

**THE EFFECTS OF KIDNAPING AND MURDERING OF CHILDREN IN THE
FACE OF SECURITY INTANZANIA: A CASE OF NJOMBE DISTRICT
COUNCIL**

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Masters of Business Administration of the Institute of Accountancy Arusha.

December, 2023

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BY

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**A Dissertation Report submitted to Department of Postgraduate Studies in
partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Masters at the
Institute of Accountancy Arusha.**

December, 2023

DECLARATION

I, declare that this research dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any university for similar or any other degree award.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Wamweya". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'S' and a horizontal line at the end.

Student Signature.

Date.....

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify that I have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by Institute of Accountancy Arusha the dissertation entitled: - ***“The effects of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Tanzania: a case of Njombe district council;*** in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Business Administration offered at the Institute of Accountancy Arusha.

Signature: 

(Supervisor)

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Date:

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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the main points of the study it gives the background of the study, statement of the research problems, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope and organization of the study

1.1 Background to the Study

Globally, Kidnapping and murdering are regarded as one of the gravest crimes possible, due to the complexity of the crime, and the physical and psychological impacts on victims as well as their families and friends (Noor-Mohamed, 2014; Wright et al., 2017). Documented as far back as 79 BC, kidnapping and murdering has been a popular tactic for obtaining ransom money, hostage negotiations, and slave labor. Initially, the English term itself solely referred to stealing, or nabbing, children and young apprentices for slave labor on colonies and plantations circa 1800 (Noor-Mohamed, 2019). Today, the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) defines kidnapping as, “unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (including through the use of force; threat; fraud or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit; or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something,” and, “excludes disputes over child custody.” (UNODC, 2017) The present document introduces the international prevalence of kidnapping, the motives of its offenders and other acts frequently associated with kidnapping, the psychological impact on victims and their affiliates, and the chances for physical and emotional recovery. All cited literature is highly recommended for more in particular about at-risk populations, trafficking, and other subtopics in kidnapping.

The estimated prevalence of kidnapping and murdering varies greatly by country. It is estimated by the U.S. Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation that for approximately every 800,000 missing persons in the United States per year, at least 12,500 are the result of kidnappings including approximately 2,500 children (mostly by non-custodial parents) and 10,000 adults (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2014; US Department of Justice, 2012). United Kingdom police records indicate that approximately 90% of convicted kidnappers are male with a mean age of 28 years, while the mean age for female offenders was 24 (Soothill et al., 2007). Approximately 50% of offenders had a criminal history with 8% of that sample, with no significant sex differences. According to Liu and Soothill (2008), 75% of abductors in the UK received any custodial sentence after conviction, with an average sentence of 44 months. Most others were charged with a mere fine, community service, and/or mandatory rehabilitation. Such outcomes are more positive than the average results of kidnappings, where world statistics indicate that only 40% of kidnapping victims are returned uninjured after any ransom was paid, and approximately 11% of kidnapping victims were released without payment of any ransom at all (Bonanno, 2017). Payment-free releases are due to negotiations or captors' realization that ransom payments are unlikely, and thus it would be better to let a hostage go rather than increase the risk of having said hostage be spotted and identified by neighbors or government officials (Control Risk, 2016). The prevalence and danger of kidnapping in North America and United Kingdom pale in comparison to Central America and South America, where Mexico experiences over 3,000. For example, in Colombia, kidnappings; making it the second-highest country for such a crime (Control Risk, 2016). Following that, Colombia witnesses 10 abductions on average per day, with only convictions towards only 3% of offenders.

In many countries, unfortunately, statistics on kidnapping and murdering around the world are still murky even though it is an internationally known issue (Adelman, 2019). This is in part due to the concealment strategies by those who enact this premeditated crime, and due to a lack of public source of information on kidnapping in every modern country. What's more, kidnapping is so prevalent and complex through the world and history. For example, 70% of Africa's countries recognize the prevalence of imported and exported kidnapping victims within their territories, for approximately 250,000 annually trafficked children in Nigeria and Central Africa (UNODC, 2005). In the Middle Eastern region, including countries such Israel and United Arab Emirates, approximately 250 victims of kidnapping and human trafficking are reported annually and this is largely believed to be an underestimate (UNODC, 2016). Motives for kidnapping include but are not limited to human trafficking for sex and physical labor.

Kidnapping and murdering in which ever form has become a common occurrence in various parts of the world today and certain cities and countries are often described as the kidnapping capital of the world (Akinsulore, 2016).

Although, statistics are harder to come by, reports suggest that some parts of Tanzania have the highest rate of kidnapping cases in five years ago.

Peaceful and Secured environments are very important for the community to perform their normal economic, social and cultural activities including opportunities and accessibility to education for all children in entire United Republic of Tanzania. The security situation among the society changed after the emerged of such a new crime of kidnapping and killing of children, boys and girls of age of 3 year old to 12 years old which does not existed since the foundation of Njombe region.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The modern usage of the term 'kidnapping' dates back to 17th Century Britain where infants ('kids') of rich families were 'napped' (caught in the sleep) for ransom. Child abduction has become a public social issue that has captured the attention of many in the last 2 decades. Vivid accounts of child abduction are portrayed in the media, particularly of high-profile stranger abductions (Tzanelli, 2006). The increasing rate of child kidnapping in most of the developing countries Nigerian, Tanzania etc are becoming worrisome.

The phenomenon of kidnapping and murdering has assumed an alarming dimension leading to loss of lives, properties, money and has had some negative implications on the society especially on the women and children (Buba, 2015). If this trend continues unabated, the negative effect which includes high rate of delinquency will certainly encourage the morally upright to be involved in this demonic trade. In some countries, it has attracted widespread condemnation by both people and the international community. Kidnapping hitherto known only in the Njombe district in Tanzania, is now a national occurrence. If this trend continues unabated, it will have far reaching consequences on mostly the youths and the children. The high rate of kidnapping coupled with the breakdown of law and order, militancy, insecurity and most times the loss of lives and properties is a cause for concern for the contemporary.

In Njombe district council, the problem of the Kidnapping and murdering of Children was occurred basically in Rural and Urban District of Njombe region seriously from December 2018 to February 2019 and a total number of ten children were killed in different areas. There is kidnapping of people and murder cases all over the country of Tanzania, but why children? and why Njombe Rural and urban districts? and not in Wanging'ombe, Ludewa or Makete district?

This problem of kidnapping and murdering of children in Njombe district drove or forced the Nation Commander in Chief, the President of Republic of Tanzania the Late John Pombe Magufuli to come and address a very big meeting with the members of the community, religion leaders, politicians, government officials and witchdoctors in Njombe DC, due to failure of solving, minimizing or eradicating the problem, the President of Republic of Tanzania sacked the Region police commander and Region crime officer of those days.

Few studies have been done on issues related to kidnapping and murdering in Tanzania and particular in Njombe district council. Therefore, the intention of this study examines the effects of kidnapping and murdering and murdering in the face of security in Tanzania: a case of Njombe district council.

1.2 Research objectives

General objective

The main objective of the study is to examine the effects of kidnapping and murdering and murdering of children in the face of security in Tanzania: a case of Njombe district council

1.2.1 Specific objectives

- i.To identify the factors that causes kidnapping and murdering in Njombe district council
- ii.To ascertain the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children in Njombe district council.
- iii.To find out the mechanisms for minimizing kidnapping and murdering in Njombe district council.

1.3 Research questions

- i. What are the factors that cause kidnapping and murdering in Njombe district council?
- ii. What are the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children in Njombe district council?
- iii. What are the mechanisms for minimizing kidnapping and murdering in Njombe district council?

1.4 Significance of the study

The study is expected to be of useful to the Government, individuals and community as well. The following are some of significances expected from this study.

- a. The findings and recommendations from this study will help the policy makers to understand the best ways of minimizing kidnapping and murdering.
- b. The study will help community members to understand the factors contributing to minimizing kidnapping and murdering.
- c. The study findings will benefit the researchers and academicians.
- d. The study provides useful theoretical knowledge on factors influencing kidnapping and murdering in Tanzania.
- e. However, the completion of this study fulfills a section of the academic criteria for the researcher to be awarded a Master of Degree at the institute of accountancy Arusha.

1.5 Scope of the study.

The study conducted at Tanzania particular in Njombe district council. Njombe district council has been selected because since its establishment in 2012 as a region, the events of children kidnapping has been occurring frequently due to various reasons (RCO, 2023).

Therefore a researcher expects to get the relevant information concerning the effects of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Tanzania: a case of Njombe district council

1.6 Organization of the study

The report was organized in five chapters. Chapter one provided the introduction, which consists of background to the problem, statement of problem, research objectives, and research questions, significance of the study and scope of the study. Chapter two presented the review of related literature on the effects of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security, covering such aspects as theoretical framework, empirical part and conceptual framework. Chapter three described the methodology employed in the study, chapter four discusses findings of the results and the last chapter of this report made a conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction.

This chapter described a review of literatures whereby, identified concepts are discussed. It is based on the effects of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Tanzania: a case of Njombe district council in Tanzania, definitions of the key terms, theoretical literature review, empirical literature review, conceptual framework and research gap.

2.1 Definitions of Concepts and Terms.

2.2.1 Kidnapping

Etymologically, the concept of kidnapping is derived from two English root words, namely 'kid' (meaning infant) and 'napping' (meaning to be caught sleeping). The practice dates back to 17th Century in Britain, whence infants (kids) of rich families would be 'napped' (caught in the sleep) for ransom (Tzanelli, 2006). In its earliest manifestation, the phenomenon of kidnapping took the form of child abduction for ransom (Ezeibe & Eze, 2012). Over the years, however, kidnapping has metamorphosed into a sophisticated organized crime, with immense political and economic underpinnings. Recent developments point to the fact that the crime has evolved into a sort of franchise, with appreciable trappings of business-like exchange (Tzanelli, 2006). The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 6th edition defines kidnapping as the act of taking somebody away illegally and keeping them as a prisoner, especially in order to get money or something else for returning them. Hakeem Jamiu (Media wikipedia) defines the term thus: It refers to forceful abduction of a human being with the intention to hold them for ransom, or seize them away for the motive of harassment (physically or mentally or sexually), taking them hostage and various other motives. It is done by the way of taking the kidnapped person to a place where they are unlikely to be found and is unlikely to be released till abductors demands are satisfied.

In criminal law however, kidnapping is the taking away or transportation of a person against the person's will, usually to hold the person in false imprisonment, a confinement without legal authority. This may be done for ransom or in furtherance of another crime, or in connection with a child's custody dispute. In modern usage, kidnapping or abduction of a child is often called child stealing or parental kidnapping particularly when done not to collect a ransom but rather with the intention of keeping the child permanently.

Kidnapping is the act of forceful abduction, enslavement and seizure of a person by a criminal or criminals to demand for the release of the person by payment of ransom from one's relation, friends, family members or government. Kidnapping can also be referred to child stealing and women abduction by a criminal to demand for ransom/money from the parent or family members. In the process of child stealing and women abduction, the women folk, unfortunate victims are being raped, abused, defiled, maltreated or assaulted sexually by the kidnapper.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Economic Theory

Several theories have been put forward to explain kidnapping within the Nigerian context. Accordingly, the "Economic Theory" views kidnapping from economic concept of making ends to meet. Tzanelli (2006). (Gerth & Mills, 1948) have raised the idea that kidnapping is regulated by the laws of demand and supply and is a type of social action that involves the calculation on the most efficient means to the desired ends.

Kidnapping is a social enterprise and according to (The Nation Newspaper, 2002) "kidnappers are businessmen, they just happen to be on the illegal side of it. If you deprive them of the demand then there is not going to be any supply. This is the reason why perpetrators of this crime choose their victims based on their ability to cough out huge amount of money. As kidnapping was first used as a weapon to fight for economic and

environmental justice in the Niger Delta, the economic motivation was intermittently used as a means to fund and sustain the fight. The beginning of 2007 saw the emergence of various deviant groups by various names that were hidden under liberation struggle to commit economic crimes

2.3.2 Political theory

The "Political theory" of kidnapping sees the act as a political tool which is motivated by attempt to suppress, outsmart, intimidate and subjugate political opponents, like the case in Anambra State when the former Central Bank governor who then was People's Democratic Party (PDP) gubernatorial candidate had his father kidnapped by the aggrieved opponents of the same party who felt marginalized by their party's political process. Turner (1998) established relationship between "money and politics" accordingly, where there are political motivations for kidnapping and where ransoms were demanded. Such ransoms are often used to further the political objectives of the kidnapping organization or simply to facilitate the survival of the organization.

Nseabasi (2010) in his treatise stated that the most top kidnapping operations are masterminded by government officials, opposition groups, unrewarded or uncompensated members of election rigging militant groups, among others. Kidnapping is then seen as instrument for political vendetta and settling of political scores. The operation was organized and targeted mainly at key serving politicians or expatriates (foreign workers) or contractors working directly for government they affirmed. Once the victim is kidnapped, a high-level negotiation is expected which will ultimately lead to a very heavy ransom. Such a ransom will be used to further political goals, self -settling of aggrieved groups or a way of financially crippling a serving politician.

Another theory views kidnapping from the angle of unemployment, which pervade the countries labor market. This is blame on the inability of the government to create adequate employment for the youth. Umoh (2010) posited that the political consequence of kidnapping activity has had a spillover influence on the jobless youths and criminals who take it as a new substitute or complement to robbery and pick pocketing. Such a group of kidnapers targets not only prominent and well-off individuals but also ordinary citizens who possess little wealth. The common target includes every perceived person with prospects of high and lucrative ransom including teenagers, children and adults alike.

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

2.4.1 The factors that causes kidnapping and murdering

Also, many people today who are desperate in economic and social needs are often the ones who commit kidnappings. So, where the gap between the rich and the poor is constantly widening and where the possibilities to earn money in an honest way are often difficult to attain, kidnapping turns out be a lucrative means to fall back on and to draw attention to what is considered an intolerable situation. Nwaorah (2009) noted that, in a situation where government officials, especially top ranked persons in civil services who are custodian of government resources spend recklessly or loot, it could automatically encourage few of the dissatisfied persons to vent their anger on them and their relatives. Ogbaido (2009) agreed that “the issue of poverty and unemployment of youths as well as social injustice and ‘unfair distribution of the nation’s resources are potent causes of kidnapping in Nigeria. These factors have caused the youths to engage in kidnapping and criminal activities as a way of getting their share of nation’s wealth”. He blamed the federal government for lack of equity and fairness in the business of governance as well as lack of

responsible leadership that is not complacent or gives incentives to people's yearnings and aspirations.

Larsen (2014) asserted that in Nigeria, some kidnapers are educated young adults, and many even possessed college degrees. This is a unique element with respect to the situation in Nigeria. A significant problem throughout Nigeria is that the country has a large number of educated, yet jobless, youth. Inyang & Abraham (2013) stated that a "graduate who is unable to secure a job is psychologically bereft of other means of survival." This situation can lead to the youth developing a negative attitude towards society and then attributing his or her failure to society at large. Given the lack of employment opportunities and consequently the uncertain future, young Nigerians are forced to engage in unorthodox livelihoods sources while others engage in casual work which is highly irregular.

Adding to the prevalence and popularity of kidnapping is the variety of motives and methods in which kidnapping can take place. Human trafficking is the most common documented motive of kidnapping, executed by criminal groups and syndicates with a history of human trafficking, drug trafficking, and/or money laundering (Akinsulore, 2016; Control Risk, 2016). Such crimes may be initialized through fraudulent offers for migration in Mexico and Colombia (Control Risk, 2016). The promise of an escape from violence and cartels is highly tempting for at-risk and victimized families once they can afford it, but it's not uncommon for coyotes – human smugglers who cross international borders – to be coerced by criminal syndicates to deliver passengers to gangs instead of refuge sites in the United States.

Coercion and human trafficking for profit is so common and complex in Nigeria and North Africa, victims are viewed as a commodity to "trade up" between criminal gangs, militant

groups such as Boko Haram, and feuding tribes in search of a more “valuable” and desirable hostage (Akinsulore, 2016; Buba, 2015; Wright et al., 2017). This can instill terror and cooperation later on, especially if militant groups and cannibals are involved as buying parties; quite common in some parts of Nigeria and North Africa. Children and women are particularly prized, as they are believed to be easier prey and more cooperative; complying with most of a captor’s demands if it means avoiding death and having a chance to escape later on. Even rival farmers will kidnap each other’s children if grazing territories are not respected (Oyewole, 2016). Kidnapping is so prevalent and complex in this region, Chapter 77 of the Nigeria Criminal Code of 1990 is entirely dedicated to kidnapping and determining punishments based on the involved parties, motive, duration of captivity, and treatment while in captivity.

The commoditization of hostages extends to China, where infants of affluent families and tourists are at risk of being kidnapped and held for ransom, or are sold to international adoption agencies (Marn & Tan, 2015; Orset, 2008). In addition to human traffickers, infants and children are at risk of being kidnapped as part of ransom demands, military recruitment, molestation, hate crimes, and custody battles (Shut et al., 2004; Finkelhor et al., 2012; Lyon & Roberts, 2014). Child abduction by a parent locked in or losing a custody battle is an international issue, particularly in transnational marriages where one parent hails from a country with xenophobic laws (Durakovic & Meskic, 2014). For example, third-generation Japanese-Americans win most custody battles in Japanese civil courts against those of other ethnicities, and entire playbooks and online communities exist to help parents succeed in custody kidnapping, and defending themselves in court custody battles afterwards (Carney, 2016).

The Hague Child Abduction Convention of 1990 has countered custody-related child abductions to a moderate degree (Dabbagh, 2014). This includes requirements for local law enforcement in the kidnapper's current country to blockade any escape, assist in pressing charges, mediating new custody agreements to satisfy both parties, and ensure the safe delivery of the child to the rightful parent (typically not the kidnapper). Unfortunately, The Hague Convention is not a perfect system, and its vague wording with imperfect translations leads to argument on what level of government effort and resources are, "within reason.

Human trafficking and family kidnappings are not limited to children. Israel, Jordan, and North Africa are notorious for honor-related abductions of young adults, with higher risk for girls (Adelman et al., 2003; Buba, 2015; Kulczycki & Windle, 2011). In addition, victims from strict Muslim or Jewish households may be kidnapped by relatives who believe the victim is acting inappropriately and dishonorably in public. This can include dressing immodestly or pursuing an interfaith relationship (Hakak, 2016). In such cases, victims are typically held captive by family until they, "learn their lesson," which may be indefinite; murder by family is another documented possibility (Adelman, 2003; Hakak, 2016).

Family-operated kidnappings include sexuality-based hate crimes, where kidnappings contribute to approximately 2% of documented annual LGBTQ-related hate crimes, and non-family kidnapping constituting 18% of LGBTQ-related hate crimes (Asquith & Fox, 2015). On top of that, less than a tenth of known LGBTQ-related kidnappings overlap with assault, robbery, rape, and/or murder. It's possible there are more but proving a murder was a LGBTQ-related hate crime has proven difficult. This is due to several specific conditions, particularly for kidnapping, as a detective would have to find and identify a corpse in a murderer's home or drop location, confirm the victim was of LGBTQ status,

and finds no other motive for kidnapping and murder. Beyond this, kidnapping as a hate crime on ethnicity or religion, without any succeeding crime such as murder or assault, is of negligible prevalence (Lyon & Roberts, 2014). Other forms of violence or brutality almost always follow kidnapping in the context of hate crimes.

2.4.2 The impacts of kidnapping and murdering of children

Kidnapping has the unique aspect that a victim may be held hostage, subject to many other forms of violence while in captivity, and even be traded to other captors for indefinite time (Akinsulore, 2016; Buba, 2015). Unfortunately, studies on survivors of kidnapping are limited particularly those documenting the impact on survivors' mental health immediately after release (Alexander & Klein, 2009; Wright et al., 2017). In addition, because the populations at risk of kidnapping, and the other violence they may experience in captivity, all vary so greatly, the psychological impacts and resilience greatly vary as well; as such, research on the effects of kidnapping requires control when comparing survivor samples between studies (Van der Ploeg & Kheijn, 1989). However, it has been noted that among child and adult survivors of kidnapping, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is the most prevalent issue following a kidnapping incident, regardless of the duration of captivity, and that certain risks and effects to mental health are universal (Dinnen et al, 2015).

Short-term psychological effects, typically with onset within the first month after freedom, include anxiety and post-traumatic symptoms such as physical tension, insomnia, hyperarousal, and recurring thoughts of the kidnapping incident (Van der Ploeg & Kheijn, 1989). Long-term effects to the mental health of survivors are varied, and may be exacerbated by injury, starvation, and other forms of violence and cruelty while in captivity. Cognitive impairment is more than possible, including attention deficits, impaired short-

term and long-term memory, and dissociative episodes and derealization (Dinnen et al, 2015; Van der Ploeg & Kheijn, 1989). Further anxiety symptoms are possible, along with avoidance of areas, activities, and people psychologically associated with the kidnapping event and captivity. Depressive symptoms such as irritability, anhedonia, a withdrawn affect, and feelings of helplessness are more than possible after a kidnapping incident. Children in particular may engage in school truancy and regressive behavior (ie. less use of language, increased dependence on parents, and stubbornness) following time in captivity, cease engaging in schoolwork and recreational activities. There are documented cases of child survivors of kidnapping engaging in reckless or dangerous, thrill-seeking behavior such as playing in traffic and with sharp objects.

As expected, children are more vulnerable to long-term effects on mental health following a kidnapping incident, with younger children suffering more emotional and behavioral issues (Van der Ploeg & Kheijn, 1989; Stöf sel W, 1980). No significant gender differences have been documented boys and girls. However, adult women have been noted to suffer more than men, from long-term effects on mental health for 1-3 years following an incident. It is not currently known whether men are more resilient or more likely to conceal their symptoms. It is known that a, “positive adaptation and an ability to “bounce back” after negative or traumatic experiences,” is crucial to mitigating or remedying mental health effects following an incident (Wright et al. 2017). In one study by Wright et al. (2017), survivors who did not develop PTSD had resilience scores that were 35% higher than kidnapping survivors with PTSD; higher resilience was associated with lower rates of PTSD. It has also been noted by Bonanno (2004) that, “roughly 50%–60% of the U.S. population is exposed to traumatic stress (including kidnapping) but only 5%–10% develop PTSD.”

Fortunately, many forms of evidence-based treatment exist to provide therapy and coping skills for survivors of kidnapping, even for those who are deemed less resilient. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and exposure therapy are general forms of therapy which have proven effective, and cognitive processing therapy (CPT) is a specialized form of therapy which have proven particularly effective in treating clients with some form of PTSD; typically born of kidnapping or sexual assault (Dinnen et al., 2015; Robertson et al., 2004). CBT focuses on breaking down and disproving a client's irrational and self-destructive thoughts and interpretations of events, and replacing them with a more rational and constructive mindset. CPT however, focuses on thoughts and interpretations of the traumatic incident, and how it affects a client's life. The method of tackling irrational thoughts and replacing them with a cognizant and thoughtful approach to the incident and life are key (Dinnen et al., 2015). Exposure therapy, where a client is exposed to stimuli related to the memories and conditions associated with the traumatic event (e.g., driving near the location of the kidnapping incident, seeing the kidnappers) on a schedule in a safe environment, until such associated stimuli no longer elicit a fear response or are no longer avoided, or trigger any symptom of PTSD in great severity.

In addition to therapy, social support from family and friends' benefits survivors of kidnapping incidents. Navia and Ossa (2003) documented that a positive social support network correlates to less psychological distress, PTSD, and other long-term mental health impairments. This can range from simply being someone to whom a survivor can disclose the trauma, to someone who actively takes a role in the client's recovery in the way of ensuring therapy can be steadily attended without relapse. Such positive social support may be vital in cases where loved ones are vicariously traumatized by knowing someone they care about has been kidnapped or is missing for an indefinite time (Van der

Ploeg & Kleijn, 1989). This is highlighted in scenarios where a parent or child has been kidnapped or is missing, and no significant differences in the severity and duration of PTSD and anxiety symptoms have been noted between survivors and loved ones following a kidnapping incident (Navia & Ossa, 2003) This document has been an introduction into the complexity, severity, and global, historic crime that is kidnapping, and its effects. Hopefully this prompts you to read and research more, in an effort to understand and combat worldwide kidnapping, or work with survivors.

2.4.3 The mechanisms for minimizing kidnapping and murdering

To curb kidnapping in Nigeria, the security agents must ensure they starve off weapons and arms to enter the hands of kidnapers. The police should arrest kidnapers who are in possession of different weapons and drugs, such as guns, long knives, short knives, axes, and cutlasses, bottles of codeine expectorants, Indian hemp, cocaine and crack, as well as sophisticated weapons, such as AK47. The security agents should use drones to locate kidnapers in their hideout and den and then use intelligence information to take the fight against kidnapers in their den to destroy their network. The idea of Gov. Umahi of Ebonyi state to treat foreign Fulani herdsmen who kill farmers, rape women and kidnapped people as terrorists would help curb kidnapping in Nigeria. The banning of terrorist herdsmen with AK47 is the right strategy to fight kidnapping in the rural areas of farming communities in Nigeria. (Umahi, 2019).

More so, the formation of the state police, community policing and neighborhood vigilante groups would go a long way to curb kidnapping. The time has come when the Nigerian state must live up to its responsibility and confront the brazenness of kidnapers and allied criminals. The government and security agents should not wait until a governor or the president is kidnapped before they know that the country is confronted with a danger. This

is not a future danger, but something that is challenging the citizenry in the face. It is time the security agents lived up to their responsibilities and uphold Nigerians rights to live, liberty and own property. The government should plan to ban those using sophisticated weapons like AK47 to kidnap people.

The government should also plan to monitor crime locations with helicopters; as well as heavy presence of security agents to arrest and prosecute offenders of kidnapping and allied criminal vices (Ezinwa, 2015). Furthermore, the government should develop youth empowerment centers in all the local government areas in Nigeria where youths can acquire entrepreneurship skill and talents to reduce unemployment and poverty in Nigeria, so that kidnapping can reduce drastically. More so, the government should also implement true federalism and resource control to reduce the level of agitation, kidnapping and other allied criminal vices in Nigeria, especially in the Niger Delta region, so that states would develop their natural resources to empower the rising youths population. Another strategy that can help curb kidnapping is for the government and the judiciary to penalize severe punishment and imprisonment to any kidnapper found guilty of the offence to discourage others from the crime. Likewise, there should be dreaded Anti-Terrorism and Kidnapping Squad of the Nigeria Police to fight terrorism and kidnapping.

2.5 Research Gap

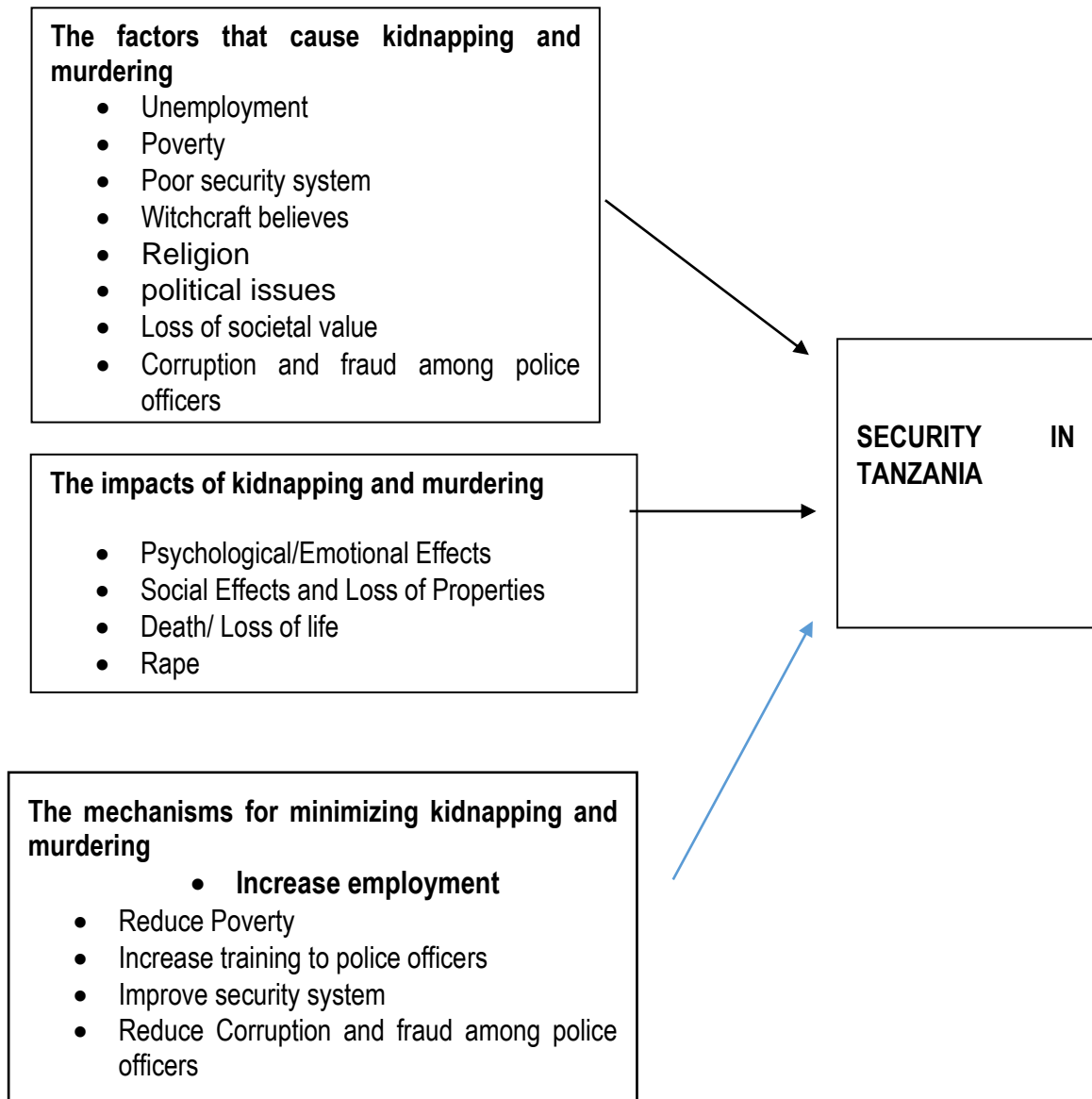
Various studies in different countries have been conducted on the issue of the effects of kidnaping and murdering. For example, Akinsulore, A. (2016) did a study on the Kidnapping and its victims in Nigeria: A criminological assessment of the Ondo State criminal justice system. *Obafemi Awolowo University*, Liu, J., Francis, B. &Soothill, K. (2008). Kidnapping offenders: Their risk of escalation to repeat offending and other serious crime. *Journal Of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology*, 19(2), Oyewole, S. (2016).

Kidnapping for rituals: Article of faith and insecurity in Nigeria. *The Journal of Pan African Studies*, 9(9), 35 – 52, Soothill, K., Francis, B., & Ackerley, E. (2007). Kidnapping: A criminal profile of persons convicted 1979-2001. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 25(1). Just to mention a few. None of the above studies did not capture kidnapping and murdering incidents of children happened in Tanzania where this study was bridged the gap by examining the effects of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Tanzania: a case of Njombe district council and the results helped the authority to impose effective and strictly Laws and rules for the purpose of eradicating the problem.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Framework

Independent variables Dependent variables



Source: Researcher 2023

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provided the description of the research methodology which included; research design, area of study, research approach, population, sample, sampling techniques, sample size, data collection methods, primary data, secondary data, data analysis technique, reliability and validity of the instruments and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is “the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedures” by Kothari (2004). Research design explains how chosen method will be applied to answer particular research question. Research design is classified into four categories as follows; Research approach (qualitative and quantitative), according to purpose of the study (exploratory, descriptive, and casual research design), according to time dimension (cross-sectional and longitudinal design) and lastly according to topical scope (case study and survey).

This research adopted descriptive research design. Descriptive research method will be employed in this study in order to describe, observe, and document occurring phenomenon where frequency and tables were used for looking statistically significant of the variable construct. For the case of this study data were measured through five-point rickets scale for dependent and independent variables to obtain results and evidence on the effects of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Tanzania: a case of Njombe district council.

3.3 Area of study

The study was conducted at Tanzania particular in Njombe district council. Njombe district council has been selected because since its establishment in 2012 as a region, there were no events of children kidnapping, till 2018 where there if frequent occurrence of children kidnapping and murdering. Therefore, a researcher expects to get the relevant information concerning the effects of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Tanzania: a case of Njombe district council.

3.4 Research Approach

The study used a mixed research approach where by both quantitative and qualitative was employed. Quantitative approach is characterized by the collection of information which can be analyzed numerically while qualitative approach is characterized by the collection of narratives from respondents (Bouma, 2010). Therefore, the use of mixed approach enabled the researcher to achieve the main objective of this study. The advantage of the mixed research approach is that they complement each other thus the researcher was able to associate the information collected from respondents. In case of the quantitative modal, the study analyzed the data using numerically and for qualitative data, content analysis was used to analyze the data.

3.5 Population, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

3.5.1 Study Population

Population refers to the group of units with common features which a researcher is interested. In this study, a population consists of government officials and Community members

3.5.2 Target population

The target population included 200 community members (village elders, hamlets leaders, parents and guardians, witch doctors, youth and children as well as religion leaders) and 96 government officials comprised of police officers, ward executive officers and village/street executive officers.

3.5.3 Sample Size

Sample refers to the number of participants or observations included in a study. It is a representative of the population in which the study findings are generalized (Alvi, 2016).

Sampling is the process of selecting number of individual / objects from population,

Selecting a group that represents characteristics of population. Sample is a small part of total number to be studied. In this study, the sample size was calculated using the Yamane (1967) formula of calculating sample size whereby;

$$n = N/1+N(e)^2$$

Where

n = sample size

N = population size (296)

e = precision level (0.05)

1 = constant

Thus,

Sample

$$\text{size (n)} = N/1+N(e)^2$$

$$n = 296/1+296(0.05)^2$$

$$n = 296/1+0.74$$

$$n = 296/1.74$$

$$n \approx 170$$

Table 3. 1: Distribution of Sample size of respondents

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS	Study population				Sample size
		Females	Males		
Ward executive officers	10	06	04		50
Village/street executive officers	30	19	11		
Police officers (CID)	10	04	06		
COMMUNITY MEMBERS	Study Population				Sample size
Village Elders	10	05	05		
Hamlet leaders	20	08	12		
Primary School Teachers	30	20	10		
Parents & Guardians	20	10	10		
Witch Doctors	10	04	06		
Youth and Children	20	10	10		
Religion leaders	10	Muslim	Christian		
		00	05	02	03
GRAND TOTAL	170				

Source: Researcher (2023)

3.5.4 Sampling Techniques

3.5.4.1 Probability Sampling Procedure

Simple random sampling refers to the sampling technique in which every member in the population had an equal chance of being selected (Kothari, 2011). Community members

were selected using this technique and this technique eliminates all element of biasness during selecting a representative sample.

3.5.4.2 Non probability sampling procedure

The purposive sampling technique were used among the government officials in the study area

3.6 Data Collection Methods

Primary data were collected using questionnaires and interview

3.6.1 Interview

In this study, a researcher used interview as the method of data collection. This method involve face to face interview between the researcher or interviewer and the interviewees or the respondents. Interview was used to collect information from the respondents that questionnaires could otherwise not be able to collect. Interview guides were prepared by the researcher in order to have consistency in asking questions and the interview guides were used among the government officials including Police officers, Wards executive officers, Village executive officers, teachers and members of the community including parents, religion leaders, witch doctors and elders.

A pilot study was carried out to determine the validity of the interview guides, where the responses of the subjects were checked against the research objectives.

3.6.2 Questionnaires

These are 15 questions prepared by the researcher and sent directly to the 40 respondents in the field for the purpose of filling them. These questions are in two types open and closed ended questions.

Questionnaires were preferred in this study due to the fact that they enable the researcher to reach the target group with the minimum cost in terms of time and other sources. A

researcher believed that, it is through questionnaires that the respondents will be able to provide information at their own prudence or discretion. Hence, it helped to avoid any direct influence contrary to other methods like interviews where the researcher may have direct influence in molding respondents answer. Questionnaires were used among the community members and government officials. 60 percent of Government officials and 40 percent of community members filled or answered the questions effectively and accordingly.

3.6.2.1 Pre-testing of the Questionnaire

In this study, a researcher pre- tested the instrument before being used. The purpose of this testing was to obtain responses in order to complete research objectives, to tests whether the wording of questions is suited and clear to the understanding of the respondents, to develop suitable procedure for administering the instrument with reference to field conditions and to test whether the content of the instrument is relevant and adequate (Cohen, 2011). Furthermore, this act of pre-testing the questionnaires aimed to assess whether the questions are answerable, clear, specific, interconnected and substantial (Baxter, 2008). The whole process enabled the researcher to fine tune the questions, also some ambiguous questions will be removed and others were rephrased. After revision, the questionnaires were duplicated ready for use.

A pilot study was carried out to determine the validity of the questionnaire, where the responses of the subjects were checked against the research objectives. The questionnaire was pilot tested on fifteen (15) respondents who are part of target population but not in the sample. This represents slightly above 10% of the accessible population that is generally recommended by social researchers (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2012). After pilot testing, the questionnaires will be revised to incorporate the feedback that were provided

3.6.3 Secondary Data

Secondary data refers to the data that have already been collected by someone else. A researcher used these data just to supplement from other methods of data collection like questionnaires and interviews. The data were obtained through community members meetings minutes, from the victim's parents meeting minutes, newspapers, police daily crimes reports and community policing meetings reports from the affected areas.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

The study had two types of data to be analyzed. The data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 descriptively.

Various Steps were used for analyzing Quantitative data using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation. Quantitative data will be entered and coded on SPSS version 20. For, Qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis through Present themes in a cohesive manner. Data were grouped into themes and analysed into categories accordingly. Direct quotations from respondents were used as justification to their answers. In presentation of findings, the researcher showed how the data from descriptive statistics and content analysis relates or not.

3.9 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

3.9.1 Validity

Validity is the degree to which a study accurately reflects the specific concept that the instruments intended to measure (Kombo, 2006). The validity of the instruments for data collection in this study was done through expert review. Experts in research reviewed the data collection instruments and any correction or adjustments were made accordingly in relation to the topic under study. This ensured the validity of data collection tools. Also,

questionnaires and interview guides were checked by the supervisor and the language used were simple to every respondent involved in this study.

Comments and guidance provided by the research supervisors and other experts in the field of investment were of great and valuable inputs in validating the research instruments.

3.9.2 Reliability

Reliability is the degree to which a test is consistent and stable in measuring whatever it is measuring. Reliability requires the administration of the same test to the same respondents twice (Kothari, 2011). After pilot study, data were tested through SPSS to ensure the internal consistency.

The instrument was pre-tested through a pilot study before the actual data collection to enhance reliability. The research instruments were tested to identify possible problems during the main study and clarify on the instrument and appropriateness of the language. The importance of pre- testing a questionnaire according to Creswel (1999) is to help the researcher understand the meaning of the questions to be responded and how they arrive at their response. The researcher carried out a pilot testing on 10 contractors in the district. Test re-test method was applied, where the questionnaires were administered to the same respondents twice in the span of two weeks.

According to Leedy (2006) when Cronbach alpha is greater than 0.9 (>0.9) it means that the internal consistency reliability is excellent. When it is greater than 0.8 (>0.8) the reliability is good, while greater than 0.7 is accepted and greater than 0.6 is still acceptable. When it is 0.5 to 0.58 is poor and when it is less than 0.5, internal consistency is unacceptable.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

According to Mason (2013), ethical consideration in research is not only essential but also necessary to ensure that participants are treated with dignity and respect during the study. These are moral principles that guide researchers to conduct and report research without deception or intention to harm the participants of the study or members of the society as a whole, whether knowingly or unknowingly. Practicing ethical guidelines while conducting and reporting research is essential to establish the validity of research.

During this study, the following ethical issues were observed; the researcher got data collection permit from the Institute of Accountancy Arusha and government authorities. The researcher ensured that all respondents were voluntarily participating in the study and the information collected shall be kept confidentially and was used for the study only. The researcher always informed the respondents prior to data collection sessions.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

Chapter four presents the research findings accompanied by analysis of the data collected with respect to the effects of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Tanzania: a case of Njombe district council. The findings are presented in the format tables, summaries, frequencies, percentages and pictorial presentation like charts.

4.2 General Information of the Respondents

This section analyzes the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The characteristics were in terms of age, gender, working experience and level of education.

4.2.1 Age analysis

47% of respondents with the frequency of 17 had an age of between 18 to 34 years and this was the largest age group in the sample. The second category of age was between 35-54 with the percentage of 31, the smallest frequency of 8 respondents showed that they were aged above 55 years old with the percentage of 12%. The data indicated that most of the respondents were old enough to provide relevant information concerning the effects of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Tanzania.

Table 4. 1: Age analysis

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-34	17	47
35-54	11	31
55+	8	12
Total	36	100

Source, Research Findings (2023) .

4.2.2 Gender analysis

A researcher was interested to know the gender of the respondents in this study. 63% of the respondents were females, while 37% of the respondents were males. This indicates that females dominance was high compared to males and this is an indication that females were more affected by issues of kidnapping and murdering in the study area.

Table 4. 2: Gender analysis

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	13	37
Female	23	63
Total	36	100

Source, Research Findings (2023)

4.2.3 Education Level

Findings indicate that, among the 36 respondents involved in the study, 21 (58%) of the respondents had a secondary level of education who are the majority. Those with university were 9 (25%) of the respondents' primary education were 6 (17%) of the respondents who are the minority. This implies that majority of the respondents were more educated and they could give factual information concerning the effects of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Tanzania.

Table 4. 3: Education Level

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	06	17
Secondary	21	58
University	9	25
Total	36	100

Source, Research Findings (2023)

4.2.4 Working experience

A researcher was interested to know whether working experience of the respondents had any influence to fighting against kidnapping and murdering of children. Data from table 4.4 shows that 47% of the respondents had 6-10 years' experience. 25% of respondents having 11-15 working years. Respondents with work experience of over 15 years formed minority consisting of 11% of all the respondents. This therefore implies that government officials at Njombe district council involved in this study are well informed on effects of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security because majority of them consists of employees with work experience of between 6-10 years.

Furthermore, Baxter (2008), respondents with high working experience assist in providing reliable data on the sought problem since they have technical experience on the problem being investigated by the study.

Table 4. 4: Working experience

Education	Frequency	Percentage
0-5	06	17
6-10	18	47
11-15	9	25
15+	3	11
Total	36	100

Source, Research Findings (2023)

4.3 Data Analysis in relation to specific objectives

The study analyzed descriptive statistics based on the following observed variables: factors, impact and the mechanism of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Tanzania: a case of Njombe district council.

4.3 The factors that causes kidnapping and murdering of children

The first research objective of this study was to examine the factors that cause kidnapping and murdering. Using five points, the study thought to know respondents rate of agreements on various statements relating to the factors that causes kidnapping and murdering of children.

4.3.1 Unemployment

In this sub variable, respondents in the field were requested to indicate the extent in unemployment was one among the sub variable causing kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Njombe district council. Data from the field show that majority of the respondents strongly agree that unemployment was one among the sub variable causing kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Njombe district council and this was supported by 18 (50%) of the respondents. Furthermore, 9 (25%)

also agree with this statement that unemployment was one among the sub variable causing kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Njombe district council, 4 (11%) were neutral on whether unemployment was one among the sub variable causing kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Njombe district council or not. 5 (14%) disagree with this statement. Results from the field shows that unemployment is one of the major challenges in Tanzania today. In spite of thousands of graduates produced every year and an abundance of natural and human resources, the rate of unemployment is increasing at an alarming rate daily. According to ILO (2003) the unemployed comprise all persons above a specific age who during the reference period were: without work, that is, were not in paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; currently available for work.

Table 4. 5: unemployment

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	18	50
Agree	9	25
Neutral	4	11
Disagree	5	14
Total	36	100

Source: Field Data, (2023)

4.3.2 Poverty

Respondents in the field were requested to elaborate if poverty was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Njombe district council. majority of the respondents agree that poverty was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of

security in Njombe district council and this was supported by 19 (53%) of the respondents. Furthermore, 11 (31%) also strongly agree with this statement that poverty was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Njombe district council, 6 (12%) were neutral on whether poverty was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Njombe district council or not. Poverty has been the basis for several crimes in Tanzania and Africa at large. Poverty is a problem that affects the individual both morally and psychologically, as well as the growth of a country. Since its independence in 1960, the Tanzanians government has had a long fight to end poverty, yet the effort has not yielded much to be desired. Lack and want have been ascribed to Third World Countries mostly the Sub Sahara Africa where poverty has been prevalent. There is a link between definition links the concept of poverty and unemployment as well as other aspects of poverty which have serious consequences on the living condition of the people and consequently on the socio-economic and political security of a nation which may prompt some of the youths into the activity of kidnapping.

Table 4. 6: poverty

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	11	31
Agree	19	53
Neutral	6	12
Total	36	100

Source: Field Data, (2023)

4.3.3 Poor security system

In this sub variable, respondents in the field were requested to elaborate if poor security system was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Njombe district council. majority of the respondents strongly agree that poor security system was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Njombe district council and this was supported by 26 (72%) of the respondents. Furthermore, 8 (22%) also agree with this statement that poor security system was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Njombe district council, 2 (6%) were neutral on whether poor security system was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Njombe district council or not. Respondents argued that, there is a need for security organs like police and other security stake holders to take serious measures in order to ensure that the problem of kidnapping and murdering of children is minimized in Njombe district council.

Table 4. 7: Poor security system

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	26	72
Agree	8	22
Neutral	2	6
Total	36	100

Source: Field Data, (2023)

4.3.4 Witchcraft beliefs

Respondents in the field were requested to state whether witchcraft believes was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering in the face of

security in Njombe district council. Majority of the respondents were strongly agreed on whether witchcraft believes was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Njombe district council or not and this was supported by 9 (25%) of the respondents. 23 (64%) of the respondents strongly agree with this statement that witchcraft believes was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Njombe district council, and 8 (9%) disagree with this statement that witchcraft believes was associated with the increasing problems of kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Njombe district council.

Table 4. 8: Witchcraft believes

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	23	64
Agree	4	11
Neutral	9	25
Total	36	100

Source: Field Data, (2023).

4.3.5 Corruption and fraud among police officers

In this sub variable, respondents in the field were requested to indicate the extent in which corruption and fraud among police officers in the study area influence the occurrence of kidnapping and murdering. Data from the field show that majority of the respondents were neutral on whether Corruption and fraud among police officers was one among the sub variable causing kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Njombe district council or not and this was supported by 22 (61%) of the respondents. Furthermore, 11 (31%) also agree with this statement that Corruption and fraud among

police officers was one among the sub variable causing kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Njombe district council.

The effort to prevent and combat corruption has been made by the government of Tanzania due to the fact that the occurrence of the corruption in various sectors raised and affects the economic development and state security. Different policies and mechanisms were established by the government of Tanzania in order to investigate on the issue of corruption. Since 1966 the government set up a commission in charge of checking the misconduct of public leaders and organs. Also, findings from the field showed that some police officers who are not faithfully are engaging in corruption while solving the problem of murder case and kidnapping.

Table 4. 9: Corruption and fraud among police officers

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	3	8
Agree	11	31
Neutral	22	61
Total	36	100

Source: Field Data, (2023)

4.4 The impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children

The second research objective of this study was to examine the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children. Using five points, the study thought to know respondents rate of agreements on various statements relating to the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children and women.

4.4.1 Psychological/Emotional Effects

In this sub variable, respondents in the field were requested to indicate the extent in which Psychological/Emotional Effects would be one among the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children in the study area. Data from the field show that majority of the respondents strongly agree that Psychological/Emotional Effects was one among the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children and in the study area and this was supported by 17 (47%) of the respondents. Furthermore, 12 (33%) also agree with this statement that Psychological/Emotional Effects was one among the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children in the study area, 5 (14%) were neutral on whether Psychological/Emotional Effects was one among the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children in the study area or not. 2 (6%) disagree with this statement. Findings from the field show that not only does forceful removal of a child from the family traumatizes the victim; it also unravels the lives of the parents, family, and community (Orset, 2008). One common effect of the abduction which seemed memorably traumatic for those concerned, and which was raised many times was the lack of contact for many parents with their children during the period that they were away.

Table 4. 10: Psychological/Emotional Effects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	17	47
Agree	12	33
Neutral	5	14
Disagree	2	6
Total	36	100

Source: Field Data, (2023)

4.4.2 Social Effects and Loss of Properties

Respondents in the field were requested to elaborate if Social Effects and Loss of Properties to be the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children in the study area. Study findings show that majority of the respondents were neutral on whether Social Effects and Loss of Properties to be the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children in the study area and this was supported by 23 (64%) of the respondents. 11 (31%) of the respondents agree with this statement that Social Effects and Loss of Properties to be the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children in the study area. Results from the field show that there were direct and indirect costs of kidnapping. Direct Cost of Kidnapping involves the economic value that individuals and government may lose to kidnapers, the government lose the man power of future nation since they invest on those children, and decrease of population in the society.

Table 4. 11: Social Effects and Loss of Properties

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	2	5
Agree	11	31
Neutral	23	64
Total	36	100

Source: Field Data, (2023)

4.4.3 Moral Effects of Kidnapping

In this sub variable, respondents in the field were requested to indicate if moral effects of kidnapping to be the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children in the study area. This was evidenced when majority of the respondents who participated in this study strongly agreed that moral effects of kidnapping to be the impacts of kidnapping and

murdering on the children 18 (50%). 11 (31%) of the respondents were neutral on whether moral effects of kidnapping to be the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children. Furthermore, 5 (13%) also disagree with this statement. Rape, some victims of the kidnappers could be sexually abused as their captors await the demanded ransom. They are usually exposed to various degrees of assault, abuse and torture in the hands of the kidnappers. Some of the female victims are even raped by the kidnappers. Also, some victims of the kidnappers have lost their lives in the hands of their abductors.

Table 4. 12: Moral Effects of Kidnapping

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	18	50
Agree	2	6
Neutral	11	31
Disagree	5	13
Total	36	100

Source: Field Data, (2023)

4.4.4 The mechanisms for minimizing kidnapping and murdering of children

The third research objective of this study was to examine the mechanisms for minimizing kidnapping and murdering. Using five points, the study thought to know respondents rate of agreements on various statements relating to the mechanisms for minimizing kidnapping and murdering.

4.4.4.1 Increase employment

Respondents in the field were requested to state whether increasing employment is the mechanism for minimizing kidnapping and murdering in the study area. Majority of the respondents strongly agreed that there is a need for the government to help unemployed people to be employed and this will reduce the incidences of kidnapping and murdering in the study area (23%) 64, 8 (22%) also agree with this statement while 2 (6%) of the

respondents were neutral on whether increasing employment is the mechanism for minimizing kidnapping and murdering or nor in the study area. 3 (8%) disagree that increasing employment is not the only mechanism for minimizing kidnapping and murdering or nor in the study area.

Table 4. 13: Increase employment

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	23	64
Agree	8	22
Neutral	2	6
Disagree	3	8
Total	36	100

Source: Field Data, (2023)

4.4.5 Increase training to police officers

In this sub variable, respondents in the field were requested to indicate the extent in which increase training to police officers being the mechanism for minimizing kidnapping and murdering in the study area. Data from the field show that majority of the respondents strongly agree that the government of Tanzania should continue emphasizing the importance of training to its police officer in order to prevent the incidences of murdering and kidnapping in Njombe district council and this was supported by 26 (72%) of the respondents. Furthermore, 1 (3%) also agree with this statement that continuing emphasizing the importance of training to its police officer would prevent the incidences of murdering and kidnapping in Njombe district council, 9 (25%) were neutral on whether continuing emphasizing the importance of training to its police officer would prevent the incidences of murdering and kidnapping in Njombe district council or not.

The aim of getting training among the police officer is to increase their capacity in preventing kidnapping and murdering before it happens by doing police patrols to increase police visibility. While there is need to condemn these acts of criminality, there is need also to condemn the security agencies for incompetence and complicity on their part. There is the need to government which has the exclusive power over security matters immediately put in place a mechanism for ending the booming kidnapping racket particularly in some parts of the district.

Table 4. 14: Increase training to police officers

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	26	72
Agree	1	3
Neutral	9	25
Total	36	100

Source: Field Data, (2023)

4.4.5 Reduce Corruption and fraud among police officers

Respondents in the field were required to state whether reduction of corruption and fraud among police officers would reduce the incidence of kidnapping and murdering in the study area. Data from the field show that majority of the respondents strongly agree that reduction of corruption and fraud among police officers would prevent the incidences of murdering and kidnapping in Njombe district council and this was supported by 31 (86%) of the respondents. Furthermore, 1 (3%) also agree with this statement, 4 (11%) were neutral on whether reduction of corruption and fraud among police officers would prevent the incidences of murdering and kidnapping in Njombe district council or not.

Both private and public institutions are to be operated by observing norms, values and regulations in order to achieve their desired goals. Corruption in public institutions

currently is rampant, government officials misusing public offices for private gains has become the order of the day. The perception level of the public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean) Tanzania scored 36 points out of 100 on the year 2017 and has an average of 28.8 points from 1998 until 2014. This signifies that corruption in public institutions in Tanzania exists.

Table 4. 15: Reduce Corruption and fraud among police officers

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	31	86
Agree	1	3
Neutral	4	11
Total	36	100

Source: Field Data, (2023).

4.3 Discussions of the findings

Unemployment is one of the major challenges in Nigeria today. In spite of thousands of graduates produced every year and an abundance of natural and human resources, the rate of unemployment is increasing at an alarming rate daily. Kazeem (2016) revealed that Nigerian tertiary education institutions produce up to 500,000 graduates every year besides Nigerian graduates who study abroad and return home to compete for jobs (Kazeem, 2016). The federal tax agency in November, 2016 received 700,000 applications for 500 advertised positions. In May, nearly a million people applied for 10,000 listed positions in the Nigerian Police Force (Kazeem, 2017). Voice of America (2018) reported Nigeria's unemployment official figure to be 16 million with additional 2 million expected to join by the end of the year 2018. Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) recorded 14.2% level of unemployment in the last quarter of 2016 compare to 13.9% in the preceding quarter (Kazeem, 2017). According to Trading Economics (2019)

unemployment rate increased to 23.10 per cent in the third quarter from 22.70 percent in the second quarter of 2018. The unemployment rate in Nigeria averaged 12.31 percent between 2006 and 2018, reaching an all high time of 23.10 percent in the third quarter of 2018. The lowest record was 5.10 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010 (Akwagyiram, 2018; Trading Economics, 2019). The growing rate unemployment in Nigeria, especially among the youths is a major challenge to national security.

The high unemployment rate among youths in Nigeria has been attributed to many factors including rapid rural urban migration, rapid population growth, inappropriate school curricula, corruption, decline of the manufacturing sector, perception of policy makers and the youths themselves on employment and poor governance (Adebayo, 2013; Ekeji, 2019). There is a consensus among scholars that joblessness is connected to criminality. Ehrlich cited in Jelilov and Ndanitsa (2015) noted that joblessness is connected with offence because the time spent for genuine work decreases the chance of illegal work. Decrease in unemployment, according to Fadaei-Tehrani and Green in Jelilov and Ndanitsa (2015) leads to decrease in crime and vice versa. UN-Habitat discovered that socio-economic inequality and lack of opportunities for social advancement and employment are some of the root causes of crime and violence (Ajaegbu, 2012). On the other hand, most of the crimes such as robbery, kidnapping, thuggery and others are characterized with violence and endanger the security of the victims and the society. What is the nature and causes of crime being perpetrated among Nigerian youths? What is its implication on sustainable security for Nigeria. The study, therefore, employs both primary and secondary sources using South-Western Nigeria as a case study, to answer the above questions.

Many studies have been conducted on the relationship between unemployment, crime and security. According to ILO (2003) the unemployed comprise all persons above a specific age who during the reference period were: without work, that is, were not in paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; currently available for work, that is, were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and seeking work, that is, had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. Unemployment refers to the inability of persons above specific age, who are currently available for work and seeking for paid employment or self-employment to secure one. Levernier and Yang (2011) categorized unemployment into structural, frictional and cyclical. To them, structural unemployment occurs when there is job shortage caused by structural changes in the economy, such as technological change or international competition while frictional unemployment occurs when job seekers are not able to find job that match their skills and tastes. They described cyclical unemployment as the deviation of the actual unemployment rate from the natural rate. On the other hand, Hori, Fujii, Sakaguchi, Nakamura, and Sakura (2003) posited that it is difficult to separate structural and frictional unemployment when calculating unemployment rates on the basis of its causes, as a result they merge the two as structural-frictional unemployment to indicate mismatched in technology, skills and location as well as frictional unemployment during one's job search.

Chris (2019) revealed the causes of unemployment to include technological advancement, reducing the number of employees due to new innovation. He noted that difficult economic times can make companies to eliminate jobs to reduce labor costs in an effort to remain profitable or viable. The implication of this is that thousands of workers may be laid off with a short time, if a large number of industries are affected, thereby causing a spike in the

unemployment rate. He further noted that the failure or inability of employers to create new jobs, even in stable economic conditions can lead to raise unemployment.

Osawe (2015) described crime as an “illegal act (prohibited by law or failure to act as required by law); illegal activity that involves breaking the law; immoral activity that is considered unacceptable, act that is shameful, unwise and regrettable”. Crime is an act that is contrary to the law and unacceptable immoral act. To Adebayo (2013) crime is a violation of the rules to be respected by all members of the society, and upon which the rest members of the society mete sanction upon those guilty of the violation. When crime is committed, the society bears the consequences. He describes the nature of such crimes to include armed robbery, murder, rape, car theft, burglary, fraud, bribery and corruption, food and drug adulteration, gambling, smuggling, human trafficking, kidnapping, drug trafficking, money laundering, internet scam, advanced fee fraud (419) and other illegal activities. Similarly, Sheriff Deputies (2016) in *The Anatomy of Crimes in Nigeria: A Statistical study* revealed that 7 out of 10 Nigerians are afraid of becoming the victim of crime. It also revealed that security in the home remained a key challenge as 36% of the robberies occurred in the homes, according to respondents, and another 26% occurred near the home. In addition, the report showed increase in rape, kidnapping, physical assaults, attempted murder, mobile phone theft, and car theft.

In his own view, Mohammad (2008) identified the causes of crime to include bad economic situation, social environment and family structures. The economic situation, to him, include poverty and inequality which may hinder a father from sending his children to school, thereby creating an avenue for such children to spend most of their time in the street and to think criminally. Street children in most cases mix up with criminals and they end up

learning their ways. Unemployment is another economic situation identified as cause of poverty due to failure to provide basic needs for families. Political situation of hopelessness and insecurity was also noted as responsible for crime as people try to find unfair means to earn a living. The environmental factors to him, among others, include inequality lack of support from families and neighbors, low value placed on children, disorganization and neglect of youths, availability of drugs, high population (large number of children, corruption and lawlessness and weakness of law enforcement agencies. He identified the characteristic of families that are likely to involve in crime to include where parents are involved in crime, poor parental supervision, parental neglect, lack of discipline or where they are too harsh, income is low, family conflict and lack of communication between parents and children, abuse and neglect of children and family break up (Mohammad, 2008).

Torruam and Abur (2014) considered the relationship between unemployment, Inflation and Crime: An Application of Co-integration and Causality Analysis in Nigeria. They revealed that unemployment is a major factor for crime. They posited that unemployment rate is a complementary indicator of income opportunities in the legal labor market. They submitted that increase in unemployment rate decrease the opportunities to earn income which consequently instigate the individual to commit crime. Kostadis (2017) examined the relationship between poverty and crime posited that individuals are more likely to become involved on criminal activity when they experienced a negative income shock. He revealed that deteriorating economic conditions may favor criminal activity and more people are likely to engage in crime as an alternative source of income. The submission of Kastadis showed that poverty is a major motivator for crime. Similarly, Jelilov and Ndanitsa (2015) investigated "the Relationship between Unemployment and Property Crime rate in Nigeria"

and discovered that those who earn little or no income have a greater incentive to commit crimes than those with a steady income who have more to lose when caught. They submitted that individuals who are unemployed are more prone to commit crime than those who are employed. Ajaegbu (2012) the rise in violent crimes such as robbery, kidnapping, thuggery and terrorism committed by youths is a sign of a “gap” in the society. He opined that kidnapping is on the increase because unemployed youths view it as a lucrative business. The consensus among scholars showed that unemployment and its consequent inability to make ends meet serve as major motivating factor for crime and insecurity in Nigeria.

Security, according to Ball (2019) refers to desire for safety and protection. Security, in this sense, implies that there is no threat to life and well-being of people. Afolabi (2015) describes security as feeling of being safe from harm, fear, anxiety, oppression, danger, poverty, defense, protection and preservation of core values and threat to such values. Also, Osawe (2015) described security as “freedom from danger, fear, anxiety and uncertainty”. Jore (2019) referred to security as “the feeling of being safe and secure, the lack of threats and the management of future risks”. He identified security threats to include theft, vandalism, organized crime, sabotage, kidnappings, hackings, terrorism, espionage, and political crises. Security, to Wolfers (Baldwin, 1997) refers to “the absence of threats to acquire values”. Degaut (2015) and Stone (2020) described security “to be about the pursuit of freedom from threat and the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identity and their functional integrity against forces of change, which they see as hostile”. From the above definitions, security refers to freedom from fear, harm, danger, oppression, anxiety and threat to life and well-being of people. It is absence of threat to safety and well-being.

Moller (2000) identifies dimensions of security to include political, economic, societal and environmental dimensions. Political dimension of security, according to him, refers to the relationship between the state and its citizen and the political aspects of international relations. He describes the economic dimension of security in terms of money and invulnerability to economic hazards. He further describes societal security as the survival and well-being of the people. To him, environmental security refers to addressing the problem of environmental decay which may serve as threats to human survival and well-being, resulting in shorter life expectancy, higher infant mortality and a deteriorating general health situation. All the dimensions of security identified above are important for the safety and preservation of people.

Olonisakin (2020) identified the factors contending the security in Nigeria to include; diversion of the use of arms from formal armed forces to other paramilitary groups, warlords, ethnic militias and private security groups; widespread proliferation of small arms and light weapons; massive trafficking, abduction and recruitment of children and young people for use in armed conflict, whose total disarmament and demobilization is often a challenge; and complex humanitarian crisis, including displacement and influx of refugees into neighboring states. She recommended the return of the use of force to the state, in the hands of formally recognized establishments guided by democratic leadership. Similarly, an independent UNs expert, Agnes Callamard, at the end of 12-day fact-finding mission, submitted that Nigeria is a pressure cooker of internal conflicts and generalized violence that must be addressed urgently. She identified the pressure to include “population explosion, an increase in the number of people living in absolute poverty, climate change and desertification, and increasing proliferation of arms” (UN News, 2019). Ngwube (2020) in the same vein identified the security threats in Nigeria to include

poverty, election violence, Boko Haram, kidnapping, illegal arms importation, power generation, oil bunkering, and corruption.

Poverty is a multi-dimensional and complex phenomenon (Mukhtar, Mukhtar and Abdullahi, 2014). It does not only encompass material deprivation, but also other forms of deprivation, such as unemployment, ill-health, and lack of education, vulnerability, powerlessness and social exclusion. There is a link between definition links the concept of poverty and unemployment as well as other aspects of poverty which have serious consequences on the living condition of the people and consequently on the socio-economic and political security of a nation which may prompt some of the youths into the activity of kidnapping.

There is a link between poverty and kidnapping and other vices in some African countries like Tanzania. As analyzed earlier, the class structure of the society has forced many crimes into the society, the class disparity has made kidnapping lucrative in the sense that the kidnapers sometimes feel that they are collecting their portions from the national cake especially those in the hands of the public office holders and the wealthy individuals. This gap can only be bridged if the lower class is empowered to some extent. Empowerment in this context means, creating jobs, provision of social amenities such as roads, access to health care facilities that the charges are not exorbitant, access to housing so that the population of the people living in the slum and interiors will be reduced and making loans available to jobless youth will go a long way in improving the security of our society.

Also, many people today who are desperate in economic and social needs are often the ones who commit kidnappings. So where the gap between the rich and the poor is constantly widening and where the possibilities to earn money in an honest way are often difficult to attain, kidnapping turns out be a lucrative means to fall back on and to draw

attention to what is considered intolerable situation. Nwaorah (2009) noted that, in a situation where government officials, especially top ranked persons in civil services who are custodian of government resources spend recklessly or loot, it could automatically encourage few of the dissatisfied persons to vent their anger on their relatives. Ogbaido (2009) agreed that “the issue of poverty and unemployment of youths as well as social injustice and ‘unfair distribution of the nation’s resources are potent causes of kidnapping in Tanzania.

It has been experienced that most of private and public institutions in Tanzania are characterized with corruption which is bad omen, retardate’s development in such institutions and the state at large. The perception level of the public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean) Tanzania scored 36 points out of 100 on the year 2017 and has an average of 28.8 points from 1998 until 2017 according to transparency international. This signifies that corruption in public institutions in Tanzania exists. Inyang and Ubong (2013) classified these effects of kidnapping as direct and indirect costs. Direct Cost of Kidnapping involves the economic value that individuals and government may lose to kidnappers; much money has been paid as ransom. According to the former Inspector General of Police, Sir Mike Okiro, fifteen billion naira was paid as ransom to the kidnappers between 2006 and 2009 (Kyrian, 2009). The large sum of money spent as ransom payment could affect the state economy drastically. Many people kidnapped paid a lot of money as ransom. This situation affects both state and household economy.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Two sections were involved in this chapter namely conclusions and recommendations originated from the study findings and research objectives.

5.2 Conclusion of the study

On the factors that causes kidnapping and murdering of children in the study area. The study concluded that unemployment was one among the sub variable causing kidnapping and murdering of children in the face of security in Njombe district council, followed by poverty, poor security system, witchcraft believes and Corruption and fraud among police officers. It was further concluded that Poverty has been the basis for several crimes in Tanzania and Africa at large. Poverty is a problem that affects the individual both morally and psychologically, as well as the growth of a country. Since its independence in 1960, the Tanzanians government has had a long fight to end poverty, yet the effort has not yielded much to be desired. Lack and want have been ascribed to Third World Countries mostly the Sub Sahara Africa where poverty has been prevalent.

In the second research objective which intended to examine the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children There is a link between the concept of poverty and unemployment as well as other aspects of poverty which have serious consequences on the living condition of the people and consequently on the socio-economic and political security of a nation which may prompt some of the youths into the activity of kidnapping., the study concluded that Psychological/Emotional Effects was among the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children in the study area, followed by the Social Effects and Loss of Properties and the last one according to the respondents views was moral

effects of kidnapping to be the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children. Some victims of the kidnappers could be sexually abused as their captors await the demanded ransom. They are usually exposed to various degrees of assault, abuse and torture in the hands of the kidnappers. Some of the female victims are even raped by the kidnappers. Also, some victims of the kidnappers have lost their lives in the hands of their abductors. In the last objective which wanted to know the mechanisms for minimizing kidnapping and murdering of children, the study concluded that increasing employment is the mechanism for minimizing kidnapping and murdering of children in the study area, which increase training to police officers, reduction of corruption and fraud among police officers would reduce the incidence of kidnapping and murdering of children in the study area. The aim of getting training among the police officer is to increase their capacity in preventing kidnapping and murdering. While there is need to condemn these acts of criminality, there is need also to condemn the security agencies for incompetence and complicity on their part. There is the need to government which has the exclusive power over security matters immediately put in place a mechanism for ending the booming kidnapping or hostage-taking racket particularly in some parts of the district. Both private and public institutions are to be operated by observing norms, values and regulations in order to achieve their desired goals. Corruption in public institutions currently is rampant, government officials misusing public offices for private gains has become the order of the day. The perception level of the public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean) Tanzania scored 36 points out of 100 on the year 2017 and has an average of 28.8 points from 1998 until 2014. This signifies that corruption in public institutions in Tanzania exists.

5.4 Recommendations of the Study

The study suggested recommendations based on the study findings as outlined below:

(i) Government should urgently remove embargo on employment. In a country that is producing about 800,000 graduates yearly in Tanzania, it is pertinent for government to make concrete effort to make job available through industrialization, youth empowerment and self-employed acquisition skills. Existing empowerment program should be monitored to ensure proper implementation which at the end of the day will reduce the incidence of kidnapping and murdering in Njombe district council since people will be busy with income generating activities.

(ii) The government in Njombe district council through its intelligence, should continue collecting data from the community in order to understand more the sources of these evils

(iii) Tanzania government should adopt a National Youth Strategy to address youth entrepreneurship and youth unemployment as its main pillars. The strategy should also seek to increase the level of social, economic, cultural and political participation of youths.

(iv) To revive the legality of the permission of the witchcraft who are doing the work of witchcraft whether they perform their duties according to the laid down laws and regulations.

(v) There should be a continuous sensitization on the need for residents to be security conscious as well as be aware of occurrences in their neighborhood. Especially as it seems some of the people in the community know the abductors. There should be a kind of background screening and references on everyone in the neighborhood, especially individuals who care for children (caregivers).

(vi) Human security must be a priority to the government of the day if crime of any sort must be eliminated in the society. The gap between the rich and the poor is quite high and if this continues it will spell doom to the future of this country. Employment creation must not be played with; the current economic policy by the present administration should be revisited to accommodate the poor and downtrodden.

(vii) Capacity building and poverty alleviation strategies should be scaled up through reduced interest rates on loans so that the youth can access convenient loans to start up businesses that will divert their attention from the crime.

(viii) Also there is a need for national re-orientation about the danger of kidnapping and abduction among the people in the various communities in Njombe district council. The security agencies should be closely monitored and supported if the fight against kidnapping must be won in Tanzania. Security plays an important role in any society and if they are not being supported then the society is not safe. Intelligence gathering among the security agencies should be stepped up in order to arrest the menace of kidnapping in Njombe district council and Tanzania as a whole. There must be a formidable platform where all the security agencies can discuss security reports and take decisive actions not that one security outfit is doing something then another is trying to counter it.

(ix) Children should be taught to run away from danger, never towards it, that is, to be away of anyone or anything invading their personal space, if anyone should grab them, tell them to make a scene; loudly yell this person is not my father/mother/guardian and make every effort to get away by kicking, screaming and resisting. Children should also be taught never to go places alone, but always be under the supervision of a trusted adult.

(x) Economic revitalization and empowerment schemes and programs should be considered for an improved standard of living especially for low-income earners of the low-

income areas in Njombe district council. Skills acquisition programs should be made available. This will engage the non-employ and to be able to fend for themselves because most kidnapping and murdering cases were for financial gains. The policy makers should thus exploit strategies through which the citizens will be gain fully employed.

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APPENDICES

Appendix i: Questionnaires for community members

Dear Madam/ Sir,

My name is **EDMUND MWALUTENDE**, a student pursuing a master degree in MA-PSS as part of the requirements for the award of Master degree at IAA. The study will be assess the effects of kidnapping and murdering in the face of security in Tanzania: a case of Njombe district council).. Therefore, I am looking for your assistance to fill the questionnaires as attached below. The research results will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated with maximum confidentiality.

Instructions:

1. Indicates the most appropriate answer by ticking (✓) in the bracket.
2. Each question should have only one tick (✓) for your chosen answer, unless stated.
3. Where the space is provided, write your answer in it.
4. Please use a pen to answer this questionnaire.

PART A: Demographic Information of Respondents

1. Indicate your sex.
 male
 female
2. Indicates your age?
 18-34
 35 – 54
 Over 55

3. Indicate your educational level.

Master degree

Postgraduate Diploma

Bachelor degree

Diploma

Others

4. Indicates the working experience in business?

0-5 years

6-10

11-15

more than 15 years

Part B: Indicate the factors that cause kidnapping and murdering. Using a scale of “Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree and Strongly Disagree”. Please indicate by a (√) the degree of your agreement with the following statements

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Disagree
Unemployment					
Poverty					
Poor security system					
Witchcraft believes					
Religion					
political issues					
Loss of societal value					
Corruption and fraud among police officers					

PART C: Indicate the impacts of kidnapping and murdering on the children and women.

Using a scale of Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree and Strongly Disagree". Please

indicate by a (√) the degree of your agreement with the following statements:-

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Disagree
Psychological/Emotional Effects					
Social Effects and Loss of Properties					
Death/ Loss of life					
Rape					

PART D: Indicate the mechanisms for minimizing kidnapping and murdering. Using a scale of Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree and Strongly Disagree”. Please indicate by a (√) the degree of your agreement with the following statements: -

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Disagree
Increase employment					
Reduce Poverty					
Increase training to police officers					
Improve security system					
Reduce Corruption and fraud among police officers					

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

Appendix ii: Time scale and Budget

Duration and Schedule of Activities

S/NO	ACTIVITY	Milestone per month				
		Feb	Mar	Mar	Apri	May
1.	Proposal design					
2.	Tools designing and pilot study					
3.	Data collection and analysis					
4.	Draft report writing and submission					
5.	Final report presentation and submission					

Appendix iii: Estimated Budget

SN	Activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total cost
1	Stationery	Lump sum	Lump sum	Lump sum	70,000
2	Meals	TZS	5	60000	300,000
	Collection of Data				
3	Transport	Km	1200	100	120,000
4	Payment for enumerators	TZS	5	30000	150,000
	Data Analysis				
5	Coding and entering	TZS	100	1000	100,000
6	Data Analysis	TZS	110	5000	550,000
	Report				
7	Typing, printing, and binding	TZS	200	1000	200,000
	Report presentation				
8	Binding	Lump sum	Lump sum	300,000	300,000
Grand total					1,790,000

Appendix iv: Data Collection Letter



Institute of Accountancy Arusha

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Ref. No.: MPSS/01/0034/2022

2nd October 2023

.....
.....
P.O.BOX.....
.....

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE : REQUEST FOR DATA COLLECTION

The purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **MR. EDMUND MWALUTENDE** who is our student pursuing Masters of Peace and Security with registration (MA-PSS/01/0034/2022). Currently, the aforementioned student is conducting a study on **"THE EFFECTS OF KIDNAPING AND MURDERING OF CHILDREN IN THE FACE OF SECURITY INTANZANIA: A CASE OF NJOMBE DISTRICT COUNCI"**. We would like to highlight here that this study is part of the requirement for the award of the above mentioned programme of study.

We therefore request you to extend to the above-mentioned student of our Institute any help that may facilitate him to achieve study objectives. We further request permission for him to see and talk to the staff of your Institution in connection with his study. The period for this request is granted from October to the end of December 2023.

Thank you for your continuing support.

Yours Sincerely,
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA

Elias Mbuti
FOR: RECTOR



Appendix iv: Plagiarism and Grammar

THE EFFECTS OF KIDNAPING AND MURDERING OF CHILDREN IN THE FACE OF SECURITY INTANZANIA: A CASE OF NJOMBE DISTRICT COUNCIL

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INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA TANZANIA

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MANUSCRIPT TITLE

**THE EFFECTS OF KIDNAPING AND MURDERING OF CHILDREN IN
THE FACE OF SECURITY INTANZANIA: A CASE OF NJOMBE
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

.....
AUTHOR(S)

EDMUND MWALUTENDE

&

Dr. Irene Mkini Lugala

DATE ISSUED

05/12/2023

CERTIFICATE NUMBER

.....


Signature

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