

Indicators of Incidence of Criminality in Mushin, Lagos; Role of Community Policing

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ABSTRACT

The persistence reports on crime in Mushin are derogatory in nature and generate concerns for noble and intellectual researcher across Nigeria. Thus, Mushin was listed as one of the notorious areas in Lagos with constant cases of criminal activities that negate growth and development of the State. Extant literatures and Instinctual drive theory by Sigmund Freud was adopted for the justification of the inquiry. Mixed methods and cross sectional research was adopted with structured and unstructured questionnaires for collection of quantitative and qualitative data respectively from the participants at Mushin, Lagos. Yemane Taro (1963) formula for sample size was adopted but due to fear of unknown demonstrated by the participants after screening, coding and editing 185 quantitative instruments was found useful with 10 participants that willingly gave their consent to give verbal information The result gathered shows that there is relationship between personal characteristics and criminality at $r=0.594$, F-value yields $F=99.837$. Psychological factors and criminality at $r=0.694$, $F=170.211$. Parent socio economic factors and criminality at $r=0.798$, $F=320.928$. Environmental factors and criminality at $r=0.654$, $F=136.807$ Community policing and criminality at $r=0.826$, $r=0.951$ while the R-Square is 0.904. On this ground, the following recommendations were made; Nigerian government all levels, Philanthropist, Multinational organizations and the entire community members must come together to tackled the menace, Nigeria security should learn not to divulge classified information on issue of insecurity among others.

KEYWORDS

indicators; criminality; community; policing; development; mushin

INTRODUCTION

Extant literature reviewed for this study show that there is no States in the world can said or claim to be crime free State the distinct between states in the developed and developing countries is anchored on the degree, magnitude and strategic solutions adopted in fighting or eradicating the menace among populace (Parajanpe, 2016) Globally, violent crime is a subject of debates among scholars more so, the rate at which crime increases among mankind call for questioning because many nations in the world today are faced with violent activities and high rate of crime incidence. Many factors have been adduced by studies for this rising phenomenon of female involvement in criminal activities in recent time (Nyen, I. M., & Ejue, U. F, 2022). The ever increasing rate of the menace has affected various strata in term of development among the residents and business men and women in developing and developed nations. However, persistence in the trending nature of violent

crime in the world today is worrisome and detrimental towards the growth and development of the country socially, politically, educationally, psychologically and economically (WHO, 2020; CLEEN Foundation, 2013; NCVS, 2013; Paranjape, 2016).

In Nigeria, reports on violent crime revealed by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS, 2013) and CLEEN Foundation (2013) posits that 25 per cent of Nigerians have experienced violent crime or being a victim of crime as at 2012. In a rigorous survey conducted in Nigeria in different regions, result show that the South-East recorded highest violent crime with a record of 44 per cent; while the North West recorded lowest score of violent crime at 18 per cent. In addition, the result of the survey conducted among States in Nigeria indicated that the number of victims of violent crime was highest in Enugu State with a record of 70.per cent, Ekiti and Ebonyi States shared equal record at 65 per cent respectively), Katsina State had 9 per cent, while Ogun State had the lowest score of 5 per cent while Lagos State recorded 18 per cent. In this context, The reports also confirmed that Lagos State was second most vulnerable State in term of kidnapping with a record of 4 per cent and twentieth among the States in Nigeria in term of robbery cases, seventh in physical assault with 35 per cent record, fourth in theft of mobile phones with 55 per cent record,, third in car theft with 5 per cent record in Nigeria (CLEEN Foundation, 2013; Aborisade & Ogunmefun, 2017). There is urgent need for academia to properly carry out a rigorous inquiry on the subject matter because if researches are not conducted it will affect the growth and development of human living conditions in general.

The problem of criminality in Lagos is alarming and negating socio-political and economic development of the nation (Nigeria). In Nigeria, it prints media regularly reports the menace of crime perpetrated by the youth. But scholars of the past and recent argued that there several factors that can be held responsible for persistence occurrence of criminal activities which are poverty, greed, lack of self-control and unemployment among others. For example, Awogbenle and Iwuamadi (2010), explanation of unemployment statistics among youth in Nigeria drawn from the Manpower Board and the Federal Bureau of Statistics show that Nigeria has a youth population of 80 million, representing 60% of the total population of the country, Although, 64 million of them are unemployed, while 16 million are under-employed. The statistics may likely increase or rise by 3% in 2020. The conclusion deduce from this statement indicate that failure of the State Government in Nigeria to perform her historical functions pushed most Nigerians into deviant act or actions. The glory of any nation and developmental activities experienced depend on quality of social responsibility channeled by the leaders for the enjoyment of the followers or membership. This is because citizens are known as cornerstone and catalyst for achieving progressive socio-political and economic growth and development of any nations. Therefore, if the citizens are denial the potentials to display all the abilities to innovative, creates, think, show case their talents and skills in a positive direction towards positive changes, they deviate to eroding characteristics that driving away local and foreign investors, caused civil unrest, erode human and social capital and developmental process of the country. When this persists, it degenerates to high level of insecurity experienced in Nigeria.

The problem of insecurity or crime related activities should not be perceived by the societal members as the sole responsibility of the Nigeria Security agents alone. For the betterment of the country security should be a watch word for every members of the society. Failure of the community member to get involved in security related matters will lead to retrogressive growth and development. Based on the statement of the problem, the following questions are formulated to guide the study:

- a) To what extent has social factors (identity, protection/affection, money, /power) contributed to criminality in Mushin Local Government Area of Lagos?

- b) In what ways has psychological factors (hyper-activity, aggression/anger, short attention span) influence criminality in Mushin Local Government Area of Lagos?
- c) What is the effect of parental socio-economic factors (parents' employment status, educational and marital status) on criminality in Mushin Local Government Area of Lagos?
- d) To extent can environmental factors (peer group, location, security apparatus) influence criminality in Mushin Local Government Area of Lagos?
- e) To what extent has the role of community policing (awareness, relationship/partnership, secrecy) influence criminality in Lagos?

Theoretical Framework

The importance of theoretical frame work to the growth and development of a research work is to shed comprehensive understanding to what ought to be and the level of reality of the thesis. On this ground instinctual drives theory was adopted. This theory was rooted back to the scholarly work of Sigmund Freud. However the fundamental tenets of the theory is that there two major instinctual drives in every human being that propel every individuals or group of people to behave in either positive or negative direction. Freud identified these instinctual drives as follows

- a) Eros and;
- b) Thanatos

Sigmund explains that Eros drive influences people to think towards positive ways of doing things in order to achieve greatness. Thus, this drive influence people to think toward achieving greatness such as thinking towards having quality education attainment, having access toward gainful employment, having great family lifestyle, living a luxury life, buying good cars and enjoying recreation among others. But on the other hands, Sigmund explains thanatos as drive that influence people thought in a negative direction which equally bring about destruction of lives and properties. He maintained that thanatos drive leads people or group toward thinking negatively and sharing bad feeling such as feeling of rejection in the society or family, feeling marginalized or subjugated, feeling of hatred, feeling of total neglect, feeling of sorrow and lack of loves. Sigmund explains that when the Eros drive outweigh the thanatos drive, the individuals or group involved will shared feeling of progressive growth and development because they will always want to be associated with great achievers in their place of work, families and the society at large. But when the thanatos outweigh the eros, the individuals or group involved will share sense or feeling of rejection, hatred, marginalized, oppressed and subjugated in the place of work, families and the entire society at large. In relation to the topic of interest in Nigeria, the persistence of violent activities and increase in crime rate in Mushin Local Government Area is associated with individuals or group involvement in the destructive act or actions which outweigh the eros in them. Although the eros is meant to make them share sense of improvement, belonging, collective and shared responsibility among others while thanatos is to inflict rejection, unwanted, inferior and wickedness in them. This is the main reason for their involvement in destructive actions to satisfy their immediate

Conceptual Framework

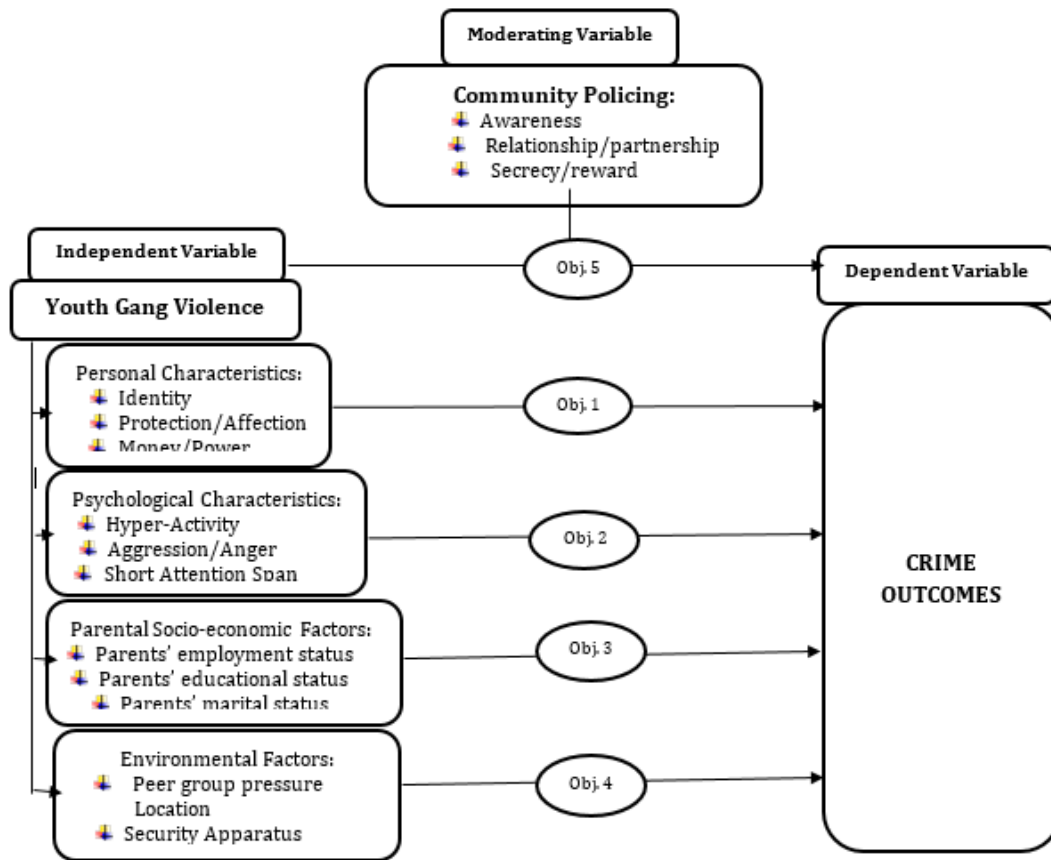


Figure 1. Conceptual framework adopted for the justification of the inquiry

RESEARCH METHODS

The quantitative and qualitative research methods was adopted which is equally known as mixed methods. The beauty of adopting mixed methods was to use the strength of one method to cover the weakness of other method. Yemane Taro sample formula (1963) was adopted and result to 400 sample size but after screening, coding and editing 185 was found useful for the analysis as a result of fear of unknown demonstrated by the participants to contribute to the filling of the structured questionnaire and act of showing interest in gifts to facilitate rapport constrain the development of the inquiry. But on the result of the qualitative analysis, 10 participants willingly gave their consent to be interviewed in other to contributing to the growth and development of the study at Mushin Local Government Area using cross section research design with the use of face to face method of administration of the quantitative instrument (structured questionnaire) while unstructured questionnaire was also adopted to collect verbal information from the respondents at the study site. In selecting respondents for the quantitative analysis, Mushin was divided along various wards, streets and houses.

Table 1. Wards in Mushin Local Government Area in Lagos State

S/N	Ward(s)
1.	Ward A' Itire 1) Itire Road and 2) Ilasa
2.	Ward B; Idi-Araba 1) Ayinde street and 2) Alamutu
3.	Ward C Mushin/Atewolara 1) Onifade street and 2) Adeyemi
4.	Ward D Kayode/Fadeyi 1) Fadeyi and 2) Onipanu

5. Ward E Idi-Oro/Odi-Olowo 1) Idi-Oro and 2) Ouwoye
6. Ward F Papa Ajao 1) Palm Avenue and 2) Papa Ajao
7. Ward G Ilupeju 1) Adeshiyan Road and Ajegunle street
8. Ward H Olateju 1) Hanseline and Olateju Road
9. Ward I Ojuwoye/Baba-Losa 1) Ojuwoye and Akala street
10. Ward J Ilesamaja 1) Ilesamaja road and Kadoso street

Source; National Population Census, 2006

In each of the identified ten (10) wards situated in Mushin, Local Government Area of Lagos, after the use of Multi-stage sampling technique to break down the study location, two (2) streets was randomly selected before the research instruments (structured questionnaire) was administered in various wards, streets and houses in Mushin, Lagos. For the qualitative data 10 participants were interviewed in order capture the perception, opinion, behavior and knowledge related questions from the respondents verbally.

Table 2. Table of Measurement of Variables

Objective	Variable Specification	Variables to measure with
1	Personal Characteristics	i. Identity ii. Protection/Affection iii. Money/Power
2	Psychological Factors	i. Hyper-Activity ii. Aggression/Anger iii. Short Attention Span
3	Parents' Socio-economic Factors	i. Parents' Employment status ii. Parents' Educational status iii. Parents' Marital status
4	Environmental Factors	i. The role of peer group ii. Location iii. The role of government and its security agencies
5	Community Policing	i. Level of awareness ii. Strength of Relationship and partnership iii. Secrecy and reward

Source; Researcher Concept 2021

Table 3. Variables and Scale of Measurement

S/N	Variables	Scale of Measurement	Nature of Variables
1.	Socio-economic characteristics	Ordinal/Nominal	Discrete variable
2.	Personal Characteristics	Interval	Continuous
3.	Psychological Factors	Interval	Continuous
4.	Parental Socio-economic Factor	Interval	Continuous
5.	Environmental Factor	Interval	Continuous
6.	Community Policing	Interval	Continuous
7.	Crime Outcomes	Interval	Continuous

Source; Researcher Concept 2021

The table above reflects the scale of measurement of each variable of concern in this study. After a thorough examination of these variables, it was found out that the social economic characteristics of the respondents were measured at nominal and ordinal level of measurement which are classified under Discrete measurement while other Variables such as personal characteristics, psychological factors, /parental socio-economic factors, environmental factors, community policing and crime outcomes are measured at interval level under continuous measurement

Table 4. Nature of Variables and the Appropriate Statistical Techniques

S/N	Independent Variables	Dependent Variable	Statistical Technique(s)
1.	Personal Characteristics	Criminality	Regression
2.	Psychological Factors		Regression
3.	Parent socio-economic Factors		Regression
4.	Environmental Factors		Regression

Source; Researcher Concept 2021

Since all variables (i.e., independents and dependent variables) are continuous in nature, the appropriate statistical technique adopted is Multiple Regression. Since the study has transform the multiple independent variable to one and cross examine its effect on the dependent variable. Therefore, Multiple Regression was considered appropriate as the statistical analysis coupled with mediating variable (role of the moderating variable (community policing)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Response Rate of Questionnaire Administered

A total of four hundred (400) was derived from Yemane Taro (1963) formula for sample size but the inadequacy and poor turnout of the participants greatly affect the turn out of the research inquiry after screening, coding and editing of the quantitative instruments (structured questionnaires.) Two hundred (200) copies of questionnaire out of the original four hundred (400) initially designed as sample size were randomly administered But one hundred and eighty-five (185) copies of the questionnaire were retrieved, Below are the tables showing the frequency distribution of variables and responses of respondents to administered questions.

Table 5. Distribution of Biographical Data of the Respondents

DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER			
Gender	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Freq.
Male	112	60.5	60.5
Female	73	39.5	100.0
Total	185	100%	
DISTRIBUTION BY AGE			
Age	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Freq.
Below 15	-	-	-
16-20	3	1.6	1.6
21-25	75	40.5	42.1
26-30	80	43.2	85.3
31-35	-	-	-
36-40	-	-	-
41-45	21	11.4	96.8
46-50	6	3.2	100.0
51 years and above	-	-	-
Total	185	100%	100.0
DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
Employment status	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Freq.
Civil Servant	11	5.9	5.9
Entrepreneur	58	31.4	37.3
Unemployed	93	50.3	85.4
Others Specify	23	12.4	97.8
Total	185	100%	100.0

DISTRIBUTION BY FAMILY BACKGROUND			
Family background	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Freq.
Monogamy	11	6.0	6.0
Polygamous	123	66.5	72.5
Singled Parenting	51	27.5	96.8
Others Specify	-	-	-
Total	185	100%	100.0
DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT			
Wards	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Freq.
Ward A	19	10.3	10.3
Ward B	17	9.2	19.5
Ward C	19	10.3	29.7
Ward D	18	9.7	39.5
Ward E	20	10.8	50.3
Ward F	19	10.3	60.5
Ward G	17	9.2	69.7
Ward H	18	9.7	79.5
Ward I	19	10.3	89.7
Ward J	19	10.3	100.0
Total	185	100%	

Source: Researcher's Field Survey Result (2021)

Based on the background to the study and the research questions, the following hypotheses are formulated to guide the study: The result gathered from the gender distribution indicated that 112(60.5%) of the participants were male while 73(39.5%) of them were female participants. The outcome of the result on Age distribution of the participants deciphers that 80(43.2%) of the participants were between the ages of 26years to 30 years, 75(40.5%) of them were between the ages of 21years to 25years as at the time the research was conducted, 21(11.4%) of them were between the age bracket of 41years to 45years, 6(3.2%) of them were between 46years and 50 years, 3(1.6%) of them were between 16years to 20years of age while no result were found under the age bracket of less than 15years, 31years to 35 years, 36years to 40years and 51 years and above categories. The employment status of the participants indicated that 93(50.3%) of the participants were unemployed as at the time the research was conducted, 58(31.4%) of them were entrepreneur 25(10.4%) of them were artisan, petty traders among others which were recorded under others specify while 11(5.9%) of them are civil servants, More so, the result of the family background of the respondents explains that 123(66.5%) of the participants were from polygamous family background, 51(22.5%) of them were trained and brought up by single parents, 11(6.0%) of them argued that they are from monogamy family background. The Finally, the result of the wards in the study sites shows that the questionnaires were not equally distributed because of the attitudes and responses of the interviewees to filling and accepting the questionnaires. Thus the outcome of the research indicated 20(10.5%) of the participants were from Ward, E, 19(10.3%) of the participants interviewed were from Wards A, C, F, I and J respectively, 18(9.7%) of the participants were from Ward D and H while 17(9.2%) of them were from Wards B and G respectively. The outcome of the inquiry shows that over 60 per cent of the participants were male counterpart. In addition, over 70 per cent of the inmates were mature before been interviewed. Large numbers of the interviewees were unemployed with the statistics of 50.0 per cent. The findings also indicate that 66 per cent of the participants were from polygamous family background before the research was carried out. Finally, the result on Wards shows that the study site is well structured and studied to give rational meaning to the research work

Hypothesis One

Personal Characteristics factors (identity, protection/affection, money, /power) can significantly and independently influence criminality in Mushin Lagos

Table 6. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	F	Sig.
1	.594 ^a	.353	99.837	.000

a. Personal Characteristics

Table 7. Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.330	.200		6.650	.000
	Personal Characteristics	.606	.061	.594	9.992	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Criminality

b. Personal Characteristics

This study revealed in model 1 above that there is relationship between personal characteristics and criminality at $r=0.594$, R-Square is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable which can be predicted from the independent variable. This value indicated that there is variance of 35.3% between personal characteristics and criminality and the F-value yields $F= 99.837$. From the results, the model 1 in this table is statistically significant ($Sig = .000$) because it is less than 0.05. Based on the results revealed above it was justified that the alternative hypothesis should be accepted while the null hypothesis should be rejected. It can therefore be concluded that personal characteristics have effect on criminality experienced in Mushin Lagos.

The qualitative data collected from the respondents supported the view derived from the quantitative data when one of the respondents posits that;

Age is one of the factors that make the act of crime to grow in the life of individuals. I have my reasons for saying this. If you are old up to 65years or 70 years and above will you like to indulge in crime related offences. It is people who are under the active age that up into delinquent and criminal elated activities

IDI/Man/Christian/29years/Ilupy Ward G/20/7/21

In another interview conducted at another ward, the findings show that

Criminality of mind is associated with poor parental upbringing, economic hardship, poverty among others. I believed that large number of people that goes into criminal related matters or delinquent activities are product of extreme poverty or lack of enjoyment of basic amenities to improve the quality of life of the people.

IDI/Market Woman/Muslim/32years/Olateju Ward K/21/7/21

To further the qualitative data, one of the security personal interviewed submits that;
In Nigerian, youths and the entire citizens needs proper interrogation, engaged, motivated and supported to carry out productive ideology rather that venturing into illegal business or activities. Most of them are not properly train from home and such lack of morale training in Nigeria is one of the major challenges faced by millions of Nigeria on a regular basis. Large numbers of youths are looking for quick riches which might have negative consequences on their general development

IDI/Man/ Vigilante//Muslim/32years/Odi-olowo Industrial bye pass Ward B/21/7/21

Hypothesis Two

Psychological factors (hyper-activity, aggression/anger, short attention span) can significantly and independently effect criminality in Mushin Lagos

Table 8. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.
1	.694 ^a	.482	.479	170.211	.000

a. Psychological Factors

Table 9. Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.963	.182		5.307	.000
Psychological Factors	.717	.055	.694	13.046	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Criminality

This study revealed in model 1 above that there is relationship between psychological factors and criminality at $r=0.694$, R-Square is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable which can be predicted from the independent variable. This value indicated that there is variance of 48.2% between psychological factors and criminality and the F-value yields $F=170.211$. From the results, the model 1 in this table is statistically significant (Sig =.000) because it is less than 0.05. Based on the results revealed above it was justified that the alternative hypothesis should be accepted while the null hypothesis should be rejected. It can therefore be concluded that psychological factors have effect on criminality in Mushin, Lagos

The qualitative data collected from the respondents supported the view derived from the quantitative data when one of the respondents posits that;

The thinking faculty of the youths is very fast the moment they agreed with something especially among their peers they sink it without digesting the information by looking into the bad and positive consequences associated with criminal or delinquent acts. Their level of thinking might be an unacceptable actions which mainly contradict the generally accepted culture in the society. The ways they thinks is another things that propel people to criminal or delinquent actions

IDI/Man/Christian/29years/Ilupy Ward G/20/7/21

In another interview conducted at another ward, the findings show that;

Criminal or delinquent offences are product of what an individual's thinks from the inner part of his or her mind. Some attribute crime or delinquentactivities to environmental factor meaning that environment where people were born is the major determinant of the type of behavious people will grow up with But it is obvious that some people think and manifest criminal activities from their mindset before it will be perpetrated in the larger society. This indicates that criminality is a product of how we think and what informed our belief system

IDI/Market Woman/Muslim/32years/Olateju Ward K/21/7/21

To further the qualitative data, one of the security personal interviewed submits that;

One of the things most environmental researchers ignore is on how people think, what informed their mode of thinking and how they react to others after forming their personal opinion based on the power of thinking. I will tell you that the thinking of a man who want

to be successful will be different from the man who want to kill and feels rejected in the society. To some extent, someone that feels he or she had progressive plans will never allow bad thinking to occupy his or her mind because an idle hands is a devil workshops. Any man that feels rejected, marginalized, oppressed and feels unwanted can equally venture into criminal activities for survival

IDI/Man/ Vigilante//Muslim/32years/Odi-olowo Industrial bye pass Ward B/21/7/21

Hypothesis Three

Parental socio-economic factors (parents’ employment status, educational and marital status) can significantly and independently effect criminality

Table 10. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.
1	.798 ^a	.637	.635	320.928	.000

a. Indicator (Constant), Parental Socio-economic Factors

Table 11. Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.594	.153		3.884	.000
Parental Factors	.821	.046	.798	17.914	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Criminality

b. Indicator Constant), Parental Socio-economic Factors

This study revealed in model 1 above that there is relationship between parent socio economic factors and crime rate at $r=0.798$, R-Square is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable which can be predicted from the independent variable. This value indicated that there is variance of 63.7% between parent socio economic factors and criminality and the F-value yields $F=320.928$. From the results, the model 1 in this table is statistically significant (Sig =.000) because it is less than 0.05. Based on the results revealed above it was justified that the alternative hypothesis should be accepted while the null hypothesis should be rejected. It can therefore be concluded that parent socio economic factors have effect on criminality in Mushin, Lagos. The qualitative data collected from the respondents supported the view derived from the quantitative data when one of the respondents posits that;

Parental upbringing is one of the factors that affect and increases the chances of people in criminal or delinquent activities. Once a child failed from good family upbringing such child has the tendency of becoming a criminal act the end of the day. Let take for example, a family that could not send their children to school to become a better person in future is directly or indirectly causing havoc for the larger society. You will see that most o this boys and ladies that indulged in crime related activities in Mushin are from poor home. Some did not even know their father or mother but all they know is that there is an avenue for them to ferment troubles and make money from it

IDI/Man/Christian/29years/Ilupy Ward G/20/7/21

In another interview conducted at another ward, contradict the finding aboe where the interviewee submitted that that;

I know large number of people will attribute increase in criminal or delinquent act to poor parenting. But what about some of the children of the rich men and women arrested and

apprehended for criminal or delinquent activities in Mushin. It is a known fact that even if your parent did not have money to train you then but of good behavior and try to retrain yourselves because it is your life and nobody will help you to structure your lifestyle. If the parent are still alive you can blame them then what of if they are not alive anymore who are you going to blame. Is better you search your mind and be who you plan to be in life. Time is money and please don't waste your time doing something that will not fetch you money or take you to the next level of development.

IDI/Market Woman/Muslim/32years/Olateju Ward K/21/7/21

To further the qualitative data, one of the security personal interviewed submits that;

Self-defeat is the major factor that should be held responsible for high rate of crime or delinquent actions experienced all over Nigeria. Most people attribute their personal failure to the mistake of their parents. To me I find it difficult because we have that power to turn our destiny around for positive change. If you are destine to be poor prayer and hard work can elevate you to the next level of development. We should stop attributing our personal failure to our parent. We Nigerians needs to change our misconception of how we over rely on our parent struggle and wealth. This is one good thing about Igbo people even if they are born poor they will struggle not to remain poor for the rest of their life. They can stay in Oga shop for ten years serving the oga and later they start their personal business and from there they start growing little by little before they became good business men and women.

IDI/Man/ Vigilante//Muslim/32years/Odi-olowo Industrial bye pass Ward B/21/7/21

Hypothesis Four

Environmental factors (peer group pressure, location and security apparatus) can significantly and independently effect criminality

Table 12. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.
1	.654 ^a	.428	.425	136.807	.000

Indicator: (Constant), Environmental Factors

Table 13. Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.101	.191		5.780	.000
	Environmental Factors	.676	.058	.654	11.696	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Criminality

b. Indicator: (Constant), Environmental Factors

This study revealed in model 1 above that there is relationship between environmental factors and criminality at $r=0.654$, R-Square is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable which can be predicted from the independent variable. This value indicated that there is variance of 42.8% between environmental factors and criminality and the F-value yields $F= 136.807$. From the results, the model 1 in this table is statistically significant (Sig =.000) because it is less than 0.05. Based on the results revealed above it was justified that the alternative hypothesis should be accepted while the null hypothesis should be rejected. It can therefore be concluded that environmental factors have effect on criminality in Mushin, Lagos.

The qualitative data collected from the respondents supported the view derived from the quantitative data when one of the respondents posits that;

One of the major reason for increase in community fights is the mistake that most of these boys use to make by saying they are fighting for their community rights. In the first place are they the State legal security agents (I mean the Nigeria Police. They answer is no. but they claim to be fighting for their community safety but hey keep on vandalizing community properties during their fights. Lots of cars, houses burnt down and people died along this process and they claim they are fighting for community rights. I see no sense in what they are doing in our community. If am the Lagos State Police Commissioner I will order them to be arrested with immediate effect

IDI/Man/Christian/29years/Ilupy Ward G/20/7/21

In another interview conducted at another ward, the findings show that;

I know that places where people are born, trained and make friends from have strong attachment with the person future behaviours. Most people born in a very high crime zones turn to grow up with high crime related offences. In fact people that are trained by aggressive parents tend to grow up using violent to settle issues or sometimes result into criminal or delinquent activities at the end of their lifetime

IDI/Market Woman/Muslim/32years/Olateju Ward K/21/7/21

To further the qualitative data, one of the security personal interviewed submits that; Parental income and education attainment have strong holds on the final behaviour expected from children at their later age. This is because once children are not properly trained in the fundamatal ways and not fully narture in a way to be progressive then what do you expect from such child in their later life. There is no other way to it the end point of such child is that he or she will look for short cut to success in life. This is what we are seeing all over Nigeria the ever increasing nature of cybercrime known today as YAHOO-YAHOO

IDI/Man/ Vigilante//Muslim/32years/Odi-olowo Industrial bye pass Ward B/21/7/21

Predictive Variables of indicators of Criminality in Mushin Lagos

Table 14. Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.601	.155		3.880	.000
1 PersonalXter	-1.656	.357	-1.625	-4.635	.000
1 PsychoFactors	.093	.115	.090	.804	.423
1 ParentalFactors	.526	.097	.511	5.405	.000
1 EnvFactors	1.862	.375	1.800	4.966	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Criminality

The outcome of the indicators shows that all independent variables tested are significant to determine the incidence of criminality in Mushin, Lagos state. This is because all independent variables tested are lesser than 0.05 level of significant respectively. This shows that personal, parental environmental and psychological characteristics can influence criminality in the study sites (Mushin Local Government Areas)

Hypothesis Five

Effective community policing (awareness,, relationship/partnership, secrecy) can significantly and independently effect criminality

Table 15. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.
1.	.826 ^a	.682	.675	96.699	.000 ^b
2.	.951 ^b	.904	.901	336.856	.000 ^c

a. Dependent Variable: Criminality

b. Indicators (Constant), Community Policing

This study revealed in model 1 above that there is relationship between community policing and criminality at $r=0.826$, R-Square is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable which can be predicted from the independent variable. This value indicated that there is variance of 68.2% between community policing and criminality. The relationships between community policing and crime rate were also established at $r=0.951$ while the R-Square is 0.904. The significance of the F-change was assessed and it was found to be significant (0.000). The significance level of the variable is less than 0.05 and the level of significance of F change is also less than 0.01. Based on the findings above, it is justified that the null hypothesis should be rejected while the alternative hypothesis should be accepted. It can therefore be concluded that community policing influence the relationship between indicators of criminality and crime rate in Mushin Lagos. In other words, community policing mediates the relationship between all indicators of criminality and crime rate in Mushin, Lagos

CONCLUSION

In Lagos there are several indicators that can propel citizens to engage in criminal activities which increases crime rate in Lagos precisely in Mushin Local Government Area of Lagos. Thus, there are several indicators adopted in this research inquiry ranging from personal factor, Psychological factor, Environmental factor, socio-parental factor among others that propelled people in indulging in crime activities. It was found out that all the above tested independent variables were found significant to propel youth or group of people to indulge in criminal activities The aftermath of the prevalence of criminal activities in the study site result to high number of property or violent crime degenerating to civil unrest, physical injury, psychological trauma, sudden death, bad national and international images among other nations and consistence retrogressive economic development More so, the community policing in the study site was one of the independent variable tested on crime rate and the result indicated that community policing has great significant on the rate of crime experienced in the study site on a regular based. This is because effective community partnership, relationship and communication will help tremendously fight against the ever increasing nature of criminality experienced at the study site on a regular basis.

Suggestion

On these grounds, the following recommendations were drawn;

1. The legal implications of criminality should be widely spread among the citizens so that large number of them who want to or who are in the custody to understand the consequences and punishment associated with criminality in Nigeria. This will may help large number of them to withdrawn from criminal activities
2. There should or constant patrol of the Security agents and popular empowerment of the security agents should be encourage not only by the Nigerian Government but also the contribution of Philanthropist, multinational organizations and entire community members is needed for achieving social orderliness in Mushin

3. The entire community members should continually reports any act of crime or deviants attitude or behaviours notice in their community to the security agents so as to act fast or arrest the crime situations before it will degenerate to larger problems that will affect the entire country
4. The security personnel should help by keeping classical information giving to them by the public on crime related issues so as to increase the level trust, relationship and practical security solutions that will help secure our community
5. The community members should ensure and make sure that the employment of informal security personnel employed in their community are based on transparency, accountability and openness so as to get effective and rational security measure expected in the Local Government Area selected for the study (Mushin Local Government)
6. The community members should advocate and put in place surveillance techniques and device that will protect their community safe from reproduction of crime activities.

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