BANDITRY, KIDNAPPING AND INTERNAL SECURITY IN KADUNA AND ZAMFARA STATE, NIGERIA

*Written by **Ugochukwu Valentine Enyinnaya* & Yinka Olomojobi***

* *Masters of Science, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Veronica Adeleke School of Social Science, Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria*

** *Professor of Law, Babcock University School of Law and Security Studies, Nigeria*

ABSTRACT

Banditry and kidnapping have become an issue of global concern. The spate of violent attacks by Bandits and kidnapers alike, as evidenced in the abduction and killing of civilians and military personnel, has plunged Nigeria, particularly Kaduna and Zamfara State into a state of insecurity. Extant studies on the challenges of Banditry and Kidnapping have attempted to elucidate on the destruction of lives, properties, loss of financial resources, general insecurity and the attendant political coloration to the menace of Bandits and Kidnapers. However, in spite of government's counter insurgency measures, the banditry and kidnapping activities have continued unabated. This study examined the challenges of Banditry and Kidnapping in Kaduna and Zamfara State, Nigeria. Survey research design was adopted. The population comprised 210 military and security agencies personnel, religious leaders, traditional leaders, IDPs and local vigilantes selected Kaduna and Zamfara State in Northern Nigeria Total enumeration method was adopted. A validated questionnaire and structured interview guide were used for data collection. Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients for the constructs in the questionnaire ranged from 0.71 to 0.94. The response rate was 90.8%. Data were analyzed using descriptive, inferential statistics. Perspectives from the interviews were thematically analyzed. Findings revealed that internal security had a significant effect on Banditry and Kidnapping in Kaduna and Zamfara State, Nigeria (M = 4.87, SD = 0.790). The study concluded that internal security had a significant effect on Banditry and Kidnapping in Kaduna and Zamfara State, Nigeria. It was recommended that government should find out the causes of banditry and kidnapping in the selected states and provide a means of eradicating it and

security policies should be put in place and also set in motion in order to fight and prevent crime.

Keywords: Insecurity, Internal Security, Banditry, Kidnapping, Government, Organised Crime.

INTRODUCTION

Security is undeniably one of the most important concepts in international relations, as it pertains to the safety of states and their citizens, as well as their very survival. Citizens' safety is critical to the development of a strong society (Nkwatoh & Nathaniel, 2018). Building resilient communities that are inclusive, stable, and responsive to citizens' needs will remain a national priority. However, violence has stymied this endeavour over time. The security situation in most countries has continued to be precarious, volatile and highly unpredictable (Edet, Aniefiok, Samuel, 2019). The increased level of criminality over the past few years has created untold hardship on civilian population, exacerbate food crisis situation, sexual molestation, slavery, and increasing wave of Internally Displaced Persons. Government's response to these challenges has generally been ineffectual, uncoordinated and poorly executed (Umaru, Pate & Haruna, 2015). Civil unrest, terror threats, endemic corruption and ongoing abductions in developed and developing countries, underscore the continuing challenges of combating insecurity in developed and developing countries (Adebayo & Adepoju, 2018).

Globally, banditry and kidnapping have risen in nearly three quarters of the 28 member states of the European Union over the last year (Global Slavery Index, 2020). According to the 2nd edition of the Modern Slavery Index (2019), the five EU countries posing the highest risk are Romania, Greece, Italy, Cyprus and Bulgaria, key entry points for migrants into the region who are extremely vulnerable to exploitation. Slavery, banditry and kidnapping in Romania is deemed as worse than any country globally, with it falling 56 places in the ranking to 66th highest risk. Romania and Italy ranked 133rd, which fell 16 places, have the worst reported violations in the EU, including severe forms of forced labour, such as servitude and trafficking (GSI, 2020). Also, banditry and kidnapping is a widespread problem, despite the fall in deaths, the number of terrorist incidents increased to 282 in Europe, up from 253 in the prior year. Furthermore, eight countries in Western Europe recorded at least one death from terrorism in 2017, the highest number in the past twenty years (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

In Africa, crime rate has been identified to be high (Israt & Adam, 2017; Organised Crime Index Africa, 2019). According to the Organised Crime Index Africa report (2019), ranked African countries as among the twenty nations with the highest crime rates in the world. Countries such as South Sudan, South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya and Libya. When homicide rates per 100,000 population were calculated, Africa again came second to the Americas. The Organised Crime Index Africa report (2019), revealed that in Rwanda was rated 68.9% in household crimes, while 31.1% were personal/individual cases. In other African countries, such as Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt, Tanzania and Uganda, robbery, corruption, consumer fraud, sexual assault, kidnapping, and property crimes involving car hijacking, theft of livestock, and burglary were prevalent, although to varying degrees (Organised Crime Index Africa report, 2019).

In Nigeria Frequent acts of violent crime have grown to form a major threat to Nigeria's national security (Gabriel, 2017). These include instances of militancy, insurgency and banditry. Banditry includes cattle rustling, armed robbery and kidnapping for ransom (Global Slavery Index, 2020). Kidnapping has remained the most virulent form of banditry in Nigeria. It has become the most pervasive and intractable violent crime in the country (Global Slavery Index, 2020). Kidnapping can be targeted at individuals or at groups. School children have been kidnapped in groups in various parts of Nigeria. Usually, the prime targets of kidnapping for ransom are those considered to be wealthy enough to pay a fee in exchange for being freed (Global Slavery Index, 2020).

Extant studies (Adofu & Alhassan, 2018; Akubor, 2016; Matfess, 2016; Chibuike & Eme, 2019; Ejiofor, Oni & Sejoro, 2017; Faith, 2013; Olofinbiyi & Steyn, 2018; Oluyomi & Grave, 2016; Out, Dickson & Okon, 2017; Usman & Zawiyah, 2020) have examined the relationship between internal security, banditry and kidnapping in developed countries such as United States, Japan, China, Singapore, Spain, the United Kingdom. Despite extensive research in the area of internal security, banditry and kidnapping in developed nations, there is paucity of studies have been carried in developing nations addressing these specific variables. Therefore, this research intends to fill this important gap in the literature via investigating the challenges of internal security, banditry and kidnapping in Zamfara and Yobe State in Northern Nigeria. In most African States, security problems are no longer news (Umar & Hassan, 2018) This is because most African States shortly after independence between 1960s-1990s witnessed a plethora of security problems which have continued to cascade development in the continent

(Usman & Zawiyah, 2020). In Nigeria for instance, such security problems range from Niger Delta Crises, Jos Crises, Kidnapping, Boko Haram Crises, armed robbery, rape, murder, ritual killing, cybercrime, drug trafficking, human trafficking to non-violent security challenges like HIV/AIDS, Cholera, Ebola disease, Bird flu, among others.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of insecurity would be best understood by first presenting the concept of security. In the view of Akin (2008) in one of the proceedings of conference on intelligent security in Lagos, security refers to "the situation that exists as a result of the establishment of measures for the protection of persons, information and property against hostile persons, influences and actions" (Ogunleye, 2011). Security however, can be described as stability and continuity of livelihood (stable and steady income), predictability of daily life (knowing what to expect), protection from crime (feeling safe), and freedom from psychological harm (safety or protection from emotional stress which results from the assurance or knowing that one is wanted, accepted, loved and protected in one's community or neighbourhood and by people around. It focuses on emotional and psychological sense of belonging to a social group which can offer one protection). (Out, Dickson & Okon, 2017). Threat on its part, represent anything that can undermine the security of the nation, or anything that constitutes danger to its survival as a corporate entity, as well as undermine the prospects of the harmonious relationship of the various communities that make up the nation or the peaceful co-existence of the people (Olofinbiyi & Steyn, 2018). Any act or intention that has the potential of undermining the peace, stability and progress of the nation could be regarded as threat to security. In the remote past, the sources of threats to security could be pinned down to nature, including wild animals and man himself. Overtime, wild animals have receded to the background as threats to security even nature is no longer a threat in the same sense as in the pre-industrial age (Oluyomi & Grave, 2016).

Chronology of Banditry and Kidnapping Attacks in Nigeria

On September 21st, 2010, two persons were killed by militants riding motorcycles in Gwaidomari neighbourhood in Maiduguri, on September 5th, 2010, there were an attack and killings by unidentified gunmen in Bama, Borno, and in Kalari area in Clementi, Maiduguri and one person were killed. On September 7th, 2010, a prison was attacked in Bauchi but no

death was recorded on October 9th, 2010, an attack was recorded on Sheikh Bashir by unidentified militants in Maiduguri and two persons were killed, on October 19th, 2010, three unidentified militants were killed in Maiduguri in October 22nd, 2010, a village head was killed in Kandahar near Ganuwa, on November 19th, 2010, there was gunfire in front of the Gomera Jumat Wahabi Mosque and three persons were killed, in November 29th, 2010, there was an attempt to murder of a chief in his compound in Maiduguri, Borno State (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

On December 28, 2010, an attack was recorded in a Teaching Hospital in Zinnari area of Maiduguri and three deaths were recorded (One policeman and two civilians). On December 31st, 2010, the detonation of an improvised explosive device at the Dunamis Church in the neighbourhood of Jikwoyi in Abuja was recorded. On April 20, 2011, a Muslim cleric was killed and several police officers in Maiduguri, 5 persons killed. On April 22, 2011, 14 prisoners were freed during a jailbreak, in Yola, Adamawa State (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

On May 29, 2011, Bomb explosion on the day of President Goodluck Jonathan's inauguration, at an artillery brigade in Bauchi, 13 people killed and 40 others wounded. On June 6, 2011, there were three explosions, attack on a church and killing of a Muslim cleric in Maiduguri, 14 people were killed. On June 7, 2011, three police stations were attacked, Ramat square parade ground and explosion near St Patrick Church, in Maiduguri where 5 people were killed. On June 16, 2011, an explosion in a church playground in Dambulla (Maiduguri) occurred and 4 children were killed. June 16, 2011, there was an attack on Nigeria police headquarters with a suicide car bomber Nigeria police headquarters Louis Edet House, Abuja 5 people killed, on June 20, 2011, a community centre in Gomari was attacked in Gomari (Maiduguri), 5 people were killed, on June 26, 2011, On Sunday night explosive devices were thrown into an outdoor beer garden, in Dala (Maiduguri), 25 people were killed (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

On July 22, 2011, there was an explosion in Budun market in Budun Market in Maiduguri 3 where soldiers were wounded. On July 23, 2011, there was an explosion close to the Shehu of Borno's house Close to Abubakar Ibn Umar Garba, El-Kanemis house Maiduguri 3 soldiers wounded, July 26, 2011, the killing of Mohammed Ali Lawal, the district head of Bulabulin in Maiduguri 2 persons killed. On August 2, 2011, there was an explosion in Gomari (Maiduguri),

1 person killed. August 4, 2011, Bomb explosion in Maiduguri, 2 people killed. On August 8, 2011, a 40 years old school teacher was shot to death in Maiduguri, On August 7, 2011, there was an attack on Police Station Baga road in Maiduguri 2 persons were injured. On August 12, 2011, a prominent Muslim cleric shot to death, in Ngala, 1 person killed, August 19, 2011, on August 26, 2011, attack by suicide car bomber U.N building in Abuja, 18 people were killed, September 12, 2011, Simultaneous attacks in Misau Bauchi, 6 persons killed, on September 13, 2011, attack in a bar in Maiduguri, 4 people killed (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

On October 1st, 2011, attack with explosive and gunfire in Maiduguri 3 civilians killed, on October 3, 2011, attack by gunshot in Market in Maiduguri 3 people killed, on October 12, 2011, Boko Haram attacked a bank in Damboa, 1 police officer killed, on October 15, 2011, killing of the leader of Borno State Vigilante Association, at his residence in Maiduguri, 1 person killed, on October 16, 2011, the assassination of Modn Bintube, outside his residence in Maiduguri, 1 person killed, on October 19, 2011, killing of a Muslim cleric and his student, in Layin Tanki, in Grange area of Maiduguri, 2 people killed, on October 21, 2011, shooting of a reporter in his home in Maiduguri, on October 29, 2011, killing of a cleric in Maiduguri, 1 person killed, on November 4, 2011, several explosions at a military cantonment in Maiduguri, 1 soldier killed (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

On November 5, 2011, there were a series of coordinated attacks in Borno and Yobe State, 67 people killed. On November 9, 2011, killing of policemen and destruction of (FRSC) office. In Mainok (Maiduguri) 5 persons killed November 13, 2011, a roadside bomb explosion and killings at Shehu Borno residence House of Shehu Borno, 5 persons killed November 14, 2011 Killing at the residence of an Islamic scholar, Residence of an Islamic scholar in Borno, 1 person killed November 21, 2011, attack on joint Task Force, Bulumkatu market area of Maiduguri Nil December 25, 2011, attack on churches in Madalla near Abuja, 2012, killing of children, men and women Baga market in Maiduguri 30 persons killed February 26, 2012, attack on churches in Gombe and Jos 6 worshipers were killed and 10 injured February 26, 2012, killing at a check point, check point in Borno State, 4 Policemen were killed February 28, 2012, Setting of fire on Gamboru Primary School, Gamboru Primary School in Maidugur (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

On April 8, 2012, Church Bombing In Kaduna, 38 people killed June 17, 2012, Bomb attack of 3 churches In Kaduna 19 people were killed August 7, 2012, Deeper Life Church Shooting and raiding In Kogi 19 people were killed December 25, 2012, killing of Christians in Maiduguri and Potiskum, 27 Christians were killed December 28, 2012, Killing of Christians in the Village of Muscari, 15 Christians killed January 1, 2013, Army raid Maiduguri, Yobe State school shooting In Yobe State More than 42 were killed August 12, 2013, killings in a Maiduguri Mosque, in Maiduguri, 44 people were killed September 12, 2013, ambushing Chibok, 40 soldiers killed September 12 – 18, 2013, A military offensive Borno State 150 Islamists and 16 soldiers killed September 19, 2013, Benisheik attack, Benisheik in Maiduguri 161 persons were killed September 20, 2013, a shootout in Abuja, in Abuja 7-9 persons killed (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

September 29, 2013,   there was an attack in Gujba College, in Yobe State, 50 students were killed. On October 10, 2013, there was an attack at Damboa in Damboa in Maiduguri, 20 killed October 29, 2013, Raids in Damaturu in Damaturu, 128 people were killed October 10, 2014, Lagos prison break, Lagos, 1 inmate killed October 31, 2014, Explosion in a bus station, Gombe 4 people were killed, 32 injured November 2, 2014, Kogi prison break, Kogi State. November 3-10, 2014, Yobe State attack, Yobe State, 61 persons were killed November 25, 2014, Minna prison break Minna, Niger State, December 10, 2014, Female suicide bombers in Kano, 4 people killed and 7 injured December 11, 2014, Attack at Galiganna, Galiganna in Borno State, 30 people were killed December 13, 2014, Gumsur Kidnappings Gumsur, 35 people were killed, 185 kidnapped December 22, 2014, Gombe bus station bombing, Gombe State, 27 people were killed.

January 14, 2014, bombing in Maiduguri in Maiduguri, 35 people were killed. On January 31, 2014, 11 Christians were killed in Chakawa. February 14, 2014. In the Borno massacre in Konduga, Borno State 121 Christian villagers were killed February 15, 2018. In Izghe attack, in Izghe village in Borno State, 106 persons were killed on February 24, 2014, Izghe raids, Izghe in Borno State, Dozens killed February 25, 2014, Federal government college attack, Yobe State, 59 male students killed March 14, 2014, attacks on Giwa military barracks in Maiduguri, execution of about 600 unarmed recaptured detainees, April 14, 2014, Abuja twin bombing, 88 people killed April 15, 2014, Chibok schoolgirls kidnapping, Chibok in Borno State, 276 female students were kidnapped May 1, 2014, Borno State 170 people were killed

and 91 women and children kidnapped June 28, 2014 Detonation of explosive devices Bauchi 11 people were killed (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

July 18, 2014 Attack in Damboa Bamboa town, 18 were killed July 22, 2014, Chibok attack Chibok in Borno State, 51 people were killed September 19, 2014, Mainok market, attacked Mainok in Borno State, 30 people were killed. On January 3-7, 2015, Razing and killing in Baga, Baga in Maiduguri 2,000 people killed January 3, 2015, Kidnapped in Borno State 40 person's kidnapped January 5, 2015, military base captured, several towns in Northeast (Baga), and 200 people were killed January 9, 2015. In the City of Gombe 1 death and 8 people injured February 6, 2015, Niger raid Bosso and Diffa in Niger, 109 people killed February 12, 2015, invading Sambisa Forest by the West African allied force Sambisa forest in Borno State, 8 people were killed and scores of the insurgents (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

February 13, 2015, Village attacked in Chad, Ngouboua village in Chad, February 14, 2015 Assault in Gombe, Gombe the capital city of Gombe State 20 women were raped February 15, 2015 Suicide bomb attack Damaturu 16 killed, 30 wounded February 20, 2015Attack across Borno State, Chibok in Born State, 34 people killed February 22, 2015, Suicide bomb attack in Potiskum, 5 killed and dozens wounded February 24, 2015 Suicide bomb attack Bus stations in Potiskum and Kano, 43 people killed April 5, 2015, Disguised Killing, Kwafaja village in Borno State, 24 citizen killed April 9, 2015, Killing in a village, Dile in Borno State, 20 people killed April 17, 2015, attacked by slit throat, Gwoza in Borno State 12 people were killed (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

April 21, 2015, Planting of mine and rocket fire, Baga in Northern Nigeria, 9 persons killed June 12, 2015, Several days of night-time raids in villages, villages in North-eastern Nigeria, 37 people killed June 22, 2015, Maiduguri mosque bombing, Maiduguri 32 killed July 1-2, 2015, attacks on multiple Mosques, Kukawa in Maiduguri, 145 persons were killed July 5, 2015, a suicide bomb attack in a church in Potiskum area in Nigeria and Yobe State, 5 people killed July 6, 2015, two bomb attacks. In the central city of Jos, 44 people killed November 17, 2015, Bomb blast in a market place, Yola, 32 people killed and 80 wounded January 6, 2016, Gunmen attack and a suicide bomber in a market, Izageki village close to Sambisa forest, 7 people killed January 13, 2016, Detonation of explosive devices in a mosque, Konyape close to Nigeria border, 100 wounded February 9, 2016, Sneaking out of internally displaced persons

(IDP) by 2 female suicide bombers Dikwa in Nigeria Killed 20 people and wounded (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

November 5, 2016 killing of army officer and soldiers in Borno State 7 killed November 8, 2016, attack by gunmen in Maru in a remote area of Northern Nigeria, 30 killed November 8, 2016, an explosion of 2 suicide bombers. In Maiduguri 4 people killed and 6 injured, November 8, 2016, attack on Nigerian soldiers Bambagou, Niger 5 soldiers killed, 3 injured November 11, 2016, killed by a bomb blast in Umulari area of Maiduguri, 2 persons killed November 23, 2016 Suicide bomb attack. In Maiduguri 2 persons were killed November 24, 2016, attack by 2 young female suicide bombers, Mora, in Cameroon, 1 killed, 4 wounded December 9, 2016 Madagal suicide bombing in Madagal a town in Nigeria, 57 killed and 177 injured December 11, 2016, 3 people killed Jan 7, 2017, armed attack in Buni Yadi, 20 persons killed Jan 10, 2017, Suicide Bombing, Ralari 5 persons killed Jan 13, 2017 Kangarwa, 3 killed, 27 injured Jan 14, 2017 Roadside Bombing Borno, 2 killed Jan 16, 2017, Suicide Bombing, Maiduguri, 5 killed Jan 21, 2017, attack on Military Niger, 2 killed, 7 injured Jan 23, 2017, invasion of a village in Borno, 8 Killed Jan 25, 2017 Suicide Bombing Borno 3 killed, 2 injured Jan 29, 2017, attack on convoy of motorists Borno 7 killed Jan 31, 2017, suicide bombing, Maiduguri 1 killed Feb 11, 2017 Killing by ambushing Borno, 7 soldiers killed, 19 injured Feb 13, 2017, attack on Mifa community Borno 1 killed, 1 injured Feb 17, 2017, Suicide bombing in Borno 10 killed March 30, 2017, raiding North-east, 24 abducted (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

May 13, 2017, suicide bombing in Maiduguri, 5 killed May 15, 2017, attack on farmers, Maiduguri 11 killed. May 16, 2017, suicide bombing Northeast 2 killed, 7 injured. May 20, 2017, Gunshot and raiding Borno, 7 killed 40 injured. June 14, 2017, Raiding Komdi and Tuyan 10 killed, six kidnapped. June 18, 2017 Attack by five women suicide bombers Borno 12 killed, 11 injured. June 20, 2017 ambush on a police convoy Borno 2 killed, six wounded. June 30, 2017, Detonation of explosive device Kerala, Niger 2 killed July 3, 2017 Attack in southern Niger, 9 killed, dozens abducted July 11, 2017, Suicide bombing Maiduguri, 19 killed, 23 injured July 17, 2017 Suicide bombing Maiduguri 8 killed, 15 injured July 23, 2017, a suicide attack in IDP camp Maiduguri 8 killed July 28, 2017, Bomb attack Meme 1 killed July 29, 2017, Detonation of explosive device Borno 14 killed, 15 injured Aug. 4, 2017, Detonation of explosive device Maiduguri 3 killed, 2 injured Aug 7, 2017, attack on islands in Lake Chad

Northeast 31 killed Aug 13, 2017, Raiding in a village In restive northeast 4 killed Aug 15, 2017 Detonation of explosive device Konduga near Maiduguri 27 killed.

In December 2, 2017, there was a twin suicide bomb attack in Borno and 15 killed, 53 injured Dec 13, 2017 Attack in Damboa, 5 killed Dec 28, 2017, suicide bombing Borno 6 killed, 13 injured Dec 30, 2017, Open fire on loggers in a remote village in Maiduguri, 25killed Jan 1, 2018, Blast in Nigeria's North-eastern town Madagali 3 killed Jan 3, 2018, Detonation of explosive device Gamboru 14 killed Jan 16, 2018, Suicide Bombers attack Near a mosque in the Far north Region 2 killed Jan 17, 2018 Suicide Bombers attack Maiduguri 12 killed, 65 injured Jan 18, 2018 Attack in a village of Adamawa, 5 killed Jan 26, 2018 Attack in the Hyambula village, 3 killed Jan 31, 2018 Suicide Bombers attack Konduga community and Dalori IDP camp 4 killed, 44 injured Feb 19, 2018, Dapchi abductions Dapchi 110 abducted Feb 19, 2018, a faction of Boko Haram raids the Government Girls Science and Technical College Dapchi, in Kidnapped,110 students Mar 1, 2018, Boko Haram attack in Displacement Camp Rann, Borno State3 Killed, 3 injured Mar 1, 2018, Boko Haram attach on Military Barrack Rann, Born State11 Killed, 3 wounded , 1 kipped Mar 1, 2018 Attack in military barracks in Rann Borno 14 killed Mar 2, 2018 Detonation of explosive by a female suicide bomber at a mosque in the Fulatari Yobe 7 killed, 28 injured.

March 5, 2018, insurgent attack Gudda, Mafa Local Government, Borno State Killed 5 Mar 5, 2018, Detonation of Explosive by a suicide bomber Maiduguri 3 killed Mar 6, 2018, Landmine attack by Boko Haram Dikwa, 4 killed Mar 6, 2018, attack on Gamboru border with Cameroon Gamboru 3 killed Apr 1, 2018, terrorists attack Jere Local Government, Maiduguri 20 killed, 84 wounded Apr 22, 2018, Boko Haram Jihadists attack Gamboru, Borno State 18 killed Apr 26, 2018 Attack by Boko Haram Insurgents Maiduguri, 6 killed, April 26, 2018, Suicide Bomber attack on Armored Van of the Federal Special Anti-Robbery Squad Maiduguri 2 injured May 1, 2018, Mubi Suicide bombing Mosque and Market in Mubi, Adamawa 86 killed, 58 injured May 2, 2018, Book Haram Militants attack, Auno in Kondurga, Borno State 1 vehicle burned May 3, 2018 Suicide bombers attack Mainari Shuwa near Mainari Kanuri in Konduga, Borno State 4 killed, 9 injured May 17, 2018, Detonation of Explosive by Suicide Bombers Open air Mosque for Refugees in Dikwa, Borno State 4 killed, 15 injured May 27, 2018, Suicide bombers attack Konduga, Borno State 3 killed, 7 injured May 28, 2018 Attack on Herdsmen by Boko Haram Terrorists Askira, Borno State 1 killed, cattles taken away May

31, 2018, Ambush by Boko Haram Terrorists Gwoza, Borno 5 killed (Global Terrorism Index, 2018).

January 6, 2019, a raid by Book Haram Jihadists in a village Near Army Chief Family, 6 killed, 14 injured, 4 vehicles seized and 2 destroyed. 17 June – 2019, Konduga bombings- Three suicide bombers detonated near a group of people watching a football game, killing 30 and wounding over 40. 2 July - 2019, Boko Haram attacked the village of inmate's with suicide vest and guns. The attack killed 18 soldiers and another 4 soldiers were captured. 4 July - 2019, Boko Haram attacked soldiers near the village of Damboa, killing five. Another 14 soldiers and two civilians were also wounded.18 July - ISWAP ambushed a military vehicle on a road near Jakana, killing all six soldiers on board. 27 July - 2019 Nganzai funeral attack - Militants opened fire on a group of people walking home from a funeral in Nganzai District, Borno State. At least 65 people were killed in the attack, many of them while attempting to chase the militants away. A Local government chairman said the attack happened because a civilian defence group had killed 11 of the militants during an ambush last week (Global Terrorism Index, 2019).

August 31, 2019, Boko Haram militants stormed the Borno State village of Balumri, killing four and kidnapping six. Four of those kidnapped were later beheaded.14 December – 2019, Boko Haram militants killed 19 Fulani cattle herders near Ngala, along the border with Cameroon, after the herders repelled an attack on a village earlier, leaving one militant dead. 17 December - At least 14 people were killed, five were injured, and 13 more were missing, after Boko Haram militants attacked the Lake Chad fishing village of Kaiga, Chad. 24 December - Boko Haram militants killed seven people in a raid near Chibok, a Christian town in Borno State, on Christmas Eve. They also abducted a teenage girl (Global Terrorism Index, 2019).

Internal Security in Nigeria

Several studies such as Odo (2015) conducted a study on Boko Haram and insecurity in Nigeria: the quest for a permanent solution. The findings of the revealed that government should make conscious efforts towards building a genuine integration of the various ethnic nationalities within the Nigerian nation through instituting the cultures of true democracy and

good governance anchored on fairness, equity, accountability, and transparency in the polity. Also, Chukwurah, Eme, and Ogbeje (2015) conducted another research on the implication of Boko Haram Terrorism on Northern Nigeria, the study found that North-Eastern Nigeria witnessed a monumental influx of Boko Haram deadly attacks (115), followed by North-West with (13) attacks while North-Central experienced (12) attacks since last four years, consequently culminated into epileptic socio-political activities in these geo-political zones; many lives have been lost while the Nigerian political environment continue to produce social insecurity and enduring political diaphragm.

More studies such as Ozoigbo (2019) examined insecurity in Nigeria: genesis, consequences and panacea and the paper digs into the root causes of insecurity in Nigeria, its effects on the country and proffers/suggests ways out of this nightmare. The causes amongst so many include fundamentally illiteracy, unemployment/joblessness, poor leadership, porous nature of our boarders, proliferation of arms, non-compliance with the rule of law. Another study by Gabriel (2017) on the determinants of human insecurity in Nigeria and their impact on economic growth. Findings revealed that the key causes of insecurity were predominantly unemployment, poverty, ethno-religious violence, terrorism, corruption, lack of specialized skills/sources of livelihood and unresolved agitations. Comparative analysis showed that the proportion of the share of government expenditure appropriated to security was more than twice the non-oil revenue generated in Nigeria for the period under study.

Further, Oluyomi and Grave (2016) carried out a study on environmental insecurity and the Nigerian child's learning: coping strategies and the findings of the study revealed that it is necessary for a child's learning process to include positive mind-set, being security-alert, counselling, provision of security tip and gadgets/equipment's as well as community and media sensitization. Also, Udeh, Okoroafor and Ihezie (2020) carried out a study on insecurity and national economic development implications for Nigeria's vision 20: 2020 and the study revealed that insecurity in the country has been a major factor that has influenced the growth of the economy in Nigeria.

Level of Banditry and Kidnapping

Ejiofor, Oni and Sejoro in 2017 conducted an assessment of the impact of internal displacement on human security in Northern Nigeria (2009- 2016). The findings of the study reveals that measures of the government in addressing the crisis of internally displaced persons in the

country is on ad-hoc basis with no solid and durable solution in view. Oluyomi and Grave (2016) carried out a study on environmental insecurity and the Nigerian child's learning: coping strategies. The findings of the study revealed that it is necessary for a child's learning process to include positive mind-set, being security-alert, counselling, provision of security tip and gadgets/equipment's as well as community and media sensitization. Another study was carried out by Ugwu and Eme (2019) on terrorism & its socio-economic effect in Nigeria. The study revealed that the insecurity challenge is detrimental to general wellbeing of the people with its resultant effects in the area low quality of life, population displacement and even death, the destruction of business, properties and equipments, relocation and closing down of businesses.

More studies such as Usman and Zawiyah (2020) on democracy, violence and insecurity: perversion and implications on the youth in northern Nigeria found that that democratic failure in both structures and institutions have created the environment to nurture frustration, grievances, rivalry, and alienation which stems the tides of violent conflict. Edet, Aniefiok and Samuel (2019) examined agricultural value added, governance and insecurity in Nigeria: an empirical analysis and the results show that in the long and short run, governance system in Nigeria insignificantly impact agriculture value added. However, security level and technology positively and significantly impact agriculture value added both in the short and long run. The study concluded that governance institutions in Nigeria which provide the means of control, policy formulation, implementation, etc are not effective enough to significantly enhance agriculture value added. Okoli and Iortyer in 2014 conducted a study on terrorism and humanitarian crisis in Nigeria: insights from boko haram insurgency and the paper posits that the Boko Haram insurgency has resulted in dire humanitarian situation as evident in human casualties, human right abuses, population displacement and refugee debacle, livelihood crisis, and public insecurity. The paper submits that this scenario portends negatively for the sustenance of national security in Nigeria

Banditry, Kidnapping and Internal Security

Further studies (Macpherson, Cyril, Vivian & Francis, 2020 & Agaptus, John & Modupe, 2019) have evaluated boko haram terrorism and human security in Nigeria. The results from Macpherson et al (2020) showed that both the intensity of terrorism and the anxieties it had unleashed on the population have resulted in social and moral panic, with dire consequences, particularly on educational development, food security, economy, national cohesion, and

human rights. Agaptus et al (2019) found that the achievement of food security would be impossible if the insecurity that pervades and envelopes farming communities is not resolved. Ahmad and Musa (2020) carried out an analysis of insecurity challenges in northern Nigeria: a case of banditry and insurgency and the study findings revealed that remote and immediate causes of deterioration of the security include among others, absence of institutional capacity resulting in government failure; wide social inequality, absence of fairness and justice; ethno-religious conflicts; and disconnect between the people and the government. These and many other factors like, porous borders, rural-urban drift, poverty and unemployment have combined to further aggravate the problem of insecurity in the north.

More studies such as Oluyomi and Grave (2016) examined environmental insecurity and the Nigerian child's learning: coping strategies. The findings of the study revealed that it is necessary for a child's learning process to include positive mind-set, being security-alert, counselling, provision of security tip and gadgets/equipment's as well as community and media sensitization. Another study was carried out by Ugwu and Eme (2019) on terrorism & its socio-economic effect in Nigeria. The study revealed that the insecurity challenge is detrimental to general wellbeing of the people with its resultant effects in the area low quality of life, population displacement and even death, the destruction of business, properties and equipments, relocation and closing down of businesses. Usman and Zawiyah (2020) carried out a research on democracy, violence and insecurity: perversion and implications on the youth in Northern Nigeria. The paper found that that democratic failure in both structures and institutions have created the environment to nurture frustration, grievances, rivalry, and alienation which stems the tides of violent conflict.

Government Measures in Curbing Banditry and Kidnapping

Agaptus, John and Modupe (2019) conducted a study on national insecurity and the challenges of food security in Nigeria. The study finds that the achievement of food security would be impossible if the insecurity that pervades and envelopes farming communities is not resolved. Another research was conducted on terrorism in Northern Nigeria: a threat to food security in Maiduguri by Bosede and Agyeno in 2015. The data analysis revealed that the BH actions have affected the agricultural sector. Recommendations were made to ease the chain of food supply. Okoli and Iortyer in 2014 conducted a study on terrorism and humanitarian crisis in Nigeria: insights from boko haram insurgency and the paper posits that the Boko Haram insurgency has resulted in dire humanitarian situation as evident in human casualties, human

right abuses, population displacement and refugee debacle, livelihood crisis, and public insecurity. The paper submits that this scenario portends negatively for the sustenance of national security in Nigeria.

Nafiu, Okpanachi and Nurudeen (2014) carried out an examination of the impact of terrorism on small and medium scale enterprises' mortality rates and standard of living in the northern region of Nigeria and the study revealed that terrorism can lead to high mortality rate of SMEs and degradation of the living standards of the people in the northern part of Nigeria. It was concluded that terrorism will not only lead to high mortality rate of SMEs and degrade the living standards of the people, but may crumble the country's national economy at the long run if no vibrant measure is taken to halt the menace. Out, Dickson and Okon (2017) carried out a study on corruption and the challenge of boko haram terrorism in Nigeria: a case of the Nigerian armed forces and the paper found that corruption has eaten deep into the Nigerian armed forces and has undermined the fight against Boko Haram through the theft of defence appropriations, the purchase of substandard weaponry, the creation of fake defence contracts, and the unavailability of logistical supports for and desertion of soldiers on the frontline.

Theoretical Review

The theoretical framework for this thesis is anchored on Rational Choice Theory. The rational choice theory offers useful explanations of banditry and kidnaping sect terrorist activities from an economic point of view. The Rational Choice Theory takes individuals who engage in banditry and kidnaping as rational beings, and their behaviour is motivated by the costs, benefits, and the opportunity costs of violent activities. It believes terrorists are homo economicus who weigh the cost and benefit before engaging in terrorist activities. They, however, do not act in a vacuum (Muller & Weede, 1990).

The rational choice theory of banditry and kidnaping is based on three foundations. Firstly, is the opportunity cost of banditry and kidnaping in which poor economic condition lowers the opportunity cost of banditry and kidnaping and secondly on the material cost of banditry and kidnaping which is premised on the operating cost of banditry and kidnaping. If a terrorist group has public support and sympathy, they would find a sanctuary from the population. From an economic point of view, if economic conditions are poor and unfavorable, the opportunity cost of banditry and kidnaping would be lower and terrorist would have more popular public support. Thirdly, the benefits of banditry and kidnaping which are closely linked to the tactical

and strategic goals of banditry and kidnaping suggest if economic conditions are poor the likely pay-off from banditry and kidnaping is attractive. (Meierrieks, 2015). When economic conditions are poor, the opportunity cost for engaging in banditry and kidnaping is low, invariably making it more attractive to drive mental rewards. (Freytag, 2011) Terrorist being rational actors seek to use banditry and kidnaping to effect a socio-political change because they are subjected to constraints of manpower and financial resources. The rational choice further believes terrorists consider the benefits of either gaining government concessions and or the costs of punishment for their actions.

METHODOLOGY

Survey research design was adopted. The population comprised 210 military and security agencies personnel, religious leaders, traditional leaders, IDPs and local vigilantes selected Kaduna and Zamfara State in Northern Nigeria Total enumeration method was adopted. A validated questionnaire and structured interview guide were used for data collection. One hundred and twenty (120) copies of questionnaire were administered to the senior Nigerian army personnel in Zamfara and Kaduna state while ninety six (96) copies were retrieved which represents 80% response rate. The other 24 copies of the questionnaire were either lost or not included in the analysis, due to the problems from respondents and some contained incomplete information.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Objective One: Examined the effect of banditry and kidnapping on internal security in Kaduna and Zamfara State, Nigeria.

Research Question One: What is the effect of banditry and kidnapping on internal security in Kaduna and Zamfara State, Nigeria?

The objective determined the effect of banditry and kidnapping on internal security in Kaduna and Zamfara State, Nigeria. On a six point Likert scale, the respondents were requested to rate their perception of various items about causes of banditry and kidnapping and internal security

in Zamfara and Kaduna State, Nigeria. These points formed the weights for calculating the score for each item.

Table 4.1: Descriptive Statistics of Banditry and kidnapping on internal security in Kaduna and Zamfara State, Nigeria

Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Partially Agree	Partially Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Std. Deviation
Equipping of security personnel such as the police and other law enforcement agencies against the ugly threat of banditry and kidnapping in Nigeria.	11.5%	15.6%	58.3%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.23	.842
Establishment of a well-equipped and effective anti-kidnapping agencies in order to over-power the perpetrators of banditry and kidnapping.	19.8%	44.8%	30.2%	4.2%	1.0%	0.0%	4.78	.848
The issue of the death penalty as a panacea to the menace of kidnapping in the country is yet to be implemented.	34.4%	41.7%	20.8%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.07	.823
There's no more effective solution than forceful inland and frontier policing.	18.8%	46.9%	28.1%	5.2%	1.0%	0.0%	4.77	.851
Stricter measures, such as life imprisonment or the death penalty, may not be completely out of place in	25.0%	24.0%	41.7%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.64	.962

dealing with the kidnapping menace.								
Average Mean							**4.69**	**.865**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2022.

Table 4.1 presents the results of descriptive analysis of possible solutions to the identified problems. The results of the descriptive analysis revealed that 11.5% of the respondents indicated strongly agree to equipping of security personnel such as the police and other law enforcement agencies against the ugly threat of banditry and kidnapping in Nigeria, 15.6% of the respondents indicated agree, 58.3% indicated partially agree while 14.6% indicated partially disagree. On average, the respondent's response agreed to equipping of security personnel such as the police and other law enforcement agencies against the ugly threat of banditry and kidnapping in Nigeria (mean = 4.23, STD = 0.842). Further, 19.8% of the respondents indicated strongly agree to establishment of a well-equipped and effective anti-kidnapping agencies in order to over-power the perpetrators of banditry and kidnapping, 44.8% indicated agree, 30.2% indicated partially agree, 4.2% indicated partially disagree while 1% indicated disagree. On average, the respondent's response agreed to establishment of a well-equipped and effective anti-kidnapping agencies in order to over-power the perpetrators of banditry and kidnapping (mean = 4.78, STD = 0.848). Also on the issue of the death penalty as a panacea to the menace of kidnapping in the country is yet to be implemented, 34.4% indicated strongly agree, 41.7% indicated agree, 20.8% indicated partially agree while 3.1% indicated partially disagree. On average, the respondent's response agreed to the issue of the death penalty as a panacea to the menace of kidnapping in the country is yet to be implemented (mean = 5.07, STD = 0.823).

With regards to there's no more effective solution than forceful inland and frontier policing, 18.8% respondents indicated strongly agree, 46.9% indicated agree, 28.1% indicated partially agree, 5.2% partially disagree while 1% indicated disagree. On average, the respondent's response agreed to there's no more effective solution than forceful inland and frontier policing (mean = 4.77, STD = 0.851). Finally, 25% of the respondents indicated strongly agree to stricter measures, such as life imprisonment or the death penalty, may not be completely out of place in dealing with the kidnapping menace, 24% indicated agree, 41.7% indicated partially agree while 9.4% indicated partially disagree. On average, the respondent's response agreed to

stricter measures, such as life imprisonment or the death penalty, may not be completely out of place in dealing with the kidnapping menace (mean = 4.64, STD = 0.962). The average score of the statements is 4.69 with a standard deviation of 0.865 which means that on average the respondents opined agree with the statements under possible solutions to the identified problems, with variations in some statements responses as revealed by the grand standard deviation of 0.865 which confirms the divergence in respondents' opinions towards the mean.

The results of the linear regression analysis of solutions to the identified problems as it affects security challenges in both Zamfara and Kaduna State of Nigeria revealed that proffered solutions to the identified problems as it affects security challenges in both Zamfara and Kaduna State of Nigeria is high. The findings of this study in line with extant studies. Studies such as Bulugbe (2014) on the effect of insecurity on socio economic development in northern Nigeria, found that in recent times the security of lives and property of residents of Northern Nigeria has deteriorated seriously affecting both the elites and the masses. No one regardless of political standing is left untouched. Businesses are folding up, shops are closing up and residents are withdrawing their wards from schools and relocating to other environments considered safe. Omede and Omede (2015) carried out a study terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria: moral, values and religious education as panaceas, the research paper found that the possible causes of insecurity in Nigeria such as bad governance, corruption, graduate unemployment, among others pointed out by other writers were highlighted. These factors were according to this paper symptomatic rather than causative.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study examined the challenges of Banditry and Kidnapping in Zamfara and Kaduna State, Nigeria. The results of the study provide both empirical and statistical evidences on the effect of the independent variable proxies: causes, effects, curbing of banditry and kidnapping, role of government and possible solutions to the identified problems on the dependent variable: internal security. The findings provide empirical and statistical evidence shows that curbing, effects, causes of banditry and kidnapping, role of government and possible solutions to the identified problems had a significant positive impact on internal security of the selected states. Furthermore, it showed that cause of banditry and kidnapping, effects of banditry and

kidnapping and curbing banditry and kidnapping affects internal security at a high level. Also the role of the government in fighting banditry and kidnapping show a high rate of influence on internal security.

Based on the above findings, the following recommendations are made: Government should find out the causes of banditry and kidnapping in the selected states and provide a means of eradicating it. Managers should ensure that a strong protocol is put in place in order to protect customer's personal information as this will aid in preventing crimes. To ensure that security awareness is maintained in the organization there should be strategies set aside by the governing bodies so they may aid in preventing crimes. Some security policies should be put in place and also set in motion in order to fight and prevent crime. To overcome the limitations of the study the researcher suggests the following as areas that need further investigations: Further study should examine the effect of political economy from a government perspective, particularly the corruption in the war against terrorism. Future researchers could consider incorporating government policies on political, financial and other various states of the economy to gain further insight into the study.
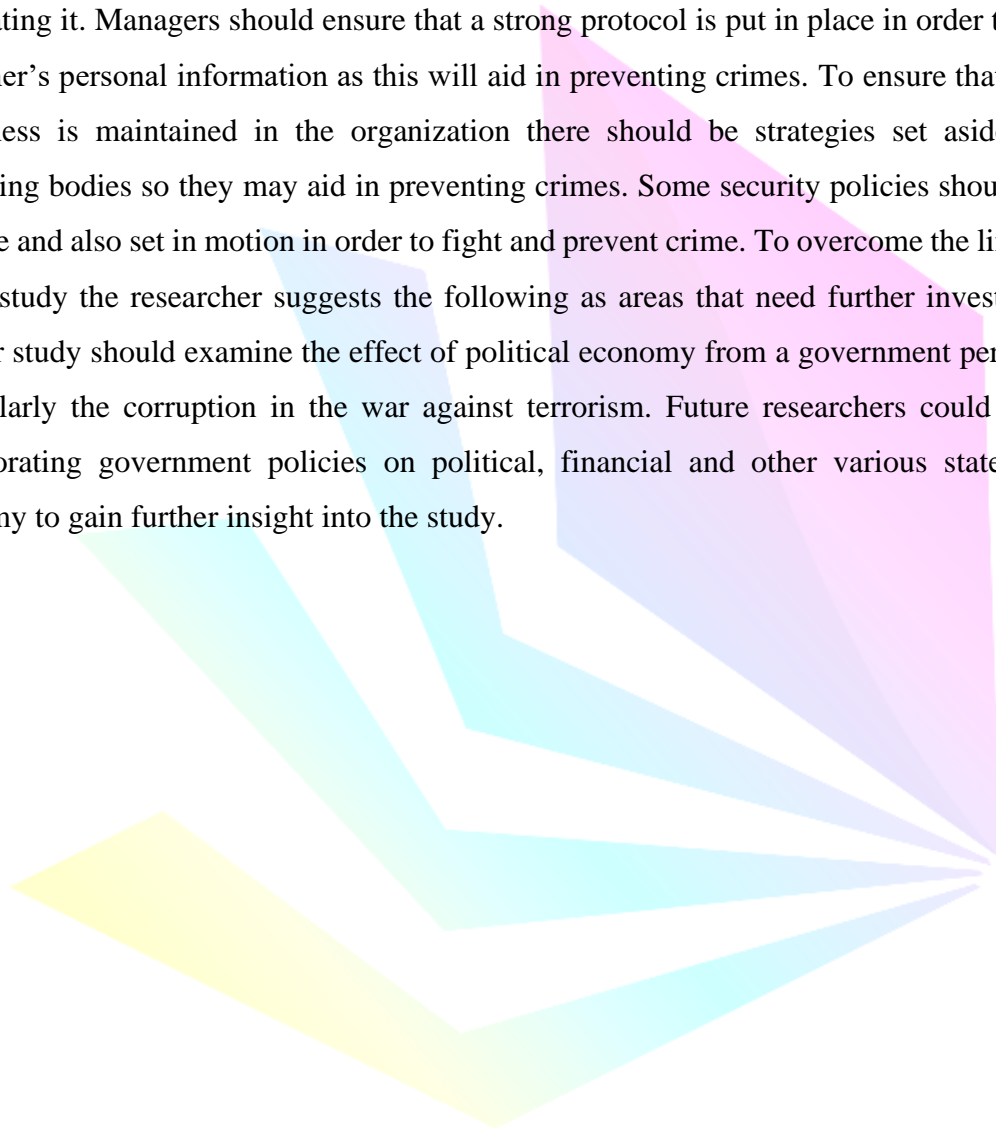
REFERENCES

Adebayo, P., & Adepoju, A. (2018). Insecurity problems and socio-economic development in Nigeria: An historical reassessment, 1999-2017. *Studies*, *2*(2), 80-89.

Adofu, I., & Alhassan, A. (2018). Insecurity and economic development in Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, *9*(18), 101-112.

Akubor, E. O. (2016). Poverty and Terrorism in Northern Nigeria: Reflections and notes on the manipulation of the Almajirai System and its implication for national development. *Modern Africa: Politics, History and Society*, *4*(1), 7-33.

Chibuike, U. C., & Eme, O. I. (2019). Terrorism & its Socio-Economic Effects in Nigeria. *Journal of Contemporary Research in Social Sciences*, *1*(5), 97-113.

Edet, O. A., Aniefiok, B. U., Samuel, E. A. (2019). Agricultural value added, governance and Insecurity in Nigeria: An empirical analysis. *Asian Business Research Journal*, *4*, 1-9.

Ejiofor, O. C., Oni, S., & Sejoro, J. V. (2017). An assessment of the impact of internal displacement on human security in Northern Nigeria (2009-2016). *Acta Universitatis Danubius. Relationes Internationales*, *10*(1).

Faith, O. O. (2013). State failure, terrorism and global security: An appraisal of the Boko Haram insurgency in Northern Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Society*, *2*(1), 20-30.

Gabriel, E. O. (2017). Determinants of Human Insecurity in Nigeria and their impact on Economic Growth. In *South-South Economic Conference (Nigerian Economic Society),* 2(3), 31-50.

Matfess, H. (2016). Institutionalizing instability: The constitutional roots of insecurity in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. *Stability: International Journal of Security and Development*, *5*(1), 41-50.

Nkwatoh, L. S., & Nathaniel, H. A. (2018). Effect of Insecurity on Economic Growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and Management Sciences*, *1*(2), 69.

Olofinbiyi, S. A., & Steyn, J. (2018). The Boko Haram Terrorism: Causes Still Misunderstood. *Journal of Social Sciences*, *14*, 129-144.

Oluyomi, A., & Grave, S. M. (2016). Environmental Insecurity and the Nigerian Child's Learning: Coping Strategies. *Journal of the People,* 1(8), 21-30.

Out, O. D., Dickson, D. A., & Okon, B. (2017). Corruption and the challenge of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria: A case of the Nigerian Armed Forces. *Asian Research Journal of Arts & Social Sciences*, 1-20.

Umar, A., & Hassan, N. W. (2018). Socioeconomic impact of Boko-Haram insurgency in Nigeria. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, *9*(6), 60-77.

Umaru, A., Pate, H. A., & Haruna, A. D. (2015). The impact of insecurity and poverty on sustainable economic development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education*, *2*(2), 32-48.

Usman, Z., & Zawiyah, B. M. (2020). Democracy, violence and insecurity: Perversion and implications on the youth in Northern Nigeria. *Journal of Critical Mgt.*, 5(3), 3-9.