



Nigeria security and civil Defence corps (NSCDC) mandate and infrastructural protection in cross river state, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) mandate and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. The study specifically examined the extent to which Surveillance activities of NSCDC, arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC and NSCDC prosecution impact on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. Literature was reviewed on the specific variables while two theories were employed- Relative deprivation theory and Structural Strain Theory. The Ex Post Facto design was employed while sample of 400 was proposed but after the field survey, 392 instruments were retrieved and used for analysis. The multi-stage sampling procedure with the help of a purposive and simple random sampling procedure were used in. Choosing or selecting nine local government areas across the eighteen local government area of Cross River State, that is three in each senatorial district. Three research instruments used were questionnaire, Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion. The multiple linear regression statistical tool was used for data analysis at 0.05 level of significance. From the analysis, findings revealed that, Surveillance activities of NSCDC, arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC, and NSCDC prosecution have a significant impact on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. Based on the findings, several recommendations were made and one of such is that, for effective surveillance and patrol, government need to provide security or surveillance vehicles for patrol around public infrastructure so as the get the protected against vandals. It was concluded that a NSCDC as a security agency has recorded significant impact like their sister agencies like the Nigerian Police and paramilitary outfits that existed before them. It could be seen that, the abysmal failure of successive administrations in Nigeria to address National security challenges and challenges of sustainable development such as poverty, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities, ultimately resulted to anger, agitation and violent crimes against the Nigerian state by some individuals and group.

Keywords: Surveillance, Arrest/Seizure, Detention, Investigation, Prosecution, Recreation, Infrastructure

1. Introduction

In any society of the world, socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural development can only thrive in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. This means that, development can only be achieved in a security free society. This is because without an enabling environment in which production, industrial activities and trade can take place and prosper development would forever remain elusive (Dabak, 2014) ^[6]. Like most development policies, it is argued that Nigeria could not successfully achieve the

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) because of insecure socio-economic, political and cultural environment and that with rising security tensions, the prospects of achieving the sustainable development goals by 2030 may not be realizable. The Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corp is one of such agencies established by the government to provide security and defence for people survival with specific focus the protection of public and private infrastructures. As a para-military organization set up to securing and maintaining of government asset which plays a vital role in a nation's development process. Eradication of the crime of oil pipeline vandalism and other infrastructural installations or amenities is a very crucial responsibility of the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps. (Chidozie, 2009) ^[3]

One of the areas of interest of Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corp operations is monitoring and patrolling of Oil and Gas pipelines across different parts of the country. These pipelines are used by the Pipeline and Product Marketing Company (PPMC) a subsidiary of the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), to transport oil and gas to different parts of Nigeria. The multi-product Pipelines transport oil from the refineries/import receiving Jetties in the Country to the twenty two petroleum storage depots located in different parts of the country. The refineries at Port-Harcourt, Kaduna and Warri, the offshore terminals at Escravos and Bonny, and the four (4) jetties at Okrika, Altas Cove, Warri and Calabar have been major target of protection of NSCDC who have over the years recorded a significant success (Coutin, 2010) ^[4].

Another major operational focus of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corp of national Security Importance is illegal dealings on Petroleum Product, otherwise called oil bunkering. The Managing Director of the Nigeria Petroleum Development Company (NPDC) a subsidiary of the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation, Engineer Delano Fisoye described the role of the Nigeria security and Civil Defence Corp as vital and crucial to the maintenance of peace and security in the country, more especially in the oil producing Communities of the Niger Delta. Well-meaning Nigerian in attempt to support the role of NSCDC like Fisoye assist the Civil Defence Corps to enhance its capabilities and effectiveness in the discharged of its Services within the Benin Zone. In addition the Chairman of Senate Committee on Interior, Senator Olalekan Mustapha commended the Corps on its relentless effort to curb the activities, of vandals describing it as good and honorable and a pride to the Nigeria nation (Dally Champion, 19 September 2008).

Their role to arrest and prosecute offenders or vandals like the police which often cause a rift between them (Coutin, 2010) ^[4]. Most often, they have conflicting roles regarding arrest with no clear role boundaries. NSCDC role despite these upheavals have been very effective in areas of surveillance, patrol, arrest, investigation, detention of vandals and even prosecution in most cases. It on this note, the study is intended to investigate activities of NSCDC in the protection of public infrastructures in Cross River State, Nigeria.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The introduction of NSCDC as a para-military organization has the mandate to ensure the protection of lives and properties. This involves taking care of government infrastructure and training and retraining of private guard companies (Oche, 2006) ^[25]. This fundamental role by

NSCDC since inception may have helped in the reduction of infrastructural vandalism. Instances or situations abound where oil pipeline may have been vandalized as well as electricity cables and transformers installations without rapid intervention by officers of NSCDC. This becomes worrisome as most communities have been on blackout since 2018 (Nyanasang and Idundun communities of Calabar Municipality and Akpabuyo) till date without the intervention of NSCDC. This among others are issues this study hopes to address

The reoccurrence of public installations vandalism without the intervention of NSCDC portrays that, the issue of safety of lives and property of the citizens in Nigeria is becoming increasingly dubious despite the presence of the Nigerian police force and NSCDC. Seemingly, crime in Cross River State continues to persist even with the existence or the merger of different security agencies by the Ayade administration such as, the joint Taskforce like, Operation Sculumbo, Operation Akpagwu, and Mainland Security amongst others.

In the state, both oil and electricity installations have been reportedly vandalized in Akpabuyo, Akamkpa, Ugep, Export Processing Zone (EPZ) in Calabar Municipality, Calabar South amongst other places which has continued to cause oil spillage and blackout in these areas. Situations in March 2019 in Atimbo a (CrossRiverWatch, 2019) ^[5] village in the capital city of Calabar, where electric installation was vandalized resulting to 3-month blackout. Through vandalization of oil pipe lines, electricity installations as well as other company's installation in EPZ, many companies have folded in Cross River state, leading to staff retrenchment and high level of unemployment.

Suffice to say, the establishment of Joint Taskforce was due to the weakness of NSCDC, yet infrastructural vandalism cases are still on the increase in most part of the state. In spite of this great intervention by the Ayade led administration in 2018, the increasing rate of pipeline vandals, armed robbery, theft and vandalization of Government property, often fault the poor manifest function of NSCDC, hence this study. That is, why has the emergence of NSCDC unable to stop the occurrence of crimes such as pipeline vandalization, destruction of public property, and high rate of kidnapping among others in Cross River State? It is against this background, this study set to assess Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) mandate and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

1.3 Research questions

The study is posed to answer the following research questions

1. How do NSCDC surveillance activities promote infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria?
2. What is the impact of NSCDC arrest and seizure activities on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria?
3. What is the impact of NSCDC prosecution activities on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria?

1.4 Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to examine Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) mandate and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. The specific objectives were to;

1. Examine whether NSCDC surveillance activities promote infrastructural protection in Cross River State,

- Nigeria
2. Assess the impact of NSCDC arrest and seizure activities on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria
 3. Assess the impact of NSCDC prosecution of activities on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

1.5 Hypotheses of the study

1. Surveillance activities of NSCDC do not significantly promote infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria
2. arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC does not have any significant impact on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria
3. NSCDC prosecution activities does not have any significant impact on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

1.6 Significance of the study

This study's findings will help Cross River State government devise strategic measures that will promote and improve sustainable infrastructural protection, mostly those located in rural or hinterlands of Bakassi. The findings will be beneficial to Ministry of defense, NSCDC, Cross River State Government, The Police, Communities and other stakeholders. To the local government authorities, the findings of this study would also help determine the level of infrastructural protection provided through patrol, arrest and seizure, investigation, detention and prosecution of vandals. This would also go a long way in enhancing the proper handling of manpower insufficiency related problems. To the management of other security operation like the police and Navy, the study would be a huge contribution to identifying goals and function of joint taskforce in the protection of both public and private infrastructure. This, the study will do by critically noting internal and administrative boundaries between all the security agencies in the protection of lives and property. The study will examine core criminological theories like the structural strain theory, differential association theory, frustration and aggression theory among others and provide a relevant synthesis to the study in line with the variables

Finally, the study would be significant because it will employ methods that will address various pitfalls of previous works carried out on this subject matter. The study will also serve as a guide to motivate future researchers who may have interest to carry out a study on this area to use this as a mirror/guide to literature review.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

The researcher encountered the following problems:

1. Weather: The researcher was also constrained by bad weather, such as rainfall and other natural factors. The regular travels through poor road network for data collection posed serious problem to the researcher.
2. Financial constraints: Being self-sponsored research, the researcher had financial challenge at some point due to the nature of the study. This challenge arises from traveling long distance for data collection and conduct of interview as well as cost of printing and reprinting. However, the researcher overcame these constraints to the very success of this work
3. Inability of the respondents: Despite approval by the state commandant, most officers were still afraid of

cooperating with the researchers for fear of being indicted and official query or even sack for divulging security information

4. Distance to localities: Though all these were challenges, they were however surmounted. All necessary measures were put in place to ensure that the researcher together with the assistants travelled to the areas.

1.8 Operational definition of concepts

1. Civil Defense is an effort to prepare civilians for military attack. It uses the principles of emergency operations: prevention, mitigation, preparation, response, or emergency evacuation, and recovery. Programmes of this sort were initially discussed at least as early as the 1920s but only became widespread after the threat of nuclear weapons was realized.
2. Collective Security is a system for maintaining world peace and security by the concerted action and agreement of all nations. The central idea of collective security is to institutionalize a permanent arrangement of the balance of power in which the entire international community agrees to oppose military aggression by any member.
3. Surveillance: Surveillance is the art of observing the activities of people or groups from a position of authority or power
4. Arrest and seizure: This refer to the process forcefully taken a suspected victim by law for proper interrogation or investigation to the crime
5. Prosecution: This refers to the state of offering punitive measures to offenders or vandal by law after being found guilty of an offence

2.1 Literature review

2.1.2 Surveillance activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection

Surveillance is the art of observing the activities of people or groups from a position of authority or power. It may be covert (without your knowledge) or overt (perhaps with a frequent reminder "we've got our eyes on you)". Igbo (2006) observed that NSCDC surveillance role is aimed at gathering information on the work of a defender or his/her organisation to prepare for an aggression or serve as a demonstration of potential aggressor's capacity to harm with the intention to scare the defender and making him/her stop engaging in vandalism of public infrastructure. Freudenstein (2001) ^[8] noted that, surveillance is part of human history. The Art of War by Sun Tzu, written more than 2,500 years ago in China, analyses how spies should be used against the enemy. Modern technology has given surveillance a new dimension - surveillance can be automated using computers which NSCDC uses and extensive records of people's activities that can be kept over a long period of time (Freudenstein, 2001) ^[8].

Freudenstein (2001) ^[8] aver that, surveillance by NSCDC is carried out through many means and always has a goal. It is geared to collecting information on the environment of our organisation or ourselves, with a view to assessing a possible aggression or simply to compile information on how we proceed and to use it where and when deemed necessary. The plethora of means of communication and technology for information gathering purposes, whether images, recordings etc., makes this activity constantly more complex and difficult to detect (Gill, 2009a) ^[9]. Surveillance may imply a

threat, if it involves immediate action, or not, if it is limited to simply gathering information for the time being. NSCDC must bear in mind the risk at which we may be placing other people if we are watched and followed. For example, we might deliver witnesses or victims to those who are watching us when we attend meetings with them, whereby they become targets too. As NSCDC shall see in operation, officers have to organised counter-surveillance assignments to find out whether NSCDC are being watched.

2.1.2 Arrest and seizure activities of NSCDCS and infrastructural protection

Gregory (2006)^[10] observed that, arrest is an integral process of the criminal justice mechanism of any state. Criminal justice can be defined either as a system or as a process. Gregory (2006)^[10] observed that, defined as a system, it refers to the set of agencies (like NSCDC) and processes established by the state to manage crime and impose penalties on violators of criminal law. The criminal justice process (which is subsumed under the criminal justice system) involves the procedure for arrest, charging, trial and conferment of a suspect (Hall, 2010)^[12]. It is the method adopted for bringing a person alleged to have committed a crime to Court for trial, and begins from the time a complaint is laid before the relevant authority, the investigation of the complaint, subsequent arrest, the trial, conviction, sentence, and the appeal from the decision of the Court (Hall, 2010)^[12] Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002)^[13] equally elucidated the fact that in the Nigeria legal system arrest can be affected with or without a warrant. He towed the line of reasoning of Abajuo when he posited that a police officer can arrest without warrant or detains a suspect in order to confirm/investigate his alibi and will not be liable for unlawful arrest of false imprisonment if such was done upon reasonable grounds. Yet again, the idea of reasonable ground was not explained by Ibrahim and Igbuzor (2002)^[13]. In an article published by the United States Department of Justice, an invaluable point to this research work was raised when it was stated that Police are entrusted with an enormous amount of authority, including the authority to use force, and it is important that the police undertake these tasks in a manner that is legal, and also is respectful to community members and is in keeping with local priorities (Igbo, 2006). It was also hinted in this publication that Police departments in the U.S should have formal mechanisms through which members of the public can lodge complaints against officers. It was not, however, stated whether the police do abide by the guiding principle stated above in the exercise of their power of arrest, and whether mechanisms exist in the U.S for citizens to lodge complaints against police officer. To crown it all, the publication concerned itself only with the police organization, while leaving out other agencies with powers of —arrest (Igbo, 2006):

2.1.5 NSCDC prosecution and infrastructural protection

NSCDC as a security agency is charged with the responsibility for enforcing laws. Therefore, one of its critical role is the crime prevention and detection. Miller (2000)^[24] noted that the NSCDC is employed to strategically detect crimes in the society. Despite the fact that in many countries the responsibility of crime prevention is vested on the police but in this part of the world NSCDC are among the formal law enforcement agencies that carryout the role of crime prevention and detection.

McNevin (2010)^[23] observed that, oil pipeline vandalism is a subject that has contributed to dominate sociopolitical as well as discourse within Nigeria and among Nigerians. The reason being that securing and maintaining such government asset plays a vital role in a nation's development process. Crude oil remains the central point to which Nigeria as a nation depends largely on for survival. A nation whose economies are characterized by structural rigidities, high level corruption and weak security network cannot attest that she has the potentials to be addressed a developed or developing nation. Eradication of the crime of oil pipeline vandalism being very crucial, the Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps is saddled with the responsibility of protecting and preventing vandalism of major government infrastructure including the oil pipelines. In the actual sense of it, NSCDC is a Para-military agency of the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The corps is empowered to institute legal proceedings by or of the Attorney General of the Federation in accordance with provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria against any person or persons suspected to have committed an offence, maintains an armed squad in order to bear fire arms.

Memory unveils that the NSCDC has its history from the Western region of Nigeria in 1967 then called Lagos Civil Defense Committee. The Committee was tasked with the responsibility of sensitization and protection of the civil populace of Nigeria. It later metamorphosed into the present Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps in 1970, saddled still with the responsibilities of educating and enlightening the civil populace on enemy attacks and how to save themselves from danger as most Nigerians living in and around Lagos then had little or no knowledge about war and its implications. In 1984, the Corps was transformed into a national Security outfit and in 1988; there was a more significant restructuring of the corps that led to the establishment of commands in all the states of the federation having its headquarters in Abuja.

Odoma and Aderinto (2014)^[26] carried out a study on peoples' opinion on the causes of frequent clashes between the police and prison warders in Abeokuta, Ogun state. Four research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. The study employed the descriptive survey research design. A sample of 340 respondents comprising youths and adults drawn from residents of Abeokuta was used for the study. The result revealed that the respondents viewed the frequent clashes between the police and prison warders to be due to the conflict in the roles perform by both of them. The result also showed that lack of cooperation between the police and prison warders result to conflict between them. Furthermore, the finding also indicated that fighting for superiority and jurisdictional control are the major causes of fracas between police and prison warders with 73% and 81% rating for male and female respectively.

In another study carried out by Bolatunde (2012)^[2] that investigated the factors responsible for the violent clashes between the personnel of the Nigeria army and the police in Lagos state, three research questions and one hypothesis guided the study. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. One thousand, six hundred and eighty (1,680) respondents made up of civilians and personnel from the army and the police were purposively sampled for the study. The findings showed that ignorance, corruption and struggle for superiority in security functions were considered as major factors responsible for the violent clashes between

the personnel of the Nigeria army and the police in Lagos state with a mean rating of 3.87 and a corresponding standard deviation of 0.74. The result also showed that lack of cooperation or collaboration between the personnel of the Nigeria army and the police promote incessant clashes personnel of the Nigeria army and the police.

2.2 Theoretical framework

2.2.1 Relative deprivation theory

This theory was founded by Gurr (1970) [11], and a group of sociologist's ideas on economic gains and scarcity of resources in society which can result to criminal behavior or revolution for the perceived exclusion and exploitation of human dignity, such sociologists were Emile Durkheim, theory of social cohesion and anomie, Max Weber and Karl Marx theory of social inequality. Finally, the theory connotes socio-economic denials that ultimately culminate in criminal behavior or abjection, or a sub cultural formation, it thus occur when individuals feels deprived in comparison to other in the society, or when its expectations to meet certain needs properly are deprived by the political class in the society.

2.2.3 Structural Strain Theory

Robert Merton developed the structural strain theory as an extension of functionalism. Deviance is traced to tensions caused by the gap between cultural goals and the means people have available to achieve the goals (Andersen & Taylor, 2009) [11]. The youth and other socially disadvantaged groups do not have equal access to these means because of their socio economic status. The result is structural strain that produces crime. They experience these strains because they aim for the same goals as the rest of society, but their opportunities for success are blocked due to poverty and unemployment. Thus, they turn to crime and deviance as a way to achieve economic success.

2.2.5 Theoretical synthesis

From the two theories employed in this study (relative deprivation theory and structural strain theory) on NSCDC mandate and protection infrastructure, all the theories explain the five variables and identifying the causal factors to crime commission. However, amongst the four theories employed, the Relative deprivation theory applies more the study due to its analysis of deprivation as cause of crime commission. The environmental degradation and economic gains and benefits create social dislocation, namely: economic anomie and social deprivation, (poverty) the state of being down, the state of frequent marginalized group. Due to this factors and conditions, people tend to strive for better live and force their inclusion for survival against the normative means of survival, hence commits crime

3 Research methodology

3.1: Research design: In this study the Ex-post Facto research design was employed to elicit relevant data for the study.

3.2: The study area: The study is conducted in Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) head office in Mutala Muhamed High Way Calabar. The agency is a paramilitary institution in Nigeria that was established in May 1967 by the Nigerian Government, with the act of the National Assembly. The act was amended in 2007, to enhance the statutory duties of the corp. It was commissioned to provide measures against threat and any form of attack or disaster against the nation and its citizenry. The mission of

the corps is developing structures and training strategies that would contribute to the national security by using modern technology while the vision is to put to work efficiency, humility and integrity in service delivery with a fresh zeal; bring credibility into concept of security.

3.3: Population of the study: The study population comprised of staff of NSCDC from all cadre in Cross River State. According to the Annual Staff population report 2020, the population of NSCDC staff in Cross River State is 986 (nine hundred and eighty six) officers. The population distribution cut across all the eighteen Local Government Area of the State

3.4: Sample of the study: From the population of NSCDC staff, a sample 400 staff was employed

3.5: Sampling technique; For this study, a multi-stage sampling procedure-purposive, proportional and systematic techniques were used. A multi-stage sampling is a sampling method that divides the population or sample into different units. It is a combination of two of more sampling techniques in a research study. The first stage was the use of the purposive technique to selected 3 Local Government Area from each Senatorial District of Cross River State. The Selected Local government areas include; Obudu, Ogoja and Bekwara in Northern Senatorial District, Ikom, Boki and Yakurr in Central Senatorial District while Akamkpa, Akpabuyo and Calabar Municipality for Southern Senatorial District

3.6: Instruments for data collection: Three research instruments were questionnaire, Key Informant interview and Focus Group Discussion

3.7: Method of data analysis: Result of the analysis was generated using descriptive and analytical statistics. Data collected from this study was presented for coding using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20 to perform frequency count, percentages, mean, standard deviation while linear regression was used to test the hypotheses. The demographic variable of respondents in the study was presented using simple percentages.

4.1 Data presentation

This section gave a presentation of respondent's demographic information. The responses to the questionnaire on sex characteristics reveal that majority of the respondents were male representing 90.1 percent (N=353) while 9.9 percent (N=39) were females. This implied that male officers in NSCDC were more than female in Cross River State. The responses in the questionnaire in respect to age revealed that majority 37.0 percent (N =145) were above below 30 years, respondents from 31-40 years were 26.0 percent (N = 102), those between 41-50 years had a representation of 18.9 percent (N=74) while those from 51 years and above had 18.1 (N=71) respondents. From this table, it is evidenced that the study area comprised of more respondents between the ages of below 30 years forming the modal score of the sample for the study. The distribution of respondents by marital status showed that majority of 80.9 percent (N=317) were married, 11.5 percent (N=45) were single, 2.8 percent (N=11) were single divorced, 3.8 percent (N=15) were widow while 1.0 percent (N=4) were widowers. The summary of this distribution revealed that the study area comprised of more married respondents than any other category in the table.

Table on the distribution of respondents by academic qualification showed that majority of 84.7 percent (N =332) had secondary education, about 9.9 percent (N=39) had

Tertiary educational attainment, 3.8 percent (N=15) had primary education while 1.5 percent (N=6) respondents have no formal education. This implied that, participants or individual in the study area are more dominated by staff with SSCE. In the compartmentalization of respondents in terms of religious affiliation, the table revealed that majority of the respondent's 96 percent (N=380) were Christians, .8 percent (N=3) were Muslims, while 2.3 percent (N=9), respondents practiced African traditional religion. This implied that the area is a Christian dominated area.

The distribution of respondents by how long they have worked with NSCDC showed that majority of the respondent

of 33.4 62.8 percent (N=246) respondents, 22.7 percent(N=131) had worked for 1 to 5 years, 31.6 percent(N=124) had worked for 6 to 10 years, 28.6 percent (N=112) had worked for 11-15 years while 6.4 percent (N=24) belong to other category of staff who had worked for 16 years and above. This showed that respondents who have worked for 1-5 years dominated the study area. The distribution of respondents in respect to whether the corps is good based on their cedar revealed that majority of 57.9 (N=227) respondents said the Corps is good while 42.1 percent (N=227) respondents said it bad. However, the summary is that the corps is good in terms of their cedar

Table 4.1: Description of respondents

Variable	Category	Frequency	%
Sex	Male	353	90.1
	Female	39	9.9
	Total	392	100
Age	Below 30 years	145	37.0
	31-40 years	102	26.0
	41-50 years	74	18.9
	51 and above years	71	18.1
	Total	392	100
Marital status	Single	45	11.5
	Married	317	80.9
	Divorced	11	2.8
	Widow	15	3.8
	Widower	4	1.0
	Total	392	100
Academic qualification	No formal education	6	1.5
	Primary education	15	3.8
	Secondary school education	332	84.7
	Tertiary education	39	9.9
	Total	392	100
Religious affiliation	Christianity	380	96
	Islam	3	.8
	African traditional religion	9	2.3
	Total	392	100
how long have you been with NSCDC	1-5 years	131	33.4
	6-10years	124	31.6
	11-15 years	112	28.6
	16 years above	25	6.4
	Total	392	100
Cedar	Good	227	57.9
	Bad	167	42.1
	Total	392	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

4.2 Data analysis

Hypothesis one; Surveillance activities of NSCDC do not significantly promote infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

In this hypothesis, the independent variable is Surveillance activities of NSCDC while the dependent variable is infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. To test the hypothesis, the multiple linear regression model statistics was employed to test the relationship between Surveillance activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria shown in Table 4.7a from the first model summary result, it is statistical that there is a strong influence ($R = 886a$) between Surveillance activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. The adjusted R square ($R. Square = 785$) also showed that Surveillance activities of NSCDC impact on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

(Adjusted $R^2 = .785$) of the total variation of the disaggregated independent variable (establishment of patrol team, provision of surveillance vehicles, guarding public infrastructure) as predictor indices of infrastructural protection. A similar significant result difference was obtained in the ANOVA model which also showed a significant F-ratio of 1194.656 which was calculated against the critical F-ratio of 3.053 at 0.05 levels of significances and 6 degrees of freedom.

The last tables of result from the coefficient regression analysis further revealed that there is significant relationship between Surveillance activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria in Table 4.7c showed that a strong relationship exists between Surveillance activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria ($\beta = .1309$, $t = 17.169$, $P < .05$). Thus, we reject H_0 and accept the H_1 . This

implies that there is significant relationship between protection in Cross River State, Nigeria
Surveillance activities of NSCDC and infrastructural

Table 4.2: Summary of multiple linear regression analysis of the impact of Surveillance activities of NSCDC on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.886 ^a	.785	.785	.22511
Predictors: (Constant), establishment of patrol team, provision of surveillance vehicles, guarding public infrastructure				

ANOVA ^a						
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	242.162	4	60.540	1194.656	.000 ^b
	Residual	66.183	388	.051		
	Total	308.345	392			

a. Dependent Variable: infrastructural protection

b. Predictors: (Constant), establishment of patrol team, provision of surveillance vehicles, guarding public infrastructure

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.395	.023		17.169	.000
	establishment of patrol team,	.153	.020	.225	7.498	.000
	provision of surveillance vehicles	.003	.015	.007	.184	.854
	guarding public infrastructure	.112	.018	.338	6.199	.000
	guarding public infrastructure	.140	.023	.340	5.984	.000

a. Dependent Variable: infrastructural protection

Hypothesis two

There is no significant impact of arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

In this hypothesis, the independent variable is arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC while the dependent variable is infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. To test the hypothesis, the multiple linear regression model statistics was employed to test the relationship between arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria shown in Table 4.8a from the first model summary result, it is statistical that there is a strong influence (R = .932^a) between arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. The adjusted R square (R. Square = .868) also showed that arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria (Adjusted R² = .868) of the total variation of the disaggregated independent variable (arrest of vandals, training of officers for arrest, seizure of public infrastructure organization of arrest and sourcing for information for vandals arrest) as predictor indices of infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. A similar significant result difference was obtained in the ANOVA model which also showed a significant F-ratio of 2146.410 which was calculated against the critical F-ratio of 3.053 at 0.05 levels of significances and 6 degrees of freedom.

The last tables of result from the coefficient regression analysis further revealed that there is significant relationship between arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC and

infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria in Table 4.8c showed that a strong relationship exists between arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria ($\beta = .392, t = 55.365, P < .05$). Thus, we reject H₀ and accept the H₁. This implies that there is significant relationship between arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

Table 4.3: Summary of multiple linear regression analysis of impact of arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.932 ^a	.868	.868	.17656

a. Predictors: (Constant), arrest of vandals, training of officers for arrest, seizure of public infrastructure organization of arrest and sourcing for information for vandals arrest

ANOVA ^a						
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	267.634	4	66.908	2146.410	.000 ^b
	Residual	40.711	388	.031		
	Total	308.345	392			

a. Dependent Variable: infrastructural protection

b. Predictors: (Constant), arrest of vandals, training of officers for arrest, seizure of public infrastructure organization of arrest and sourcing for information for vandals arrest

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.654	.012		55.365	.000
	arrest of vandals,	.097	.016	.250	5.945	.000
	training of officers for arrest	-.169	.014	-.507	-	.000

					12.039	
	seizure of public infrastructure	.270	.014	.919	18.606	.000
	organization of arrest and sourcing for information for vandals arrest	.079	.018	.248	4.498	.000

a. Dependent Variable: **infrastructural protection**

Hypothesis three

There is no significant impact of NSCDC prosecution on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. In this hypothesis, the Independent variable impact of NSCDC prosecution while the dependent variable is infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. To test the hypothesis, the linear regression model statistics was employed to test the relationship between NSCDC prosecution and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria shown in Table 4.11a, b and c from the first model summary result, it is statistical that there is a strong influence (R = .161a) between NSCDC prosecution on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. The adjusted R square (R. Square =.026) also showed that NSCDC prosecution impacts on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria (Adjusted R2 = .006) of the total variation of the disaggregated independent variable (not to unlawfully prosecute vandals without proper investigation,

prosecute to curtail vandalism, persecution to serve as deterrence to others, to help mitigate vandalism) as predictor indices of infrastructural protection in Cross River State. A similar significant result difference was obtained in the ANOVA model which also showed a significant F-ratio of 13.284 which was calculated against the critical F-ratio of 3.053 at 0.05 levels of significances and 5 degree of freedom. The last tables of result from the coefficient regression analysis further revealed that there is significant relationship between NSCDC prosecution and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria in Table 4.11c showed that a strong relationship exists between NSCDC prosecution and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria ($\beta = .392, t = 18.929, P < .05$). Thus, we reject H0 and accept the H1. This implies that there is significant effect of NSCDC prosecution on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria.

Table 4.4a: Regression module summary analysis for NSCDC prosecution on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.161 ^a	.026	.006	.33602

a. Predictors: (Constant), not to unlawfully prosecute vandals without proper investigation, prosecute to curtail vandalism, persecution to serve as deterrence to others, to help mitigate vandalism

b. Dependent Variable: **infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria**

TABLE 4.6b: Regression AMOVA analysis for NSCDC prosecution on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	.725	5	.145	13.284	.272 ^b
	Residual	27.324	387	.113		
	Total	28.048	392			

a. Dependent Variable: **infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria**

b. Predictors: (Constant), not to unlawfully prosecute vandals without proper investigation, prosecute to curtail vandalism, persecution to serve as deterrence to others, to help mitigate vandalism

Table 4.6c: Regression Coefficient analysis for NSCDC prosecution on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
(Constant)	1.344	.151	18.929	.000
not to unlawfully prosecute vandals without proper investigation	-.041	.053	-.787	.432
prosecute to curtail vandalism	.014	.047	.305	.761
persecution to serve as deterrence to others	-.069	.050	-1.373	.171
to help mitigate vandalism	-.100	.049	-2.044	.042
to help mitigate vandalism	.007	.047	.158	.874

a. Dependent Variable: infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

Source: Field survey, 2020/2021

4.3.1 Discussion of findings

4.3.1 Surveillance activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection

The result of hypothesis one as presented or tested revealed positive correlation between Surveillance activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria (r = .284). From the analysis, finding showed that there is a significant impact of Surveillance activities of NSCDC on infrastructural protection in Cross River State,

Nigeria. This finding is in line with Igbo (2006) who observed that NSCDC surveillance role is aimed at gathering information on the work of a defender or his/her organisation to prepare for an aggression or serve as a demonstration of potential aggressor’s capacity to harm with the intention to scare the defender and making him/her stop engaging in vandalism of public infrastructure. Freudenstein (2001) [8] noted that, surveillance is part of human history. The Art of War by Sun Tzu, written more than 2,500 years ago in China,

analyses how spies should be used against the enemy. Modern technology has given surveillance a new dimension - surveillance can be automated using computers which NSCDC uses and extensive records of people's activities that can be kept over a long period of time (Freudenstein, 2001) [8].

Finding further agrees with Freudenstein (2001) [8] who aver that, surveillance by NSCDC is carried out through many means and always has a goal. It is geared to collecting information on the environment of our organisation or ourselves, with a view to assessing a possible aggression or simply to compile information on how we proceed and to use it where and when deemed necessary. The plethora of means of communication and technology for information gathering purposes, whether images, recordings etc., makes this activity constantly more complex and difficult to detect (Gill, 2009a) [9]. Surveillance may imply a threat, if it involves immediate action, or not, if it is limited to simply gathering information for the time being. NSCDC must bear in mind the risk at which we may be placing other people if we are watched and followed. For example, we might deliver witnesses or victims to those who are watching us when we attend meetings with them, whereby they become targets too. As NSCDC shall see in operation, officers have to organised counter-surveillance assignments to find out whether NSCDC are being watched.

4.3.2 Arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC and infrastructural protection

Similarly, result of hypothesis two as presented revealed a positive correlation between arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria ($r = .245$). This finding is in line with Gregory (2006) [10] who observed that, arrest is an integral process of the criminal justice mechanism of any state. Criminal justice can be defined either as a system or as a process. Gregory (2006) [10] observed that, defined as a system, it refers to the set of agencies (like NSCDC) and processes established by the state to manage crime and impose penalties on violators of criminal law. The criminal justice process (which is subsumed under the criminal justice system) involves the procedure for arrest, charging, trial and conferment of a suspect (Hall, 2010) [12]. It is the method adopted for bringing a person alleged to have committed a crime to Court for trial, and begins from the time a complaint is laid before the relevant authority, the investigation of the complaint, subsequent arrest, the trial, conviction, sentence, and the appeal from the decision of the Court (Hall, 2010) [12]. Findings also supports Hazen and Horner (2007) who noted that criminal justice is also seen as the delivery of justice to those who have committed crimes (Hazen & Horner, 2007) while the criminal justice system is a series of government agencies and institutions whose goals include the rehabilitation of offenders, preventing other crimes, and moral support for victims.

4.3.3 Impact of NSCDC prosecution on infrastructural protection

The result of hypothesis four as presented a positive relationship between NSCDC prosecution and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. The finding corroborates McNevin (2010) [23] who observed that, oil pipeline vandalism is a subject that has contributed to dominate sociopolitical as well as discourse within Nigeria and among Nigerians. The reason being that securing and

maintaining such government asset plays a vital role in a nation's development process. Crude oil remains the central point to which Nigeria as a nation depends largely on for survival. A nation whose economies are characterized by structural rigidities, high level corruption and weak security network cannot attest that she has the potentials to be addressed a developed or developing nation. Eradication of the crime of oil pipeline vandalism being very crucial, the Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps is saddled with the responsibility of protecting and preventing vandalism of major government infrastructure including the oil pipelines. In the actual sense of it, NSCDC is a Para-military agency of the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The corps is empowered to institute legal proceedings by or of the Attorney General of the Federation in accordance with provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria against any person or persons suspected to have committed an offence, maintains an armed squad in order to bear fire arms.

Memory unveils that the NSCDC has its history from the Western region of Nigeria in 1967 then called Lagos Civil Defense Committee. The Committee was tasked with the responsibility of sensitization and protection of the civil populace of Nigeria. It later metamorphosed into the present Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps in 1970, saddled still with the responsibilities of educating and enlightening the civil populace on enemy attacks and how to save themselves from danger as most Nigerians living in and around Lagos then had little or no knowledge about war and its implications. In 1984, the Corps was transformed into a national Security outfit and in 1988; there was a more significant restructuring of the corps that led to the establishment of commands in all the states of the federation having its headquarters in Abuja.

4.4 Result of Key Informant Interview

Report of various interview and FGDs conducted for the study supported the quantitative analysis but with varying degree of individual perception on the impact of NSCDC surveillance on infrastructural protection. Key informant interview with major officers of the corps agrees that, as a baby security agency the corps has recorded a significant impact in strategies areas in Cross River State along Adim and Ugeg electrical installation surveillance, Bakassi and Akpabuyo oil pipe line surveillance, Ikom Boarder Electrical installation surveillance, Calabar South and Calabar Municipal Local Government surveillance to protect public infrastructure. Though this has been challenges according to him due to logistic issues, but within the scope of its operation, the corps has covered and recovered success in surveillance toward the protection of public infrastructure. Participant in the FGD also avers that, despite lack of patrol vehicles to conduct proper surveillance, the corps has recorded a significant impact to ensure public properties are well protected. According to them, most times the operation goes beyond using offices vehicle where there is emergency to use public buses, motorbikes and even foot watch to ensure that public facilities are well protected. The findings agree with the above literature that, NSCDC have a significant impact in surveillance and patrol to the protection of public infrastructure in Cross River State, Nigeria. Interviews were conducted on this variable which determines the impact of arrest and seizure by NSCDC on infrastructural protection. Interviews and FGDs were conducted with top

officers and staff of the Corps, During the interview with Officers and staff of the corps, this was what they responded;NSCDC through its operation in areas of arrest and seizure have impacted so much of the sustenance and protection of infrastructure in the state. As they have the responsibility to guide both public and private companies, they help in the arrest and seizure of public infrastructure where necessary. Men and staff of the corps carry out this role and function on daily basis and had recorded a significant impact in Idundu, Bakassi, Odukpani along Calabar and Itu road, at Calabar Tinapa, and EPZ. Subsequently reported arrest and seizure in these communities as reported in Calabar Chronicles and other national Dailies exposed the significant role played by NSCDC in the protection of public properties of infrastructure.

A synthesis of both the qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis revealed that through NSCDC, public infrastructures have been well protected. The findings are in agreement with quantitative data revealing that, NSCDC effort has reduced indiscriminate vandalism of public infrastructure often reported before now.

The outcomes of the KII and FGD supported the relationship between NSCDC investigation on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. The KII revealed that through NSCDC, there has been significant improvement in efforts to reduce the scourge of infrastructural vandalism and looting in Cross River State. The effort is commendable according to the interviewee and need government investment significantly into the Corps if crime against public property must be reduced.

Both KII and FGD support the findings that NSCDC detention activities of criminals and infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria has been very effective, though there appear to be conflict role between the corps and the police most times, but as security agency, its collaboration with other security agencies (Joint Tax Force) in major operation has helped the corps to thrive significantly to bring vandals to book and prosecution.

Both KII and FGD support the findings that NSCDC prosecution have a significant impact on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria. With the help or joint forces with the police, NSCDC and the judiciary, prosecute criminal vandals to protect public infrastructure from being vandalized.

Triangulating both qualitative and quantitative data revealed that, NSCDC as a paramilitary organization have fundamentally been effective in the protection of public and private infrastructure in the state as significant progress or successes have been recorded by the security outfit since its establishment in the state. In all its operational framework-surveillance, arrest and seizure, investigation, detention and prosecution, the commission has been effective in performing its function. However, both the qualitative result and quantitative data corroborate that, NSCDC has significantly been effective in protecting lives and property in

5.1 Summary of findings

From the analysis, findings revealed as follows:

1. Surveillance activities of NSCDC significantly promote infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria
2. There is significant impact of arrest and seizure activities of NSCDC on infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria
3. There is significant impact of NSCDC prosecution on

infrastructural protection in Cross River State, Nigeria

5.2 Conclusion

NSCDC as a security agency has recorded significant impact like their sister agencies like the Nigerian Police and paramilitary outfits that existed before them. It could be seen that, the abysmal failure of successive administrations in Nigeria to address National security challenges and challenges of sustainable development such as poverty, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities, ultimately resulted to anger, agitation and violent crimes against the Nigerian state by some individuals and groups. An insight into the state of security in Nigeria reveals that both humans and public infrastructures are at great risk which poses a great danger to development. Right from colonial times, the people of Nigeria and mostly the youth have felt marginalized and alienated arising from years of neglect and abandonment in terms of development by the Nigerian government, hence the rate of insecurity for lives and property. NSCDC as a security agency in Cross River State has impacted so much in infrastructural protection but unfortunately, the government has relaxed and felt accomplished the corps is doing its role without proper motivation of staff like other para-military agencies like the police, Immigration and even Nigerian Custom Service.

5.3 Recommendations

From the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made: Despite these outstanding records, government should do the following:

1. For effective surveillance and patrol, government need to provide security or surveillance vehicles for patrol around public infrastructure so as to get the protected against vandals
2. Since arrest and seizure are major function of the corps, adequate funds and gazettes for this should be provided with Arms so as to reduce the mortality experienced in the corps in recent times
3. The corps should ensure that it follows the laydown procedure in prosecuting criminal or vandals as at when due.
4. Apart from the period of training which was haphazardly done, government should sponsor officers on both internal and overseas to improve themselves on new security skills and techniques of combating crime in the society especially the intelligent gathering and surveillance among others now that the issue of Niger Delta Avengers and Insurgent (Boko Haram) which has become major security challenge in Nigeria.

5.5 Suggestions for further research

Because of the limited geographical scope of this study, it is suggested that a similar study may be carried out in a wider scope for better generalization

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