

Poverty and Commercial Kidnapping in Post Amnesty Niger Delta

Diri, Benjamin B. PhD¹; Tamunosisi Gogo Jaja, PhD²

¹Department of Political Science, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

²Rivers State Ministry of Water Resources, Rivers State Secretariat, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

This study takes a look at the relationship between poverty and the ever increasing spate of commercial kidnapping in the post amnesty Niger Delta region. Kidnapping for ransom peaked in the region in 2006 with increased activities of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) and other militant groups, prompting President Yar, Adua to prioritize Niger Delta issues in that Seven Points Agenda, which culminated in the granting of amnesty to repentant militants upon renunciation and return to obedience. In the attempt to answer the question on how poverty influences commercial kidnapping in the Niger Delta region this study deployed the relative deprivation theory as a tool of analysis. The nexus between poverty and commercial kidnapping was established as some other causative factors that influences the menace were noted, including poverty as the chief culprit, unemployment, drug addiction, cultism and general insecurity in the area. The paper therefore recommended amongst others, poverty alleviation programmes, proactive community policing, expansion of the amnesty programme to accommodate non militant youths in the region and general socio economic and infrastructural development as a panacea for the reduction of crime and criminality.

KEYWORDS: Kidnapping, Commercial Kidnapping, Poverty and Amnesty

Background to the study

The commercialization of kidnapping or hostage taking for economic benefit has a long history, dating back to time immemorial, it is actually as old as human organized society; so is poverty. The Christian bible in Exodus, Chapter 21, verse 16 (KJV) stated thus; "and he that steal eth a man and selleth him or if he be found in his hands, shall be put to death..." the picture painted by the above statement is a clear pointer that kidnapping for economic reasons was a social malady even in the early 8th until 2nd Be (Douglas, 1982).

The resurgence of kidnapping as a fall out of the Niger Delta struggle has prompted many scholars to seek to inquire into the reason why many has taken to the crime of kidnap and sale of humans as priced commodity. The act of kidnapping which violates both the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on the freedom of movement and one of the fundamental human rights as enshrined in the United Nations Charter commands such high rate of occurrences that it prompted Ibekwe (2010) to designate the region as the "kidnap capital of Nigeria". The high rate of human exchange for cash has brought to the fore, the inability of government security agencies to stem the rising tide of this criminal activities. People now live in fear as the media is awashed daily of stories involving the abduction of ordinary, innocent and law abiding citizens. The failure of government to effectively arrest the situation was aptly captured by the Guardian of July 24, 2010 in one of its captions "kidnapping and the failing status of Nigeria".

How to cite this paper: Diri, Benjamin B | Tamunosisi Gogo Jaja "Poverty and Commercial Kidnapping in Post Amnesty Niger Delta"

Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-5 | Issue-1, December 2020, pp.1566-1571, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd38260.pdf



IJTSRD38260

Copyright © 2020 by author (s) and International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)



Statement of the Problem

The phenomenon which sprung up in 2006 when Niger Delta militants calling for both national and international attention to the injustice, economic deprivations, environmental and ecological degradation as a result of oil exploration and exploitation activities in the region first took hostages (Nyam, 2010) soon after President Yar'Adua's as part of his Seven Point Agenda granted presidential pardon (amnesty) to the- Niger Delta militant, with several welfare packages, many youth of the region ventured into the kidnap business either as a protest for their exclusion from the amnesty programmes or as a source of quick money making machine.

Kidnapping has since moved from expatriate oil workers to politicians, their children and family members is now a major threat to virtually everyone who reside, do business or travel in the Niger Delta region. Up until the arrest of Evans the kidnap king pin, kidnapping groups are more often the not beyond the reach of the law enforcement agencies. The dare devils can strike at any place and time with military precision, government attempts at utilizing force against kidnapers has proved abortive sometimes resulting in the death of victims. Diplomacy and dialogue for exchange" of cash with the victims has been the only approach for now. This work set out to examine the socio-economic implications of commercial kidnapping in the Niger Delta region and examine the type of relationship that exist between poverty and commercial kidnapping and by extension the socio economic implication of poverty and commercial kidnapping as commercial kidnapping continue

heightened by the proliferation of light arms and small weapons as a result of security ineptitude propelled by greed and the aspiration to get rich quick.

The study is aimed at contributing, immensely towards bridging the gap between commercial kidnapping and poverty as it is will build an alternative view on the subject matter, while exposing the ignobility of the security agencies. arising from the forgoing the study raised the following research questions;

1. How does poverty influence commercial kidnapping in post amnesty Niger Delta.
2. To what extent does poverty and commercial kidnapping influence insecurity in post amnesty Niger Delta?

The literature for this work will be reviewed thematically follow our research questions. In this chapter, we shall attempt the review of some scholarly works and related literatures on poverty, kidnapping/commercial kidnapping and amnesty programme.

Kidnapping in the Niger Delta Region

Kidnapping is taking away of a person by force, threat or deceit, with the intent to cause him/her to be detained against their will. Kidnapping may be carried out for political, religious, ritualistic purpose or for ransom. Commercial kidnapping entails a situation where a person is being held against their will by force or threat with the sole intent to exchange him/her for money. (Uzoma and Nwanegbo- Ben 2014)

The Nation Newspaper (2002) May, 10 states that, Kidnapping is a social enterprise and Kidnappers are business men, they just happened to be on the illegal side of it... if you deprive them of their demand, then there is not going to be a supply. Alluding this same fact, Tzanelli (2006) stated that, this is the reason why perpetrators of this crime choose their victims based on the ability to cough out good money. In line with the above ascertain. Zannoni, (20.03) as cited in Tzaneeli, (2006) stated that in many instances, kidnapping is a "business" a commercial venture, involving the demand for ransom, which vary considerably depending on the type of criminal involved and the value placed on the victims-personal status, Prompting Uzorma and Nwanegbo- Ben (2014) to agree that, when a person is seized, detained or carried away by unlawful force or by fraud and ransom is demanded, it constitutes the commercialization of kidnapping. Kidnapping is a premeditated act which entails the use of force to abduct someone against his or her will to obtain either a political, economic or social objective through intimidation and or threat of force.

Alluding also to this, Hoffman (2006,) assert's that, kidnapping is an act of taking some one away by force in other to press home demands on family, employee or home government of the captive. He traced the modern era hostage taking to the July 22, 1968 hijacking of an Israel El.AI fight by the popular Font for they Liberation of Palestine (PLP). The position of Hoffman is akin to the position held by Inyang and Abraham (2013). when they defined kidnapping as the "forcible seizure, taking away and unlawful detention of a person against his/her will", in another definition as put forward by Sage and Alabi (2017), the duo defined kidnapping as the forceful and or fraudulent abduction of an

individual for ransom, which may be either of economic, political or religious nature. Uzoma and Nwanegbo-Ben (2015) also agreed that, when a person is seized, detained or carried away by unlawful force or by fraud, and ransom is demanded, it constitutes the commercialization of kidnapping.

Alexander (1996) in the first part of the book overview as presented by Leon Banker et ah, explained the term hostage as the actual use of force or violence to attain a political goal or present a demand by abrupt seizure of a person or persons. On the other hand, Karpet (-1998) sees hostage taking as a domestic and or international intended organization or group to commit murder, use violence or take people hostage for ransom or other demands, "JomoGbomo" the spokesman of MEND/stated thus; what the real freedom fighters wanted is the-development of the region and the genuine agitations of the people should not be lumped together with the activities of criminals. What this means id that, not all kidnapping in the region is for commercial purposes, some are politically motivated.

Poverty and its Impact on Kidnaping

Poverty does not mean the same thing to everyone. While poverty in Africa means the lack of decent accommodation, food and clothing, poverty in Europe means the inability to purchase expensive items and live a luxury lifestyle. The United Nations however defines poverty to mean the "Inability to live over \$2 (Two dollars) per day. It means therefore that anyone who cannot afford a total expenditure of Two United State Dollar per day is adjudged to be poor. In February 2003, the Legendary Nelson Mandella of South Africa came out of retirement to speak during the "Make Poverty History" campaign in London, in a renewed effort for a global commitment towards the elimination of poverty the world over. Mandela reiterated that, "Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural" "It is manmade, and can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings". He imagined a world without poverty as he reechoed the argument made by Condurrett in the wake of the French revolution (Stedman Jones, 2004). Writing of an imminent effort towards the fight against global inequalities, Condurrett wrote in 1793 "that everything tells us that we are now close upon one of the great revolutions of human race". The terms poverty and poverty reduction have become major slogans in international development agenda, in terms of developed goals as well as for new instruments in international development agenda, in terms of international finance. (Guobao, 2000). Poverty does not mean the same thing -to everyone, the difficulty in defining poverty stems from the different perspective in which the subject is seen. This is because, what may be termed poor by one may not measure up to the considerations (another as poor. Beside there is always the difficulty in deciding where to draw the line between poor and non-poor. (Obayelu&Uffort, 2007).

In measuring poverty, government around the world has found it expedient to measure the phenomenon in a way reflects their own circumstances and focus. However, there seems to be a consensus amongst social scientist in the measurement of poverty as either lack of money or the inadequacy of it in terms of income and expenditure needs, with an argument that the focus on money is predicated on the fact that inadequate income or lack of money Glean, measurable and an immediate concern an all.

According to the United Nations Statistical Audit (UNSD 2005), the earliest definition of poverty centered on the inability to obtain adequate food and other basic necessities. The World Bank Report 1990 and Aigbokham (2000) considered poverty simply as the inability to achieve a certain minimal standard of living. Aluko (1975) cited in Asinobi (2003) refer to poverty as a lack of command over basic consumption needs, in other words, the poor has inadequate level of consumption giving rise to insufficient food, clothing, and or shelter and more over the lack of certain capacity(s) such as being able to participate with dignity in society.

In alluding to this, Kamanou (2005) opined that being poor is generally associated with deprivation of some life's basic needs, such as food, shelter, clothing, basic education, primary healthcare and security, this element he noted determine and define standard of living. Poverty has various manifestations, including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihood: hunger and malnutrition, ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services, increase mobility and mortality from illnesses, homelessness and inadequate housing, unsafe environments, social discrimination and execution. It is also characterized by a lack of participation in decision and in civil, social and cultural life (Edoh 2003, in Anger 2010 p. 138).

From the above, it could be deduced that poverty is both an economic and social problem that manifest in various ways. It is also clear from the foregoing that not minding any definition or coloration given to the concept of poverty, it still remains the lack or insufficiency of some essential element of life, it goes further to reduce the confidence and dignity of man as well as the social and psychological prestige of the victim (Adefo, 2006; Anger, 2010).

The amnesty program and security in the Niger Delta region

According to the New Encyclopedia Britannica, Amnesty in criminal Law is a sovereign act of oblivion or forgetfulness for past acts, granted by a government to a person or persons who have been guilty of crime. The granting of Amnesty is often preconditioned on the return to the place of obedience and deprived youths of the Niger Delta region with employment generation, crafts and trade training and the payment of stipend for pipeline security surveillance.

According to the New Encyclopedia Britannica, Amnesty in Criminal Law is a sovereign act of oblivion or forgetfulness (from the Greek word amnesia) for past acts, granted by a government to persons who have been guilty of crimes. It is often conditional upon their return to obedience and duty within a prescribed period. Amnesty is granted usually for political crimes against the state, such as treason, sedition or rebellion. It is addressed generally to classes or "community and takes the form of legislative Act or other constitutional or statutory Act of the supreme power of the state. Thus in 1865 president Andrew Johnson issued a proclamation granting full pardon to all former confederates except certain leaders who would take an unqualified oath of allegiance to the United States.

Before the Amnesty "programme, some armed millatant groups in the Niger Delta region have committed series of crimes against humanity. The carrying of Arms and ammunitions are offences under the Nigerian criminal code; man slaughter, kidnapping stealing, rapping, sea-pirating, oil pipelines vandalism and bunkering are all criminal offences under the Nigerian Law.

Despite these crimes, when the government felt the pang of the drop in oil production and the attendant economic effects, she quickly granted unconditional amnesty to the militant groups, not just for peace to rain in the region but also to allow for the free flow of crude oil from the region.

The Niger Delta crisis became part of President Umaru Musa Yar' Adua administration priority, several meetings were held with stakeholders in the region to chart a way forward. The president set-up a technical committee to collate and review previous reports in order to suggest possible recommendations in addressing the alarming Niger Delta crisis. Based on the recommendations of the committee, the president granted unconditional pardon to the repentant militants on 25th day of June 1999- In his address, the President acknowledged the challenges of the people of the Niger Delta that their problem arose due to the inadequacies of previous government efforts to provide for the yearnings and aspirations of the region. He lamented that the people resort to violent agitation for development was a threat to peace and, good" governance. He added that the energies of the militants could be harnessed for development of the region urging them to apply for amnesty within the stipulated time. Thus, in accordance with the provisions of section 175 of the Nigeria Constitution, the President granted amnesty to all repentant militants, which was premised on the submission of arms and the signing of militancy renunciation forms. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process included monthly remuneration for these repentant youths. The programme begins with payments in dollar to all militant leaders who surrendered arms as a way of integrating them back into the society. Training and re-training for skills and empowerment became the focal point of the programme.

The programme which was initially designed to run for a period of five years, was "given an extended life line by the Buhari administration to run till 2017. About 30,000 repentant youths were registered by the programme committee. Massive development projects for the region form the Blue print of the amnesty. According to Kuku (2015) the key objective of the amnesty programme is to stabilize, consolidate and sustain security conditions in the Niger Delta as prerequisite for promoting economic development in the area and in the country as a whole.

Theoretical Framework

The study adopted and utilized relative deprivation theory and the economic theory. A view of commercial kidnapping from the Relative deprivation theory seems very plausible. The relative deprivation theory which presupposed one's feelings of deprivation of certain entitlement as compared to another, is seen from the spectacle of lack of resources to sustain the diet and lifestyle that an individual desires or is accustomed to or that is widely encouraged or approved in

the society in which one belongs. Furthermore, Economic theory on the other hand, views kidnapping from the economic concept of making ends meet, in this case, the commercialization of human commodities (Nse-Abasi, 2004) cited in Tzanelli (2006) has raised the idea that kidnapping is regulated by the laws of demand and supply, which he described as a social action that involves the calculation on the most efficient means to the desired end.

Nexus between Poverty and Commercial Kidnapping in Post Amnesty Niger Delta

According to Nwanunbi (2017) many Nigerians in a public opinion pool by NOIPOLLS revealed that majority cited the high level of unemployment and poverty prevalent in the country as the reason for the increase spate of kidnapping for ransom otherwise called commercial kidnapping. Niger Delta as the base of the hydro carbon industry in Nigeria has not been able to harness and take advantage of the presence of multinationals in the area to reduce poverty and unemployment in the region. According to Ononogbu (2008) "Unemployment is a vicious circle that explains the enduring nature of poverty" every increase in unemployment will precipitate poverty. Unemployment amongst the youths has steadily increases and these unemployed youth has become readymade tool for all forms of social vices. An x-ray into what constitutes poverty has shown the phenomenon has no one acceptable definition, rather that people who are poor share similar characteristics which include low education, unemployment, poor housing conditions, large families, absence of savings, unstable income, and so on. However, the debate is still on if these conditions precipitated poverty or that poverty was a reason for the conditions. Reliable data gathered on the frequency of kidnap activities has placed causative reasons for the menace on the door steps of poverty, religion, the skewed implementation of the amnesty programme, greed and the get rich quick syndrome of some citizens.

Oruwari and Owei (2006) held the position that there is a relationship between poverty and commercial kidnapping was buttressed by the Abia State Governor when he stated in a radio interview that... a lot of things are responsible for kidnapping, including poverty, unemployment and greed...". The African richest man AlukoDangote has also echoed the position of the Abia State Governor above, when, he lamented that, it so ironical, that's despite the abundant resources, Nigeria was still dealing with serious poverty. "He noted that "the spate of kidnapping and militant vandalism of petroleum pipelines in the Niger Delta and the protracted insurgency in the north west are all fuels to a large extents by the level of endemic poverty in the country, (naira land.com 2018. July 2013).

According to Odumosu (1999), when poverty is coupled with high levels of economic and social aspiration, the stage is set for criminal activation" most of the youths who involve in commercial kidnapping are of the poor stock, without any visible means of livelihood, but aspires to live the good life, therefore they themselves engage in crime to achieve their desired aspiration, most of them sees kidnapping as an easy way out of their poverty stricken situation prompting Emeh (2011) to quip that poverty is the harbinger of most crimes as the object want, squalor and misery among many exacerbates crime rate with corruption, economic crises, unemployment and rural urban Unbalance aggravates the

worsening situation. Kidnapping is a crime that carries serious sanction, the upswing in commercial kidnapping in the Niger Delta Region is fast assuming a catastrophic dimension compelling the Rivers State government to purpose the capital punishment for the perpetrator of this heinous crime.

The identified major causes of kidnapping within the Niger Delta region will include amongst others:

1. Poverty
2. Unemployment
3. Politics '
4. Get Rich Quick syndrome
5. Drug addiction.

Unemployment and Poverty:

In trying to find the relationship between poverty and kidnapping, we have been able to establish that, most kidnap master minds are of the poor stock and this is due largely to unemployment and idleness and in most cases laziness and resentment for hard work. Because these youth are either lazy or idle, they turn to crime especially kidnapping for ransom as a means of survival. Agha (2010) noted "men have device wrong ethical tools and chosen vices to enable them attain their insidious objectives.

Cultism and the Egbesu Culture

Cultism is not a new phenomenon in Nigeria, most traditional society in Nigeria, operates in a cult like manner, cultism was introduced to the university system and became very prominent in the late and early 90s judicially noted for notoriety, brutality and cruelty. Oluwatobi and Babatunde (2010) noted that cultism in the higher institution of learning look hurtful are worrisome dimension with many criminal activities frequently attributed to their members.

Poverty again plays a major role in the association of youths with cultism as Ogumbameru (1977) cited in Anyacho (2009) noted, that very many students from poor background tend to join secret cult as a means to obtain forcefully what they cannot get in reality, whereas the higher institution serves-as the recruiting ground for cultism before now, the member has been introduced into the streets of major cities, towns and villages. Cult group like Green Landers, Deygbam, Deywell, Elegamface, green Landers etc. are street cults known to have recruited idle youths from every community educated or not. Amaize (2010) noted that most kidnap kingpins are mostly youths who belong to one cult group or the other and have come of their fellow cultists in high places in the government. The violent and sophistication attributed to kidnapping is a clear indication of cultism orientation and inclination of the perpetrators. Most cult groups operating in the Niger Delta region boast of the fact that they have found the antidote to bullet. This African bullet proof otherwise known as Odeshi in Ibo. Asawana and Nkobara in some Ijaw communities they claim are capable of defusing the effectiveness of direction. This phenomenon has greatly boosted the morals of those involved to challenge the statuesque.

Underdevelopment, Drug Addiction and General Insecurity

On the part of the government and security agents similarly, the Guardian Newspaper of Monday July 19 in its editorial column stated that the spate of kidnapping is a price that the

government has to pay for her poor governance and bad leadership (Editorial, 2010) having refused to provide the people with the basic requirement of a state to the people e.g. water, good road, railway, jobs and infrastructures.

The complicity of the security agencies can also be viewed from the parts they played in helping their political master arm the youths to intimidate their political opponents. Godwin (2010) put it this way;

It was the politicians that armed the boys as thugs to intimidate their opponents. The result is having it was the politicians an army of hungry and unemployment youths who have been exposed to benefits of kidnapping area reaping from ransom paid to them by government top shots. Before you know it, the wrong message was sent to others that this is the easiest means of becoming rich. (p. 16).

The abuse and use of illicit drugs is one such motivator of kidnappers especially when such is an addict that must satisfy his unquenchable desire. The inability of the government to effectively checkmate the sales of illicit drugs has turned around to fight back in the form of kidnappers who must have money to continue in the act.

Recommendations

With the reverberating effects of commercial kidnapping on the society especially in the areas of development, this work find it pertinent to make the following recommendations aimed at stemming the rising spate of commercial kidnapping or reducing the preponderance of the menace in the Niger Delta region.

1. **Poverty alleviation programme:** The government should come up with poverty' alleviation and or reduction programme targeting the volatile youths of the Niger delta region.
2. **Developmental projects:** The government should site more developmental projects within the area to create short and long term employment opportunities for people residing within the region.
3. **Amnesty programme:** The government should identify all those who have not been involved in kidnapping and expand the federal government amnesty programme to accommodate them.
4. **Security:** The security architecture within the region and especially Rivers, Bayelsa, Delta States should be re-organized, restructured and repositioned for effectiveness, focusing more on intelligence gathering and proactive community policing
5. **Community involvement:** Members of the community should be involved in all government efforts geared towards reducing the rising tide of kidnapping especially the integration of community members in policing.
6. **Application of appropriate sanctions:** Appropriate' sanctions commiserate with kidnapping according to the law should be meted down to every culprit.

Conclusion

Kidnapping today is fast assuming a "business" status, as criminal element continue to commercialize their activities with the demand of huge ransom in money terms. The combined effect of poverty, unemployment, security ineptitude,- governmental neglect and the high return on investment associated with kidnapping, the scourge may

very well continue to plague the socio economic liver of the Niger Delta with attendant underdevelopment effects.

This state of affairs may continue much longer if the rate of unemployment, drug abuse and arms proliferations does not abate. The industrial scale kidnapping as typified by the Chibok and Dapchi girls in the North East is a clear indication of what is to come it greater attention is not given to the rising profile of commercialize kidnapping in the country.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abbey, G. (2009). "Yar' Adua's Blue print for Niger Delta". An address delivered by minister of
- [2] Ali-Akpajiak, S. C. A. &Pyke, T. (2003). Measuring poverty in Nigeria.
- [3] Antoine-Nieolas De Condureet (1795). Sketch for historical picture of progress of the human mind as cited in Stedman Jones (2004, p. 17).
- [4] Balogun, D. (1999). Analyzing poverty concepts and methods in central bank of Nigeria. Bullion Oct-Dec. Vol. 23, No. 4.
- [5] Bello Ibrahim &Jamulu, I.M. (2017). An analysis of the (4) causes and consequences of kidnapping in Nigeria - Africa south east.
- [6] Boroh, P. (2016). Presidency to Niger Delta agitators come out of creeks, embrace amnesty programme.
- [7] Defence and chairman of the presidential committee for Niger Delta Militants on October 25th, 2009 as published in News watch Magazine November, 9 2009.
- [8] Egwere, L. (1997). Poverty alleviation: Nigeria's experience in poverty alleviation in NES annual conference.
- [9] Ekong, C. N. (1997). Framework for building sustainable poverty alleviation strategies in Nigeria. NES annual conference.
- [10] Emeh, O. (2011). Analysis Nigeria' current crime surge. Vanguard January 15. Retrieved from <http://www.vanguard.Ngr.com/2011/03/15/analysis-nigeria-current-crime-surge/>
- [11] Haralambos, M. &Heald, R.M. (1980). Sociology: Themes as perspective. <http://globalagendafordevelopo.ent>. A brief on presidential amnesty. Retrieved 14th
- [12] Ijediogor, G. (2010). Kidnapping as another bigger saga in the Inyang, D.J. & Abraham, U.E. (2013). The social problems of kidnapping and its implications on socio-economic development of Nigeria. A study of Uyo metropolis. Mediterranean of social sc. 41(6) 531-544. Dol:10.590/mss.2013 v4n 6p5315.
- [13] Kamkwenda, et ah, (2000). Poverty reduction - where stands Africa? France, United Nations development programme.
- [14] Kuku, K. (2015). A brief on the presidential amnesty programme.
- [15] Kuper, A. &Kuper, J. (eds) (1996). The social science encyclopedia. Ney/ York: Routlodge. London Oxford.

- [16] Mabogunje, A. I. (1-968). Urbanization in Nigeria. London University Press. New York: Oxford University Press. March, 2017.
- [17] Nweze, N.J. &Ojoku, O. (2002). Poverty, Wellbing and wealth generation in Benue State. Unpublished material.
- [18] Obadan, ML. (2001). Poverty reduction" in Nigeria: the way forward CBN economic and financial review 39(4).
- [19] Odafalo, M. (1981). "The distributive impact of public expenditure in Nigeria" The political economy of income distribution. Ed. By Henry Bienen and V.P. Diejomaoh. (New York: Holmes & Meier).
- [20] Ogwumike, F.O. (2001). Appraisal of poverty and poverty reduction strategies in Nigeria: Central Bank of Nigeria Economic and financial review vol. 39(4).
- [21] PIND Report (2015). Aftermath of the presidential amnesty programme: Implications of peace and security in the Niger Delta, <http://pindfoundation.org/pind.hriefing-aftermathof-presidential-amnesty>, retrieved 14th March, 20-17.
- [22] Rowntree, B. S. (1901). Poverty and the welfare state publish in Journal of social policy (2009) January 20.
- [23] Sachs, I. D. (2005). The end of poverty: Economic possibilities for our time. Penguin group New York

