

NAME: IKOBHO DEBORAH ELUAN

COURSE: GST 122(COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH)

DEPARTMENT: MEDICINE AND SURGERY

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Over the years, crime and terrorism have become increasingly wide spread problems of global dimensions and ramification. In a globalized and interdependent world, Nigeria, our dear country, unfortunately, is not insulated from the ravages of these vices. Historically, groups who adopt these tactics and methods for the attainment of their goals never describe themselves as terrorist or criminals but in fact prefer to label their dastardly actions as act of patriotism. Nelson Mandela of blessed memory once said "When a man is denied the right to live the life he believes in, he has no choice but to become an outlaw" But what exactly is crime and terrorism? Crime can be defined as an act committed in violation of law where the consequences of conviction is punishment, especially when the punishment is serious one such as imprisonment. Crime can also be defined as an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by the law. Now a crime occurs when someone breaks the law by an overact (when someone acts unnecessary), omission or neglect that can result in punishment.

On the other hand, when we talk of terrorism, we mean the unlawful use of violence and intimidation especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims. According to the U.S. Code of the Federal Regulations defines terrorism as "the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives"

The earliest historical record of the use of crime and terrorism are traceable to some zealots and assassins such as the Sicarii and the Hashhashin to frighten their contemporaries societies but were never really terrorists in the modern sense. The Sicarii, a first-century Jewish group and one of the earliest, organized groups of assassins, murdered enemies and

collaborators in a campaign to oust their Roman rulers from Judea. They used small daggers (sicae) hidden in their cloaks to stab people in crowds, then melt quietly away in the throng.

Another known early group with the adoption of these methods is the Hashhashin (whose name gave us the English word "assassins)," the Hashhashin are a sect based in Iran and Syria between the 11th to 13th centuries. This ascetic secretive Islamic group wanted to maintain their way of life against the Seljuks, they killed prefects, caliphs, and crusaders, making assassination a sacramental act.

However, the word terrorism was derived from the Reign of Terror instigated by Maximilien Robespierre (1758–1794) in 1793, following the French revolution. Robespierre, one of twelve heads of the new state, had enemies of the revolution killed, and installed a dictatorship to stabilize the country. He justified his methods as necessary for the transformation of the monarchy to a liberal democracy. Robespierre justified and espoused as right the concept of subduing all enemies of liberty by unleashing the instrumentality of terror. Adherents of this philosophy were christened "founder of the Republic".

It must be noted that the while the use of violence, the mass media and some form of criminality remains central to any terrorist agenda, the characterization of terrorism as a state action faded, while the idea of terrorism as an attack against an existing political order became more prominent and appealing. In recent times especially in the twenty first century, religiously motivated terrorism is considered the most alarming terrorist threat today. Groups that justify their violence on Islamic grounds- Al Qaeda, Hamas, Hezbollah come to mind readily. But there are also groups with Christian leaning such as, Judaism, Hinduism, and other religions that have given rise to their own forms of militant extremism. Therefore, terrorism is not limited to Islam alone but a number of other religious groups and orientations.

Pope Francis said and I quote "Human rights are not only violated by terrorism, repression or assassination, but also by unfair economic structures that creates huge inequalities. In our society today, crime and terrorism have been the order of the day our leaders commit crimes, even people we voted to lead our country in the right way commit crime and deprive us for from the fair share of our economic right just for their selfish gains.

Terrorism and crime are two areas of knowledge that have traditionally been looked at independently. Two of the leading authors provide a clear and thorough look at terrorism from a criminological perspective. They talked about compact criminology which deals with exciting series that invigorates and challenges the international field of criminology. The causes of crime are complex but some of them include poor housing conditions, unemployment, search for greener pastures, poverty, parental neglect, low self-esteem, as well as alcohol and drug abuse. Although people resort to terrorism for a number of reasons, experts attribute most acts of violence to three major factors: **Political**. Terrorism was originally theorized in the context of insurgency and guerrilla warfare, a form of organized political violence by a non-state army or group.

The causes of terrorism are similar to that of crime in the sense that the differences between crime and terrorism are not much but nevertheless, they have brought destruction to the economic system and an end to the peace and security the society once had. In Nigeria, some known terrorist groups have held sway. These include The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta [MEND], and more recently of Boko Haram to mention but a few who have sprung up recently. There have been unimaginable bloodshed, destruction and devastation of economies of entire regions, communities and households. in the name of God.

Furthermore, when we look at crime we find out that it has become deeply entrenched in the fabric of the Nigerian society and has been linked by experts to poverty, under development and unemployment. Just as Marcus Aurelius said and I quote "POVERTY IS THE MOTHER OF CRIME". The link between crime and poverty was considered in this work by controlling for economic growth. That is, the study examined the co integration of these variables and based on previous work; the issues of causal relationship among these variables were studied.

Moreover, the study extends the theory of rational choice to poverty situation in Nigeria by testing the crime-wealth hypothesis in rational choice theory. In testing these hypotheses, the study used data set from 1990 to 2012 and analyzed data through the estimation of bounds test; vector error correction model and Granger Causality Test. Also, for policy making the levels of shocks convergence were determined by variance decomposition test. However, the results showed that there is existence of short-run impact of crime on poverty and a unidirectional causality of crime affecting poverty using the Granger causality which supports the crime-wealth hypothesis. In addition, growth played crucial role by impacting on poverty in the short-run and further, a bidirectional relationship was obtained between growth and poverty in the Granger Causality Test. Based on these results, the study suggested that the policy makers should formulate and implement policies that can improve economic growth with the possibility that crime may be reduced in the country and consequently, the reduction of poverty as well.

The impact of terrorism has been devastatingly crippling on the economy, foreign direct investment, loss of lives and livelihood, amongst others. It has limited the growth of the economy, it has generated constant fear and insecurity. Terrorism has also brought about reduced earnings from manufacturing companies, not to talk about the daily increase of unemployment and cost of doing business. It has also affected the people by posing a serious challenges on law, order and leads to further disintegration of the fabric which binds our society. The acts of unimaginable savagery by ways of murder, torture, mutilation, kidnapping, arson and extortion create an atmosphere of fear, suspicion and panic all around. Life becomes uncertain, brutish and short. The value of human life is seriously degraded. The terrorists responsible for acts of wanton destruction, in the process, kill unarmed civilians including women and children.

One of the most immediate and measurable impact of terrorism is physical destruction. Major Isaac Jasper Adaka Boro established the Niger Delta Volunteer force (NDVF), and declared the Niger Delta Republic as a revolt against the then military government, and to stake a claim for a more equitable share of the wealth from the nation's oil resource. In doing this, Major Isaac

Jasper Adaka Boro blew up oil pipelines and other related infrastructure to draw the attention of the Federal Government to his cause. Although a brief threat – General Yakubu Gowon would later crush the group 12 days later and arrest Boro – it would set the pace for insurgency in the Niger Delta and in the country, because the major issues that roused the establishment of the NDVF – poverty, and politics – remained loss of lives and property, machines, transportation systems and infrastructure, workers, and other economic resources. Terrorism breeds an atmosphere of fear and insecurity which impedes inflow of foreign direct investment into the economy. On smaller scales, acts of terrorism may blow up cafes, churches, or roads and other strategic infrastructure. As a result of terrorist acts of Boko Haram, for instance, the developmental strides made in parts of Northern Nigeria have been adversely eroded and reversed. The relentless attacks and destruction prevent rebuilding of destroyed infrastructure. Terrorists in Nigeria create more unsafe places that make the living environment very adverse and reduced life expectancy. The threat of terrorist acts affects the development of industry, business and agriculture.

While the impact of terrorism and crime is well documented, workable solutions to the challenge of terrorism has not been easy. Proposed below are some of the solution provided by various nations to confront and eliminate the scourge of terrorism. Although punishments such as Death Penalty, imprisonment with hard labour etc have been enshrined in the Criminal Code, these have never deterred criminals from committing these heinous crimes in the society. The reason being that some of those criminals don't have jobs and therefore commit these crimes to survive. Noam Chomsky once said and I quote "Everyone's worried about stopping terrorism. Well, there's really an easy way: Stop participating in it." There are solutions that can be done to put an end to crime and terrorism in the society. The government can start by providing jobs with good paying salaries for the youths and fresh graduates from the university so that they don't venture into it.

Crimes like robbery, rape, drug dealing, kidnapping and even fraud can be brought to an end once and for all if our leaders starts by showing good examples to the country they are ruling. Other solutions are working with relevant public agencies to prevent crimes in Nigeria, there

is need to collaborate and work with relevant public agencies and Civil Society Organizations that could assist in curbing crimes in the Nigerian society.

Such agencies could be neighborhood-based or it could be community-wide, but whichever way, they should be on ground to help solve crimes problems in the society. Setting up community patrol and engaging youths on positive ventures can also stop crime. We can also talk about stopping terrorism by Education. We all know that education is a light that makes ignorance shy away. Let free and quality education be given to people at all levels.

More jobs should be created. When jobs are created, there will be more opportunities for people to create wealth and generate more employment opportunity. Politicians also need use platforms such as the National Orientation Agency and other such bodies to re-orientate and sensitize the populace on the dangers of Crime and Terrorism. They should play politics but not at the expense of the safety, development and economic prosperity of our dear nation, Nigeria. There should be good governance, equity, and equality at all levels, Boko Haram and other related terrorist groups should have their financial and other support infrastructure cut off completely, thus rendering them vulnerable to invasion and attack. Just like George.W.Bush of blessed memory once said and I quote "I can hear you, the rest of the world can hear you and the people who knocked these buildings down will hear all of us soon". The battle against Crime and Terrorism is long drawn, but not impossible one. With clearly devised strategies, faithful and consistent implementation of policies, Crime and Terrorism can finally be brought to an end in Nigeria.