

**NAME:ADEOGUN OLUWANIFEMI ALEXIA.**

**MATRIC NO: 19/mhs01/036.**

**DEPARTMENT:MBBS.**

**COURSE CODE: GST 122.**

## **CRIME AND TERRORISM.**

**First of all we start as what is crime? And what is Terrorism?.**

**Crime is an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.**

### **WHAT IS TERRORISM?**

**Terrorism the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.**

**From that we can start at how it is affects us in the country. But we should understand that terrorism is still a type of crime. We begin with the social norms of the country:**

**Social norms are behaviours that are deemed acceptable in a society or group. Social norms and values help to determine what is legally defined as crime: judges and lawmakers are influenced by these norms and values when they define what crime is, and make recommendations about suitable punishments. But social norms and values change over time, and are different in each country. This means the acts or behaviours that are considered to be criminal also change over time. Moreover, there are many other reasons why certain acts are criminalised while others aren't. This is often a political response rather than one based on social norms –law-makers sometimes need to be seen to be 'doing something' about the problem of crime The notion that acts such as murder, rape, kidnapping, terrorism and theft are to be prohibited exists worldwide.What precisely is a criminal offence is defined by**

**criminal law of each country. While many have a catalogue of crimes called the criminal code, in some common law countries no such comprehensive statute exists.**

**Now we have to understand how terrorism affects us. Terrorism is, in its broadest sense, the use of intentionally indiscriminate violence (terror or fear) in order to achieve a political, religious, or ideological aim. terrorism is considered a major threat to society and therefore illegal under anti-terrorism laws in most jurisdictions. It is also considered a war crime under the laws of war when used to target non-combatants, such as civilians, neutral military personnel, or enemy prisoners of war. A broad array of political organizations have practiced terrorism to further their objectives. It has been practiced by both right-wing and left-wing political organizations, nationalist groups, religious groups, revolutionaries, and ruling governments. The symbolism of terrorism can exploit human fear to help achieve these goals.**

#### **REMEDIES TO CRIMES IN NIGERIA.**

**One of the first and very important steps we must take to curtail crime is for us to embrace a Political system of government that gives more power to the federating units rather than concentrating so much power at the centre. Even the so-called federalism we claim to practice is adulterated. True federalism as practiced by the Americans will no doubt eliminate the frequent agitation inherent in our polity.**

**Secondly, to eradicate or curtail crime, we need to strengthen our judicial system by ensuring that justice is dispensed no matter whose ox is gored. Nepotism and a culture of impunity must also be eschewed from our national psyche and life. Nigeria must be an egalitarian nation and not a country where there are two sets of rules-one for the rich and**

another for the poor. Nigerians must not be made to suffer in the midst of plenty.

Thirdly, serious, concerted and visible effort must be geared towards exterminating corruption and injustice in Nigeria. EFCC, ICPC must be independent . A situation where the Attorney-general of the federation or the minister of justice can arbitrarily and unilaterally terminate or discontinue any case instituted by the EFCC, et al, no matter the merits of the case, should be looked into as it is subject to abuse. Measures must also be put in place to ensure quick dispensation of justice. Similarly, unemployment must be seriously tackled and curtailed. The private sector must be encourage and supported to create the much needed jobs. Constant electricity supply will no doubt boost employment and increase productivity.

Lastly and very important is that we must jettison our fire brigade approach to solving problems be it security or otherwise. More often than not, we wait until the harm is done before we start running helter-skelter. We must embrace an intelligence gathering method.[30] Problems, crises etc must be nipped in the bud before they escalate. Prior to his death, Osama Bin Laden seemed to be larger than life for about a decade but through intelligence, America finally tracked him down and eliminated him.

### CONCLUSION.

Nigerians must be continually sensitized to be security conscious. We have a culture of taking everything for granted over here. Security is a collective responsibility. Our lackadaisical attitude to security must cease. In most Western countries, people take note of a new neighbor when s/he moves into the neighborhood. So government must not push its citizens so hard that they resort to criminality, violence and terrorism. A hungry man they say is an angry man. Nigerians are generally peaceful and pliant. Thank You.