



JOBLESSNESS AND THE STATE POLICY ON VIOLENT CRIME: IMPACTS OF MOTORCYCLES BANNING IN DAMATURU YOBE STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract: *The study investigated the incidence of joblessness and crime as an impact of motorcycle banning in Damaturu. 122 participants were involved in the study, using simple percentage score 70.5% participants were males while 29.5% were females respectively, the age range the participant's falls between 20 years to 45 years of age. The instrument used was a self developed 20 items questionnaire with closed ended options. Five research questions were tested base on the percentage scores. Results of the study reveals the following responses; 92%>8%,89%>11%>88%>22%>, and 66%>34%>while 88%>12% respectively, as presented in table I-V . Implications for policy formulation alongside recommendation were made.*

Keywords: *Joblessness, Crime, Motorcycle banning, State Policy.*

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INTRODUCTION

As the current economic crises and pending recession led to the rising unemployment and social unrest, Creativity and high energy are the characteristic of any members of any nation. However, if such energy is channelled positively, it will greatly benefit not only the economic prosperity of the nation, but also enhances the moral values of the youth group. But when the same energy is used negatively, therefore, it will lead to social unrest and economic setbacks. Nigeria as a nation-state that produced and producing thousands of universities and polytechnics graduates every year without commensurate employment opportunities this may be creating a fertile ground for the feelings of frustration among the jobless graduates.

Majority of such youth group engaged in self employment such as local trading, and much other business. Moreover, most of these youth group particularly in Damaturu and specifically the male gender engaged in commercial motorcycles services (Okada) as their source of income, but the infiltration of some Islamic sects know as Boko haram” who discharged their mission by using motorcycles and some deadly weapons, has led to the implementation of the state policy of banning motorcycles in Damaturu and some few local government areas that have experienced the problems. Similarly, the policy could be viewed as a trigger to the youth members who felt they were deprived by the government and irrationally joined the militant group for the purpose of joblessness and poverty.

The policy of banning motorcycles has positively reduced the dramatic rate of accidents and traffic conjunction while negatively increases the rate of joblessness and crimes within the state and the country at large. Commercial motorcycles (Okada) riding association is one of the registered associations that was established for the betterment of its members as well as their services to the public. The association was first established as NAMOTA, i.e. National Motorcycles Transport Association in the year 1987 with about 55 registered members, under the leadership of Mallam Mahammedu flomber. It was later transformed to NACOMORU, i.e. National Commercial Motorcycles Owners and Riders Union, in the year 1998 with about 1500 registered members, under the leadership of Ya’u Shugaba.

However in the year 1999, the association was reorganized as ACOMORAN, i.e. Amalgamated Commercial Motorcycles Owners and Riders Association of Nigeria with about 8000 registered members, under the leadership of Alhaji Umaru Barau. With the banning of



motorcycles in Damaturu on third January 2012, the association was dissolved and later was reorganized to present ACOMOTRAN, i.e. Amalgamated Commercial Motorcycles Tricycle Owners and Riders Association of Nigeria on February 2012, under the leadership of Alhaji Umaru Barau, arising from the Tricycles supplied by the state governor Alhaji Ibrahim Geidam. Only 250 members out of 8000 were able to be allocated with tricycles machines and were the current properly registered members of ACOMOTRAN, while about 7750 members of the former 8000 members of ACOMORAN were left jobless and unemployed to the extent of being frustrated and aggrieved.

Joblessness and unemployment appears to be the causes of violence in Damaturu in particular and Nigeria at large. Research suggests that unemployed youth are disproportionately more likely to be perpetrators, as well as victims of crimes and violence (okafor 2011). The growing gap between the rich and the poor affects the society through increased violence. The self employed are in quandary as scant infrastructure makes it impossible for them to carry out their trade (okafor 2011). This exacerbated by political corruption, poverty, poor governance, increasing population and lack of policy initiatives and implementation to some extent encouraged criminal groups to thrive across Nigeria. This study examines how youth joblessness and unemployment contributes to violent crimes in relation to the state policy of banning motorcycles in Damaturu.

Rising youth joblessness / unemployment and violent crimes in Nigeria such as murder, armed robbery, kidnapping and terrorism are the most in humane crimes that continue to plague some states in Nigeria. Others include house burglary, theft, pick-pockets, drugs abusing etc and lately kidnapping for ransom and terrorism have taken the centre stage leading to blood shade and economic set-backs. The causes are not farfetched as this study has associated the rising youth unemployment and joblessness to the increase in violent crimes and other social disorders such as prostitution, divorce, marriage separation, homelessness, begging, child hawking etc. however, this study has explored the proximate and ultimate causes involving youth in violent crimes and deviations. If factors that create the feelings of deprivation, frustration, stress, pressure, confusion, tension, fear- panic and anxiety arising from the situation of conflict and insecurity created by joblessness and corruption could be properly addressed, therefore Nigerian's youths will not engage in any violent crimes and social deviations.



CRIME AND JOBLESSNESS:

Violent and crimes such as murder, armed robbery, house boglaring, kidnapping and terrorism are the most inhumane that continue to plague Nigeria. Lately kidnappings for ransom and terrorism have taken the centre stage leading to blood shade and economic set –backs. The causes are farfetched as studies have associated rising youth joblessness to the increase in violent crimes. By using the deprivation theory proposed by Ted Gurr 1970 this study has explored the proximate and ultimate causes involving the youth in violent crimes. If factors that create the feelings of deprivation and frustration created by unemployment are addressed, Nigeria’s youth will not engaged in violent crimes.

Joblessness is a situation where people are willing to work but cannot find any job. According to the international labour organization people who are without work but available for and seeking job, including those who have lost jobs and those who have voluntary left jobs (World Bank, 1998). On the other hand, violent crime is defined as a crime in which the offender uses or threatens to use violent force upon the victims. This entails (wikipedia, 2010). Joblessness appears to the root causes of violence in Nigeria. Research have suggested that jobless are disproportionately more likely to be perpetrators, as well as victims of crimes and violence (okafor, 2011).

The growing gap between the rich and poor affects the society through violence. The self employed are in quandary as scant infrastructure make it impossible for them to play their trade (okafor, 2011). This is exacerbated by political corruption, poverty, poor governance, increasing population, and lack of policy initiatives and implementation to some extent encouraged criminal group to thrive across Nigeria.

According to deprivation theory of Ted Gurr (1970) one of the classical theorists’ explains why people engage in violence (riots, rebellion, coups, murder, and many other criminal activities). It examines the psychological causes involving frustration and aggression as the primary source of humane capacity for violence. Frustration is neither necessary nor sufficient leads to violence but greed may drive to violence. Frustration is a much stronger motivating force and prolonged frustration may cause greater probability for aggression.

Relative deprivation is the discrepancy between what people thing they deserve and what they actually thing they can get (Gurr, 1970). It is noteworthy that Gurr does not look to a more absolute or objective indicator of deprivation as the source of violence. People can get



used to a bad state of affairs, even one that offers so little access to life sustaining resources that members of the group are starving or dying of remediable diseases or exposure however, if there is significant discrepancy between what they think they deserve and what they think they will get, there is likelihood of rebellion. Gurr 1970 posits to be the case because there is a feeling that their expectation cannot be met if the current status quo is maintained. The first situation may be desperate one, but it is the second that will be frustrating. So frustration produces aggression at individual, group and societal level. This theory could be used to link the rising number of jobless youth and violence crimes in Nigeria. The rise in violent crimes (robbery, kidnapping, thuggery, terrorism) committed by jobless youth is a sign of 'gap' in the society. The society already has its expectation for individuals and has established means of achieving them. When the means are limited as the youth joblessness is 46.5 percent in 2011, people are forced to achieve the goals through illegal means to fulfill societal expectations. Kidnappings are on the increase across Nigeria and the unemployed youths view the business lucrative.

They are available for recruitment, by politicians. In the northern part, they are recruited both by politicians and religious groups like "boko haram" to be used in political, religious, and terrorism acts. In the southwest Nigeria, they find easy employment in petty criminal activities. The culture most at least accept, if not approve, actions as a means to an end. This could be the reason why suicide bombing is exclusive to the northern part of the country as violence is encouraged by some Islamic sects. Political violence is also likely if the current leadership and or the socio-economic and political system are seen as illegitimate.

Security is a contextual issue which no state in the international system consigns to the periphery; it is a core-value that makes the state relevant in the international system (Ndifon, et al. 2012). Crime and violence has been increasing in many parts of some Saharan Africa among jobless young people. The causes are not far-fetched as studies have associated rising youth joblessness to the increase of violence crimes in Nigeria. The accelerating level of conflict, divorce, rape, prostitution, armed robbery, terrorism and all facets of violence, can be largely attributed to the incidence of unemployment.

The problem of violence crime in Nigeria has been exacerbated by the high rate of joblessness and economic hardship which has pushed many jobless youths some of whom are graduates into various deadly crimes (Edward, 2011). A 2009 World Bank report on



'Employment and Growth,' warned that, "the share of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 outside the labour force is growing, despite the country's strong growth performance over the year," mass sacking in central bank of Nigeria affected 7,500 banking jobs (All Africa 2010). The UN –Habitat study on crimes and violence stressed that socio-economic inequality and the lack of opportunities in social advancement and employment are some of the root causes of crimes and violence. Children and youth from disadvantaged families are vulnerable to fall prey to criminal networks. Of the estimated 1 billion people living in slums, over half are under the ages of 25 and 40 percent are estimated to be under the age of 19.

They are the primary victims of social exclusion through joblessness, lack of access to health and education (UN Habitat, 2008). Furthermore, an empirical survey of children and youth in organized armed violence in Borno and Yobe, reported that disenchantment and frustration of young people due to mass poverty and joblessness, has increase the number of aggrieved youths and resulted in the emergence of Boko Haram (Almajiris) and area boys (Yan Daba's) who target the very society that alienated them (Ibrahim, 2009). The survey concluded that the armed militant groups in Nigeria namely Bakassi Boys, O'odua people's congress (OPC), Egbesu Boys, and the recent Boko Haram were made up of youth within 16 - 17 years (40 percent), 18 – 19 years (10 percent), and 20 – 21 years (20 percent), 20 – 23 years (20 percent). And approximately 60 percent of them were jobless (Awogbenle and Iwuamadi 2010).

Bennel (2002) argued that urban societies are becoming increasingly criminalized, especially with the proliferation of youth gangs. Neither homes nor market are safe in Nigeria because of frequently occurrence of armed robbery incidents. Joblessness problems, which now seemed beyond remedy, has produced "army of idle hands" and some of them decided to punish the society that fails to provide with them means to livelihood and dignity by robbing its members of their property at gun point (Ideyi, 2005).

The police cannot perform effectively because they are over stretched by the amount of cases that awaits them daily, and its worsened by outdated instruments they use that are no match to the modern sophisticated weapons used by the criminals. The Research Director of the Nigeria Economic Summit Group (NESG), sope Williams Elegbe (2011) revealed that "the increasing poverty in Nigeria is accompanied by the increasing of



joblessness and unemployment which is higher in the North than in the south. Mix this situation with the radical Islamic sects, which promises a better life for martyrs, and you can understand the growing violence in the north. Government statistics shows that the northern states have the highest proportion of uneducated persons. If you link a lack of education and attendant lack of opportunities to a high male youth population, you can imagine that some areas are actually a breeding ground for terrorism” (Oxford Research Group, 2012).

The inspector general of police, Muhammed Abubakar, (2012) has called on the three tiers of government to tackle joblessness in order to reduce crime rate in the county. He expressed concern at the rate youth were resorting to crime as an alternative means of survival due to unemployment.

JOBLESSNESS AND THE STATE POLICY ON VIOLENT CRIME:

Policy makers at last are coming to recognize the connection between joblessness and crime as well as the breakdown of families and various social systems. The unfolding debate over welfare reforms, for instance, has been shade by the wide acceptance in recent years that children born into single parent families are more likely than children of intact families to fall in to poverty and welfare dependents in later years. These children in fact, face a daunting array of crimes.

Policy makers also need to appropriate another strong and disturbing pattern evident in scholarly studies: the link between the illegitimacy and violent crimes and between the lack of parental attachment and violent crimes. Without understanding of the root causes of criminal behavior, how criminal are formed, members of states legislature cannot understand why whole sectors of society, particularly in urban areas, are being turn apart by crimes. And without that knowledge, sound policy making is impossible. A review of the empirical evidence in the professional literature of the social sciences gives policy makers an insight into the root causes of violent crimes considering for instance:

- serious ethnic hardship resulting in mass joblessness and poverty, weakening of family system and abandoning of fathers pervasiveness of corruption and corrupt criminal, justice systems, illegal possession of weapons, general insecurity in the Nation, Erosion of the religious, moral and social values, mutual suspicious and prejudice leading to founded



hatred and aggression, unfair handling of past incidence of ethno- religious and ethnics conflict, political manipulation by elite's loss of confidence in the security arrangements.

The professional literature in criminology revealed that, many lawmakers in the states assume that the high level of crime must have its roots in material conditions, such as poor employment opportunities and a shortage of adequate funded social programs. But other policy makers cannot understand the root causes of crime if insist of viewing it purely in material terms. This view blinds policy makers to the personal aspects of crime, including moral failure, the refusal to exercise personal responsibility, and the inability or refusal to enter into family and community relationship based on love, respect, and attachment both to the broader community and to a common code of conduct.

The violent crime control and law enforcement act of 1994, supported by the Clinton administration that enacted last year, perfectly embodies official Washington's thinking about crime. As Senator Phil Gram (R-TX) says "if social spending stopped crimes we would be the safest country in the world." But the conventional assumptions about the root causes of crime and thus the solutions are wide of the mark: poverty and joblessness. The criminal justice system must make it primary goal to identify, to target, and to incarcerate the hard core element of chronic offenders. This is the only approach in law enforcement that has any prospect for reducing the levels of violent crimes. Prisoners are being recycled back out onto the street, after a very short period of time in prison, simply to make room for the next wave.

At least 30 percent of the murders in this country are committed by people who are on probation, parole, or bail at the time of murder. So 6500 of our fellow citizens are murdered each year by people who have been caught and then prematurely released back in to the streets. (O' Neill, 2008). This administration has acted vigorously at the federal level to help the states deal with violent crimes, the long term solution is for the states to toughen up their own criminal justice system and provide job opportunities and make adequate investment in them. No nation can achieve growth in an atmosphere of violent crimes.

The role of Nigerian government must include the formulation of policy and law that could help improve the economy and social wellbeing of its citizens and deter criminality. There is a need to increase jobs through small enterprises and poverty alleviation schemes. Economic growth in Nigeria is not the only solution to curb joblessness as the official



statistics illustrated, that previous unemployment did not declines economic growth. Other solution such as provision of rights, skills to youth should be given an importance. The study concludes that, feelings of deprivation produce frustration and could be expressed through aggression. Therefore, if factors that are responsible for youth joblessness in Nigeria are properly addressed however, violent crimes will be reduced. So we just have to do what we have to do at the level of federal, state, and local government to begin to plan and put effective not fake policy in place for the employment of those jobless citizens; (Cruise news, 2012).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY:

The link between economic condition and crime has been explored directly or indirectly by a range of theories including **conflict theory**, (Bonger,1916; Marx, 18187; Taylor et al, 1973), subculture theories (Cloward and Ohlin, 1960; Wolfgang and ferracuti, 1967), strain theories (Angnew, 1992 and 1999; Merton, 1949), opportunity theories (Canton and Land, 1985, Cohen et al,1980), social disorganization theories (Korn hauser, 1978; show and McKay, 1942, economic theories of crime (Becker, 1968; Belau, 1977; Ehrlich, 1973), and relative deprivation theories (Croce by),1976; Danes, 1959 Gurr, 1970; Ranchman, 1966).

Conflict theory indicates that in capitalist societies structural contradiction lead to the economic exploitation of workers, which in turn promotes class struggle between workers and capitalist (Marx, 1887). According to Marx theory of rebellion, the greater extent of economic exploitation, and the more likely that the working class will experience discontent, or what Marx referred immiseration. The greater the immiseration, the more likely that the state policy will be violently challenged. In addition to the affective component of discontent, Marx also refers to a cognitive component that workers must develop class consciousness and recognize their exploitation in order for rebellion to occur.

As according to Marxist theory, crime is a response aimed at resources in a more equitable manner (Hagen, 1994). Marx's theory may help to clarify inequality and may be linked to political violence, but does little to clarify why some researchers have found a link between inequality and crime in general, especially where others who suffer inequality are the victims. Engels (1969) adds to Marx by suggesting that lower class people are brutalized in so many spheres of their lives that they come to believe that brutalization represent a solution to many of their problems. Poverty also leaves them disillusioned about the



sacredness of property. This is essentially a crude frustration, aggression hypothesis as described by Dollard et al. (1939).

Engels adds to Marx by clarifying how lower class persons may become victims of crime, but does little to clarify white collar criminality. William Bonger's (1916) pioneering work helps to fill this omission. For Bonger, cupidity and exploitativeness in international relations emerge in the capitalist transformation of work from its value for use to its value for exchange. The key to this transformation is the increase of productivity to the point where more than is needed is being produced.

This surplus value encourages greed and runs counter to the "social instincts of man who prior to this gave to his comrades what they needed. The trust of Bonger's argument is that capitalist "has developed egoism at the expense of altruism." This account is not confined to explaining lower – class criminality, but applies also to the industrial bourgeoisie. Capitalism encourages criminality of the lower class by the misery and inequality inflicted upon them, and criminal attitudes are encouraged among the upper class by the advice fostered when capitalism thrives.

Alternative accounts of how inequality may lead to the youth violence have been advised. It has been argued, for example, that inequality can reduce self –esteem and fosters the development of negative self image, which in turn can lead to crime (Hagen, 1994). The involvement in illicit activities not only provides short term capital gains but also bolsters self image and feelings of social competence.

Economic theories of crime (Becker, 1968; Block and Heineke, 1973) indicate that individuals allocate time between market and criminal activities by comparing the expected returns from each, taking into account the livelihood and severity of punishment. In this explanation, inequalities lead to crime by placing low income individual that have low returns from market activities in proximity to high income individuals who have things that are worth taking. In the economic theory of crime, poverty is a necessary condition while inequality serves to further exacerbate the situation. While economic theories may shed light on lower class criminality they do little to explain white collar crime.

Strain theory also predicts a link between economic deprivation and youth violence, since such deprivation is considered being an important form of strain. Merton (1968) indicates that many societies placed a high premium on economic affluence and social ascent for all



of its members. Merton is careful to point out however, that such “innovation” is only one among other possible responses.

Relative deprivation may also be considered to be a type of strain. While individuals may feel relatively deprived of a number of things (example like status, right, political power e.t.c.), feelings of relative deprivation due to economy can be important motivator of crime. This indicates that economic deprivation also reduces social trust and facilitates social disorganization which in turn leads to youth violence and crimes. It may also affect community and family in such a way that youth violence increases.

The different theoretical approaches cited above offer plausible reasons why poverty, inequality, relative deprivation and other indicators may be related to youth violence. It is important to note that as some of the theories imply, that different economic predictors may operate in entirely different ways, thus, the causal mechanism that link each other to crime may differ. Conflict theories focused on the brutalization of the lower class and the contradiction of capitalist social disorganization theory considers informal social deterrent to crime and the impacts of economic factors upon these. Strain focused on pressures to commit crime, while economic theories focused on cost / benefit analysis and incentives to commit crime. Relative deprivation theories focused on the recognition of one’s inequality and subsequent feelings of resentment and frustration.

The above indicates that economic deprivation intersects with a number of other theories, some of which are treated in details in other sections. But this section will therefore, focus on poverty, joblessness, inequality as causes of youth crime and violence.

The findings of Allen (1996) also support the critic’s argument. Allen (1996) using 1959 – 1992 uniform crime report and other data, examined the impacts of poverty, unemployment and inequality on robbery, burglary, murder e.t.c. This is consistent with the Marxist argument that elites use the criminal law to define the activities of the lower class as criminal, while ignoring the deviant activities of those in power, **(Chambliss and Seidman, 1982)**.

This study will significantly drill in to the impacts of motorcycles banning by the state government that exacerbate most on the youth group who lost their jobs and eventually engaged in various illegal activities. It will also provide reliable information on the current social and economic situation of the area of study, that pave way for academic and non



academic researchers on the related phenomena. Moreover, the finding is also of great important to the people of the area of study that could raise their awareness and consciousness against crimes, violence, and deviative behaviors as well as helping the government in terms of policy making / formulation and appropriate implementation to achieve sustainable society.

The following research questions are therefore paged to be answered by this study

- (1) How did joblessness relates to crimes?
- (2) How does joblessness and crimes relates to the state policy of banning motorcycles in Damaturu?
- (3) What are the socio-economic and psychological impacts of joblessness and crimes?
- (4) How does joblessness, crimes, violence lead to the people migration, either internal or external within the state?
- (5) What other social realities does banning of motorcycles create in Damaturu?

METHOD

Participants

The participants used in this study are 112 the private and commercial motorcycle riders, the motorcycle mechanics, motorcycles part sellers, the motorcycle electricians, the motorcycle wash and black market fuel sellers. The age range of the participants' falls between the ages of 20-49. The respondents were randomly drown from five (5) selected wards in Damaturu town, which includes; Nayinawa ward, Bundigari ward, Abasha ward, Gwange ward and Ajayari ward respectively.

Instrument

The instrument use in this study was a self-develop 20 items questionnaire with closed-ended types of responses. The questionnaire was design to elicit responses from the participants. However a Test-Retest using 50 participants confirms the reliability of 67.98% and a validity of 71.09% of the instruments.

Procedure

Three number of research assistance were used in the administration of the questionnaire, this is because most of the participants are illiterates. The research assistance were guided on not to influence the opinion of the respondents. 150 questionnaires were distributed out



of which only 112 were returned within a period of two (2) days. The result of the study was analysed using simple percentages which are presented below.

RESULTS

A Vivid description of the results of the study is presented below, simple percentage was used to organized the frequency statistics of the participants as well as their responses.

Table 1: Is there any link between crime and joblessness?

Responses	Frequency	Total Percentage	Total Respondents	Percentage
Yes	104	92%	112	100%
No	8	8%	112	100%

Table 1 above reveals that 98% of the respondents' agree that there is a link between crime and joblessness, while 8% of the respondents' respond in a negative manner.

Table 2: Does the policy of banning motorcycle led to the issue of joblessness among youth?

Responses	Frequency	Total Percentage	Total Respondents	Percentage
Yes	100	89%	112	100%
No	12	11%	112	100%

Table 2 above indicates that 89% of the respondents agree that banning of motorcycles has a link with youth joblessness, where as 11% did not agree.

Table 3: Does the banning of motorcycles affects your day to day activities and income?

Responses	Frequency	Total Percentage	Total Respondents	Percentage
Yes	79	88%	112	100%
No	25	22%	112	100%

Table 3 above answers the question as to whether banning of motorcycles affects the day to day activities and income of the respondents. The table reveals that 88% of the respondents agree as against 22% who did not agree.

Table 4: Have you ever migrated out of Damaturu or another location within Damaturu in the past one year?

Responses	Frequency	Total Percentage	Total Respondents	Percentage
Yes	74	66%	112	100%
No	38	34%	112	100%

Table 4 above answer whether the respondents migrated out of Damaturu in the pass one year because of the issue in question. 66% of the respondents respond positively as against 34% who responded negatively.



Table 5: Have you ever being psychologically frustrated, depressed or in fear within the last year?

Responses	Frequency	Total Percentage	Total Respondents	Percentage
Yes	98	88%	112	100%
No	12	12%	112	100%

Table 5 above answers the question as to whether the respondents have ever been psychologically frustrated, depressed or in fear for the past one year. Responses indicates that 88% of the respondents agree while 12% did not

DISCUSSION

The results of the study are discussed alongside reviewed literature, result of the study supported the first research question which ask; Is there a link between crime and joblessness? Research by Okafor, 2011 found that Joblessness appears to the root causes of violence in Nigeria. Research have suggested that jobless are disproportionately more likely to be perpetrators, as well as victims of crimes and violence (okafor, 2011). The growing gap between the rich and poor affects the society through violence. The self employed are in quandary as scant infrastructure make it impossible for them to play their trade (okafor, 2011). This is exacerbated by political corruption, poverty, poor governance, increasing population, and lack of policy initiatives and implementation to some extent encouraged criminal group to thrive across Nigeria.

The second question which ask; Does the policy of banning motorcycles led to the issue of joblessness among youth? Was supported in the literature as (Maxs, 1887) explains that; Conflict theory indicates that in capitalist societies structural contradiction lead to the economic exploitation of workers, which in turn promotes class struggle between workers and capitalist (Marx, 1887). According to Marx theory of rebellion, the greater extent of economic exploitation, and the more likely that the working class will experience discontent, or what Marx referred immiseration. The greater the immiseration, the more likely that the state policy will be violently challenged. In addition to the affective component of discontent, Marx also refers to a cognitive component that workers must develop class consciousness and recognize their exploitation in order for rebellion to occur. As according to Marxist theory, crime is a response aimed at resources in a more equitable manner (Hagen, 1994). Marx's theory may help to clarify inequality and may be linked to political



violence, but does little to clarify why some researchers have found a link between inequality and crime in general, especially where others who suffer inequality are the victims.

Research question number three equally ask; Does banning of motorcycles affects the day to day activities and income of the respondents? Literature also supported this as, Engels (1969) adds to Marx by suggesting that lower class people are brutalized in so many spheres of their lives that they come to believe that brutalization represent a solution to many of their problems. Poverty also leaves them disillusioned about the sacredness of property. This is essentially a crude frustration, aggression hypothesis as described by Dollard et al. (1939).

Engels adds to Marx by clarifying how lower class persons may become victims of crime, but does little to clarify white collar criminality. William Bonger's (1916) pioneering work helps to fill this omission. For Bonger, cupidity and exploitativeness in international relations emerge in the capitalist transformation of work from its value for use to its value for exchange. The key to this transformation is the increase of productivity to the point where more than is needed is being produced.

This surplus value encourages greed and runs counter to the "social instincts of man who prior to this gave to his comrades what they needed. The trust of Bonger's argument is that capitalist "has developed egoism at the expense of altruism." This account is not confined to explaining lower – class criminality, but applies also to the industrial bourgeoisie. Capitalism encourages criminality of the lower class by the misery and inequality inflicted upon them, and criminal attitudes are encouraged among the upper class by the advice fostered when capitalism thrives.

On whether the participants migrated out of Damaturu in the past one year because of the issue in question, research by Bennel (2002) argued that urban societies are becoming increasingly criminalized, especially with the proliferation of youth gangs. Neither homes nor market are safe in Nigeria because of frequently occurrence of armed robbery incidents. Joblessness problems, which now seemed beyond remedy, has produced "army of idle hands" and some of them decided to punish the society that fails to provide with them means to livelihood and dignity by robbing its members of their property at gun point.



Finally, research question number five asks whether the respondents have ever been psychologically frustrated, depressed or live in fear for the past year? Deprivation theory of Gurr (1970) also explains that, one of the classical theorists' explains why people engage in violence (riots, rebellion, coups, murder, and many other criminal activities). It examines the psychological causes involving frustration and aggression as the primary source of human capacity for violence. Frustration is neither necessary nor sufficient leads to violence but greed may drive to violence. Frustration is a much stronger motivating force and prolonged frustration may cause greater probability for aggression.

Relative deprivation is the discrepancy between what people think they deserve and what they actually think they can get (Gurr, 1970). It is noteworthy that Gurr does not look to a more absolute or objective indicator of deprivation as the source of violence. People can get used to a bad state of affairs, even one that offers so little access to life-sustaining resources that members of the group are starving or dying of remediable diseases or exposure; however, if there is a significant discrepancy between what they think they deserve and what they think they will get, there is a likelihood of rebellion. Gurr (1970) posits to be the case because there is a feeling that their expectation cannot be met if the current status quo is maintained. The first situation may be a desperate one, but it is the second that will be frustrating. So frustration produces aggression at individual, group and societal level. Having exhaustively discussed the findings of the study it is therefore recommended that government should find a way of experimenting a policy before before it is fully implemented so as to reduce the negative effects to its citizens.

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