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Crime in Africa via '419 Syndrome' by Vincent Onyema Okeke

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A B S T R A C T

The phenomenon of a crime in Africa is not characteristic of our societies Currently, regardless of the place or the time that we considered, but the phenomenon has existed and human is also concerned to seek its causes and particularly search ways to combat it. Crime allowed to take a certain number of measures. The repression, maintenance of order and security of goods and persons (public and private). Our goal is a comprehensive study that enable us after obtaining convincing results, of the most effective and concrete way to fight crime through the book by Vincent Okeke -419 syndrome.

Introduction

The investigation realized by the World Bank in 63 countries and 30,600 private companies around the world shows the existence and the constancy of the crime all the more that nearly 80% of surveyed business leaders say have been victims of a crime. And for that reason a meeting was held at Niamey in Niger, 07 October 2014 by some African countries to mutualize common interest values. According to statistics assembled by the United Nations, crime has steadily increased in the world since the 1970s.

In Nigeria, despite the effort provided for the reduction of the crime (Creations of units special (EFCC-Economical Financial Crime Commission, NDLEA - Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency) also police

judiciary: whose aim is to strive towards enhancing the security of property and persons, social balance remains food for thought for the citizens) Because we are witnessing a rise of criminal acts with unparalleled violence , that is why we chose this topic in order to diversify the sources of information on the phenomenon of crime in our country, also in Africa to better consider a general programme appropriate to this scourge.

It is for us to search the criminogenic factors and to show the scientific character in the control of safety management. The aim is also to highlight our capabilities in the procedure and methodology of safe management, that is to say the different stages that can contribute to the practical

implementation of the security of goods and persons.

Prevention on the basis of the nature of the crime in a given environment. The study was conducted by Robin (2007-2008) on "security features in the fight against the burglary of homes and stores in Abidjan.

The major aim of this critical study is to shed light on the notions of crime and criminality in the world through this book *419 syndrome* by VINCENT OKEKE .

The phenomenon of crime has been the subject of several studies, but it is distinguished from others by its content

KUODOU(1996) He stressed for its part that crime is the result of disobedience of individuals to the natural and social laws over a given period.

PINATEL (1966) say: Crime nowadays is no longer a residual phenomenon, but a characteristic phenomenon of our changing society... "

Other authors, meanwhile focused policies and applicable ways to put an end of this phenomenon of crime. It is in this context that GASSIN(1994) offers prevention as a track. For him, to prevent crime is to make a typology of prevention according to the nature of the crime in a given environment.

The study by Robin (2001-2002) on security features in the fight against this type of crime - burglary of homes and stores in Abidjan, of course presents all the strategies and the means used by the inhabitants of this city to prevent theft. But it doesn't define to us accurately the conditions for their application or use for effective prevention of theft.

For ANCEL (1954) states that crime is not only to fight antisocial personality of individual, but also the protection of a society in which he lives.

The work of Ndiokubwayo (2001-2002) (master's thesis) exposed, as a means of struggle against crime, occupation of a deprived youth in learning skills for their social insertion in diverse business, but also and above all a fresh collaboration between the defence and security forces and population.

Other writings have highlighted the existence of crime in some urban environments, Robertshaw R. (1996) stresses that if crime exists in urban environments, this is due to the simple fact that countries are fragmented by the policies of transformations that suddenly, create problems of maladjustment and social integration as was the case in South Africa (change over from apartheid to democratic rule).

The survey conducted by the World Bank in 63 countries and with 30,600 companies around the world shows the existence and a constancy of the reason that some countries, particularly those of Africa, Latin America, a community of States independent (C.E.I) of Europe and the orient (P.E.C.O), suffer a conducive total institutional vacuum which has given rooms to crime.

The concepts of crime and criminality are so polygenic that there is no other means that propose, as a fixture, a rather sociological than legal definition. In this perspective, one is considered as criminal or an act is referred to as criminal under the action of a legitimate power that penalizes the offenders.

For philosophers, moralists or lawyers the transgression of an interdict can be described as criminal, regardless of a capacity of institutions more or less correctly interferes with its author. It follows a belief in the existence of a 'true crime' which would only consist of the total number of acts violated with a sentence, that authors have more or less consciousness of committing.

During our research, we came across many terms whose definitions or explanations seem important in this topic. We studied crime ,crook ,scam, types of crime, fraud 419,identity theft. We will therefore define these terms and bring their meaning in their context of use

"Crime is any serious violation of the moral, religious or civil law, and especially the offence of which the suppression is within the jurisdiction of the Court."(Petit Larousse, 2006).

According to Emile Durkheim, a crime is any act that has a degree, determined against its author, this characteristic reaction called the penalty. Crime refers to the category of the most serious offences, more or less broad category, following countries and legal systems.

The term 'crime' comes from the latin word 'crimen', which in classical Latin means "charge" or "indictment" and then in latin, "fault" or "dirt".

Generally, an offence is regarded as a crime, if it is against the collective well-being of the society or if it steals significantly of the socio-cultural norms which dictate the normal conduct of a person. However, the courts are called to draft a general definition, on the basis of custom and the popular conventions, by means of judgments, in order to create a legal framework that allows

it to categorize the offences that may be considered crimes. Moreover, prejudice has the same statutory provision, the given Court does not constitute a crime, but rather minor offence, and that the procedure and the applicable penalties must therefore be adapted accordingly. On the other hand, the implementation of criminal laws can sometimes be difficult in some situations, given the frequency of changes, (economic, social, cultural and psychological) and timeliness of authorities.

For Merlin (2008) crook is the name given to a scoundrel who is in the habit of getting money or other things through cunning ways.

The offence of fraud is based on a deception, a deception, i.e. a lie reinforced by elements of fact giving it some credibility by which the "crook manages to get return values or a service to the detriment of others.

The scam involves a precondition. Fraudulent- means provided by art can constitute the offence of fraud if they have had purpose or effect for a voluntary surrender of a fund from the person against whom they are used. A simple lie may constitute the material element of a scam, it is necessary that it is strengthened by an outside element. The legislator has chosen three things to define fraud:

- the use of a false name
- The taking of a false quality
- the abuse of true quality.

The use of fraudulent act also constitutes a plot characterizing fraudulent maneuvers of the scam. Opening of a check book intended to create an appearance of solubility and use of cheques to get goods in good form without paying price.

According to Stavisky (1996) the end matter of a scam is to obtain the surety of an innocent third party.

According to Sirey (1987) the abuse of credulity is the offence of fraud when he is accompanied by circumstances engineered with enough art to deceive people with clear conscience.

A serious scam is one that directly affects the collective, including social security. The deficit of this humanitarian organization is, in fact, largely explained by the maneuver of some individuals who should be treated as criminals.

Types of crime

Crime is generally divided into six distinct categories: crimes of violence, crimes against property, crimes against public order, crimes against the country, crimes against justice and e.t.c.

High crimes include all crimes headed directly to a person. This category of crimes includes offences or threats which are made with respect to the use of force. Therefore, this includes all crimes in which violence is the means for the Commission of the Act, the purpose, such as assaults.

Property crimes include all offences where occurs as an illegitimate transfer of ownership or an act of positive value.

Specific offences to the technologies of information and communication among these offences, there are violations given automated treatment like unauthorized treatments of personal data (such as the illegal personal information transfer)-bankcards, ciphers offences. non authorized or undeclared check books. They are also found in our novel of research- 419 syndrome: (pp. 64-65). The offences

facilitated by these technologies of information and communication that are online scams, money-counterfeiting on any other infringement of intellectual property. Historically, cyber crime was the instrument of individuals often using various social networks.

Cybercrime is recognized by many experts as a new form of crime of the 21st century.

The fraude 419

Also called 419 scam, 419 fraud is a scam on the internet. The name 419 comes from the number of the article of the code Nigerian sanctioning this type of fraud. "This kind of genre has reached frightening dimensions of scam perpetrated in years ' 80"by nigerians across globe". (Okeke, 2001).

This scam is abusing gullibility of the victims by using e-mail messages carefully to extract money. The first scam of this type have emerged in the form of postal delivery. A scam usually presents as a form of spam in which a person states possessing a large sum of money (several millions of dollars in inheritance, bribes, accounts dormant funds to place abroad following a change of political context, need to use an existing account to transfer money to perform this transfer of money a percentage of a sum which will be transferred ", generally through diplomatic channels". If the victim agrees, they will ask him slowly to advance sums of money intended to cover charges imaginary (notaries, security companies, bribes) until the transfer is effective of course.

The presentation of novel studied

The choice of this novel, 419 SYNDROME: is worked by chance. First this author is a

real man of his word, for his style of expression of reality in the world.

In the syndrome 419: he tries to reveal unhappiness, sorrow, scam activities, and opportunists who look for other precarious moments that they benefit by their cunning ways. The summary of the book SYNDROME 419 reveals two Nigerians students who are called Marcassi and Ajassin in France. Naive and unassuming they fraternize unknowingly with a crook called Kent Oliver Namba, a Cameroonian, who gave false identities of himself. He claimed to be called Christopher Jameson as well claimed to come from the Bahamas from an aristocratic family. He committed several crimes of fraud among fellow Africans even French citizens, but, finally, he was discovered and arrested by the police in France.

Africa

Africa is composed of 53 countries that include all the archipelagos, considered from time immemorial as being a cradle of human beings. It is the cradle of humanity. Africa is second continent in the world by its population (or third if we consider ' America as formed of two continents) area after Asia with an area of 30221532 Km² including the Islands, Africa covers 60% of a land surface emerged. With a population of 944000000 inhabitants (2007) Africans represent 14% of world population.

This continent is bordered by Mediterranean Sea to the North, swiss canal and the Red Sea to the Northeast, the southeast Indian ocean and the Western Atlantic ocean.

Since African countries suffered from civil wars and process of democratization which her allies often related to the strategies of multinational firms and the fight of

influence who engages in Africa, the United States and the France mainly.

About 6 youths - 10 involved in crime offence in 2006 have not been indicted and have seen their case outside the justice system.

- ❖ The rate of violent crime among youths in Africa increase by 12% over a decade; the increase rate of violent crimes committed by young people is due in large part to increase the rate of volunteers of type of violent crime for which youth were involved.
- ❖ Approximately 25% of criminal offences committed by young people were committed using a weapon.
- ❖ crime rates for other offences under the criminal code, as mischief and disturbing the peace have increased from 1997 to 2012. Declines in rates for offences such as theft and breaking have contributed to the overall decrease in rate of property crimes among young people during this period of 10 years.
- ❖ Young people arrested for drug-related offences were mainly involved in offences related to cannabis (84%) in 2006, the rate of crime related to drug had almost double compared with what it was in 1997.

Identity theft

Identity theft always begins with a collection of personal information on a victim. Personal information may be the name, telephone number date of birth, filiation, the

address, the number of social insurance, the number of the credit card, the credit card password or ' bit or any other information to identify the person; victim of impersonation remains alive, and has its rights in the Faculty of defender himself. The thieves then use these information.

Identity theft is deliberately discarding the identity of another living person, or death, usually with the aim to perform fraudulent, commercial, civil or criminal actions, as to regularize its situation with regard to emigration, access to finance of the victim or to commit in its name an offence or a crime , or access to any undue duties.

Today there are theft identities of legal persons, that is to say to individuals who create false subsidiaries of existing companies in order to carry out their scams.

According to an enquete of Credoc, a French person was more likely to be a victim of identity theft as burglary is of a car theft. Unlike in the USA world leader of falsification of identity, in France documents that might be of interest to thieves are discovered. In fact 80% of French dustbins conceal at least a document with personal data payslips, social security or bank statements.

This offence has existed for about 20 years and knows an annual growth rate of 40%. 42% of the population every year, more than 210,000 people.

According to a survey by the Credoc more than 210,000 french citizens would be victims each year of identity theft; and since beginning of the year, the numbers of victims of identity theft in France are 156,138, but it should be noted that these figures change daily.

The impact of crime in the development of Africa

The term ' crime suggests series of crimes, including murders, burglaries, rape, theft of cars, identity theft, drug trafficking and humans trafficking, etc.

One recently emerged as kidnapping in Nigeria and for which penalties are provided under a special legislation which can be tagged as part of an organized crime.

All available indicators suggest that Africa suffers high levels of criminal violence. The fact that all these sources agree on a situation of a violent crime in Africa should be taken seriously.

The consequences of a crime on the development of the African continent and which affects development are multiple and in various orders. So there are impacts in:

- a. human and social sector
- b. the economic sector
- c. good governance

a. Social and human impact of the crime in this area leaves us perplexed, because it is worth noting that crime can have a much stronger impact on the lives of citizens in poor countries than in rich countries. The conditions of the poor in Africa is more than ever exposed strong violations, often linked to a shortage in the conditions necessary for its development of economic, socio-cultural injury resulting from acts of violence which has devastating effect for people who earn their living by working in their business , and have only one limited access to care.

Theft, especially when it comes to productive assets as livestock can deprive entire families of their livelihood. Crime

affects the quality of life and may contribute to the emigration of specialized workers. So the most basic obligation of African countries is to ensure the safety of these citizens and promote a good level of social life. And, when it is not able to fulfil this obligation and worse still when it ensures the protection of some groups and not others, the population will demand free justice, the right to use force or violence.

Crime reduces access to employment, the operation of small and medium-sized enterprises and developed education inevitably. All this causes a break in economic activity.

b. Economic impact: we can identify four (4) major axes of the impact of the crime on the economy. It comes to:

- i. the fear of Africans themselves to invest,
- ii. The safety of people and assets invested in Africa

III. Corruption

IV hampers tourism sector.

I. the fear of Africans to invest in Africa is one of the reasons that explains that the direct foreign establishment is so important for Africa, that Africans are choosing to invest abroad. It is in Africa that the interest rate of capital is the highest 40% ; If Africa manages to bring back that element of private wealth, the total volume of private capital would increase to about two-thirds. It is estimated that the capital rate can reduce the GDP of contains about 16 per cent.

II. the security of persons and of assets to be invested in Africa. Security is a real issue of concern to foreign businessmen. More than 29% of businessmen believed that crime was a major obstacle to investment, representing a proportion of half the world average. Between 2 and 80% of the people

interviewed in each country indicated that they had suffered direct losses due to crime and the costs of these losses accounted for between 2 and 12% of the total sales in Africa.

III. **Corruption** is certainly a cause for concern even greater for investors, and its adverse impact on the investment are more to demonstrate.

In a study by the World Bank as already seen on eight countries of Africa sub-Saharan, corruption is classified as barriers to economic activity in Africa, pre-tax infrastructure problems . Companies lose the equivalent of 2% to 9% of total turnover in bribes. Corruption therefore discourages investment, but maybe not as much as another formidable obstacle to economic activity in Africa which is the paperwork. If the correlation with perceived corruption is not perfect, it is not less than countries that are generally considered as the least corrupt of the continent are few such as (Tunisia, Botswana), while countries considered the most corrupt (Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire) require many steps or very long delays or even both paradoxically; very poor countries sometimes have administrations very heavy in corruption.

iv. Crime hampers tourism

Attacks against tourists are detrimental to the tourism industry. Yearly updates keeps crime a negative placement in the tourist brochures of most African countries. Advice on security are regularly published by the consulates to prevent tourists from visiting some destinations. Tourism in Africa continues to develop but it would be probably much better if the continent was perceived as a safe destination.

C. The impact on good governance ,the impartiality of the judiciary and democracy. It is worth noting that in some African countries, decentralization is in-process. People have until then not incorporate the concept of transfer of jurisdiction.

With regard to all the foregoing, good governance is being suppressed by the absence of a sound and fair justice and widespread corruption. People don't have confidence in the Government hence do not participate in the elections. This shows the failure of democracy.

Conclusion

Crime has adverse effects on our society. This work has enabled us to target the

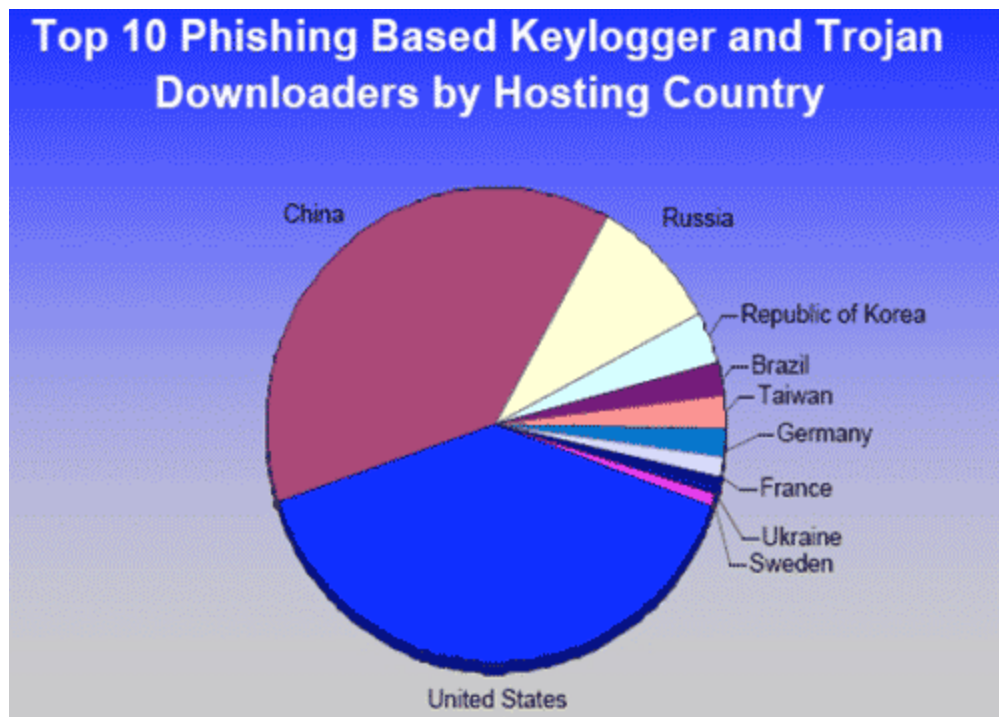
origins, causes and impacts of crime on the development of economic and socio-cultural activities of the continent.

To eradicate these problems some recommendations were suggested;

- Develop knowledge to assist Governments to ensure effective security and integrity
- Cut the link between crime and conflict
- Provide measures for the prevention of crime in the continent at the local level, which involves private companies.

Indeed, this is not sufficient if it is not applied with rigour.

TOP 10 Phishing based Keylogger Trojan down loaders by hosting country



Source: European Institute for crime prevention and justice

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