

Closed Circuit Television (Cctv) As A Crime Prevention Tool For Good Governance

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ABSTRACT: The surge in criminal activities in Nigeria has placed safety and security in the front burner of discussions. This paper examined the role of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) as a crime prevention tool for good governance and economic development. The study relied on secondary data from Fund for Peace as indicators of insecurity, adopting an analytical design; it employed trend analysis, descriptive statistics, and Pearson correlation with the aid of Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. Findings revealed highly deteriorating security architecture for Nigeria and high levels of economic decline. Human Development Index value was as low as 0.52. The study further revealed that Nigeria was among the 15 most fragile (failed) States in the world with a fragile State index of 14.67 and among the least prosperous nations in the world with a prosperity index of 125. These findings characterise a weak state whose populace are vulnerable. It is recommended therefore that under cover, security agents should be fortified with CCTV surveillance systems and be trained to curtail crime while still premature. Government should also shift from economic centred growth to human centred approach and strengthen development of entrepreneurial skills development in schools.

Key words: Closed Circuit Television, Crime, Insecurity, Governance

I. INTRODUCTION

Crimes and criminal activities have infiltrated the nooks and crannies of nations all over the world, bedevilling modern society. As nations develop and their economies grow bigger, social problems also intensify. The common person has to come to terms with the reality that crimes are everywhere and any person can be a victim.

Economic crisis, food insecurity, inflation and weak or limited rule of law are factors that drive crime. However, the drivers of crime are not

restricted to the aforementioned causative factors [1]. In Nigeria, crime manifest in the convulsive upsurge of both violent and non-violent crimes. Incidents of armed robbery, assassination and ransom-driven kidnapping are now ravaging the polity like a tsunami and spreading a climate of fears and anxieties about public safety [2].

The national awareness and emergence of cult groups and increased violence can be traced back to the aftermath of the Nigerian civil war. The roots of urban violence have also been attributed to the loss of traditional structures. [3] Igbo [3] also asserted that the end of the civil war in January 1970 witnessed the emergence and widespread use of firearms in robbery. The use of firearms gave great impetus to armed robbers and increased violent acts of criminality. Consequently, related violent crimes including murder, rape, kidnapping, sea piracy added to armed robbery and cultism and of late militancy and terrorism particularly as unleashed by the Boko Haram sect, joined forces to make the Nigerian nation apparently insecure. The escalation of violent crimes in Nigeria has been attributed to the proliferation of arms and ammunition in the hands of private individuals [4] and laments that the proliferation of small arms contributes to a culture of violence and a cycle that is difficult to break confirmed this. Violence fuels insecurity; insecurity fuels violence.

Data from the National Bureau of Statistics reveals that Nigeria's unemployment rate as at the second quarter of 2020 was 27.1%, indicating that 21,764,614 (21.7 million) Nigerians remain unemployed. The data also reveals that the worst hit is Nigerian youths with over 13.9 million of them unemployed [5]. When there is ready access to weapons, the result is high rates of violent crime. Most often underemployed and unemployed, urbanized young men are an especially volatile group that can easily be drawn into organized crime [6].

This study sought to examine the link between crime, insecurity, governance and economic development and the role of CCTV surveillance in good governance.

Context of crime

Crime is a violation of a society's formally enacted criminal law, it is an intentional act of human conduct that causes harm for which the actor is held responsible and for which there is a prescribed punishment carried out by the State. Sometimes, 'force', 'fraud' and 'material gains' are added to the definition [7].

According to Rogerson [8], crime incidence refers to the number of criminal events that have occurred in a given area. Crime has become as complex as human nature. Modern technological advancement and tremendous progress in communication have facilitated the occurrence of crimes.

Implications of Crime

Fear of crime emerges as a social phenomenon [9] which, in extreme cases, impinges on the quality of life [10], causes paranoia, anxiety and other psychological issues on a personal level [11], and, at a social level, causes prejudice and segregation so that this insecurity has now become a major policy concern [12]. Fear of crime in many instances make those who are more prosperous to protect themselves and their property, possibly displacing crime to the less privileged [13].

The negative consequences of crime extend well beyond victims and offenders. Fear of crime damages individual health and community cohesion [14], [15], [16], heightens the attractiveness of hard-line crime control strategies [17] and contributes more broadly to the highly politicized and emotively represented nature of crime and justice in some European societies [18].

Goal of CCTV

Bennett and Gelsthorpe [19] argue that a common goal of most CCTV systems has been the detection and possible prevention of crime and disorder through deterrence. Claims are also made that CCTV provides public reassurance and therefore reduces fear of crime that may in turn increase the use of public space. It has popularly been used worldwide and can be found in large buildings, wide establishments or areas such as malls or park. It is also needed on streets for monitoring and supervising traffic flow by its effectiveness to provide useful information as has been attested by many agencies and establishments.

Isnard [20] lists goals for surveillance camera systems, which include reducing crime, reducing the fear of crime, improving public safety,

improving property security, creating a safe and vibrant place for the leisure and pleasure of the people and visitors to the public space. Omosekejimi, Ijiekhuamhen and Ojeme [21] noted that the main drive of the closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras is to detect, identify, monitor and keep record of observations, deliver actual information for recognition and identification of recordings made, including the exact time and location the information was captured. It is an efficient means of directing police resources to improve the detection of crime and so obtain a consequent reduction in the cost of police investigation and court proceedings and consequently enhancing rule of law and governance [22].

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The social conflict theory was adopted to provide explanation to issues related to crime, security and economic development

The Social Conflict Theory

The social conflict theory draws attention on the class differentiation and the misery of the working class that was attendant upon the growth of capitalism. According to the proponents of this theory, it provides theoretical explanation for competition among social classes, state actors and non-state actors in their attempt to protect their selfish interest. This class struggle leads to the acquisition of weapons and ammunitions for self-preservation thus leading to social conflicts and threats to national security and sustainable economic development [23].

III. METHODOLOGY

The design of the study is analytical analysis and it employed trend analysis, descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation with the aid of Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. The variables used as measures of economic development are Human Development Index (HDI) and the Prosperity Index (PI) sourced from [24], [25] and [26] respectively. These two measures are the most acceptable universal measures of economic development used by numerous researchers. Similarly, the Failed State Index composed by Global Fund for Peace was used as an indicator of insecurity. The index has twelve (12) components capturing different aspects of insecurity.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Trend analysis on the Implications of Insecurity to Economic Development

Protection of lives and property is paramount of any State to its citizens that is why Individuals surrender their rights to the State and the State guarantees their protection and security. In Nigeria, violence and crisis have erupted as a protest of government neglect in several parts of the country, religious bigotry in the north, ethnic and tribal sentiments among others.

The overall level of insecurity is captured by the Global Fund for Peace's Fragile (Failed) State Index, which provides insight into various components of State insecurity. The failed State index has some indicators as presented in the table 1. The smaller the index or score for each indicator, the better the state of affairs of the country. In the year 2008, the score for demographic pressure, one of the indicators of the failed State index which measure the pressures on the population such as disease and natural disasters make it difficult for the government to protect its citizens or demonstrate a lack of capacity or will was 8.2 by 2014 but then rising to 9.2 in 2019. This increase in the score of demographic pressure may not be unconnected with the unabated growth in the nation's population [27].

Refugees and internally displaced person which captures pressures associated with population displacement which strains public services and has the potential to pose a security threat was 5.1 in 2008, increased to 7.7 in 2016 and by 2019, it slightly reduced to 7.2. The sudden surge in the number of internally displaced persons within the country has connection with the prevalence of violence in several parts of the country, which led to migration of people to relatively peaceful parts of the country.

Group grievances which is a measure of the possibility of the existence of tension and violence between groups, the State's ability to provide security is undermined and fear and further violence that may ensue. In 2008, the score for group grievance was as high as 9.4 out of a total 10 and by 2015, it increased to 9.9, and it however decreased to 9.4 by 2019. This shows that the nation has many groups that are not satisfied with the current composition of the State, allocation of resources and leadership in government. This questions the legitimacy of the State [28].

Uneven development as an indicator of failed state index that measures the disparity in development that arises because of ethnic, religious, or regional crisis, this is because governments tend to be uneven in their

commitment to the social contract because of crisis. In 2008, this score was 9.2 but by 2009, it rose to 9.5 before declining to 8.1 in 2019. This shows that the level of uneven development exists in the country.

This can be seen in cases where most development efforts are concentrated at the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and the capitals of regional government (State). This has resulted in agitation by residents of other areas who felt neglected by the government in the provision of social infrastructures.

The legitimacy of the State measures the general acceptability or otherwise of the government. The process that produces the government and the representativeness of the government could judge the acceptability of the State or otherwise. In 2008, the score for this indicator was 8.9 and by 2010, it has risen to 9.4 before declining to 8.0 in 2019. This shows that the legitimacy of the government in power is under great threat. This is not unconnected with the usual battles (Legal and Physical) that normally greet the announcement of election results in Nigeria.

Public service is an indicator for the measurement of the efficiency of the government agencies in the provision of the key roles of the State. It takes into cognisance the level of corruption, quality, access as well as the bureaucracy in these agencies. The score for this indicator was 8.7 in 2008 and by 2016, it increased to 9.4. In the year 2019, it finally reduced to 8.9. This shows a slight improvement in the level of efficiency in the country's public service, but for the act that this indicator value is high it shows how weak the public service system in Nigeria is.

Security apparatus is another indicator of the failed State index which measures the capability and capacity of the country's security agencies in curbing and curtailing occurrences of crimes, violence as well as all other social vices. The score for this indicator was 9.2 in 2008, it increased to 9.9 in 2015 but then reduced to 9.0 in 2019. This shows obviously that the State security is not in proper position to curtail crime in the country going by the very high score of this indicator. This can be evident from the steady increase in numbers and magnitude of crimes and various violent attacks even on the security agencies within the country.

Fractionalized Elites measures the possibility of local and national leaders engaging in deadlock and brinkmanship for political gain, as this undermines the social contract. It includes pressures and measures related to Power Struggles, Defectors, Flawed Elections and Political

Competition. The score for this indicator was 9.3 in 2008, rose to 9.5 in 2014 then finally increased to 9.9 in 2019. This shows the extremely high levels of division the elites in the country and this can be seen in the frequent occurrence of violence among various supporters of different political parties and factions within the same political parties.

In sum, the security situation is shown to be deteriorating in all ramifications as increase in the score of the country in all the components of failed State index is indicated. In other words, Nigeria has become more insecure over the period.

Table 1: Fragile State Indicators (2008-2019)

Year	Demographic Pressure	Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons	Group Grievances	Uneven Development	Legitimacy of the state	Public Service	Security Apparatus	Fractionalized Elites
2019	9.2	7.2	9.4	8.1	8.0	8.9	9.0	9.9
2018	9.1	7.5	9.3	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.6
2017	9.1	7.5	9.2	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.2	9.6
2016	9.1	7.7	9.4	8.8	8.8	9.4	9.7	9.9
2015	8.8	7.5	9.9	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.9	9.8
2014	8.3	6.9	9.8	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.5
2013	8.5	6.6	9.8	9.2	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.4
2012	8.4	6.5	9.7	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.8
2011	8.3	6.0	9.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.5
2010	8.4	5.8	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.4
2009	8.5	5.3	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.4	9.6
2008	8.2	5.1	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.7	9.2	9.3

Source: [25]

Table 2: Fragile State Ranking and Poverty Indicators in Nigeria (2008-2019)

Date	Fragile State Index Rank	Fragile State Index Total	Change (%)	Poverty and Economic Decline	Human Development Index Rank	Human Development Index Value	Prosperity Index Rank
2019	14 th	98.50	-1.41	7.8	158	0.53	148
2018	14 th	99.91	-1.67	8.0	158	0.53	148
2017	13 th	101.60	-1.84	8.0	157	0.53	132
2016	13 th	103.50	0.98	7.7	156	0.53	135
2015	14 th	102.50	2.81	7.6	226	0.53	125
2014	17 th	99.70	-0.99	7.3	225	0.52	125
2013	16 th	100.70	-0.40	7.5	224	0.52	123
2012	14 th	101.10	1.20	7.5	224	0.51	123
2011	14 th	99.90	-0.30	7.3	228	0.49	104
2010	14 th	100.20	0.40	6.9	231	0.48	106
2009	15 th	99.80	4.28	6.6	225	0.49	138
2008	18 th	95.70		5.9	224	0.49	94

Source: [24], [25] and [26]

The rank of Nigeria on the failed State index and poverty and economic decline as shown in table 2 indicates a negative correlation. In 2008, Nigeria was the 18th most insecure country in the world while incidence of poverty and economic decline was 5.9 but by 2017, Nigeria ranked as the number 13th most insecure country in the world and incidence of poverty and economic decline increased to 8.0. It ranked the 14th most insecure

country in the world with an incidence of poverty and economic decline of 7.8 by 2019. From the above, it is obvious that there is a negative relationship between failed State index rank and economic development. This also means that insecurity negatively influences economic growth and development. Therefore, peace and security is not only a necessary condition for economic

growth and development but also a sufficient condition as well.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics

Variables	Statistics					
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
Fragile State Index Rank	13.00	18.00	14.67	1.56	1.19	.602
Fragile State Index Total	95.70	103.50	100.26	1.97	-.74	1.992
Human Development Index Rank	156.00	231.00	203.00	33.85	-.80	-1.645
Human Development index Value	0.48	0.53	.52	.019	-.592	-1.513
Prosperity index	94.00	148.00	125.08	16.91	-.425	-.462

Source: Author’s computation using SPSS Version 25

To examine the level of performance of Nigeria on the failed State index (measure of insecurity) and economic development the descriptive statistics of all the variables are presented in table 3. The result showed that over the period, the average rank of Nigeria on the fragile State index was 14.67 at 100.26 average value of the index. With the minimum and maximum ranks 13 and 18 respectively, the minimum value of the index is 95.7 while the maximum value is 103.5. This shows that the state of affairs of the country deteriorated at an alarming rate over the period 2008 to 2019 and Nigeria is among the fifteen (15) most failed States in the world. This portrays Nigeria as one of the most

insecure nations of the world. In addition, the result shows that over the years, the average Human Development Index (HDI) was 0.52 at an average rank of 203. The standard deviation of the Human Development Index was 0.01 meaning there was no significant change in the index over the period although that of the rank is 33.85. This consistently placed Nigeria among the low human development countries. Further, the average rank of the prosperity index was 125 with minimum and maximum values of 94 and 148 respectively. This means Nigeria is among the least prosperous nations in the world. Therefore, the deterioration in economic development on one side and insecurity on the other side need to be address promptly.

Table 4: Pair wise Correlation Analysis

Variables	FSI RANK	HDI RANK	HDI VALUE	PINDEX
Fragile State Index Rank	1.00	0.53	-0.328	-0.458
Human Development Index Rank	0.53	1.00	-0.681	-0.694
Human Development Index Value	-0.328	-0.681	1.00	0.710
Prosperity Index	-0.458	-0.694	0.710	1.00

Source: Author’s computation using SPSS Version 25

The correlation coefficients between the three indicators of economic development and failed State index were estimated and the result is presented in table 4. The result shows that two (2) of the measures of economic development (Human Development Index value and prosperity Index) inversely related to the rank of fragile state index. The correlation coefficient between the rank of Human Development Index and the rank of fragile State index was 0.53 while the coefficient between the value of human development index and the rank of fragile State index was -0.328. In addition, the correlation coefficient between the rank of fragile State index and prosperity index is -0.458. All the coefficients show fairly strong relationship between failed State index and all the three

different measures of economic development. This implies that as insecurity increases, economic development falls. Therefore, rise in insecurity leads to deterioration in socioeconomic wellbeing of the people in Nigeria.

Underdevelopment presents itself in the form of unemployment and lack of infrastructural facilities, which have strong tendencies of birthing crimes and insecurity. [29] writing on youth unemployment and implications for stability of democracy in Nigeria said, “Unemployment is a global trend, but it occurs mostly in developing countries of the world, with attendant social, economic, political, and psychological consequences. Thus, massive youth unemployment in any country is an indication of far more complex

problems. And that in Nigeria, accurate unemployment rates are difficult to access". Insecurity was identified as linked to underdevelopment in agreement with [30], who posited that insecurity is a product of underdevelopment and that when issues of underdevelopment such as unemployment are addressed, security and sustainable development is most likely to be achieved. Many developed societies have adopted the use of CCTV technologies for crime prevention [31]. According to [32], Contemporary intra-state conflicts cannot be prevented, resolved, or managed exclusively through preventive diplomacy, political negotiations, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and the use of force. They have complex causes such as social inequality, state failure, human rights violations, resource predation which require correlated international assistance in areas including sustainable economic growth, good governance, human rights protection, and environmental preservation.

V. CONCLUSION

Although CCTV systems offer many advantages in the control and management of activities within school settings, ethical issues associated with them should be considered to make sure people's privacies are not violated. Close Circuit Television (CCTV) is an electronic device that is used by law enforcement agents and private businesses to detect crime. The CCTV is playing a significant role in the detection of crime as it provides information that assists in criminal investigation and provides crucial information pertaining crime and criminality in the society.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The undercover state secret service (SSS) agents should be fortified with modern gadgets like CCTC surveillance equipment and training in order to enhance their capacity to nip crimes and threats to national security at premature stages.
2. CCTV cameras should be installed in public places for regular surveillance activities, and collaboration among security agents should be strengthened with respect to intelligence sharing and action.
3. There is the need to move from economic growth centred perspective to human centred approach such as the reemphasis on development of entrepreneurial skills in schools and colleges.
4. There is also the need for the government to re-channel its resources to other frontline

sectors like education, agriculture, health and construction and even distribution of development across the country.

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