthermore, he calculates his gains and loss (pleasures and pains) of every action, for this reason classical theory of crime advocated that punishment must fit the crime. In this case, if punishment gives more pain than the pleasure which the criminal act would confer on the offender the tendency of he or she having a change of mind from criminal activities is certain, if this is done, it is believed that crime will be prevented by making punishment to have deterrent effect on the

offenders and this will make crime to become unattractive. This theory is relevant to this study as it offer explanation to law enforcement as to why people commit crime. It also pointed to law enforcement agent that punishment would provide pains that is far greater than the pleasure to deter people from committing crime. When crime is check through legislative means which can specify punishment that should be clearly written and not subject to judicial interpretation.

It is important also to review few causes of crime which the Police are battling to control. The classical theory was championed by Cesare Beccaria (1738-1794) and Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). The classical theorists believed that all human are rational, have free will and are pleasure driven, seeking to satisfy themselves. As such it was a deliberate effort by an individual to commit crime to obtain pleasure and avoid pain. Thus, they advocated that punishment must fit the crime. In this case, if punishment gives more pain than the pleasure which the criminal act would confer on the offender, if this is done, they believed crime will be prevented by making punishment to have deterrent effect on the offenders and this will make crime to become unattractive.

This theory is relevant to this study as it offer explanation to law enforcement as to why people commit crime. It also pointed to law enforcement agent that punishment would provide pains that is far greater than the pleasure to deter people from committing crime. When crime is checked through legislative means which can specify punishment that should be clearly written and not subject to judicial interpretation. Though many have argued that this theory is grossly unsuitable to Nigeria context due to high level of corruption (Ugwuoke 2010:70).

Methodology

For the purpose of drawing empirical conclusion or analysis in this study, data were collected from two major sources; the primary and secondary sources. As for the primary sources data was collected through questionnaires designed for this purpose while the secondary sources of data were collected from text books, journal decided cases, newspapers, magazines, through electronic sources (Internet source).

The target population for this study is Nine thousand two hundred and sixty seven (9,267). Hence, the sample size of the study was two hundred and fifty (250) respondents from the population. From the two hundred and fifty questionnaires administered two hundred and forty (240) were properly filled and returned while six (6) were wrongly filled and four (4) were not returned at all. For the purpose of drawing empirical data and its analysis two hundred and forty (240) properly filled questionnaire was used.

Structured questionnaire of Likert format was prepared based on the research questions and hypotheses. The questionnaire is made up of two sections – Section A

and Section B. Section A contains some questions on the bio-data of the respondents while Section B contains some questions on the subject matter.

The data collected in this study were presented in tables and analyzed using percentages by the researcher and inferential statistics. Specifically, descriptive statistics such as percentages were used in describing the responses of the respondents while Chi-Square (X^2) was used to test all hypotheses.

The Chi-Square formula is stated thus:

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (O-E)^2}{E} = \frac{\sum (O-E)^2}{E}$$

where:
 X^2 = Chi-Square
 \sum = summation
 O = observed frequency
 E = expected frequency

Discussion And Findings

The researcher presented the data collected from the questionnaire in a tabular form and analyzes them accordingly.

Bio-Data of the Respondents

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Sex	No of Respondents	%
Male	142	59.17
Female	98	40.83
Total	240	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Table 1 shows that 142 (59.17%) of the respondents are male while 98 (4.83%) of the respondents are female. This implies that there were more male respondents than female.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	No of Respondents	%
18 - 29	50	20.8
30 - 39	78	32.5
40 – 49	72	30
50 & above	40	16.7
Total	240	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Table 2 indicates that 50 respondents (20.8%) are within the age bracket of 18-29; 78 respondents (32.5%) are between 30 - 39 years old; 72 respondents (30.0%) are 40-49 years old; 40 respondents (16.7%) are 50 years & above.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Academic Qualification

Academic Qualification	No of Respondents	%
WAEC/GCE	52	21.7
ND/NCE	98	40.83
HND/B.SC	60	24.97
Other Qualifications	30	12.5
Total	240	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

From Table 3, it could be observed that 52 respondents (representing 21.7% of the respondents) are WASC/GCE holders; 98 respondents (40.83%) are ND/NCE holders; 60 respondents (24.97%) are HND/B.Sc. holders; 30 respondents (12.5%) holders; while others have additional degrees. In summary, most of the respondents (98 respondents which represent 40.83% of the respondents) are ND/NCE holders.

Table 4: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	No of Respondents	%
Single	134	55.83
Married	106	44.17
Total	240	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Table 5 indicates that 134 respondents (55.83%) are single; 106 respondents (44.17%) are married; 20. In summary, most of the respondents (134 respondents which represent 55.83% of the respondents) are single.

Conclusion

This paper examines the role of intelligent led policing and its role in national security in the country focusing on Zangon Kataf Local Government, Kaduna State. It identifies some of the challenges of the intelligent led policing in Zangon Kataf Local Government, Kaduna State and Nigeria which hinder their effective and efficient performance and sources of its loopholes. Furthermore, the study explains that security has gone beyond the protection of lives and property and entire law and order through political sovereignty and monopoly of violence which state provide as posited by Thomas Hobbes in 1962 but with the collaboration of all and sundries within all-encompassing condition in which individual citizens live in freedom, peace and safety, participate fully in the process of governance. Enjoy the protection of fundamental right, have access to their health and will being. The quality of

training and welfare, logistics and some other materials given to police personnel has significant impact on their performance. Even with that the study believes that if the little resource at the disposal of the police is judiciously put to proper use the rate of crime in the society will be as high as we have them.

Recommendations

Based on the field experience and research hypotheses, this study recommended the following:

- i. The police should at least make judicious use of the available resources given to create a secure environment.
- ii. The government and the police authorities should provide adequate logistics means that will contribute to the effective and efficiency delivery of the Police Service.
- iii. The government should make priority to meaningfully engage the youth in the county thereby reducing the rate of unemployment which is one of the causes of crime.
- iv. Police should be funded adequately and remunerated well as this will encourage their performance on the job.
- v. Government should create and implement policies that will reduce the rate of poverty among its people.

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