
**TERRORISM AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH EAST NIGERIA
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The mass exodus of business men and women, cum traders, from the South Eastern part of Nigeria to other parts of the country and other parts of the world, in recent time, has become so worrisome. A people generally reputed for businesses (trading activities), have suddenly found their fortunes dwindling as a result of terror attacks on their persons and their businesses. Volume of trade is ultimately lowered. The nature of terrorism that takes place in this part of the country is kidnapping. It is not an overstatement that lives and businesses have been lost to kidnapping incidences in the recent past in South Eastern states of Nigeria. These states comprise Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo, Abia and Anambra. This study was therefore an attempt to ascertain how terrorism affects business development in South East Nigeria. Major area of focus of this study was to determine extent of relationship that exists between kidnapping and volume of trade in South East Nigeria. Extensively, literature was reviewed on the subject matter. The expo facto design research method was adopted. Correlation coefficient and regression analyses were employed to determine the type of relationship that exists between the two major variables: kidnapping and volume of trade. It was found out that there is no significant positive relationship between kidnapping and volume of trade in South East Nigeria. Whenever kidnapping incidences increase, the volume of trade decreases. The study revealed that there has been mass exodus of big time business persons from the zone to other parts of the country as a result of insecurity created by kidnapping incidences. As well, business partners from other parts of the world now dread this zone. It was recommended that better security measures should be put in place in this part of Nigeria, there should be synergistic security arrangement among the South Eastern States and the police should be well motivated to carry out their duty properly among others. These will help to tame the menace that has reduced the fortune of this region.

Keywords: Terrorism, Business Development, Volume of Trade, Kidnapping, Anomie Theory.

1. INTRODUCTION

Presently, terrorism is the most feared and dreaded occurrence all over the world. Terrorism, as a dastardly act, does not only have negative and adverse effects on the growth and development of economies, it also has deadly impact on lives and properties of the people. It is a phenomenon that is capable of drawing economies back. The outcome of this terrorism includes poverty, death, deprivations, hopelessness, wondering, and economic drawbacks.

The major instruments employed by terrorists all over the world are bombing, kidnapping, hijacking and assassination. The nature and instrument employed by terrorists in the South Eastern part of Nigeria is kidnapping.

The South Eastern part of Nigeria, over the last few years, has had devastating effects of this monster called 'terrorism'. The zone has, for the past ten years or so, been bedevilled with kidnapping incidences which have caused untold dwindling fortunes to businesses. Kidnapping, which is a crime many regarded as worse than armed robbery, surfaced in the Eastern region of Nigeria in a subtle manner in the early 2000 and was treated with kid gloves by the successive governments in this region until much later when it grew into a monster that has no respect for anyone. Today, kidnapping is regarded as the worst criminal act that is buffeting the South Eastern Nigeria and seems to defy all remedies and counter efforts of the State Governments in this zone.

The South Easterners in Nigeria are generally known for their industrious nature and reputed for trading occupation; hence the zone is commonly referred to as the 'China' of Nigeria. Of worrisome is the fact that the major occupation of these people – trading – has been negatively affected. Therefore, big time traders, businessmen and women have been the major targets of kidnapers. There is no gainsaying about the fact that recent kidnapping incidences have caused mass exodus of traders and businessmen alike from the zone. Big businessmen and women are said to have massively relocated to other parts of the Country or better still, to other countries of the world. Frequent incidences of kidnapping are said to have caused great drop in patronage from customers who come from other states to buy their goods from the East. Apart from the perceived reduction in volume of trade arising from kidnapping incidences, the fortune of the region is said to be adversely affected. Kidnapping has therefore given the State Governments in this region sleepless nights.

There is no doubt that businessmen and women are the major targets of kidnapers in South East Nigeria. Adeoye (2015) asserts that terrorism "is a threat to economy, politics and security of a nation and a major factor associated with underdevelopment because it discourages both local and foreign investments". Terrorism reduces the quality of life, destroys human and social capital, damages relationship between citizens and the states, undermining democracy, rule of law and the ability of a country to promote development. (Adeoye in Akhani, 2012).

When people feel insecure, the appetite to invest reduces. Any country or environment that radiates characteristics of insecurity naturally repels investors and investments.

Larobina and Richard (2009) assert that "terrorist acts are carried out to disrupt governments, markets and cultures". Terrorism will continue to present challenges on many different levels in our society.

Akpan, Onwuka and Onyeizugbe (2015) stated that "growth and development has been challenged by astronomical incidence of terrorist activities in Nigeria in recent times". In their words, "the pattern and trend of terrorism, revolution, different forms of strike actions, premeditated application or threats of

violence against religious groups and politically motivated expressions of violence in present democratic era have threatened development, democratic government and economic activities in the land”.

Terrorism obviously defies any specific definition. Different authors and writers try as much as possible to give different definitions of the word ‘terrorism’ in line with their respective views. In other words, the mode of terrorist act determines the nature of definition given by the author. For example, terrorism can occur as a result of kidnapping, bombings, rape, armed robbery, cyber frauds, hijackings, corruption and so. The cause of a terrorist act determines the dimension of the outcome of terrorism - whether it is localized, nationalized or internationalised. In the words of Akpan, Onwuka, Onyeizugbe (2012), “the difference in opinion is as a result of differences in form and typologies of terrorism which embrace international and domestic terrorism” In other words, there is international terrorism and there is local terrorism.

However, the thrust of this study is mainly to investigate an aspect of a localised terrorist act namely kidnapping. This is to examine the influence of kidnapping on business development in South East Nigeria.

The South Eastern part of Nigeria is reputed for businesses and commercial activities. This part of the country comprises Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo, Anambra and Abia States. The main stay of the economy of South East Nigeria has to do with commercial activities that involve imports, sales and productions for local consumption. Over the years, indigenes of this part of the country have travelled far and wide to source goods for importation into Nigeria for the purpose of commercial activities at the domestic front. This is what is responsible for the various large markets and shops spread all over the zone. Goods are produced locally within the zone and others imported from other countries for domestic commercial purpose. Examples of these goods are motor spare parts, cosmetics, clothing materials, foot wares, chemicals, building materials and so on.

Suffice it to say that the commercial activities that boom in the South Eastern part of Nigeria are as a result of the determination of certain entrepreneurs who take the risk and wither the storm to invest both domestically and internationally. South Eastern Nigeria is made up of ethnic nationality known as the Igbos, with a total land area of about 15,800 square miles (about 41,000 square kilometres). The population of the region as at 2014 is put at 20 million. Their common language is Igbo and predominantly Christians. (Onyebuchi, 2014).

Onyebuchi (2014) stated that “Igbos are people known for their resilience and a great deal of intelligence. The average Igbo man is entrepreneurial, dogged and very industrious. These qualities give the Igbo man an edge over his peers from other regions in Nigeria. He can survive under any condition. His creative ability is unequalled and unimaginably breathe taking. The Igbos are great travellers, they find it easy to integrate with their host communities”. He added that “our people are generally traders”.

Iweala (2011) “the South East zone has also seen an increase in industrial activities in recent years with the development of industrial clusters in various axes of the region. These clusters include the Onitsha plastic cluster, Umuahia/Aba Garment cluster, Aba leather cluster, Nnewi automobile cluster, to mention a few, are the flag-bearers of the ‘made in Nigeria’ goods and in many cases, the only competition to foreign products. Again, the South East has one of the best Human Development Indicators in Nigeria. It has the lowest poverty levels in the country, and the quality of human capital - specifically adult literacy roles and gender development indicators are the highest in the country” (Iweala,2011). According to Iweala, “the South East is well known for wholesale and retail trade”.

In a paper titled: "Nigeria: one Country, four Economies Discussion Point" by Falalu, (2014) asserts that "the South Easterners control commerce in all parts of Nigeria and are largely employed".

It is however noteworthy that inspite of the above virtues of the South Eastern part of Nigeria, the zone has tremendously suffered a setback in the last few years because of kidnappings which have smeared it with untold terrorism and business closures. The South East, which is popularly referred to as the "China of Nigeria" because of its beehive of commercial activities, is gradually losing its relevance in that direction due to incessant kidnappings which do not only affect entrepreneurs and traders, but also traditional rulers and the likes.

In the South Eastern part of Nigeria, kidnapping is, today, the most dreaded crime. With its attendant consequences of mass exodus of traders (businessmen and women) from the zone, lull and low trading activities with lowering trade volumes, insecurity of lives and property and lowering fortunes of the zone, this study is, therefore, an attempt to ascertain the extent of relationship that exists between terrorism and business development in South East Nigeria.

The South Eastern geo-political zone of Nigeria reputed for wholesale and retail trades has, over the last few years, had its own share of the evil effects of kidnapping which is an instrument of terrorism. Kidnapping as a terrorist act has not only devastated the traders in this zone, but has also reduced the beehive of trading activities in the zone. Many big-time traders (businessmen and women) have fallen victims of kidnapping incidences hence environmental insecurity. The resultant problem, therefore, is mass exodus of businessmen and women from this zone to other parts of the country or other parts of the world. This causes low investments in the region, low patronage and low trade volume. Subsequently, the fortunes of this zone have been adversely affected. This criminal occurrence that was initially regarded as individualistic problem is now being recognised as a state problem because of its recent magnimity.

Kidnapping, over the last few years, seems to defy all security measures to tame it. It now gives the state governments as well as the people in this zone sleepless night because it is probably the worst crime that has emerged in this hitherto relatively peaceful zone. The negative effect of terrorism in this part of the country is not only felt by the people but also felt in their business performance. If trading is removed from the average Igbo business man or woman, his means of livelihood is virtually removed. This is what kidnapping is causing in South East Nigeria, hence the need for this study as a means of searching for solution.

The general objective of this study is to ascertain the extent to which terrorism (kidnapping) affects business development in South Eastern part of Nigeria. The specific objective is to ascertain the extent of relationship that exists between kidnapping and volume of trade in South Eastern Nigeria. In this study, terrorism (kidnapping) is the independent variable, while volume of trade is the dependent variable. The following research question and hypothesis were formulated in line with the objective of the study;

To what extent does kidnapping affect volume of trade in South East Nigeria?

There is significant positive relationship between kidnapping and volume of trade in South East Nigeria.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Terrorism

Terrorism can be said to be as old as the society itself. "Terrorism has in one form or the other been a part of society throughout history. Terrorism has impacted multiple levels of society across the world community. One of these levels is business environment. A specific aim of terrorism is to disrupt and destroy ongoing businesses. Terrorism will directly impact a country's ability to attract and maintain business development and investment" Larobina and Pate (2009).

The major targets of terrorism have always been businesses. According to the RAND Database of Worldwide Terrorism Incidents (RDWTI) study in 2010, 42.9% of all terrorist attacks are targeted towards businesses. Other targets are less vulnerable to terrorist acts. Alexander (2004) argues that the major targets of terrorists are businesses which will eventually result to economic downtown. In the words of Larobina and Pate (2009), "terrorism weakens industry and society through its manipulation of economic systems components".

The European Commission in 2001 states that "Terrorists direct their attacks against businesses far more than any other targets".

Likewise, Oladimeji and Oresanwo (2014) believe that businesses are the major targets of terrorist act. They affirm that terrorists mainly target businesses because attack on businesses will certainly make them to attract attention of the media, wide section of the population and Government. Also, attack on businesses usually disrupts production and economic process which may make firms to relocate to other areas or countries. In their words, "firms represent attractive targets as they can be situated anywhere and therefore difficult to protect" Oladimeji and Oresanwa (2014).

From the foregoing, it is certain that businesses form the greater percentage of terrorists' targets.

Terrorism can be defined as "effort designed to create power where there is none or consolidate power where there is little. Through the publicity generated by their violence, terrorists seek to obtain leverage, influence and power they otherwise lack to effect political change on either local or international scale" (Holfman, 2009).

The Encarta Dictionaries define terrorism as "political violence or the threat of violence, especially bombing, kidnapping and assassination carried out for political purposes".

The dictionaries emphasise that terrorism involves the "use of violence to physically and psychologically terrorise a population by an individual or group of individuals in order to draw attention to a cause, enact political change or gain political power". This definition certainly fits into the situation in South Eastern part of Nigeria where instrument of kidnapping is used to terrorise the entrepreneurs and hold the trading activities to standstill.

In Oladimeji and Oresanwo (2014) "Terrorism is a human imposed disaster which purposefully aims at maximum random destruction and which is planned to systematically circumvent preventive measures". They emphasised that it is the threat of use of violence to attain political goal or communicate political message through fear, coercion or intimidation of non-combatant persons or the general public. In the words of Oladimeji and Oresanwo (2014), "terrorists intend to affect supply and demand in order to precipitate deleterious effects on existing economic systems". They emphasise that the two types of

effects of terrorism are direct and indirect. The direct effect comprises the immediate business consequences as experienced by individual firms. The indirect effects are later recognisable over time and include the long-term change such as decline in buyer demand, shifts or interruptions in value and supply chains, new policies, regulations and laws.

Sandler and Endlers (2005), defined terrorism as “the premeditated use or threat of use of violence by individuals or sub-national groups to obtain a political or social objective through intimidation of large audience, beyond that of the immediate victim(s)” Sandler and Endlers emphasise that terrorism does not only affect the social fabric of the society but also has economic repercussions for developing countries. They opined that the developing countries of the world are more affected negatively by terrorist acts than the developed nations. Sandler and Endler believe that the developed nations of the world have diverse economies which make incidence of terrorism result to resource reallocation.

2.1.2 Types of Terrorism

As identified earlier, different authors classify terrorist activities according to the nature of occurrence. In that wise, several types of terrorism have been identified by different authors. Nick Grothaus (2011) identified the following types of terrorism:

- **State Terrorism:** This is the systematic use of terror by government in order to control its population. State terrorism is entirely carried out by group holding power in a country and not a non-governmental organization.
- **Religious Terrorism:** This is terrorism that is motivated by religious ideologies and grievances. In the words of Grothaus, religious terrorism is particularly dangerous due to the fanaticism of those who practise it and are willing to sacrifice themselves for the cause. Boko haram terrorist group in North Nigeria is likened to this kind of terrorism because the group claims it is pursuing Islamic agenda. However, many Islamist scholars have denounced their activities on the basis that Islam does not encourage violence.
- **Right Wing Terrorism:** This type of terrorism aims to combat liberal governments and preserve traditional social orders. This type is characterised by militias and gangs.
- **Left Wing Terrorism:** This is the type of terrorism that seeks to overthrow capitalist democracies and establish socialist or communist governments in its place. This terrorism wants to attack established system in order to do away with class distinction.
- **Pathological Terrorism:** This terrorism involves individuals who utilize such strategies for the sheer joy of terrorizing others. The individual(s) involved in this kind of terrorism often lack any well defined motive.
- **Issue – Oriented Terrorism:** This is the kind of terrorism that is carried out for the purpose of advancing a specific issue. These are issues that are commonly social or environmental in nature. This is the type of terrorism that is prevalent in South East Nigeria. It is an expression of inequality in the society. The specific issue behind kidnapping in South East Nigeria is money. Kidnapping incidences in South Eastern part of Nigeria are largely hinged on ransom payment in form of money. It is the desire of the kidnapers to belong socially with monetary power and be able to do what others in upper class of the society are able to do.
- **Separatist Terrorism:** This is terrorism that seeks to cause fragmentation within a country and establishment of a new state. It is the kind of terrorism that is typical of minorities within a nation. It usually arises as a result of discrimination from majority group.
- **Narco Terrorism:** This is terrorism that refers to organizations that gain funds through sale of drugs.

2.1.3 Nature of Terrorism

Many authors believe that terrorism occur in three major ways which include;

- Terrorism by Bombing
- Terrorism by Assassination
- Terrorism by Kidnapping

Knight and Czinkota (2008) “the most common type of terrorist means is bombing, followed by assassination, kidnapping and so on”. The use of bombing as a terrorist means is most common in international terrorism. This was significantly brought to limelight with the September, 2011 bombing of World Trade Centre in the United States of America by a group known as the Al-Queda. This incidence was a typical example of the fact that businesses are the major targets of terrorists.

Terrorism by assassination is the use of assassination method on identified targets in order to cause harm or pain to an individual or group of individuals.

Kidnapping is the third and most recent means adopted by terrorists to carry out their notorious activities. This is the nature of terrorism that has pervaded the South East Nigeria and has made the zone an unfriendly businesses environment.

2.1.4 Definition of Kidnapping

In the Oxford Advance Learners Dictionary,(6th Edition), kidnapping is defined as “abducting and holding anybody captive, typically to obtain ransom”.

Adegoke (2015) defined kidnapping as the crime of seizing and taking away a person by force, often with a demand for ransom.

Garner (2009), saw kidnapping as the crime that “involves unlawfully seizing and carrying away a person by force or fraud or seizing and detaining a person against his or her will with the intent of carrying that person away at a later time”.

Thomas and Nta (2009) claimed that kidnapping is robbery of the highest order. In their view, kidnapping is an organized and systematic robbery which is not as deadly as armed robbery but more profitable than the formal. “The profitability of kidnapping has encouraged those that indulge in it to carry on with the act”. (John and Ubong, 2013).

In Nwaorah (2009), kidnapping was seen as “an act of angry man who takes any person of value hostage and who could be secured by loved ones, in most cases through the payment of ransom”

Ogabido (2009) defined kidnapping as “means to abduct, capture, carry off, remove or steal away a person(s)”. Dode (2007) saw kidnapping as a process of forcefully abducting person or group of persons perceived to be the reason behind injustice suffered by another group”. In his word, kidnapping is “a low-cost, high yield terror tactics”.

In the Chambers 21st Century Dictionary (2001), kidnapping was viewed as the “seizing and holding of someone prisoner illegally usually demanding for a ransom for his/her release”. This is the nature of kidnapping that takes place in the South Eastern Nigeria.

2.1.5 Causes of Kidnapping in South East Nigeria

Nwankwo (2015), "Kidnapping has become so commonplace in South Eastern States of Nigeria that the general impression is that there is a complete breakdown of law and order in the zone". In the words of a former National Assembly leader, Emmanuel Bassey in 2015, "the hapless citizens in the Eastern States of Nigeria may not fully appreciate now the extent of damage which kidnapping has done to them". He emphasised that "very few Nigerians want to come to South East for fear of being kidnapped or robbed".

Kidnapping in the South Eastern Nigeria is traced to have started in Abia State and it gradually snowballed into big criminal business and crept into other states comprising Imo, Anambra, Enugu and Ebonyi State.

Below are some of the identified causes:

1. People are driven by circumstances to do what they otherwise would not do. Some people commit criminal acts in effort to bring about what they perceive as solution to hardship and injustices.
2. Most people are willing to violate the rules of decency and morality when enough money is involved. Some who appear amiable and kind under normal circumstance seem to undergo change when money is at stake, transforming into obnoxious and hostile characters. This is the root cause of kidnapping in South East
3. Very many persons get away with the crime they commit uncaught or unpunished. Instead they are held in high esteem by the society. When enforcement is lax or when fear of getting caught is absent, people who are normally law-abiding may feel emboldened to do what they otherwise would not do. The ease with which criminals get away unpunished seems to inspire ordinary citizens to commit the most brutal crimes.
4. All of us are susceptible to wrong thinking. Every day we are bombarded with countless suggestions and temptations to do wrong. The outcome depends on the choice one makes to dismiss the bad thought quickly or to entertain it and allow it to grow.
5. There is no minimizing the influence-for good or for bad that our associates can have on us. So often, people do what they have no intention of doing all because of peer pressure or as many say, because they fell into bad company with disastrous results.

2.1.6 Business Development

Kim and Peter (2003), define development as "a process whereby the real per capita income of a country increases over a long period of time while simultaneously reducing poverty and the inequality in society is generally diminished, or at least, not increased". The Oxford Advance Learners Dictionary defines business "as the activity of making, buying, selling or supplying goods or services for money". This implies that the performance of business creates room for increased per capita income in a society or country.

2.1.7 Prevalence of Kidnapping in Commercial Nerve Centres of South Eastern States

South Eastern Geo-political zone of Nigeria is currently made up of five states (Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo). The main commercial nerve centres in these states are Onitsha, Nnewi in Anambra State and Aba in Abia State where incidents of kidnapping are so rampant.

Table 1: Litany of Some Kidnapped Victims in South East Nigeria 2007-2011

S/N	DATE	PLACE/STATE	VICTIM
1	Jan. 27, 2007	Nsugbe Anambra State	Ego Cordelia Uzoezie, the then Anambra State Commissioner for Women Affairs alongside her son Kenechukwu on her way from Nwafor Orizu College of Education Awka where she had been a lecturer. The kidnappers demanded N50million Naira
2.	Jan. 27, 2007	Nnewi, Anambra State	Pius Ogbuawa, a businessman from Nnewi, Anambra State was kidnapped and N20million Naira was demanded as ransom
3	April, 26 2007	Njikoka L.G.A Anambra State	Patrick Mbamalu Okeke, a 73 years old traditional ruler of Abagana was kidnapped
4	April 2008	Umahia, Abia State	Sarah Nwachukwu, a 75 years old woman from Umuahia, Abia State was kidnapped
5	April 20, 2008	Owerri, Imo State	Ngozi Nneji, wife of Frank Nneji, ABC Transport boss in Imo State, kidnapped

Source: *Newswatch Nigeria Magazine, July 25, 2010 Pp. 18-19; Tell Magazine, February 21, 2011, pp: 40-41.*

Table 2: Litany of Some Kidnapped Victims in South East Nigeria 2007-2011

6	May, 2008	Owerri, Imo State	Celestine Ngobiwu, Member of Imo State House of Assembly, representing Obowo Constituency, Imo State, kidnapped
7	May, 2008	Owerri, Imo State	Simon Iwunze, a member of Imo State House of Assembly, representing Mbano Constituency in Imo State was kidnapped.
8	June 19, 2008	Owerri, Imo State	Ginikachi Udeagu, daughter of Ebere Udeagu, former Deputy Governor of Imo State was kidnapped
9	Aug. 2, 2008	Uli, Anambra State	Two-year old son of the Bursar of Anambra State University of Science and Technology was kidnapped
10	Nov. 15, 2008	Awka, Anambra State	Joseph Dimobi, a member of Anambra State House of Assembly, representing Aniocha II Constituency, was kidnapped
11	Nov. 21, 2008	Amaise, Abia State	Eze Eberechi Dick, traditional ruler of Mgboko Agwa Amaise Autonomous Community in Abia State, kidnapped
12	Aug. 16, 2009	Onitsha, Anambra State	Pete Edochie, A movie star was kidnapped in Onitsha Anambra State
13	Aug. 20, 2009	Nsukka, Enugu State	Grace Mamah, wife of James Mamah, a multi-millionaire transport mogul, kidnapped at National College of Education, Nsukka, Enugu State
14	Aug. 23, 2009	Enugu, Enugu State	Nkem Owoh, popular actor and comedian, popularly known as Osuofia, was kidnapped along Enugu-Port-Harcourt Expressway

15	Aug. 23, 2009	Onitsha, Anambra State	Godwin Okere, Chairman, GUO Motors, kidnapped at all Saints Anglican Church, Onitsha Anambra State
16	Oct. 28, 2009	Isofia, Anambra State	Simon Soludo, 78 Father Of Chukwuma Soludo, The Then Governor of Central Bank of Nigeria, was kidnapped
17	Jan. 2010	Orodo, Imo State	Eze Samuel Ohiri, Traditional Ruler Of Orodo In Mbaitoli Local Government Imo State and Cousin, Joseph Ohiri was murdered by kidnappers.
18	Mar. 15, 2010	Ubirilelem, Imo State	Stella Odimegwu, wife of Chief Festus Odimegwu, Former Chief Executive Officer, Nigerian Breweries kidnapped in Assah Ubirilelem, Orsu LG, Imo State
19	May 21, 2010	Osina, Imo State	Polycarp Ndubueze, Medical Director, Chika Medical Center, Osina Ideato South Local Government, Imo State kidnapped.
20	July 11, 2010	Obingwa LG, Abia State	Wahab Oba, Chairman, Nigerian Union of Journalists and Three other members of the Union and their driver, kidnapped at Obingwa Local Government Abia State
21	June 29, 2011	Enugu State	Professor Ben Mba Provost Ehaamufu College of Education was kidnapped in School Premises in Isiuo L.G.A Enugu State

Source: *Newswatch Nigeria Magazine*, July 25, 2010 Pp. 18-19; *Tell Magazine*, February 21, 2011, pp: 40-41.

Table 3: Kidnapped Victims in South East 2013 – 2015

Name	Occupation	Town
Paulson Emera	Trader	Onitsha
Christian Ilozulike	Trader/Transporter	Onitsha
Elder Amuta	Businessman	Onitsha
Mrs V. Okoye	Trader	Nnewi
Igwue Patrick Okeke	Trader	Abagana
Igwe Robert Eze	Trader	Aba/Onitsha
Lawrence Oragwu	Trader	Adazinnoku
Igwe Alagbon	Trader	Aba
Prince Keneth Emekeyi	Politician	Onitsha

Sir Tony Obi	Manager, CC Construction	Onitsha
Dr Emeka Amiebonan	Politician	Onitsha
Mr Ernest Obiora	Businessman	Onitsha
Udemba Frank (Agubata)	Trader	Onitsha
Emeka Okafor (Sony Chuks)	Trader	Onitsha
Okwudili Nkannebe	Trader	Onitsha
Chijioke Igbokwe	Trader	Onitsha
Emeka Jideofor	Trader	Onitsha
Christopher Okeke	Motor Park	Obosi
Anayo Iwuomaeze	Building material	Ogidi
Chika Iwuomaeze (Agujiegbe)	Fashion	Aba/Onitsha

Source: Field Survey, 2016

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The theory of “Anomie” is adopted in this study. The anomie theory was first propounded by Durkheim E. in 1938 in his work titled *the rules of sociological method*, where he explained that a situation of anomie is when a society becomes disorderly and therefore creates room for disorderly behaviour, such as terrorism-which is taking arms against the state or a group.

It was Durkheim (1938) that defined anomie as a social context in which the moral order has broken down for an individual or group, a situation in which social structural constraints of behaviour become inoperative. Durkheim saw an anomie society as one in which rules of behaviour (norms) have broken down or become inoperative during the period of rapid social change or social crisis such as war or famine. An anomie society is not able to control human aspirations and demands. Whereas a very few members of the society are able to achieve their esteem needs, majority are constrained to do same because of the inoperative process in the system. It therefore results to dissatisfaction among the majority and this in turn creates disaffection among a few that can take up arms.

In 1957, Merton applied the theory of anomie in appraising criminal matters in United States of America. According to him, the United State stressed the goals of acquiring wealth, success and power. Socially permissible means include handwork, education and thrift. The illegitimate means are force and fraud because the social structures effectively limit the availability of legitimate institutionalised means and thereby placing a strain on people. This strain could affect the lower class the more. Merton argued that the feeling of norm-less arises when one is expected to achieve certain goals but does not have access to the appropriate means for achieving them. Merton considered material wealth a universal goal to which all aspire and the appropriate means of achieving wealth include good education and good jobs. When individuals do not have access to good education and jobs, they might be tempted to obtain

material wealth through inappropriate means such as criminality. "The perpetrators of crime are economically disadvantaged and poor" (Merton, 1957)

Giddies and Duncier (2000) opined that such individuals that would use inappropriate means usually come from the lower class which is the class of the poor.

The Anomie Theory clearly provides the premise upon which kidnapping activities thrive in our society today. More so, the demands of the kidnapers are usually for economic purpose.

The anomie theory is faulted in the sense that it only identified good education, good jobs and thrifts as the only means of acquiring wealth. Though the theory perfectly fits into the kidnapping problem in South East Nigeria, it did not suggest other ways that are very legally tenable for material wealth to be acquired. Some of such means are acquisition of entrepreneurial skills which does not require much academic work, development of innate abilities and trading activities which do not require any formal education.

2.3 Empirical Review

Bloomberg Brock, Gregory Hess and Anthanasius Orpanides (2004) empirically look into the impact of terrorism on 177 countries over the period 1968-2000. The study finds the impact of terrorism on economic growth as negative. Further findings show that terrorism results in shifting of resources from investment spending to government spending. However, the incidence of terrorism differs on different groups of countries.

Sandler and Enders (2005) have similar views as they compare the impact of terrorism on developed and developing countries. Study argues that developed countries have vast economy and any terrorist activity may result in reallocating of resources among various sectors of the economy, but however, this is not the case with the developing countries and any major terrorist act may jeopardize the economic growth. Like their vast economies, developed countries have better institutions and markets and can absorb effects of terrorism. They can provide necessary fiscal and monetary stimuli to absorb the effects of terrorism, while many developing countries lack this ability. Besides, developing countries are more dependent on other countries as compared to developed ones. Therefore, any economic shock induced by terrorism in other countries can affect their economic growth.

Koh (2007) examined the impact of war of terrorism on global economy and the allocation of resources to research and development (R&D). Various costs that terrorism may have on the economy include the crowding out of private R&D expenditure by the military R&D expenditure to counter terrorism, thereby reducing economic growth.

Besides, international corporations pursuing investment in other countries evaluate country risk and spend higher amount on security which acts as a barrier to the flow of investment to the developing countries and also increase the operational costs. Counter terrorism measures increase expenditure on security which also reduces expenditure on private R&D. The crowding out of private R&D by security related R&D would reduce the rate of innovation over time, thereby reducing economic growth in the long run.

Gaibulloev and Sandler (2009) investigated the impact of terrorism on per capita growth in Asia for the period 1970-2004. Study found significant growth limiting impact of terrorism. The impact seems to be stronger in the developing countries as compared to developed one because of the developed countries' resilience to terrorism due to their robust economies. Terrorist activities generated by

internal conflicts were found to be twice as effective in reducing growth as compared to those of international conflicts.

Not only that terrorism affects the country where these activities are taking place, but also has its impact on the neighbouring countries. Murdoch and Sandler (2004) analyzed the impact of civil wars on the neighbouring countries. The study found growth reduction not only in the affected country but also it passed its effects to the neighbouring country. The growth limiting impacts have both short run and long run on the affected economy as well as neighbouring economies. In the short run, civil war can reduce the economic growth by as high as 85 percent in the affected economy, but however in the long run this effect is 30 percent. While for neighbouring country, the short run growth reducing impact is 24 percent, and 30 percent in the long run.

Gries Thomas, Tim Krieger and Daniel Meierrieks (2009) investigated the causality between terrorism and economic growth for seven western countries for the period 1950 to 2004. The causality runs from economic growth to terrorism as the poor economic performance manifested in low opportunity costs of violence, which may in turn, increase the conflicts and thus terrorism. On the other hand terrorism may cause low economic growth because accumulation and allocation of resources may be negatively affected by terrorism. Results indicate that important economic and political events have profound impact on the pattern of terrorism and also on economic growth. Besides, in most countries cases, it is the economic growth that statistically causes the terrorism. However, their economies are resilient enough to withstand such terrorist attacks.

Economic performance, though, make terrorism opportunity costs high enough to thwart such incidents, but it is also suggested that economic performance is not the only criteria to counter terrorism. Political and social consideration must be taken into account by policymakers to counter terrorism.

Adegoke (2015) in his study titled: 'Kidnapping. Security Challenges and Socio-Economic Implications to the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria', he asserts that "there is plethora of factors implicated as the causes of kidnapping in Nigeria. These factors include poverty and unemployment, militarization of the electoral process, poor infrastructure, political instability and the general improvement in communication among Nigerians". In his words, "in view of the negative impact some drastic measures need to be taken against kidnapping".

John and Ubong 2013, in their work 'The Social Problem of Kidnapping and its Implications on the Socio-Economic Development of Nigeria: A Study of Uyo Metropolis' "there is serious negative implication of kidnapping on the people and their culture. Though Governments at both Federal and State levels have adopted diverse measures to check the menace, yet the problem lies with the laxity or legal implementation of available laws. The main motive of kidnapping is economic gain by way of ransom payment". He recommended that families and relative of victims should reject payments of ransom to kidnapers.

To a very great extent, literature on terrorism and its effect on businesses have been reviewed as it is applicable universally. It was discovered that almost all writers in this field believed that terrorism is a violent and criminal act perpetuated by person or group of persons to push their demands through.

Reviewed literature also showed that terrorism is a universal concern and has no respect for tribe and religion. Different motives seem to be responsible for terrorist activities all over the world. They include religious, ransom payment, political and other motives. Likewise, means or tools of terrorism include bombing, kidnapping and assassinations. Kidnapping as a major terrorism instrument has been seen to generally have a basic motive which is ransom payment.

Literature reviewed showed that the impact of terrorism is felt more in less developed economies than the developed ones. In developed economy, resources are re allocated to other sectors because of vast sectors within the economy whereas this is not the case for developing economies. Developed nations find it easier to absorb terrorism shock by using monetary and fiscal policies to adjust to economic growth. Equally, spending on R and D are concentrated more on military than investments. This tends to reduce economic growth. Inflow of investments is reduced in a country affected by terrorism.

Largely, it is revealed that disorderliness in societal behaviour is responsible for terrorism in most part of the world. The struggles for equitable share of resources of a state as well as struggle for equitable acquisition of means of livelihood are some of the reasons responsible for emergence of terrorism. When people are dissatisfied with the ways things are done, they tend to resort to terrorist acts.

Finally, while many authors suggested strict laws for prosecution of kidnapping cases, other suggested greater security measures.

All writers and authors seem to view terrorism from the same perspective. To them, terrorist acts are as a result of one disaffection or the other. In other words, almost all authors believe that terrorist activities are caused by anomalies in societal coexistence. When such anomalies exist in society, certain people could be dissatisfied. Such dissatisfaction creates disaffection which can result to terrorism. But this general assertion tends to have certain flaws in the sense that terrorism could occur without any justifiable reason. Instances of terrorism have occurred where the actors carried out their activities for the 'fun' of it. Cases of assassinations in United States of America and other countries that involve attacks on school children are rampant. The terrorists, in these instances, neither give religious, social or equity reason for their acts. They usually attribute their acts to the 'fun of it.'

It is also noted that the anomie theory which explained why people get involved in criminality restricted the reasons to three main factors viz: lack of good education, lack of good jobs and lack of involvement in shifts, has certain lapses. There are many other reasons why people would like to get involved in crimes. Some of these reasons are insatiable appetite, desire to belong to a particular unnecessary class, lack of acquisition of skills and so on.

Almost all past studies affirm the fact that the developed nations feel less of the impact of terrorism. This cannot be said to be true from the practical experiences of the past terrorist activities in the developed nations. An example is the destruction of the World Trade Centre that set the United States of America about five years back, considering the billions of Dollars (more than hundred) that had to be committed to rebuilding the structures. This assertion seems general among all those that define kidnapping. In reality, some kidnapers resort to killing their victims even when ransoms are paid. In some cases, kidnappings take place to achieve political objective. In such cases, ransom may not be demanded but the whereabouts of the victims would not be known.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study adopted ex-post facto research design which is undertaken after an event has taken place. Secondary data were gathered from research journals and statistical offices for proper insight and analysis.

The variables in this study are:

Independent Variable = Kidnapping

Dependent Variable = Volume of trade

The Model is therefore:

$$y = f(x) + e_i \quad \text{where}$$

y = volume of trade

x = kidnapping cases (incidences) and

e_i = error term (any other factor not being considered).

Volume of trade = $f(\text{rate of kidnapping}) + e_i$

$$y_i = x_i$$

Graphical representation of variables and their incidences (data) with the aid of scatter diagram is done to determine the nature of relationship that exists between kidnapping and volume of trade in South East Nigeria. Scientific test of relationship between the variables is also carried out with the aid of Pearson product moment correlation coefficient to further confirm the nature. As well, the data gathered were regressed to determine the rate of impact of kidnapping on volume of trade in the South East of Nigeria.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

Table 4: Variables of Interest: Volume of Trade and Number of Kidnapping Cases Reported

Years	Volume of Trade	Number of Kidnapping Report Cases
2001	3543	137
2002	5323	148
2003	1233	143
2004	3344	126
2005	5331	115
2006	1422	154
2007	3422	198
2008	2317	165
2009	2514	195
2010	2062	203
2011	3424	184
2012	2755	236
2013	4438	148
2014	3427	174
2015	2664	126

Source: NSE Report and Nigeria Police Report, 2015

4.2 Test of Hypothesis

H₁: There is significant positive relationship between kidnapping and volume of trade in South East Nigeria.

H₀: There is no significant positive relationship between kidnapping and volume of trade in South East Nigeria.

Statistical Analysis

Impact of insecurity on trade

Graphical Presentation of Data for the variables

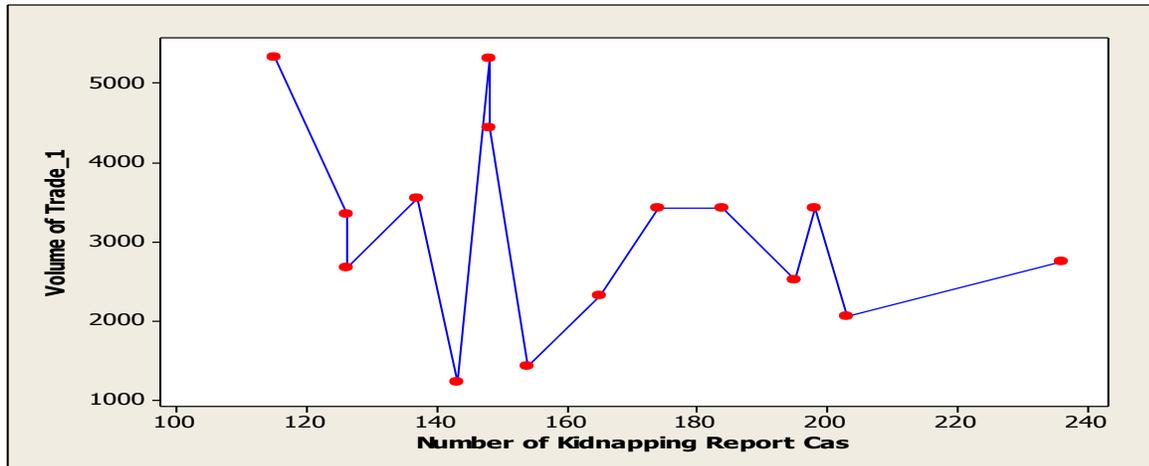


Figure 1: Scatter plot of Volume of Trade and Rate of Kidnapping in Eastern Nigeria

The figure shows nature of relationship that exists between the variables of interest; volume of trade and the reported cases of kidnapping in the Eastern part of Nigeria from 2001 to 2014. From the graph, it can be deduced that increase in kidnapping cases has led to decrease in volume of trade in the region. Therefore, inverse relationship is suspected between the variables.

To prove beyond reasonable doubt, there is need for analytical computation, that is, scientific test of relationship using statistical approach.

Using Correlation (Product Moment Correlation) at 5% level of significance

Table 5: Correlation Matrix Table Showing the Extent of Relationship that Exists between Volume of Trade and Number of kidnapping Report Cases

	<i>Volume of Trade</i>	<i>Number of Kidnapping Report Cases</i>
Volume of Trade	1	
Number of Kidnapping Report Cases	-0.304476854	1

Test of Significance of Correlation Value

Pearson correlation of Number of Kidnapping Report Cases and Volume of Trade = - 0.304

P - Value = 0.270

The P-value greater than 0.05 is an indication of insignificance of correlation value and the negative sign of the correlation value implies no significant positive relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. From the Correlation value, it can be deduced that kidnapping has no significant positive relationship with the volume of trade of the region considered.

To determine how kidnapping affects volume of trade of the region, there is need for regression analysis using Ordinary Least Square Regression (OLS). The result is as shown below:

Regression Analysis: Volume of Trade versus Number of Kidnap

The regression equation is

Volume of Trade₁ = 4925 - 10.9 Number of Kidnapping Report Case

Predictor	Coef	SE	Coef	T	P
Constant	4925	1573	3.13	0.008	
Number of Kidnapping Report Cas	-10.870	9.432	-1.45	0.020	

R-Sq = 54.3% R-Sq(adj) = 51.7%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	1936693	1936693	1.33	0.012
Residual Error	13	18953974	1457998		
Total		1420890667			

Interpretation of the model

From the regression model, a unit increase in rate of kidnapping would lead to 10.9 unit decrease in volume of trade of the region, indicating that kidnapping (insecurity) has negative effect on volume of trade.

T-test was used to test for significance of parameters in the model formulated and P-value of 0.008 and 0.020 shows that the parameters are significant in the model. Analysis of Variance was used to test for adequacy of the model. The P-value of the ANOVA is 0.012 which is less than 0.05. This implies model formulated is significant and can be used for decision making.

5.1 Discussion of findings

This study is an investigation into the relationship that exists between kidnapping as a terrorist instrument and businesses development (volume of trade) in South East Nigeria. The study showed that the major occupation of business men and women in South East Nigeria is trading. It revealed that the zone which was hitherto a beehive of trading activities has suddenly been experiencing lull in businesses due to kidnapping of major traders (businessmen and women). Suffice it to say that kidnapping has had its toll on the booming trading activities in South East Nigeria. Having revealed that 1 (one) occurrence causes a reduction by 10 (ten) in volume of trade, kidnapping, from this study, is seen as the major obstacle preventing business growth in this zone because of exodus of the major business owners, cum traders, to other parts of the country and other parts of the world. Apart from exodus of many

businessmen and women from this zone, business partners from other parts of the country now dread the South East as a result of insecurity created by kidnapping incidences. The result of this is that it is low business patronage that culminates into low volume of trade. The overall effect is the dwindling fortune of the South East Nigeria.

The study entails investigation into the relationship that exists between terrorism (kidnapping) and business development (volume of trade) in South East Nigeria. The variables were kidnapping as independent and volume of trade as dependent.

From graphical representation of statistics of the variables, with the aid of scatter diagram, the study reveals that increase in kidnapping incidences leads to decrease in volume of trade. In other words, there is inverse relationship between the variables.

Furthermore, analytical computation with the aid of Pearson Product moment Correlation Coefficient at 5% level of significance reveals that there is adverse effect or negative relationship between the variables. This means whenever kidnapping cases increase, volume of trade in South East decreases.

With the aid of ordinary least square method, this study reveals that 1 unit increase in kidnapping cases results to 10.9 decreases in volume of trade in South East Nigeria. This further confirms that kidnapping has negative effect on volume of trade in South East Nigeria. Also, with t-test result showing P-values to be 0.008 and 0.20, this means that parameters used in the model formulated are significant and that error in calculations is minimised.

5.2 Conclusion

From this study, it was ascertained that the major motive for the menace of kidnapping in South Eastern Nigeria is ransom payment. The study revealed that almost all kidnapers demand ransom for this heinous crime perpetuated in the South East. It also revealed that once ransom is paid, the victim is immediately released.

From this study, it was discovered that efforts made so far by the various state governments to tame this monster are yielding positive results, but the menace still persists. The major targets of the kidnapers are the very successful businessmen/traders. In all, this study revealed that people from other state (who are the major customers) now dread the East. There is fear of uncertainty and insecurity in the zone hence the dwindling market fortunes in the once booming trade zone.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings with this study, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) There is need for better security measures in the South East. Instead of the multiple police road blocks that hinder movements in the zone, better intelligent network should be put in place to checkmate the activities of kidnapers. For example, there is need for agreement and networking between the police and the network service providers such as MTN, GLO, AIRTEL and so on. This is because communication gadgets are usually used by kidnapers to demand ransoms. Such networks will enable the police to easily track the location of such kidnapers and the owners of such gadgets (phones). By the time kidnapers realise that there is no more escape route, they will automatically stop the crime.
- 2) There is need for better networking among the State Governments in South East. This is because kidnapers usually carry their victims to neighbouring state(s) before demanding ransoms.

- When there is proper networking and uniform counter measures against kidnapping in all the states, there will hardly be any hiding place for kidnapers.
- 3) It is pertinent to stress that the governments of these states should take it as utmost duty to cater for the unemployed. This is because it is not every person in the society that has means of survival. Many youths are unemployed and also do not have the capital to do businesses. With government aids, these youths can be self employed or do businesses of their choice. This is because it is difficult to run away from the fact that “an idle mind is the devil’s workshop”
 - 4) Adequate sanctions and related laws should be enforced against any politician, government official or public office holders found collaborating either directly or indirectly with kidnapers or their agents. Any person found guilty of kidnapping should be made to face the full weight of anti-kidnapping laws.
 - 5) The police should be properly motivated and armed with adequate security equipment to enable them function properly.

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