

**MOBILE PHONE CRIMES AMONG YOUTHS IN OYE-EKITI, EKITI STATE;
IMPLICATION FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

BY

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**MOBILE PHONE CRIMES AMONG YOUTHS IN OYE-EKITI, EKITI
STATE; IMPLICATION FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY
OF OYE-EKITI, OYE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, EKITI STATE.**

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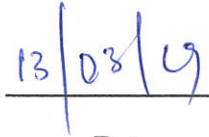
CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research was carried out by **OLADELE OLABODE JOSEPH** with the Matric No: SOC/14/2081 in the department of sociology

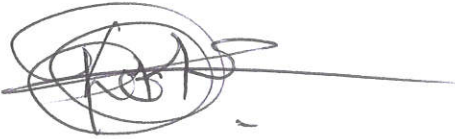


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DEDICATION

This project is purely dedicated to my everlasting father, the supreme and the mastermind of the existence of both heaven and earth, He that stands with me all through my studies so far and gave me his utmost protection and guidance in Oye Ekiti. Secondly, I also dedicate this work to my wonderful darling parent **MR. & MRS OLADELE** who supported me all through my degree program.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined crime and usage of mobile phone among youth in Oye Ekiti, implication for socio-Economy development. Cyber crime is not a new phenomena, it has began from the inception of internet into the global world. Cyber crime is known to all over the world as a crime committed through internet. It is, nowadays, becoming a serious matter of concern all over the world. This paper tried to analyze the emergence of cyber crime and the increase among youths in Oye community. As the use of internet in Oye community is not as wide as other developed cities or towns, crime, however, related to internet is in emerging stage herein this community. This study focus on the crime committed through mobile phones with the aid of internet especially among the youths and how those crime truly enhance the development of the community. In order to ensure smooth and accurate finding in this research, The study is an exploratory research design and fixed design, The research also undergo conclusive design which is to describe the main attribute of youth, relationship between youth and crime committed through mobile devices 160 questionnaire was administered in which 147 was recovered. Which comprises of youth from different section in Oye Ekiti such as youth committee meeting, various worship centers such as fellowships/mosque, ATM port, etc. This research release that yahooism has not gained prominent in the community unlike other cybercrime. Also, this study strongly disagreed that mobile phones are not criminally oriented although involvement with device and other software can corrupt this device to be use in a criminal manner. Nevertheless, the study identify that the yahooism existence in Oye community was not as a result of level of development occurring in the community but as a result of continuous interaction with urban society, and the youths who are engaged in this act fully understand the punishments which are involve. Surprisingly, many of the youths were not happy concerning this act in fact most of them agreed that if there is going to be a very serious punishment toward this act, they were ready to report any case of yahooism to the law enforcement agent.

Keywords: crime, cyber crime, internet, computer hacking, pornography, identity loss, hacking, computer virus, yahooism mobile phone usage.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY INTRODUCTION

No one can dispute the fact that mobile phone usage and other technology had grown immensely among other civilization. This does not leave the fact about Information technology and how vast it has also grown. Internet also is an aspect of information technology which allows us to communicate with one another globally irrespective of the distance, country or the continent which the information is coming from and it's been deliver within a twinkle of an eye. Up till now, the function of telecommunication companies and other internet facilities still stand as a miracles to some thinking of how it able to function without stress. In the recent years, more development strategies are been carried out by the developing countries in which one of it is to embrace information technology in order to stand a chance to avoid further economic and social marginalization as well as to offer opportunities for both growth and diversification of their economies. The competition among developed and developing will continue until the developing embraces the full aspect of technology and acquire the knowledge to themselves in order to improve their economy. This happen because most of the economy of many developed nations in the world are access and measure through the aid of electronic via the internet wisdom. The invention of electronic devices such as modern communication hard-wares, internet service and computer systems has been a major landmark in human history.

Nigeria has embraced cyber-crime as a way of life and as means of earning their living. Many have become rich over night without a good source to prove the existence of his wealth while others have been caught by the law and are severely punished by the law (Tade and Aliyu, 2011). It is important to note that not all cyber crime is committed through computer. Mobile

device has the ability to function in the same function of a computer not minding the size and the brand. Mobile phone has really covered most crime which is committed through computer. One of the defect of a computer is that it can be moved or operate on a motion. Mobile phone with its portability, speed and quick access has proven that it has the capacity to function in the place of a computer. Cyber crime is not like other crime committed against humanities which are terrorism, arm robbery, theft, killing etc. but this new crime is denting and drilling holes in the economy of the nation.(one of the biggest reason for cyber crime in Nigeria is for economy prowess). For example, among the recent reports by the Internet Crime Complaint Center in collaboration between the FBI and America's National White Collar Crime Center, revealed that Nigeria now ranked third among the list of top ten sources of cybercrime in the world (Abdulhamid et al, 2011). Also report from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) estimated that banking sectors in Nigeria report revealed that the Nigeria banking sector lost 7.2 billion naira to internet fraud (Ajewole, 2010). The effect of cyber-crime can only be seen on the economy of a nation because it destabilized the economy status of the nation without any remedy not only that, it also leads to depletion in the confidence of genuine Nigerian commercial statuses. Judging from the news around the world concerning the high rate of cyber crime in Nigeria today which has prompt many western countries with France taking the lead to deny Nigerian businessmen and women who are the legitimate owner of the rewards of e-commerce, France today requires web camera verification for most online business transactions from Nigeria (Longe and Chiemeké, 2008).

In Africa, mobile phones crime has been culturally named, For instance, Nigeria call cyber crime "Yahoo yahoo" which is scholarly known as YAHOOISM. In which those criminals are called "yahoo boys". Also among the Ghanaian, it is called 'Sakawa' or 'Yahoo yahoo' (Coonsom 2009) and in Cameroon also, 'Faymania' (Oumarou 2007), although, my concentration is in Nigeria and the level of mobile phones crime In Nigeria. In Nigeria, youths

are the brain box behind cyber crimes and are mostly among universities candidates or undergraduate. Mobile phones crime among youths involves use of electronic e-mails to influence their victims to response to their plight which involves sending sinister and deceptive e-mails using hotmail, g-mail, yahoo mail and the likes. Alubo (2011) informs us that the web has created a platform for fraudsters to engage in, and it is called advance-fee-fraud which is by sending spam e-mails. This act which he buttresses is called 419 carried out by perpetrators called 'yahoo boys' or 'Big Boys' (B.B). They normally make use of free e-mail accounts or perhaps hack some accounts for their game (e.g., Yahoo, Gmail, Hotmail face book etc.) to communicate with their targets.

Research conducted base on the high rate of the so called "yahoo boys" reveal the level of Internet fraud in Nigeria (Tade and Aliyu 2011), internet and perpetration of cybercriminals and the cost and attractiveness of cybercrime (Kshetri 2006). Similar study conducted in Ghana, Warner (2011), 744 underscore the use of a klepto-theological paradigm; establish to assist the perpetration of Internet crime. He calls this Sakawa. According to him, there are mainly two function of 'Sakawa' which are: it protects the cybercriminal and ensures their financial success. Also, Melvin and Ayotunde (2011) treat these perpetrators; yahoo boys as a unit and function of analyses which he says it's from purely philosophical and psychosocial perspectives. However, this is an attack by humans through machines (Jaishankar 2010) which has now incorporate spiritual elements in Nigeria.

While the spread of mobile crime could not be totally eradicated adequately by crime prevention agencies, the effects continue to grown stronger and hard on our economy prowess, locally and internationally. Infant industries and as well as foreign investors run for safety in other neighboring countries due to the impact of cyber fraud which is prevalence in Nigeria. Apart from the social and economy menace, the country is roaming up with a large number of

419 perpetrators. Very easy for people to commit economic crime through the internet by duping one another of large sum of money locally and internationally in fact, it has become something that can be handed over to the younger generations without remorse. Corporate internet fraud has been on the increase as even unscrupulous banking officials are conniving with outsiders to steal depositor's funds. Apart from local economic sabotage and fraud, a large number of Nigerians particularly the youths are also engaged in perpetrating internet fraud by duping individuals and corporate institutions abroad through spurious economic deals. Fraudulent practices through mobile phones crime has thrown up emergency millionaires, even billionaires in our economic system which is injurious to our economic growth as most of such funds acquired, illegally are not been used productively to promote the economy. Such funds could not be easily traced by law enforcement agencies. In deed economic sabotage resulting from mobile phones crime cannot be over-emphasized.

Another serious aspect of mobile phones crime or social media abuse is how dubious relationship are easily courted or established, which often lead to disastrous ends, particularly amongst our youths. We have seen instances where such relationship established through internet process ended up in untimely deaths of innocent people (male & female). Lots of social media links for social engagement had ended in disasters often creating bottlenecks for law enforcement agencies due to lapses or lack of concrete laws in place to address the situation. Studies have been conducted on the emergence of the 'yahoo boys' subculture the social organization of Internet fraud in Nigeria (Tade and Aliyu 2011), ICT and perpetration of cybercrime and the cost and attractiveness of cybercrime (Kshetri 2006). In a somewhat similar study conducted in Ghana, Warner (2011, 744) reports the use of a klepto-theological paradigm, created to abet the perpetration of Internet crime. He calls this Sakawa. According to him, Sakawa serves two main functions: it protects the cybercriminal and ensures their financial

success. Melvin and Ayotunde (2011) treat yahoo boys as a unit and analyse it as such from purely philosophical and psychosocial perspectives. However, this attack by humans through machines (Jaishankar 2010) has now incorporated spiritual elements in Nigeria.

While the spread of mobile phones crime could not be curtailed adequately by crime prevention agencies, the effects continue to bite hard on our economy, locally and internationally. Apart from the social menace it is creating in our entire system to some large extent, it has thrown up a large number of 419 perpetrators in our economic system. Very easily people are able to commit economic crime through the internet by duping one another of large sum of money locally and internationally. Apart from indoor or internal economic embezzlement and as well as fraud, a large number of Nigerian youths are fully engaged in the act of perpetrating internet fraud by the means of duping individuals and corporate institutions abroad through spurious economic deals which they are always passionate about. By so doing, the victims thought of it has a business invention and their inner motive is hind from them. This criminal act, which is carried out through mobile phones and sometimes computer has thrown up emergency millionaires, even billionaires in our economic system which is injurious and deadly to our economic growth. Illegally wealth cannot be used to promote the economy of any nation. Unfortunately, such funds could not be easily traced by law enforcement agencies due to lack of modern equipment which can be use to caught the perpetrators. In deed the economic sabotage resulting from cyber/mobile cannot be handling with levity means.

Conclusively, Nigeria's image has continuously been worsened. It has been seriously damaged and battered internally and externally. Although every nation has its own wound which they all tend to and also, mobile phones crime is a global phenomenon and occurrence, individual countries suffers from cyber/mobile crime differently depending on how the laws of each countries had put in place to address the situation. This is why the federal government of

Nigeria proposed an urgent need for the establishment of the Nigeria Police Internet Crime Complaint Centre (NPIC3) in Nigeria. This organization is been affiliated with the internet crime complaint centre of the United States of America (IC3). Also, this provide the urgent inclusion of online Forensics Graphognomy course into the curriculum of Nigeria Police Education Unit, which will strategically help the Nigerian police on the fundamental point and the methodologies of online scamming technicalities which are incorporated by cyber criminals thereby making investigation on cybercrime more easy and convenient with intelligent information gathered by law enforcement agencies against the criminals. Surely, with this kind of approval to proposed plan of the Nigerian police federation, this will surely enable the Nigeria Police to readdress the emerging factors that have shown Nigeria to be one of the leading cybercrime perpetrators in the world. This was earlier acknowledged by the National Security Adviser (NSA) Col. Sambo Dasuki (Rtd) on Wednesday March 20th 2013, edition of Leadership Newspaper. Because of the foregoing, the danger attached to cybercrimes and the new means which is the mobile phones is the stigmatization of corruption and the act of fraud. Also the danger can be seen on the online image of our country which has made it more difficult for Nigerians to engage in online business and other internet related activities.

1.2 Statements of the problem

The contribution of internet to the development of the nation has been marred by the evolution of new waves of crime. The internet has become an environment where the most lucrative and safest crime thrives. Although the world is seriously focusing on the aspect of cyber crime, because cybercrime has become a global threat beginning from Europe to America, Africa to Asia and to the other parts of the world but the preceding part of it is the new waves of mobile crime which totally replace cyber crime in the world.

Although, mobile phones crime has become a model for a comfortable life in Nigeria, which becomes not a strange phenomenon anymore but a source of livelihood in which our parent often goes on a marathon of prayer in order for their child to excel in the crime. With each passing day, there are witnesses who witness the rate in which mobile/cyber crime is growing even in the rural areas. Mobile crime cases in Nigeria if not urgent curb, will lead to trend of more shocking news of new wave of crime which will be so dreadful than this current crime.

Hence, this project looks into the menace of mobile phones crime in Oye Ekiti Town to show its existence and effects on the residing youths.

1.3 Research Questions

This research will be carried out to answer the following research questions:

- i) What are the levels of mobile phones crime among youth in Oye Ekiti?
- ii) What are the reasons for mobile phones crime (Yahooism) among youths in Oye Ekiti?
- iii) What are the perceptions of youths toward mobile phones crime (yahooism) in Oye community?
- iv) Is there a relationship between societal gradation and mobile phones crime (yahooism) in Oye Community?
- v) How can the government curb mobile phones crime among youth in Oye Ekiti community?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to investigate the causes and effects of cybercrime rate on Oye Community. The objectives of the study are however to;

- i) Inquire the level of mobile crimes among youth in Oye Ekiti.

- ii) Evaluate the reasons for mobile crimes in Oye community.
- iii) Examine the perception of youth on mobile crime (yahooism)
- iv) Explore if there is relationship between societal gradation and mobile crime (yahooism) in Oye Community?
- v) To establish how the government/school management and Oye Community as a whole can curb mobile crimes among youths in Oye community.

1.5 Research Hypothesis

The research hypotheses to be tested are as follows:

- i) There is no significance relationship between mobile crimes and the economic development in Oye Ekiti
- ii) There is no significant relationship between mobile crime and societal degradation in Oye Ekiti
- iii) There is a relationship between education and mobile crimes in Oye community

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study sought to uncover the several reasons of mobile phones crimes in the country as well as in Oye community and also to investigate the causes, effects and to proffer possible solutions to the different kinds of mobile/cybercrimes in Nigeria as well as in Oye. The study will serve as a great help to the governmental agencies as well as non-governmental agencies. Thus, making the government as well as the citizen to know how fast and great the very act of mobile crimes have battered the image of the nation in respective of the location which the perpetrators are, It will also provide a lasting solution to the menace of mobile phones crimes in the country and also serve as a foundation upon which similar sociological researches can be made.

1.7 Scope/ Limitation of the Study

This study will cover the youths from age 16 to 40 in Oye Ekiti, Ekiti state. This is because Oye community is been used as a case study.

1.8 Problems Encountered

The researcher so far has been faced with time constraint as he is involved with other academic works at the same time this study is been carried out.

1.9 Definitions of Terms

The following terms were used in the course of this study:

Cyber/mobile crime: Offences that are committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such as Internet (networks including but not limited to Chat rooms, emails, notice boards and groups) and mobile phones (Bluetooth/SMS/MMS).

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Literature Review

Each countries across the globe has a peculiar problem and challenges, Nigeria is not an exception. As a nation who is yet to developed into her full capacity and potential, it is necessary for such country to nurture some challenges under her wings. Such as cell phone crime, terrorism arm robbery etc which has a very serious implication on the social and national development. Mobile crime in Nigeria has eaten deep into the social and economy status of the nation thereby brings either national and international down-grading or disappointment to the nation. Unfortunately, this act keeps increasing among the youths in the tertiary institutions despite the abundant effort of the government to reduce and eradicate mobile crime in the nation. Although youths keep repeating the fact that the national development and the economy standard of the nation cannot carter for the present youth, not excluding the unemployment of old men and women. This chapter will be focusing on crime related to mobile phone and the effect on the national development. The following will be discussed under this chapter:

- Concept of crime
- History of mobile phone in Nigeria
- Important of mobile phones
- The impact of mobile phone on youth
- Mobile phone and crime
- Trend and pattern of mobile crime in Nigeria.
- Types of mobile crime in Nigeria
- Causes of mobile crime
- Factors influencing mobile crime among youth in Nigeria

- Effect of mobile phones crime on economy
- Ways to curb mobile phones crime in Nigeria
- Theoretical framework

2.1 The Concept of Crime:

Crime is generally known to be the ways or process in which the fabric of society is threatened. Or crime can be a sign of total breakdown in the social order or social control. Also, crime can be defined as the dysfunction in the social norms and values as it threatens the stability of society and how it's therefore resulted to a social problem which requires a concerted effort towards finding a lasting and appropriate solution to it. It also undermines the social strength or fabric by overriding the sense of safety and security in the society (Onoge, 1988). Crimes cannot be separated from the social norms which operate and coordinate the society. It's happened that the act of crime has left everyone under the check of security agencies because the act of crime can be done by anyone not regarding the level and status. The media,[print and electronic] were given daily occurrences with reports of crimes committed and this shows the helplessness of the law enforcement agents especially the police, in curbing the most disturbing trend which has made it more worrisome. Crime is a social fact and a universal phenomenon which differs among the various nations of the world.

The issue of crime in Nigerian is multidimensional and it is also capable of undermining its corporate existence as well as efforts towards sustainable development. Not only that, it can lead to the diminishing of the social norms and values. The Nigeria corporate existence and development can be hindered by a number of factors among which is an escalating and uncontrolled crime problem (Tanimu, 2006). Lack of adequate and professional security agencies

and crime control has been the major pursue and also challenged in our political history of this country, particularly in recent time, this has emerged as a key concept in Nigeria's struggle for good governance, sustainable democracy and development.

Crime, unlike other concept should not be defined without a proper dealing with law. Also, Crime has no generally accepted definition also with other major concept in social sciences. Oxford Dictionary of Sociology (2009), "a crime is held to be an offence, which goes beyond the personal and into the public sphere, breaking prohibitory rules or laws, to which legitimate punishments or sanctions are attached, and which requires the intervention of a public authority, for crime to be known as such, it must come to the notice of, and be processed through, an administrative system or enforcement agency. It must be reported and recorded by the police (or other investigator); it may then become part of criminal statistics; may or may not be investigated; and may or may not result in a court case." Dambazau (1994) disclosed that crime as an act or omission against public interest and which is prescribed by law enacted by the legislature in the overall interests of the society, and to which prescribed punishment is attached in the event of violation and it involves four major principles which are public wrong, moral wrong, law and punishment for the criminal.

Crime is also seen as a violation of the rules agreed 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. It is for the same reason that the legal system views crime as a public and moral wrong. It can also be seen as an act of violation either to the state law, local government and the federal law which are injurious to the state and attract punishment on the offender. Crimes have no exception and it occur in the life of every citizen in a country, either minor act of crimes or major act of crimes. But not all cybercrimes have been punished by the criminal justice system in the Nigeria.

The rate at which cybercrimes are increasing in the world today has cause for serious address. This undermines the effect of the security agencies in Nigeria.

The impact of Crime on society is measured in variety of ways according to the nature and extent of crime committed. Which is been constituted by problem when its incidence is as rampant in the society as to constitute a threat to the security of persons and property, as well as social order and solidarity (Onoge, 1998). Crime is a big threat to the economic, political and social security of a nation and also it is one of the major factor associated with the cause of underdevelopment; because it scares away both local and foreign investments, reduces to nothing every quality of life, its bring destruction on human and social capital in the society, pollute relationship between citizens and the government, thus causing hindrances to; democracy, rule of law and the total destruction of all potentials that can developed a country which can be bring development to such country.

The roles of westernization to the development of most developing nations has no effect in their societies with particular references to aids on how to curb crime has not helped matters; instead, it has been destructive to the social and cultural values of the society. Crime rate is able to grow fast because of the following Reasons which include urbanization which is spreading more widely and rapidly than improvement in the social and economic condition. Crime is a huge threat to public safety. It causes great personal suffering, vast material damage, and place enormous burden on the urban social network. Globally, every five years, 60% of city inhabitants have been victims of one type of crime or another while over half of these crimes have involved personal crime (arson, fraudulence, cheating, 419 syndrome, forgery, etc). It has been noted that Nigerian cities are conducive areas for criminal activities because they provide the anonymity needed for criminal activities (Okafor, 2011). This is because Nigeria as a country give rooms for all kinds of criminal behaviors.

2.2 History of Mobile Phones in Nigeria

In Nigeria, there are various means in which information are disseminating information. Before the advent of mobile, especially during the Dark Age in which town criers are in use and other form in which information and communication can be properly disseminate. The use of ICT began in Nigeria in the 1950s; it was during this period when newspapers and electronic media emerged such radio and television (JITI 2009).

On like the generation of computer which are listed from first to fifth generation. Mobile device can be compare to that too. AT&T was one the first mobile telecommunication in 1947. This service was referred to as Mobile Telephone Services (MTS). These services began to spread in more than an hundred towns. This service requires the use of operators who connect both incoming and outgoing calls. During this era, the telephone was not that portable to be moved. This device use function of 'press to speak' whereby the caller would have to release a button to the other speaks. During the year, two bell labs engineering proposed a foundation for modern cellular network. Although this planned took severe years before it was implemented before 1960. MTS was use in North America until 1980s as a reason to upgrade the AT&T telecommunication. This new service therefore introduced a dialing system, therefore remove the function of an operator who will forward all calls either incoming or outgoing. This service is like a radio channel which makes it possible for the number of the subscribers to increase so that calls will be properly dispersed. For examples, in network, about 2000 customers shared 12 radio channels which on average will take 30mins to place a call. Not quite long, another medium was invented to compete and to make communication more beautiful which is the R.C.C. [RADIO COMMON CARRIER]. This medium is somehow very easy to carry because some can go with an RCC in its brief case just that it was limited to cars. Some phones were half-duplex 'push to

talk' while others are full duplex which is much like a wired telephone.

In 1960, the world first fully automated mobile telephone was introduced in Sweden. This system was known MOBILE TELEPHONE SYSTEM [MTS] and it replace the formerly existing MTB. This system allows for automated connection for dialing. Connection was made from a rotary handset. Although the world first mobile phone was made in April 3 1973 by a senior engineer named Martin Cooper. Who worked at Motorola? Martin called the rival telecommunication company through this mobile phone informing them that it was through this medium he was calling them. He then said, 'if you can have it that which weighed a staggering 1.1kg and measured in at 228.6 by 127 by 44.4mm". With this prototype device, you got 30mins of talk-time and it took around 10 hours to charge. Global service for mobile communication is a telecommunication company that was introduced into the Nigerian market in the year 2001; GSM was then one of the second generations of mobile technologies in the world [2G] {EJOURNAL 2015}.

Before the inception of digital mobile telephony, Nigeria has about 500 thousand telephone lines. Telephone has been in Nigeria since 1990. Over the years, the technology became commercial and most people becomes more concern to acquire a telephone in which most of their saving has to go for it. These phones are analogue phones in which were deployed by NITEL which was the only telecommunication company functioning in Nigeria. In the early days of this mobile communication system, this period is term the first generation of mobile telephony. This system of communication only allows voice communication. The use of land phone was use in Nigeria and was still in existence in some part of the nation. The analog phones were regarded with high esteem in Nigeria. During this period, it was also regarded as fixed phone communication system.

According to Mobile Africa, this is when a long queen was seen at the telephone boot

waiting for his or her turn just because only the privilege can avoid in getting one. The period when Nigeria is still struggling with a king of communication system, many other Africa nations and the rest of the world has emerged into another generation of communications. Also, there were satellite phones and others. The devices face a low success in Nigeria and were not accepted by the general public because of the expensive nature of the analogue phone. Nigerian also holds a claim that analogue phones stratify people better than its necessity. These lead to a quick and urgent introduction into the system of Nigerian another form of mobile device which will be accepted by the whole Nigerian.

In 2001, a new mobile telecoms technology known as the global system for mobile communication GSM was launched in Nigeria. According to Naija ICT guide, GSM was one of the second generation [2G] technologies in the world. GSM was dominating the cellular market at about 70% and having at about 500 million subscribers in 169 countries in 2000. Thus telephone lines also increased in Nigeria especially in April 2008, at about 43.5 million lines in which 42 million were credited to GSM and 500,000 to CDMA. This indicates that there was a fixed line figured in April which was estimated to 1 million in 2008. And in August 2008 the figure increase to 55 million line and 1.2 million telephone subscribers in every month in Nigeria [NAIJA ICT GUIDE]. Nigeria has stood an instant success after dominating the digital cellular market [E-journal 2015].

The common line in Nigeria is Econet wireless which has changing its names from Econet to V-mobile then to Celtel, and now Airtel. This was the first kind of phone network use in Nigeria and it was also the first to go live in Nigeria. Later on, MTN, M-tel and GLO mobile joined the market. In the early days of mobile communication system, only the rich could avoid a telephone. The emergence of private or personal communication system in Nigeria was like a life saving system. This system allow for voice and SMS in commendations although it was very

expensive from the beginning but after a while, it becomes an easy access for Nigerians, because Nigerians can adapt to any situations in respective of the nature. The coming of personal phone into the economy system of Nigeria makes it an open ground of opportunities to flow into the nations. According to Mobile Africa report, most of the benefit Nigeria is enjoying today was as a result of open doors that mobile technologies have opened.

The first set of personal mobile sold in Nigeria market has low features compared to the ones been sold today. It's now appearing that virtually not only one person who is above or below 18 years will not say he doesn't have a cell phone. The mobile technology security company notifies the world by posting their agenda for the year 2020, about cell phone and the world system that is mobile phone will be available for all across the globe.

2.3 Important of Mobile Phone

The use cell phone has changed from the perceived need of luxury to something which everybody needs. This is because, mobile phones is one of the pervasive influenced technologies in which about all countries determines to own [Rainie and Keeter 2006]. Not only that, it's also have an impact in the society in term of creativities, connection to love ones all over the world, exchanging business ideas, marketing and also its save lives. Change in mobile technologies has also replay the use of personal diaries. In recent times, people does not engage in diaries anymore just because of the real modification in the cell phone. Cell phone now contains personal information's, such as, personal life history, private issues, individuality status, panned life/ personal time management. [rainie and keeter:fortunate 2006].

The use of cell phone has really brought to rapid and drastic change to the world. One of the basic functions is that its ahs become an integral part of human life. Everyone has knitted to his/her cell phone. Cell phone phones are an essential communication tool which is being use

worldwide. According to global cellular phone, about 1.8 billion people subscriber in 2007, and in 2010, its increases to 3billion subscribers [Rein and Reid 2007].

In Nigeria, their various kinds of mobile phones, this phone also varies in versions according to their latest released from their company, which are techno, itel, nokia, sergem, iphone, infinix, blackberry, Samsung, M-horse, Bontel, and so on. Mobile phone varies in price, functionality, durability. Even beside texting messaging and calling, mobile phones also vary in ring tones, camera, mp3 player/video player, internet connection and memory format. Mobile phones are used to stratify individual In Nigeria. (Katz2008: ling and Donner 2007] mobile phones are permeated across cultural group, age cohort and economic strata' the rise of mobile phones varies across age group despite the fall in technology advancement in each nations. [Canadian Telecommunications Association, 2012], mobile market was one of fastest growing market in the world. People at the age of 18-24 years claim that mobile phones are more important than Tv, mp3 players game console. Although mobile phones perform all this functions all at a time, {Hekeks 2008} whereas, people at the age 25years see mobile phones as a means of connecting with their peers, families, or parent using it to keep in touch with their children at home, grandparent it to cover the distance between their grand children's and their children. Everyone has different perspectives for mobile phones.

According to Wikipedia 2013, a mobile phone is advice which can make and receive calls over a radio link while moving around a wide geographic area. This happens has a result of the connection created by a mobile phone operator, allowing an access to the public telephone network" modern technology does awhile varieties of work and service for the benefit human races. Some are; short range wireless communication, business application, gaming; text messages [SMS & MMS], emailing, job applications, movies, radio broadcasting, as well as other computing capabilities. According to statistics, the number of subscribers from 1990 –

2011 worldwide grew from 12.4 million to 6 billion. Which penetrate about 87% of our global populations? [Saylor, 2012].

The mobile technologies have assumed a very important role in the societies, in which it could serve any age group conveniently and satisfy anybody needs. As more and more students worldwide acquire mobile phones, so therefore the rate at which they immerse themselves in text messages increase” [Business and Management Economic Journal 2013].

2.4 The Impact of Mobile Phone on Youth

The use of mobile phone by adolescence has become a phenomenon globally. This has now become one of the integral parts of their life. Youth use mobile phone very often than any other instrument. Normally, in 21st century during the creating of mobile phone, mobile was originally created for adult in order to aid them in their business venture [AOKI & Downes 2003]. Also, in the early 20th century the telephone engineers gave their reason that mobile phone was made only business world and for social world Flinchy 1997}.

Mobile phone has been existing for about decade before the young people adopt it, the adoption occurs as a result of the reduction in the cost of the cell phones, the size, and the introduction of the pre-paid phone card in the 1990 contributed to the adoption of mobile phone by the youth. [Ling 2001] globally, the rate in which the youngster owns a cell phone is higher than that of an adult. Various survey globally have found high rate of mobile phone among youths. [Campbell 2005] in UK in 2001, 90% of young people under the age of 16 year own a mobile phone [www.capacitybuilder.co.uk], in Norway in 1999, 80% of 13 – 20 years old owns a mobile phone. Also, in Italy in 2003, 56% of youngster under the age of 9 – 10 years owned a mobile phone. [Campbell 2005]. This review the extent in which youth has been so engross in the use of the mobile phone. One of the reason why mobile phones computers has grown so fast

in the recent years is as a result of the ability to communicate with different regions without the manual frequencies, portability, and the multi functional element it process. A young person loves to communicate and stay connected to their peer all the time. There has been a sense a connectivity's that has exist among youth right from their childhood stage to their adolescent stage. With the existence of mobile phone and computer, they are able to feel connected to their distance friends and also make new friends. In New Zealand, about 56% of youth in high schools reported the most important reason of owning a mobile phone was to talk and text with friend [Netsafe, 2005].

Youth in Nigeria has categories the concept of socialization without mobile phone as isolation. They believe that life without mobile phone is a meaningless life. That shows the reason why they undertake uncivilized methods which are unlawful in order to purchase themselves a device that will suit the one their peers are using or the current existing mobile device. The impact of mobile phone in Nigeria is that they believe that owning a mobile phone is a means of being socialized, and anyone without a mobile phone is reasoned to be named unsocialized. The common names used for such persons are "ko jasi" Johny Just Come [J.J.C] etc. in united kingdom, it was noted that the non-mobile owners are particularly vulnerable to social exclusion [Charlton, Panting, & Hannan, 2002]. Also in Australia, youth without mobile phone are totally feely excluded from the society.

Family members of cyber criminals usually see nothing wrong with the act and the reason is not far-fetched. Due to the economic situation of the country, most parents of internet fraudsters / cyber criminals have determined to turn blind ears to the unlawful activities of their children because of the benefits they derive from their ill-gotten wealth. They claim that the high rate of unemployment and poverty in Nigeria lead their children into the act.

2.5 Mobile Phone and Crime

Crime has been an integral part of human civilization from its very beginning. Also, a criminal activity has been in human subconscious mind which creates the struggle between the human mind and the spirit to do things which are right and this has made man unstable. This has been the struggle that is, the cause of choosing between right and wrong? Consequently laws are made in order to curb crimes and also looked for various reasons for human not to commit crime thereby making it possible for crime to disappear or reduce to minimal capacity from human world by providing a punishment which will serve as a deterrent from crime. However, the advent of technology has provided a very solid ground for crime to grow. Not only that increased in criminal activities and tendency was launched. This happened as a result from the advent of mobile phones and computer. This technology tools gave a new shape to criminal activities over the years which was not available in the previous centuries.

Mobile phone has the function of any telecommunication technology in the world. It can be said to be a revolutionary invention of our time [Halder et al 2015]. On like other technologies invented, mobile phone has fastest growing demands across the globe. From 1990 to 2014, mobile phone subscriber grew from 12.4 million to over 6.9 billion. Which penetrate at about 97% of the global population with Asia as a fastest growing region and India as the second largest biggest market of cellular phone. This beat China having at about 893.3 million of cell phone users [Telecommunication Regulatory Authority of India 2014, Halder et al 2015]. The advancement of mobile technology cannot be left unspoken. It has gone beyond having strenuous communication with one another which the first generation of mobile phone had such versions. Mobile now provide a lot of benefit which are; providing a format of conveying information in

form of typing which is known as Short Message Services [SMS], Multimedia Messages [MMS], photo display, recording, music players [MP3 & MP4], retrieving news or sports news, use of online dictionary, chatting on social media connecting with foreign friends etc [Halder et al 2015].

Cyber crime is any type of crime that involved a computer and a network. And it is an offences that are committed against individual or groups with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss to the victim directly or in indirectly, using modern telecommunication network such as internet' [Wikipedia, 2018]. Mobile phone was not made to perform criminal functions but to perform reasonable service to mankind. Mobile phone has made life more easy, convenient, and productive, in terms of communicating and receiving information. Crime committed through technology tools are often called cyber crime. It can also be defined as any crime committed using technological tools as weapon. Crime over the year has evolved in forms and medium. Using telecommunication in India as example, dated from the introduction of telecommunication in 1985 till 1995 when mobile phone was introduced, and also the emergence of Smartphone in 2005. There are as been different forms in which crime has evolved through the advancement of technology. Security measures had improved in order to curb mobile crime but not at the desire expected rate. Yet, people did not believe that they can be victims to such crime. Cybercrime is a worldwide phenomena; virtually all country is immune (El-Guindy 2008) The first cybercrimes occurred in India, Japan and china in 1820 (Techno focus cybercrime-A looming threat 2008). It was after that it was now increasing at mid 20th century. Then it becomes a problem of concern, around the world and in Middle East and third world countries the growth of Internet connectivity in recent years is significant and simultaneously similar increase in cybercriminal activities (El-

Guindy 2008). We see in 2001 approximately 28.5 million people in the UK use the Internet (Fafinski 2008). Internet use in the Middle East had reached 2.5% of the total worldwide use by December 2007 (El-Guindy 2008). 50% adult use Internet in Australia (Australian federal police)

In the UK there were 92000 cases of on-line identity fraud during 2006 because of that average value of loss from 183.2 to 212.6 million pounds by card-not-present (CNP) fraud. 218.817 incidents of physical harassment were recorded. In 2006, 850000 cases of unwanted online sexual approaches occurred (Fafinski 2008). 38% Drug Importation cases, 34% Defraud the commonwealth cases, 25% Child Sex related cases, 3% Counterfeit currency/documents cases, 45% E-Crime, 11% Interpol, 2% Counter terrorism, 42% Others (Fraud, Credit Card, Money Laundering) occurred in Australia during 2005 and 2006 (Australian federal police). The systems of NASA, US Army, Navy and Department of Defence were hacked right after the 9/11 attacks. Spam is now a great problem in cyber world everyday thousands of Spam spreading through e-mail and other way. Nearly 200 billion Spam messages are now sent each day, double the volume in 2007 — and that targeted attacks are also rising sharply and 90 percent of all e-mails sent worldwide are Spam, this means 800 million messages a day are attempts are spear phishing. One in four (23%) of UK internet users had been victim of phishing scams during the last 12 months, compared to just eight per cent the year before. Similarly, more than one in six (16%) had fallen victim to other types of online scam (Iqbal Chowdhury July 2016.) One of the most important issues is child pornography. Because of the Internet pornography industries generate approximately 3 billion US dollars annually and there are about 10,000 websites offering illegal child pornography (Young 2008: pg 287). In Tahlequah Michael Ray Wright had pictures of underaged girls during April 1 & Dec 18, 2008 Australian Broadcasting Authority found 54% credit card number theft, 45% personal data misuse, 39% privacy issues and 21%

incidents because of viruses (Barbara 2002:pg 4). On the top of the list of cybercrimes registered in 2006 there are 1.94 million cases of harassment, this figures includes e-mails with threatening or abusive statements and offensive allegations left on websites and about 850,000 sex crimes including cyber stalking occurred in Britain the crime committed in Cyber world is a common matter of present world. Basically Cybercrime is a complex crime and its range is so vast. There is no specific or all accepted definition of cybercrime because different agencies and researchers gave the definition according to their place and situation. It can say the cybercrimes are that crimes which have the involvement of computer and network (Fafinski 2008, Kowalski 2002). Crime committed through computer has been named different names such as computer crime” or “computer-related crime”, “high-tech crime”, “Internet crime”(Brenner and Goodman 2002:6, Kowalski 2002). There are many types of cybercrime existing in present world. Even though documenting them seem difficult and yet it is very difficult to find out approximately all types of cybercrime because every day the new dimension of cybercrime evolved.

Also to further understand cyber/mobile crime, it is necessary for us to note that cyber crime are mostly caused by using the internet through computer or laptop, while mobile crime is caused mostly by the use of smart phones. Now, defining computer according to Wikipedia, “computer is a general purpose device that can be programmed to performed any finest set of arithmetic or logical operations” to further explained the meaning of computer, it defined to be the any electronics, magnetic, optical or other high-speed data processing device or system which performs logical, arithmetic’s and memory functions by manipulations of electronics, magnetic or optical impulses and includes all input, output, processing, storage, computer software’s or communication facilities which are connected or related to the computer in a computer system or computer networks” (sections2[1] of information technology act 2002). Thus, over the year’s cell phone as emerged as a mini-computer performing the same function a

computer can perform in order to satisfy our daily consumption. Also, according to Information Technology Act, 2000, defined mobile phone as a context that fall under the same meaning with the telecommunications tool called COMPUTER. Computer was used as model to define mobile, "which was defined as tools use for exchanging information". Also, section 2(r) of the Information and Technology Act 2000 "define mobile phone as any device which as the ability to generate information, sent received or saved in media, optical, magnetic, computer memory, high speed data process, manipulation of electronic, micro films, fiche or any related form of communication facilities which are connected or related to the computer in a computer system or computer network"

2.6 Trend and Pattern of Mobile Crime in Nigeria

Mobile phone devices were one of the awesome devices of man history which shows the intellectual of mankind and their development across history. It is one of the creativities and the innovation of the greatest master Sir Martin Cooper. In which he had changed drastically the interactive aspect of today generation. The advent of mobile to today world has completely replaced the place of a desktop and laptops. Mobile phone has been smart for people to use handle and to do things faster and smarter. Mobile phone marked a realm of new technology in which it has the ability to functions the same function as laptop and desktop because of the technological advancement in the world which bring a combination of techniques and recent technological development in order to fulfilled our basic necessity. Today, no man can do without mobile phone because it has form an integral part of human life. Age limit is not allocated to the usage of phones in our recent age. Children of 6-7years can handle any type of phone base on the purchasing power of the parent. This has lead to an everlasting increment of skills empowerment and human development. This also creates a boom in the electronics industries which leads to the

world technological advancement.

Nigeria ranks third. During the cyber crime committees, African countries order than Nigeria was not up to Nigeria in the cyber crime analysis which skyrocket Nigeria ranking third in the world. According to a crime report in 2007 internet crime report released by the Internet Crime Complaint Centre (ICCC), which puts the Nigeria alongside with US, UK and Romania. Which means Nigeria was among the top ten countries where internet crimes are perpetrated (Odapu, 2008). According to the report, from US alone, "Nigerian letter fraud" (E mail scams emanating from Nigeria) comprising at about 1.1 per cent of the 2007 top ICCC Complaint Categories received. The report also revealed that the amount lost by individuals reporting fraud-type monetary loss in 2007 puts Nigerian Letter Fraud at 6.4 percent, amounting to 1,922.99 million US dollars (Odapu, 2008). ICCC noted that although Nigeria was among the top ten countries where internet crime is perpetrated, the country is, ironically, which means that Nigeria was not among the first ten nations that complain to the ICCC over these issues.

Even the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) had such experiences. It happens that in its banking sector supervision, report revealed that the banking sector lost about 7.2 billion Naira to internet fraudsters. However, the Chief Executive Officer of Global Network for Cyber Solution, Mr. Segun Olugbile, opined that the money lost to the internet fraud should be at the region of N10billion (Odapu, 2008). Weekly Trust reports from Lagos says overnight browsing still continued in the city, despite the threat from the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) to ban and arrest any form of private Internet services and the internet services Providers who provides internet with affordable services. Modems have given great access to cyber crimes and also as one of the perpetration, in which perpetrators could afford to subscribe to the net in the comfort of their homes. However, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) avers "that a total of 136 suspects were arrested comprising of 60 suspects in the Southwest, 39

in the Southeast, 26 from the South-South and 11 in the North". The commission affirmed that they will continue to update its capacity through training and logistics in order to deal with all the dynamics of the crime.

Human got addicted to this mini-computer due to its smart ways of transferring, processing, using information. Anything that has an advantage must surely have disadvantages. One of the consequences of ICT in Africa is simply the act of internet fraud and other means in which the cell phone as well as the computer. E.g. Sexual exploitation, e-mail scam trafficking. [JITI 2009]. This made it so easy for cyber criminal to use mobile devices as a medium of crime. No good things without a negative consequence. This is also related to technology. The growth of technology has impacted positively into man's life, which also lead him to his downfall. It is not new to us today that crimes committed in the world are mostly through internet.

There have been official reports concerning mobile crime across the globe and Nigeria is not an exception. Other says Nigeria has been demonized. According to Prof Bikko Agozino of Virginia Tech University, 'there is a long standing demonization of Nigeria as being a full of criminals'. One major thing about this country called Nigeria is that Nigeria is among the top three world's worst cybercrimes perpetrators [Suleiman Ibrahim 2017]. The issue here is that the generalization of this crime over this country has destroyed the image of the country among other nation because this crime becomes the prime in which most Nigerians are view and check globally. This internet fraud emerged from what was referred to as section 419 of the Nigerian criminal code dealing with fraud. From this, the tagged 419 was given to every other member engaging in any form of internet fraud. Despite the positive implication internet and the usage of cell phone, the country image has been destroy as a result of some activities which is known as Advanced Fee Fraud [AFF] In which the internet as well as the mobile phone are use to as a channel for easy and convenient online crimes. This is being carried out by Nigerians and other

who claimed to be Nigerians. This was popularly known as '419' [JITI 2009]. The term '419' was extracted from the section 419 of the Nigeria criminal code [Cap 777 of 1990]. These sections counter the Advance Fee fraud known as 419. It states that: "any person who by any false pretence, and with intent to defraud, obtain from any other person anything capable of being stolen, or induces any other person to deliver to any other person anything capable of being stolen, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for three years" The rate of such crime keeps increasing and this is also injurious to the state. According to official report from national crime record bureau, 9,622 cases of cyber crime were reported with an increase rate of 69% from 2013 to 2014. In 2014 alone, cyber crime reported was estimated at 9,622 but 1,879 was officially attended to under local laws. Not only that, about 4,246 cases reported and recorded, only 3,313 was related to information and technology act 2000 which are the publication of sexual explicit content. This crime committed through mobile phone device was centered most on youth who are not over the age range of 18years-30years. Because statistics recorded that youth of that age that commit cyber crime were at aggregate of 52.7% in the United States of America, about 85% of adults own a mobile phone, while 75% of them accept the fact of ever spending time or a walking hour without handling their cell phones. This does not include people who use it for other purposes like watching movies, taking pictures, receiving messages, getting driver directions, playing games, listening to music and lot more. This proves the fact that cell phones have eaten deep into the life of many people but at a long run, causing a serious havoc in the society. For example, high price smart phones have become a hot-to-get commodity for Nigerian youth especially iPhone products and its various types, Apple's devices, I-tune etc. these products have caused and create a fast growing rate of arm robbery and theft everyday month and years. For example in Australia, about 40,000 cell phones were reported stolen every year; also U.K has an estimation of 228 snatched every hour. U.S.A, also suffer greatly in this

challenged in which cell phone were not just stolen only for their monetary value alone either was it stolen for selling. But it was as a result of the information which was contained in the phones which would serve as useful tools. This problem was so severe in New York, Los Angeles Miami, Australia, Spain and Italy. Almost half of the resident in this cities have been victimized in one way or the other. In U.S about ten million U.S residents was estimated to have fall victim of cyber crime in recent years. According to Jenny Stallard, about 23,000 crimes committed in London using motorcycles in which mobile theft has the highest ranking. It is unfortunate to report that these set of people make a living from such crime. These people see stealing phones as easy has someone taking a cup of coffee. One of the gang involved in mobile phone was interviewed by the BBC three documentaries by Livvy Haydock. He said one them describe the weapons they used has bat, throwing acid to the face of the owner. [Topkat age 21 mopped member].

Cell phone has played an important role in promoting crimes in which are stalking, road rage, theft, fraud, pornography, illegal electronics surveillance. Boise (Idaho) police department define a mobile device has simply a portable computing device that is; any crime that can committed on computer such crime is possible and much easier on mobile devices. In Nigeria, crime committed through mobile which are common among Nigeria youth are the yahoo-yahoo. Therefore, according to IJAER 2018(International Journal of Applied Engineering Research), Yahooism is an of cyber crime that defraud unsuspected victims in foreign countries of their hard- earned money. This becomes popular in the early 1990s and it is so much common among undergraduate student and youths who thought live is a little bit difficult.

Nigerians has shown a real growth in size scope and complexity and as a result of this, they should be regarded as a threat to business worldwide. [Palo Alto network 2016]. Nigerian youth are so deepen into this for economic gain. Yahoo-Yahoo means Advance fee fraud which

can be through either emailing. Which can be on Face book, Whatapps or any other social Medias? Palo identify five most popular malwares identity tool which are: predator pain, ISR stealer, key base, ISPY software and pony [Police assistance Committee 2016}. This allow individual to steal commodity or credential from other computer Involving in such act provided a hug sum of money with enable them to become richer than their parent all over the night. In other to make this dream comes true, they move to the extent of engage in robberies in other of procure their desire phone which can perform the operation they wanted to do. Phones theft of Infinix, iphones, Samsung tablet and other mobile device which can perform more advanced capabilities in a second, they moved to the extern of including dark magic in order to make the client comply with their request. This criminal or scammer have a very sensitive motive and passion on how they can exploit their victim and make a fortune. They are found of using this slang which is; 'Payback time' or 'I Go Chop Your Dollar' [NCC2007] this slangs are use as medium by the scammers to justify their action against the Whiteman or the western world for what they have done for their ancestors.. [in Nigeria, fraud and other cyber crimes are meant to exploit the western world] This mobile fraud is so wide and popular among youth between the AGE OF 18 – 40 years. In the cause of the crime, most of them believe it is so easy than undergoing a money ritual. Some of other crimes committed through mobile phone can be stalking, pornography, theft of intellectual properties. In some instance, a group of cyber fraud sent a fake cheque or postal money order to their victims, and when this ordered money or cheque are cashed, the victim is told to give the money through Western Union or money transfer in Nigeria. In some other instances, if the scammer has a strong network over time in other country, the victims might be forces to send the money to other country. (Simon Chijioke, IJAER 2018)

The technical security company says cyber crime crimes in Nigeria are increasing at an

alarming rate. This was according to the report compiled by unit 42 threat research team of the company to the Police Assistance Committee. In their research, it was analysis that over 8,400 malware camp email was scammed in Nigeria from July to June 2016” estimating at about 100 individual actors are behind it, this increase so great in 2016 because there was about 5000 to 8000 in May 2016 [Palo Alto 2016]. It is good to note that not only cyber fraud was committed through internet. Others are; cyber stalking, cyber terrorism, cyber colonialism, revenge porn cyber bully, cyber espionage, but the most common and adopted cybercrime in Nigeria is the internet fraud[Ibrahim Suleman 2017] etc.

Cyber crime in Nigeria is of a different motive compare to western world, because what constitute cyber crimes in Nigeria differs from that of U.K. and U.S. The issue of cyber crimes was originated from the US federal Bureau of investigation (FBI) and its internet crime complaint centre which rank Nigeria third in the world after UK and US [Ibrahim Suleman 2017].

Cyber crime can differ across countries due to the existence of culture and technologies advancement. In western world, most cyber crime popularly found are hacking, cyber espionage, cyber terrorism, cyber bully etc which are not common in Nigeria. Let say, the most common crime which the western world refers to as cyber crime in Nigeria is termed scam or cyber fraud. The term cyber crime can still be checked involving cultural testimonies. One of the reasons why internet fraud became rampant was as a result of the economy stability behind it. Money is the primary motivation of online fraud [Suleman Ibrahim 2017]. Average Nigerian what to be rich over the night. That why the problem keeps increasing at a great extend because it was driven by money. Also, the contribution of our corrupt officials and politicians cannot be left unturned.

2.7 TYPES OF MOBILE CRIMES IN NIGERIA

We can first cite few types cybercrime, which occur generally in every place of the world.

1. **IDENTITY FRAUD:** According to Blindell 2006, Fafinski 2008, Brenner and Goodman 2002 and ACPR 2006, is a type that is defined as “The assumption of the identity of another person, living or dead, irrespective of the motivation underlying this courses of actions” Identity fraud is used as a means to commit drug, firearms and e-crime offences Identity fraud refers to the gaining of money, goods, services or other benefits

through the use of a false identity (ACPR 2006). In the United States of America, the term 'Identity theft' is generally used to cover all types of identity crime, The United Kingdom government appears to use 'identity fraud' as a generic term, In Australia, definitions adopted within policing entail the use of 'identity crime' as a generic description to cover all types of identity crime (ACPR 2006).

2. **FINANCIAL FRAUD:** (Fafinski 2008 & Graycer 2000). They opined that financial fraud is use as the deception for direct or indirect Financial or material gain. It includes Internet banking, credit and debit card fraud, and money laundering (parliamentary joint committee on the Australian crime commission 2004: article pg47). In the context of credit card, financial fraud defied as “unlawfully obtained credit card numbers to order goods or services online” (Kowalski 2002:15). “Offences against the person” is a common type of cybercrime (Fafinski 2008). It includes the use of a computer to cause an individual some form of personal harm such as anxiety, distress or psychological harm, precisely we can say threatening e-mails and the posting of derogatory information online is the best example of that crime (Fafinski 2008).

- 3. COMPUTER MISUSE:** This means an unauthorized access to a computer system such as “basic hacking”, “aggravated hacking” and unauthorized modification of computer material such as “viruses”(Fafinski 2008). “Sexual offences” is most concerning types of cybercrime at present because of the availability of pornography (Fafinski 2008). We can also give a relevant name that is “Pornography and Other Offenses Against Morality” it includes child pornography and other offenses against minors, stalking, harassment, hate speech etc (Brenner and Goodman 2002). This category of cybercrime covers a range of conduct that has an objectively ascertainable sexual elements including pedophilic activity such as grooming a child for sexual activity. At present “Spam”, “Phishing”, “Botnets” are the matter of concern at Cyber world because it causes lots of harm of computer system and data management (Jaishankar, Pang and Hyde 2007: pg 258).
- 4. THEFT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES:** The "phone freakers" do it by gaining access to an organization's telephone switchboard (PBX) individuals or criminal organizations can obtain access to dial-in/dial-out circuits and then make their own calls or sell call time to third parties (Graycer 2000). Telecommunications Piracy means the temptation to reproduce copyrighted material for personal use, for sale at a lower price, or indeed, for free distribution, has proven irresistible to many (Graycer 2000). The most common and publicly observed crime through mobile phone are: Vishing, Smishing, lottery scams, Blue bugging, Blue jacking, Blue snarfing, Mobile hacking, Mobile cyber defamation, Pornography, Identity theft, Cloning or Recapping of mobile, Mobile cyber stalking, Mobile credit card fraud, Mobile software piracy. But the following are the prevailing mobile fraud in Nigeria;

The following are the crimes perpetuating in Nigeria;

1. **CREDIT CARD OR ATM FRAUD:** this is act of using an unauthorized or illegal credit card for a purpose of buying/selling and other purposes. When the ATM number or pin was stolen or hacked by the hackers, as a result of on-line transaction and withdrawing money at the ATM post. The hackers can monitor the ATM number as well as the pin by impersonating the credit card owner.
2. **YAHOO ATTACK:** This popularly known as '419' this is one of the highest rated cybercrime in Nigeria that has attracted many countries to Nigeria. This characterize by the use of e-mail address obtain from the internet access point which is use by an e-mail harvesting applications [web spiders or e-mail extractor]. This application can automatically retrieved mail address from web page. [Olusola 2013]
3. **MOBILE SOFTWARE PIRACY:** this act of crime is carry out by coping or making a genuine or an original software program into a counterfeit type with the intension of making it look exactly like the original copy.
4. **MOBILE VIRUS DISSEMINATION:** mobile virus is an electronic virus which only attack cell phones and other communication devices. It so viral that that damage the software a cell phones in a seconds.
5. **DENIAL OF SERVICE ATTACK:** this is commonly use by criminals. This involved the denial of a person to his service provided for him by his network provider and such benefit has been closed or block by the criminal. Also it is an act of bandwidth a victim network.
6. **MOBILE CYBER STALKING:** this is an act of monitoring, harassing or threatening a victim either through phone calls, text messages, and other social means. Cyber stalking can lead to a serious violent act because it involved the use of making harassing text

messages or phone calls, vandalizing the victim properties. Sometimes, it might lead to killing of pet in order to leave a message to the victim. The act of violent in stalking depends on the stalker.

7. **MOBILE PORNOGRAPHY:** the communication device is so common and use in every household. As useful as it is, the frequent children become addicted to it. This also makes it possible that the more access a household has to internet, the more the children will be using mobile communication. Because of this many children has abused the use of internet. This act involved the mobile phone or computer to watch movies which are recommend for adult and which the rules state that anyone under the age of 18years is bound from accessing it. This act is a crime punishable by law with an imprisonment which extends to a term of 5 years. [Section 67B: India Information Technology Act 2000]. This also popular in Nigeria, it is one of the most cybercrimes Nigeria youth engaged in on daily bases.
8. **MOBILE CYBER DEFAMATION:** this is criminal act in which criminal send an humiliating or obscene SMS or E-mail through computing devices in which their intension of lowering the reputation of the victims' in the eyes of those who love them and their family.
9. **MOBILE PHONE HACKING:** from its meaning, hacking means an illegal intruding into a system or a computer system or a network. Mobile phone hacking simply means an act of breaking into a device network or system illegally and controlling the information of the owner with and without the owner concept. The equivalent word for hacking is cracking which means every act committed toward breaking into a mobile or a computer program with a ready-made program

10. **VISHING:** this form of cyber crime is often refer to financial crime in which mobile phone are use for Online shopping and online transaction this make people to fall preys to the cyber crime of vishing. These other form of theft is generally linked with identity, relating to credit numbers, and other secretive information. Furthermore, vishing can also be explained as an act of using cell phone to manipulate another user to surrender some vital information which can be used. Vishing is somehow like the scammer pretending as if he is a legitimate business man or manipulate the other user till he/she thinks they can make profit through them. Vishing is used or is a process of extracting vital and sensitive information from victims which can be credit card number, bank details, and card pin/BVN number. Using what is known as social engineering or internet. Vishing is moat referred to as identity theft.
11. **BLUE BUGGING:** blue bugging simply means attacking the mobile phone through Bluetooth. By so doing, the scammer got access to all information which is on the vitim phone. All files are accessed, pictures, and other stuffs are accessed by the scammer. This can be as a result of allowing to advice to be connected through Bluetooth to others, so by doing this, the scammer got access and hacked the advices. One of the mechanisms of blue bugging is that the victim might not know that he/her phone have been exposed to hacker even after which the Bluetooth device has been turn-off. Also, blue bugging can also been seen as a total or complete takeover or control over ones phone due to a problem or malfunctions of the device. The take-over can be termed as a BACK-DOOR mechanism. This implies that, an act in which a developer bypasses a security mechanism in other to gain access to a particular device.
12. **SMISHING:** Smishing means a trick used by hackers or attackers in order to make any user to download some virus or other form of security attack into the mobile device in

order that permission wills grand to them to access the device with ease. They make use of SMS which contains URL or phone number as a medium of luring users. Also smishing involved the use of Short Message Service (SMS) as a medium of collating and getting vital information from victims. We often resort to this medium on our mobile phones as one of the medium of communication, but we never know that it will be used against us as means of threat and hacking. Smishing is always in form of posing a threat messages to a victim in order to expose some secretive information. Such information might be shared or kept private. When relating this information which we believe that we relating it to a right communication center. Later on, it will then be used by hackers against us. Which will automatically become a threat to our information which we keep and also to the people with whom we are communicating? Because its involved access to information which were meant to be secretive in nature.

13. **MALWARE:** malwares is the most deadly types of mobile crime. It is a common to everyone and it is form of software designed to carry out every form of malicious nature in a system. Using the infected device, it is designed in such a way that it can affect mobile phones by means of browsing or files sharing, and after that, the device began to indulge in rampant and frequent unwanted malware.
14. **CYBER TERRORISM:** this is another form of crime in which a scammer or the hacker attacks an organization or a governmental organization in order to gain access into their information. The main and motive of this form of crime is to intimidate the organization in order to promote his or her political ambition or their personal gain. Base on the meaning of terrorism, cyber terrorism is also the act in which the hacker hijacks the network of an organization and demand for a ransom before it can be released.

15. **CYBER PLAGIARISM:** this is act of stealing people's ideas as well as their work through internet public domain [Olusola 2013]. Also it's involved act of picking ideas from a published document without making reference to the author and then publishes it as their own ideas. This is a common crime committed by the youth and most especially. Students at all cadre of education. To the uttermost, this cyber-crime does not leave our amiable lecturer and teacher from all levels of teaching. Many at times, it is very easy to plagiarize because of laziness and ability for them not to formulate their own ideas into words. That is, students as well as the lecturers from different level of teaching often plagiarize due to laziness, stressful duties, lack of knowledge or ideas about the what they are about to teach, this is common in the tertiary institution.

2.8 CAUSES OF MOBILE CRIME

Internet has serving as a quick platform in which the perpetrations of crime has been happening. And also through this same internet, the report of crime is also been made known to the public. Every example, the online database, the media, Nigeria night watch and so on has been updating their data base on criminality across the globe. We should know that, not all criminal acts are crime oriented. {Some are non-violence while others are lethal} Every human must be responsible for their action be it conscious or unconscious. The act of crime is not what we can hide or run from it is something we do at the expense of our subconscious mind. Crime is one the big issues which humanities are battling with across the globe. Nations in the world has tried to suppress the persistence rise of crime most especially robbery, terrorism and cyber crime. Others are, homicide, kidnapping, drug trafficking sex trafficking illegal shipping of gun etc. according to Nigeria watch database, opined that the root cause of crime is violent. From one of their article released in 2006-2011 that where there heavy concentrated population, there is

tendency for violent to take place which might lead to crime. This is highly concentrated in the south; where there is a high population most especially cities like Porthacourt, Oyo and Lagos. Crime statistics shows that there was high crime rate in Plateau state than other state. This statistics hinges on the trend and pattern of violent and non-violent in which this activities needs severe attention in order to curb it either by the multi-dimension approached. This hasn't left cyber crime out of the line. Cyber and crime is so predominant in Nigeria. The reason is because the world is evolving into the age of internet and the world is thirsting and hungry for various means of internet. Cyber is a term use to describe a computer or activities done by computer. Whereas crime is also an illegal activities which negate the rules custom and tradition of a state and it is injurious to the state. So therefore crime committed through internet also has a deep root in the affairs of Nigeria. The following review the causes of mobile crime in Nigeria;

1. **URBANIZATION:** Nigeria is a nation having a huge number of people living within her territory. According to 2006 Nigeria population census, Nigeria was at about 160million people. Urbanization can't be study without considering the meaning o migration. Migration is the process of leaving a current resident to another resident. Migration is the process of moving from the use of one operating environment to another operating environment that is, to a better one [Information Technology 2017]. Urbanization is a state if being urbanized or the process of becoming urbanized. Or it's the process in which town and cities are formed and becoming larger and more people begin to live and work. [Merriam Webster dictionary]. It can also be view as an increase in population in cities and towns. Compare to rural town, where population is at low rate. Urbanization can be measure in term of population. The trace of urbanization began during the industrial revolution, when worker moved toward manufacturing organization in cities in order

to obtain earn a living especially in a factory or and bigger company and there are lower rate of people engaging in agricultural section [business Dictionary]. Using Wikipedia point of view, urbanization is looked at as the massive physical growth of urban area as a result of rural migration in search of a better life.

Urbanization and cybercrime in Nigeria is so closed in the sense that cyber crime exist in Nigeria as a result of urbanization. This happened as a contention among the youth to make exploit at young age. The urban cities in Nigeria are filled of heavy contention among the elite who find the cyber as lucratic business which require less capital and stressed. This has a place urbanizations has one of the major cause of cyber crime in Nigeria. Meke 2013 review in his article urbanization and cyber crime in Nigeria' says urbanization cause cyber crime, and this urbanization can only serve good purposes or beneficially if there are provision for good job and creating room for intellectual ideas among the youth in expressing new ideas about technology, he also emphasis that urbanization is so impossible without a crime because the elite find it easy and lucrative as well as profitable to invest in crime most especially cyber crime.

2. **NEGATIVE DESIRE FOR WEALTH:** negative attitude about making wealth stand the chance of causing cyber crime in Nigeria because there has been a very long gap between the rich and the poor that is, an average Nigeria. Therefore many automatically found themselves by level of reasoning in' to the realm of striving to level up the gap using any means as long as it is quick and it is money oriented. They strive for wealth has not only been seen among elderly men but more frequently among youth. Youth no long quest for innovative ideas since they believe that Nigeria is not among the fertile lands that nurture such seed to germinate. Since most cyber criminal requires a less investment and a convulsive environment, Nigeria is

beautifully design to accommodate such activities. {Funmi 2012}. The primary motive of cyber crime in Nigeria hinge strongly on the motive of fund so finances. One of the benefits of cyber crime in Nigeria is financial stabilities.

3. **UNEMPLOYMENT:** unemployment simply means a state in which a citizen who has the capacities to work does not find a job. According to Wikipedia 2018, unemployment is the situation of actively looking for unemployment but could not being currently employed. The rate of unemployment in Nigeria is at an Alarming rate, and it's also resulted in contributing to the rise of cyber crime in Nigeria. Cyber crime can be associated with high rate of unemployment harsh economic condition and poor education system. {Funmi 2012}. The Nigeria national bureau of statistics, Nigeria has at about 20 million unemployed people, another 2 million new entrants into these categories in every year. As a result of this situation, many engage in activities which are not legal in order to procure a living. By so doing, ending in cyber crime which is public refers to as 'yahoo yahoo' becomes the best option.
4. **BAD INFLUENCES:** According to Meke 2012, youth are mirror in the society which is to be guided with diligence and moral but it was quite unfortunately how elderly one neglect them especial parent whose neglect their duties and refuse to exercise their rightful duties over their children. In often in our generation those parents transmit crime and criminal oriented business to their children holding this mentality that the family business must continue for example the 'Mafia gangs'. Also Cyber oriented crime is very predominant in Nigeria among parent and children. Family members of cyber criminals usually see nothing wrong with the act which they always claimed it to be an act of justice and the reason is not far-fetched. One of the major reason for

such act is as a result of poor economic situation of the country. Most parents of internet fraudsters / cyber criminals have determined to turn blind ears to the unlawful activities of their children because of the benefits they derive from their ill-gotten wealth. They claim that the high rate of unemployment and poverty in Nigeria lead their children into the act. Not only that, there are numbers of cases whereby children are been influenced either by friend, uncle, street brothers and sisters etc. judging from understanding, most of those who engaged in cyber crimes are either from a poor background seeking to be famous either from their street, among their family member and also in the state where they are. Bad influences promote and allow recycling of criminal minded individual in the society.

5. **INAPPROPRIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF CYBER CRIME LAW AND AGENCIES:** Nigeria has been operating under a weak law since inception. This therefore led to the in-active law against cyber crimes. And also, the existence of inadequate cyber law agency also tarnishes the image of cyber law in Nigeria. According to Laura [2012], African countries have been criticised for dealing inadequately with cyber crime as their law enforcement agencies which are inadequately enrolled with equipment which will enable them to operate such personnel, intelligence and infrastructures' it is therefore necessary that federal government legislate the appropriate agency with necessary tool to combat cyber crime in Nigeria. So that the cyber criminal would be punished for the crime they have committed. The Nigeria legislature must implement strict rules and laws which covers all forms of cyber crimes because cyber crimes relegate the image of a country in the outside world such as every other crime.

2.9 FACTORS INFLUENCING MOBILE CRIMES AMONG YOUTHS IN NIGERIA.

Cybercrime/mobile crime is been influence by some factors.

a. **UNEMPLOYMENT:** Unemployment is a major factor to cybercrime in Nigeria. There is a strong correlation between unemployment and crime. When people are unemployed, their source of livelihood depletes over time. The cost of living becomes high and the standard of living goes down. There are many people in Nigeria who lack the opportunity of being employed. The formal unemployment rate in Nigeria as estimated by the World Bank in 2007 was 4.9 percent and Nigeria ranked 61st across the world's countries (CIAFactbook).

As reported by Teshome (2008), the then newly released African Development Indicators report of the World Bank showed that "education, once seen as the surest, undisputed gateway to employment, no longer looks so certain." This is very true in the case of Nigeria. The fact that you are an educated Nigerian is no guarantee that you will be employed. Furthermore, according to the World Bank report, unemployment in Africa is higher among those who have attained a higher education of some kind, and also those in wealthy households because they depend solely on the wealth of their families and do not consider employment a priority.

Many graduates in Nigeria wander the streets without anything reasonable to do for a living. The government is capable but unwilling to provide jobs for them. Employment in Nigeria is usually not based on merit but depends on how connected you are with people that Have power. This leaves many highly qualified people in poverty as seemingly no one cares to know what they are capable of achieving. These people are missing out on the income they would have gotten if they were employed. The number of quality jobs in the economy is low and many government resources are misallocated. Unemployment-induced poverty tends to increase the crime rate and violence in the country. Most unemployed youths resort to crimes such as armed robbery, kidnapping for ransom, internet fraud [most popular and underground crime] and

other forms of fraudulent activities. The reservation wage they get from these activities is typically barely enough to take care of their basic necessities.

b. INEQUALITY: Inequality implies a concentration of a distribution, whether one is considering income, consumption or some other welfare indicators or attributes (Oyekale, Oyekale and Adeoti, 2007). There was an increase in income disparity after the economic growth

Which Nigeria experienced between 1965-1975, and this income inequality has increased the dimension of poverty in the country (Oluwatayo, 2008, p. 1).

The income inequality between the people in rural and urban areas in Nigeria is remarkably high, as those who live in the rural areas base all their income on agriculture which is today not a thriving sector in Nigeria as oil has taken over the economy. They do not invest their money to acquire skills as people in the urban areas would and this makes them more vulnerable to poverty and leads to some social and economic problems such as violence, corruption, cyber crime and so on (Oluwatayo, 2008, p. 2). In 2003, the income of the poorest 10 percent of Nigeria's population was only 1.9 percent, while that of the richest 10 percent was 33.2 percent. Though the 2003 share remains higher than what it was in 1993 (32.5 percent). A more equal distribution of Nigeria's income would go a long way in reducing the rate of poverty, but because it is typically the rich parents who hold political offices or are related to those holding political office who can pass down such appointment to their children, only this set of people has upper hand in the income distribution of the nation and that is the reason why income remains concentrated among the rich.

c. LAZINESS: Laziness is a common disease which is virtually suffered by many Nigerians today, especially those from wealthy households not only that, those who believe in quiet access it wealth. Everyone wants to be comfortable but they are not ready to work towards

it. This often leads to greed where people will do whatever they can to keep the family wealth for themselves. In most families, everyone depends on the bread winner, who works so much to keep the family going and when he dies the family is likely to become poor because of mismanagement of funds but the parent fail to asked the so call bread winner how he come about his wealth. In most Nigerian families, the death of the bread winner means the death of the whole family fortunes; because everyone was depending on him/her to provide everything. This will lead them to a point that they engaged in activities which will fetch them the rate of such amount they are enjoying before the breadwinner die. By so doing, they engaged more in fraud or robbery which can fetch them the same rate of money they are use too.

D. GLOBALISATIONAND EDUCATION: Globalization has also play a significant role in increasing cybercrime or mobile crime among youths in Nigeria. Every part of globalization is accepted by Nigerian youths [both positive and negatives]. Globalization has taken the function of the family as well as the education system. This is so common among the youths which spent most of their times engaging with their mobile phone and computer for better understanding. Most youth learn many valuable things faster on the internet than the education system could offer. Nigeria educations system is in two forms; which are; primary and secondary education. Both systems have failed in equipping the youth in the right motive on how to behave. According to Wikipedia 2018 on education in Nigeria; Nigeria processes the highest number of out-of-school-youth in world. According to the World Bank, education is central to development. It promotes economic growth, national productivity and innovation, and values of democracy and social cohesion. In Nigeria, the rate in which youth got the ideas of internet fraud is alarming. The education system in Nigeria can be regarded as a failure compared to other countries in the world. The education system operating in Nigeria is upside down compare to the

western world. This is because, the right to education has been denied to many Nigerians, of which many of them can be considered invisible to the society now. The negative knowledge's gotten from been educated as resulted to a negative influence on the youth which drives them in committing several atrocity based on what they have learn through been educated.

2.9.0 EFFECTS OF MOBILE CRIME ON ECONOMY

The rate in which cyber crime has grown in Nigeria soil has really posed a great threat to the economic standard of the country. Cases of data theft and other cyber attacks on some big business in past few years as been alarming millions of complaints around the world where companies over the report of theft or data loss owing to cyber invasion every year. This act has created a heavy blow on the business as well as economy. Companies has been spend millions of dollar on anti-virus protection to secure their systems from any kind of malware which the attacker are using; phishing attack or any kind of virus in every year. Cyber-crime is like a thorn in the flesh of many companies because businesses are one of the factors that promote the economics of countries economic around the world, and this act is costing them greatly with no idea on how to control it. According to IJES 2013's survey shows that email scam arising from Nigeria alone constituted 1.1% of the 2007 complained received from the international complained centered (ic3). In USA, apart from the amount loss by individual who reported based on the letter or email scam emanated from Nigeria in 2007 the monetary loss was about 6.4% amounting to \$1922.999 million. According to central bank of Nigeria (CBN) report, regardless the financial crimes reports, bank sectors still loss at about 7.3billion to cyber financial crime in 2007. Cyber crime has a strong effect on revenue of a country. The economy of a county is shaken if there is low supply in revenue for example, among the multi Cooperation Company and businesses, in which a slide misappropriation of fund can cause the whole

company to run into bankruptcy. Also among the nation in which larger position of the country revenue is use to control financial fraud within the nation.

Knowledge about the impact of cybercrime on economic is vital to the government, business prosecutors, law enforcement agent and as well as individuals. But unfortunately, there is no legal information from the crime statistics in Nigeria concerning the real extend in which cyber crime has damage the economics of Nigeria. (IJES 2013). But it can be deduce from the study carried out IJES 2013 concerning the effect of cyber crime on economy. In the research, it is review that the prospective investors are no longer safe and the investors tend to run to for safety and seek shelter in a far distance land. And this is not far from the reason why we lose our indigenus investor to other African countries. This country has a platform in which crime is better than legal duties. Cybercrime is so physibile and can be seen very well but it is left untouched and allows the deep root of such crime to have a stand in the Nigeria economy. For this reason, infant industries as well as investors with little level of confident might event count lost as against profit. In order for such business to survived, it has to be taken to other country where profit can be marginalized and it would be higher. These are analysis of the lose carried out by cybercrime in Germany economy:

- Lost was recorded base on the computer affected by virus : 12.000.000
- Lose was recorded based on Germany Symantec : 33billion USD
- Lose was recorded base on Germany data manipulation in 2010 and also base on official statics :2000 USD

Everyone needs to transfer information as well money from one branch to other through internet. Hence these days no one can prevent the use of computers as well as internet due to the fact that the world is becoming a global village and the use of the internet has become social for

everyone to use. This then make cyber-crime more expensive and difficult to fight because every year, new ways of attacking the economy evolve which will stand as a new threats and methods. The following examples are the ways that cyber-crime affects companies and their customers:

a. LOST ON SALES:

Cyber-crime has been shifted from the initial perception that is, a crime for personal gain. But this has not been in the past few years. Recently, a new subculture activity has emerged known as the cyber-activist. These are the online cyber attackers who are equivalents to protesters who chain themselves to buildings or trees. Their purpose is to shut down a company's online operations to send a message about the company's business practices. In the past two years, major corporations, such as PayPal and MasterCard, have been attacked in this way.

b. EXTRA EXPENDITURE ON PROTECTION:

Online cyber attacks are increasing day by day. Companies and businesses ventures need to buy protection against all cyber threat that comes their way. At this point, any companies that want to protect and be free from any online thieves and also stay secure needs to pull out their wallets in order to do it. Which are costs in identifying risks, building new and safer operating procedures, and buying protective software and hardware. For example, businesses with complex or sensitive operations, need not to sit idle but often time, they need to involve a cyber-security consultant which will help in developing a customized solution. Also, this method can be adopted by companies who have to spend a lot in hiring expert or I.T professionals in order to deal with cyber attackers. Businesses in Nigeria likewise companies face the risk of operating under lose. And this will not help the economy situation of Nigeria.

2.9.1 HOW TO CURB MOBILE CRIME IN NIGERIA

INDIVIDUAL

Mobile crime is a serious crime in the eye of the law which cannot be totally eradicated but reduce to a minimal level. That is why a preventive measure and a collaborative effort needed to be observed among ourselves especially the youth because the threat emanating from cyber-crime cannot be overemphasized. In fact is very important and necessary to raise awareness cyber crime among us in order to minimize the cost and effectiveness in Nigeria. The public can. Also contribute in reducing cybercrime, this is by reporting any trace of such event to the law enforcement agent in which we pray that the law enforcement agent will be able to control such crime in respective of position and rank in the society. And also, adequate measures should be taken by homeowners in order to secure their properties especially their computer network and ensure proper anti – malware on their computer system, not only that, individual should ensure that they avoid pirated software, and not to share their personal information to stranger which include their Personal Information Number (pin), as well as bank account information, and email access code because no law or government could do that for us. It should be noted that, this arrow is pointed to the youths and it is up to them to take drastic steps and reduce the prevalence crime among them. Youths are to consider any form of cyber crime as a crime which must not be committed that is, sake crime and embrace the law which is to say that it first remedy of this crime is only if they are willing and ready to be patriotic and loyal to the law of the land. Youth also should be self empowered, depending too much on the government has not been resulting to something tangible or appreciative. Therefore focuses on themselves and development the hiding ability in them. Government cannot provide all and they will not among the role citizen, citizen are to provide for government if not, government will not provide for them. Youths are to note that

engaging in socially acceptable means of livelihood is one that boost and increase the level of any countries economy and development.

GOVERNMENT

Nigeria government wishes all crime is controlled by the law enforcements agencies likewise the public. But such desire cannot be accomplished without the help of strong law and edicts with powerful punishment that can tackle such atrocity. The government should regulate a law which will help in assisting the law enforcement in handling the crime. Also, engagements with the industrial Training Company in order to fashion a strategies that can prevent and reduce cybercrime (Simon 2018). The implementation of this law is to bring fear in the heart of the youths. Also youth empowerment should eat deep in the heart of the government. Most youth hang behind unemployment and low income from parent/guardians which might be true but when there is proper and adequate empowerment which the youth knows that with such empowerment, they can carter for their selves. This will lead to reduction in number of participant engaging in such crime.

2.9.2 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

THE THEORY OF ANOMIE:

This theory was first propounded by Emile Durkheim. A society is said to be in a state of anomie when the social integration and cohesiveness that hold it together is weakened. Durkheim is of the opinion that a society is held together by “collective cohesiveness” Durkheim postulates that anarchy is the order of the day in a state of normlessness. That is a state of chaos and anarchism.

Another contributor to this theory is Robert King Merton (1968).He is of the opinion that

a society creates deviance by identifying success goals and means of achieving these goals. Merton argues that in a society where there is disagreement between the means and the goals, the individuals are faced with alternative mode of behavior and adaptation. To Merton “the social and the cultural structure generate pressure for socially deviant behavior upon people variously located in that structure” R.K Merton (1968).

Merton identifies five modes of behavior the first is “conformity”, it occurs when people accept both the cultural goals and means of achieving such goals. Such behavior is the bed rock of a stable society. The second mode of behavior is “innovation” people in this category accepted the culturally emphasized goals while abandoning the culturally approved ways of achieving these goals and turn to deviant behavior. The third mode is “ritualism” they reject the success goals and accept the means because of less opportunity for achieving the goals. The fourth one is “retréatism”. This means the rejection of both means and goals. People in this category are withdrawn from others and are labeled as “outcast”. The final group is “rebellion”. This group rejects both means and goals and substitutes new norms for themselves.

This theory explains criminality in terms of the nature of society rather than individual. Merton’s theory of anomie is significant because it relates crime (delinquency) to socio-economic status. Members of the lower social groupings are more likely to select the innovative mode of behavior. This is because, they are likely to succeed through the approved means; thus there is greater pressure upon them to turn to crime.

Merton’s theory is also useful in explaining the context of Nigeria youths (Ekiti in particular), where there is socio-economic inequalities push most of the youth in poverty. Every youth want to live as the other peers do because of the existing inequality that has bridge the gap between the youth that comes from a silver spoon home and that of a youth that come from a poor family. In order to bridge this gap, the youth negate the culturally approved goals that were

given by the society because the means of achieving these goals are not available to the majority. Also, the theory explains why youths who are supposed to work and earn their legitimate money turn to harm robber, yahoo boys, rapist, bugler, area boys and touting, ATM card hacking and also committing one crime or the others.

DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY:

Edwin H. Sutherland (1883 – 1950) is one of the classical Chicago schools. Other association are; Fredick M. Thrasher (1892 – 1962), Edward F. Frazier (1894 – 1962), Clifford Shaw (1895 – 1957). One of the impact of this theory is of the belief that crime can be understand from the perspective of individualism that is, psychological point of view. This also brings a paradigm shift to this theory. For better understanding about crime, criminal behaviors are more situated in the social structures. Social structure is an assume structures that shape or influence people' life.

Sutherland in his book [published in 1939, establish a fundamental contribution in criminology. He argued that all criminal behaviors are learned as a normal learning process. Crime is learned in the very way we learn our normal behavior and everything we know or how we act now. And also how we behave also depend on how those who are around us desired us to act, also how we deviate from and how we conform to norms depends on the differences in who we associate with. Sutherland further explained that crime or criminal behavior depend largely on the association we keep and how we allow the association to influence how behavior. "Learning any social patterns be it conventional or deviant acts, occur as a result of association" (C.A.C Chukwunka). In this thesis, we can easily deduce that association around us influences our attitude. Human being is a social animal who love to be around folks at all time. Associations has an important significant in man's life and one of it is the ability to influence his behavior. In this view, the cause of crime or deviant do not lie on individuality rather its lies in the normal

process of social influence. (C.A.C Chukwunka).

Edwin H. Sutherland summarizes a nine proposition on differential association's theory before his demise in 1950:

1. Criminal behavior is learned. Criminal behavior is not genetic or biological deformity
2. Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with different associations in process of communication
3. The main knowledge about learning criminal behavior occurs as a result of intimate relationship with criminals or it occurs within intimate personal groups.
4. When criminal behavior is learned, what to learned include: (a) techniques of committing the crime which can complicated or rather simple depending on the mentality of individual; (b) the specific direction of motives characters, attitudes and rationalization.
5. The specific drive or motive is learned from the definition of legal codes which are either favorable or unfavorable
6. A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violate of law over definitions unfavorable to violate of law. (C.A.C. chukwunka)
7. Differential association always differs in formation, durations intensities
8. Although the process of learning this act differs, it has to involves all mechanism which are needed to engaged in anti- criminal pattern which correlate with the way normal behaviors are learned
9. Criminal behaviors' is an expression of general code needs and values, but its does not explained those general codes needs and values (Carrabine, 2004)

Sutherland's thesis on criminal behavior can be applied in response to cyber or mobile phone crimes. The act of cyber crimes is learned, this form of crime is pass down from those assumed

to be expert in this crime to the up-coming youth who are willing to engage in such business. Those who are made living through these crimes learned such crimes from someone and they are ever ready to teach other who is interested to learn.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focused on the methodology of research which means how the research work was carried out and the key decisions which the researcher will take in the course of the research. Research methodologies often privilege the conscious articulations of the research process because these are present-at-hand and most accessible, but a significant part of the research process may remain hidden and implicit to the researcher.

3.1.1 THE GEOGRAPHY/ HISTORY OF OYE EKITI/POPULATION

Oye is one of the sixteenth kingdom of Ekiti land . According to research Oye Ekiti people south/ western Yoruba I nhabiting the administrative headquarters' of the present Oye local government of Ekiti . The whole Oye kingdom comprises of five villages namely ; Oye , Ire, Egosi, Eshetta (popularly called Ilupeju), and Arigidi Ekiti now called Ayegbaju. Oye Ekiti had a covered area of about 64square miles, The population of Oye Ekiti according to the 1952 national census was about 13,696, 57,196 in 1963 national census and in 2006 population census 168,2519(National population commission 2006/National archive , Ibadan).

Oye Ekiti is located at a general altitude around 1500ft with hills and granite outcrops rising to about 200 ft. Oye Ekiti is covered by thick forest with very small patches of high forest and surrounded by hills which provide her protection in time of war . Thus the name Oye was coined from the name Oloyemoyin. Oloyemoyin who was born in Imore district of Ile-Ife, had a history with obalatanland.

Oye town is located in ekiti and it is the headquarter of oye local government area in Ekiti state, Nigeria. Also Oye local government emerged as a result of the inactive of Ekiti north local government on May 17 1989. Oye town and its local government is surrounded by ilejemeje

local government in the north, irepodun/ifelodun in the south, ikole took the position of the east and ido/osi local government to the west.

Oye local government is made up of the following local town which are: Imojo Ekiti, Oye Ekiti, Ilupeju Ekiti, Ayegbaju Ekiti, Ire Ekiti, Itapa Ekiti, Osin Ekiti, Ayede ekiti, Itaji ekiti, Ilafon ekiti, Isan Ekiti, Ilemeso ekiti, Omu ekiti, Ijelu ekiti, Oloje ekiti, etc.

3.1.2 THE POPULATION

Population in Oye Ekiti according to 1952 national census was 13, 696. Also, from 2006 census also indicate at about 168,251 (national population commission 2006) also this town is located at a general altitude around 1500 feet hills and granite outcrop rising to about 200 feet (Wikipedia 2018)

3.3.0 DESIGN OF STUDY

The design of study to be employed in this research work is exploratory research design and fixed design, The researcher will also make use of conclusive design which is the order to describe the main attribute of youth, relationship between youth and crime committed through mobile devices and to be able to give a tentative understanding of the perception of cyber-crime in Oye Ekiti. Using Ogunbameru (2010) definition of research design, research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to attain answers to research questions and to control variable. The plan is the overall scheme of programme of research. It includes an outline of what the researcher will do from writing the hypotheses and their operational implication to the final analysis of data. The major respondents involved in this study are the youth living Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State, either graduate or undergraduate and indigene of the community.

3.3.1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE AND SAMPLE SIZE

Sampling is a process used in statistical analysis in which a predetermined number of observations are taken from a larger population. Also Sample is that part of the population that stands as the representative of the whole. Good uniformity is the most vital feature of any sample. Under normal circumstances a sample is meant to be an extract of the population but since we cannot have the head count of the total population we must depend on a very small sample. A sample of one hundred and fifty (160) respondents will be scientifically selected for this study to provide information on the subject matter via likert scale questionnaire. Given us information on their experience on crime committed through mobile phones and more so if there had been any effort from the government to proffer solution to this problem.

3.5 SAMPLING SIZE

A sample size is a part of the population chosen for a survey or experiment. That is, extracting the ideal experiment from the main population to be studied. To achieve this study the simple random sampling technique was used. In order to arrive at the expected number of youths in Oye community, Cochran formula of sample size was used In which the Z value is multiply by (prevalence rate)²/ level of significant]. $Z_c * (pr)^2 / L.S$). Therefore, given the value of $Z_c = 1.96$ and $(Pr)^2$ which is (0.45) as the assumed prevalence rate cybercrime (yahooism) in Oye Ekiti while 0.05 which is the level of significant. Therefore,

Sample size is calculated as $S = \frac{1.96 * (0.45)^2}{0.05} = 158.76$

(0.05)

Which are approximately 160 respondents. These were administered and there were 147 valid respondents suitable for this study with 13 questionnaires missing or unsuitable.

The respondents were been visited in their various youth gathering such as place of worship like fellowships/mosques, place of community youth meetings and school premises,

bank/ATM premises in order for them to be able to fit in for the sampled respondents. For five days, the questionnaire was administered to each group; the researcher had to group them into 5 groups in which 32 members are present in each group, In order to ensure wide coverage of the town, the selections were done from various streets in the town in order to gather information from different sources. Likert scale questionnaire were administered to them in order to extract information/data from the sampled respondents.

3.3.4 MODE OF ANALYSIS OF DATA

The quantitative data collected was analyzed using SPSS computer package. This descriptive statistics was presented using frequency tables, percentages where applicable and cross tabulations tables. The hypotheses were analyzed with the aid of Chi- Square to ascertain the statistical relationship in the hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance.

Furthermore, Chi-Square was used to determine the level of crime and the usage of mobile phone among youth in Oye Ekiti. Descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequencies, percentages, were used to summarize the data collected from the field.

3.3.5 VALIDITY OF QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULE

Construct validity and construct validation refers to whether instrument measure what they assumed to measure. When the measurement expert inquiries into the construct validity of a test, he simply wants to know what psychological property/properties can “explain” the variance of the test, it seeks to explain individual differences in the test scores of a measuring instrument. The instrument was given to expert for review in the department of sociology and also in demography department and the suggested correction was influenced before going to the field.

3.3.5 RELIABILITY OF INSTRUMENT

Reliability of a measure simply means its consequence. A measure becomes reliable if the measurement does not change when the concept being measured remains constant in value. Therefore, the researcher had to be careful and conscious of the respondent before selecting because of the fragility of the research work.

3.3.6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The ethic consideration of the respondents will be guided in such a way that no respondents either indigenes or non-indigenes will be forced in any way to respond to the instrument. Also, the information provided by each of the respondent will be confidentially protected, and see it as an important tools for this study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0. INTRODUCTION

This section presents the data, analysis and interpretation of findings on the effect of cybercrime rate on Oye Community. It includes descriptive statistics of some variables such as the background characteristics of the sampled respondents. Also, the study deduced the positive and negative effect of mobile phone usage and crime among youth in Oye Ekiti Community through the use of 5 likert scales and chi-square for test of hypothesis.

Table 1: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Sex	Frequency	(%)
Male	70	47.6
Female	77	52.4
Age		
16-20	79	53.7
20-24	60	40.8
25-29	7	4.8
30-34	1	.7
Religion	Frequency	(%)
Christianity	127	86.4
Muslim/Islam	20	13.6
Marital status	Frequency	(%)
Married	7	4.8

Single	136	92.5
Divorce	4	2.7
Yoruba	131	89.1
Igbo	9	6.1
Hausa	5	3.4
Others	2	1.4
Total	147	100

The socio demographic characteristic of the sampled respondents gave the following information: Table1 reveals that (52.4%) are female and (47.6%) are male. The majorities of the respondents are within the age range of 16-20years (53.7%), followed by age 20-24 years (40.8%) and age 25-29 years (4.8%) and lastly, age 30-34 years (7%). This implies that majority of the respondents are young adult within the age range of 20years old. The religion affiliation shows that Christianity is the highest religion of the respondents in this research in which the percentage is about (86.4%), followed by the Muslims having about (13.6%). Also the marital status of the respondents were studied and it revealed that majority of the respondents (92.5%) were single, followed by (4.8%) of them who claimed to be married while (2.7%) are divorced. The ethnic status of the respondents also showed that Yoruba was the majority about (89.1%) while the Igbo's were (6.1%) and the Hausas were (3.4%), meanwhile (1.4%) claimed they belong to other ethnic groups.

Table 2: USAGE OF MOBILE PHONE AMONG YOUTHS IN OYE EKITI

Do you have a cell phone	Frequency	Percent
Yes	144	98.0
No	3	2.0
Specify your brand of mobile phone	Frequency	Percent
Techno	58	39.5
Infinix	24	16.3
Lumia	3	2.0
Samsung	10	6.8
Itel	22	15.0
Iphone	4	2.7
Gionee	3	2.0
Blackberry	4	2.7
Nokia	8	5.4
others specify	11	7.5
How often do you use your mobile phone	Frequency	Percent
Every minute	39	26.5
Once a while	42	28.6
All day long	66	44.9
Total	147	100

Table 2 shows the level of usage of mobile phone among youth in Oye Ekiti. Among the sampled respondents, (98.0%) testify that they owned a mobile phone while only (2.0%) of them do not owned a mobile phone. Also, techno brand has the majority users among the respondents having

(39.5%) of the respondents while Infinix model has(16.3%) follow by Itel having about (15.0%) then Samsung model with the estimation of(6.8%) then Nokia (5.4%), Gionee (2.0%) and while (7.5%) were using other brands. The time spend with the mobile phone among the respondents

Table 3 ACTIVITIES DONE ON MOBILE PHONE

shows that (44.9%) use their phone all day long while (28.6%) used it once in a while and (26.5%) use theirs every minute.

Questions Activities Done on Mobile Phones	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
I use my mobile phone for making calls	1	4	2	37	103
%	.7	2.7	1.4	25.2	70.1
I use my mobile phone only for playing games	39	69	4	26	9
%	26.5	46.9	2.7	17.7	6.1
I use my mobile phone for chatting with friends all over the world	8	16	2	66	54
%	5.4	10.9	1.4	44.9	36.7
My mobile phone is only meant for fashion because of its expensive nature	65	67	3	8	4
%	44.2	45.6	2.0	5.4	2.7
My mobile phone is only meant for taking picture and editing	52	68	7	14	6

%	35.4	46.3	4.8	9.5	4.1
My mobile phone is the source of my finances	28	38	23	34	24
%	19.0	25.9	15.6	23.1	16.3
Total	147		100		

Table 3 shows the activities which are performed on mobile phones. Majorities of the sampled respondents strongly agreed to the using of mobile phones for making calls having (70.1%), followed by (25.2%) who also agreed but (2.7%) among the respondents disagree while (1.4%) of them were undecided to the fact but only (7.0%) strongly disagree that they use mobile phone for calls. Also, (46.9%) of the sampled respondents disagree to the usage of mobile phone for playing game while (26.5) strongly disagree, also (17.7%) agreed that mobile phones are only use for playing games followed by (6.1%) of the respondents who strongly agree while (2.7%) were uncertain about it.

This table also revealed that (44.9%) of the respondents agreed to the use of mobile phone for chatting with friends over the world in which about (36.7%) strongly agreed, but (10.9%) of the respondents disagreed to this while (5.4%) strongly disagree and also only (1.4%) of the respondent were uncertain about it. Also, to ascertain their fashion sense due to the expensive nature of their phone, (45.6%) disagreed to this while (44.2%) strongly disagree that they fashioned with their phone whereas (5.4%) of the respondents agreed that they fashioned with their mobile phone and only (2.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed to this while (2.0%) were undecided. Also (46.3%) of the respondent did not agree that mobile phone is meant for taking pictures alone and (35.4%) strongly disagreed to this but (9.5%) agreed that mobile phone

are meant for taking pictures and photo editing while (4.1%) of the respondents strongly agree that mobile phone is meant for taking pictures while (4.8%) of the sampled respondents did not even decide about it. Although, many youths in Nigeria are now depending on internet/yahooism for their source of income which has also affected Oye youths, but it happens that among the respondent who are sampled (25.9%) of the respondents did not agreed to this but (23.1%) agreed that its finance them. This also indicate that majorities of the youths did not support of depending on mobile phone for finance yet about (23.1%) agreed that It support their finances. But (19.0%) strongly disagree and (16.3%) Of the respondents also strongly agree also, but about (15.6%) were uncertain if mobile phone finances them or not.

TABLE 4: PURPOSE OF USING MOBILE PHONE

Question purpose of using mobile phones	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
To satisfy my expensive taste	49	41	11	33	13
%	33.3	27.9	7.5	22.4	8.8
I use my mobile for taking pictures and photo editing	28	30	2	67	20
%	19.0	20.4	1.4	45.6	13.6
Its for the progress of my business	21	30	7	56	33
%	14.3	20.4	4.8	38.1	22.4
It is for academics and	1	3	58	85	0

educational reasons					
%	.7	2.0	39.5	57.8	0.0
I owned my mobile phone just to connect with friends and love one always	13	33	4	60	37
%	8.8	22.4	2.7	40.8	25.2

Table 4 shows the purpose of using a mobile phone in Oye community. And about (33.3%) of them strongly disagree that their mobile phone usage was to satisfy their expensive taste while (27.9%) also disagree about it, but (22.4%) of them agreed and (8.8%) strongly agreed, meanwhile (7.5%) of them were undecided concerning this. Also (45.6%) agree that their mobile phone is meant for taking picture and editing, Followed by (20.4%) who disagree to this and(19.1%) of them strongly disagreed that mobile phones is meant for taking pictures whereas (13.6%) strongly agreed but only (1.4%) were undecided concerning this. Also, table 4 reported that about (33.1%) majority agreed that mobile phone is for the progress of their business while (22.4%) strongly agreed too. Only (20.4%) and (14.3%) among the respondent who disagree and strongly disagreed to this while (4.8%) of them were unsure. It also point out one of the top priority of using a mobile phone as a youth in the communities. About(57.8%) strongly agreed and (39.5%) also agree that mobile phones is helping in term of academy affairs and(9.7%) of the respondents strongly disagree that mobile phones help them in term of academy but (2.0%) disagreed also.(40.8%) agreed that mobile phones is just to connect with friends and loves ones and about (25.2%) strongly agreed.(22.4%) disagree and(8.8%) strongly disagreed to this. Surprisingly,(2.7%) did not even decide on it.

Therefore, this table reported that majorities of the respondent strongly disagree that mobile is meant for satisfy/ascertaining their expensive taste while majorities agreed that mobile phones is use for taking pictures. Also, majorities agreed that mobile phone advance their business while major support and also agreed that it is for their academy purposes. And lastly, majorities of the respondents agreed that their mobile phone is use to connect with friends and loves ones.

TABLE 5: IDENTIFIED MOBILE CRIME IN OYE

Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Identified mobile crime in Oye: Blue bugging is what i love to do because I know much about it	65	49	15	15	3
%	44.2	33.3	10.2	10.2	2.0
Identified mobile crime in Oye: I have access to many credit card users number without their knowledge	78	54	3	6	6
%	53.1	36.7	2.0	4.1	4.1
Identified mobile crime in Oye: I love to be occupied in mobile pornography always than any other activities online	98	30	11	5	3

%	66.7	20.4	7.5	3.4	2.0
Identified mobile crime in Oye: I often plagiarized because am in doubt about my own ideas	60	47	17	13	10
%	40.8	32.0	11.6	8.8	6.8
Identified mobile crime in Oye: I receive double of my expenses when i am engross in yahooism	81	40	12	6	8
%	55.1	27.2	8.2	4.1	5.4
Identified mobile crime in Oye: I have been a victim of mobile crime in Oye?	74	39	9	11	13
%	50.3	26.5	6.1	7.5	8.8

Table 5, reported the respondent's knowledge of any kind of mobile crime in Oye communities. Among the common mobile crime in which blue bugging is one, (44.2%) said they were strongly disagreed that they have knowledge of mobile crime in Oye and (33.3%) also disagreed while (10.2%) of them agreed that they have knowledge to blue bugging while (10.2%) were not sure if they had the knowledge or not but (2.0%) of the sampled respondents strongly agreed to the knowing of blue bugging. Also, (53.1%) strongly disagreed to the fact they have access to many credit cards without the users knowledge while (36.7%) also disagreed to this. But about (4.1%) of the respondents both agreed and also strongly agreed to the notion that they have access to many credit card just their percentage is not much. While (2.0%) of them were undecided, (66.7%) disregard the notion that they were engaged with mobile pornography because they strongly disagreed while (20.4%) also disagreed. Meanwhile (3.4%) agreed that

they engaged in mobile pornography and (7.5%) also strongly disagreed but (2.0%) also were uncertain concerning it.

Also this table also reported that majorities of the respondents(40.8%) strongly disagreed that they often plagiarized and (32.2%) disagree but (8.8%) agree that they plagiarized and (6.8%) strongly agree that also plagiarized while(11.6%) could not tell if they plagiarized or not.(55.1%) strongly disagree they received double of their expenses when they get engross in yahooism, (27.2%) also disagree but (8.2%) were undecided while (4.1%) agreed that they received double of their expenses also with (5.4%) who strongly agreed. Surprisingly,(50.3%) of the sampled respondents strongly disagreed that they have fall victim of mobile crime in Oye and (26.5%) also disagree. The percentage of those who strongly agreed was(8.8%) while (7.5%) agreed to this but about(6.1%) of them were unsure.

TABLE 6: THE LEVEL OF MOBILE PHONE CRIME IN OYE

Ever Experience Cyber Crime in the last 12 months	Frequency	Percentages
No	113	76.9
Yes	34	23.1
Total	147	100.0

The mobile crime ever experience among the sampled respondents showed from this study disclosed (23.1%) was seen as prevalence rate of mobile crime in the last 12 months while approximately (77%) have not experience. The common mobile crime identifies were as reported by the respondents was as follows: a *Very expensive power bank being stolen, Yahoo yahoo dupe me, stolen mobile phones, hacking of facebook accounts to request for money from friends, ATM card Fraud, and lot more.*

TABLE 7: REASONS FOR MOBILE CRIME IN OYE EKITI

Question reason for mobile crime in Oye	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
The establishment of the federal university in Oye community	46	40	9	32	20
%	31.3	27.2	6.1	21.8	13.6
Increase in yearly admitted students in the university?	32	31	8	59	17
%	21.8	21.1	5.4	40.1	11.6
High level of poverty situation which has intimidate the youths in the community, popularly known as "Oye igbeyin"	17	20	7	62	41
%	11.6	13.6	4.8	42.2	27.9
Development in the community	34	41	8	45	19
%	23.1	27.9	5.4	30.6	12.9
Strong access to communication network in the community	43	47	7	29	21
%	29.3	32.0	4.8	19.7	14.3

Table 7 shows the reasons for mobile crime in Oye. One of which are about (31.3%) strongly disagree that the establishment of federal university is not a reason for mobile crime in Oye also (27.2%) disagree but about (21.8%) agreed that the establishment of the university cause the mobile crime in Oye, while(13.6%) strongly agreed but (6.1%) were undecided. Also (40.1%) of the majority agreed yearly admitted in the university is the reason for mobile crime but (21.8%)

disagree while (21.1%) strongly disagree to this. But (11.6%) strongly agreed meanwhile, those that were undecided about the reason are about (5.4%). majority of the respondents agreed that newly admitted students is a reason for mobile crime in Oye.

Every community experience poverty in one way or the other but the reason for high level of poverty situation which intimidate youth to get involve in mobile crime in which about (42.2%) of the majority agreed to this followed by (27.9%) who also strongly agree but (13.6%) disagree to this and (11.6%) also were strongly disagreeing but (4.8%) were uncertain. The table also report that (30.6%) agree that mobile crime occur because of the development in the community but (27.9%) disagree to this reason while (23.1%) strongly disagree but about (12.9%) strongly agree while (5.4%) only were uncertain about this reason. Also, (32.0%) of the respondent disagree that strong access to network communication can be a reason for mobile crime in the community followed by (29.3%) who strongly agreed but (19.7%) agree to this while (14.3%) strongly agreed but (4.8%) were undecided.

Therefore, majority did not also agreed that establishment of the federal university is a reason for mobile crime in Oye. While majority agree that increase in yearly admitted student is a reason for mobile crime. Also, majority also agreed that high level of poverty situation intimidate youth to get involve in mobile crime in Oye and majority agreed that the development occuring in the community pave way for mobile crime which is about to dominate the entire community. But they also disagree that strong access to communication network is a reason for mobile in Oye

TABLE 8, MAJOR REASON FOR YAHOOISM AMONG YOUTH IN OYE

Question: major reason for yahooism among youth in oye	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
There is a great competition among students and the members of the community	16	14	5	68	44
%	10.9	9.5	3.4	46.3	29.9
It is as a result of influence with urban culture	17	20	8	72	30
%	11.6	13.6	5.4	49.0	20.4
Major reasons for yahooism among youth in oye: The cost of all commodities is high in oye Ekiti	25	25	6	46	44
%	17.0	17.0	4.1	31.3	29.9
: Misconception on individual ideas	27	31	11	55	23
%	18.4	21.1	7.5	37.4	15.6
High rate of poverty situation among youth in oye	17	26	4	66	34
%	11.6	17.7	2.7	44.9	23.1

As a result of little income from parent at home	20	19	3	69	36
%	13.6	12.9	2.0	46.9	24.5
I need to look good with my peers	21	15	5	68	38
%	14.3	10.2	3.4	46.3	25.9
The situation of the country economy is awful	12	16	3	60	56
%	8.2	10.9	2.0	40.8	38.1

Table 8 reported the major reason why yahooism occurs among the youth. It shows that (46.3%) of the respondents agree that there is a great competition among students and the members of the community. While (29.9%) strongly agree but (10.9%) strongly disagree while (9.5%) disagree totally. Meanwhile, (3.4%) were undecided also, (49.0%) of them agree that yahooism in the community is a result of interaction with urban culture while (20.4%) strongly agree but (13.6%) disagree to this. While (11.6%) strongly disagree totally but (5.4%) were undecided, (31.3%) agree that increased cost in all commodities actually resulted in yahooism in the commodities followed by (29.9%) who strongly agreed but (17.0%) of the respondents disagree totally to this idea while (4.1%) were undecided. Also, concerning misconception on individual ideas, (37.4%) agree it should be a reason for mobile crime in Oye but (21.1%) disagreed same also with (18.4%) of them who strongly disagree but (15.6%) strongly agree and (7.5%) of them were unsure. Majority of the respondents agrees (44.9%) that high rate of poverty situation among is part of the reason of mobile crime in Oye while (23.1%) strongly agree (13.6%) strongly disagree while (12.9%) also disagree to this notion only (2.7%) were undecided. (46.9%) of the

respondent also agreed that little income from parent at times can result to mobile crime judging from the student perspectives while (24.5%) strongly agree but (13.6%) strongly disagreed yet (12.9%) also disagreed due to (2%) of the respondents were unsure. (46.3%) agreed that yahooism occur as a result of the fact that youth need to look good alongside their peers. While (25.9%) strongly agree but (14.3%) of them and (10.2%) strongly disagreed and also disagreed to this while (3.4%) were undecided. Furthermore, (40.8%) of the respondents agree that the awfulness of the country economy could be counted as a reason for mobile crime in the community. Likewise, (38.1%) of them strongly agree but (10.9%) and (8.2%) of the respondents disagree and also strongly disagreed but (2.0%) were not sure.

Therefore, this table reviewed that yahooism occur due to the fact that there is a great competition among students and members of the community, because majority of the respondents agreed, Majority also agreed that its occur due to influence and interaction with urban culture while majority also agree that it is because of high cost of commodities in Oye while majority of the respondent also agree that it is due to misconception on individual ideas and also high rate of poverty situation among the youth were agreed to be one of the factors of mobile crime in Oye. Also, many agreed mobile crime occur as a result of little income from the side of the parents but majority also agree that it is because of the youth trying to look good among their peers. Yet, no one disregard the fact it is can be caused by awfulness of the country economy.

TABLE 9: YOUTH PERCEPTION ON MOBILE PHONE CRIME

Question: youth perception about mobile crimes	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Are mobile phones criminally oriented?	49	48	8	29	13
%	33.3	32.7	5.4	19.7	8.8
Yahooism is one of the major cyber-crime in Oye?	11	14	6	59	57
%	7.5	9.5	4.1	40.1	38.8
Yahooism is a good act which should be encouraged among youth	91	35	5	6	10
%	61.9	23.8	3.4	4.1	6.8
If i practice yahooism with good conscience, it will not affect my academy	69	34	10	22	12
%	46.9	23.1	6.8	15.0	8.2
yahooism is as a result of societal degredation	25	30	10	52	30
%	17.0	20.4	6.8	35.4	20.4
Youth perception about mobile crimes: I love people who pratices yahooism	68	43	14	11	11
%	46.3	29.3	9.5	7.5	7.5

Youth perception about mobile crimes: To engage in yahooism, it is more easier than any occupational job	60	29	12	29	17
%	40.8	19.7	8.2	19.7	11.6
I will not be ashamed if i am tagged as "yahoo yahoo boy/girl" as the case maybe	83	38	5	11	10
%	56.5	25.9	3.4	7.5	6.8
Yahooism is not against my cultural and religious practices	85	33	5	13	11
%	57.8	22.4	3.4	8.8	7.5
I will never report cases of yahooism to the law enforcement agent	57	32	19	22	17
%	38.8	21.8	12.9	15.0	11.6
: Practicing yahooism can save us from school poverty and can also helped in taking care of my sibling	58	34	16	23	16
%	39.5	23.1	10.9	15.6	10.9

Because i understand what its takes to live in oye community i will not conderm those that practices yahoism	48	34	9	35	21
%	32.7	23.1	6.1	23.8	14.3
: Yahoism practices is as a result of civilization and colonialism/neo-colonialism, imperialism	39	19	17	38	34
%	26.5	12.9	11.6	25.9	23.1
Parent also pray for their children that engage in such act	53	25	24	29	16
%	36.1	17.0	16.3	19.7	10.9
Until Nigeria changed her motive from been corrupt, yahoism will not stop	21	17	12	40	57
%	14.3	11.6	8.2	27.2	38.8
Yahoism practices can boost our economy if it is legalized	63	26	16	20	22
%	42.9	17.7	10.9	13.6	15.0

Although i have negative minds toward yahooism, but my friends are fully occupied with yahooism	41	27	16	40	23
%	27.9	18.4	10.9	27.2	15.6
Youth perception about mobile crimes: Too hike in shool fees	37	30	22	37	21
%	25.2	20.4	15.0	25.2	14.3
High charges of curriculum fees from the management	28	27	17	43	32
%	19.0	18.4	11.6	29.3	21.8
Means in which lecturers can be bribe for good grade	38	26	21	41	21
%	25.9	17.7	14.3	27.9	14.3
Increase in house rent within oye	24	29	13	39	42
%	16.3	19.7	8.8	26.5	28.6
Total					

Table 9 reported the percentage of the perception of respondent about mobile crime. (33.3%) of the majority strongly disagree that mobile is criminally oriented while (32.7%) also disagree. Meanwhile, (19.7%) agreed that mobile is criminally oriented while (8.8%) strong agree but only (5.4%) were undecided. It is review that (40.1%) agreed that yahooism is a major cyber-crime in

Oye while (38.8%) strongly agree but 9.5% disagree and 7.5% strongly disagree as 4.1% were not sure. Also the table shows that 61.9% of them strongly disagree that yahooism is a good act while (23.8%) also disagree but (6.8%) strongly agree that yahooism is a good act while (4.1%) also agreed but (3.4%) were unclear about it. While (46.9%) of the respondent strongly disagree that if they practice yahooism with good conscience, it will not affect their academy. While (23.1%) disagreed to this but (15.0%) agree that it will not affect their academics also (8.2%) strongly agree but (6.8%) did not even decide. (35.4%) of sampled respondents agrees that yahooism is as a result of societal degradation while (20.4%) strongly agree to this meanwhile, (20.4%) of the respondents disagreed and (17.0%) strongly disagree but (6.8%) did not even decide but (46.3%) of the majority respondent strongly disagree that they people who engage in yahooism while (29.3%) disagree but (7.5%) of the respondents both agree and strongly disagree that they love such people while (9.5%) were uncertain. Majority of the respondents about (40.8%) strongly disagree that engaging in yahooism is easier than any job while (19.7%) both agree and disagree to this only. (11.6%) strongly agree but 8.2% did not even decide. (56.5%) strongly disagree that about been ashamed if they were tagged as yahoo boy/girl while (25.9%) disagree but (7.5%) agree that they will not be ashamed likewise about (6.8%) strongly agree but (3.4%) were not sure. (57.5%) of the respondent strongly disagree that yahooism is not against their cultural and religion practices, (22.4%) also disagree but (8.8%) agree to this and (7.5%) strongly agree but (3.4%) of them were not certain about it. But (38.8%) strongly disagree that they will never report cases of yahooism (21.8%) disagree but (15.0%) of them reported that they agree that they will not informed or report cases of yahooism in the community and (11.6%) of them strongly agree but (12.9%) were not clear about the issue. Also it is also review that (39.5%) of the respondents strongly disagree that practicing yahooism can save us from school poverty which can also helped in taking care of their siblings also (23.1%)

disagree totally. But (15.6%) agree to this while those who strong agree were (10.9%) yet (10.9%) were still unsure about it. It is reported that (32.7%) of the respondents strongly disagree that they will not condemn those practices yahooism because they understand what it takes to live in Oye. Also (23.1%) disagree totally but (23.8%) also agree to this while strongly agree but (6.1%) were undecided. Concerning yahooism practice, (26.5%) strongly disagree that yahooism resulted from civilization meanwhile, (25.9%) also agreed and support this. But (23.1%) strongly agree while (12.9%) disagree totally. Only (11.6%) were not sure. The sampled respondents strongly disagreed that parent pray for their children who practice yahooism because 36.1% strongly disagree but among this, 19.7% agree totally that parent pray for their children. (17.0%) disagree but (10.9%) strongly agree yet about (16.3%) were uncertain. (38.8%) of the sampled respondent strongly agree that until Nigeria change her motive of being corrupt, yahooism will not stop while (27.2%) agree to this but (14.3%) strongly disagree to this while (11.6%) disagree totally but (8.2%) of the respondents were unclear concerning it. Among this, (42.9%) strongly disagree that yahooism practice can boost our country economy if it is legalized, while (17.7%) disagree also. (15.0%) strong agree that it can promote our country economy while (13.6%) also agree totally but (10.9%) of them were undecided. (27.9%) strongly disagree that they have friend who are fully engaged in yahooism while they themselves have negative mind toward yahooism. Meanwhile, (27.2%) agree to this only (18.4%) disagree while (15.6%) strongly agree yet about (10.9%) of them were still undecided. Also, (25.2%) strongly disagree and (25.2%) of the sampled respondents also agree that too hike in school fee is part of the reason for mobile crime in Oye, while (20.4%) disagree but (14.3%) of them strongly agree to this. (15.0%) also were uncertain concerning the issue. The high charge of curriculum fees in the university might also be a strong reason for mobile crime in Oye community because (29.3%) agreed it to so and (21.8%) but (19.0%) strongly disagree while (18.4%) did not even agree and (11.6%) were

undecided. Can lecturer be bribe for good grade? Yes! Because (27.9%) agree that yahooism as a mobile crime occur in order for the student to be able to bribe the lecturers (25.9%) also strongly disagree but about (14.0%) strongly agree to this while (14.3%) were undecided and (17.7%) disagreed. Also, (28.6%) strongly agree strongly agree that yahooism is as a result of increased house rent in Oye while (26.5%) agree (19.7%) disagree and (16.3%) strongly disagree while (8.8%) were uncertain.

Therefore, it can be concluded from this table that majority of the respondent strongly disagree that mobile phone are criminally oriented while majority of the respondent strongly agree that yahooism is a major mobile crime in Oye in which major frank toward encouraging other youth to be involve in yahooism because they strongly disagree to this spirit yet majority of them strongly disagree that yahooism cannot be practice with good conscience and yet its wouldn't affect their academy. Majority agreed that yahooism is a result of societal degradation. But majority of them strongly disagree that they love those who practice yahooism in the community. Majority also strongly disagree that yahooism is easier than any occupation but majority also strongly disagree that they will be ashamed if they are called yahoo boy/girl. Most of the respondent strongly disagree that yahooism is not against their cultural and religious belief surprisingly, majority strongly disagree that they will never report cases of Yahooism to the law enforcement agents. Sampled respondents strongly disagree that yahooism can save us from school poverty majority also strongly disagree that they will not condemn those who practice yahooism because of what it takes to live in Oye. Majority of them also reveal that they strongly disagree to the fact parent pray for their children who are involved in yahooism, in fact, they strongly agree to the response that until Nigeria changes her motive of being corrupt yahooism will not stop. Majority also strongly disagree that yahooism practice can boost economy if legalize. Meanwhile, majority strongly disagree although they have negative minds towards

Yahooism but they have friends who are involved in it. Surprisingly majority of the respondent strongly disagree and yet agree that yahooism is a result of too hike in school fees because about (15%) were uncertain about it, also high charges of curriculum fees from management was agreed to be part of the reason for mobile crime. Majority agreed and testify that cyber-crime among the student is to be able to bribe lecturers for good grades finally, cyber-crime occur due to continuous increase in Oye house rent.

TABLE 10: YOUTH RECOMMENDATION ON MOBILE CRIME

Question:	youth	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
University administrators should take drastic step against the prevalence cyber-crime (Yahooism)	19	8	9	50	61	
%	12.9	5.4	6.1	34.0	41.5	
There should be severe punishment for those who are caught practicing such act(yahooism) and other cyber-crime in Oye Ekiti	18	19	6	46	58	
%	12.2	12.9	4.1	31.3	39.5	
Active cyber law should be implemented which will	17	8	9	59	54	

fight against cyber fraud in Oye					
%	11.6	5.4	6.1	40.1	36.7
There should be public re-orientation among youth against the danger of yahooism	12	5	3	60	67
%	8.2	3.4	2.0	40.8	45.6
Government should begin proper and adequate youth empowerment program in Oye Ekiti	7	3	1	40	96
%	4.8	2.0	.7	27.2	65.3
total					

This table reported the percentage of the respondents who agreed to the recommendation highlighted above. (41.5%) of the respondent strongly agree that the university administrator should take drastic step against the rate cyber-crime in Oye community and (34.0%) also agree to this but (12.9%) strongly disagree while (6.1%) were uncertain and (5.4%) of them disagreed that university administrator cannot help it. Also majority of sampled youths strongly agree (39.5%) and also agreed(31.3%)that there should be severe punishment for those who are caught practicing such act(yahooism) and other cyber-crime in Oye Ekiti while (12.9%) disagree to this, (12.2%) strongly disagree and only (4.1%) were undecided. (40.1%) agrees that active cyber law should be implemented while (36.7%) strongly agreed too, but (11.6%) strongly disagree with

such law while (6.1%) were undecided and (5.4%) disagree totally to it. Among the sampled respondents, (45.6%) strongly agree that public re-orientation should be done while (40.8%) agree to this also but only (8.2%) strongly disagree while (3.4%) were disagree and (2%) were uncertain about it. Finally, about (65.3%) strongly agree that government should begin a proper youth empowerment program in Oye while (27.2%) also agree few respondents strongly disagree to this (4.8%) and fewer disagree (2%) but (7.0%) were not even sure.

1.5 THE RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:

The research hypotheses to be tested are as follows:

i) Ho: There is no significance relationship between gender and mobile crimes in Oye Ekiti

Hi: There is significance relationship between gender and mobile crimes in Oye Ekiti

TABLE 10: CYBER CRIME EXPERIENCE IN OYE BY GENDER

Sex	Ever Experience Cyber Crime in the last 12 months	
	No	Yes
Male	45	25
	64.3%	35.7%
Female	68	9
	88.3%	11.7%
Total	113	34
	76.9%	23.1%
Chi-square=11.904, p= 0.001		

The result of Chi-Square tests = 11.904, $p= 0.001$ reveal that there is significant relation between sex and the respondent experience on mobile crime in Oye. This happen because 35.7% of the male have experience of cyber-crime in Oye while about 64.3% of the male have no experience of cyber-crime in Oye. Among the female, 11.7% have experience cyber-crime while 88.3% have not experience cyber-crime. Therefore, the studies reported that 35.7% of male have more experience than female meanwhile 11.7% of the female gender claimed that they don't have cyber-crime experience. Therefore 23.1% claimed that they have experience of cyber-crime while 76.9% agreed that they have not have experience of cyber-crime in Oye.

HYPOTHESIS TWO: Yahooism as a major cyber-crime in Oye.

H0: there is no significant relationship between mobile crime and societal degradation in Oye

H1: there is a significant relationship between mobile crime and societal degradation.

TABLE 11: YAHOOISM AS A MAJOR CYBER-CRIME IN OYE.

Youth perception about mobile crimes: yahooism is as a result of societal degradation	Ever Experience Cyber Crime in the last 12 months	
	No	Yes
Strongly Disagree	23	2
%	92.0%	8.0%
Disagree	20	10
%	66.7%	33.3%
Undecided	8	2
%	80.0%	20.0%

Agree	42	10
%	80.8%	19.2%
Strongly Agree	20	10
%	66.7%	33.3%
Total	113	34
%	76.9%	23.1%
Chi-Square Test=7.232, p=0.124		

The result of Chi-Square tests = 7.232, P=0.124, this indicate that there is no relationship between mobile crime and societal degradation. Since 33.3% Of the sampled respondent who experience cybercrime strongly agreed in the degradation of mobile crime in the community as well as 33.3% of them also deagreed concerning this meanwhile among the respondents who had not experienced cybercrime in Oye community, majority of them strongly disagreed that mobile crime in the community is not a result of societal degradation followed by 80.8% of them who also disagreed to this meanwhile, 66.7% of the respondent who has not experience cybercrime strongly agreed that yahooism is not as result of societal degradation. 80.8% of the respondents also agreed to the hypothesis that yahooism as a major cybercrime in Oye community is not a result of societal degradation.

TABLE 12: EXPERIENCE MOBILE CRIME IN OYE AND YAHOOISM AS A MAJOR CYBER CRIME

youth perception about mobile crimes: yahooism is one of the major cyber crime in oye?	Ever Experience Cyber Crime in the last 12 months	
	No	Yes

	Strongly Disagree	11	0
		100.0%	0.0%
	Disagree	10	4
		71.4%	28.6%
	Undecided	6	0
		100.0%	0.0%
	Agree	44	15
		74.6%	25.4%
	Strongly Agree	42	15
		73.7%	26.3%
Total		113	34
		76.9%	23.1%

HYPOTHESIS 3: Yahooism has a major cyber-crime in Oye

H0: There is no relationship between experience mobile crime in Oye and yahooism as a major cyber crime

H1: there is a relationship between mobile crime experience and yahooism as a major cyber-crime in Oye

TABLE 13: YAHOOISM HAS A MAJOR CYBER-CRIME IN OYE

Youths perception about mobile crimes: yahooism is one of the major cyber-crime in Oye?	Ever Experience Cyber Crime in the last 12 months	
	No	Yes
Strongly Disagree	11	0
	9.7%	0.0%
Disagree	10	4
	8.8%	11.8%
Undecided	6	0
	5.3%	0.0%
Agree	44	15
	38.9%	44.1%
Strongly Agree	42	15
	37.2%	44.1%
Total	113	34
	100.0%	100.0%
Chi- Square= 5.848, p= 0.211		

The result of Chi-Square tests = 5.848, p = 0.211, indicated that there is no relationship between cyber-crime experience and yahooism being the major crime in Oye. The result shows that 44.1% majority of the sampled respondents who have experience of cyber-crime strongly agree that yahooism is a major cyber-crime in Oye community and also those that agree too.

Meanwhile 11.8% disagree to this claim while none of the respondent strongly disagree or decide whether yahooism is a major crime or not. Likewise, 38.9% of those that have no experience of cyber-crime in Agree That is a major cyber-crime in Oye while 37.2% strongly agree that yahooism is a major cyber-crime in Oye also 9.7% of the report of those that have no experience strongly disagree to the fact yahooism is a major cyber-crime in Oye while 8.8% disagree and about 5.3% were undecided.

HYPOTHESIS 4: relationship exists between mobile phone and economy development.

Ho: There is no significance relationship between mobile crimes and the economic development in Oye Ekiti

H1: there is significant relationship between mobile crime and economy development

TABLE 13: RELATIONSHIP EXISTS BETWEEN MOBILE PHONE AND ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT.

Youth perception about mobile crimes: Yahooism practices can boost our economy if it is legalised	Ever Experience Cyber Crime in the last 12 months	
	No	Yes
Strongly Disagree	50	13
	79.4%	20.6%
Disagree	21	5
	80.8%	19.2%
Undecided	13	3
	81.3%	18.8%
Agree	14	6

	70.0%	30.0%
Strongly Agree	15	7
	68.2%	31.8%
Total	113	34
	76.9%	23.1%
Chi-Square Test= 2.081, p=0.721		

The result of Chi-Square tests = 2.081, p= 0.721, show that is no significant relationship between mobile crime experience and economy development in the community because 31.8% of those that have experience cyber-crime strongly agree that yahooism can boost our economy if it is legalize while 30.0% agree to this also. But 20.6% strongly disagree that yahooism can boost our economy while 19.2% disagree also and 18.8% were uncertain. Whereas, 81.3% of the respondents were undecided concerning yahooism as a major cybercrime being the economy booster in the community, 80.8% of those who have not experience cyber-crime in Oye disagree that yahooism can boost our economy if it is legalized followed by 79.4% of the respondent who strongly disagree and 70.0% of the respondent agree followed by 68.2% who strongly agree. Therefore, the majority of those who have not experience cyber-crime in Oye are undecided about yahooism being the economy booster of the community while among those who have experience cyber-crime in Oye, 31.8% strongly agree that yahooism can boost our economy.

Hypothesis 5: relationship exists between mobile crime and education.

H0: There is no relationship between education and mobile crimes in Oye community

H1: There is relationship between education and mobile crime In Oye community.

TABLE 14: RELATIONSHIP EXISTS BETWEEN MOBILE CRIME AND EDUCATION.

Youth perception about mobile crimes: If I practice yahooism with good conscience, it will not affect my academy	Ever Experience Cyber Crime in the last 12 months	
	No	Yes
Strongly Disagree	58	11
%	84.1%	15.9%
Disagree	28	6
%	82.4%	17.6%
Undecided	8	2
%	80.0%	20.0%
Agree	13	9
%	59.1%	40.9%
Strongly Agree	6	6
%	50.0%	50.0%
Total	113	34
%	76.9%	23.1%
Chi-Square = 11.419, p= 0.022		

The result of Chi-Square tests = 11.419, p = 0.022, shows that there is no significant relationship between respondent experience on cyber-crime and education. This happens because 50.0% of those who have experience mobile crime strongly agree that yahooism will not affect them academically if practice in good conscience. Likewise, those who have not experience cyber-

crime strongly agree to this. Meanwhile majority of the respondent who has never have experience of cyber-crime strongly disagree to this because about 84.1% of them strongly disagree that cyber-crime practice will not affect them academically. Therefore, 50.0% of those who have experience cyber-crime strongly agree that yahooism will not affect them academically. While 84.1% of those who have not experience of cyber-crime strongly disagree that yahooism will affect them academically.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The overall objective of this study is to verify the level, perception and effect of mobile crime in Oye Ekiti. Mobile crime may not be totally eradicated nevertheless, it can be reduced. This act is high among the youths across Nigeria, the reason be that crime committed through mobile phone is much easier compare to laptops and computer.

DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY

The study is based on the crime and usage of mobile phone among the youths living within the Oye community. With respect to the socio demographic characteristic, the study reveal that about 52% were female and 48% were male which indicate that female gender are of higher number among the youths selected for this study in Oye community. Also, majority of those who are sampled were at the age of 16-20years in which the average age of the sampled youths in Oye community is at the age of 20 years and also, there are many young adults in Oye community. Also, the religion affiliation demonstrate that Christianity is the major religion practice among the Oye which has about 86%) more than Islamic religion and those who practice other religion in Oye community. Also the marital status of the sampled respondents revealed that majority of the youths are still single while about 5% of the youths are married. This study make it clear that 3% of the youths in Oye community experience divorce at the newness of their life.

Meanwhile, 70% of the youths in Oye community depend on their mobile phone for making calls which means that the average percent of the youth who agreed to the use of mobile phone for making calls alone is (48.65%). The seriousness of Oye youths connote that they don't always use their mobile phone for playing game because about 49% of the youth disagreed that

they don't use it for playing game which means that average percentage of them who totally disagree that their mobile is for playing games is (36.7%). Apart from this, majority of them agree that they use their mobile phone to also chat with their friend all around the world while 11% disagrees that they use it to chat at all. Also this study identify the purpose in which the youth use mobile phone and the average percentage of those who agrees to the fact that mobile phone for them is to ascertain their expensive taste were 15.6% of them while 33.3% of the majority who were under the umbrella that they don't use their mobile to ascertain his expensive taste were 30.6%, the result of this study identify that the level of cyber-crime experienced in Oye was (23.1%). This indicates that Oye community have less cyber-crime around although, usage of mobile phone was very rampant among the youth because about 45% of the youths engaged themselves with their phone all day long. Also common mobile phone in Oye community is Techno mobile because about 50% were using this brand. This shows that most of the youth living in Oye uses techno brand of phone mostly.

The result of Chi-Square tests = 11.904, $p = 0.001$ reveal that there is significant relation between sex and the respondent experience on mobile crime in Oye. This happen because 35.7% of the male have experience of cyber-crime in Oye while about 64.3% of the male have no experience of cyber-crime in Oye. Among the female, 11.7% have experience cyber-crime while 88.3% have not experience cyber-crime. Therefore, these studies reported that 35.7% of male have more experience than female meanwhile 11.7% of the female gender claimed that they don't have cyber-crime experience. Therefore 23.1% claimed that they have experience of cyber-crime while 76.9% agreed that they have not have experience of cyber-crime in Oye

The result of Chi-Square tests = 5.848, $p = 0.211$, shows that there is no relationship btw cyber-crime experience and yahooism being the major crime in Oye. The result shows that 44.1% majority of the sampled respondents who have experience of cyber-crime strongly agree that

yahooism is a major cyber-crime in Oye community and also those that agree too. Meanwhile 11.8% disagree to this claim while none of the respondent strongly disagree or decide whether yahooism is a major crime or not. Likewise, 38.9% of those that have no experience of cyber-crime in Agree That is a major cyber-crime in Oye while 37.2% strongly agree that yahooism is a major cyber-crime in Oye also 9.7% of the report of those that have no experience strongly disagree to the fact yahooism is a major cyber-crime in Oye while 8.8% disagree and about 5.3% were undecided.

The result of Chi-Square tests = 2.081, $p= 0.721$, show that is no significant relationship between mobile crime experience and economy development in the community because 31.8% of those that have experience cyber-crime strongly agree that yahooism can boost our economy if it is legalize while 30.0% agree to this also. But 20.6% strongly disagree that yahooism can boost our economy while 19.2% disagree also and 18.8% were uncertain. Whereas, 81.3% of the respondents were undecided concerning yahooism as a major cybercrime being the economy booster in the community, 80.8% of those who have not experience cyber-crime in Oye disagree that yahooism can boost our economy if it is legalized followed by 79.4% of the respondent who strongly disagree and 70.0% of the respondent agree followed by 68.2% who strongly agree. Therefore, the majority of those who have not experience cyber-crime in Oye are undecided about yahooism being the economy booster of the community while among those who have experience cyber-crime in Oye, 31.8% strongly agree that yahooism can boost our economy

5.2 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, based on the findings from this study that there is significant relation between sex and the level mobile crime in Oye, although yahooism has not gain prominent in the area un like other cyber-crime but the study disclose that this menace has started growing among

the youth in Oye Community. Thus concluded base on the high rate of the so called “yahoo boys” revealed the level of Internet fraud in Nigeria (Tade and Aliyu 2011), internet and perpetration of cybercriminals and the cost and attractiveness of cybercrime (Kshetri 2006). Also this study strongly disagreed that mobile phones are not criminally oriented although involvement with device and other software can corrupt this device to be use in a criminal manner.

Nevertheless, the study identify that the yahooism existence in Oye community was not as a result of level of development occurring in the community but as a result of continuous interaction with urban society, and the youths who are engaged in this act fully understand the punishments which are involve. Surprisingly, many of the youths were not happy concerning this act in fact most of them agreed that if there is going to be a very serious punishment toward this act, they were ready to report any case of yahooism to the law enforcement agent

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings, the study suggested the following recommendation to tackle the problem of cyber-crime in Oye Community

- There is an urgent need for the need for the university administrators to take drastic steps against the prevalence yahooism among the youth in Oye community.
- Also, sensitization on cyber law and implication of this acts and the right of individual on mobile phone usage should be added to the orientation program by the university administrators in order for them to know if the lack of understanding about this is what the youth are lacking or they engage in this act on purpose.

- The Oye community leaders should not spear anyone caught in the very heart of this crime which also means that there should be a severe punishment against anyone practicing yahooism or any other cyber-crime in Oye community.
- For this criminal to reduce in Oye community, the government should ensure that there are active cyber law in the country in which can control any act of cyber-crime anywhere in the country.
- Also, the government of Ekiti state should ensure that adequate youth-orientation program for the youth in Oye Ekiti as well as Ekiti at large. This should cover about 80% of the youth in Ekiti against the urgent to deviate from this cyber-crime and also for the nation to regain her face from other nations of the world.
- Finally, the federal government and the state government should ensure proper and adequate youth empowerments program for the youth in the community and to the whole Ekiti youth at large.

Youth are the leader of tomorrow but when the youth are not adequately equipped for leadership position, the result of the negligent is what we will see as breakdown in norms and values of the society. This raise an alarm to the current and existing leaders to help the youth in other for them not loose relevancy in the areas of life

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