

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

**THE IMPACT OF THE MOMBASA REPUBLICAN COUNCIL (MRC) CRIMINAL
ACTIVITIES ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS IN
KILIFI COUNTY**

BY

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**A research project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the
degree of Master of Arts in Sociology (Criminology and social order), University of Nairobi**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for examination in any other university.

Signature Date.....

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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

Signature Date

Prof. Edward K. Mburugu

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my family and friends for their love, support and encouragement during the entire period of my studies.

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First and foremost, I would like to convey my highest appreciation and special gratitude to my supervisor Prof Edward Mburugu for his endless support, intensive guidance and invaluable advice in the supervision of this project.

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ABSTRACT

Criminal activities cause negative implications in the society. In addition to the fact that it affects society as far as money spent is concerned with the end goal of apprehending and rebuffing criminals or to help fix the harm caused by criminal activity but also as far as personal safety and joy is concerned. The main objective of the study was to investigate and establish the impact of Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) criminal activities on social and economic activities of households in Kilifi County. The technique plan for this investigation was a descriptive survey. The study employed the field survey technique to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. The target population for this study was the residents of Kilifi County. Kilifi County is composed of 7 Parliamentary constituencies; Kilifi North, Kilifi South, Kaloleni, Rabai, Ganze, Malindi and Magarini with a sample size of 150 respondents. Quantitative data was scrutinized for completeness, accuracy and uniformity. Data from questionnaires was analyzed using descriptive statistics, and come out with frequencies and percentages using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) - this is the reliable tool for quantitative data analysis. This study found out that the majority of the residents of Kilifi County relied on business for their income. It was also found that the criminal activities of MRC impacted majority of the Kilifi households' social economic welfare. Majority of the households indicated that education attainment was negatively affected by the MRC criminal activities as most people failed to attend school in fear of being attacked. This can also be attributed to the children of the affected families. The study concludes that MRC emergence as a criminal group is as a result of common societal problems such as unemployment, poverty, illiteracy and peer influence. However, these factors are fuelled by the organization failure to meet its initial objective resulting to anger, frustrations and revenge. However, some of these factors can be mitigated by improvement on government side by accelerating the economic growth in the region through setting of education institutions and industries to boost the economic welfare of the households in Kilifi.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Criminal activities cause negative implications in the society. In addition to the fact that it affects society as far as money spent is concerned with the end goal of apprehending and rebuffing criminals or to help fix the harm caused by criminal activity but also as far as personal safety and joy is concerned. Since part of the government role is to secure its residents, creating productive social measures to help limit the impacts of crime is a typical goal of governing bodies. Distinguishing the determinants of criminal activities is a critical step to accomplishing this end.

The harm caused by criminal activities has a noteworthy negative effect on society welfare, which can prompt genuine obstructions for the creation and upkeep of a created and well-working economy. It forces expansive expenses to private and open divisions which negatively affect individual condition of-being of a person, and also on the welfare of the general public. Due to the extra expenses incurred after a crime occurrence, the effect caused by crime in any economy is important. A case in the United States in the year 2007 reveal that financial losses of about 15 billion were incurred by the individuals affected and 179 billion dollars on the side of the government. This was incurred after the occurrence of 23 million criminal violations. On the government side the expenses were in terms of legitimate and legal exercises, police insurance and remedies (McCollister et al., 2010). These monetary misfortunes present an open door cost, in light of the fact that the money spent could yield some fruitful and indistinct returns in the country (Gaibulloev and Sandler, 2008).The crime activities were mostly conducted by gang or Militia groups.

In Latin America, Mara a militia group has acted as a surrogate government in areas that are not governed. The group dominates the informal economic field; whereby they establish enterprises and use violence and oppression to create market dominance, and integration of government authorities to unjustly compete with genuine businesses (Bruneau, 2005). The criminal activities conducted by this gangs lead to losses incurred by business men. The economic behavior of

course downgrades by militia groups have led to spiral of violence directed against other businesses. Skarpedas and Constantinos (1995) characterizes some of the militias as a direct challenge to households since they operate more like primitive states with rules, norms and systems of law. A case that leads the public to stay in fear; and as a result their freedom and social life is affected.

The social life of people is altered when these militia groups conduct predatory activities such as rape, torture, and killings. In Turkey in areas known as Kurdish militia groups were formed by the government to fight Kurdish guerrillas. However, they have involved in abusive violence like extortion leaving many in the society with trauma and injuries (Karl, 2002). These gangs, for instance the Interahamwe in Rwanda go to the extent of considering massacre as a fair cavort, where they commit abnormal abuses to households (Farrar, 1998). This leaves the victims mentally and psychologically tortured.

In Kenya, the escalation of crime by Militia groups in Kilifi, has contributed to the slow rate of development (Kaaria, 2015). Social advancement and social equity can't be accomplished without harmony and security or without regard for every human right and basic freedoms. Criminal activities executed by militia groups as an act of adequate difficulties to the general population of Kilifi has created a dread for advancement and interest in the region which has no processing services and industry to bring employment and income. While MNC ought to be fighting for the prosperity of the Pwani residents, it supports high crime rates in Kilifi has compromised harmony in the region affecting the social economic development of the region. Most occupants of Kilifi County perform subsistence farming on small lands chiefly done by ladies to finance the family salary. There are numerous crime activities observed in the territory, for example, adolescent misconduct who moved toward becoming criminals/banditry, attackers and killers in the towns. Acts of criminal activities, betting, prostitution, vagrancy, gayism are notorious to be controlled in the County and in this manner alluded to as harmless violations (The National Police Service Crime Situation Report, 2015). Professional violations are submitted by decent people through defilement. The MRC members are closely associated with these acts.

MRC is a group situated in the coast region in Kenya. The group has been supporting the severance of the coast region from the rest of the country so the coastal residents can have added control of all assets existing in the region. The main issue that MRC is fighting for is that of land (Kisingiani, 2012). This problem can be traced back in 1887 when SEYYID SAID, the sultan of Zanzibar allegedly leased the 10miles (16kms) large coastal strip to the magnificent British East Africa organization, which viably made the seaside occupants squatters in their territory (Mwachala, 2013).

Since its establishment, the group has been alleging that it is fighting for the land of the coastal people. The Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) have become a noticeable affiliation in political issues in the coast region, articulating different, longstanding complaints and setting out a disobedient plan which represents an existential danger to the Kenyan state by requesting independence for the coast region. The risk to disturb the elections raises an alarm, with possibly more extensive consequences. This issue of land has made the group put more efforts on the secession agenda as this according to Goldsmith (2011) would grant the coastal people total control of the coast region. Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) activities within Kilifi County are mostly carried out in: Kaya Choni, Kilifi South Sub County, Kaya fungo and Palakumi in Kaloleni Sub County.

This group is funded by the membership contribution who pay non- refundable fee of one hundred shillings (Standard Media, 2012). Their meetings are currently done in forests and sometimes during burials where they use manipulation and propaganda to earn support and sympathy from members of the public (Ngumbao, 2012). Few members of the group vied for elective positions, where they alleged that they want to represent MRC agenda through legislation and negotiation with the government. There are witch doctors within Kilifi County who have been bestowed with permission and powers to conduct oath and ritual to all MRC members so that they can keep all secrets and activities of MRC. Most of MRC members receive their training in forests and is conducted by ex-police officers who have either retired or were fired from the service (Ngumbao, 2012).

1.2 Problem statement

Militias have been a piece of Kenya's texture particularly starting in 1990s when aggressive multiparty governmental issues were reintroduced Samuel (2015). They have evolved to fill gaps that arise as a result of the state absence and failure to supply services and goods to the public. MRC as one of the militia group was formed to resolve land issues that faced the residents of the coast. However, a Daily Nation edition dated 5th August 2012, reported that the group turned to be a violent group when its members attacked the IEBC officials during an election in Malindi (Mayoyo, 2012). This group revealed its ability of being a threat to the state.

A report by Kenya National Commission On Human Rights (2014) reveal that 3060 Kenyans both citizens and law implementer's officers lost their lives because of criminal uncertainty between year 2010 and 2014. This surpasses the figure of Kenyans (1133 in number) who died during the post-election skirmishes in 2007 - 2008. This is dreadful and calls for immediate attention especially now that majority (3060) of these deaths are attributed to Militia groups like MRC. According to the reports by National Police Service (2018), Kilifi had the highest number (235) of murder case in the year 2017 while it also ranked among top five counties with high crime rates at (3125) after Kiambu, Nakuru, Nairobi, and Meru. This is enough that these crimes are influenced by the gang groups owing to the fact that Kaimbu and Nakuru are the homestay for mungiki members. Additionally, there is also enough proof that members of MNC are involved in these crimes after 38 members of the group were charged with being in possession of dangerous weapon (Daily Nation, 2018).

Crimes have been universally known to be the Achilles heels for any development. The high rates of crime would definitely affect the cohesion of the community which has great impact on the wellbeing, harmony, and welfare of the households living in crime plagued zones (Mutahi, 2011). Coincidentally, although the people of Kilifi and Mombasa County stresses that they are marginally discriminated by the Kenyan government, little to no social economic improvement has been reflected in Kilifi. Majority of households in Kilifi live below poverty line of 2 dollar per day and this perpetual poverty, hand to mouth kind of life and over dependency on unfruitful agriculture. To put this in another perspective, during the raids children in these affected households are exposed to gun shots, a situation that leaves them in trauma. This creates a kind

of vicious cycle where as children grow, joins or create militants groups which would further undermine the community socioeconomic development. If these militia groups are left to dominate then the children and also the individuals in the society will face other problems such as psycho-social issues in regard to their socioeconomic wellbeing.

Further, the Alshabab categorized together with the MRC as Militia groups attacked the Westgate mall which led to a loss of over 2 billion, where many lost their source of livelihood. In Mombasa private property, churches, mosques and vehicles were destroyed (Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, 2014). The MRC can head to the same direction if not mitigated. Even though, it has had a benevolent land intention it may end up being the worst purveyor of crime activities in Kilifi County due to its extra-legal character of its operations (Report on Police Reforms Report, 2009).

Several studies have tried to establish the effects of Militia groups in Kenya on Livelihoods. Wamue (2013) in his paper concentrated on the overview of armed militia groups in particular Mungiki in Kenya. He also revealed the threat the groups posed on the national cohesion. Samuel (2015) also did a similar study but with a sharp focus on Eastlands, Nairobi. He established the implications of the Militia groups on National security. However, time has passed since these studies were conducted, which calls for a recent study. Wamue (2013) focused mainly on Mungiki as a militia group and not the MRC thus leaving a gap that this study aimed to fill. Further, the study by Samuel was conducted in Nairobi and therefore a geographical gap exists because the present study focuses on Kilifi County.

1.3 Research questions

- i. What are the fears that households bear due to criminal activities of the MRC in Kilifi County?
- ii. What are underlying factors in the rise of MRC as a criminal group in Kilifi County?
- iii. What are the households' perspectives on insecurity in relation to MRC in Kilifi County?
- iv. What is the effect of increased insecurity on the household social economic life as a result of MRC crime activities in Kilifi County?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 Main objective

The key objective of the study was to investigate the influence Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) criminal activities on social and economic lives of households in Kilifi County.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives to be addressed by this study are:

- i. To identify types of fears that households' bear due to criminal activities of the MRC in Kilifi County
- ii. To establish the underlying factors in the rise and continued existence of criminal groups like MRC in Kilifi County.
- iii. To determine the consequences of MRC criminal activities on households social welfare in Kilifi County
- iv. To investigate the impact of crimes on social welfare of households as result of MRC criminal activities in Kilifi County

1.5 Justification of the study

The study makes useful scholarly contributions to the understanding of the emergence, evolution and implication of militias together with organized criminal groups on households. Thus, it contributes to the available scholarship on the nature and dynamics of militias organized criminal

groups in Kenya. The contribution is important since it is grounded on field research carried out in a part of Kilifi County which has been attacked by militia and organized criminal groups for more than two decades. Drawing from original data, it provides important evidence based insights in this area of study and thus contributes new ideas on how to deal with militia.

In terms of policy, the study deeper understanding on the formation and factors facilitating formation of Militia groups. Such information is crucial in countering the societal issues which leads to crime. There is no doubt that Kenya is grappling with serious challenges posed by non-statutory armed groups which have thrived in the past three decades. The groups have been remarkably resilient, surviving various government efforts to disband them. This is a pointer to either failure in developing an appropriate policy response or lack of proper implementation. By bringing out the different dynamics enabling these militias and developing evidence based responses, the study makes important policy contributions which if adopted by government and civil society (communities and NGOs) working in this area shall enhance efforts aimed at dealing with these militias.

1.6 Scope and limitations of the study

The study only covered Kilifi County of Coastal region in Kenya. The region is one of the most poverty stricken areas in the country resulting to violent crime, crimes against humanity and gross violation. Kilifi County is one of the regions that face a big challenge from criminal activities due to the clustering of people from other Counties in Kenya and also outside the nation. Killifi has also been seen as a home and also as a hub for criminal activities in Kenya. The study seeks to ascertain if there is any relationship between escalating crime levels and unemployment in Kilifi County; to determine the form of fears and behaviors associated with MRC criminal activities and further underscore how these activities are brought to bear on social and economic welfare of households in Kilifi County.

The study had some limitations, in terms of the reluctance of some respondents to provide information freely because of fear of being victimized. Further, the extent to which findings from this study can be generalized to apply to other areas in the coast region cannot be established.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This section reviewed literature by various scholars on the impact of criminal activities on social and economic activities of households with a view to getting different perspectives and convergences.

2.2 Empirical Review

Many studies have been conducted in relation to insecurity, militia groups and the social economic status of the households. This section looked at the various studies in regard to militia groups, insecurity and their influence on social economic status of the households.

2.2.1 The concept of fear and insecurity

The subject, crime fear is complex, in terms of how it is measured and what constitutes it. However, as a result of the existence of militia groups fear is indicated in terms of; fear of damage and loss of belongings; fear of invasion by the groups of one's homestead; fear heighten through anti-social conduct. These variations in the level of fear are revealed by various demographic entities present in the Counties. For example, the media fraternity who expose the activities of militia groups to the public and showcase the association between fear of crime and victimization (Lee, 2007). A mainstream of elements have been considered to add to the concept of dread of crime by the militia groups (Gabriel and Greve, 2003). Some of these elements include, media influence, prior experience of militia or gangster victimization, environment attributes and personal attributes.

One's personal attributes contribute to the levels if fear they report in terms of the knowledge and beliefs an individual possess as regards the prevalence of crime (Ajaegbu, 2012). The view of crime conducted by gang groups as a successive event may result in fear as people trust they may be 'in danger' of attack.

Conversely, the individuals who see crime to be an inconsistent occurrence might be less inclined to encounter fear as they don't view themselves as 'in danger'. Individuals' view as regards how they are potential targets and their capacity to manage the dangers, attacks or the results related with criminal activities may likewise impact dread of crime (Song, Spicer, Brantingham & Frank, 2013). An example is one may end up being in fear out of a conviction that he/she is an attractive object of criminal activity by a gang. Similarly, fear is elevated by the perceptions of one has that he/she is vulnerable in terms of dealing with crime occurrence. All these differences that range from emotions, thoughts and vulnerability explains the variations reported of fear of crime by militia groups.

An individual's past victimization experience by a militia/gang group may also lead to feelings of fear. People with a past experience in the hands of these groups are more likely to fear than those who have not been victimized in the past (Varano, Schafer, Cancino, Decker & Greene, 2010). However, this interconnection between exploitation and dread of crime is not candid (Ajaegbu, 2012). Rather, the dread of crime is thought to rely upon a person's convictions in regards to their likelihood of being a casualty of crime and the potential reality of exploitation by the gang groups. Research by Lee (2007) recommends that victimization can expand a person's conviction that they are in danger of being attacked however it might likewise lessen the apparent earnestness of exploitation. Appropriately, a person's know how about crime by militia groups, past encounters of being victimized and seen vulnerabilities may impact the degree to which they report dreading crime.

Also, attributes of an environment can assume a job in elevating fear. For instance, fear of crime may be more prevalent in an area which is well known for harboring gangster groups or that it is the origin of a militia group (Walklate & Mythen, 2008). Lee (2007) recommends that an area's reputation for crime inclination relies upon the measure of criminal action here and on the 'indications of wrongdoing'. Indications of crime are highlights of the physical condition which provoke people to trust their danger of victimization is increased (Walklate and Mythen, 2008). Some of the indicators of an area with such a reputation are; broken windows spray painting, vagrancy, and homeless people among others. These indicators of crime are considered to indirectly influence one's fear as regards crime (O'Donnell & O'Sullivan, 2003). A people

group, in which insecurity is common, because of the transient idea of its inhabitants, is likewise thought to impact dread of crime as occupants are new to their neighbors and the communion between them is low.

Further, the direction of an individual view as regards crime by gang groups and the potential of being a target of crime can be dictated by wider social processes. For example, numerous specialists have been keen on the conceivable impact of the media on fear of crime (O'Donnell and O'Sullivan, 2003). While the connection between the media and dread of crime stays vague, the inclination of the media to over-speak to genuine violent and additionally sexual violations in its detailing has driven a few analysts to recommend that the media's depiction of crime by the militia groups has biased the general visibilities of the commonness and recurrence of criminal exercises (Lee, 2007). Notwithstanding, others have contended that people infer the media as per their own understandings and recognitions so as to distinguish inclination as well as specifically fortify their own perspectives with respect to crime activities by gang groups. However, others have recommended that the media contribute to dread of crime by molding more extensive ideological perspectives about crime and its answer instead of tight attitudinal worries about close to home security (Ajaegbu, 2012).

Zedner (2014) states that, by confining the terms of talk in regards to crime activities by militia groups, the media give the feeling that there is an accord on the most proficient method to manage crime committed by these groups, narrowing the scan for elective methods for conceptualizing crime. It appears, consequently, that while the level of impact of the media on dread of crime is not clear, the development in media innovations has prompted a more noteworthy attention to crime undertaken by militia groups and the results of criminal activities among the all inclusive community.

While the development of the media and data gathering innovations has added to a more noteworthy attention to criminal activities, researchers have additionally contended that it has prompted a more prominent awareness of risk among the people (Lyng, 2005). It is recommended that this open familiarity with being 'in danger' has added to a culture of dread which energizes sentiments of vulnerability and nervousness (Furedi, 2002). Subsequently, dread of crime occurrence by militia groups gives off an impression of being situated inside, and

connected to more extensive apprehensions about business, the family, security, wellbeing, funds, and the government condition (Ewald, 2000; Tulloch and Lupton, 2003; Walklate and Mythen, 2008).

Ajaegbu (2012) recommend that a few people may extend their feelings of anxiety about more extensive, more hard to control issues onto crime activities as crime seems significant and conceivably controllable. Along these lines, people may dislodge sentiments of nervousness about more extensive, wilder issues onto crime and make a move as well as interest activity to decrease their likelihood of being attacked. This suggests a few people may encounter a dread of crime which gives off an impression of being lopsided to their condition as well as danger of exploitation. Consequently, this attention on 'hazard' may lead a few people to report a dread of crime which comes from more extensive tensions or potentially sentiments of powerlessness as opposed to their likelihood of being victimized.

In this way, fear of crime is an emotional occurrence which is thought to emerge from a worry about crime undertaking by a gang, the results of victimization, the likelihood of being attacked, sentiments of weakness and more extensive social and situational impacts. Along these lines, dread of crime is a dynamic procedure as the degree to which one may fear crime can change contingent upon their considerations, feelings and convictions and in addition their more extensive social conditions and physical area.

2.2.2 Underlying factors in the rise and continued existence of Criminal groups

Planned crime activities by militia groups have gotten impressive consideration among strategy creators and law implementation organizations in late decades. This improvement is, to some degree, because of the damages created by the illegal exercises of criminal groups. Prominent wars between adversary groups, for example, the wars between the Rock Machine and Hells Angels happening have additionally added to the developing worry about planned crime activities (Van, 2007). Also, an expanding volume of viciousness, particularly homicide, in Canada has all the earmarks of being gang related

Planned crime by gang groups need to be understood as a procedure and business rather than a static structure (Ruggiero & Khan, 2006). They contend that inordinate emphasis has been put on weakening people and less on depicting the way in which planned crime systems work, get incomes, and reinvest. More accentuation is required on the way in which militia group systems compose to take care of open demand and in transit authorization endeavors impact their illegal activities. The research behind these and various process-related matters is still in its beginning phases.

Abadinsky (2003) explains the varied structures of the militia affiliations. Among the more noticeable are the more adaptable and versatile criminal system activities. Today, a developing number of researchers have proposed different scientific systems to see how criminal gangs operate and what their capacity is. One of these methods is informal community analysis. As planned crime includes various entities and is frequently inexactly organized, including numerous small systems (Ruggiero and Khan, 2006), interpersonal organization investigation is a helpful device for deciding the structure of militia group criminal systems. The supposition is that the associations among people and organization are vital determinants of the execution and supportability of criminal groups.

For Paoli (2002) the consequences that follow any disloyal action are probably going to be much more genuine than those engaged with real business dealings. Trust decreases the vulnerability with respect to the conduct of potential accessories to middle of the tolerable level and in this way stimulates the ability to co-affront. This might be upgraded by connection and ethnic ties, giving individuals from affectionate communities an upper hand in the crime activities. Johansen's and Von Lampe investigations of a few criminal bases in Europe likewise show that criminal relations can subsist without a premise of trust and still within the sight of by and large doubt. More risk cognizant performing actors will take measures to defend against backstabbing conduct by decreasing the probability of selling out, expanding the expenses of double-crossing, or endeavoring to build trust. For instance, these crime groups can lessen the likelihood of treachery by embracing systems, for example, testing and tallying stock before a criminal activity is conducted (Papachristos, 2009).

A planned crime activity by militia groups are more likely to be conducted in formal associations that are prominent. This situation is exceptionally dependent upon different components (e.g., exemption, careless law-authorization) and is along these lines not likely in numerous settings in which composed criminal activities are controlled efficiently. The option in contrast to a formal hierarchical setting is among the more decentralized and conceived by small groups (Ruggiero and Khan, 2006). These groups opt to create constructs based on trust and common interests.

Another arrangement of elements that ought to be looked into as far as planned crime activities is concerned are the assortment of signs of a member's money related and material assets in a given setting (Papachristos, 2009). This element is depicted as a person's capacity to acquire or dedicate assets to be used for criminal activities. The primary purpose behind including such an objective appraisal factor depends on the obvious significance of cash in conduction of crime by militia groups. Besides enabling one to get an unlawful ware or administration, money related assets are additionally essential for paying different members for particular tasks or for making dimensions of protection among oneself and the criminal activities being focused on.

There is a weak association between researches on criminal earnings and organized crime research. In any case, the discoveries from this section clarify how crime executors at various execution levels systematize themselves. To start with, individual criminal income gives off an impression of being results of the structure of crime groups in unlawful markets and planned crime. Sound judgment would keep up that higher-positioned people would gain more than lower-positioned people, in this way comprising the presence of an ordered crime setting. A stratified setting was realized by Ruggiero and Khan (2006) after analysis of the allocation of profits within the gang. The gang group under perception was thought to be progressively based and the designation of the drug market showcase incomes fell vigorously under the control of the gang pioneer, who picked up around ten to multiple times upper wages than the normal infantryman in the militia group. In any case, one of their primary perceptions concerned the infantry, which had profit that were lower than the lowest pay permitted by law workers in the real economy.

Language abilities, ethnic structure, and social embeddedness are another factor that adds to proceeded with rise and presence of criminal groups. The significance of ethnicity in planned

crime is for the most part drawn nearer in an excessively deterministic way in that individuals from an ethnic group are regularly accepted to combine in working settings that are closed in order to take part in criminal activities (Vetter, Beltrao and Massena, 2013). Research here has not precluded the impact from claiming a typical ethnic legacy, however it has exhibited why there is a whole other world to representing how and why there is a rise in participation of organized crime. For instance, more prominent emphasis is frequently set on a man's capacity to convey in a various languages (or encircle himself with other people who are capable) and also by one's system of family, companions, and associates crosswise over particular social settings. This limit is best drawn closer with a system that is social embedded, that focuses on which is foundation factors representing criminal systems.

In spite of the fact that not unequivocally clinging to the approach of social embeddedness, key examinations in the 1970s underscored the significance of a person's experience and social bonds for comprehending the structure and extent of planned crime at a more extensive dimension. In two investigations of criminal militia groups, Ianni contended that planned crime is best clarified by looking at neighborhood family relationship or ethnic interpersonal organizations. In his first investigation, Ianni (2012) discovered that Italian crime affiliations were immovably established in shaping the southern Italian culture: the power of the affiliation, the union of chapel and state, and the domination of individual respect over permissible law. Together, these social highlights offered ascend to various groups of bandits and to more steady mystery social orders, for example, the Mafia, 'Ndrangheta, and Camorra. Be that as it may, it was the way of life, the perspective, and the feeling of pride spoken to by the Mafia, as opposed to the association in essence.

While the significance of affiliation and customs was known to the Italian families that commit crime, Ianni validated key contrasts in his second investigation of the ethnic progression and system arrangement among Puerto criminal and black groups in New York City (Ianni, 2012). From this study, a realization of two types of social embeddedness was made. To begin with, holding connections served to acquaint people with one another and join them into joint criminal endeavors. Such connections are by and large established in youth kinships, neighborhood associates, jail experiences, family connections, connection ties, and business contacts. Second,

criminal connections depended on a typical center of action in crime conduction that keep individuals cooperating once they have joined a system. Look at such embeddedness highlights gives the required bits of knowledge to understanding the development of systems and the criminal connections supporting them.

2.2.3 Households perspectives on criminal groups and activities and their social economic welfare

Crime expenses and effects touch almost everybody (Taylor, 213). These expenses and effects are generally fluctuated. Whereby, a couple of costs are for a brief period while others continue endlessly. An example of a definitive expense is death. Different expenses to exploited people can comprise of therapeutic costs, property misfortunes, and loss of income.

Crime victimization by militia groups disrupts social activities and social relationships. In some cases where these groups commit crime they assault people sexually and as a result the victims experience progressive weaknesses in their social and recreation activities (Ellis, Atkeson, & Calhoun; 1981; Kilpatrick et al., 1987). Analysis by Golding, Wilsnack, & Cooper, 2002 reveal that sexual assault victims' rate of reporting was low compared to non-victims. As regards social support among the victims of crime research demonstrate the phenomenon of lower social support levels are interconnected with a rise in levels of emotional distress that emanates from victimization of crime gangs (Green & Diaz, 2007; Green & Pomeroy, 2007; Hanson, Kilpatrick, Falsetti, Resnick, & Weaver, 1995). A suggestion was made that social support may reduce consequences of crime victimization by militia group (Yap and Devilly, 2004). However, the levels of stress may go a notch high if there is repeated victimization by militia groups and exposure to these kinds of stressors may adjust the victims' perceptions of the social support at their disposal. Some victims of crime actually go ahead and withdraw themselves from the society or their families. Whereby, they avoid places, trauma reminders and situations because this avoidance or escape serves as a temporal tool to reduce the associated anxiety.

Crime committed by militia groups does not only influence economic efficiency when victimized people miss work, yet community likewise is influenced through loss of the travel industry and retail deals (Phillips & Votey, 2013). Sutherland (1973) contended that the conduct of crime was

learned either via relatives/companions. These humiliating effects could be diminished by great associations with guardians, educators, a business, or the community.

During the 1990s another thought spread through the criminal equity field concerning the impact of a man's social condition on rates of crime. The thought was that general issue in the area prompts expanded reserved conduct and inevitably to a crime activity that is genuine. For the vast majority of the twentieth century, police essentially responded to genuine violations, for example, assault, murder, and burglary frequently with minimal generally speaking achievement in controlling the rates of crime (Naroff, 2014). "Broken Windows," alluding to an area of vehicles that were abandoned, empty structures with genuine broken windows, and litter scattered around, is a thought that fights a lot of genuine crime originates from common issue. In this way, the reasoning went, on the off chance that specialists killed clutter, and genuine violations would drop.

Unrest makes fear among subjects of hazardous avenues; they avoid open zones empowering guilty parties to get a fair balance (Naroff, 2014). The zone goes into a slipping twisting in light of the fact that as crime conduction elevates, at that point the issue increases further. In New York justice William Bratton powerfully associated Broken Windows theory to New York City neighborhoods. His specialized topic struck minor violations, for instance, open drinking, prostitution, begging and distinctive sorts of scattered conduct.

At the point when minor offenses were basically lessened in a region, the amount of veritable criminal activities reduced too. Legitimate offenses lessened by 27 percent after only two years. One factor they found was that various people completing minor infringement were moreover the ones submitting more bona fide offenses (Cohen, 2014). For instance, by taking action against individuals dodging subway charges, police found numerous guilty parties conveyed illicit weapons and had exceptional capture warrants. Subway violations of different types dropped significantly in the wake of implementing accumulation of fares.

Police found Broken Windows a helpful method to control genuine crime activities at less expense. As a few commentators likewise called attention to, it was less difficult for the city to get serious about minor crime conduction than location social issues like destitution and

restricted education chances — which presumably caused a great part of the criminal conduct in the Broken Window people group in any case.

2.2.4 The effect of increased insecurity on the household as result of criminal activities

All criminal conducts forces direct expenses to the person victimized. Some effects are difficult to validate. The extensive impacts on the economy tend to swell outward after crime conduction (Boggessa, Greenbaumb and Titac, 2013). Their findings revealed that activities of crime can move from one neighborhood to the next, they are like infectious diseases.

The association between crime conduction and property estimations has an expansive research writing related with it. However, numerous investigations are deterred by the difficulty to segregate the exact factors and characteristic decreases in value that is direct to crime (Keith and Mayock, 2010). Their 2010 investigation found that, among seven classes of crime examined, only theft and irritated ambush violations applied an important impact upon the pricing of housing.

The extent of the possible impacts of crime activities on material goods estimations is investigated by the Center for American Progress. It took a quick view at the immediate and oblique expenses of crime in 8 U.S. municipal zones: Milwaukee, Houston, Dallas, Jacksonville, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Seattle. The immediate yearly expenses of brutal crime in the eight urban communities totaled 3.7 billion dollars every year, a normal of 320 dollars per individual every year. The effect on material goods estimations was likewise significant, and the examination demonstrates that a 10% decrease in crimes would prompt a 0.83% expansion in housing prices the next year (Tita and Petras, 2006).

These affiliations may obviously fluctuate in various socio-economic territories, and be area or nation in particular. A report in 2012 by the Federal Bank of crime, disparity and house prices takes a view at how the issue happens in Latin America. It was realized by the authors that a diminishing of crime was propelled by uplifted policing added to a fall in crime conduction and an ascent in property estimations: Homicides declined 10 percent to 25 percent and thefts 10% and 20%, while the offering cost of the material goods expanded somewhere in the range of 5%

and 10% and was relatively higher in low-salary neighborhoods (Buonanno and Raya-Vílchez, 2013). Also, the examination found noteworthy proof to express that from 2008 to mid-2011, expanded policing created a 15% expansion in formal property exchanges.

Finally, there several types of crimes propelled by militia groups and related views that have additionally been considered. A report in 2008 of American Economic Review, Estimates of the Impact of Crime Risk on Property Values from Megan's Laws, found that housing costs inside 0.1 miles of an enlisted sex blameworthy gathering fall by 4% all things considered. The specialists, Leigh Linden of Columbia University and Jonah E. Rockoff of Columbia Business School, clarify the impact along these lines: in light of crime hazard, inhabitants for the most part have two alternatives: they can vote in favor of hostile to crime arrangements, or they can cast a ballot with their feet. At the point when people practice the latter option, local reaction to crime conduction will be seen in the housing market (Vetter, Beltrao and Massena, 2013).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Rational choice theory

Rational choice theory (RCT) has made essential commitments to the sociologies and has turned into a conspicuous hypothetical model inside human science, economics, psychology, and political theory (Yamaguchi, Kazuo, Ferguson and Linda, 1995). Despite the fact that there has been and keeps on being impressive enthusiasm for RCT inside criminology, numerous criminologists harbor incredible incredulity about it, especially its realist supposition and its capacity to offer a general hypothesis of crime activities (DeHaan and Vos, 2003; O'Grady, 2014; Pratt et al., 2006). A rehashed feedback against RCT as for its consensus has been that a hypothesis that underscores the balanced weighing of the operating cost and advantages of activities might be impeccably material to budgetary market options however not to criminal conduct, and regardless of whether pertinent to crime (Huebsch, 2010).

Sociologically prepared criminologists are much of the time unfriendly to rational choice theory since it appears too economical and falls flat, making it impossible to consider important the sorts of hypothetical constructs that are at the core of social speculations of crime activities

(Matsueda, 2013). This hypothetical short-sightedness has additionally been passed on to those testing RC hypothesis. As a rule, when it has been put to a test, it has comprised of just formal authorize factors to the disregard of the numerous different factors that contain the utility capacity of people (carrots). A large number of the apparent issues that have been related to rational choice theory in criminology, at that point, are of its own making¹ yet unnecessarily so. Rational choice theory is a thoughtfully more extensive hypothesis than the both exponents have portrayed it (Huebsch, 2010). It is true that formal authorizations have no doubts an indispensable piece of the theory, the apparent expenses of crime activities reliable with the theory incorporate an a lot more extensive cluster of casual penalties and the apparent advantages incorporate significantly more than monetary compensation. Actually, rational choice theory incorporates hypothetical constructs that effectively orchestrate with a few social speculations of crime activities, for example, social control, routine exercises, labeling hypothesis, and so on (Scott, 2000). So, criminologists' comprehension of rational choice theory has been detailed.

The theory was initially alluded to as classical hypothesis. It was created by the traditional school of criminology through the works of Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham. It saw individuals as free specialists who can settle on sound decisions in practically all parts of their lives (Staff and Uggen, 2003). This school sees sorted out planned crime individuals as having the capacity to settle on discerning choices with respect to their committing crime. Strategies coming from this methodology dictate dealing cruelly and rapidly with the executors of crime with an end goal to deflect the executors from settling on such choices yet again. Little thought was given to the crime executors' experiences or the conditions encompassing the crime activities that they submitted (Staff, 2003).

Since the crime executors were viewed as sound scholars, discipline for their violations depended on the pleasure– torment rule (Shaw and Henry, 2002). This implied the agony of discipline for the felony must exceed the delight the guilty party got as a reward for perpetrating the crime. Along these lines, in principle, the judicious guilty party would understand that it was not justified, despite any potential benefits to carry out the criminal demonstration in any case. Beccaria likewise upheld the possibility that the discipline ought to fit the crime activity.

Rational choice theory proposes that individuals who perpetrate crime do as such in the wake of thinking about the dangers of identification and discipline for the crime activities and in addition the prizes of completing these activities effectively (Coleman, 1990). It ought to be noticed that crime activities are submitted for a variety of reasons, which incorporate monetary, mental, physical, social, and even political inspirations. With regards to planned crime, money related motivations obviously assume a vital job in the individual's choice to take part in crime (Lawrence and Felson, 1979). This theory, therefore, helped the study to understand the nature, character and drive of militia groups like MRC in the formulation of the right strategy that would mitigate the impact of MRC criminal activities on social and economic activities of households.

2.3.2 Social Disorganization Theories

A few analysts, including Kubrin and Ronald, (2003) and Sampson (2012) connect criminality to social conditions common in neighbor-hoods. A significant number of them trust that the reasons the rates of crime are high in these zones is due to urban decay, a general decay of the biology of internal urban communities, and general social and familial weakening (Bellair and Browning, 2010). A few scholars recommend that in these socially attacked regions, the essential social administrations, instructive chances, housing, and human services are lacking or absolutely inaccessible, accordingly intensifying the issue of criminality and disorder. A few specialists credit crime in the inward city to relative hardship.

This approach that is ecological in nature proposes that the disparity between community where the rich and poor people live in closeness to each other makes a general sentiment of outrage, antagonistic vibe, and social shamefulness with respect to inward city occupants. Bruinsma, Pauwels, Weerman and Bernasco (2013) attest that poor internal city young people, for example, those in New York, Detroit and Los Angeles encounter an expanding feeling of disappointment as they grow up and encounter neediness, while they witness the individuals who are well-to-do in adjacent neighborhoods. These young people can observe riches firsthand, yet they are denied of its advantages through social segregation, which makes it for all intents and purposes unthinkable for them to accomplish success through traditional means.

An augmentation of the queer ladder theory clarifies that ethnic succession progression creates as one group replaces the other on the eccentric step of crime commission, while the prior group proceeds onward to decency alongside genuine societal position and occupation. As indicated by ethnic progression, Jews supplanted the Irish in crime commission, Italians supplanted the Jews, and blacks, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, and Colombians are presently supplanting the Italians. Bell's theory appears to be sensible; however a few pundits have contended that it needs observational help (Burchfield and Silver, 2013). Besides, it has been recommended that workers did not pick the queer ladder due to dissatisfaction. As it were, good fortune had a vital impact in routinizing across the country syndicated crime activity. The procedure by which planned crime gives a way to social adjustment starts with the fundamental meaning of achievement. Mazerolle, Wickes and McBroom (2010) have contended that an accentuation on particular objectives regularly creates in U.S. society. This accentuation turns out to be for all intents and purposes select and overlooks proper means for accomplishing these objectives. Penances lined up with adjustment to the standardizing request must be remunerated by mingled rewards.

Examples of criminal socialization most likely have their causes in socioeconomic stratification, which consigns a few people to situations in which they encounter a feeling of strain (Ramey, and Shrider, 2014). The strain is extreme in situations that have generally produced sorted out criminal activities. Subsequent advancement patterns incorporate identification and relationship with reference groups that were framed because of criminal conduct. Sutherland (1973) recommends that elements, for example, hardship, constrained access to legitimate choices lead to criminal conduct. These theories are of essence in this paper for their focus on criminality to social conditions prevalent in neighborhoods. Social Disorganization Theories are argued to explain the patterns of criminal socialization by militia groups and in this case the MRC.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The vast majority are less likely to be perpetrators of crime however the number of individuals that are anxious or stressed over something transpiring are moderately high. Dread of crime commission can likewise hinder individuals from utilizing open offices (stops and open spaces) and open transport; and a few gatherings are affected. The black and black minority ethnic individuals' fear of crime commission is higher than that of white individuals.

Criminal exercises have a wide range of huge scale ramifications for society, from influencing political and voter needs, to empowering acknowledgment of draconian policing and observation rehearses. It very well may be contended, in any case, that the strongest impacts of assaults are economical. Despite whether it happens in our neighborhood or over the world, each assault causes us stress and influences our contemplations and our activities. Assaults triggers two restricting utilization driving forces. This starts a drive to make the most of our restricted and dubious life minus all potential limitations. We act in materialistic ways.

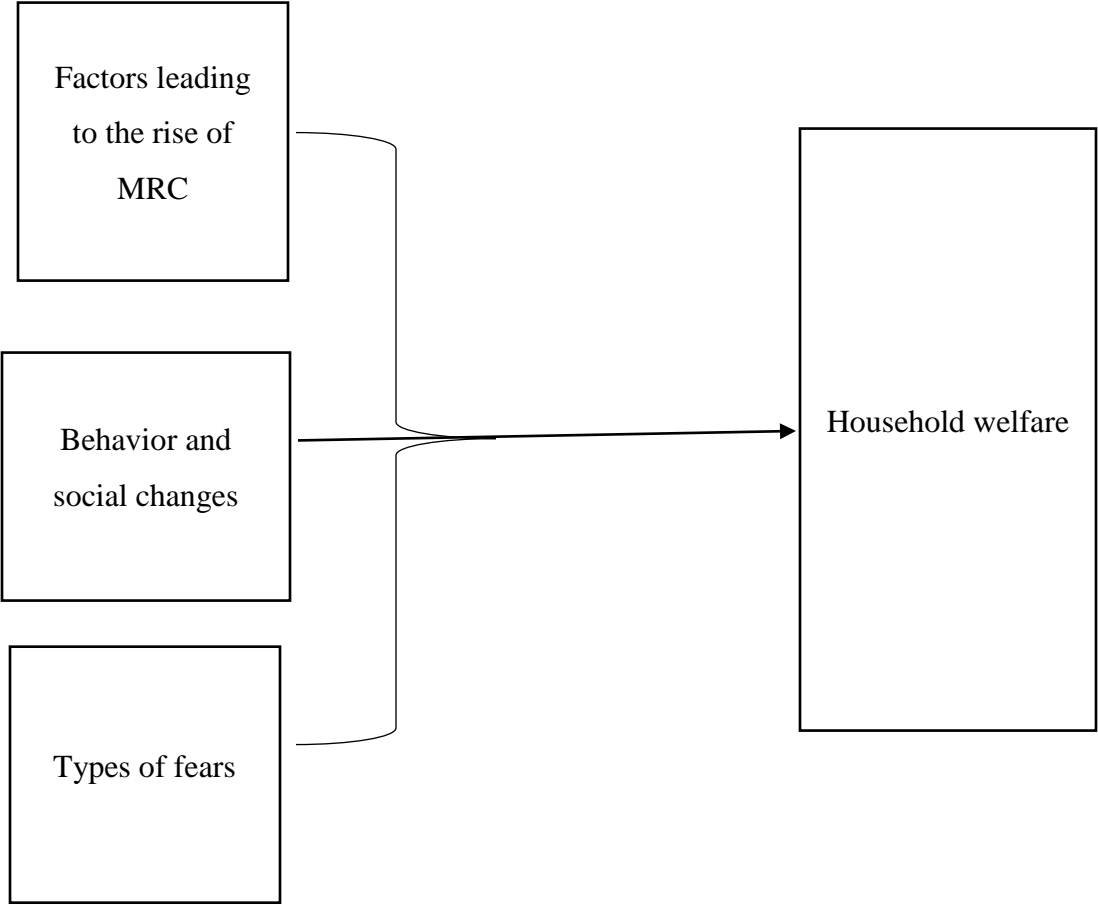
Criminal exercises trigger an expansion in the expense of business task. Numerous organizations will be compelled to contract security officers to anchor their premises. This will build the expense of working together consequently making the items costly.

Economic cycles demonstrate that amid troublesome financial times, criminal action increments. Organizations, effectively helpless to a wide assortment of violations, should be wary to keep the effect of criminal activity from affecting the gainfulness of these organizations. Crimes against organizations run from shoplifting and vandalism to theft and forging. In a few occurrences, violations perpetrated against organizations are carried out by outsiders while in numerous different circumstances; representatives at all dimensions carry out crime activities against their managers. Now and again, organizations wind up accidental associates of tax evasion crimes. This will lead to the shutting down of numerous organizations if the crime exercises are not put to the end.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section describes methods that the study used during the research. The chapter describes the research technique employed; targeted populace and the methods of sampling; data collection and analysis.

3.2 Site Description

The study was conducted in Kilifi south, Malindi and Ganze constituency of Kilifi County. It is situated in the previous Coast Province, this area is around 60 km north of Mombasa and 420 km south-east of Nairobi. Kilifi County is based on 12,609.74 square kilometers piece of land. Kilifi has neighbour counties such as; Tana River, Mombasa, Kwale and Taita Taveta.

The County of Kilifi comprises of Kilifi South, Rabai, Kaloleni, Kilifi North Ganze, Magarini and Malindi constituencies. This County has a population of 1,109,735 individuals, the male are 48% and the female are 52%, as indicated by the National Census in 2009. The people in Kilifi County incorporate the Bajuni, Arabs, Mijikenda, Indians, Swahili and European pilgrims. Additional communities found in Kilifi County include Kamba, Luo, Kalenjin, Luhya and Kikuyu. A great number of these communities are prior pioneers who relocated from their local districts amid the colonial times whereas others take part in substantial businesses.

The larger part of Kilifi County is occupied by both the Muslims and Christians, in spite of the fact that the district has a few littler religious networks, for example, the Hindu and the Africa Indigenous Religion.

Kiswahili and Mijikenda language are broadly talked over the region. The Mijikenda is a more extensive grouping which contains nine sub-clans; Giriama, Digo, Rabai, Chonyi, Kamabe, Jibana, Kauma, Duruma, and Ribe. They all use the Mijikenda language.

Customarily, the Mijikenda had faith in a preeminent god, Mulungu. This group has a hallowed forest (Kaya) which is utilized by the senior citizens as a position of petition to Mulungu. The Mijikenda are little scale agriculturists principally farming coconut palm, sweet potatoes, cashew yams, nuts, millet and cassava.

3.3 Research Design

The technique plan for this investigation was a descriptive survey. In perspective of this, the investigation received the field review strategy to gather both quantitative and subjective data. The field study suggests the way toward picking up knowledge into the general image of a circumstance, without using the whole populace (Gay, 1992)

A descriptive review research was utilized to acquire data that portrays existing phenomenon by getting some information from the Kilifi households about their recognitions, state of mind, values or conduct (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003). Descriptive review depicts an exact profile of people, occasions, or circumstances. It creates point by point data with respect to the key viewpoints with the end goal to build up the phenomenon profile. Realities were produced from encounters and perceptions.

The point of such is to recognize the different routes through which Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) criminal activities impact the welfare of households in Kilifi County region.

3.4 Target Population

Hair, (2003) characterizes populace as an identifiable aggregate gathering or accumulation of components (individuals) that are important to an analyst and appropriate to the predefined data issue. This incorporates characterizing the populace from which our sample is taken from. The targeted population of the study were the households heads of Kilifi County. According to the national population statistics, there are 773578 household heads in Kilifi County. Kilifi County is composed of 7 Parliamentary constituencies; Ganze, Kilifi South, Rabai, Kilifi North, Malindi, Kaloleni and Magarini; but the researcher targeted three constituencies including Kilifi south, Malindi and Ganze which were selected to reflect the most developed, averaged developed and least developed constituencies.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

Sampling implies choosing a given number of subjects from a described people as depiction of that population (Orodho, 2002). It is anyway concurred that the bigger the sample the less the inspecting error (Gay, 1992). Sampling was done in two phases; the first phase used systematic simple sampling where principle respondent were selected. The administration officers such as chiefs were the principle respondents while the households were the secondary respondents. The second phase was to select the secondary respondents. In achieving this, the researcher used simple random sampling to select the households participants. This ensured that every household in Kilifi County had an opportunity to be selected. However, this was subject to inclusion criteria which the researcher used to exclude households living with a disability and households beyond 75 years of age and below 15 years of age since they would not be fully aware of the ongoing criminal activities or understand the purpose of the study.

Fisher's formula was used to draw the sample from the target population of 773578 (Fowler, 2013).

$$n = Z^2 p q n / d^2$$

Where:

n= desired sample size (if target population exceed 10000)

z= the standard normal deviate set at 1.96 normal distribution curve and corresponding to 95% confidence level.

$$q = 1 - p$$

d= the level of significance set at 0.05

p= the extent in the objective populace evaluated to have qualities being estimated;

Substituted as in

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2(.50)(.50)}{(0.08)^2}$$

$$= 150$$

Table 3.1: Sample Size

Constituencies	Population	Distribution	Population Sample
Kilifi South	316,135	(316135/773578*150)	61
Malindi	247,794	(247794/773578*150)	48
Ganze	209,649	(209649/773578*150)	41
Total	773578		150

Source: (Kilifi County Integrated Development Plan, 2018)

3.5.2 Sample Size

The population for this study constituted the residents of Kilifi County. From each of the three constituencies, fifty heads of household were randomly selected from the three constituencies to constitute a sample of 150 respondents.

3.6 Methods of Data Collection

3.6.1 Collection of quantitative data

Quantitative Data was collected with the use of questionnaires. Questionnaires were employed for the examination since they give a high level of information standardization; they are fit to gather data from individuals in a non-compromising manner. As indicated by Kombo and Tromp (2006), a questionnaire that is self-directed is simply the best way to write about individuals' sentiment, states of mind, values and convictions. Questionnaires are assumed to answers complex issues (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999).

3.6.2 Collection of qualitative

Qualitative data were collected by administering an interview schedule with open ended questions. Results from the qualitative data were demonstrated through verbatim narrative by quoting respondents “voices”.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

The major ethical need that was addressed was confidentiality. This is how the respondents were made to feel safe in giving information. The fact that the researcher had authority letter from the relevant authorities gave them assurance that they would not be victimized in any way.

The researcher approached the administration of the area where research was carried out, stating intent to carry out research in Kilifi County. The respondents were enlightened of the confidentiality of the information they gave out and that the information was collected purely for academic purposes.

3.9 Data Analysis

Karlirger (2000) characterizes the data analysis as sorting, ordering, controlling and abridging of information to acquire answers to look into inquiries. The researcher arranged data with the aid of the methodology employed for this study. This included the examination of inquiries with the end goal to recognize and decrease however much as could reasonably be expected, errors, inadequacy, and misclassification in the data that was acquired from the respondents. Subjective information produced from open-ended inquiries was broken down in topics, content analysis and classifications recognizing contrasts and similarities that emerged. Qualitative analysis also included analysis of what some respondents said in the open ended questions in the questioner.

Quantitative information was examined for completeness, precision and consistency. Information from questionnaires were broken down utilizing descriptive statistics, and turned out in frequencies and rates forms applying Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). SPSS is a solid apparatus for the analysis of quantitative data.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

An outline of the discoveries gathered from the intended audience is presented in this chapter. The information was gotten using questionnaires which were the principle instruments for information gathering utilized in the research.

4.2 Response rate

The target population was comprised of a total of 150 respondents (female adolescents, area administrators, counselors, and parents/guardians). As per Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a 50 percent rate of response is satisfactory, 60 percent great or more 70 percent is appraised as very well. This likewise agrees with Kothari (2004) attestation that 50% rate of response is sufficient, while a rate more prominent than 70 percent is great. This infers dependent on this statements; the rate of response for this situation of 90 percent which is very good (90% are the filled and returned questionnaires). The results are shown in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Response rate

Response Rate	Frequency	Percent
Filled and returned	135	90%
Unreturned	15	10%
Total	150	100%

4.3 Social and Demographic Information

This section is where the researcher sought to get data on the respondent's sex, age, education level and occupation.

4.3.1 Gender

The households participants were requested to specify their gender in the brackets in order to stabilize their gender. The outcomes are visualized in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Gender Distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	90	66.7
Females	45	33.3
Total	135	100

As per the discoveries in Table 4.2, 66.7% of the respondents were male forming the majority while their female counter parts were 33.3%. This shows that men shape a bigger portrayal of respondents in this specific project. The number of women working in administration was less and the other segment was found working in the field.

4.3.2 Age

The respondents were asked to indicate their age brackets in order to establish their ages. The findings are presented in Table 4.3

Table 4.3 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
15 – 23 years	54	40.0
24 – 29 years	45	33.3
30 - 35 years	25	18.5
36 – 75 years	11	8.2
Total	135	100.0

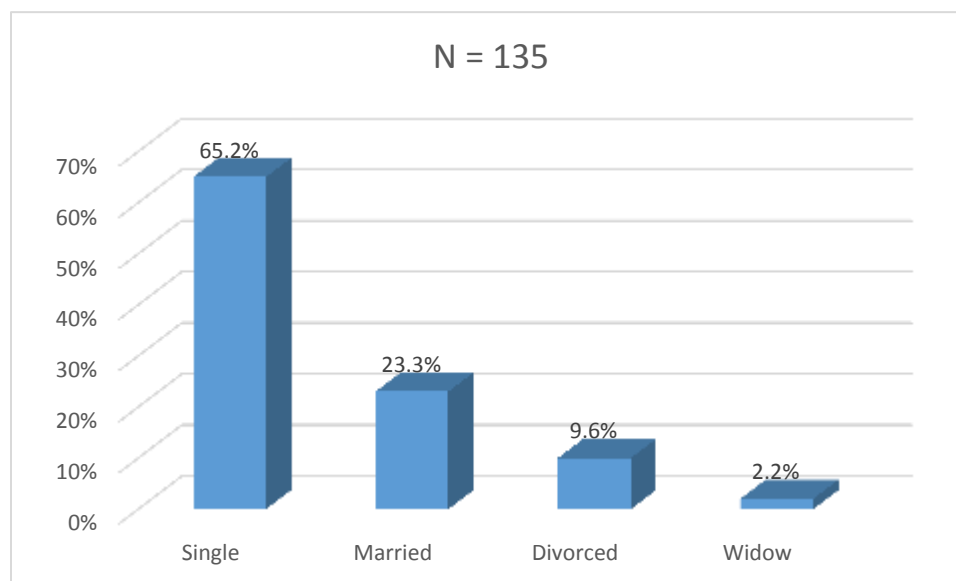
The study found that the majority respondents (40.0%) were aged between 15 to 23 years, 33.3% were aged between 24 to 29 years while 18.5% were aged between 30 to 35 years. Only 8.2% of the respondents were aged between 36- 75 years.

This implies that most of the respondents were in the most affected ages. According to studies, most of the criminals are between age 18 to 70 which means that the study participants although not members of MRC are well informed on the insecurity status and the MRC activities. Additionally, they can relate these insecurities to social problems they face in their daily lives.

4.3.3 Marital Status of Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their marital status. The findings are presented in figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4.1: Marital Status



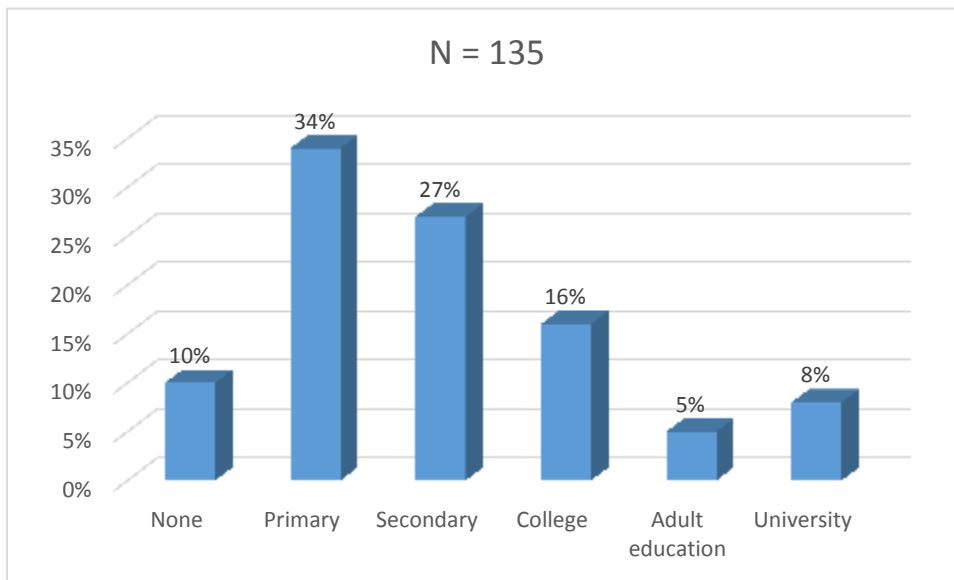
The Figure 4.2 illustrate respondents marital status. The results revealed that majority (65.2%) of the respondents were not in marital union. Further, the study revealed that 23.3 per cent of the respondents were currently married, while 9.6 per cent of the respondents were divorced and only 2.2 percent of the respondents were widowed.

This gave insights on the current social welfare of the Kilifi County since, marital status has been reported to influence the social welfare of households (Yan, 2004). This is consistent with the study findings of Yap and Devilly (2004) who found that the social support can prevent engaging in social crimes.

4.3.4 Level of education of Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their level of education. The outcomes of the respondent's level of education are as shown in figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Level of education



From the discoveries, the respondents who had attained primary school as their highest level of educational were 34 percent, those who had gone a notch high in attaining secondary education were 27%, (16%) had reached the college level, 10% had none, 8% had attained up to university level while another 5% had a grown-up education as the highest level as regards education. The results implied that the respondents had the bare minimum knowledge needed to understand the ongoing social issues in Kilifi County.

4.3.5 Occupation of respondents

The study further tried to discover the type of occupation of the respondents. The findings are shown below.

Table 4.3: Distribution by Occupation

<i>Occupation</i>	Frequency	Percentage
Farming	47	34.8
Business	68	50.4
Civil servant	20	14.8
Total	135	100.0

From the table, Majority (50.4%) of the respondents were business owners, 34.8 per cent were farmers, and only 14.8 per cent were civil servants. This implies that the majority of the residents of Kilifi County relied on business for their income. Businesses cannot thrive without security and therefore the respondents are likely to have experienced the negative effects of insecurity. Since, most business people operates in public space they are the most vulnerable to crimes whether instigated by MRC or other type of crimes. Putting this into perspective, most public spaces are area's reputed for crime inclination which relies on the physical condition which provoke people to trust their danger of victimization is increased (Lee, 2007). This can compromise the activities of most households in Kilifi County.

4.4 Types of fears that households' bear due to criminal activities

In this section the study sought to find out the types of fears that are brought to bear on households due to criminal activities. The researcher wanted to find out the attitude of respondents towards crime instigated by MRC. The findings are shown in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Results on fear of crime instigated by respondent’s everyday life

Response	Frequency	Percentage
It is a minor concern	15	12.1
It causes slight anxiety	12	8.9
It varies between anxiety and fear	36	26.9
It causes moderate levels of fear	28	21.5
It causes high levels of fear	44	30.6
Total	135	100.0

From the findings, 30.6% of the respondents noted that it causes high levels of fear, 26.9% said that it varies between anxiety and fear, 21.5% noted that it causes moderate levels of fear, 12.1% said it is a minor concern while 9% said it causes slight anxiety. This implies that crime causes high levels of fear among the Kilifi households and this has caused family heads who are the breadwinners to move away hence collapsing the families. This was supported by the open-ended responses on the questionnaire. One of the respondents replied that:

“My daughter was victimized last year by unknown people. She was raped and tortured and warned not to mention the scenario. Despite, efforts to investigate and identify the wrong doers the case is lying in court and no progress due to the cost of facilitating the progress of such tabooed cases in my county”

Another respondent revealed the incidence he was almost killed by a group of unknown men

“It was only 7 pm in 2016, when I encountered the armed men, I was harassed and robbed everything I had including my phone, money and clothes. The robbers also broke my arm and since then I am not able to carry out my daily activity of brick layer. When I couldn’t bring the food to the table, my wife left me. This left me with the fear of tomorrow and unending anger”

The findings are consistent with those of Taylo (2013) who found out that crime expenses and effects touch almost everybody. These expenses and effects are generally fluctuated. Whereby, a couple of costs are for a brief period while others continue endlessly.

The study further wanted to find out the ways fear of crime affect the respondents everyday life. From the findings, fear of crime activities by the MRC caused long-term effects for households. Further that fear led Kilifi Residents to withdraw from community life. It was found that fear of crime by the MRC contributed to poor quality life in Kilifi County, which restricted individual freedom and led to a society that is fortress.

The study further wanted to find out if the respondents have been victims of crime. The following are the results as demonstrated in table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Whether respondents have been Victims of crime

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, once	14	8.9
Yes, more than once	63	49.2
No, but I know somebody who has	38	29.2
No and I don't know anybody who has	20	12.7
Total	135	100

The outcomes revealed that, 49.2 per cent of the respondents signified that they have been victims of crime more than once, 24.2% noted that they have never been victims of crime but they know of people who have been victims of crime, 15.7% they have never been victims of crime and they don't know anybody who has been a victim of crime, 10.9% have been victims of

crime once. The findings implies that the majority of the residents of Kilifi County more than 50% have been victims of crime. This was further supported by the interview responses of the local leaders in Kilif county. One respondent said that:

“In my area, there are a lot of killings almost once in a week. Several cases has been reported to the police and despite efforts to improve the security, there still remains a lot of fear because you don’t know who will be attacked next. I have tried to communicate to my people about love and leaving in peace to no effect. It appears that the enemy of the people is within the community and these people hides among us. We have linked some to the members of MRC who have taken oath to progress their objectives”

Another local leader said that:

“It is common in my locality that these crime happen now and then. We live in fear. And most of our community leaders are in support of these crimes. It is a political difference which is had to solve and usually which results into fights and other damages”

These responses gave clear indication that Kilifi is plagued by crimes with local leaders admitting the political influence on the crimes. This further supports the problem that since the attempts by MRC to secede the region from Kenya failed, crime rates have been increasing giving another implication that this organization changed from fighting for the Kilifi people to actually fighting the people.

The study was set to find out the crime they are fearful/anxious of. The results are presented below.

Table 4.6: Types of Crime the respondents are Fearful or anxious of (N=135)

Type of crime feared	N	Percentage
Being mugged/robbed on the street	93	68.9
Burglary	77	57.0
Physical assault on the street	55	40.7
Physical assault at home	31	23.0
Rape	90	66.7
Graffiti/vandalism	39	28.9
Car Theft	26	19.3
Fraud	28	20.0
Money laundering	23	17.0
Identity theft	15	11.1

From table 4.6 above, 68.9 per cent of the respondents fear being mugged/robbed on the street, 57.0 per cent Burglary, 40.7 per cent assault on the street, 23.0 percent assault at home, 66.7 per cent Rape, 28.9 per cent Graffiti/vandalism, 19.3 per cent Car Theft, 20.0 per cent Fraud, 17.0 per cent Money laundering while only 11.1 percent Identity theft.

According to reported news by standard media (November 2018), 48 members of MRC were charged with being in possession with arm tools. Most of the MRC crimes are organized therefore small crimes such as being robbed in the street cannot be potential associated with MRC. However, such as cases as rape, burglary, physical assaults at home and graffiti which majority of the respondents feared have been previously linked with MRC members (Kerubo, 2014). The high prevalence of such crimes shows the damage that MRC can cause and the fear they can inflict among the residents in Kilifi County.

This finding was supported by the local chiefs interview responses on the question about what kind of crimes are reported in their locality and who they think was behind those crimes. One of the response is as indicated below:

“Most of crimes in Fundissa locality are rape cases, killings and street harassment. This kind of crime has created fear my locality and most people here cannot operate as others in other regions because of fear of their safety. The people behind that are organized gangs who are supported by some politicians. They are young and energetic people who can run and cause trouble in society as we saw during the last elections where they attacked polling stations. It is a dire need to solve these security issues and previously several members of MRC have been arrested for cases like that. So they are probably members of MRC or other recently formed criminal groups”

The findings are supported by the reports by daily nation news in September 26th 2018 revealed that a trial of 48 members of MRC were charged with being in possession of dangerous weapons. This further indicate the threat the group of MRC poses to the security of households in the entire Kilifi County.

4.5 Underlying factors in the rise and continued existence of MRC as a Criminal organization

The study set out to find the factors that contribute to crime. Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed on the statements. Table 4.7 below presents the results.

Table 4.7: Factors that contribute to MRC criminal activities (N = 135)

Factors	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Not Sure (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Total
Poverty	79	15	6	-	-	100
Drugs and substance abuse	53	18	24	5	-	100
Peer pressure	28	21	18	22	11	100
Illiteracy	23	40	29	8	-	100
Idleness	22	40	18	20	-	100
Availability of fire arms	9	22	69	-	-	100

From the outcomes, majority (79%) of the respondents strongly agreed that Poverty is the ultimate factor that contributes to individual joining the MRC group and commit crime to get finances. The results also revealed that 53 per cent of the respondents strongly agreed that drugs and substance abuse led the youths to join the criminal activities of MRC. It was also revealed that 28 per cent of the respondents strongly agreed that peer pressure influenced young people to

join MRC criminal activities. 40% of respondents agreed that illiteracy is another factor that contributed to crime in Kilifi County. Another 40 per cent of the respondents agreed that idleness led to many joining crime groups like MRC in Kilifi County. Additionally, the results revealed that 69 per cent of the respondents were not sure whether the availability of fire arms facilitated MRC crimes.

The findings were supported by the responses from local leaders participants in the interview. This was on response to the question on what they thought was the cause of MRC evolution from an organization which fought for the rights of coastal people to criminal group. One of the respondent replied that:

“Since the formation of MRC, the main objective was to fight for the rights and agreement made during independence to liberate coastal people from marginalization. However, those objectives have never been met and the group has seen changes in leadership which has taken other direction. Poverty is the main cause because most people here depend on unsustainable agriculture which makes people think that the only way out of poverty is through crime and robbery. Therefore, MRC has facilitated those objectives. Additionally, most of the MRC officials and members have been frustrated by the government making them to resort to crime”

Another respondent said that influence of peer pressure made the members of MRC to revert to crime.

“The cause of evolution MRC as criminal group has been particularly due to peer pressure of the members within the group. The group lacked effective leadership and justification to push the government for their grievances and many of them who lacked education and community support thought that those who opposed their views were against them hence plotting for violence which has resulted to various crimes in Kilifi”

The findings were consistent with previous literatures. According to Bowlby, (1988) poverty exposes individuals to anti-social behaviors. At the point when households impoverished, they opted to go for criminal activities as the main unfortunate chore. Along these lines such people will carry out crime with the end goal to deal with their necessities. Additionally, people who are

inadequately paid as a rule go into an actual existence of wrongdoing, on account of the possibility of productive criminal exercises that will empower them accommodate their fundamental needs (Renzetti, 2001). This can therefore be related to security situation in Kilifi whereby several people have joined MRC criminal activities in their search for good welfare.

The ascent of crime commission over the previous years is because of a top-down transformation. Political conclusion as time goes on is dictated by the dynamic scholarly people. That is the reason in each nation that has advanced toward socialism; there was a long preceding stage amid which communist thoughts administered the reasoning of generally educated people. Extended rights for criminal defendants, sociological hypotheses of crime, models of rehabilitation, and questionable lawful procedures have pursued a similar way.

The study set to find out if the impact of crimes on social economic welfare of Kilifi households.

Table 4.8 Impact of crime on social economic welfare of Kilifi households

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	90	66.7
No	45	33.3
Total	135	100

From the time above, 66.7 per cent of the respondents indicated yes, meaning that the crime has negatively influenced their social economic welfare while 33.3 per cent indicated no.

The individuals who noted yes argued that surveying the cost to society of individual criminal acts is principal to the budgetary appraisal of various social activities, for instance, substance abuse treatment and policing in the society. Crime produces considerable expenses to society at individual, network, and national dimensions.

The results were in line with the responses by local leaders in Kilifi County. Several leaders referred to economic implications of crimes when responding to questions on what has been the impact of crime on the social economic welfare of the people they lead. The responses are indicated below:

“It is true that crime has consequences in my locality. The society has sometimes been forced to coordinate and assists people affected by crimes. We cannot help in everything therefore there is still economic misfortunes endured by victims of crime, including medical consideration costs, lost income, and property misfortune/harm”

Another leader gave the following response:

“We are trying everything to try and reduce these crime rates because they have led to much hate feelings and cost in my area. Every now and then, affected people borrow money for hospital bills, cases costs and so on. It is becoming unbearable”

These findings reveals the consequences of crime at community level. It is clear indication that crime negatively impacts the social economic welfare of people in area that is plagued by crimes. This can be revealed by unseen costs such as hospital bills to cater for the injuries, damaged properties, and costs such as court fees. Additionally, socially people develop mistrusts among each other and this affects the community harmony.

4.5.1 Ways to reduce crime rate in Kilifi

The local leaders were interviewed on what they think the government or the community can do to get rid of MRC crimes and reduce crime rates in general. One of the leader gave the following response.

“MRC crimes will not end unless the community and government on his part take serious actions on the arrested MRC criminals. We should decrease the huge wastage of time in everyday life and exertion that makes it so costly to capture, convict, and rebuff the guilty. Since the community cannot capture and burn the criminals, I suggest that the government should sentence those who found guilty of any criminal activity to death, because life should be highly valued.”

This gave serious implications and burden on the government side to prevent and mitigate the consequences of crime in our society. The government should therefore handle violence by localizing programmes, concentrate on hotspots, view the whole picture, come up with programs that are well-targeted, focus on prevention, Be proactive, Don't disregard male violence, however regard male and female viciousness as a similar issue, center around weapons control, discover the harmony among suppression and counteractive action, Intervene early, gain from history, remember the effect of drugs, target disparity, and know about the connection between planned crime and terrorism.

4.6 Changes in behavior patterns in the households as result of criminal activities

Many individuals feel furious or anxious in the wake of encountering crime, yet individuals will respond in various ways. Sometime individuals feel typical for a period and after which things may turn out badly to an extent of getting desperate. Other may experience physical manifestations, like absence of sleep.

The study sought to investigate whether there are any changes in behavior patterns in the households as result of criminal activities. The findings are shown in table 4.9 below.

Table 4.9 Results on behavior change

	Strongly agree	agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Crimes in my society have made me feel unsafe	43%	41%	6%	4%	6%
High rates of crimes have made me loose trust on other people	27%	33%	30%	13%	10%
I feel unsafe even at my home	12%	37%	37%	10%	4%
I spend more time at my home due to high crime rates	45%	21%	29%	2%	3%
I have developed low confidence levels	10%	29%	36%	21%	4%

The findings revealed that majority (43% +41%) of the respondents indicated that crimes made them feel unsafe in community. This is because of the negative repercussions of crimes to the victims such as high hospital bills and even physical disabilities. Additionally, the study also revealed that majority (60%) agreed that high crime rates have made them loose trust on other

people. This implies that even your best friend can turn to be your enemy and attack you. This is common with MRC members who attack their relatives and friends who disagreed with them as reported by standard media newspaper 8th July 2012. Further it was revealed that the 49 per cent of the respondent felt unsafe even at home, reflecting the murder cases which occurred in 2014 as a result of MRC members invading some families in their homes. Majority (66%) of the respondents indicated that they spend most of their time at homes to try and avoid encounter with criminals. This is a safety measure taken by the households although it is not effective since the criminals can attack them at their homes. However, 36 per cent of the respondents were unsure that they developed low confidence levels as a results of high crimes which affected their self-esteem.

The findings implied that physical and emotional effect of criminal activities affected households. As a result, the feeling of self-control and esteem of the victim was reduced. They further noticed that the impacts of criminal activities on individual and corporate were different. The realized that impacts of crime had mental pressure and social impacts, contrasted with physical or money related impacts. To be sure, some have recommended that being the casualty of criminal activities is subjectively unique in relation to being a casualty of accident or ailment, since it incorporates somebody purposely or neglectfully hurting you.

The researcher requested that the respondents demonstrate the impacts of criminal exercises which consequently trigger social change. This was asked by the open-ended question on ways that criminal activities have impacted their lives. They gave several responses like: many are guilt of having turned into the casualty of crime, which may nourish them with dread/outrage. Exploited people commonly feel they could have kept the offense from happening, regardless of whether there was, 'objectively', no such probability; with physical wounds, which may obviously be minor or serious, and which will differ in its effects after some time, incorporating potential perpetual inadequacy in few cases which will act as a catalyst to remember the act since it leaves lasting scars which will never mend completely; budgetary misfortune, loss of income or time spent in clearing up and misfortune subsequent upon the exercises of the criminal justice framework (time and travel costs identified with making proclamations, going to court and so on).

The discoveries also demonstrate that these impacts can be felt not just by individual unfortunate casualties or the representatives/proprietors/clients of organizations, yet in addition by their families, friends and associates. Friends and relatives would themselves be able to be influenced basically through not having the capacity to adapt to the unfortunate victim discussing the offense, since it makes them feel more defenseless and in light of the fact that they turned out to be more stressed over the injured individual's wellbeing. Therefore they might act naturally more suspicious of individuals - for instance, thievery, burglary and attack exploited people and begin playing it safe themselves. The impacts of exploitation, especially of shops or community offices, may in like manner puff up out through the community.

4.7 The impact of MRC criminal activities on social economic welfare of households in Kilifi County.

The research was aimed to find out the economic cost of increased insecurity of the household as result of MRC criminal activities in Kilifi County. As it is noted by scholars, Criminal activities not only prompt immaterial and material expenses for the individuals who have turned out to be victimized, yet crime likewise powers nearby and national experts to spend billions on the anticipation of criminal activities and the recognition, indictment and discipline of criminals. The study set to find out whether there any economic cost of increased insecurity of the household as result of criminal activities. The outcomes are visualized in the table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Economic cost of increased insecurity

	Strongly agree	agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
High crime rates by MRC have negatively influenced education attainment in my region	33%	41%	16%	10%	0%
High crime rates by MRC have negatively affected business	27%	43%	20%	4%	19%
Criminal activities by MRC have pushed investors away	12%	37%	37%	10%	4%
Criminal activities by MRC have resulted to low engagement in community activities	45%	21%	29%	2%	3%

The findings revealed that majority (74%) of the respondents agreed that high crime rates by MRC have negatively influenced education attainment in their regions. Additionally, the results revealed that majority (70%) agreed that high crime rates by MRC have negatively affected businesses in Kilifi. Further, it was revealed that high crime rates have pushed investors away with majority (49%) of the respondents agreeing on the statement about investors. In addition, majority (66%) of the respondents agreed that community activities had received little attention as a result of criminal activities by MRC. These statement purported to measure the social economic welfare of Kilifi households with majority of the respondents indicating negative association between MRC crime activities and the statements. These findings were in tandem with the findings of Kinoti (2012) who found that high crimes rates impacted on the productivity of the households in Kiambu. This gives an implication that crime rates are bad for the economic welfare and development of any community. This is attributed to fear of doing any productive activity only for it to be destroyed or the person be killed. Additionally, crime rates as found above creates negative trusts within the society hence poor social relations which negatively impacts any economic activity.

4.8 Discussions

The effect of criminal activities is changed and can influence anybody in the society; it additionally includes diverse costs, for example, money related costs, fear of crime occurrence, and decrease in the personal satisfaction of the people in question and non-unfortunate victims, other than loss of productivity.

The discoveries of the investigation demonstrates that in the occurrence of crime, the expense of the act directly influence unfortunate casualties, as well as those in the lives of these exploited people, the results of only one incident can contact hundreds and endure forever. For instance, in the event of homicide; a family loses income for a lifetime, if the unfortunate victims were the providers of the family. Furthermore, the genuine expense is really would be a lot more prominent.

This study has shown that different types of crime have different costs. The respondents noted that, for instance, they can't go around their daily activities beyond 7pm or 8pm in the evening

since they are not secure. This has made many business in the county to close down and others not to make much profit or grow. This has hindered and reduced many to abject poverty.

Others also noted that due to increased insecurity in the region, many innocent lives have been lost. Many ladies have been left widows and many children orphans. They farther noted that, many ladies have been raped which has led to unwanted pregnancies and others having infected with unwanted diseases. These makes difficult for struggling families, hence incurring unwanted costs.

Public security is imperative in guaranteeing economic improvement and personal satisfaction of Kilifi inhabitants, and in like manner, the inclusion of police has a crucial influence in averting criminal activities. The issues of crime in the region need extensive consideration from the administration. The government should be committed through the Ministry of internal security, government workers and non-government offices to cut down the index of crime in the zone.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The conclusions and summary of the study are contained in this section, which are based on the results detailed in chapter four. This section also provides suggestions which if adapted can accordingly prompt suitable mediations to enhance or rescue recognized shortcomings in the territory of study Kilifi County. The policy suggestions and areas that require further research are also indicated here.

5.2 Summary of the Study

5.2.1 Types of fears that are brought to bear on households due to criminal activities

This study found out that the majority of the residents of Kilifi County households rely on business for their income. Pervasive poverty, low education standards, poor incomes, high unemployment levels, low levels of absorption into the public service are critical issues in the region. Difficulties in accessing key identification documents like birth certificates and identity cards due to security vetting are other issues perceived as discriminating of the people.

In one way or another following factors contribute to crime in Kilifi County; poverty, drugs and substance abuse, peer pressure, poor parenting, illiteracy, idleness and availability of fire arms. Some residents in Kilifi County are fearful of crime. Many households in the region today express their fear and uneasiness over crime conduction by the MRC and, their anxiety for being exploited. There are sure factors that shape the dimension of fear of crime, such as gender; age; and any prior experience of crime.

5.2.2 Underlying factors in the rise and continued existence of Criminal groups

The leaders in Kilifi noted that the factors which led to emergence of MRC as a criminal organization were poverty, lack of education, peer pressure, frustrations caused by the government after it failed to meet their grievances and influence from political leaders. This was

supported by the findings from responses by households who indicated poverty, lack of unemployment, low levels of education as the major causes of formation of criminal groups.

5.2.3 Changes in behavior patterns in the households as result of criminal activities

The study findings revealed change in behavior among households in Kilifi. Responses indicated that majority of the households have developed trusts issues as a result of MRC criminal activities. Most the respondents reported that they don't even trust their relatives or friends. Although majority of the respondents revealed that they mostly stay at their homes at odd hours, majority of the respondents indicated that they also felt unsafe while at their homes.

It was also revealed that friends and relatives would themselves be able to be influenced basically through not having the capacity to adapt to the unfortunate victim discussing the offense, since it makes them feel more defenseless and in light of the fact that they turned out to be more stressed over the injured individual's wellbeing. Therefore they might act naturally more suspicious of individuals - for instance, thievery, burglary and attack exploited people and begin playing it safe themselves.

5.2.4 The impact of MRC criminal activities on social economic welfare of the households

The findings revealed that the criminal activities of MRC impacted majority of the Kilifi households' social economic welfare. Majority of the households indicated that education attainment was negatively affected by the MRC criminal activities as most people failed to attend school in fear of being attacked. This can also be attributed to the children of the affected families.

The study has found that other social economic welfare compromised was the business activities. Majority of the respondents indicated that there businesses were negatively influenced by MRC crimes. This implied that households also feared to set up business in fear of property damage by the households.

Additionally, the findings revealed that community engagement decreased since MRC started to instigate criminal activities. This can be explained by the lack of trust in other households

members in Kilifi. Further, respondents indicated that MRC criminal activities served to push away any potential investors in the regions as a result of fear of attacks and property damage and hence low investments resulting to low employment opportunities. The researcher noted that these factors explained the effect of MRC criminal activities on social economic activities of the households.

5.3 Conclusions

The study concludes that MRC emergence as a criminal group is as a result of common societal problems such as unemployment, poverty, illiteracy and peer influence. However, these factors are fuelled by the organization failure to meet its initial objective resulting to anger, frustrations and revenge. However, some of these factors can be mitigated by improvement on government side by accelerating the economic growth in the region through setting of education institutions and industries to boost the economic welfare of the households in Kilifi. It was also concluded that crime is a bad element in development and growth in any community or region. In Kilifi, MRC crimes have instigated fears and trust issues which consequently affects businesses, social interactions and community development. This creates a vicious cycle whereby crime leads to decrease in social economic welfare and poverty which in return facilitates formation of other criminal groups and increase in insecurity in the region.

5.4 Recommendations

In a bid to prevent vicious cycle of crimes the government should act accordingly and strategically. This will call for serious implementation of nyumba kumi security initiatives in Kilifi. Additionally, the rule of law should be amended to make sure that criminals are prosecuted and where possible sentenced to death.

5.5 Area for further studies

Suggestions for further studies are;

- i. Radicalization of Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) and the threats to national security. A Case Study of Coast region, Kenya.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Data collection questionnaire for gathering information from the respondents in Kilifi County Kenya on impact of Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) criminal activities on social and economic activities of households.

INSTRUCTION

I am Musdaf Mohamud Hassan a student at the University of Nairobi. I am undertaking a research on the impact of Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) criminal activities on social and economic activities of households.

All information obtained will be treated with confidentiality and will be used for learning purpose; no name will appear on the form. Please tick (✓) where applicable

SECTION A: SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Gender Male Female
2. Age
18 – 23 years 24 – 29 years 30 –35 years
36 and above years
3. Marital status
Single Married Divorced Widow
4. Level of education
None Primary
College Secondary
Adult education University
5. Occupation Student Farming Business
Civil servant
Others specify.....

6. How would you describe your attitude towards crime?

Not at all worried It is a minor concern

It causes slight anxiety It varies between anxiety and fear

It causes moderate levels of fear It causes high levels of fear

**SECTION B: TYPES OF FEARS THAT ARE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON HOUSEHOLDS
DUE TO MRC CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES**

7. In what ways does fear of crime affect your everyday life?

8. Have you ever been a victim of crime?

Yes, once Yes, more than once

No, but I know somebody who has

No and I don't know anybody who has Refuse to answer

9. Which of the following are you fearful/anxious of? (Please tick all that apply)

Being mugged/robbed on the street Burglary

Physical assault on the street Physical assault at home

Rape Graffiti/vandalism Car Theft

Fraud Money laundering Identity theft

SECTION C: UNDERLYING FACTORS IN THE RISE AND CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF CRIMINAL GROUPS

10. How would you describe crime in Kilifi today? A very serious problem
A serious problem A fairly serious problem
Not a serious problem Not a problem

11. Below are some factors that contribute to crime. To what extent do they contribute to the rise and continued existence of MRC? Please inform me if you: Strongly Agree-S.A=5. Agree-A=4, Not Sure-N.S=3, Disagree-D=2, Strongly Disagree-S.D=1. By ticking [] the appropriate response

Factors contributing to crime	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
Poverty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugs and substance abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Peer pressure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor parenting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illiteracy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Idleness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of fire arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION E: CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR PATTERNS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS AS A RESULT OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

1. Have you ever been a victim of crime in your community?

Yes No

Please tick the following statements appropriately

	Strongly agree	agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Crimes in my society have made me feel unsafe					
High rates of crimes have made me loose trust on other people					
I feel unsafe even at my home					
I spend more time at my home due to high crime rates					
I have developed low confidence levels					

What do you think are other impacts of crime?

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SECTION E: ECONOMIC COST OF INCREASED INSECURITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD AS RESULT OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

Kindly tick appropriately

	Strongly agree	agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
High crime rates have negatively influenced education attainment in my region	33%	41%	16%	10%	0%
High crime rates have negatively affected business	27%	43%	20%	4%	19%
High crime rates have pushed investors away	12%	37%	37%	10%	4%
High crime rates have resulted to low engagement in community activities	45%	21%	29%	2%	3%

If yes, what are the impacts of economic costs of increased insecurity of the household as result of criminal activities?

Thank you

APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR LOCAL LEADERSHIP

1. What do you think are the causes of MRC emergence?
2. How did they emerge in Kilifi County?
3. What activities do they involve in to achieve their objectives?
4. Do you think that MRC emergence has any effect on your region social harmony and peaceful living?
5. What are the most reported crime cases reported in your area? And who do you think is behind these crimes?
6. What do you think is the main cause of evolution of MRC as a criminal group?
7. Do you think that high crime rates affect you're the people you lead? What do you think are social economic repercussions of crime in your locality?
8. What do you think the community or the government can do to reduce MRC crimes in Kilifi?

Thank you