

LEGAL RESPONSE AND CAPACITY BUILDINGS FOR ARMED ROBBERY PREVENTION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Although armed robbery issue is no longer new in the society, but it's rising features despite legal response and capacity buildings for its prevention, informed the need to examine the legal response and capacity buildings for armed robbery prevention in Nigeria. The objectives is to look into the causes and effects of armed robbery in Nigeria, legal response and capacity buildings for armed robbery prevention in Nigeria. The research adopts a doctoral approach which consists of primary and secondary sources and the finding reveals that Robbery and Firearms (Special Provisions) Act stipulates death sentence on the offender(s) upon conviction of armed robbery under this Act, but the crime is still on the increase in the country. It is recommended that restrategy law enforcement agencies and government policy towards effective poverty eradication, reduction of unemployment rate will have significant impacts in the reduction of armed robbery cases in Nigeria. It is therefore concluded that, even if there is strong laws put in place, effective law enforcement and policies addressing the issues of poverty, unemployment rates has significant impacts in the reduction of armed robbery cases in the country.

Key words: Legal, Capacity, Buildings, Armed Robbery, Prevention.

1. Introduction

Armed robbery is an anti-social behaviour which is regarded as an offence with capital punishment under the Nigerian Criminal Law.¹ The crime is usually associated with the use of arms, violent or threat of violent in taking valuable properties from an individual. This is one of the significant features which makes the crime of armed robbery dreadful in the human society.

Several factors are responsible for the crime of armed robbery which includes poverty, unemployment, peer pressure, corruption and so on. Armed robbery being one of the most dreaded crimes in the society, its effect are usually felt by the victims and by the society at large either in terms of property loss or loss of lives.

The legal frameworks dealing with armed robbery cases in Nigeria includes the Penal Code,² Criminal Code,³ Robbery and Firearms (Special Provisions) Act,⁴ Firearms Act,⁵ Public Order Act,⁶ and so on. Part of the capacity building to combat the trend of armed robbery in the country includes, increase in number, size, and standard of the police force, courts and prison for effective law enforcement in the country. The government demonstrated more efforts to launched different

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¹ See Robbery and Firearms (Special Provisions) Act, Cap RII Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 S.I (2) (3)

² Penal Code Act, Cap. P 89 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004

³ Criminal Code Act, Cap. C 77 LFN, 2004

⁴ RFSPA (n 1)

⁵ Firearms Act, Cap. F 28 LFN, 2004

⁶ Public Order Act, Cap. P 45 LFN, 2004

campaigns and programmes such as “Operation Flush” “Operation Sweep” etc. aimed at reducing the increasing rates of armed robbery in the country. Despite all these measures, armed robbery is still on the increase. This provided the background to examine the legal response and capacity buildings for armed robbery prevention in Nigeria.

2. Theoretical Framework and Conceptual Clarification

This sub topic look into the theory and concept of armed robbery. They are discussed as hereunder:

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this discussion, we look into the Routine Activities Theory (RAT) propounded by Lawrence and Marcus in 1979. The authors’ posits that most criminal acts require convergence in space and time of likely offenders. Suitable targets and the absence of capable guidance against crime.⁷ Criminal violations are treated here as routine activities which share many attribute of, and are independent with other routine activities.⁸ The probability that a violation will occur at any specific time and place might be taken as a function of the convergence of likely offenders and suitable targets in the absence of capable guardians.⁹

A major advantage of the routine activity approach present here is that it helps assemble some diverse and previously unconnected criminological analyses into a single substantive framework.¹⁰ Control therefore becomes critical. If controls were decrease, illegal predatory activities could then be likely to increase.¹¹

2.2 Concept of Armed Robbery

Armed robbery is regarded as a dangerous crime in the society. In considering what the offence, entails, the Robbery and Firearms (Special Provisions) Act¹² under section 1 (2) provides that if:

- a. any offender mentioned in subsection (1) of this section is armed with any firearms or any offensive weapon or is in company with any person so armed; or
- b. at or immediately before or immediately after the time of the robbery the said offender wounds or uses any personal violence to any person, the offender shall be liable upon conviction under this Act to be sentenced to death.

The Penal Code provides that in all robbery there is element of either theft or extortion.¹³ If the robbery is committed by any person armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument be punished with imprisonment for life with or without caning.¹⁴

Armed robbery is to rob with arms.¹⁵ While considering the ingredients of the offense of armed robbery, the Court of Appeal held in *Balanle v The State*¹⁶ that;

⁷ EC Lawrence and F Marcus, ‘Social Change and Crime Rate Trends: A Routine Activity Approach’ *University of Illinois Urbana, American Sociological Review* [1979] (44) 588

⁸ *ibid* 589

⁹ *ibid* 590

¹⁰ *ibid* 591

¹¹ *ibid* 589

¹² RFSPA (n 1)

¹³ PC (n2) S. 296

¹⁴ *ibid* s. 298 (b)

¹⁵ *The State v Isiaka* [2013] 220 LRCN (pt.1) 36 – 39

¹⁶ (2005) NCC 342

It is settled law and therefore trite that for the prosecution to succeed in proof of the offence of armed robbery, there must be proof beyond reasonable doubt of the following; (1) that there must be robberies. (2) the robbery or each robbery was an armed robbery. (3) that the accused was one of those who took part in the armed robbery.¹⁷

Chukkol made reference to the Robbery and Firearms (Special Provision) Act¹⁸ while defining the offence of armed robbery. His definition captured the provisions of Section 1 (1) (2) of the Act¹⁹ and he maintained that Section 1 (Subsection 1) of the Act contemplates a robbery where the robber is unarmed and prescribes a punishment of twenty one years imprisonment, Section 1 (Subsection 2) of the Act deals with cases where the robber is armed.²⁰ He stated further that the State High Court has jurisdiction to try robbery cases and appeals from there go to the Court of Appeal and, from there to the Supreme Court.²¹

Ogbuabia defined armed robbery as robbery committed by a person carrying a dangerous weapon regardless of whether the weapon is revealed or use.²² He further stated that, any person in company of a person armed or aiding or abetting in the commission of the offence can also be guilty of armed robbery.²³

From the definitions above, robbery is different from theft or stealing because of the presence of either an act of violence or an imminent threat of violence in community the crime. Thus, armed robbery is an illegal taking of valuable property from an individuals through the use of arms, violent or threat of violence in committing the offence.

3. Causes and Effects of Armed Robbery in Nigeria

Armed robbery is a serious social problem that have negative effects on the society. It is a crime which no society wish its occurrence. The causes and effects of armed robbery are discussed as hereunder:

3.1 Causes of Armed Robbery in Nigeria

Several factors are responsible for the crime of armed robbery. They are discussed as follows:

- i. **Unemployment:** Unemployment is one of the immediate causes of armed robbery in Nigeria. Unemployment is a situation where an individual who is not employed and is seeking employment cannot find work to do. Umar pointed out that the wave of crime in Nigeria can be blamed on high unemployment among the nation's youth.²⁴ A decrease in unemployment rate has significant impacts in crimes reduction in Nigeria.
- ii. **Poverty:** Another major cause of crimes such as armed robbery is poverty. It is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a

¹⁷ Also See E Obafe, *Introduction to Nigerian Criminal Law and Procedure* (1st edn Sam Atrade, 2007) 174

¹⁸ RFSPA (n1)

¹⁹ *ibid*

²⁰ K S Chukkol, *The Law of Crimes in Nigeria* (Revised edn ABU Press, 2010) 358

²¹ *ibid* 362

²² A I Ogbuabia, *Criminal Trials and Procedure in Nigeria* (1st edn Logicgate Media Limited, 2016) 48

²³ *ibid* and also see *Bassey v State* [2012] 12 NWLR (pt. 1314) 209 at 226 – 227

²⁴ S U Umar, 'The Causes and Effects of Kidnapping in Nigerian Capitalist Society' *International Journal of Sociology and Development* [2012]

minimum standard of living.²⁵ It's also means not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter.²⁶

Poverty which equates a lack of basic resources, will lead to poor education and inadequate parenting skills.²⁷ Reports reveals that there are Seventy-One Million (71, 000,000.00) extremely poor Nigerians according to 2023 data.²⁸ There is a strong correlation between poverty and criminal activity. The inability to afford necessities and lack of opportunity for social and economic advancement creates a breeding ground for criminal acts such as armed robbery.

iii. Deprivation of Right or Entitlement

A right is claim to something due. If you are entitled to something or you are bestowed with something either by law or by nature, you have a right to that particular thing.²⁹ Deprivation of right or entitlement may lead to criminal act because in an attempt to retaliate through illegal means may be by the use of dangerous instruments, the wrath of law may catch up with such action.

iv. Drug Abuse

Drug abuse is another cause of crimes such as armed robbery in Nigeria. Drug abuse is referring to the harmful or hazard use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs.³⁰ It's also means the excessive or addictive use of drugs for non-medical prescription. Drugs are a bane in the society because a person who is addicted to drugs and is unable to support his addiction more often than not end up in crime to fuel the habits.³¹ Most violent criminals end up blaming drugs for their involvement in crimes.³²

v. Peer Pressure: Peer pressure is the process in which individuals within the same group influence others in the group to engage in a behaviour or activity. Peer pressure could also mean the direct or indirect influence of peers. i.e., members of social groups with similar interest, experiences, or social statuses.³³

Peer pressure has been linked to criminal behaviour, but it has not been found to be the primary reason most people engage in criminal behaviour.³⁴ Extreme dependence on peers if that is a negative one, it is then quite possible for the teen to be involved in criminal activities easily. The effect of peers' involvement in robbery is stronger than other crimes such as homicide.

²⁵ Investopedia, 'Poverty' available online at www.investopedia.com> accessed on 2nd September, 2023

²⁶ Wikipedia, 'Meaning of Poverty' available at www.wikipedia.org/wiki> accessed on September, 2023

²⁷ I Liasa, 'Observer' available online at www.jamaicaobserver.com/letter> accessed on 1st September, 2023

²⁸ M Ubanagu, 'World Poverty Clock' *Punch* available online at www.punch.ng.com> accessed on 2nd September, 2023

²⁹ A Akwara, *Issue in Nigerian Politics and Government: A Comprehensive Approach to Citizenship Education* (1st edn Ambik Press, 1998) 16

³⁰ World Health Organisation Regional Office for Africa, 'Meaning of Drugs or Substance Abuse' available online at www.afro.whoinfo/healthtopic> accessed on 2nd September, 2023

³¹ I Dachen, 'Top 10 Causes of Crime in Nigeria' [2016] available online at www.top10causeofcrimegoogle.com> accessed on 7th August, 2023

³² *ibid*

³³ Wikipedia, 'Peer Pressure' available online at wikipediaenwikipedia.org/wiki/peer_pressure> accessed on 3rd September, 2023

³⁴ Video & Lesson Transcript Study, 'Peer Pressure' available online at videoandlessontranscriptstudy.com/peerpressure> accessed on 3rd September, 2023

vi. **Corruption:** The Corrupt Practice and Other Related Offences Act³⁵ define corruption to include bribery, fraud and other related offences.³⁶ Obaje pointed out that, the problem of corruption in Nigeria has been traced to coup d'état, long years military rule, change of value judgment, craze for wealth, escalation of ill-gotten gain, flamboyance and ostentation, etc.³⁷ Corruption corrupt the mind and where mind is corrupted, injustice is inevitable. The lack of opportunity for financial advancement, the serious passion for wealth and flamboyance living, if not properly control creates a breeding ground to slide into crime such as armed robbery.

3.2 Effects of Armed Robbery in Nigeria

It is hereby reiterated that armed robbery being a social problem has negative effects on the Nigerian society. These effects are examined as follows:

i. **Loss of Lives and Properties:** One of the enormous effects of armed robbery in Nigeria is loss of lives and properties. In various robbery incidents, innocent people may be killed while properties investments are been lost or destroyed in a twinkle of an eye. For instance, 12 persons including policemen and six bank customers were killed in April, 2018 during a bank robbery operation in Offa town, Kwara State.³⁸ Seven persons were killed during a robbery operation simultaneously targeting two commercial banks in Osun state on June2, 2021.³⁹ Also, armed robbers have attacked three commercial banks in Egbe and Odo-Ere in Yagba-West Local Government Area, Kogi State killing four people and injuring many others.⁴⁰ Also, reported that six states Kano, Ogun, Oyo, Delta and Cross River States, were the worst among the 36 states of the Federation with serious robbery incidents.⁴¹ The findings of a study of crime reporting in Nigeria by Ukoji show that armed robbery have become a dominant crime in Nigeria contributing about 50% of an overall 8516 death in 3.840 fatal incidents.⁴² Yecho laments that a successful robbery entails the direct loss of property on an individual.⁴³ The Edo State Police Command has arrested one armed robbery suspect in connection with a stolen vehicle where the owner and the driver was killed.⁴⁴ In the Eastern part of the country, for example between the last quarters of 2007 and the third quarters of 2008, five horrendous bank robbery incidents took place in the town which houses three bank branches.⁴⁵ Several people (mostly passer-by) lost their lives as a result of the indiscriminate shooting by the hoodlums. Millions of Naira was also carted away by the bandits.⁴⁶ Sometimes in 2023, armed

³⁵ See ICPC Act, LFN, 2000. S. 8 – 27; CC (n3) S. 98 – 121; Kogi State Penal Code Law 2019 s. 115 – 132

³⁶ See Obaje (n17) 152

³⁷ *ibid* 155

³⁸ U A Ojedokum and M I Mijinyawa, 'Commercial Banks' Crime Prevention Strategies Against Armed Robbery Attacks in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria' *International Journal of Criminal Justice* [2022] (4) (1) 50

³⁹ *ibid*

⁴⁰ Kogi Gazette, 'Robbers Raid Three Banks, Killed Four in Kogi' available online at kogigazettenger.com> accessed on 14th March, 2025

⁴¹ S E Otu and O O Elechi, 'Partways and Trajectories to Life-Course Persistent Armed Robbery Offending Behaviour in Contemporary Nigeria: Examining the Predators and Risks Factors' *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences* [2015] (10) (1) 13

⁴² V N Ukoji, 'A Study of Crime Reporting in Nigeria' [2016] available at [www.nigeriawatch.org>media>html>ukoji](http://www.nigeriawatch.org/media/html/ukoji)> accessed on March, 2025

⁴³ T I Yecho, 'Violent Crime Wave in Contemporary Nigeria: The Case of Benue State' *Benue Journal of Sociology* [2010] (3) 22

⁴⁴ Edo State Police Command, 'Edo State Police Command Arrest Armed Robbery Suspect' available online at [AITLIVE.ait.live>along>crime](http://AITLIVE.ait.live/along/crime)> accessed on 4th March, 2025

⁴⁵ Otu and Elechi (n41) 13

⁴⁶ *ibid*

robbers attacked three banks in Ankpa, Kogi State⁴⁷ and the renovation of the First Bank Plc building which is one of the affected banks has not quite long been completed then resumed service this year 2025.

ii. Infliction of Bodily Pain or Injury, and Trauma: Another effect of armed robbery is the infliction of bodily pain or injury and trauma. In various robbery incidents, innocents people may be put in fear, suffer bodily pain or injury and trauma. For instance, the Imo State Police Command has confirmed robbery attack on motorists in Owerri, which left four persons with bullet injuries.⁴⁸ Also reported that police has arrested three suspects linked to a robbery incident in Mpapa that left a police officer injured.⁴⁹

Trauma also attends the offence because the victim is usually present when the crime is committed.⁵⁰ The socio-psychological effects on the victims and that of their families are deeply rooted. Sometimes the financial loss that ensue in the process of armed robbery may not bother the victims and their families but the fear that victims may be killed causes serious trauma.⁵¹

iii. Reduction in the Level of Development and Employment Constraint: Reduction in the level of development and job constraint to the innocent individuals are another aspect of the effects of armed robbery in the country. The research reveals that many foreign investors are afraid of committing their resources to operate industries that would employed many millions of unemployed Nigerian.⁵² Hence, armed robbery discourages foreign investment⁵³ in the country.

Also, local investors are not too willing to invest in the area where there are frequent armed robbery attacks in the country because of the fear of their money being lost or properties being damaged in case of armed robbery attack especially when seeing the already affected industries or companies having difficulty to resume work. This of course undermine the development of the country as well as employment constraint to those who would have been employed to serve in one capacity or another in such industries or companies.

iv. Reduction in Working Population and Loss of Human Resources: In most armed robbery cases, death or injury occurs. The death or injury cause to a person in a gainful employment as a result of armed robbery attacks reduce the size of the working population and then effect human resources in the country.

The resources that would have been used to stimulate the growth of the sector are invested in security to enable the security agents curtail the robbery activities.⁵⁴ Also, many resources that

⁴⁷ Kogi Police Command, 'Police Confirmed Robbery Attack on Three Banks in Ankpa, Kogi State' *The Guardian Newspaper* (Nigeria, 2023) available online at <http://www.guardian.ng/news> accessed on 23rd August, 2023

⁴⁸ The Imo State Police Command, 'The Imo State Police Command Confirmed Robbery Attack in Owerri. available online at www.instagram.com/premiumtimescottufpsfv accessed on 17th April, 2025

⁴⁹ Nigeria Police Force (NPF) FCT Command, 'Three Suspects Arrested Over Robbery in Abuja' available online at zagadda.org/index.php/breakingnews/three-suspects-arrested-over-robbery accessed on 14th March, 2025

⁵⁰ A Rotimi, 'Perspectives on the Armed Robbery Offence in Nigeria' *Indian Journal of Criminology* [1984] (12) (2) 1

⁵¹ U S Usman, 'The Socioeconomic Causes and Effects of Armed Robbery in Contemporary Nigerian Society' *Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management* [2015] (3) (5) 994

⁵² Yecho (n 43)

⁵³ Usman (n 51) 894

⁵⁴ Yecho (n 43)

would have been used to bring meaningful development in the country may be channeled towards physical and psychological treatment of the victims of armed robbery. Thus, reduction in working population and loss of resources is one of the negative effects of armed robbery in a country.

v. Retrenchment of Workers or Loss of Employment: Armed robbery has the tendency of resulting in loss of employment for an individual. This is because robbing of industries and other government establishments (companies) results to retrenchment of workers for inability to pay workers' salary.⁵⁵ The retrenched workers who became part of the unemployed citizens increase the unemployment rate in Nigeria.

4. Legal Response and Capacity Building for Armed Robbery Prevention in Nigeria

The high rate of armed robbery cases and other related crimes in Nigeria demands high level of legal response and capacity buildings for prevention of such crimes. We examine it in the following ways:

4.1 Legal Response for Armed Robbery Prevention in Nigeria

Nigeria became an independence Nation in 1960. It was pointed out that shortly after Nigeria became an independence nation in 1960, armed robbery became a big problem.⁵⁶ The general awareness of the crime is attested to by a casual observation of office and residential buildings.⁵⁷ Even people's social activities are affected and a cursory look at some major Nigerian newspapers gives one impression of a society gripped with fear as the wave of armed robbery crime increases geometrically.⁵⁸ Victims of the crime usually suffer certain tremendous negative social and economic consequences.⁵⁹ Public concern with armed robbery was so great as the situation became intolerable that people were worried about their safety.⁶⁰ The existing legal provisions under the Criminal Code and the Penal Code could not sufficiently address the rising complexity of the armed robbery cases that the urgent need for legal and institutional reforms became necessary which led to the promulgation of the Robbery and Firearms (Special Provisions) Decree in 1970, the first ever on armed robbery in Nigeria which stipulated death sentence upon conviction of the offender(s) of the crime. Despite all these measures, armed robbery occurs in the country.

In an endeavour to ameliorate the problems and enhance the function of the Nigerian Criminal Justice System, the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria was amended in 2011 with some legal and institutional reforms thereafter.⁶¹ The High Court of a State still have jurisdiction to try robbery cases⁶² and the Constitution also provides the jurisdiction of the Federal High Court to include arms, ammunition and explosives⁶³ especially where those items are used in the commission of the crime, to try same. Other legislations such as Firearms Act, Public Order Act, Nigeria Evidence

⁵⁵ *ibid*

⁵⁶ B Kingpins, 'The Story of Nigeria's Most Notorious Robbers Feature' available online at <https://www.newsroom.com>> accessed on 23rd August, 2023

⁵⁷ Rotimi (n 50)

⁵⁸ *ibid*

⁵⁹ Usman (n 51) 887

⁶⁰ Rotimi (n 50)

⁶¹ K A Ibrinke, 'An Analysis of Issues and Challenges of Nigeria's Criminal Justice System' (Electronic Thesis and Dissertation (ETD) North – West University Bokone – Bophirima, 2020) 1

⁶² Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (As Amended) S.6 (6) and See Chukkol (n 20) 362

⁶³ *ibid* s. 251 (1) (L)

(Amendment) Act were enacted. Most States in Nigeria have enacted their respective Penal Code Law⁶⁴ all aimed towards the reduction of crimes such as armed robbery in Nigeria.

Also, to ensure effective law enforcement for crime prevention in Nigeria, the Administration of Criminal Justice Act⁶⁵ was enacted, the Nigeria Police Act was amended,⁶⁶ Nigerian Correctional Service Act was also enacted⁶⁷ and most States in Nigeria has enacted their respective Administration of Criminal Justice Law⁶⁸ all towards enhancing effective law enforcement for possible crimes prevention or reduction in Nigeria. Despite all these, armed robbery cases seems to increase and the frequent incidents of the crime and its negative effects on the victims and the society despite official proscription and existing enforcement mechanism is mindboggling.

4.2 Capacity Buildings for Armed Robbery Prevention in Nigeria

Several efforts have been taken by the Nigerian Government for the prevention of armed robbery which includes increase in number, size and standard of the police force, courts and prisons. It was revealed that, many police divisions were created, many police officers were recruited, vehicles and other necessary equipments were provided for effective law enforcement aimed at preventing crime such as armed robbery in the country. Also, many judges were appointed for effective justice delivery. As regard to the correctional service, many staff were appointed for the purpose of maintaining custody of the convict and then carrying out measures to prevent escapes such as erecting high walls or chain link fence and such stringent measures which may be applied time to time to prevent escape, riot and so on.⁶⁹

The Government demonstrated more efforts by launching out campaigns and programmes such as “Operation Sweep,” “Operation Flush,” etc. The National Poverty Eradication Programmes (NAPEP) is a 2001 programme by the Nigeria Government addressing poverty in Nigeria and related issues. The aim of all these programmes include ensuring a crime free society.

Most States in Nigeria established a unit for quick response to crimes in the State. For instance, sometime July 2024, report reveal when the Governor of Kogi State launched Quick Response Unit, QRU, a smart policing initiative for efficient response to crime.⁷⁰ Other securities operation in the State include VGN, Neighbourhood Watch. In Edo State, there is Edo State Security Corps (ESSC) which recently has announced the arrest of no fewer than 18 suspected kidnappers and armed robbers.⁷¹

Big institutions such as Commercial Banks and other financial institutions in Nigeria are generally being protected by security guards and typically do have different security gadgets installed within

⁶⁴ Such as Kogi State Penal Code Law 2019 s. 296 and s. 298

⁶⁵ Administration of Criminal Justice Act, 2015

⁶⁶ Nigeria Police (Amendment) Act LFN, 2020

⁶⁷ The Nigerian Correctional Service Act, LFN, 2019

⁶⁸ Such as Kogi State Administration of Criminal Justice Law, 2017

⁶⁹ A B Dambazau, *Criminology and Criminal Justice* (1st edn Spectrum Books Limited, 2006) 194

⁷⁰ Feed Information Centre FIC, ‘Kogi Governor Launched Quick Response Unit’ [2024] available online at finin.gov.ng/fic accessed in March, 2025

⁷¹ Edo State Security Corps, FSSC, ‘Edo Security Corps Arrests 18 Suspected Kidnappers and Robbers’ available online at dailypost.ng/2025/02/15/edo-security-corps-arrest18-suspected-kidnappers-and-robbers accessed on 4th March, 2025

their premises.⁷² They erected strong buildings with a strong fence and many of these institutions have developed to have alarming system. All aimed towards prevention of crimes such as armed robbery in Nigeria.

5. Conclusion/Recommendations

The Article have examined the legal response and capacity buildings for armed robbery prevention in Nigeria. The research reveals that despite the legal frameworks and capacity buildings for armed robbery prevention, armed robbery still occur in the country. Therefore, the following recommendations are made:

- i. The laws on armed robbery cases need to be reformed to meet with the modernity and increasing complexity of the crime in the society today.
- ii. Restrategy of law enforcement agencies and government policies towards poverty eradication, reduction of unemployment will have significant impact in the reduction of armed robbery cases in the country.
- iii. The Federal, State and Local authority should intensify more efforts ensuring the development of the Criminal Justice System for efficient delivery.
- iv. There should be regular public campaigns to educate the public about crime of armed robbery and the legal consequence on the offender(s).
- v. Lawyers in the Nigeria police should handle issue of investigations to ensure adequate compliance with the legal requisite that would be of help to the prosecution of crime in the country.
- vi. Public prosecutors are to be provided with necessary legal materials and also be given continuous legal training to get themselves updated with current and correct legal issues that will help them in the effective prosecution of crimes in the country.

⁷² Ojedokum and Mijinyawa (n38) 50