

We The People[®]



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WE THE PEOPLE

The Youth, Crime and the Nation

For a nation to develop, each citizen must participate and contribute actively. The development of a nation cannot be left to government, each citizen has roles to play. An active citizen is said to be one who fulfills both their rights and responsibilities in a balanced way. What's role your or responsibility to your nation? You cannot answer this question directly except you into a certain set of rules that binds us a nation, the Constitution.

How many of us know what's written in the Nigeria Constitution? If you want to be fully aware about your rights, take time to read this important document. This section is also dedicated to extract part of the book.

Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 as amended

Preamble, "We the people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Having firmly and solemnly resolve, to live in unity and harmony as one indivisible and indissoluble sovereign nation under God, dedicated to the promotion of inter-African solidarity, world peace, international co-operation and understanding

And to provide for a Constitution for the purpose of promoting the good government and welfare of all persons in our country, on the principles of freedom, equality and justice, and for the purpose of consolidating the unity of our people. Do hereby make, enact and give to ourselves the following Constitution:-

Chapter I - General Provisions Part I

Federal Republic of Nigeria

1. (1) *This Constitution is supreme and its provisions shall have binding force on the authorities and persons throughout the Federal Republic of Nigeria.*

(2) *The Federal Republic of Nigeria shall not be governed, nor shall any persons or group of persons take control of the Government of Nigeria or any part thereof, except in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.*

(3) *If any other law is inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, this Constitution shall prevail, and that other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.*

2. (1) *Nigeria is one indivisible and indissoluble sovereign state to be known by the name of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.*

(2) *Nigeria shall be a Federation consisting of States and a Federal Capital Territory.*

3. (1) *There shall be 36 states in Nigeria, that is to say, Abia, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara.* *Continue in subsequent bulletin*

The incidence of violent crime in Africa has become increasingly alarming over the years and youth have become an important agent in criminal activities. In this era, youths have constituted themselves into pockets of street gangs and armed robbers, kidnappers, militants and terrorists, causing serious harm and threat to the socio-economic well-being of members of the civil society.

The phenomenon of youth and crime is one very crucial area that should be of great concern to the government and well-meaning citizens. Therefore, continuous effort has to be made in formulating strategies adequately directed in taming this "wildfire" burning out of control throughout society. Youth occupy a larger percentage of the labor force. Consequently, the present economic and political predicament affects a large number of them. Because of this, the youth became more vulnerable and are easily lured into different kinds of criminal activities.

While terrorism and crime is a national problem, its control is primarily a responsibility of local units of government. An inability to prevent or deal effectively with acts of criminality and terrorism has a number of negative consequences. When individuals commit violations and escape being processed through the criminal justice system, future illegal acts are encouraged. Escalating crime rate require that resources, which could be devoted to other social problems, be diverted to the crime-control effort, resulting in the further entrenchment of such ills as poverty, substandard housing, and inadequate medical delivery systems.

Additionally, as terrorism and crime rate increase in Africa, the system of government faces the real possibility of a crisis of confidence in its ability to maintain the welfare of the public. A final major impact of crime is upon the fabric of social relations and living patterns. People become fearful of strangers and of being on the streets after dark; homes become fortress and families move to new locations in search of a secure life. A terrible reality is that until significant inroads are made in controlling terrorism, violence and crime, the overall quality of life will be lower than it could be.

High levels of crime and violence pose a serious threat to African emergent socio-political and economic development. It results in the deprivation of the rights and dignity of citizens, and poses a threat to peaceful resolution of differences and rightful participation of all in the democratic process. Crime and violence cast fear into the hearts of many Africans and friends of the continent. These tendencies prevent the region from taking her rightful place in global development and growth. It inhibits citizens from interacting or communicating with one another freely in this information age.

When You're Stop by the Police

What should I do if a police officer stops me while I'm walking down the street or driving in my car?

Whatever you do, keep your cool—don't run away and don't insult the officer. If you ignore the officer's request to stop or if you become combative with the officer, you can be arrested. If you are stopped while in your car, you are required to show the police your license and vehicle registration, and, if requested to do so, to get out of your car. (You shouldn't ignore a police request to stop your car since you may find yourself involved in a dangerous chase and under arrest when the officer catches up to you.) If you are stopped on the street, you should give your name and address if asked. You are not required to answer any other questions, and you may want to consult a lawyer before doing so.

What if the police stop me and want to take me to the station for questioning? Do I have to go with them?

The key question to ask is whether you are under arrest. If you aren't under arrest, you don't have to go to the station simply because the police would like to talk with you. If police ask you to go voluntarily, you should generally not do so without first talking with a lawyer. If you decide to go there voluntarily, you are free to leave any time you want unless the police indicate that you are really under arrest.

Can a police officer search me or my car if I'm not under arrest?

If you aren't under arrest and haven't consented to a search, the police are limited to frisking the outside of your clothing if they have a reasonable suspicion to believe you may be carrying a weapon. They may search your car only if they have probable cause to believe it contains a weapon or evidence of a crime. They are allowed to seize anything in plain view, but only if they believe that it is, or contains, a weapon or evidence of a crime. Beyond that, police either need a search warrant or your permission.

When can the police search my home?

Under ordinary circumstances, the police can search only if they have your consent or a warrant issued by a judge for the search of your home. If the police claim to have a search warrant, ask them to show it to you and check that it is valid; to be valid, it must specify the date and location of the search. The police may only search for any articles listed in the warrant, but they can seize any other item if it is in plain view and if they have probable cause to believe that it is, or contains, a weapon or evidence of a crime. If an officer tries to search any further, or forces him/herself into your home against your will, make it clear that you do not agree to the search, but don't physically resist. You should tell your lawyer immediately about it, because evidence obtained by an illegal search generally can't be used against you in court.

"Failure to stand for what is morally right is the prelude to being the victim of what is criminally wrong." - Zig Ziglar

HOW TO IDENTIFY A TERRORIST

Know Your Neighbourhood

What To Do If You Spot Suspicious Terrorist Activity If you see suspicious behavior, do not confront the individuals involved.

Learn to recognize the difference between normal and abnormal behavior. It can be a fine line. Stay alert in your daily travels and routines and get to know:

Take note of the details:

Who your neighbors are

What cars are normally in your neighborhood

Who regularly makes deliveries at work and in your neighborhood

Staying alert is NOT about becoming paranoid. Staying alert is being aware of one's surroundings. Be alert to indications of possible trouble. They may include:

S - Size (Jot down the number of people, gender, ages, and physical descriptions)

A- Activity (Describe exactly what they are doing)

L- Location (Provide exact location)

U - Uniform (Describe what they are wearing, including shoes)

T - Time (Provide date, time, and duration of activity)

E - Equipment (Describe vehicle, make, color etc., license plate, camera, guns, etc)

A local activity that could indicate problems in your community.

Previous activity or crimes.

Controversial issues being debated.

Suspicious thefts.

It is impossible to identify a terrorist by

Suspicious activity is often recalled after an event. We must train ourselves to be on the lookout for things that are out of the ordinary and arouse suspicions.

Appearance

Nationality

Language

You CAN only identify a terrorist threat by observing or hearing about suspicious activity that may lead to a criminal act.

Keep in mind, those who commit terrorist acts:

Identifying suspicious activity is not a difficult science. Rely on your judgment.

Usually live among us without appearing suspicious while planning and preparing for their attack. They may be your neighbor, student or friend.

Your suspicion of a threat could be confirmed with only one incident or it could take a series of incidents. Your suspicions will need to be based on experience, judgment, common sense and review some possible suspicious activity

Often they will need training or equipment that will arouse suspicion.

Need to conduct surveillance on possible targets and gather information on the planned attack location.

All of these things make terrorists vulnerable to detection, by those watching for certain characteristics.

POLICE COMMAND EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Abia - 08035415408, 08079210003, 08079210004, 08079210005

Adamawa - 08089671313

Akwa Ibom - 08039213071, 08020913810

Anambra - 07039194332, 08024922772, 08075390511, 08182951257

Bauchi - 08151849417, 08127162434, 08084763669, 08073794920

Benue - 08066006475, 08053039936, 07075390677

Bayelsa - 07034578208

Borno - 08068075581, 08036071667, 08123823322

Cross Rivers - 08133568456, 07053355415

Delta - 08036684974

Ebonyi - 07064515001, 08125273721, 08084704673

Edo - 08037646272, 08077773721, 08067551618

Ekiti - 08062335577, 07089310359

Enugu - 08032003702, 08075390883, 08086671202

Gombe - 08150567771, 08151855014

Imo - 08034773600, 08037037283

Abuja (FCT) - 07057337653, 08061581938, 08032003913

Jigawa - 08075391069, 07089846285, 08123821598

Kaduna - 08123822284

Kano - 08032419754, 08123821575, 064977004, 064977005

Katsina - 08075391255, 08075391250

Kebbi - 08038797644, 08075391307

Kogi - 08075391335, 07038329084

Kwara - 07032069501, 08125275046

Lagos - 07055462708, 08035963919

Nassarawa - 08123821571, 07075391560

Niger - 08081777498, 08127185198

Ogun - 08032136765, 08081770416

Ondo - 07034313903, 08075391808

Osun - 08075872433, 08039537995, 08123823981

Oyo - 08081768614, 08150777888

Plateau - 08126375938, 08075391844, 08038907662

Rivers - 08032003514, 08073777717

Sokoto - 07068848035, 08075391943

Taraba - 08140089863, 08073260267

Yobe - 07039301585, 08035067570

Zamfara - 08106580123

Know Your Commissioner of Police

S/N	COMMAND	NAME	PHONE NO.
1.	Abia	Joshak Habila	08037025670
2.	Adamawa	Adejoh Adaji	08023116449
3.	Akwa Ibom	Murtala U. Mani	
4.	Anambra	Karma H. Hassan	08023116449
5.	Bauchi	Mohammed K. M.	08036094941
6.	Bayelsa	Paul E. Okafor	08131300005
7.	Benue	Dibai P. Yakadi	
8.	Borno	J. Opadokun	
9.	Cross River	Henry Fadairo	08033148084
10.	Delta	Usman A. Baba, fdc	07032927000
11.	Ebonyi	Peace Abdallah	
12.	Edo	Chris Ezike	
13.	Ekiti	Etop J. James	
14.	Enugu	Abubakar A. M.	08038760514
15.	FCT Abuja	Wilson Inalegwu	08056117686
16.	Gombe	Austin Iwar	
17.	Imo	Fredrick Lakano	
18.	Jigawa	Usman Tilli A.	08032862623
19.	Kaduna	Umar Shehu	08037873378
20.	Kano	Musa Katsina M.	08033850565
21.	Katsina	Usman Ali A.	08033041083
22.	Kebbi	Yakubu O. Jibrin	
23.	Kogi	Emmanuel Ojukwu	08104908292
24.	Kwara	Esosa Amadasun	
25.	Lagos	Fatai Owoseni	08033041393
26.	Nasarawa	Mohammed S. U.	08037858211
27.	Niger	Abubakar Marafa	08036060858
28.	Ogun	Abdulmajid Ali	08033104650
29.	Osun	Kola Shodipo	
30.	Ondo	Michael Ogbodu	
31.	Oyo	Leye Oyebade	08037037283
32.	Plateau	Nasiru Oki	08034745387
33.	Rivers	Hvelasinda Kimo M	
34.	Sokoto	Salisu Fagge A.	08035044198
35.	Taraba	Ikechukwu Nwodibo	08036261810
36.	Yobe	Zanna M. Ibrahim	
37.	Zamfara	Olufemi David O.	08033065696

Source: Nigeria Police Official Website - www.npf.gov.ng

Call Emergency Number: 112

**NEMA Nigeria - 0800CALLNEMA
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Upcoming Event

Child Online Protection Conference

Date: March 7, 2017

For participation & sponsorship, please logon to: www.africacore.org

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