

The Effects of Containment Measures as Counter Banditry Activities on Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State

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Abstract

Banditry is a serious security threat that has distorted the security architecture of Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State, it caused the loss of lives and properties. Many measures taken to tackle banditry activities proved abortive, leading to the introduction of Containment Measures as an alternative approach. This paper is, therefore, aimed at assessing the Effects Containment Measures have in counter banditry activities as well as the effects caused to the people of Igabi L.G.A. The study used quantitative method of gathering data where total of 100 questionnaires were administered, out of which 89 were retrieved. The research also used secondary source of data gathering such as textbooks, journals, online publications etc. and random sampling method was carried out in administering the questionnaires. The data gathered was analyzed into simple frequency distribution tables. The paper employed Frustration Aggression Theory as its theoretical framework. The findings of the paper revealed that containment measures have played an important role in counter-banditry activities in Igabi L.G.A, because many bandits were neutralized and weapons were intercepted. However, the measures have caused significant levels of socio-economic hardships to the people of Igabi L.G.A. The research recommended that, banditry can be mitigated by providing superior technologies among others while the effects of Containment Measures caused to the people of Igabi L.G.A. can be minimized through provision of alterative employment, grant and softloan and alternative public transport vehicles etc.

Keywords: Containment Measures, Banditry, Counter Banditry, Socio-economic Hardship

Introduction

Banditry covers verse areas of activities, it deals with the activities carried out by miscreant gang groups in an outlaws manner whose method of operations include; abduction for ransom, sexual harassment, raiding villages, cattle rustling, wanton killing etcetera (Abubakar , 2023). This malicious activities had been in existence for quite number of centuries globally. For instance in Europe especially around 19th century, bandits existed in places like Italy, Spain and Greece carrying out several attacks in the name of fighting for freedom (Warto, 1994). In Africa, many cases of banditry has been recorded, as it has clearly manifested itself in some African countries such as Niger Republic, Cameroon, Kenya and even Nigeria. For example in Nigeria, banditry has become so rampant in northwest as witnessed by abduction of 300 students in Kankara; Katsina state, abduction at Greenfield University, Nigerian Defence Academy, and attack on train station in Rigasa all in Kaduna state were some of the few historical flashpoint on how banditry alarmed.

To that connection, the Kaduna state in general and Igabi Local Government Area in particular witnessed many abductions and killings of people and rustling of livestock resulting in making lives miserable thereby creating fears and instabilities in the mindset of people, causing decline in every aspects of socioeconomic, political and educational lives thereby causing danger to lives and properties of citizenry. To combat banditry, many measures were put in place including the adoption of containment measures. Such measures include banned on the sales of fuel in containers and jerry cans, banned on commercial motorcycles and restrictions on tricycles, and banned on the sales of charcoals and firewood to mention but few. According to the security report, bandits used to buy fuel in containers and from black marketers and take it to the bush for their own usage. Also, charcoal and firewood vendors used to exchange foodstuff in lieu for charcoal to bandits. Also, motorcycles remain the means of transportation and logistics to the bandits, this necessitated the introduction of containment measures as counter banditry activities highlighted above.

Literature Review:

Banditry as a Concept

There are many conceptual clarifications on what banditry is all about. According to Abubakar (2023), it is an outlaw activities perpetrated by miscreant group of marauders that engaged in unwanted killing, abduction for ransom, raping women and raiding villages. It is a terrorist activities undertaking by gang persons or group of persons who have no clear ideology, domicile and destination. Mostly, they move around the forest, bush and mountainous places to avoid detention and arrest (Obasi et'al, 2021). Banditry involves a criminal act against person through the use of force to intimidate a person(s), sometimes they engaged in raping or murder but in most cases victim regain freedom only when ransom is given.

Bandits do maim, kill, destruct and rustle cattle among others (Rufai, 2017). They mostly carryout their operations for personal gain (Slatta, 1987). And they are found in every ethnic group, tribes and religion therefore they should not be judged based on specific ethnic or religious group (Mungadi, 2020). Banditry are caused by many factors, including but not limited to the climate change which pushes herders in search for a grazing lands where in the absent of such grazing lands, the herders push their livestock into the farmers' farms which result in severe conflict among the two parties. Similarly, poor regulating pastoral activities is another cause of banditry (Okoli, 2019). Population growth, poor industrialization or urbanization policies create an unwanted scenario in which able youth were forced into a state of joblessness, this forces them to join the criminal activities including banditry. Among the effect of banditry is, it leads to displacement of many farmers to other places, this reduced the quantity of farming output. It affects production, quality of education, and overall national development.

The following are some of the effects of banditry to the people of Igabi Local Government Area:

a. The Economic Effects of Banditry on the people of Igabi Local Government Area

Banditry has caused so many effects to economic activities of Igabi Local Government Area because it affects businesses, herding and farming activities. Many weekly markets in villages were not holding because of terror of banditry (Ezekile, 2020). Similarly, farming activities were affected as most of the commercial farmers turned into subsistence farming managing small farms close to their villages. It is on record that, in Igabi Local Government Area, many farmers were kidnapped in either their farmlands or on their ways to farm. For instance, in Igabi Local Government Area, the case of kidnapping of 8 farmers in Madauchi, a village close to Birnin

Yero and that of Rugan Fulani in Rigasa all in Igabi Local Government Area were among the historical flashpoints on how banditry damages economic activities (Vanguard, 1st March, 2022).

b. The Social Effects of Banditry on the People of Igabi Local Government Area

Banditry has caused so many social effects on the people of Igabi Local Government Area. For example, bandits destabilized so many villages, scared away people thereby forcing them into compulsory migration while others into Internally Displaced Person camps. Visitation to villages for marriages, and other ceremonies, mass gatherings and tourism become very difficult due to the fear of being kidnapped. Not only these, bandits engaged in sexual harassment as it has clearly manifested itself in the First Quarter of Kaduna State Security Report which shown that in three months alone, about 20 women were raped by the bandits. This has caused serious victimization among their peers, and the respective societies at large (Abubakar, 2023; Gadzama, 2018; Vanguard, 13th September, 2022).

c. The Educational Effects of Banditry on the People of Igabi Local Government Area

Education is the backbone or a vertebral column of mankind, without it, a society is assume to be balderdash. Many cases of kidnapping students were recorded in schools, this scared many students from going to school because of fear of being kidnapped. For example, in Igabi Local Government Area, the cases of abductions in Federal College of Forestry Mechanism, and that of Nigerian Defence Academy were among the few examples that discouraged students from attending schools because of grieves and fears in the mindsets of such students (Samphina Academy, 2022). This necessitated Kaduna state government to lockdown all schools across the state, because of these, many students abandoned their schools.

d. The Political Effects of Banditry on the People of Igabi Local Government Area

Banditry has a serious effects on political activities of not only Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna state but the nation at large. In practical sense, banditry destructs every political gathering. In other words, at every point in time when people gather for political reason, bandits target this gathering as many politicians and important personalities are there. Sometimes politicians too contribute in fueling banditry. Obasi (2021) argues, "this effect has a negative consequences on election turn out and political gathering as the electorates are afraid of being attacked by the bandits at their various polling units or at any political gathering most especially in places like Birnin Gwari and some parts of Igabi L.G.A which by implication, this may possibly affect the turnout of voters".

e. The Religious Effects of Banditry on the People of Igabi Local Government Area

Banditry has affected not only political gatherings but also religious gatherings. For example, many Churches and Mosques were attacked in Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State. This has manifested itself at Gurguzu, a village not far from Rigasa ward and that of Bathel Baptist Secondary School Kujuma, Chikun LGA of Kaduna state. By implication, it scares many members from attending to their mosques and churches respectively (Samphina Academy, 2022).

Conceptual Analysis on Containment Measures

Containment measures within the context of this paper are actions taken to prevent the continue spread of banditry activities in Kaduna state in which Igabi Local Government is affected. According to Annual Security Report by the Ministry of Internal Security and Home Affairs, "the Kaduna state government was advised by security agencies on measures considered

necessary to assist the efforts of security agencies against bandits. These measures were introduced in September 2021 after the restoration of telecommunication services to frontline areas in December 2021" (Fourth Quarter Security Report, Ministry of Internal Security and Home Affairs, 2022). In other words, containment measures are restrictions as it relates to incident response, it is the process or implementation of a strategy during the handling of a security event such as restrictions on weekly markets, ban on transportation of livestock and sale of petroleum products in jerry cans, among others. As a result of this actions, residents were more exposed to hardship due to widespread effects the measures caused.

Containment Measures as Counter Banditry Activities in Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State

The following are among the measures put in place during the heat of banditry activities in Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State which conglomeration of these constitute the containment measures as counter banditry activities:

1. Banned on the use of commercial motorcycles: the commercial motorcycles popularly known as Okada were mostly the means of commercial transportation in Kaduna state and other parts of Nigeria. Many victims were taken to the bush through the use of motorcycles. People in banditry most affected Local Government Areas such as Birnin Gwari, Giwa, Chikun, Kachia, Kagarko, Kajuru and Igabi engaged in using motorcycles for commercial purpose. By effect, as mentioned above, most of the operations by the bandits used to be carried out using motorcycle, this may be difficult to differentiate between the motorcycles used by the bandits and the ones used by commercial motorcycle riders. Because of this, the banned on the use of motorcycles come into existence in the banditry affected Local Government Areas. This initiative started during Governor Mukhtar Yero and strengthened during Governor Nasir El-rufai's administration (<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.channelstv.com/2014/05/07/kaduna-government-bans-use-of-okada-in-the-state/amp/>).

2. Restrictions on the movement and the use of curtains in tricycles: similarly, criminals used tricycles to carry out operations. In most cases, such tricycles used to be covered with curtains to escape easy detection. On September 29, 2021, Kaduna Government under the leadership of Malam Nasir El-rufai put on hold the use of tricycles' movement restricted them only playing the roads from 7am to 6pm. Meanwhile, only in a day time tricycles would be used and no tricycle is allowed to put curtains to cover the direct inner-view of the tricycle as the bandits used such vehicles in their operations. All vehicles used for commercial transport should be painted in yellow and black while those used for ride hailing services are directed to carry yellow and black stripes. The pronouncement on the banned by Kaduna State Commissioner for Internal Security and Home Affairs, Mr. Samuel Aruwan was because of security reason. This statement was strengthened by the Director-General, Kaduna State Transport Regulatory Authority (KADSTRA); Aisha Sa'idu-Bala who for long before this period started that, all tricycles, "Keke NAPEP" were banned from playing on the city roads (https://dailynigerian.com/kaduna-govt-bans-tricycle-operations-on-major-roads-orders-kastlia-to-ensure-compliance/#google_vignette).

3. Banned on possession and wielding of dangerous weapons: today in Nigeria, illegal possession of dangerous weapons have been a major security challenges that contribute to fueling insecurity, organized crimes, banditry, abduction and kidnapping. Bandits carried out their operations by holding dangerous weapons, they purchase it at high price because they see their business as lucrative. As such, people engaged into such business as weapon vendors. This

issue is attributed to the poor and weak government leading to forceful displacement of people preventing overall development activities.

4. Banned on the sales of petrol in jerry-cans or other containers: It is evident that, filling stations and black marketers sold out petroleum in Jerry-cans and other containers in banditry affected areas of Birnin Gwari, Giwa, Chikun, Igabi, Kachia, Kagarko and Kajuru Local Government Areas. In most cases, bandits connived with these marketers to get fuel for their criminal consumption. This measure is adopted to help in curbing the activities of black marketers linked to bandits in Igabi Local Government Area. The security personnel has ordered the arrest of persons found selling or buying petrol in plastic containers and Jerry cans because such terrorists resort to engaging in contract with some business collaborators who supply them with various items ranging from foodstuff, drugs, chemicals, electrical materials, petroleum products as well as vehicular spare parts to reinforce their logistics base as they cannot roam freely and shop (<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/regional/nwest/201289-el-rufai-bans-sale-petroleum-products-jerry-cans.html>).

5. Banned on felling of trees and forestry activities including charcoals: due to the rising insecurity in Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna state, the Kaduna state government has banned the movements of and activities related to cutting down trees in the forests including the banning of the felling of trees for timber, firewood, and charcoal. Because of this, many suspects were arrested following the gathering of intelligence information at the disposal of the security personnel. Such suspects engaged in illegal exchange of food items, wines, cough syrups and Indian hemp in lieu for cutting down trees, firewood and charcoal allegedly for the bandits (<https://dailytrust.com/timber-operator-2-others-nabbed-for-supplying-logistics-to-bandits/>).

6. Banned on the transportation of livestock into and out of the State: similarly, it is evident that livestock rustling is part and parcel of the operational pattern of the bandits. Bandits engaged in stealing cattle from the headers in Igabi Local Government Area. For example, according to the last quarter security report of 2021, not fewer than 564 animals reportedly rustled by the bandits in Igabi Local Government Area alone (Fourth Quarter Kaduna State Security Report, 2021). In the entire Kaduna state, 928 animals were rustled, this shows that, Igabi Local Government Area has the highest number of animal rustling. In most cases, the rustlers used to carry the animals been rustled on heavy trucks and transport them outside the state while those rustled from other states are now transported inside the state. This increased the insecurity situation in Igabi Local Government Area and the entire state in general thereby necessitating the government to ban its transporting.

7. Cessation of weekly markets in Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State: bandits as difficult to be identified as they do camouflage themselves within the marketers in weekly village markets and engage themselves into buying of foodstuffs and other necessary items for their usage in the bush. This is common in an event if they cannot send their logistic suppliers to do that on their behalf while sometimes, they attack the traders either on their ways to market, in the markets, or on their ways coming back home from the markets. In many times, they engaged in collecting taxes from the marketers to allow them pass to their respective places of business (Abubakar, 2023). This exacerbates the security situation in Igabi Local Government Area and the entire Kaduna State. Because of this, Kaduna state government ordered the immediate suspension of weekly markets in five security endemic local government areas of the state. These are Birnin Gwari, Chikun, Giwa, Igabi, Kajuru Local Government Areas

(<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/482749-insecurity-kaduna-govt-suspends-weekly-market-bans-livestock-transportation.html?tztc=1>).

The Effects of Containment Measures on the People of Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State

The containment measures as counter-bbanditry activities, has the following consequences as follows:

1. Effect of the banned on the use of commercial motorcycle: As part of the commercial activities of the people of Igabi Local Government Area, especially able youth, there was commercial motorcycle riding. Many of these youth engaged in such business to earn a living. The banned on the use of commercial motorcycles has created an unwanted scenario in which these able youth who used such vehicles for commercial activities have now became out of the business because of the total restrictions although there is decrease in the number of attacks by the bandits whose method of operation include the use of vehicles in Igabi Local Government Area (Maiyadi, 2022; Abubakar, 2023). Students, traders and workers used commercial motorcycles as means of transportation to school, market, and office etcetera. The abolition of commercial motorcycles caused serious delay of students, marketers and workers in getting vehicles to their respective destinations. Meaning, there is an increased in transportation fare because of their shortages, this fuel quarrel amongst commuters as many struggle to access small number of transport vehicles. This made personal and commercial motorcycles owners in Igabi Local Government Area and the entire Kaduna State waiting anxiously for the lifting of the banned by the state government as part of security measures put in place to counter banditry in the state (<https://dailypost.ng/2021/12/31/kaduna-residents-urge-state-govt-to-lift-ban-on-motorcycles/>).

2. Effect of the restrictions on the movement of tricycles, and the use of curtains in tricycle: for the tricycle, it is in records that, many bandits used tricycles for kidnapping, and or logistics purpose. Sometimes they cover their tricycles with some piece of curtains to avoid easy detection, they camouflage and mingle themselves within the commercial tricycles, and this makes detection of criminals among them very difficult. To counter this, Kaduna state government has restricted them from carrying passengers to some certain period of time. In other words, the state government has banned the commercial tricycle riders restricted them to use their tricycles only in a day time from 7pm to 6am. Also, all commercial tricycles must be registered, and painted in yellow and black (Aruwan, 2022).

To that connection, this restriction placed on tricycles also known as Keke Napep across the Seven Local Government Areas of Kaduna State also affected Igabi Local Government Area. For example, the restriction has affected the income of the tricycle riders to the extent that, what they used to get a day as they play on the roads of Igabi Local Government Area in a full day (that is from early morning to night) has drastically reduced thereby causing setback on their daily income. It also affected business owners in the sense that, those that engaged in night businesses such as tea and bread sellers, roasted meat sellers etc. who have no personal vehicles were now afraid of reaching night in their places of business because of this restriction. This affected their business also. A comparative study was carried to understand whether or not the activities of banditry operations has stopped and the result shows that, it has not stopped after the implementation of this measure (Maiyadi, 2022).

3. Effect of banned on possession and wielding of dangerous weapons:

The dangerous weapon is refers to any object aside firearms that may possibly cause serious injury to one's body especially when it is used to commit an assault. The possession of such dangerous weapons makes weapons proliferations possible. Proliferation of arms means the growth in the circulation of arms mostly acquired through illegal possession. History has shown that, in every society, arms are supposed to be acquired by the state actors. However, non-state actors such as militias, rebels and criminals to mention but few engaged themselves into illegal acquisition of such weapons which ordinarily are supposed to be possessed by state representatives such as the police and the armed forces. According to Dangerous Weapons Act, (1968), holding such dangerous weapons for any unlawful purpose shall on conviction be liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years (https://scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1727-37812013000400010).

Similarly, the illicit possession and diversion of these weapons across the boundaries of Kaduna State and Igabi Local Government Area has increased the possibility of getting access of arms by the bandits thereby increasing the armed conflict and crime. A practical example was the arrest made by the sector Commander of Operation Safe Haven who apprehended and arrested eight suspects at different locations with dangerous weapons in their possession during the operation carried out by the task force in which among the items recovered from the suspects include locally fabricated pump action guns, locally made pistols, 9 mm ammunition, machetes, and motorcycles (<https://www.channelstv.com/2020/08/10/security-operatives-apprehend-bandits-terrorising-southern-kaduna/amp/>). Therefore, banned on the possession and wielding of dangerous weapons contribute to the restoration of peace and stability in Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

4. Effect of the banned on the sales of petrol in jerry-cans or other containers:

Bandits were accused of taking containers and jerry cans to buy petroleum products and take it back to the bust for their consumptions. They normally buy it in bulk to avoid frequent coming into the town to buy petroleum. This has played a negative role in fueling banditry and it is in view of the increasing insecurity resulting from a considerable surge in banditry and kidnapping in the state, the Kaduna State Government banned the sale of petroleum products in jerry cans and other containers in Igabi Local Government Area and that, only vehicles were allowed attended to at petrol stations (<https://consumerconnectng.com/15173>). The implication is that, it affected the monetary income those that engaged in buying and selling of petroleum on the street popularly known as black markers.

5. Effect of the ban on felling of trees and forestry activities including charcoals: As part and parcel of the business activities of the people of Igabi Local Government Area, cutting down of trees for charcoal, timber and firewood is inclusive. However, not all those that involved into such business that has connection with the bandits. As innocent as some of them are, their banned on such activities really affected their source of income thereby complicating their economic hardships.

6. Effect of the banned on transportation of livestock into and out of the State: Similarly, it is well known that, it is not all those that engaged in livestock business that are bandits and livestock rustlers. Right from the time immemorial, there was collaboration between livestock

sellers and herders, they engaged into such relationship purely for business purpose. However, gradual transformation of the society into a full capitalism as an economic system plus import-export system turns the livestock business into a lucrative one. As a result, many herds used to be rustled in broad days and nights from the herders and carry them far away to other states or countries and sell them (Obasi et'al, 2021). The consequences are that, many herders became out of business because they left with nothing as means of survival. They therefore left with no other available options than to take a retaliatory action against the innocent population, they engaged in kidnapping for ransom, cattle rustling to mention but few. Also, those that are innocent who took cattle business as a means for earning their living too were affected by this containment measure. This has led to increased in the number of crimes in Igabi Local Government Area (Maiyadi, 2022).

7. Effect of Cessation of weekly markets in Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State:

In Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State, there are available wards such as Afaka, Birnin Yero, Gadan Gayan, Gwaraji, Igabi, Kerawa, Kwarau and Rigachikun wards. All these wards have their own weekly markets which attract farmers, traders, and customers from the surrounding areas and far away Igabi. Similarly, the Dattawa and PRP Markets, and Mando Market are situated in Rigasa not far from Kaduna metropolis although they fall under the jurisdiction of Igabi Local Government Area. In most cases, during the weakly markets, bandits used to patronize such markets for buying foodstuffs etc. They also sometimes attack the marketers on their ways to market (Obasi, 2021). This implication affected the business men and women as many marketers are afraid of going to markets for business. The banned on the weekly markets negatively affected their business and increased the hardship on the residents of Igabi Local Government Area (<https://dailypost.ng/2021/09/18/we-are-dying-kaduna-residents-traders-lament-continuous-suspension-of-five-lg-markets/>).

Methodology

This paper made use of primary and secondary sources of data in assessing the effects of containment measures in counter banditry activities on the people of Igabi Local Government Area of Kaduna State. The paper utilized textbooks, journals, conferences, online magazines and newspapers and unpublished dissertations as source of references. The paper also adopted quantitative method of data collection in which it administered 100 questionnaires in the field and retrieved 89 while collecting the data. However, the population of the study is 430,751 (Four Hundred and Thirty Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty One) people according to National Population Census of 2006. The sample size used arrived at 100 (**One Hundred**) population using Taro Yamane sample size determination calculated as follows:

Formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where:

n is the unknown sample size

N is the total number of the population under study

1 is constants

e is margin error of 0.10

Therefore,
$$n = \frac{430,751}{1+430,751(0.10)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{430,751}{1+430,751(0.01)}$$

$$n = \frac{430,751}{430,752(0.01)}$$

$$n = \frac{430,751}{4307.52}$$

$$n = 99.99$$

Approximately n = 100

The questionnaires were randomly administered in the 13 wards of Igabi Local Government Area namely Afaka, Birnin Yero, Gadan Gayan, Gwaraji, Igabi Ward, Kerawa, Kwarau, Rigachikun, Rigasa, Sabon Birni, Jaji, Turunku and Zangon Aya.

Theoretical Framework

The paper adopts frustration aggression theory. This theory was introduced by a group of Yale University psychologists namely John Dollard, Leonard Doob, Neal Miller and Sears in 1939. The main idea of this theory is that, if a goal of a particular group or person is being blocked, such group or person being blocked from achieving this goal will become frustrated. Having become frustrated, it results into angry and such angry is expressed through aggression. This means, frustration leads to aggressive behavior.

Applying this to the people of Igabi Local Government Area, they mostly engaged into various businesses such as trading, petroleum black marketing, commercial transportation, cattle rearing, farming, charcoal, and firewood businesses etc. Containment measures as counter banditry activities in Igabi Local Government Area has created lots of hardships to the people of Igabi Local Government Area, it forced them to lose their jobs thereby creating serious economic hardship to them. The frustration of losing a job because of these measures lead to serious aggression expressed in various ways. These include but not limited to; increased in the number of crimes such theft, delay in attending schools and work places etc. thereby affecting productivity and overall socio-economic development.

Data Presentation

The paper collected data from the respondents by administering questionnaire during the field work. Likewise, it presented and analyzed such data through simple percentage and frequency distribution. Out of the total number of 100 questionnaires randomly administered, 78 of them were retrieved while 22 were not returned. This constitutes 78% returned and 22% not returned.

Table 1: Respondents' views on whether they are aware of the activities of banditry in Igabi L.G.A. or not		
RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	78	100
No	0	0
Total	78	99.99
Table 2: Respondents' views on whether they are aware of the containment measures put in place by Kaduna state government as counter banditry activities in Igabi L.G.A. or not		
Yes	71	91
No	7	8.97

Total	78	99.99
Table 3: Respondents' perceptions on whether there is relationship between containment measures and counter banditry operations in Igabi L.G.A or not		
RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	60	76.9
No	18	23
Total	78	99.99
Table 4: Respondents' perceptions on how they assessed the performance of containment measures as counter banditry activities in Igabi L.G.A.		
RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Very satisfactory	7	8.97
Satisfactory	11	14
Not satisfactory	40	51.3
None of the above	20	25.6
Total	78	99.99
Table 5: Respondents' perceptions on whether the attacks by the bandits on the people of Igabi L.G.A. have reduced during the implementation of this containment measures or not		
RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Attacks have strongly reduced	8	10.3
Attacks have reduced	12	15.4
Attacks have partially reduced	17	21.8
Attacks have not reduced	41	52.6
Total	78	99.99
Table 6: Views of the respondents on how containment measures as counter banditry activities affected the people of Igabi L.G.A		
RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Negatively	60	76.9
Positively	4	5.1
Undecided	12	15.7
No response	2	2.6
Total	78	99.99
Table 7: Views of the respondents on the major kind of damages containment measures caused to them		
RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
It affected them economically because it affected their businesses	54	69.2
It affected them socially because they cannot attend social gatherings or visitations	5	6.4
It affected them educationally because they cannot attend schools on time because of shortage of commercial means of transportation	14	17.95
Others (specify)	5	6.4
Total	78	99.99

Table 8: Views of the respondents on whether they are in support of these measures to be carried out again and be prolonged next time because of its effectiveness or not		
RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	4	5.1
No	74	94.9
Total	78	99.99

Data Analysis

The table 1 above regarding the responses on the respondents' views on whether the people of Igabi Local Government Area are aware of the activities of banditry such as human abduction, livestock rustling, village raid etc. or not. The result shows that, all of the respondents (that is 100% of them) responded that, they are aware of the activities of banditry in such Local Government Area and only 0% are not aware. This shows that, all of the responses indicates that activities of banditry affected all and sundry in Igabi Local Government Area. The table 2 of the respondents responded above shows that, 91% of them are aware of the containment measures put in place by Kaduna state government as counter banditry activities in Igabi L.G.A. while 8.97% of the respondents are not aware of these measures. This shows that, majority of the responses indicate that they are aware.

The table 3 of the respondents' perceptions on whether there is relationship between containment measures and counter banditry activities in Igabi L.G.A or not shows that, 76.9% of such responses indicates strong relationship between containment measures and counter banditry activities in Igabi L.G.A. while 23% of the responses indicates that containment measures have no relationship with the counter banditry activities. The table 4 on the respondents' perceptions on how they assessed the performance of containment measures as counter banditry activities in Igabi L.G.A. shows that, 8.97% of the respondents responded very satisfactory, 14% responded satisfactory, 51.3% responded not satisfactory, and 25.6% responded none of the above. This shows that, majority of the responses shows not satisfactory with these counter banditry activities.

The table 5 of the respondents' perceptions on whether the attacks by bandits on the people of Igabi L.G.A. have reduced during the implementation of these containment measures or not indicates that, 10.3% indicates the attacks have strongly reduced, 15.4% indicates that the attacks have reduced, 21.8% of the respondents responded that the attacks have partially reduced and 52.6% of the respondents responded that the attacks have not reduced. This shows that, majority of the responses responded that the attacks have not reduced, this constitutes 52.6% which is the highest among the responses.

The table 6 on the views of the respondents on how the containment measures as counter banditry activities affected them shows that, 76.9% of the respondents responded that the containment measures as counter banditry activities affected them negatively, 5.1% of the respondents responded that the containment measures as counter banditry activities affected them positively, 15.7% of the respondents indicates undecided while 2.6% indicates with no response. This shows that, majority of the respondents responded that containment measures as counter banditry activities affected them negatively.

The table 7 above on the views of the respondents on the major kind of damages containment measures caused to the people of Igabi Local Government Area shows that, 69.2% of the responses indicates that it affected them economically because it affected their businesses, they cannot attend their places of business on time through transportation means, also, petroleum products marketers and heavy trucks business owners were affected, commercial tricycles and motorcycle riders were almost out of the business, weekly marketers were affected etc., 6.4% of the responses argues that it affected them socially because everybody is afraid of attending to gatherings, visitation traveling and ceremonies because of fear of attacks on them by the bandits, 17.95% said that the measures affected them educationally because they cannot go to schools on time because of the shortages of the means of transportation and the closure of many schools at that time among others and 17.95% of the responses indicates other things such as the effects on their nights business such as suya and tea and bread sellers to mention but few.

The table 8 above on the views of the respondents on whether they are in support of these measures to be carried out again and be prolonged next time because of its effectiveness or not shows that, 5.1% of the responses indicates interest for these measures adopted to be carried out again and shall be prolonged because of its effectiveness in counter banditry activities while 94.9% of the responses indicates no interest for these measures to be carried out again because it has affected their socio-economic, political, educational and cultural lives.

Discussion of the Major Findings

The paper discovers as follows:

1. That, there is strong relationship between containment measures initiated by Kaduna state government and counter banditry activities in Igabi Local Government Area although it has not been properly executed, enforced and complied by both the government responsible for that and the people of Igabi Local Government Area
2. That despite this strong relations between the two variables, as far as the people of Igabi Local Government Area are concerned, these measures did not address the issue of banditry bedeviling their Local Government Area because even during the peak time of the adoption of these measures, many instances of kidnapping, cattle rustling and banditry activities continued.
3. That these containment measures put in place in order to ensure the success of counter banditry activities in Igabi Local Government Area such as banned on commercial transportation created scarcity of commercial vehicles, banned on the sales of fuel in jerry cane and other containers lead to the increased in the price of transportation, banned on weekly village markets in some villages and transporting food items lead to skyrocketing the price of food stuff, banned on the sales of firewood and charcoal lead to scarcity of firewood for cooking, woods for roofing and other furniture works etc. These made lives very difficult and miserable as far as the people of Igabi Local Government Area are concerned thereby complicating the level of economic hardships they already found themselves.
4. That since these have not addressed the issue of banditry bedeviling their Local Government Area, there is not need for the adoption of such measures again in the future, some of the measures that are still existing such as banned on commercial motorcycles etc should be reversed and there is no need for such measures to be prolonged because it has tackled less or nothing in terms of counter banditry activities in Igabi Local Government Area.

Recommendations

The paper recommends as follows:

- i. That since it has been established that bandits used several methods in their operations such as using motorcycles and tricycles, holding dangerous weapons, village and market raids and seek logistic supports from those that patronize bush for charcoal and firewoods businesses, there is really need for measures to tackle these, in which containment measures as adopted by the Kaduna state government was one of it. However, considering the fact that, these bandits used non-conventional tactics in their operations, there is need to apply superior technologies such as drones and satellites that would record their activities and watch their hiding places to enable precision for easy detection and attack.
- ii. That since these containment measures have not yielded some reasonable result based on the perception study of the people of Igabi Local Government Area within the designated period implemented and still it has caused many loss to the individuals on their socio-economic and political activities, these are likely not to be the best option now. What is must needed before the adoption of these measures is, government should provide an alternatives means of survival such as provision of other means of transportation like Keke NAPEP, buses etc., this would have addressed the shortages of commercial transportation means.
- iii. E-commerce should be strengthened and government should encourage individuals to register their business sites online and on other social media handles while buyers should reconnect themselves into online system of buying and selling. Such buyers should be monitored in which doing this will minimize the risk involved in transporting goods and human from one markets to another or physical contact in village markets.
- iv. Those whose businesses were already affected by these measures and became out of the business like commercial motorcycle riders etc., there is need for government to provide them with alternative business funding. They should be adequately funded with grants or softloans. Getting alternative business would deter those that lose their businesses venturing into illegal means of survival

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