A STUDY ON JUNGLE JUSTICE AND ITS IMPLICATION ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (CJS) IN ABUJA MUNICIPAL AREA COUNCIL, FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY, NIGERIA

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DECLARATION

I, Jibril, O. Pereira, declare that this project entitled "A Study on Jungle Justice and its Implication on the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in Nigeria" was done by me, under the supervision of Prof. Bahal, M. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this Project report was previously presented for another Certificate, Degree or Diploma at this or any other Institution.

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CERTIFICATION

This Dissertation entitled **"A Study on Jungle Justice and It's Implication on the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in Nigeria"** has been read and approved as meeting the requirements for the award of Master's Degree (M.Sc.) Sociology (Criminology) of the University of Abuja, Nigeria.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to Almighty God who in His infinite mercies and love has kept me and saw me through all the stress in my time at the University of Abuja: May His name alone be magnified

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ABSTRACT

This is a study on Jungle Justice and its implication on the Criminal justice System (CJS) in Nigeria Repeated occurrence of Jungle justice in the Municipal Area Council. Abuja in recent time shows is an issue with the administration of criminal justice system that should be addressed. Hence, the study was objectively designed to critically investigate the implication of Jungle Justice practice on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Municipal Area Council, Abuja, focusing on its prevalence, causes and justification, and effects and implications, with a view to finding lasting solution to the social malady. The study reviewed other related literatures and adopted frustration-aggression, as the major thrust. Social survey was used to incorporate the views of the target population. The total population of the study is 1,967,500, while the sample size is 384. The researcher used purposive and simple random sampling technique in selecting the towns and respondents. The study administered 384 questionnaires, and 342 were retrieved. More so, 15 participants were interviewed to support the data collected through questionnaire. The retrieved data was analyzed using simple percentage statistical technique. The study discovered that there is high rate of Jungle Justice in the municipal area council of Abuja due to suspicion, lack of public trust to get justice through the CJS, poor Police/public relations, and CJS challenges such as inadequate motivation, inadequate personnel, inadequate training and retraining and lack of equipment to combat the menace. The study recommends efforts should be doubled to arrest and prosecute perpetrators of jungle justice to serve as deterrence to others, mass enlightenment on the danger of taken the law into ones hand by perpetrating jungle justice, speedy dispensation of justice, recruitment and training of more personnel and provision of basic equipment, especially communication gadget to security agencies.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the Study

The practice of mob justice continues to attract a lot of attention globally. Today, mob justice is extensive and all-encompassing in cities and town areas (Attafuah, 2008). Citizens of countries have resulted in jungle justice when denied swift response of the security operatives to save people from crimes like threats, loss of life and properties, maim, kidnapping, insurgency, arson, and lots more. This has become a major security problem in most developing countries. Today, the ever-present human relationships in a particular community where daily needs are met constitute an avenue for the dramatization of crime. Oftentimes, those caught in the act or mistaken for perpetrators of crimes committed, do get lynched, maimed or eventually killed if there is no quick effort to salvage such act by security operatives, that is, law enforcement agents or civil authorities.

Uzondu (2011) observed that the incidents of crimes and neighbourhood insecurity have culminated in countless alarms and events of mob actions (jungle justice) against nabbed suspects. Peter (2014) and Amara (2015) separately noted that jungle justice or mob justice has become a form of public extrajudicial killings in sub-Saharan Africa, where an alleged criminal is humiliated, beaten or summarily executed by a crowd (mob), or vigilantes. This form of street justice according to Samah (2006) occurs where a dysfunctional and corrupt judicial system and law enforcement have lost all credibility. Of course, many people, especially in rural communities, in most developing countries are yet to come to terms with the operations of the modern Criminal Justice System.

This is because in the past, society was without a systematic rule and regulations, no government and no state to preserve the components of the state. People depended on their means and limitations for protection and guidance; it was a case of might is right, a world for the strong. However, the course of things changed dramatically since the formation of the first modern state in the Greek-City state. It follows that all the existing states in the world today have established government vested with the rights and responsibility to protect and preserve the states, including the people of the states. The government is in charge of governance, maintenance of law and orderliness in the society. Scholars have said that handing these sacred responsibilities to the state and her machinery is on purpose to avoid a situation where the state would be driven into anarchy, chaos, insurgence, aggression and violent conflict (Adu-Gyamfi, 2014).

Therefore, the state in carrying out the functions laid upon its shoulders by the people and the social contract theory takes a step forward to enact laws which would help in monitoring and guiding the conducts of both the government and the people being governed. In this regard, the government of any given state has a constitution which may be written or not written, to maintain governance in the state. Through the provisions of the constitution, which is the supreme law of any modern state government; a state may proceed to make other subsidiary laws which would be applied in maintaining peace, order and stability in the state (Oputa, 1991).

Putting Nigeria up as a case study, the government of Nigeria has to its credit the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It is this constitution that establishes the three organs of government in Nigeria and also allocates power and responsibilities to them accordingly. The constitution being the grundnorm of all the laws in the country also makes provisions as to the rights of the citizens of the country, which are contained in chapter 4 – the fundamental human rights. This implies that there are rights and freedom that Nigerians

are entitled to which the constitution guarantees. Specifically, Sections 33 and 34 guarantee the right to life and human dignity respectively and to ensure that these are not derogated from the citizens. The constitution further establishes in Section 214 (1) the Nigeria Police Force to maintain law and order, ensure public safety and spells out the mode of arrest, detention and prosecution of offenders, while Section 6 (1) establishes the courts, to administer justice and equity which is a three-way traffic – justice for the state, justice for the complainant and justice for the offender. What matters is not about the provisions of the rights in the constitution; it is the assurance that the rights will be upheld when it matters (Olong, 2010).

What this implies is that at the time in which justice is to be done, the three category entities must be bored in mind. The doctrine of Audi Partem Alteram means that both parties should be heard for it to be deemed that justice has been served. So the general law is that when a person is accused of any crime, the person is presumed to be innocent until the person has been proved guilty in a competent court of law, and the person cannot be deemed to have been proven guilty in appropriate order unless the person is allowed to state his side of the case and view of events as they occurred. The law offers a certain level of protection to an accused person, such as defences, exceptions, provisos, among others, which may be an avenue where a person who would have been guilty would be freed by the law (Abati, 2002).

Buttressing the above discussions, Olalekan (2017) stated that the justice system in Nigeria consists of the police and other security agencies, the court, the state prosecution team and the Nigeria Prison Service (now known as Correctional Service Commission). This is because, when a person is accused of any offence, it is the police that makes the arrest, makes investigations, and if they found that the accused has a probable case to answer, they will charge the accused to court, the prosecution is meant to prove his case beyond reasonable doubt, and where the accused cannot give credible defence to excuse himself from the

allegation, the court will convict and sentence him accordingly, from there the Nigeria Correctional Service will take over. This is the track road to attain justice through the Criminal Justice System in Nigeria, and it does not matter whether it is long or not.

Notwithstanding that the laid down procedures in attaining justice in the legal justice system in Nigeria is a tedious and lengthy one in most cases, however, it tries to protect the interest of all concerned until the end of the case when the court determines the matter accordingly. However, it seems that a selected set of the masses no longer have the niche to wait on the justice system to act accordingly. Observations show that it is likely that the public have lost hope in the process and the state machinery involved in the justice system (Olalekan, 2017), and have resolved to put laws into their hands to administer justice in their own ways. This act as perpetrated by a set of the masses by running after an accused person and pounding him to death without following the rudiments of the law is known as Jungle Justice (Chima, 2016).

In Nigeria today, in the wake of any security threats, the least chance people get, people prefer to harm or lynch the suspected person or persons without due recourse for state security operatives to take charge. Reports on jungle justice in Nigerian as observed by Vladimir (2012) in 2012, states there was a necklace lynching involving four young men regarded as Aluu 4 – Ugonna Obuzor, Toku Lloyd, Chiadika Biringa, and Tekena Elkanah, all students of the University of Port Harcourt. They were all lynched after they were falsely accused of theft of blackberry phone and a laptop at Aluu, a community in Ikwerre local government area, Rivers State, Nigeria on October 5th, 2012. In 2012, in Lagos State, a little boy was said to have been burnt alive for stealing. In 2014 also, a child reported to be as young as 7 years of age was necklaced again in Lagos for attempting to steal Garri (cassava flakes) (Pulse.ng). In 2016, Punch newspaper surfaced online the video of a teenager, believed to have been burnt to death in the Orile, Alafia Bus stop in Lagos, for allegedly

stealing a wallet. This gruesome video of the boy's lynching generated a lot of fuss and debate on social media, with the public calling for police investigation into the killing. There was also a case of public lynching and setting ablaze of some suspected "Baddo cult" group in Ikorodu, Lagos State (The Nation Newspaper Nigeria, 2017). These are few among numerous cases of Jungle Justice across the nation.

When this kind of contravention of the law occurs, the state machinery has to take appropriate measures to sanction the contravener. However, it is observed that the members of the public do not always give the state the room to take the appropriate measures as provided by the law. The members of the public take the laws into their hands and accord punishment following their taste against the alleged offender without recourse to the role of the security agencies in administration of justice. Reisig, McCluskey and Mastrofski (2004) observed that there are strong indicators of relative socio-economic inequality while assessing justice and public trust in the police tends to be problematic, hence the result to Jungle Justice. This cannot be allowed to continue because no nation can record any meaningful development under such chaotic atmosphere. The focus of this study therefore is a critical investigation into the phenomenon of Jungle Justice in Abuja, and its implication on the Nigerian Criminal Justice System with a view to offering viable solutions to stem the tide.

1.2. Statement of the Research Problem

Jungle Justice can be reckoned as one of the forms of murder and unlawful killings that have been going on in some cities in the country. One certain thing is that jungle justice, irrespective of the justification one may give to it, is an inhumane act and a crime against humanity. It is prevalent in the society, especially amongst the lower class. This class of people always feel that there is delay in the administration of justice or have slight incomprehension of the activities of the powers and authorities of the justice system (Teju, 2012). This jungle batterers from the lowest class cash on the situation and inflict

horrendous act of punishment against an accused whom it has not been proven that he committed the crime as alleged (Teju, 2012).

There are tens of Jungle Justice incidents which have made the Nigerian people and government appear so irreprehensible, bloody, inhumane and savagery in the international comity of nations. These incidents of jungle justices seem to be more occurring in the southern part of the country, but Abuja, which is the Federal Capital of the nation, and the supposed most secured place is not left out. A review of Newspaper reports by Daily Trust on February 24th, 2020, indicates that no fewer than 105 persons have fallen victim of Jungle Justice in at least 25 of the 36 states of Nigeria between January and December 2019. Out of these numbers of victims within the period, 73 were reportedly killed by mob actions, while 31 others sustained various degrees of injuries from incidences of severe beatings. Another incident was recorded in Abuja on September 29, 2019, when a mob reportedly burnt to death three suspected kidnappers at Dutse Alhaji area (Daily Trust, 2020).

Reporting for Daily Trust Newspaper on May, 3rd, 2017, Taiwo Adeniyi observed that cases of jungle justice, a situation whereby people take the law into their hands and mete out punishment to suspects, are on the rise in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). He noted that a mob burnt a suspect alive at Mararaba, very close to the FCT, for allegedly stealing a handset. Another was tied to a tree, stripped naked after a thorough beating at Wumba, while yet another was beaten into a coma at Mabushi for snatching a woman's hand bag. Also, a suspect that was also caught while attempting to steal a car at Utako was beaten so much that he begged to be taken to the police station (Daily Trust, 2017).

On August, 19th, of same year, the Guardian Saturday reported that the popular musician, Charly Boy and his co-protesters narrowly escaped mob action when they took their Return or Resign protest to Wuse Market in Abuja. It took the timely intervention of

security agents to save him and others from being lynched, but some were injured (The Guardian, 2017).

The effects of these actions on the society include the increases in the number of ill-hard-hearted persons in the society, people whose morality does not prick them for taking another person's blood (Orabueze, Okoye & Ohaeto, 2013). Jungle Justice harbours ethnic conflicts and maybe the matchstick that fires the bigger fire of a state of lawlessness and chaos in the society and must be promptly and squarely addressed. A lot has been written on Jungle Justice. For instance, a study was conducted by Ayomide (2020) on Jungle Justice in Lagos metropolis and the findings revealed that people, out of anger, loss of lives and properties, frustration, lack of police trust and persistent insecurity, among other reasons, take the laws into their hands to perpetrate this heinous crime. These findings support the result of Barron and Madden (2004) work on Violence and Conflict Resolution in Non-Conflict Regions, Lampung, Indonesia, that a high level of crime is the primary reason that makes people to take the law into their own hands. Many of the respondents affirmed community persistent insecurity and lack of institutional trust in the police in prosecuting a crime suspect as reasons for jungle justice. This also affirms Glad, Stromberg and Westerlund (2010) that, in some circumstance, individuals with economic power approach the authorities and bribe them when they commit a certain crime, whether intentionally or unintentionally. However, none of these studies was conducted in relation to the implication of Jungle Justice on the administration of Criminal Justice System in Nigeria, which is the gap this study seeks to bridge. It is against this background that the researcher intends to examine why these incidents of Jungle Justice have become rampant in the society, what are the implications of this on the Criminal Justice System and the society at large and what measures can be taken to curb this tide.

1.3. Research Questions

The study is designed to answer the following questions:

1. What is the prevalence of Jungle Justice in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT?

2. What are the causes and justification for embarking on Jungle Justice in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT?

3. What are the effects and implications of Jungle Justice on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT?

4. How can the menace of Jungle Justice be adequately addressed in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of this research work is to critically investigate the implication of Jungle Justice practice on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Municipal Area Council Abuja with a view to finding lasting solution to the social malady. Specific objectives are:

1. To examine the prevalence of Jungle Justice in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT.

2. To find out the causes and justification for embarking on Jungle Justice in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT.

3. To evaluate the effects and implications of Jungle Justice on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT.

4. To suggest ways in which the menace of Jungle Justice can be adequately addressed in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The present study is significant in several ways. Practically, the work is relevant as it seeks to serve an applied need in the area of policy formation and implementation that will address the issue of miscarriage of justice due to the outright disregard for the fundamental right to life and the principle of presumption of innocence clearly enshrined in Nigeria's Constitution, 1999. Doing this will help policy makers assess the performance of criminal justice agencies especially in the area of being proactive in addressing the issue of crime in such a way that will fortify the confidence of the public on the system and ensure for cordial relationship in attempt to curb the menace of crime.

The nation will also benefit as the implementation of some recommendations in this research work will help in rescuing her battered image among comity of nations in the area of outright disregard for the rule of law and the inalienable right of citizens. It will also pave way for some level of peace and orderliness without which no meaningful development can be achieved.

Law enforcement agencies would benefit more since the study will hopefully point out some critical areas where there are lapses in their activities, paving way for the public to cash in by taking laws into their hands to administer the self-style justice – Jungle Justice.

Theoretically, the research serves an intellectual interest as it both adds to the body of existing knowledge in the practice of Jungle Justice and how it affects the efficiency and effectiveness of the CJS. Hence, it serves as vital tool for theoretical formulation for further research on similar issues.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The study shall cover Abuja Municipal Area Council, which is at the heart of the six area councils of the FCT, Abuja. It shall focus mainly on Nyanya, Karu, Kurudu and Kugbo –

satellite towns within AMAC. The primary data for the study shall be obtained from these areas.

The research shall cover ten years period – 2010 – 2020.

1.7. Organization of the Study

The dissertation is organized into five chapters. Chapter one gave the general introduction of the study, and includes the following: the research questions, aim and objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter two is a review of existing literature on the topic of investigation. The review is done is tandem with the stated objectives of the study. This is done with a view to identify gaps in previous studies and how this study hopes to cover the gaps. Chapter three presented the study methodology starting with the research design, study population, sample size and sampling techniques, sources of data, methods/technique of data collection and method of data analysis.

Chapter four presented the data elicited from the field making meaning out of it as data without analysis and interpretation have no basis in research. In addition, the chapter discussed the findings. Finally, chapter five provided summary of findings, draw the conclusion of the study, and provide further recommendations to address the issues surrounding Jungle Justice and its implication on the CJS in AMAC.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter reviews relevant works of others relating to the phenomenon of jungle justice and the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria. Specifically, it touches on conceptual review, empirical review – the prevalence of jungle justice in Nigeria, justification

for jungle justice in Nigeria, implications of jungle justice on the administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria, and theoretical framework.

2.1. Conceptual Review

This section reviews the major concepts used in this study such as justice, jungle justice, implication and criminal justice system.

2.1.1. Justice

The concept of justice is as old as the origin and growth of human society. A man living in society desires peace and, while living in he tends to experience a conflict of interests and expects a rightful conduct on the others part. And this is why jurists like Salmond and Roscoe Pound (1913) have emphasized the importance of justice (https://www.legalbites.in/concept-of-justice/).

'Justice' has sometimes been used in a way that makes it virtually indistinguishable from rightness in general. Aristotle, for example, distinguished between 'universal' justice that corresponded to 'virtue as a whole' and 'particular' justice which had a narrower scope (Aristotle, *Nicomachean Ethics*, Book V, chs. 1–2). The wide sense may have been more evident in classical Greek than in modern English. But Aristotle also noted that when justice was identified with 'complete virtue', this was always 'in relation to another person'. In other words, if justice is to be identified with morality as such, it must be morality in the sense of 'what we owe to each other' (Scanlon 1998). But it is anyway questionable whether justice should be understood so widely. At the level of individual ethics, justice is often contrasted with charity on the one hand, and mercy on the other, and these too are other-regarding virtues. At the level of public policy, reasons of justice are distinct from, and often compete with, reasons of other kinds, for example economic efficiency or environmental value.

Through the instrumentality of law regulated by the state, the concept of justice became clearer. As the law grew and developed the concept of justice walked parallel and expanded its tentacles into different spheres of human activities. The essence of legal justice lies in ensuring uniformity and certainty of law and at the same time ensuring the rights and duties duly respected by all (Legal Bites, 2018). The notion of justice is the impartiality imbibed in it. The violation of justice which is enforced by the law results in state sanction.

In criminal justice circles, scholars and practitioners conceptualize justice as an outcome oriented idea (Lynch 2009; Pepinsky 1986; Young 1996). This group primarily relies on measuring process outcomes in major areas of criminal justice inquiry such as policing, courts, and corrections. There are unique justice lenses within these areas. For example, the definition of justice is often dependant on what side of the courtroom an actor occupies. Prosecutors may conceptualize justice as protecting public safety and putting criminals behind bars. They may measure it by number of convictions. Whereas public defenders may conceptualize justice as protecting clients and their rights in the system, they may measure justice by number of acquittals. In both cases the idea of justice is focused on outcomes of processes, it is measured with these outcomes as well.

Scholars and practitioners in the international development and conflict resolution realm discuss justice in rule of law terms (Clarke & Goodale, 2010). Justice is conceptualized as the rule of law. The goal of this conceptualization is to implement the rule of law effectively in developing countries. Measurement of justice often takes the form of case studies or accounts of individual countries or interventions. In this work justice is often highly context specific. The politics and social context of countries matters - the history of conflicts can influence the conceptualization of justice and provide different lenses to view justice from.

2.1.2. Jungle Justice

According to Luke (2013), jungle justice refers to the situation where a person who is alleged to have committed a crime is being punished by the people in accordance of no law backing it up other than a mob form or jungle life of justice. This definition however did not give detail of the nature of punishment. On his part, Abati (2015) stated that jungle justice is a situation where a group of lawless or non-law-abiding set of persons give unto themselves, the power of being in charge of punishing alleged criminals through ill-fated extra-judicial killings, horrendous beating or public humiliation and not taking into cognizance the rule of law and the fundamental rights of the alleged offender. Chima (2016) observed that jungle justice is a complete violation of the fundamental human rights which are ordinarily available to individuals irrespective of the alleged offence, which criminalizes the actor by meting series of ill act stripping the accused naked, torturing the accused, setting the accused on fire or butchering the accused into pieces. This definition could not take into account the position of the law in relation to the illegal act of jungle justice.

In the words of Sanni (2017), jungle justice is a form of punishment meted out against a person alleged to have committed an offence without any form of recourse to any legal authority. A view of the event of this so-called jungle justice would continually keep everyone at shock as to what has eaten off the little humanity which ought to be existing in our society. The mobs who stand by waiting for their victims and the considerable high rate of anger at which they assemble themselves form the corners of the street to dish out the horrible spin on their recent victim. Sanni continued to state that the situation is often filled with anger, pains, hatred, and violent conducts which in no way would give an accused person the chance to say or do anything in his or her defence. This definition completely failed to give detail of the acts that amounted to jungle justice. Jungle justice robbed an accused person of his fundamental rights and placed him in an ugly bowl where the same

parties would be the complainant, prosecution, judge, and judgment executioner at the same time.

Jungle justice is the act of disregarding the rule of law and taking matters into one's hands. Also, it is the act of handling suspected criminal offenders over to the hands and mercy of an angry mob; this is contrary to the provisions of the law. Simply put, jungle justice is when the population (an irate mob) takes upon themselves the responsibility of inflicting penalty on an alleged offender/criminal without recourse to the law. In other words, it is a situation where the masses take upon themselves to render judgment on a matter without hearing, or without the right to a defence. This is justice without trial. This often leads to death by stoning, burning, or lynching. In this type of justice, the criminal is humiliated, beaten or summarily executed by a crowd or vigilante without given an opportunity for defence (Vanguard, 2017). The mob attacks are generally characterized by the stripping of the suspect of their fundamental rights of fair hearing and the opportunity to defend themselves.

Generally, jungle justice is associated with mob action or mob justice. It is relative to a distortive attitude shown by persons which exhibit a sign of instability emotionally and psychologically in taking unruly actions against the person of another who was alleged to have committed an offence either in his presence or not. The incidence of jungle justice occurs in any circumstance where a set of people take it upon themselves to act as complainant, prosecutor, jury and judge and cap it all by serving a punishment on a person who is suspected to have offended the law criminally, all done at the same time and place with no room for the accused to challenge the accusation by forwarding excusable defences in law (Sanni, 2017).

Jungle justice can occur in various forms and circumstances. It may be a situation where a person who lifts a lady's handbag in the market is lynched by a rampaging mob. The lifting of the bag is an offence of stealing which considering the facts available, like that the bag was recovered and there was nothing in the bag; the accused person in the normal process of our justice system may be jailed to less than two years jail term (Chima, 2016). The jungle justice syndrome does not consider anything while acting, the set of people who are seemingly attached to executing jungle justice, upon hearing Thief, Ole, parrawo, Onye oshi, would pursue the accused, not for merely recovering the bag but to satisfy their inhuman, violent ego of punishing the accused. Upon the accused being caught, no question would be asked, no interrogation, and the person may be murdered in his cold blood. The worst is that even people who were not present when the act occurred, and people who have neither had time and space to consider the scenario and give a fair, unbiased comment, would all lynch on the accused. Their conduct and the speed of the actions seem as if the perpetrators enjoy the event wholly. Graciously for the about to be executed convict of jungle justice, it will only take a strong-willed security outfit attached to the state to rescue him or her from the looming condemnation (Abdulwahab, 2016).

This form of street justice occurs where a dysfunctional and corrupt judicial system exists and where the law enforcement agencies have lost all credibility. Although, the fact that many Nigerians are either illiterates or ignorant of the law, despite the provision of Section 22 of the Criminal Code Act that ignorance of the law is not an excuse to the commission of crime, illiteracy may also explain the rise in cases of mob attacks. According to Abdulah (2016), jungle justice is a metaphor for the failure of justice and the failure of society to apply uniform and equal standards and processes to everyone. Abdulah also noted that under the jungle justice system, the entire concept of state, government and rule of law, is defeated because people are allowed to act in a state of nature that is unregulated,

unbridled. Onyebuchi in Onuh (2017), contend that jungle justice is a travesty of justice since it does not guarantee fairness to anyone.

For the purpose of this study, the definition of jungle justice by Abati (2015) is most suitable. It is a situation where a group of lawless or non-law-abiding set of persons in and around the study location give unto themselves, the power of being in charge of punishing alleged criminals through ill-fated extra-judicial killings, horrendous beating or public humiliation and not taking into cognizance the rule of law and the fundamental rights of the alleged offender.

2.1.3. Implication

An implication is something that is suggested, or happens, indirectly. Implication has many different senses. Usually, when used in the plural, implications are effects or consequences that may happen in the future (https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/implication). The Oxford Dictionary sees it as the conclusion that can be drawn from something although it is not explicitly stated. This Oxford Dictionary definition of implication is utilized in this study because the outcome of the result is what determines the conclusion drawn on the implications of the actions of perpetrators of jungle justice on criminal justice system.

According to Editage Insights (2017), research implications suggest how the findings may be important for policy, practice, theory, and subsequent research. Research implications are basically the conclusions that you draw from your results and explain how the findings may be important for policy, practice, or theory. However, the implications need to be substantiated by evidence and the study's parameters need to be explained and the limitations taken into account to avoid over-generalization of results.

Research implications basically refer to impact that your research might have on future research or policy decision or the relevant field of interest of your study. 'How will your research affect the targeted community or subject field' is the question that implications will answer. Recommendations are based on the results of your research and indicate the specific measures or directions that can be taken (Rishibha, 2017). For example, a clinical study might have implications for cancer research and might recommend against the use of a particular hazardous substance. Therefore, implications signify the impact of your research and recommendations might be concrete steps/actions that the research proposes.

Radhika (2017) noted that once you have conducted your study and drawn conclusions, you can state the “Research Implications”, which means that you are expressing how your study can affect future prospects in the subject area of your research, the policies or regulations that might be influenced because of your study or you can speculate how the outcomes of your study can have an impact in either hypothesizing a particular topic under consideration or the practical aspects of the same. The research implications are always supported by a strong statistical significance and correlations of results from your research keeping in view the shortcoming of the study. When you make a “Research recommendation”, you can emphatically state what are the next steps that need to be taken to address a problem, what are the immediate actions that need to be implemented to solve a particular question, what needs to be corrected & what needs to be avoided to solve a problem, what is the feasibility of your proposed policy, statements about the nature and timing of an evaluation plan that would be used to determine the effectiveness of the proposed policy. Again, these recommendations should be strongly supported by results of your study.

2.1.4. Criminal Justice System

Criminal justice refers to the agencies of government with the responsibility to enforce law, adjudicate crime, and ensure that criminal offenders are punished according to the law. Simply put, it is an instrument of social control. It also deals with the way criminal justice is being carried out by the police, court and penitentiary. In an effective criminal justice system, these three distinct agencies and components work cooperatively to fight crime and ensure that there is maintenance of law and order in society.

Criminal justice is also both a system and a process. As a system, it is made up of three components: police, courts and corrections. These sub-systems are responsible for criminal law enforcement and decision making on crime prevention, detection, and investigation including the accusation, apprehension, detention and trail of criminal suspects. The criminal justice is a process when the various components co-ordinate their independent functions by processing the criminal suspect from one stage to the other (Iwarimie-Jaja, 2003). When the system and process are working smoothly there is reduction in the level of crime in such a society. This definition could not clarify how the three components of criminal justice should work together.

Criminal Justice administration deals with the way criminal justice is being carried out by the three components of the criminal justice system, police, court and correction. The three sub-systems must work together under the rule of law and as a principal means for crime fighting and the maintenance of law and order (Omote, 2009). Unfortunately, in Nigeria these three components of the criminal justice system have failed to live up to its expectations. The system has one way or the other compromised its standard in handling and processing of criminal offenders. Many well-placed individuals in society or their associates can simply commit crimes without any apprehension or prosecution. For example, Ogun (2016) notes that the prevalence of mob justice in Nigeria particularly in 2016 was due to the failure of the criminal justice system in Nigeria and lack of public confidence in the capacity

of the components of the justice system especially the police and courts to fairly and independently punish crime. Also, Omote (2009) contends that the complicity of the police and the courts hinders the efficacy of the criminal justice system in Nigeria.

2.2. Empirical Review

The literature review is done in line with the stated objectives above thus:

2.2.1. Prevalence of Jungle Justice in Nigeria

The alarming rate at which jungle justice takes place in most cities would almost give the impression that it originated in Nigeria and is also restricted to it. As Teju (2012) puts it, jungle justice was not invented in Nigeria. In fact, its origin predates ancient Rome. It is however its rate that has led people to associate jungle justice with Nigeria. In spite of the extant provision of Section 33 (1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which states that: "Every person has the right to life, and no one shall be deprived intentionally of his life." There have been incidences of jungle justice across Nigeria which has made headlines. Over the years, Nigeria has experienced a high rate of this inhumane culture of jungle justice where angry mobs at a mere wailing or shout of allegation would chase and pin down the alleged accused person and dish out all forms of battering on the person and usually end up burning the person or killing the person. For whatever reasons this is done, it is a clear manifestation of human rights violation which must be curbed and addressed as soon as possible (Obarisiagbon, 2017).

Peter (2014) and Amara (2015) conducted studies on Cameroon's predicament in Jungle Justice and Jungle Justice: A Vicious Violation of Human Rights in Africa, and separately noted that jungle justice or mob justice has become a form of public extrajudicial killings in sub-Saharan Africa, where an alleged criminal is humiliated, beaten or summarily executed by a crowd (mob), or vigilantes. None of the study was specific on the issue of

jungle justice in Nigeria, but this form of street justice, according to Samah (2006), occurs where a dysfunctional and corrupt judiciary system and law enforcement have lost all credibility.

Oguntuyo and Adesiyan (2018) conducted a study entitled, “The Effects of Jungle Justice on Social Reengineering in Nigeria: A Case Study of Lagos State. The research employed quantitative and qualitative method; primary and secondary data collection were adopted. A purposive sampling technique with the sample size of 200 elements was employed, oral interview guide was used. Retributive theory and structural functionalist theory in its theoretical frame work. Study found that the prevalence of jungle justice is hazardous for a growing state, which has occurred at various instances in Lagos state and of which its continuance can lead to underrating such a promising state. Study therefore, recommends that there should be quick dispensation of justice in Lagos state. Also, that there should be a re-orientation and enlightenment on the part of the citizens by the state government to reduce the menace of Jungle Justice.

This study is similar with the current study in relation to the method of data collection and sampling technique. However, the sample size in the above study is small compared to the current study, which will give the researcher the opportunity of exploring more views of more number of respondents.

Ilori, A. A. (2020) conducted a study on Jungle justice in Lagos metropolis, Nigeria. This study anchored on Social Disorganisation Theory (SDT) of the Chicago School of Criminology, which identified neighborhood crime and delinquency, emphasizing spatial patterns of behaviours. In-depth interview was employed to uncover the factors, patterns of occurrence, and the security implication of Jungle justice in Lagos metropolis. Purposive sampling technique was utilised to get a sample size of thirty respondents for this study.

Content analysis was used to analyze the transcribed data and results showed that jungle justice happens as a result of incessant neighbourhood crimes and insecurities with a lack of public and institutional trust in the Nigeria Police Force in the prosecution of a crime suspect. To avert jungle justice in Lagos metropolis, there must be a concerted effort by the public and the Nigeria Police Force to preempt the future occurrence of such crime.

The above study is similar with the present study to the extent of their emphasis on jungle justice. However, they differ greatly in terms of methodology. The current study utilized both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and does not rely only on secondary data.

Reporting on jungle justice in Nigerian states, Vladimir (2012) noted that in 2012, a necklace lynching involved four young men regarded as Aluu 4; Ugonna Obuzor, Toku Lloyd, Chiadika Biringa, and Tekena Elkanah, all students of the University of Port Harcourt. They were all lynched after they were falsely accused of theft (blackberry phone and a laptop) in Aluu, a community in Ikwerre local government area, Rivers State, Nigeria on 5 October 2012. It would appear that the senseless brutal killing of four University of Port Harcourt undergraduate students in October, 2012 somehow brought to the fore, the social phenomenon of jungle justice in Nigeria. Worst still, this same incident has further exposed the flaws inherent in the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria. It is needful to add here that as aptly pointed out by Ubabukoh (2013), the Nigerian police have their own brand of jungle justice which is extra judicial killing. The APO killings in Abuja, the federal capital territory of Nigeria is ever green.

In Lagos State in 2012, a little boy was said to be burnt alive in Lagos for stealing. In 2014 also, a child reported to be as young as 7 years of age was necklaced again in Lagos for attempting to steal to Garri (cassava flakes) according to Pulse.ng. In 2016, Punch newspaper

surfaced online the video of a teenager, believed to have been burnt to death in the Orile, Alafia Bus stop in Lagos for allegedly stealing a wallet. This gruesome video of the boy's lynching generated a lot of fuss and debate on social media, with the public calling for police investigation into the killing. There was also a case of public lynching and setting ablaze of some suspected "Baddo cult" group in Ikorodu, Lagos State (The Nation Newspaper Nigeria, 2017).

2.2.2. Causes/Justification for the Prevalence of Jungle Justice in Nigeria

Scholars and jurists have advanced several other reasons for the continued existence and use of jungle justice (Oputa, 1991; Alemika & Chukwuma, 2000; Abati, 2012). The crime rate in some cities in Nigeria leaves much to be desired as people are not only dispossessed of their wares but their lives are at stake. Crime, to put it mildly is pervasive and the Nigerian citizenry have in fact lost confidence in the law enforcement agency as they are not able to carry out their constitutional duties of protecting lives and property.

A study was conducted by Obarisiagbon (2018) entitled "Caught, Clubbed and Burnt: Criminological Reflections on the Incidence of Jungle Justice in Benin Metropolis, Southern Nigeria." A combination of both qualitative and quantitative techniques was employed to collect data from six hundred and fifteen respondents. A descriptive analysis of the quantitative data collected was undertaken, using frequency distribution while the qualitative data were content analysed. Findings from this study reveal that motivation for jungle justice was multifaceted. Illiteracy, lack of trust on the police, flaccid court system, chronic anger due to economic situation and disregard for the rule of law and human right were some of the motivation for the alarming incidence of the social phenomenon. Based on the findings of this study, there is the need to overhaul the criminal justice processes with a view to boosting the confidence of the public in its activities and also embark on a teaching on no violence and the ills of jungle justice.

Ubabukoh (2013) conducted a study on the reasons why people resort to jungle justice in developing countries and noted that the police are corrupt, collects bribe and release suspects who return to society to continue their criminal activities. Also, buttressing this, Alemika and Chukwuma (2006) in their study say that the police have serious image problem in the eye of the public who see them as crime collaborators and so are not only unwilling to cooperate with them but have taken their destiny into their own hands by resorting to jungle justice.

Ikhariale (2012) in a Journal Article titled, Jungle Justice as a signed of failed state, opined that "One of the justifications for the evolution of the modern state is the desire to escape from the lawless state of nature, where life was reputed to be solitary, poor, brutish, nasty, and short. In the same vein, TheWill News (2015) submitted that crime statisticians and Psychologists have adduced the lack of efficient and effective policing in Nigeria as the clearest reason for the spread in the practice and acceptance of mob justice or what has come to be known as Jungle Justice. Other factors include the appalling rate of poverty predispositions of negative attitudes due to anger, unemployment which results to idleness, lack of trust in the Law enforcement agencies, illiteracy/lack of awareness of Laws, lack of trust on the Nigeria judicial system, increasing demand for quick criminal justice, heterogeneous religious and cultural beliefs.

In another study, Obarisiagbon (2019) found that lack of trust on the police, flaccid court system and chronic anger due to economic recession in Nigeria are the key causes of its recent escalation. Olalekan (2017) argues that the low level of literacy in Nigeria is one of the motivations for jungle justice as those who engage in the act are largely the illiterates (school dropouts), drivers and bus conductors, artisans who do not know that an accused person has rights that should not be violated. The author further prescribes that there is an increased need for more public enlightenment in order to 'nip jungle justice in the bud'. The dispensation of

criminal justice in Nigeria is flaccid and needs total overhauling. Cases are not heard expeditiously as series of adjournment letters keep coming to court (Olong, 2010). As Ubabukoh (2013) notes, when criminal trials are unduly delayed, the complainants and their witnesses may stop attending court sessions and resort to street justice to settle similar matters in future. Besides, there have been accusations leveled against judicial officers whom the public sees as corrupt and corruptible (Oputa, 1991 & Abati, 2002).

Alemika and Chukwuma (2006) in their study on Police community violence in Nigeria implied that the jungle justice has persisted in Nigeria because police easily release suspected criminals without following due process after collecting bribes. That is why suspected criminals walk free if they pay bribe to the police to pervert the cause of justice. Similarly, another scholar alludes that the rise in jungle justice in Nigeria can be attributed to the flagrant disrespect to the rule law, and "until Nigerians desist from the abuse of human lives, disrespect to the rule of law and embrace the principle of fair hearing, jungle justice will continue unabated" (Obarisiagbon, 2018, p.35). The Nigerian judicial system is fraught with corruption, a situation that essentially reserves justice for the highest bidders and potentially lends support for mob justice (Salihu and Gholami, 2018). Similarly, in a study that focused in India, Sangma (2017) identified failed justice system as a factor that fuels mob action in the country.

This is why in a study on cause of jungle justice in Lagos State by Adeleke (2017), it was found that jungle justice is nothing more than a symptom of many diseases of which the chronic anger of people towards an exploitable political system comes top. Nigeria entered into deep economic depression several times and there are no signs that things will be better in the near future. The prices of goods and services have soared, yet salaries have remained the same. There is so much hunger and frustration in the country. The anger, pain and serious disappointment are often let out when an offender is pursued, caught and his body goes up in

flames. Why spare anyone who is callous enough to steal the little a person probably has in this “Buhari period”. And so, jungle justice will continue as long as there is anger and frustration due to economic hardship on the down trodden society. Dada, Dosunmu and Oyedeji (2015) contend that jungle justice occurs when the society is fed up with the criminal justice system, and when the people have come to believe that there is little or no difference in the way criminals are processed into the system. This is the exact situation in the present-day Nigeria.

2.2.3. Implications of Jungle Justice on the administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria

There are certain implications of jungle justice in any society where it is being practiced overtly like Nigeria. The impact of this sad development on the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. Jungle justice can massively contribute to the deterioration of the existing legal system in the country in a manner that it depicts the criminal justice system as being incompetent and weak in the way it handles criminal matters and dispensation of justice (Adu - Gyamfi, 2014). This has been the public view of the criminal justice system in Nigeria in recent times.

A study conducted by Iyang (2014) on the Application of Criminal Justice Procedure and its impact on Crime Factors in Akwa Ibom State found that the police, court and prison/correctional system have lost value in the eyes of the people due to their inability to bring crime and criminality under control. This is also evident in the fact that notion due to the fact that not many perpetrators of jungle justice have been brought to book under the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria. In most cases when the perpetrators are apprehended, the various community heads who usually give their nods to the barbarous acts have their ways in bringing the perpetrators out of police custody, prison or even correctional centers. This situation obviously raises question as to the viability of the criminal justice system in force in Nigeria.

In a study conducted by Luke (2013) entitled, “When the Mob Rule: Jungle Justice in Africa”, it was found that the participant of jungle justice lacks the acumen to determine the commission of an offence and the punishment accruable to a given offence accurately. Jungle justice is an avenue for the extortion and exploitation of national and international security, orderliness, peace and stability, and it depicts the individuals in a given area as being primitive and coarse. More horrifying circumstance showing the implications of jungle justice is a situation where innocent persons are killed either by mistaken identity or false alarms.

As found by Teju (2012), in a study entitled: “Perplex on Mob Justice in Nigeria”. The incidence of jungle justice lead to revenge, and this occurs in a situation where the friends, colleague, gang members and family of the persons who was the victim of jungle justice takes out time and task themselves with the responsibility to revenge the killing of their own, by retaliating against everyone that spearheaded or heralded the act meted against the victim of the jungle. When that happens, fingers will obviously be pointed at the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in the war against crime and criminality, making them to lose credit in the eyes of the public. According to Teju (2012), this account for the series of homicides being recorded in some areas without any trace to the root causes.

Unfortunately, the administration of the criminal justice system in Nigeria is besieged with several challenges that have made the public to lose confidence in it (Obarisiagbon, 2017). The first contact the public has with administrators of criminal justice is with the Nigeria Police Force. But there have been several complaints against the police and the court bothering on inefficiency and corruption which has tended to make the public seek for alternative mode of getting justice (Danchan, 2016) – Jungle Justice. This type of administration of justice is perceived to be the order of the day in Nigeria and its cause is not unconnected to the slow adjudication of criminal cases in the courts and several unnecessary

adjournments that have made the court not to be fancied by the public (Olong, 2012). Ubabukoh (2013 in his study entitled, "Why Result to Jungle Justice?", suggest that there is a high class of professional indiscipline amongst officers of the Nigerian police force and it had reached to the extent where the Police would distort files, and purposely misfire in a given case because they have already settled out of court. By the researcher's observation of the snail or millipede movement style of courtroom adjudication and litigation of criminal matters, people many not find the court as stable enough and fanciful to carry out solely the duty levied on it and that can cause the people to embark on jungle justice for instant justice.

Research Gap

All the works discussed above try in one way or the other to painstakingly offer explanations as to why people tend to take the law into their hands to perpetrate jungle justice despite the availability of law enforcement agencies to deal with criminal matters, but none of them was able to explain how the criminal justice administration in Nigeria, especially in AMAC, has been affected over the years due to the menace of jungle justice that has been on the increase. Since the Apo killings and other jungle justice incidents going on across the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, there has not been any research effort to detail the prevalent rate of the menace over the years and how the development has impacted the administration of justice in the federal capital territory as this research project. This study has been able to fill that gap in research.

2.3. Theoretical Frameworks

Social facilitation and frustration aggression theories of crime were utilized in this study and the researcher adopted the latter for the purpose of this research work.

2.3.1. Social Facilitation Theory

According to the criminological literature, Frank Tannenbaum's theory of "The Dramatization of Evil" was the first formulation of an approach to deviance that in the 1960s

became known as the “labeling” theory. Criminal facilitation generally refers to knowingly assisting another in the commission of a crime.

The need to hold all culpable individuals accountable for criminal wrongdoing is fundamental to maintaining public trust and confidence in the criminal process. Moreover, in reference to the facilitation theory in the case of United States v. Raza (2017), it was noted that the ends of criminal justice would be defeated if these prosecutorial judgments are compromised. The principle underlying the facilitation theory of prosecution is that allowing individuals who facilitate criminal conduct to act with impunity would be an injustice. Thus, the facilitation theory requires that a defendant culpably participate in the criminal activity (United States v. Raza, 2017). To prove culpable participation, the government must prove that a defendant actively participated in or facilitated the criminal act. To prove that a defendant knowingly facilitated the criminal conduct, the prosecution must show that a defendant acted knowingly to influence, enable, further or conceal the criminal conduct to a degree sufficient to warrant criminal prosecution.

The facilitation theory is directly incorporated into several federal criminal statutes and is expressed most often through the application of the federal conspiracy and aiding and abetting statutes. In relation to the issue of Jungle Justice, the reach of the facilitation theory has not, however, been fully developed. In particular, a meaningful effort has not been made to use the facilitation theory to hold private individuals who take the law into their hands by meting judgment to perceived criminals without allowing for state apparatuses to ascertain his or her culpability. Prosecutors generally seek strong and substantial evidence that hard targets actively participated in the crime, but this is not the case with those who practice jungle justice.

Applying the theory, a fundamental principle of criminal law is that to hold a defendant accountable, the prosecution must prove that he culpably participated in the criminal activity. To prove culpable participation, the government can prove a defendant's direct knowledge of and active participation in the criminal conduct. However, because of the lack of confidence in the criminal justice system, most people no longer wait for them to prove cases beyond reasonable doubt, in which process they have seen many accused returned back to their base and some even attacked and killed those who reported them to the law enforcement agents, hence they decide to take the law into their hands to execute jungle justice thereby facilitating the commission of further crimes. The resulting impunity undermines the public's trust and confidence in the fundamental fairness of the enforcement of the criminal laws.

This study therefore asserts that the facilitation theory of prosecution can be used to condemn the menace of jungle justice in Nigeria and beyond, calling for strict adherence to the rule of law and observation of all the processes in administration of criminal justice before any punishment should be meted on any accused person. Under the facilitation theory, a defendant culpably participates in criminal conduct when he knowingly acts to influence, enable, further, or conceal the criminal conduct, hence the onlookers during jungle justice are also accomplice in the crime.

2.3.2. Frustration-Aggression Theory

The frustration-aggression theory is a theoretical framework developed by John Dollard and his associates in 1939. Frustration can be defined as (a) an individual's perception of a hostile environment, coupled with (b) his pessimism about the realization of goals and (c) the perception that the fate of these goals is in the hands of others (Malici, 2007). Aggression is any behavior intended to harm another person who does not want to be harmed (Bushman & Huesmann, 2010).

Dollard led a research group at the Yale Institute of Human Relations and published a monograph that is useful in explaining human conflict behavior. The theory later was expanded and modified by Yate 1962 and Berkowitz (1963), drawing mainly from the psychological basis of motivation and behavior. The theoretical framework provides explanation for violent behavioral disposition resulting from the inability of a people to fulfill their human needs. It is based on the general premise that all humans have basic needs which they seek to fulfill and that any blockade to the fulfillment of these needs by individuals or groups elicit violent responses.

Since the development of the theory, several scholars have analyzed it. For example, it was observed that frustration ultimately leads to aggression and aggression always implies that frustration has occurred at some previous time (Lawson, 1965). The theory suggests that individuals become aggressive when there are obstacles (perceived and real) to their success in life (van de Goor et al., 1996). The theory indicates that aggressive behavior is not motivated by genuine hostility, but by frustration (Malici, 2007). All the discussions on the theory imply that "there is no smoke without fire" and that "an angry man is a hungry man".

Frustration-aggression theory emphasizes the difference between what people feel they want and the discrepancy however, marginal, between what is sought and what they get, the greater the violent reaction. In the face of these frustrated expectations, a group is most vulnerable to embark on violent destructive behavior or be a ready army to be used to cause crisis. Central to this explanation is that aggression is the natural outcome of frustration.

In a situation where the legitimate desires of an individual or group is denied either directly or by the indirect consequence of the way a society is structured, the feeling of frustration can compel such persons or group to express their anger through violence that is

directed at those perceived to be responsible for their misfortune or others who are indirectly related to those frustrating their expectations.

In relation to the issue of jungle justice in Nigeria, this theory is appropriate. Looking at the case of Nigeria with her enormous resources and the extent of corruption that has drained all the resources meant for development for the generality of the people, syphoning them into private pockets of greedy and heartless few individuals; and the level of corruption going on in the administration of justice process in Nigeria, one would not wonder that frustration and aggression must abound, which will inevitably lead to violent bahaours such as jungle justice. This can then explain the reason why jungle justice has been on the increase in AMAC.

The frustration-aggression theory is a perfect theory to explain why the youths across the nation take the law into their hands to unleashed unprecedented mayhem and violence on any perceived criminal. The frustration of the youths, occasioned by the deny of justice under the administration of criminal justice, the youths tend to satisfy their yearnings by unleashing terror on anyone alleged to have committed an offence.

The relevance of the frustration-aggression theory to the issue of jungle justice in Nigeria is better appreciated when viewed against the backdrop of widespread lack of socio-economic development in Nigeria. Poverty though endemic throughout Nigeria, the rate is highest in the north where terrorism, banditry and kidnapping reign supreme, and the law enforcement agents seem to be at a loss on what to do to address the situation or are accomplice. The three northern regions have the highest incidence of poverty having an average poverty incidence of 70.1% compared to 34.9% of the three geo-political regions of the South. Ten states in Nigeria with the highest incidence of poverty are all in the north, while ten states with the lowest incidence of poverty are in the south (Lukeman, 2012).

The poverty profile is exacerbated by the problem of unemployment and hopelessness. A negative condition caused not by the unwillingness of the people to work but by bad governance that creates capability gap. The capability gap portrays the inability of governance to effectively utilize the resources of the state to better the lots of its citizenry through the provision of job opportunities, infrastructural development and initiation of potent or viable poverty alleviation and eradication programmes. This failure of governance breeds frustrated expectations that leads to myriad of aggressive and destructive behaviours especially jungle justice. This security in turn portrays the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria as inefficient while in the process the fundamental rights of the victims of jungle justice are trampled upon on daily basis. This theory therefore explain the reasons why jungle justice has been on the increase in AMAC and its implication on the CJC, hence adopted for this study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is about the research methodology. Specifically, it deals with the research design, area of study, population of the study, sample and sampling techniques, types and sources of data, method of data collection, instrument of data collection and method of data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

The research is descriptive-exploratory and cross-sectional in design. This implies firstly, that the study described certain features of the population using data collected and also unraveled relationships and associations between and among the selected variables. Secondly, it is cross-sectional because the fieldwork was conducted within a short period of time without any attempt to check for changes in trends over time.

3.2. Study Area

This research work covered Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC) in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). AMAC was created on October 1st 1984. The geographical areas covered by AMAC is about 1,800 kilometers (https://www.amac.ng). However, being the

federal capital of the nation, several migrants have been moving into the city, thereby increasing the population.

AMAC is the most cosmopolitan of the area councils in the Federal Capital Territory. It is blessed with natural resources such as marble, granite, clay, tantalite, casseterite and host of others, which are found in large commercial quantities (http://rmrdc.gov.ng-rwloc-FCT).

AMAC is located in the Guinea Savana region with good topographical setting and favourable climatic condition suitable for agricultural production, the arable land produces in large commercial quantities crops such as, maize beans, rice, millet and so on. Also root crops such as yams, cassava and (sweet) potatoes are being cultivated in large quantities. Coupled with these, are the well-developed infrastructural facilities, which provide tourist heaven and favourable location for profitable investment (Ministry of FCT Website).

Majority of the residents of AMAC practice Christianity, but a reasonable number are Muslims, while few engage in traditional religion. The area can be accessed by air transport, land and rail transports (Ministry of FCT Website).

The reason why the researcher choose AMAC for this research work is because of its peculiarity as the centre of FCT which is vulnerable to all manner of crimes and injustices. The people of Abuja are originally Gbagyi and Gwari ethnic groups origin, but due to massive immigration, the city center habours other settlers like the Ibos, Yoruba, Fulani, Hausa, etc.

3.3 Target Population

The target population is the population of interest. The target population in this study therefore were youths that are largely acclaimed as major perpetrators of jungle justice, and employees of the Nigerian police, court and correctional services. These comprised the original inhabitants of the Abuja, as well as all other inhabitants that have migrated into the city over the years. The population of AMAC, the study area, as projected in 2016 is

1,967,500 (Nigerian Bureau of Statistics Web, 2016); the researcher relied upon this projected population and utilized its 5% as the target population for this study.

3.4. Sources and Types of Data

Data was gathered through proxy sources and direct sourced. The proxy sources are the secondary data reviewed as literature herein earlier. The primary sources are the respondents from whom primary data was sourced directly in the field.

3.5. Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

a. Sample Size

The sample size was 384 respondents. And the size was determined by using acceptable statistical formula provided by Krejele, R.V. and Morgan, D.W. (1970). The formula is presented below:

Formula:

$$S = \frac{x^2NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + x^2P(1-P)}$$

Where:

S = The required sample size

N = The given population size

P = Population proportion=0.5

d = The degree of accuracy=0.5

x^2 = Table value of chi-square for 1d.f=3.841

Application:

$$S = \frac{3.841 \times 1,967,500 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{(0.05)^2 (1,967,500 - 1) + 3.841 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}$$

$$S = \frac{1.88929}{4918.7475+0.96025}$$

1,88929

4919.70775

S = 384

The sample size was therefore 384 respondents.

b. Sampling Techniques

The choice of respondents is an important aspect of social research because of its impact on the reliability and validity of data that are ultimately collected (Adaeze, 2011). This choice usually determines the sample of a study. Purposive and stratified sampling techniques were utilized for the selection of the respondents. The respondents constituted mostly the youths drawn from locations in the metropolis with history of jungle justice which are Nyanya, Karu, Kurudu and Kugbo.

The reason for purposive sampling is that the issue of jungle justice does not happen in all parts of AMAC, but at the suburbs. Hence, towns in AMAC suburbs, specifically Nyanya, Karu, Kurudu and Kugbo, where the incidents of jungle justice have been reported, were picked, based on the researcher's judgment, for the purpose of gathering reliable data from both victims and perpetrators of jungle justice.

The stratified sampling technique was adopted to select the respondents. The choice of this sampling technique was informed by the fact that Nyanya Karu, Kurudu and Kugbo are divided into different areas where an objective sampling technique can be used to select the sample. A total of 96 respondents were randomly selected from each of the 4 selected towns, bringing the total to 384 respondents.

Table 3.1: Sampling Strategy

S.no	Towns	Respondents
1.	Nyanya	96
2.	Karu	96
3.	Kurudu	96

4.	Kugbo	96
Total		**384**

Source: Researcher's Computation (2022)

These respondents were selected through the use of alternative numbering system on a flip paper where the next two persons, after a selected one on the strategic locations such as markets, shopping malls, under bridges and motor parks, were skipped. The choice of these strategic locations, by the researcher's observation, is due to the fact that Jungle Justice is common in those places. The essence was to get as much respondents as possible that are capable of providing informed and useful answers to the questions on jungle justice.

3.6. Method of Data Collection

The survey method was adopted for this study. This is because it suits the purpose of the social researcher, particularly, in determining the causes of jungle justice and its implication on the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria. This study solicited both primary and secondary data from the respondents using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The target group were youths between the ages of 18 – 40 who derive pleasure in taking laws into their hands to administer justice in the most barbarous ways thereby putting into question the viability of the efforts of the CJS in the administration of criminal justice in the Municipal Area Council Abuja.

The chosen instruments for the study were questionnaire for the quantitative method, while Key Informant Interview (KII) was chosen for the qualitative method. The instruments are meant to complement each other. The researcher employed two field assistants who understood the study location and the people. The research assistants were trained and given details about data collection procedure. The researcher distributed the questionnaire to youths in the selected locations, waited for it to be completed within the one-week period and then collected. After completion of the questionnaire, appreciation was made and the questionnaire

was thoroughly cross-examined by the researcher for any omission or oversight during the interview session.

The qualitative method here was strictly the structural interview or in-depth interview schedules which were conducted with 15 key informants selected from Nyanya under bridge, Kugbo mechanic, Karu market, Kurudu Estate, FCT high court and headquarters of the Nigerian police force – all within AMAC. The KII was conducted by the researcher alone. Appointments were booked prior to the interview date because of the personalities involved.

3.6.1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire was divided into two sections. The first section contained information on the demographic variables of the respondents. The second section contained data in relation to the substantive issues and in line with the stated research objectives. The questionnaire contained closed-ended questions as well as semi-structured questions. It was the main instrument for eliciting quantitative data.

3.6.2. Key Informant Interview

A total of fifteen (15) Key Informant Interviews (KII) were conducted with officers of the Nigerian Police, staff of the Federal High Court, community leaders, and members of the public who are not below fifty years and have lived for not less than ten years in the area. These informants where selected via purposive sampling based on the researcher's judgment of them as a profile of people who have handled cases of Jungle Justice. Interviews were conducted in the offices of the interviewees and other quiet environments chosen by them. Consent was sought from the interviewees for digital recordings used in the session.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

The researcher embarked on tabulation (tables) of raw data collected through the questionnaire and analysis was made using simple percentage statistical method. He also

embarked on the evaluation of responses from the in-depth interview using ear piece to listen carefully and make meanings out of the information that was provided.

The simple percentage statistical technique was preferable in the analysis of quantitative primary data in this study because it elicited objective opinions and suggestions from respondents. It also showed the comparative differences or variation of the sample under investigation. The techniques involved dividing the response by the total respondents and multiplying same by one hundred to obtain a given percentage. The level of percentage obtained determined result of each factor. The statistical formula is %=x/n X 100.

3.8. Reliability and Validity of Instrument Used

Reliability has to do with the extent to which the study can be repeated and produce the same result. Though, no social science research can be cast on iron like in the case of natural sciences producing similar result in time and place, this research clearly articulates the methodology observed in the process of conducting the research which always serve as a guide for any further empirical investigation.

On the issue of validity, the researcher embarked on pre-testing survey which revealed how valid the instrument was in measuring the facts under investigation, and corrections were made to the areas that confusions that would affect the accuracy of the measurement may arise accordingly. Hence, the result of the study is valid because the instrument clearly captured the facts necessary for answering the questions under investigation.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of the data collected from the field. It covers the socio demographic variables of respondents and general questions about the impact of Jungle Justice on CJS in AMAC. Data responses rate indicates that 342 (86.1%) of the sampled population filled and returned questionnaires administered on them, while 42 (10.9%) could not. This response rate is reasonable for the analysis of the phenomenon under investigation.

4.1. Data Presentation and Analysis

SECTION A: Socio-Demographic Variables of Respondents

This section contains relevant bio-data of the respondents.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	276	80.7
Female	66	19.3
Total	342	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.1 indicates that 276 (80.7%) of the total respondents are males, while the remaining 66 (19.3%) represents females respondents. This indicates that the number of male respondents are more than the females because they are more willing to participate in the research work than their female counterpart.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-23	26	7.6
24-29	144	42.1
30-35	106	31.0

36+	66	19.3
Total	342	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.2 x-rays that respondents within age 18-23 are 26 (7.6%), between age 24-29 are 144 (42.1%) those who aged between 30-35 are 106 (31.0%), while age between 36 years and above are 66 (19.3%) of the total number of respondents. This indicates that the respondents are dominated by youths who are in their prime age and full of energy to do whatever they have desired to do, hence capable of perpetrating Jungle Justice.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	189	55.3
Married	133	38.9
Divorced	14	4.1
Widow/Widower	6	1.7
Total	342	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.3 shows that 189 (55.3%) of the respondents are single, 133 (39.9%) are married, divorced are represented by 14 (4.1%), while twelve (1.7%) are widowed. This indicates that a reasonable number of the respondents who are youths are yet to settle down in marriage.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status

Educational Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary Education	3	1.0
O' Level	267	78.0
Tertiary Education	72	21.0
Total	342	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.4 reveals that respondents with primary education are three (1.0%), O' level are two hundred and sixty-seven (78.0%), while those with tertiary education are 72 (21.0%) of the total number of respondents. This indicates that majority of the respondents could not

go beyond secondary school level and may not know the gravity of the offence of Jungle Justice.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Skilled/Professional	201	58.8
Semi-skilled	141	41.2
Total	142	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.5 shows that respondents who are skilled/professionals are 201 (58.8%), while those who are semi-skilled are 141 (41.2%) of the total number of respondents. This indicates that a reasonable percent of the respondents have something to offer that will keep them busy and to earn a living if they have the opportunity.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents by Income

Income	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Below 30,000.00	212	62.0
N30,000.00-N60,000.00	78	22.8
N60,000.00-N100,000.00	34	9.9
N101,000.00 and above	18	5.3
Total	342	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.6 x-rays that respondents who earn below or up to ₦ 30,000 monthly are 212 (62.0%), 78 (22.8) earned between ₦ 31,000 - ₦ 60,000, those who earned between ₦ 61,000 - ₦ 120,000 are represented by 9.9%, while 18 (5.3%) of the total number of respondents earned ₦ 121,000 and above. This shows that majority of the respondents do not earn more than ₦ 30,000 per month which indicate the level of poverty among the respondents.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Christianity	182	53.2
Islam	91	26.6
ATR	46	13.5
Others	23	6.7

Total	342	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.7 shows that respondents who are Christians are 182 (53.2%), 91 (26.6) practiced Islam, those who practice African Traditional Religion are represented by 13.5%, while 23 (6.7%) of the total number of respondents are involved in other religious practices. This shows that Christianity and Islam are the dominant religion practiced by the respondents.

Section B: Prevalence of Jungle Justice in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT

This section deals with data on the prevalence or extent of jungle justice in the municipal area council of Abuja.

Table 48: Respondents' period of stay in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
From birth	151	44.1
Below 5 years	6	1.8
Below 10 years	4	1.2
11 years and above	181	52.9
Total	342	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.8 data above shows that of the total number of respondents, 44.1% have lived within AMAC from birth, 1.7% of them lived below five years, those who lived below ten years were represented by 1.2% while and overwhelming 52.9% were immigrants who have lived above 11 years in their various locations within AMAC. This indicates that majority of them are qualified to participate in the research having spent above ten years within AMAC and are fit to comment on the incidents of Jungle Justice in the area over the years.

Table 4.9: Respondents' awareness of Jungle Justice in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	331	96.8
No	11	3.2
Total	342	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.9 data on whether respondents know what Jungle Justice means, an overwhelming 96.8% of the respondents said they do know what Jungle Justice mean; but 3.2% of them said they do not know the meaning of Jungle Justice. This indicates majority of the respondents are abreast with the topic under investigation and are capable of providing information in that regard.

Table 4.10: Responses on whether respondents have heard about or Witnessed case(s) Jungle Justice in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	314	94.9
No	17	5.1
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.10 data regarding whether respondents who know the meaning of Jungle Justice have heard or witnessed any incidence of Jungle Justice in their various locations in AMAC, an overwhelming 94.9% of them said they have heard or witnessed it, but 5.1% of them said they have not heard about or witnessed anything of such. This shows that Jungle Justice has actually been going on in AMAC.

The qualitative data buttressed the findings above. The lead respondent notes, "*I do not think there is any justification for human beings to take the life of another, but sadly, that is what we experience in this community quite often. The youths, and even some people you could think are reasonable, seem to be joyful about killing their fellows over minor crimes, most of which are not even proven. It is really a sad development.*"

Majority of the respondents condemned the increasing menace of jungle justice and pray that something can be done to address the situation in their various communities.

The above findings support the views of Teju (2012) who asserts that in spite of the Section 33 (1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic against such heinous crime, there have been incidences of jungle justice across Nigeria which has made headlines.

Table 4.11: Responses on whether respondents participated in Jungle Justice in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	67	21.3
No	85	27.1
I can't tell	162	51.6
Total	314	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.11 data on whether respondents who have heard of or witnessed Jungle Justice in AMAC have participated in the crime in their various locations, 21.3% of them said they participated, 27.1% of them said they did not participate, but 51.6% of them said they cannot tell whether they participated in Jungle Justice or not. This reveals that a reasonable percent of the respondents who are majorly drawn from the areas are unwilling to state categorically if they have participated in the act or not probably for fear of arrest, but a significant percent have participated in the act.

Table 4.12: Respondents' opinion on whether Jungle Justice is common in their areas in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	248	79.0
No	66	21.0
Total	314	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.12 data on whether Jungle Justice is common in AMAC, an overwhelming 79.0% of the respondents who have witnessed Jungle Justice in their various areas said it is common, but 21.0% of them said it is not. This indicates that Jungle Justice has been a common occurrence in AMAC.

The above findings align with the discovery in the qualitative data. According to the lead respondent, "*Hardly will you stay in three months period without hearing the disturbing news of young people taking the laws into their hands to administer jungle justice. The sad thing is that most of the victims are youths*."

Majority of the respondents lamented bitterly about the way and manner suspected criminals are murdered around their communities. Although, some of them noted that it is not so rampant as it used to be in time past.

Section C: Causes and Justification for Embarking on Jungle Justice in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT

This section presents data in relation to the reasons why people perpetrate jungle justice in the municipal area council of Abuja.

Table 4.13: Responses on what led to the Jungle Justice in their areas in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Petty stealing	64	20.4
Suspected kidnapper	58	18.5
Suspected ritual killer	109	34.7
Armed robber	59	18.8
Others	24	7.6
Total	314	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.13 data on the issue of what usually lead to Jungle Justice in AMAC, of the respondents who have witnessed the menace, 20.4% said it is petty stealing, 18.5% of them said the victims are usually suspected kidnappers, those who pointed to suspected ritual killers are represented by 34.7%, while 18.8% of them said it is armed robbery, but 7.6% pointed to other issues resulting in Jungle Justice. This indicates that various offences cause some people to take the law into their hands to perpetrate Jungle Justice in AMAC.

In order to receive more clarity on the actual causes of the menace, the researcher asked the interviewees: What do you think is responsible for this menace? The lead respondent notes, "*I think the major cause of jungle justice across communities in AMAC, as elsewhere in Nigeria today is anger and frustration. People are suffering, and any little provocation usually cause them to vent their anger on the source*."

Other participants were unanimous that anything that has to do with crime can trigger jungle justice in their community. One of the participants, a woman, lamented: "*I have*

witnessed a situation where a young man was killed, only for the people to discover that he was innocent. I think the suffering and anger in the land is the major instigator of this crime." This tally with the discovery in the literature above where Dada, Dosunmu and Oyedeji (2015) contend that jungle justice occurs when the society is fed up with the criminal justice system, and when the people have come to believe that there is little or no difference in the way criminals are processed into the system.

Table 4.14: Respondents' opinion if victims of Jungle Justice deserved their fate in AMAC

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	269	85.7
No	45	14.3
Total	314	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.14 data above shows that an overwhelming 85.7% of the respondents who have witnessed Jungle Justice in AMAC said that the victims deserved to die in that manner; however, 14.3% of them said they do not deserve such instant death without trial. This indicates that majority of the youths in AMAC do not see anything wrong with Jungle Justice just yet.

Table 4.15: Responses on reasons why respondents think that victims of Jungle Justice deserve death in AMAC

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Innocent people are their victims	61	22.7
There is need to eliminate bad eggs in the society	54	20.0
Most of them are robbers or pick pockets	68	25.3
Others	86	32.0
Total	269	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.15 data on why the respondents who heard of or witnessed Jungle Justice think that the victims deserve such death, 22.7% of them said it is because innocent people are their victims, 20.0% of them said there is need to eliminate bad eggs in the society, those

who said because they are robbers or pick pockets formed 25.3%, while 32.0% mentioned other reasons why they deserved such death. This indicates that the perpetrators of Jungle Justice in AMAC are convinced that what they are doing is the right thing to do.

Table 4.16: Responses on how the respondents think that the Police handled crime suspects in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Released instantly	82	24.8
Released after collection of money for bail	147	44.4
Charged to court	54	16.3
Don't know how	38	11.5
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.16 shows that 24.8% of the respondents who witnessed suspects being handed over to the Police in AMAC said that the Police would instantly release the crime suspects, 44.4% said they are usually released after collecting money for bail, those who pointed to the fact that they are being charged to court are represented by 16.3%, while 11.5% of them said they do not know how the Police usually do with such offenders.

Table 4.17: Respondents' opinion on whether a crime suspect deserves to go through trial in law court in AMAC

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	64	19.3
No	267	80.7
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.17 data on whether an accused person deserves to go through trial in law court, 19.3% of the total respondents agreed that they do, but an overwhelming 80.7% disagreed that they should go through trial in law court. This indicates that majority of the people do not believe that crime suspects should be tried in the court.

Table 4.18: Responses on why respondents think crime suspects need not be tried in court in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)

The court always release them without punishment	68	25.5
They will come back to harm their accusers	86	32.2
The courts usually say that they have no case to answer	74	27.7
Others	39	14.6
Total	267	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.18 data above reveals that, of the respondents who said that accused persons do not deserve to go through trial in law court, 25.5% said it is because the court usually release them without punishment, 32.2% of them said they will usually come back to harm their accusers, those who said that the courts usually say that they have no case to answer are represented by 27.7%, while 14.6% of them pointed to other reasons why they do not think that the accused should go through trials in law court.

Findings in tables 16 to 18 were buttressed by responses from the interviewees. They were all unanimous in responding that the failure of the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria remains the major factor influencing the people's decision to embark on jungle justice in AMAC. One of them notes, "*Why won't people take the law into their hands when they are been tormented by criminals, and when they report to the security agencies, the criminals will somehow get to know and come after them. People have lost confidence in the crime control agencies in Nigeria, and I think that is why they embark on jungle justice*."

Table 4.19: Ways respondents feel when they see arrested suspect freed in AMAC

Feeling	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Feel bad	124	37.5
Wish he/she was not handed over to the police	151	45.6
Indifference	56	16.9
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.19 data in respect of how respondents feel to see accused persons being freed with no consequences in AMAC, 37.5% of them said they usually feel bad, 45.6% of them said they usually wish the crime suspect was not handed over to the Police, but 16.9% of

them was indifferent in their responses. This indicates that the way and manner the law officers are handling suspected criminals have not been pleasing to the people in AMAC over the years.

The above discovery agrees with the opinion of majority of the respondents who stated that jungle justice remains the best way to deal with unrepentant criminals. The lead respondent states, "*People will naturally find a way to address any perceived injustice. Although, I do not think jungle justice is the way to go, but you can't stop the majority from doing what they think is best for their safety*," referring to jungle justice.

Table 4.20: Respondents' opinion if justice is served when Police failed to prove criminal cases beyond reasonable doubt in AMAC

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	38	11.5
No	279	84.3
I can't tell	14	4.2
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.20 reveals more worrisome fact that an overwhelming 83.4% of the respondents stated that justice is not always served when the Police failed to prove cases beyond reasonable doubts and the accused are released, 11.5% of them said justice is served, but 4.2% of them said they cannot tell. This indicate that each time an accused persons known to be a criminal is left off the hook due to legal terminologies, the hearts of the people are grieved and that can trigger Jungle Justice should such a person is found wanting in any other criminal matter.

Table 4.21: Respondents' opinion if it is proper to handover a suspect to the Police who has once been handed over in AMAC

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	57	17.2
No	274	82.8
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.21 reveals an overwhelming 82.8% of the respondents saying it is not proper to handover a crime suspect who had hitherto been handed over to the Police but freed, back to the Police; though 17.2% of them insisted that it is still the right thing to do.

Section D: Effects and implications of Jungle Justice on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT

Data in this section deals with the consequences of jungle justice on the CJS within AMAC.

Table 4.22: Respondents' awareness if accused persons should enjoy the fundamental right to life in AMAC

Awareness	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	186	56.2
No	145	43.8
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.22 data above reveals that 56.2% of the respondents said that an accused person indeed, has the right to live, but 43.8% of them said that they do not deserve to live. This indicates that a significant percent of youths in AMAC actually know that there exists fundamental human right to life which should be enjoyed by all irrespective of his or her conduct.

Table 4.23: Responses if the Police have been able to rescue Jungle Justice victims in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)

Yes	52	16.6
No	262	83.4
Total	314	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.23 data above, reveals that an overwhelming 83.4% of the respondents who witnessed Jungle Justice in AMAC said they have never witnessed when the Police come to rescue any victim of Jungle Justice in AMAC, while 16.6% of them said they have witnessed such in the past. This indicates that the Police have not been to rescue victims of Jungle Justice from angry mobs over the years in the area council.

Table 4.24: Responses if respondents know any victim of Jungle Justice as someone that was once handed over to the Police in their area

Knowledge	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Yes	234	74.5
No	80	25.5
Total	314	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.24 data on whether the respondents have been noticing that victims of Jungle Justice were people who were once handed over to the Police in their area, a significant 74.5% of them agreed that they do. However, 25.5% of the respondents said they have not noticed such. This indicates that majority of the victims of Jungle Justice in AMAC were the people that were once handed over to Police after commission of an offence, hence they people do not see any need to repeat that since they are likely to be freed.

Table 4.25: Responses if anyone became a victim of Jungle Justice because of the manner he/she was released in the past

Responses	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Yes	147	62.8
No	37	15.8
Not certain	50	21.4
Total	234	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.25 data on whether the death of Jungle Justice victims they have witnessed to have once been handed over to the Police is usually connected to the manner he or she was released, 62.8% of them said it is, 15.8% of them said there is no connection between their death and the manner they were released, but 21.4% of them were not certain on what really transpired. This indicates that there is a likelihood of Jungle Justice when justice is not seen to have been done by the public.

Table 4.26: Responses on whether the correctional facilities in Nigeria can be able to reform in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	63	19.0
No	268	81.0
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.26 data in respect of whether the correctional facilities in Nigeria can be able to reform criminals to become law abiding, 19.0% of the respondents said they have the capacity to reform offenders, but an overwhelming 81.0% of them said the correctional facilities cannot actually reform criminals. This indicates that the purpose of sending offenders to correctional facilities has not been realized, hence increasing cases of recidivism which in turn lead to Jungle Justice in AMAC.

Table 4.27: Responses if the numbers of recidivists are more than reformed criminals in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	245	74.0
No	62	18.7
Not certain	24	7.3
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.27 data reveals that an overwhelming 74.0% of the respondents affirmed that the number of recidivists in AMAC are more than reformed criminals, 18.7% of them said

recidivists do not outnumber reformed criminals in the area council, while 7.3% of them were not certain on which is more.

Table 4.28: Respondents' opinion if the failure of the CJS contributes to Jungle Justice in AMAC

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	297	89.7
No	34	10.3
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.28 shows that an overwhelming 89.7% of the respondents said that the failure of CJS to administer justice largely contribute to the increasing rate of Jungle Justice in AMAC, but 10.3% of them said it is not their failures that lead to increasing Jungle Justice. This indicates that the CJS have not been living up to expectations in addressing the problem of crime, hence the people's decision to take laws into their hands to administer Jungle Justice in AMAC.

The above finding aligns with the opinion of majority of the interviewees. The lead respondent states, "*Like I said earlier, people no longer have confidence in the crime control agencies to deliver justice. I strongly believe that it is the lack of this confidence that causes many to embark on jungle justice, for instant justice*." Other respondents affirmed that the CJS – the Police, Court and Prison – seem to have lost credibility in the eyes of the public. A female respondent notes, "*They must work hard to redeem their battered image if jungle justice is to stop*."

The above findings confirms Adu – Gyamfi's 2014) position that Jungle justice can massively contribute to the deterioration of the existing legal system in the country in a manner that it depicts the criminal justice system as being incompetent and weak in the way it handles criminal matters and dispensation of justice.

Table 4.291: Responses on how the failure of CJS contributed to Jungle Justice in AMAC

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
People have lost confidence in them	102	30.8
They are incapable of addressing crime	80	24.2
They are corrupt	84	25.4
Others	65	19.6
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.29 data on how the CJS failed, 30.8% of the respondents said that people have lost confidence on the ability of the CJS to administer justice in AMAC, 24.2% of them said that the CJS lack the capacity to address the problem of crime, those who pointed to the fact that the CJS are corrupt are represented by 25.4% of the respondents, while 19.6% of them mentioned other reasons why they felt that the CJS have failed.

Section E: How the menace of Jungle Justice can be adequately addressed in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT

This section presents data on measures taken to address the menace of jungle justice in AMAC.

Table 4.30: Respondents' opinion on what can discourage the public from administering Jungle Justice in AMAC

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Arrest and punishment of perpetrators	41	12.4
Mass enlightenment on the issue of fundamental rights of the accused	52	15.7
Ensuring that justice is seen to have been done to every arrested crime suspect	168	50.8
Employment generation and poverty reduction for the youths	54	16.3
Others	16	4.8
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.30 data above reveals that 12.4% of the of the total number of respondents said that to be able to address the issue of Jungle Justice in AMAC, there must be concerted effort to arrest and prosecute the perpetrators of the heinous crime, 15.7% of them stressed the need for mass enlightenment so that the public will be aware of the fundamental rights of every accused person, 50.8% of them said that the issue can only be addressed when the public will see that justice has actually been done to every crime suspect, 16.3% of them said the government should pursue programs of employment generation and poverty reduction for the youths, while 4.8% of them mentioned other ways that the issue of Jungle Justice can be addressed in AMAC.

Majority of the interviewees stated that the only remedy to jungle justice is to bring perpetrators to book to serve as deterrence to others. However, the lead respondent notes, "*The only way to put an end to jungle justice in Nigeria is that justice should not only be done, but it should be seen to have been done*."

Table 4.31: Respondents' opinion on how the failures of the CJS causing Jungle Justice in AMAC can be addressed

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Recruitment and training of law enforcement officers	63	19.0
Proper care of officers' welfare	61	18.4
Punishment of corrupt officers	55	16.6
Provision of adequate equipment for their work	65	19.6
Ensuring cordial relationship between the Police and the Public	51	15.4
Others	26	7.9
Total	331	100

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table 4.31 data on how the failures of the CJS, resulting in Jungle Justice in AMAC can be addressed, 19.0% of the respondents said it is by recruiting and training more law enforcement officers, 18.4% of them said the government should ensure that the welfare of law officers are taken care of to motivate them to work, 16.6% of the respondents by punishing all corrupt officers to serve as deterrence to others, 19.6% of them said the

government should provide law enforcement agencies with adequate equipment that will make their job easy, 15.4% of them advocated for cordial relationship between the Police and the public, while 7.9% of them mention other challenges that need to be address in order to strengthen the CJS to live up to expectations and reduce the menace of Jungle Justice in AMAC.

Majority of the interviewees suggested that the public should be enlightened the more on the consequence of jungle justice since many people do not know that it is against the law. Others suggested that the criminal justice system should be proactive in dealing with situation of crimes in order to convince the public to rely on the. The lead respondent states, "*The law enforcement officers should fetch out the bad eggs among them that usually reveal the identities of those who report crime to criminals. If people can have confidence to report crime, jungle justice would reduce drastically.*"

4.2. Discussion of Major Findings

From the qualitative and quantitative data, the study found that Jungle Justice is prevalent in various strategic locations in the suburbs of AMAC. This was confirmed by the Police officers interviewed. They affirmed that they usually receive reports of Jungle Justice and before they get to the scene, the victim is usually lynched and burnt to ashes. Unfortunately, majority of the youths in the sampled areas were silent on whether they are participating in the incidence of Jungle Justice or not, indicating that either they participate in it or abet the menace. Some elders interviewed around some vicinity expressed their shock to see some descent young men jumping up and down to see their fellows murdered in cold blood by errant youths. This findings agree with Teju (2012) assertion that in spite of the Section 33 (1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic against such heinous crime, there have been incidences of jungle justice across Nigeria which has made headlines.

On the issue of what usually lead to Jungle Justice in AMAC, some of the youths in the area said the victims include petty thieves, suspected kidnappers, suspected ritual killers

and armed robbers, indicating that Jungle Justice is meted at both capital and minor offenders in AMAC. The Police officers interviewed affirmed that people could be lynched for any minor offence depending on the mood of the youths and the prompt response from the law enforcement agencies. A particular inspector expressed his surprise to get to a scene of Jungle Justice at Nyanya at one time only to find out that the victim was alleged to have stolen a mobile phone popularly known as torch light. Also, some judicial officers interviewed affirmed that the few cases of perpetrators of Jungle Justice charged to court were people who thought their victims were ritual killers or manhood snatchers. Majority of the respondents who have witnessed Jungle Justice in their various areas said it is a very common experience, indicating that the prevalence of Jungle Justice in AMAC is of a higher rate begging for urgent attention. Some of the elders interviewed expressed their opinion in favour of youths who participate in this Jungle Justice, arguing that the victims are usually troublesome people that the communities are tired of their lifestyle or strangers who came to make life unbearable for the people. However, the community leaders were unanimous in their condemnation of the barbaric act, even though they admit that the menace has been on the increase in their domains.

The above confirms Dada, Dosunmu and Oyedeji's (2015) position that jungle justice occurs when the society is fed up with the criminal justice system, and when the people have come to believe that there is little or no difference in the way criminals are processed into the system.

The study found that majority of the respondents who have witnessed Jungle Justice in AMAC said that the victims deserve their fate, citing the fact that most of their victims are innocent people, there is need to eliminate bad eggs in the society, and most of them are robbers or pick pockets; indicating that the perpetrators or those aiding and abetting Jungle Justice in AMAC are convinced that what they are doing is the right thing to do. However,

the Police and judicial officers as well as community leaders interviewed, aside the members of the public, interviewed were unanimous that victims of Jungle Justice need to die only according to the laws, but not by someone else taking the life of another without trial, which is also a crime.

Findings on how respondents think the Police handle crime suspects reveal that the Police would instantly release the crime suspects, or release them after collecting money for bail, while only few are charged to court. This x-rays the level of distrust the public have on the Police to ensure that crime suspects face justice, hence promoting Jungle Justice. Also, majority of the respondents do not see the need for an accused persons to go through trial in law court because they believe that the court usually release them without punishment, or because they will usually come back to harm their accusers, or the court usually say that they have no case to answer. This shows the extent majority of the people have lost confidence in the CJS to do justice to crime suspects, hence the resolve for Jungle Justice. In fact, majority of them said that they usually feel bad each time they see accused persons being freed with no consequences in AMAC; others said they usually wish the crime suspect was not handed over to the Police. They strongly believe that justice is not always served when the Police failed to prove cases beyond reasonable doubts and the accused are released back to the society. However, some of the Police and judicial officers interviewed refuted the claims of the public that they usually free accused persons without consequence. They argued that they are playing according to the rules and the law does not permit anyone to suffer who has no case to answer. Although, the adults, community leaders, and some of the officers interviewed, admitted that some failures in the part of the crime control apparatus encourage the increase in Jungle Justice. Some of the challenges mentioned are lack of adequate equipment to monitor the environments and to promptly respond to distress calls.

Consequently, majority of the respondents said they have never witnessed when the Police come to rescue any victim of Jungle Justice in AMAC, indicating that the Police have not been up and doing in terms of effort to rescue victims of Jungle Justice from angry mob over the years. Worse still, a significant number of the respondents argued that majority of the victims of Jungle Justice in AMAC were the people that were once handed over to Police after commission of an offence, hence the people do not see any need to repeat that since they are likely to be freed again. Also, they felt that correctional facilities in Nigeria have not been able to reform criminals to become law abiding citizens. This is obvious in the increase in the number of recidivists in AMAC. Consequently, an overwhelming majority of the respondents said that the failure of CJS to administer justice largely contribute to the increasing rate of Jungle Justice in AMAC. This is because people have lost confidence on the ability of the CJS to administer justice, the CJS lack the capacity to address the problem of crime, and some of the officers are corrupt. However, both the Police and Judicial officers interviewed admitted that when Jungle Justice increases, as it is in AMAC, it shows that the people do not have confidence in the administration of criminal justice in place, but they argued that it is an erroneous conclusion on the part of the public. Even though the adults interviewed with the community leaders argued that the CJS seem to have failed the people in providing security and ensuring justice in crime situations in the area over the years, the officers interviewed believed that the CJS have not failed, they are unanimous that they are facing some critical challenges that need to be addressed in order to function more effectively.

Buttressing the above, Adu – Gyamfi's 2014) had stated that Jungle justice can massively contribute to the deterioration of the existing legal system in the country in a manner that it depicts the criminal justice system as being incompetent and weak in the way it handles criminal matters and dispensation of justice.

On how to address the menace of Jungle Justice in AMAC, some of the respondents emphasized concerted effort to arrest and prosecute the perpetrators of the heinous crime, others stressed the need for mass enlightenment so that the public will be aware of the fundamental rights of every accused person, some said that the issue can only be addressed when the public will see that justice has actually been done to every crime suspect, and others said the government should pursue programs of employment generation and poverty reduction for the youths. The officers interviewed unanimously recommend the need to enlighten the masses, especially the youths on the fact that crime suspects have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty in public trial. Also, the elders and community leaders emphasized the need for the Police and the court to ensure that justice is seen to have been done in every criminal case so as to win back the confidence of the masses.

On how the failures of the CJS that are resulting in Jungle Justice in AMAC can be addressed, the respondents mentioned recruitment and training of more law enforcement officers; the government should ensure that the welfare of law officers are taken care of to motivate them to work; punishment of all corrupt officers to serve as deterrence to others; the government should provide law enforcement agencies with adequate equipment that will make their job easy; and that there should be cordial relationship between the Police and the public. These views were also shared by the key informant interviewees, but the Police officers specifically emphasized the fact that such heinous crimes can only be fought with sophisticated communication gadgets that can track incident points which they do not have.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Summary

This research work examines Jungle Justice and its implication on the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in Nigeria. The aim of this study was to critically investigate the implication of Jungle Justice practice on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Municipal Area Council of Abuja with a view to finding lasting solution to the social malady. Specific objectives were to examine the prevalence of Jungle Justice in the area; to find out the causes and justification for embarking on Jungle Justice; to evaluate the effects and implications of Jungle Justice on the administration of CJS in the area; and to suggest ways in which the menace of Jungle Justice can be adequately addressed in the Municipal Area Council Abuja, FCT. Social facilitation and frustration aggression theories of crime were utilized in this study and the researcher adopted the latter for the purpose of this research work. Using quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection, and in line with the research objectives, the study found that the menace of Jungle Justice is prevalent in various strategic locations in the suburbs of AMAC. In some of these locations, victims are usually lynched and burnt to ashes. The incidents rate is very high despite the fact that there are vigilante groups in various strategic locations in the area. Sadly, many youths in these areas participate or aid and abet the heinous crime with reckless abandon.

Findings reveal the causes of Jungle Justice in the municipal area council of Abuja to include petty stealing, suspecting some people to be kidnappers, suspecting some people to be ritual killers and armed robbers.

Findings also reveal that Jungle Justice has negative implications on the administration of criminal justice in the municipal area council Abuja, FCT. This is because many communities have vigilante groups that seem to have taken up the job of providing security for lives and property, but not according to law. These vigilantes also sometimes take the laws into their hands to aid, abet or administer Jungle Justice. Under such situation, the right of the accused who is expected to be presumed innocent until proven guilty in public

trial is breached. This is a clear abuse of administration of criminal justice process. Worse still, some members of the public that are supposed to corporate with law enforcement agencies to ensure that the rule of law prevails, sometimes organize themselves into the lawless group that frustrate the effort of the crime control officers to bring perpetrators of Jungle Justice to book. In fact, majority of the masses in AMAC believe that the victims of Jungle Justice deserve to die without due process of the law because they have lost confidence in the CJS to bring them to justice considering what the victims have done to innocent people in the past.

In line with the administration of criminal justice, the member of the public has the right to apprehend offenders, but only on the condition that they will be handed over to security agents, but in AMAC, the people are of the view that they have done that in the past but the suspects found their ways back to the communities and even dealt with their accusers. This situation dents the cordial relationship that is expected of the Police and the public to fight crime and also portrayed the CJS as inefficient especially when Jungle Justice takes preeminence. In fact, many people do not see the need for an accused persons to go through trial in law court because they believed that the court usually release them without punishment, or because they will usually come back to harm their accusers, or they are usually declared to have no case to answer. In fact, the increasing cases of recidivism and the fact that majority of the victims of Jungle Justice were known recidivist in the communities put the correctional facilities and the CJS as a whole on the spot. It was also found that, apart from the loss of confidence by the public on the CJS, the CJS are faced with some challenges such as inadequate motivation, lack of adequate personnel, inadequate training and retraining, and lack of equipment, especially modern communication gadgets which need to be addressed to pave way for their efficiency against crime and to eradicate the menace of Jungle Justice.

5.2. Conclusion

Based on the above findings, the study concludes that Jungle Justice is prevalent in various strategic locations in the suburbs of AMAC, where victims are sometimes lynched and burnt to ashes. The causes this heinous crime include a situation where people are caught in petty stealing; a situation when the masses suspect some people to be kidnappers; a situation when the public suspect some people to be ritual killers and or when they suspect or found some people to be armed robbers, and pick pockets. Unfortunately, there has not been a cordial relationship between the Police and the public to fight crime in AMAC due to lack of trust. This situation also portrayed the CJS as inefficient especially when Jungle Justice takes preeminence as has been the case in AMAC where many youths no longer see the need for accused persons to go through trial in law court. The implication of this situation on the administration of criminal justice is that the right of the accused, who is expected to be presumed innocent until proven guilty in public trial, is breached. It is a clear abuse of administration of criminal justice process, and it is a clear invitation to anarchy if nothing urgently is done to stem the tide.

5.3. Recommendations

As a result of the conclusion made, the following recommendations are made:

i. In order to reduce the increasing rate of jungle justice in AMAC, there should be concerted effort to arrest and prosecute the perpetrators of the heinous crime of Jungle Justice to serve as deterrence to others. Until people are made to face the consequences of their actions, they will continue to violate the law and others will join them who have not witnessed earlier law breakers adequately punished.

ii. There should be effort by the CJS to prove that justice is not only done but be seen to have been done by members of the public in every criminal case. This calls for total overhaul of the entire CJS to include collaboration with the public in order to ascertain when justice can be seen to have been done by the people. This will

involve collaborating with the public to know some notorious criminals and prosecute them painstakingly to ensure that they do not evade justice under any guise.

iii. There should be mass enlightenment on the implication of Jungle Justice on the administration of criminal justice. The law is supreme, and any violation of the law, unaddressed, can lead to further violations, which will invariably lead to state of anarchy with total disregard for the administration of criminal justice. Such lawless society cannot stand the test of time. The public should be educated on the fact that the law provides that an accused person must be deemed to be innocent until proved guilty in public trial, and it must be proven beyond reasonable doubts in order to minimize the changes of convicting an innocent person. Utilizing the services of the National Orientation Agency will go a long way in educating the masses to desist from taking the law into their hands.

iv. The government should ensure that all previous recommendations on how to address the menace of jungle justice are fully implemented.

5.4. Limitation of the Study

The major challenge faced by the researcher in the course of this research work was how to retrieve primary data from respondents, especially the perpetrators of Jungle Justice. Not many people were willing to air their views on the issue due to its sensitivity, but the researcher was able to convince them that the information would be treated with optimum confidence. Also, finance to adequately source relevant data was a challenge going by the financial difficulty facing so many people in Nigeria currently, but the research relied on the little savings from his work place. Finally, the study was conducted in this period of global Covid-19 pandemic, hence getting the respondents to respond to the questions was a huge task on the part of the researcher, but he was able to adhere to all

the COVID-19 protocols stipulated by the CDC and was able to get the relevant data for the study.

5.5. Suggestion for Further Studies

Based on the findings of this research work, the researcher suggests that further study should be conducted on the nature and causes of community response to Jungle Justice in AMAC, and also, on the nature and impact of challenges facing the CJS in the fight against criminality in AMAC.

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APPENDIX I

Letter of Introduction

Faculty of Social Science,

Sociology Department,

University of Abuja,

Abuja.

Dear Sir/Ma,

I am a MSc. Sociology Student of the University of Abuja undertaking research on the topic: “A Study on Jungle Justice and Its Implication on The Criminal Justice System (CJS) In Nigeria.” Your assistance at this point in providing relevant information is crucial for the success of the project and shall be highly appreciated and your responses shall be treated in absolute confidence and only for the purpose of this study.

Thanks.

Yours faithfully,

Jibril, O. Pereira.

Reg. No: 1840904069.

APPENDIX II

Questionnaire

SECTION A: **Socio-Demographic Variables**

Instruction: Kindly tick the appropriate option.

1) Sex:

a. Male ( )

b. Female ( )

2) Age:

a. 18-23 ( )

b. 24-29 ( )

c. 30-35 ( )

d. 36+ ( )

3) Marital Status:

a. Married ( )

b. Single ( )

c. Divorce ( )

d. Widow ( )

4) Educational Status:

a. No formal Education ( )

b. Primary Education ( )

c. Secondary Education ( )

d. Tertiary Education ( )

5) Occupation:

……..……..

6) Income per month:

a. Below or up to ₦ 30,000 ( )

b. ₦ 31,000 - ₦ 60,000 ( )

c. ₦ 61,000 – ₦ 100,000 ( )

d. ₦ 101,000 + ( )

7) Religion:

a. Christianity ( )

b. Islam ( )

c. African Traditional Religion ( )

d. Other ( ).

Specify……..…….……..

SECTION B: Prevalence of Jungle Justice

8. How long have you lived in this area?

a. From birth ( )

b. Below 5 years ( )

b. Below 10 years ( )

c. 11 years and above ( )

9. Jungle justice is a spontaneous action against criminals who violate the norms. Do you know what this means?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

10. Have you heard of or witnessed any case of jungle justice in this area?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

11. If yes to question10 above, did you join the people that participated in it?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

c. I can't tell ( )

12. Is it a common occurrence in this area?

a. Yes ( )

c. No ( )

Section C: Justification of Jungle Justice

13. Can you tell us what happened resulting in jungle justice in your area?.....

.....

……

……14. Do you think victims of jungle justice deserve to die in that manner?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

15. If yes to question 14 above, kindly give

reason……..…….

……

……

16. How do you think the Police hand suspected criminal in

AMAC?.....

…….……

…

17. Do you think that a crime suspect deserves to go through trial in law court before he or she can be subsequently punished if found guilty?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

18. If no to question 17 above, give reasons for your answer……

……

….

19. How do you feel when you see a crime suspect, arrested and handed over to the police, return back to the community, and walking freely? …….……..

……..……

….

20. Do you think that justice has been done each time the police are unable to prove a case beyond reasonable doubt and the accused is discharged and acquitted?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

c. I can't tell ( )

21. Do you think it is proper to handover a suspect, who was once handed over to the police but back to the society, to the police if found wanting in another criminal case?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

Section D: Implication of Jungle Justice on administration of Criminal Justice

22. Are you aware that every person who is alleged to have committed an offence has the right to live?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

23. Has the police been able to rescue any victim of jungle justice from being lynched in your community?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

24. Do you know any victim of jungle justice who was once handed over to the police but was released without being charged to court?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

25. If yes to question 24 above, do you think his or her murder is linked to the manner in which he or she was released without trial?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

c. Not certain ( )

26. Do you think the correctional facilities in Nigeria are good enough to reform offenders so they can become law abiding citizens after serving jail terms?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

c. Not certain ( )

27. The number of people who were arrested in the past that are returning to crime in your community is more than those who do not return to crime.

a. Agreed ( )

b. Disagreed ( )

c. Not certain ( )

28. Do you think the failure of the police, court and correctional service in Nigeria contributes to high rate of jungle justice?

a. Yes ( )

b. No ( )

29. If yes to question 33 above, give reason…….…….

……

……

Section E: Solution to the Menace of Jungle Justice

30. What do you think should be done to discourage the people from administering jungle justice in AMAC?.....

..

……

…..

31. How can the failures of the CJS which usually encourage jungle justice be addressed?.....

.....

……

……

Thanks for your wonderful cooperation.

APPENDIX III

Key Informant Interview Schedule

1. What do you think about the rising cases of jungle justice in this area?

2. What do you think is responsible for this menace?

3. Do you think jungle justice is the best way to address the issue of increasing crime rate in the society?

4. Do you think the increasing rate of jungle justice has any connection with the failure of the crime control apparatus in Nigeria?

5. Do you think jungle justice has implication on the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria? Please explain your answer.

6. Would you say in your opinion that the CJS has failed that is why people take Jungle Justice into their hands?

7. What suggestion would you give for the eradication of Jungle Justice?

8. What would you like to advice in order to increase the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System?