



BANDITRY LUCRATIVE INDUSTRY THAT LEADS TO THE DECLINE OF BASIC EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: A PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

***ABDULKADIR MUHAMMAD RUWAH; **KABIRU FARUK; & ***NASIRU ABUBAKAR TAMBUWAL**

*Department of Educational Management, Faculty of Education, Shehu Shagari University of Education, Sokoto, Nigeria. **Department of Mathematics, Shehu Shagari University of Education, Sokoto, Nigeria. ***Federal Government College, Sokoto,

Abstract

Armed banditry has been a source of national security and public concern in Nigeria's North-West area, particularly in Zamfara, Katsina, Kaduna, Sokoto, Kebbi, and Niger States, where it poses a threat to human security and education. The resilience of armed bandit groups operating in the affected States in the face of the dominant military approach to quelling the bandits' violent activities necessitates a multi-pronged approach that includes dialogue, coordinated community policing, and a civil-military support structure as critical tools for addressing the threats. Except for the employment of sophisticated weaponry and tremendous bloodshed, the situation has remained unchanged. Nigeria's lack of technological development has caused the Army to use foreign-made military hardware and software, making it unable to perform crucial security tasks such as profiling and biometric authentication. This has posed serious dangers to the protection of lives and property, as well as the nation's existence. Armed banditry in Northwest Nigeria is caused by border permeability, weapons, ungoverned areas, youth unemployment, and poverty. The level of conspiracy present in Nigerian politics, spurred by ethno religious emotions, hinders government efforts to find a long-term solution to banditry in the nation, particularly in Northwestern regions. The paper recommends that Government should enable them to face the bandits head-on, the government should bolster the security staff by providing them with cutting-edge weapons, communication devices, and logistics. To reach the area's hidden nooks and crannies and flush out these criminals, the security network should include local vigilantes who are knowledgeable about the terrain of the huge, ungoverned forest. Government should foster an environment that will allow young people to find gainful employment.

Keywords: Banditry, Education, Basic Education Philosophical perspectives and Banditry Lucrative industry

Introduction

Armed banditry has been a source of national security and public concern in Nigeria's North-West area, particularly in Zamfara, Katsina, Kaduna, Sokoto, Kebbi, and Niger States, where it poses a threat to human security and education. The several layers of criminality involved, as well as the reoccurring nature of armed banditry, necessitate effective mechanisms to counter the threat it poses to peace and security in the affected countries. Some North-Western state governors began negotiating with a handful of armed bandits operating in the region in July 2019 in order to reduce the threat and strengthen internal security in the affected states. Despite its recorded successes, such as a sharp reduction in attacks, the release of kidnapped victims, and the recovery of weapons, renewed bandit attacks in Zamfara, Katsina, and Niger States between November and December 2019 posed a threat to the peace agreements negotiated by the state governors, but Kaduna and Niger state governors did not negotiate with bandits, and also recently in September 2nd Nigeria's federal government has not coordinated these actions to evaluate and instruct state governors on how to proceed. Leaders should indeed lead by example if they want any Nigerian to flourish. Nigeria has established leaders. Unfortunately, Nigeria is experiencing an insecurity epidemic, with hundreds of Nigerians and schoolchildren abducted, raped, and killed every day. Some pupils have been transferred to schools in the city or state capital, while others have had their schools shuttered. What have the federal and state governments done? In the North West, there is no consistent, clear, and comprehensive framework for situation policy. The resilience of armed bandit groups operating in the affected States in the face of the dominant military approach to quelling the bandits' violent activities necessitates a multi-pronged approach that includes dialogue, coordinated community policing, and a civil-military support structure as critical tools for addressing the threats. The integrated approach opens up the possibility of conflict reduction, settlement, and more in-depth discussions on how to stabilize peace and security in the United States and throughout the country. Local commitment to the process in addressing threats in the short and medium term is encouraged by an inclusive conflict management system. The peace initiatives developed by state governments have the potential to reduce the escalating threats to human security and restore public confidence in the government's ability to protect lives and property in the affected States, and in which country in the world more than 300 student young boys and girls have been in the hands of criminals for more than 60 days and the president, state governors and local government chairmen are still ignoring the situation.

Education

In general, the term "education" is used to refer to three different things: knowledge, a subject, and a process. We do not refer to a person's accomplishment of a degree up to a certain level as education. If someone has a master's degree, for instance, we use

education in a much narrower sense, intuited and declare that the individual has a master's degree or higher in education. To put it another way, Education is used as a discipline tool. As an illustration, if someone had seen education as a We use education as a subject when someone studies it in a paper or as a discipline in a particular institution. Entomologically, the term "Education" has been derived from Latin words—"Educare", "Educere" and "Educatum". "Educare" means "to rise up or bring up or nourish". It indicates that the child is to be brought up or nourished keeping certain aims and ideals. The term "Educere" denotes "to lead out or to draw out". In this regard, education through its process draws out of the best what is inside the child. Educatum" indicate the act of teaching or training. It throws light on the principles and practice of teaching. It means educating the child or provides training facilities to the child for his/her all round development. The term Educare or Educere mainly indicates development of the latent faculties of the child. But child does not know these possibilities. The educator or teacher is the only one who can be aware of these and use the proper techniques to cultivate such abilities. Education, according to Webster, is the act of instructing or educating. To educate also means "to hone one's ability, character, or understanding." Therefore, based on these definitions, we could infer that education's main goal is to help pupils grow intellectually, technically, or morally.

In the modern times it has acquired two different shades of meaning namely:

- (1) An institutional instruction, given to students in school colleges formally; and
- (2) A pedagogical science, studied by the student of education.

Consequently, the term "education" has a broad meaning. It is challenging to give a single definition of education. Many philosophers as well as Western philosophers like Socrates and Dewey have made attempts to define education. However, education can be viewed as the intentional and methodical control a responsible adult exercises through guidance and punishment. It refers to the harmonious growth of a person's physical, social, intellectual, artistic, and spiritual faculties. A creative mind, a well-integrated self, socially beneficial goals, and experience related to an individual's interests, needs, and abilities as a member of a social group are vital components of the educational process. In broadly, we can say that education is a social process that seeks to change a student's behaviour through learning in a socially desirable direction. Knowledge acquisition is also considered to be a component of education in the strict sense. It claims that education is a method for acquiring knowledge or information about a subject. But a lot of sane education experts have disputed this assertion. They contend that placing too much emphasis on knowledge risks turning all schools into little more than knowledge stores. Although not the primary or ultimate goal of education, acquiring knowledge is one of the crucial objectives. The goal of education is to develop a sound body and sound mind. It enhances a person's faculties, particularly their mental faculties, enabling them to contemplate ultimate goodness, truth, and beauty.

The Armed Banditry and Kidnapping in North Western, Nigeria

Banditry is not a new phenomenon in the Zamfara region, as it has a long history there. Historical scholars and traditional praise singers discussed how the bandits' activities influenced trade and other economic interests in the pre-colonial period. Around 1891, some traditional rulers in the Dan-Sadau region were suspected of collaborating with outlaws in armed robbery and cattle rustling. Armed banditry was formerly a well-organised cross-border crime. The main perpetrators have been the Asebenawa, Tuaregs, Fulani, and Gobirawa from both British and French territory. Communities in the vicinity of Kwotarkwashi, Mada, Chafe, and Dansadau were active participants in the crime. The hills of Kwotarkwashi and Chafe, for example, served as a haven for criminals, from which they planned and carried out their wrongdoings, which frequently resulted in significant casualties. The terrain's difficulty helped to this growth by making the offenders untraceable. During this time, a large portion of the rustled livestock and stolen items was frequently transported to the Niger Republic and Mali¹.

Except for the employment of sophisticated weaponry and tremendous bloodshed, the situation has remained unchanged. A large number of Zamfara State's first-class emirs are purportedly implicated in banditry. During the colonial period, the region was also presented with a situation in which bandits murdered 210 traders and stole £165,000:00 in merchandise. According to reports, the attack took place in the Zamfara axis, targeting Kano residents on their route to French territory. As far back as 1911, the persistent harassment, intimidation, and raids on herders and traders occurred unabated near Kwotarkwashi. According to McAllister, the Resident of Sokoto Province, these raids wreaked havoc on the province's economy. The Colonial administration responded to the widespread threat of rural banditry by stationing armed police officers along all major roads in Sokoto Province, tasked with maintaining security and inventory of goods and cattle, as well as earning income through the collection of Caravan Tolls. As Addo points out, such cross-border conflicts were not unique to Zamfara or North Western Nigeria, but were widespread across most colonial territories in West Africa. Cross-border crimes in West Africa have been in existence since the colonial period. Initially, they were manifested in Armed robbers went from house to house in certain communities in the Dansadau Emirate, Maru LGA, Zamafara State, looking for members of vigilante organizations. The group is said to have killed ten people in the attack. The killers were claimed to be on a vengeance mission after several of them were extra judicially slain by members of local vigilante groups mobilized by the people of Dansadau and surroundings in August 2011 to put an end to an onslaught of robbery cases. Bandits returned in October 2011, killing 23 people and injuring many more in the same town before fleeing safely. January 2012: In the Birnin Magaji Local Government Area of

¹ Rufa'I, M. A. "I am a Bandit" A Decade of Research in Zamfara State Bandit's Den. 15th University Seminar Series. Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto 2021.

Zamfara State, at least 15 traders were ambushed and slain, with their bodies burned. June 2012: The same gang returned to Dansadau; they proceeded from house to house, killing inhabitants and setting their homes on fire unabated by security authorities for hours. In that orgy of carnage, 27 people were slaughtered. Armed bandits numbering around 50 stormed two villages in Kaduna State's Chikun LGA in July 2012, robbing and killing 11 people. October 2012: A rescue mission by armed robbers to liberate some of their arrested companions in crime resulted in the deaths of 24 individuals in Dogon Dawa².

There is a lot of allegation among some Leaders both political and traditional rulers in the region. Zamfara State in particular as at September 26, 2021, Vanguard newspapers reported ³ that indicted Two Former Governors of the state and fifteen Emirs are allegedly involved on the Banditry activities and should be removed, it is in black and white 6,319 persons arbitrary and willfully killed; 3,762 kidnapped; N2,805,049,748 were paid as ransom; 6,483 widows; 25,050 orphans left behind by slain victims; 215,241 cows; 141,404 sheep; 20,600 of other animals (such as camels and donkeys) were rustled and 3,587 houses and 1,487 motor vehicles and cycles burnt. However nevertheless bandits operated on 105 camps from which they launched deadly attacks on Zamfara, rape, kill, and steal the people's properties at will by their leaders. But this is just a small segment of the chilling report of the high wire banditry raging in Zamfara, but has now spilled into several states across the country, and consequently putting national security in jeopardy and also some Army formations and police across affected states were attacked and ambushed. Several members of the traditional institution, prominent government officials, and security personnel are also identified in the report. Some of the persons involved in the bloodletting Zamfara banditry had migrated farther North-West and North-Central, inflicting unparalleled devastation in Katsina, Sokoto, Kaduna, and Niger states, according to the information acquired exclusively by Sunday Vanguard. No white paper on the far reaching recommendations of the committee that wrote the report has been issued two years after the report was submitted to Zamfara State government. Zamfara state Government shuts down networks to the whole state. Subsequently, the turbaning of alleged bandits' kingpin in Zamfara state Ada Aleru has continued to generate a lot of reactions by concerned citizens. The state government had said there was no approval before turbaning the bandits' kingpin. It is unbelievable that Emir of Birin Yandoto Alhaji Aliyu Garba would single handedly approved and invited

² Vanguard Newspaper: A History of Banditry in Zamfara and Kaduna. Accessed on February 02, 2013. [vanguardngr.com/2013/02/a-history-of-banditry-in-zamfara-and-kaduna](https://www.vanguardngr.com/2013/02/a-history-of-banditry-in-zamfara-and-kaduna)

³ Bilesanmi O. Zamfara report on banditry: Two ex-Govs indicted, another for trial, 15 Emirs to be removed. Retrieved and Accessed on September 28, 2021

<https://www.vanguardngr.com/2021/09/zamfara-report-on-banditry-two-ex-govs-indicted-another-for-trial-15-emirs-to-be-removed/> 2021.

senior Government official to attend the turban the bandits' kingpin without the knowledge of the State Government. If the state government did not approve the turbaning, then why were the state Commissioner of Security and Internal affairs Retired Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG) Mamman Tsafe, the Tsafe Local Government Area Chairman, Hon Ibrahim Mudi and other government functionaries were present at the turbaning ceremony. Who then is fooling who? Is it fools that are fooling the fools? The Zamfara state government was only looking for a safe landing, blindfolding the emir. The unclassified information relieved that over one hundred bandits freely and happily attended the turbaning ceremony of a bandit kingpin called Ada Aleru as the Sarkin Fulani by the Emir of Yandoto.

In Sokoto State an attack on a military camp in Sabon Birni local government area of the state by a gang of bandits allegedly led by the notorious Bello Turji, 27 years old, is a ruthless bandit operating in Sokoto and Zamfara States. As a result of this attack led to the killing seventh security personnel which includes nine soldiers; five mobile police; three civil defense officers, corpses are deposited in specialist hospital sokoto and had on different occasions rejected peace dialogue initiated by both state governments. The only time he said he was open to dialogue was when Kaduna-based Islamic cleric, Ahmed Gumi, visited his camp in Zurmi (Zamfara State). Turji is also holding the father, stepmother and uncle of the state House of Assembly Speaker, alongside others⁴. In the same vain, the residents of those areas alleged that Government officials and traditional rulers for the involvement in the banditry lucrative industry. Youth allegedly angered by the absence of Sokoto State's commissioner for career and security affairs happen to be indigene of Isa Local Government area Colonel Moyi Garba at a meeting over incessant killings and abductions in their area have burnt his house and destroyed properties, the incident occurred on Monday evening September 20, 2021 and in the same day burnt the vehicles belonging to the traditional ruler Alhaji Nasiru Ahmad accusing them for connivance with bandits despite Sokoto state Government shuts down telecommunication networks in fourteen of its twenty three local government areas over banditry.

Armed banditry trends and dynamics in Nigeria's northwestern geopolitical region, understanding armed banditry in Nigeria's North West area necessitates a look at the historical, social, and governance settings, as well as the conflict dynamics that arise from the interaction of farmer-herder ties over land resources. While environmental changes and climate-related constraints have exacerbated conflict in the agro-pastoral sector, the phenomena is also linked to banditry and governance issues. Cattle rustling, illegal

⁴ Babangida, M. Notorious bandit's gang attacks soldiers in Sokoto. Retrieved and accessed on September 28, 2021

<https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/486838-notorious-bandits-gang-attacks-soldiers-in-sokoto-residents.html> 2021

artisanal gold mine, the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), young unemployment, inequality, and poverty are all indicators of inadequate governance and security capacity across the area.

Conceptual Clarification

Banditry, Crime, Insecurity and National Security

The incidence or prevalence of armed robbery or violent crime. In an attempt to define the meaning of banditry. It entails the use of force, or the threatening to commit any act, to frighten someone with the aim to rob, rape, or murder them. Banditry is a crime committed against people. It has been a common genre of crime, as well as cause violence in contemporary societies. The concept of banditry has been changing over time, space and circumstances. The term "banditry" is derived from the term "bandit," which refers to an illegal armed gang intimidating people and seizing their belongings. It is synonymous with the formation of gangs that carry out attacks on civilians using lightweight and compact weapons. In this context, banditry might refer to a planned criminal conduct carried out for personal benefit.) in a limited sense, defined banditry as the practice of stealing livestock and animals from herders or attacking cattle ranches. Similarly, banditry is represented in criminal adventures such as cattle rustling, abduction, armed robbery, drug abuse, arson, rape, and the blatant and horrific slaughter of people in rural villages with sophisticated weaponry by suspected herders, followed by retaliatory assaults from surviving victims, a trend that has been pushed to the forefront of national security.

In nineteenth-century Europe and the Americas, a bandit was a freedom fighter whose goal was to achieve the liberation of the oppressed from the upper class or the colonized over the colonizer. Bandits like Chucho el Roto, Herachio Bernel, and Santanon were also hailed as heroes of the Mexican revolution. As a consequence, Mexicans hold those "social workers" known as bandits in high regard and respect, but the government views them as nuisances and outlaws who must be exterminated. "Murder, rape, and robbery have risen in magnitude and viciousness in Nigeria since 1999," Rotber⁵. The prevalent tendency of armed robbery in the country, which reflects the continent's experience, demonstrates this. Onimode⁶ offers the following advice in this regard:

*Car snatching robbery of homes and offices, way-laying of travellers
(high-way robbery) are common forms of armed robbery in African*

⁵ Rotberg, R. "Nigeria: elections and continuing challenges" in Lyman, Princeton and Dorff, Patricia (Eds). *Beyond Humanitarianism: What You Need to Know about Africa and Why it's Matters*. New York: Brookings. 2007.

⁶ Onimode P. Oyo, Imo, Ogun, others lead in armed robbery. Available online at http://thenationonlineng.net/web/articles/8965/1/Oyo-Imo-Ogun_others-lead-in-armedrobbery 2001

countries. Their incidence has been rising since the African crises started in the 1980s.

As a contrary, in certain pre-industrial civilizations, peasants regard bandits differently than the State, viewing them as avengers and "bread winners" rather than outlaws, hoodlums, and miscreants. A bandit in a traditional African environment, on the other hand, is completely different from one in the Americas or Europe, with the former specializing in armed robbery and other associated crimes. Banditry in Africa is characterized by the maiming, murdering, and indiscriminate damage of property, and so has a direct link to cattle rustling. Because most herders will do everything to prevent their herds from being rustled, the bandits use force and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) to ensure that cattle is stolen effectively. As a result, the use of force during cattle theft is classified as banditry. But bandits operates with heavy and sophisticate weapons and guns some unclassified information by people in eastern part of Sokoto notorious and powerful leader Muhammadu Bello popularly known as Turji operate with Antiaircraft. People in that senatorial zone received directive and order for him without any objection. Banditry is defined as the act of members of an armed organization invading and attacking victims, whether deliberate or not, with weapons of offense or defense, especially in semi-organized gangs, with the intent of overcoming the victim and collecting treasure or attaining political aims. Outlaws, desperate and lawless marauders who have no fixed location or destination but travel throughout the forest and mountains to escape being identified, discovered, and arrested are the stereotypes of such bandits.

There are five bandits Commanders that are more deadly and dangerous than Bello Turji in Zamfara. There are Ado Aleru, Dan Nagala, Shadari, Halilu Buzu and Dogo Gudale. Ado Aleru is based at Muhaye in Tsafe Local government and is responsible for several attacks in Tsafe and Gusau Local governments and the neighboring Kaduna state as well as the Gusau- Funtua highway. Dan Nagala's camp is located at Bozaya Mai Rai Rai axis in the Gandu forest that links Maru- Anka – Talata Mafara Local Governments. He is responsible for several attacks of some villages in Maru, Talata Mafara, Bungudu and Maradun Local Government. Tegin school children and Jangere girls are all kept at his camp when abducted. Shadari is one of the deadly bandits commander is based at Gandu forest along Maru- Anka border. He is also responsible for several attacks in Anka, Bukuyum, Bakura, Gummi local governments and the neighboring Kebbi state. Halilu Buzu and his close friend Umaru Nagona was reportedly moved to Magiri forest along Maru- Anka border earlier this raining season. He is responsible for several attacks in Anka, Talata Mafara, Bakura and neighboring Sokot and Kebbi states. And Dogo Gudale is living in Fasa Gora forest in Bukuyum and Gummi local governments as well as some communities in neighboring Sokoto and Kebbi states. Eradicate these idiots and destroy

their camps, the banditry activities in Zamfara, Katsina Sokoto and Kebbi states May likely drops by 70 percent.

Due to the fact that the term security has been examined from various angles, it has not yet been given a universal conceptual standpoint. When conceptualizing security, certain researchers, such Igbuzor⁷ and Oche⁸ focused on the lack of threats to a nation's political and socioeconomic goals as well as its peace, stability, and national cohesiveness. It is imagined to be safe and fear-free from both physical and psychological harm, aggression, persecution, and death, as well as from lack of things like food, health, and a good work. Omede⁹ sees security as a dynamic condition which involves the relative ability of a state to counter threats to its core values and interests. Security can further 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 neighborhood and by people around. It also emphasizes the psychological and emotional implications of being a part of a social group that can provide security. The concept of security was divided into four dimensions in the previous explanation. These factors can be used to characterize security as the ability to fend against harm of any kind, whether it is psychological, economic, or physical. Security, it is argued, is the capacity to respond swiftly and expertly to the difficulties provided by these threats rather than the absence of threats or security issues. It demands protection from persistent threats and defense against damaging interruption. Security includes all actions taken to prevent sabotage or violent incidents and to safeguard the resources of individuals, groups, businesses, and the government.

However, the word "insecurity" has a variety of connotations, including "absence of safety," "risk," "hazard," "uncertainty," "lack of protection," and "lack of safety." The feeling of unease or worry that results from a real or perceived lack of security. It alludes to a lack of or insufficient freedom from risk. As opposed to danger, which is the condition of being vulnerable to harm or injury, insecurity is the state of being exposed to danger or the threat of danger. As opposed to worry, which is a nebulous negative emotion felt in advance of some unfavorable event, insecurity is the state of being vulnerable to danger. From the foregoing explanation, it is clear that the phenomenon of security or insecurity involves both a physical event and a psychological state of mind that pose a threat to the peace and development of both individuals and societies. These

⁷ Igbuzor, O. Peace and security education: A critical factor for sustainable peace and national development. *International Journal of Peace and Development Studies*, 2(1), 1-7. 2011.

⁸ Oche, O. Democratization and the management of African security. *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*, 13(1). 2001.

⁹ Omede, A. J. Nigeria: Analysing the security challenges of the Goodluck Jonathan administration. *Canadian Social Science*, 7(5), 90-102. 2012

definitions of security or insecurity show that there are many people impacted by it throughout Nigeria's northwest.

To curb the recent wave of attacks on these communities in the impacted areas, the government declares a lockdown in nine significant towns. Yarkofoji, Birnin Tudu, Rini, Gora Namaye, Janbako, Faru, Kaya, Boko, and Mada towns among those mentioned. Markets at Danjibga and Bagega, as well as Colony to Lambar Boko Road, Bakura to Lambar Damri Road, and Mayanchi-Daki Takwas to Gummi Road, were also listed by the government as being closed. The recent killings of several innocent persons in the local government areas of Gusau, Tsafe, Gummi, Bukkuyum, Anka Bungudu, Maru, Maradun, and Kaura Namoda have the administration disturbed and concerned. The murders of some of our valiant security personnel who gave their life in our protection had an impact on government as well. Therefore, the government expressed its condolences to the families of the victims of the bandit attacks and prayed for their souls to rest in peace. Security personnel were instructed by the state administration to deal with anyone found disobeying the rules.

Factors Promoting Banditry in Northwest Nigeria

In Nigeria, particularly in the northwest of the country, a number of issues have been identified as the reason behind banditry. Banditry in northwest Nigeria is fueled by a few socio-existential issues that both the interior and the borders of the area share. The sparsely governed areas, such as the heartland, forests, and regional borders, stand out among these situations. Extremely scattered rural villages can be found in the northwest hinterlands, which are divided by potentially violent rangelands and farmlands. Diverse forested landscapes, some of which are speckled with marshes, rocks, and caves, are also intermingled with them. In addition to being distant from one another, they are also far from the state and municipal government centres. The region's forests are huge, rough, and dangerous. The fact that they are so outrageously under policed, in particular, makes them ideal for all kinds of jungle crime. As a consequence, violent crimes like banditry have flourished in such forested locations. The majority of attacks take place in isolated communities near forested areas in the northwest, where there is no security presence.

Absence of Political Leadership and Voice for Bandits It has become clear that the bandits are aware of their significant disadvantage having access to western education—in getting their message through. Pastoralists feel marginalized and discriminated against since their hardscrabble lifestyle is not compatible with modern living. Bandits believe they have little or no voice to convey their problems and goals to the government and people who care to empathize with them as a result of these current circumstances. To address the complex causes surrounding the mobs conflict, a wider policy framework must be created. The level of conspiracy prevalent in Nigerian politics, spurred by ethno religious emotions, hinders government efforts to find a long-term solution to rural banditry in the nation, particularly in Northwest regions. The soldiers bemoaned their

inadequacy to control the fight. The number of soldiers and paramilitary in relation to the area that must be defended, the number of people and the number of properties is insufficient. The military soldiers dispersed around the volatile areas seem to be woefully inadequate. Due to the lack of new troops to replace worn-out ones, soldiers frequently have to stay longer than necessary in war areas. As a result of the officers and soldiers being separated from their families for an excessive amount of time, which has a significant negative impact on their productivity, this unwholesome practice lowers unit morale. The problem of impatience, unquenchable human desire, and the complexity of Nigeria's federal government. The soldiers who were interviewed lamented the impatience of Nigerians, claiming that they couldn't wait to see attainable goals being attained. They frequently use the excuse that they are unable to observe what the military is doing as a form of cheap blackmail and are always griping. Nigerians are also insatiable and not always satisfied with the services the military provides for them. In conflict management operations across the nation, the military is consistently met with complaints and censure rather than gratitude for their sacrifices. However, Nigerians demand that the military tackle all security issues that represent a risk to internal security, which are typically handled by the police and other paramilitary organizations.

Military, police, paramilitary and other security agencies are at conflicts between themselves. The Nigerian Army's troops have been accused of unnecessary squabbling, supremacy conflicts, inefficient synergy, bad intelligence collection and sharing, and unjustified glory seeking, among other things, by other sister agencies that were contacted. According to this investigation, the organizations responsible for safeguarding the lives and property of individuals are always engaged in conflict and displaying animosity against one another for trivial reasons. This professional transgression has grave ramifications for the nation and its citizens since it further undermines public trust and respect for the agencies. The interviewees contend that these security agencies' unwholesome working relationships undermine the vital cooperation required for them to be successful in resolving the issues that defy all attempts at resolution.

Nigeria's lack of technological development prevents it from producing the weapons and ammunition it needs for security. Due to a lack of technological expertise, the Army has been forced to use mainly foreign-made military hardware and software, which has had an impact on its efficacy. Due to this problem, the military is unable to perform some crucial security tasks like profiling and biometric authentication of visitors and residents for the purpose of archiving this information into a database for successful safekeeping, intelligence production, and for future operations in unstable areas.

Safe School Initiative in the Face of Insecurity resulting in Abductions of Nigerian Students

Nigeria's basic education sector, which includes over 97,000 public and private basic schools, is almost similar in size to the 98,000 public elementary and secondary schools in the United States of America, making it Africa's largest school system. The immense issue of securing every student and every school buildings, whether from school shootings or, as in Nigeria, from coordinated armed attacks, is highlighted by the vast magnitude of Nigeria's education system. After 276 girls were abducted from a public secondary school in Chibok, Borno State, northeast Nigeria, the quiet, unremarkable town of Chibok became internationally famous in 2014. The kidnapping of the Chibok girls triggered a national and worldwide campaign demanding their release; with 111 girls still missing, the Bring Back Our Girls movement continues to organize daily rallies in Abuja and weekly marches in Lagos, Nigeria's largest metropolis. The Nigerian government's treatment of the Chibok kidnappings also played a role in President Goodluck Jonathan's defeat in the 2015 elections. Jonathan's opponent, Muhammadu Buhari, a former general and one-time military ruler of Nigeria, ran on a platform of returning security to Nigerians and easily beat Jonathan, the first time an incumbent Nigerian president has lost at the polls. The Chibok abductions were not the first of such attacks on Nigerian students and educational institutions, which is seldom recognized outside of Nigeria. At the Mamudo Government Secondary School in Yobe State, in 2013, forty-one pupils and one teacher were shot or burnt alive. Another 44 students and teachers were killed in a separate event at the College of Agriculture in Gujba, some 120 kilometers east of Mamudo, in the same year. A third educational institution in Yobe State was assaulted in February 2014, this time killing 59 students at the Buni Yadi Federal Government College, barely 30 kilometers south of Gujba. In April of that year, the Chibok girls were kidnapped. In February 2018, 110 students were kidnapped from the Government Girls Science Technical College in Dapchi, Yobe State, which is around 130 kilometers north of Gujba and Mamudo. A few weeks later, the majority of the Dapchi girls were released.

As terrible as these mass deaths and abductions were, a seemingly never ending wave of kidnappings in Nigeria between December 2020 and August 2021 has rekindled interest in school safety and prompted many Nigerians to ask why insecurity is so widespread across the country. There were at least twelve mass abductions and four attempted abductions at Nigerian schools in just nine months. Mass abductions and attempted abduction happened in Katsina State, Buhari's home state in the northwest of the country, in December. More than 300 boys were kidnapped from Kankara Government Science Secondary School on December 11 and released a week later. Eighty pupils at an Islamic school in Dandume, some 60 kilometers from Kankara, were opportunistically taken by a kidnapping ring that had already abducted four other persons on the evening of December 19. Police and a neighborhood self-defense organization immediately

released all eighty-four people. There were two major abductions in February 2021. On February 17, forty-two individuals were kidnapped from the Government Science College in Kagara, Niger State, including twenty-seven students; another student was slain in the raid. On the 26th of February, between 279 and 317 children from the Government Girls Secondary School in Jangebe, Zamfara State, were abducted. Two further mass abductions and three attempted abductions occurred in Kaduna State in March 2021. On March 11, 39 students were kidnapped from Mando's Federal College of Forestry Mechanization. The Nigerian army was able to thwart an attack on the Turkish International Secondary School in Rigachikun on March 13, thanks to a tip-off. At Rigachikun, the same army detachment responded to a distress call from the adjacent Federal School of Forestry Mechanization in Afaka, which was under attack, and rescued 180 persons, including 172 pupils. An attack on the Government Science Secondary School in Ikara was repelled by Nigerian military, police, and "volunteers" on the evening of March 13 and then into the early hours of the following day.

Three teachers from UBE Primary School in Rama, Birnin Gwari, were kidnapped on March 15. There were no children abducted. Two kidnappings took place in April. Twenty students and three staff members from Greenfield University in Chikun, Kaduna State, were kidnapped on April 20. The kidnappers killed five students, and the other pupils were liberated in May. Four children from the King's School in Gana Ropp, Barkin Ladi, Plateau State, were abducted on April 29. Three of them were able to get freed from captivity rather quickly. 136 students and instructors were abducted from the Salihu Tanko Islamic School in Tegna, Niger State, on May 30. The survivors were freed in August after one died in captivity. On the 17th of June, 103 students from the Federal Government College in Birnin Yauri, Kebbi State, were kidnapped. On July 5, 121 students from the Bethel Baptist High School in Maramara, Kaduna State, were kidnapped. On the 16th of August, fifteen students, a teacher, and his family were abducted from the College of Agriculture in Bakura, Zamfara State; and on the 17th of August, nine pupils were taken while returning home from the Islamiyya School in Sakkai village, Faskari, Katsina State. What a Pity to the Nigerian students? Hundreds, if not thousands, more schools have been impacted indirectly as a result of the kidnappings, despite the fact that the assaults targeted a small percentage of institutions. Figures, showed that just 59% of school-aged children attended school in October 2020, compared to 74% in January 2019. This comes after a six-month stoppage of in-person schooling to prevent COVID-19 from spreading. For school children, a public health pandemic has been exacerbated by an epidemic of violence. Despite Nigeria's many security challenges, however, solely treating school abductions as security problems to be solved by intensifying the response of military and police, and by fortifying schools, does not treat the country's disease but only its symptoms. To address this shortcoming, we make three propositions. The scale of Nigeria's education system makes the

indefinite deployment of soldiers and police to protect schools impractical, especially because basic schools are not the only 'soft targets' vulnerable to insecurity.

Security would not return to schools and their students by simply finding more men with guns and without addressing the trust deficit between the state's security actors and the population, the credibility of any state-led security response to violence whether committed by Boko Haram or other actors would always be in question. Since few Nigerians see state security actors as credible because of their checkered history of corruption, violence, and their systemic abuse of civilians, simply pouring more resources into the security sector would not have the desired results of reducing insecurity. It instead risks further militarization and repression in the country. Local vigilantism is being fueled by school attacks, to the detriment of the Nigerian state's cohesion. The development of vigilantism is accompanied by a narrative that the Nigerian state's leadership has consistently articulated and also the state is the victim, and citizens must take greater responsibility for their own safety. Nigerians should not "be cowards" and confront their adversaries openly, as the defense minister just stated plainly. This discourse of state victimhood marginalizes citizen victims while also diverting attention away from systemic challenges in Nigeria's governance, such as state security actors' predatory behavior and the country's failure to significantly improve socio-economic conditions and basic education for the majority of Nigerians children. And schools are not the only places where kidnappers might make money. For years, Nigeria's wealthy and fame have secretly paid to obtain the return of their kidnapped relatives; the kidnappers' most recent adaption appears to be the extension of their targeting to include persons with less than moderate financial advantages. Despite the impossibility of security personnel being able to physically defend every school, requests for a larger armed presence and fortification of schools across the country continue. President Buhari called on local governments to "do their share by being proactive in enhancing security in and around schools" in February 2021, seemingly abandoning the traditional idea of the state's monopoly of violence. The United Nations Special Envoy for Global Education, Gordon Brown, advocated for aiding "the Nigerian people with fortifications, telecommunications, guards, and safety equipment that would enable people to feel more comfortable about the schools" in his Safe Schools Initiative in 2014. Following a demand by the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) for 24-hour military patrols after the Dapchi incident in 2018, security officers were posted to all schools in northeast Nigeria. The NUT repeated its demand for 24-hour surveillance in schools in December 2020, threatening to strike if its demands were not granted.

The Nigerian defense ministry said in March that it would "fast-track" school fortification against assault, and the Nigerian Security and Civil Defenses Corps was charged with "developing a strong strategy" to secure schools. More militarization of schools might avert certain assaults. However, such efforts do not ensure an end to the school kidnapping problem. According to reports, the Nigerian army has already deployed to all

but one of the country's thirty-six states. Putting a military in every school yard do little to address the core reasons of the violence pandemic, and it may simply shift violence to civilian targets. Soldiers are clearly not social workers, and they will not find work for unemployed kids who may be enticed to join the ranks of kidnappers, whether driven by radical ideology or the promise of a fast buck. Nigerian schools, like others across the world, function without armed guards. Simply deploying additional firearms to schools would not provide fundamental security. Converting a school into a bunker would be ineffective if the community as a whole lacks security. Counting the number of recent school abductions and killings in Nigeria is both depressing and disappointing, especially for academics who are all products of formal education institutions. Most analyses have failed to examine these cases beyond the spectacle of their daring, the specific circumstances of where and when events happened, and the identification of the perpetrators. The researchers further suggest that focusing on who is to blame for the attacks or avoiding that blame obscures the essential, second-order consequences of these sad events. Although bold, school kidnappings are only one facet of Nigeria's political economy of violence, which is fostered by an incompetent, failing government and a lack of economic opportunity.

Putting all of the answers to school abductions in the security realm, requiring more army and police operations, as well as additional guards, fences, and weapons for school grounds, would not be enough to address the issues Nigeria has. In a country with tens of thousands of schools, finding one weak link, that one tired police officer, would always be conceivable. This is not to say that such attacks are unavoidable. Accepting reality, on the other hand, means admitting that future school militarization is both impracticable and likely to be unsuccessful. The state's heritage of public distrust stems from its fundamental institutions, like as the police and military, failing to function and, all too frequently, predated rather than protecting its population. The present approach to school safety risks entrenching these militarized and repressive trends while doing nothing to address the trust gap between the state and citizens. Outsourcing security to vigilantes does not give a long-term solution to kidnappings at schools. The growth of such groups' risks further weakening the state, especially if the state retreats behind narratives in which it is the victim, rather than its citizens. Perhaps the Nigerian state faces an existential problem in this convergence of events: the future of its youngest citizens is at risk, both in terms of the education they get and the character of the state they would inherit.

Withdrawal of students by their parents and guardians in the face of insecurity

Nigeria as a country and its educational institutions has recently faced a slew of security issues. These problems represent serious dangers to the protection of lives and property, as well as the nation's very existence. The safety of all components of the nation, including the educational institutions that make up the nation, is referred to as national

security. The nation's insecurity has repeatedly challenged institutions such as the police, governmental organizations, religious centers, embassies, educational centers, and even schools. From the beginning, the importance of security was enunciated in the Nigerian constitution¹⁰, of 1999 section 14 (2) (b) which states inter alia; the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government. This implies that government as an institution is vested with the responsibility of security of lives and properties of the entire populace. The provision of high quality education for learners at all levels is one of the primary objectives of the Federal Government of Nigeria under the leadership of President Muhammadu Buhari (GCFR). Nigeria, as a state party, assures all students, teachers, and other school users the right to obtain an education in a safe and secure learning environment. It's worth noting that the Safe Schools Declaration (SSD) was opened for signature by governments in May 2015 during an international meeting in Oslo, Norway. The Safe Schools Declaration was created to provide governments a push to show support for safeguarding students, teachers, and learning environments during times of armed conflict. The statement pledges that all types of education would continue during armed conflict, and that governments would take tangible steps to prevent the military from being used as academic institutions. The proclamation provides specific proposals for better preventing assaults on education, protecting schools from military use, and responding to and mitigating the effects of attacks in conflict-affected areas.

Inaccurate information provided by the government on the country's security situation, the political class's deceptive attitude to tell lies in front of foreign personalities in the affairs and well-being of citizens, postulate an ideal government that is unreal in the country's governance-situation, and so on. We may be compelled to question, "What does it mean to have security and good governance at this point? Are Nigerian politicians deceiving themselves or oblivious to what these basic human social elements imply? Is the subject of security "strictly" about the protection of people and their belongings? Is it "all about" favoritism or diplomacy when it comes to successful governance? Regardless, philosophy would be employed in this study to dissect and dilute the arguments and using its critical tentacles. This would be accomplished by skillfully explaining the challenges bordering on insecurity and parents and guardians withdrawn their children from school as the primary concerns, and then explaining how philosophy, if embraced and allowed to lead our eccentricities, may assist to resolve them. Insecurity is not simply a personal, communal, or national concern; it is also a cross-national, cross-continental, and even planetary issue. It has put lives and property at risk, as well as peace and development, trust, and country power and dominance. However, the essential question is: What does insecurity imply? Many people have previously assumed that insecurity is caused by the government's incapacity to protect citizens'

¹⁰ Federal Government of Nigeria: Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999.

lives and property from (external) threats. However, we must remember that when insecurity is defined as a "lower capacity and capability of the government to defend and protect the country's property and people from assaults" both within and outside a country, it is a partial or myopic understanding of insecurity from an antiquated mentality. When the issue of insecurity is seen as the government's only responsibility and obligation to preserve and protect lives and property, it appears to deteriorate. These attitudes were prevalent in the past, and they resulted in physical and mental frailty, which exacerbated communal instability. To expand on this issue, it is critical to understand that security is not just defined in terms of lives and property, but also in terms of safety in all human endeavors. The Northern Governors, particularly those of Katsina and Zamfara, were prompted to engage in negotiations and engagement with the tribesmen, insurgents and bandits terrorizing their states because of the danger of tribalizing, politicizing, and trivializing security concerns. Even again, this was not the first time that doors of dialogue were opened. Bandits and terrorists, 95 percent of whom are Fulani, were made open in what may be called a "Peace Deal," Mr. President (Buhari) endorsed it in the early stages of his first term, as did the former Chairman of the Board of Directors, according to Mallam Nuhu Ribadu erstwhile chairman of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), it is not a crime. Following the condemnation of this action by Nigerians (such as Timothy Chimezie Iwuagwu, Kogi State Governor, Yahaya Bello, and El-rufai, who stated that their administration will not deal with terrorists and so wants the terrorists killed), outlawed, for example, to be labelled terrorists), they (for example, the North-East Governors) resorted to The Federal Government should surrender the power to prosecute suspected insurgents to states, as opposed to the current system of depending on the Attorney-General of the Federation (AGF) and Minister of Justice, for the prosecution of suspected insurgents," they say. The prosecution of terrorist suspects is time-consuming." A crime that is carried out for ransom is kidnapping. According to each group's socioeconomic standing, the perpetrators of the crime frequently view the victims as having money that can be used to pay a ransom. Travellers are kidnapped and held hostage by bandits on the highway in North Western Nigeria, where they are then transported to a hideout in the jungle where their family or acquaintances are contacted for a ransom payment. Livestock robbery is the final aspect of banditry in the Northwest of Nigeria. This is an organized kind of livestock theft motivated by shared accumulative or profit-seeking tendencies. In other words, they are organized criminal gangs that rob livestock in order to make money.

However, the Table 1 below lists the some documented instances of banditry in Nigeria's northwest that cross the aforementioned dimensions:

Table 1: Some Recorded Incidences of Banditry in Nigeria's Northwest Region (2018- 2020)

S/NO:	Newspaper	Reporter(s)	Dates of Publication	Nature and Place of Attack	Causalities
1.	The Punch	Gbenro Adeoye	March 31, 2018	Bandits attacked Bawan Daji village of Anka LGA of Zamfara State and killed over 30 people	Over 30 people were killed
2.	The Nation	The Nation	March 1, 2019	21 killed in Kawaye village in Bagega community of Anka LGA of Zamfara State	16 people were killed and 40 others got abducted
3.	The Punch	The Punch	June 9, 2019	25 killed in bandit attacks in Klahu, Tsage and Geeri villages in Rabah LGA of Sokoto State	25 people were killed
4.	The Punch	Olaide Oyelude	July 4, 2019	11 killed in bandit attacks on Kankara and Danmusa LGA of Katsina State	11 people were killed
5.	The Nation	The Nation	August 19, 2019	Four villagers were killed in banditry attacks in Tsayu village of Jibiya LGA of Kastina State	Death of 4 villagers
6.	The Punch	Maiharaji Altine	January 17, 2020	Zamfara bandit kill 31 persons in attacks at Babban Rafi Village in Gummi LGA and Makosa Village in Zurmi LGA of Zamfara State	Death of 31 persons
7.	Nigerian Tribune	Muhammed Sabiu	March 2, 2020	Bandits kill 50 people in villages in Igabi and Giwa LGA of Kaduna State	50 people were killed while several others injured
8.	The Punch	Olaide Oyelude	April 20, 2020	Bandits kill 47 villagers in multiple attacks on Kurechin Atai, Kurechin Giye, Kurechin Duste, Makauwachi and Daule Villages in Kastina State	A total of 47 people were killed in all the villages
9.	The Nation	AbdulGafar Alabelewe	April 24, 2020	Bandits kill seven and kidnap one in Akwunakwo, Kabirasha and Damba villages in Chikun LGA of Kaduna State.	7persons were killed and 1 person was kidnapped
10	Nigerian Tribune	Muhammed Sabiu	May 6, 2020	5 killed and DPD shot in multiple bandit attacks at Faskari and Sabuwa LGA of Kastina State	5 people were killed, 1 was kidnapped and DPD

					was shot
11.	The Punch Death of	Maiharaji Altine	May 20, 2020	Bandits kill 12 in attack on three communities in Tsafe LGA of Zamfara State	12 people and cart away animals
12	The Punch	Maiharaji Altine	June 5, 2020	Bandits kill 21 people in Maru and Talata-Mafara LGA of Zamfara State	Death of 21 people
13	The Nation	Justina Asishana	June 25, 2020	Four feared killed in Sunko, Gavya and Marafa communities in Manta District of Shiroro LGA of Niger State	Death of 4 Persons
14	The Nation	Justina Asishana	July 21, 2020	16 persons kidnapped in bandit attacks in Magani and TunganBajo communities of Rafi LGA, Niger State	16 persons were kidnapped
15	The Nation	AbdulGafar Alabelewe	July, 26, 2020	Bandits kill 10 in two attacks on 3 villages of Jema" a and Kaura LGA of Kaduna State	10 persons were killed
16	The Punch	Olaide Oyelude	August 9, 2020	Eight bandits, two otherskilled after bandit attacks on Zamfarawa village in Batsari LGA of Kastina State	Death of 2 villagers and 8 bandits
17	Vanguard	Vanguard	September 4, 2020	Bandits kill 22 people, including 19 vigilantes in Dukku and Kagara towns, Niger State	22 people were killed
18	Vanguard	Ibrahim Hassan Wugo	September 13, 2020	Bandits abduct 16 family members at Udawa farming community of Kaduna State	16 people were abducted
19	Vanguard	Ibrahim Hassan Wugo	September 18, 2020	Bandits invade Gidan Madi Police Division in Tangaza LGA of Sokoto State	DPD and 1 Inspector were killed and 2 women abducted
20	Vanguard	Wole Mosadomi and Shehu Danjuma	October 12, 2020	Bandits kill 14 persons in Ruwan Godiya village of Faskari LGA of Kastina State and Kagara town of Rafi LGA of Niger State. Bandits kill Southern Kaduna District Head and son	14 people were killed, 3 injured and 1 kidnapped Death of 2 People
21	Vanguard	Ibrahim Hassan Wugo	November 17, 2020	Bandits kidnap 8 ABU students on the Kaduna-Abuja road Bandits kill Southern Kaduna District head and son at Gidan Zaki, Zangon Kataf LGA	8 Students were kidnapped.

21	Vanguard	Wole Mosadomi	November 20, 2020	Bandits kidnap 14 and kill mobile policeman in Mariya LGA of Niger State	14 people were kidnapped and death of a policeman
22	Vanguard	Ifeanyi Nwannah	November 23, 2020	Armed bandits kidnap Imam, 17 worshippers from a mosque in Kanoma District, Maru LGA, Zamfara State	18 persons were kidnapped
24	Vanguard	Bashir Bello	December 1, 2020	Bandits invade Tashar Bama, Dogun Muaze and Unguwar Maigayya villages of Sabuwa LGA of Kastina state	7 farmers including nursing mother were killed and abduct 30 others
25	Vanguard	Vanguard	December 5, 2020	Bandits attack Kasuwan Magani town in Kajuru LGA of Kaduna State	1 person was killed
26	Daily Post	Daily Post	December 10, 2020	Kidnappers raid Pmahbe Layout in Ushafa, Abuja	3 persons were abducted
27	The Nation	Uja Emmanuel	December 12, 2020	Gumen kill four and injure seven in Tse-Angbande in Makurdi LGA of Benue State	Death of 4 persons and 7 person injured
28	The Nation	Justina Asishana	December 13, 2020	Bandits kill ECWA Gospel Kubwa Kuta in Chukuba village of Shiroro LGA of Niger State	1 person was Killed and 20 others were kidnapped
29					
30					

Sources: Compilation from Nigeria's Daily Newspapers (2020) and (2022).

Conclusion

Based on the study's findings, it was determined that border permeability, the proliferation of weapons, ungoverned areas, youth unemployment, and poverty significantly contribute to armed banditry in Northwest Nigeria. Because of this, all parties involved must be aware of what is happening in their surroundings and report it to the proper authorities so that they can respond quickly. The study also supported the claim that armed banditry has hampered schooling in Northwest Nigeria. The level of conspiracy present in Nigerian politics, spurred by ethno religious emotions, hinders government efforts to find a long-term solution to banditry in the nation, particularly in Northwestern regions. False information is being transmitted throughout the nation at an alarming rate. With relation to the operations of the Nigerian Army and other security

agencies against banditry in Northwestern, this unpleasant trend provides a significant problem. Falsehood is currently a very common syndrome in Nigeria, where it permeates all spheres of society and politicians, especially those in leadership roles, take advantage of every opportunity to promote outright lies about any topic about their own political and self-serving interests. As a result, the political leadership lacks the moral authority to rule, even in managing security situations. The civil society has also been impacted by the political leaders' lack of moral character, which has diminished their ability to serve as witnesses to the truth in society. Since the civil society is also involved in spreading misleading information for financial benefit, the civil society can no longer question the political class over their moral decadence in handling national concerns. An awful situation that can be partially attributed to politicians and some members of the community who deal in weaponry for the goal of attaining and consolidating power in their strongholds can be better understood in relation to the rate of arms proliferation in the country. This is a worrying problem that will have an impact on both the nation as a whole and the children, who are seen as tomorrow's leaders in particular. This suggests that action must be taken immediately to arrest the ugly trend by all individuals involved.

Recommendation

The paper recommends that

- i. To enable them to face the bandits head-on, the government should bolster the security staff by providing them with cutting-edge weapons, communication devices, and logistics. To reach the area's hidden nooks and crannies and flush out these criminals, the security network should include local vigilantes who are knowledgeable about the terrain of the huge, ungoverned forest. Government should foster an environment that will allow young people to find gainful employment.
- ii. In order to effectively monitor the ungoverned spaces and share such data among the relevant government agencies, the government and its relevant agencies, such as the National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA), should develop modern methods of surveillance. Strict punishments should be meted out to the captured or arrested bandits in order to act as a deterrent to other bandits.
- iii. As even the active and reactive policing strategy should be replaced by a community-oriented policing strategy that should be technologically driven, it will be a major game changer to put community participation at the centre of the country's policing strategy. This is because the present reactive policing strategy has little impact on reducing insurgency, kidnapping, and banditry in the North West region.

- iv. A significant advancement that goes beyond the simple militarization of the region is the establishment of effective governance and a strong institutional structure that covers all of the ungoverned space in the North West region. Particularly the social justice system should be considered to function inside the institutional framework.

Bibliography

- Babangida, M. Notorious bandit's gang attacks soldiers in Sokoto. Retrieved and accessed on September 28, 2021
- Bilesanmi O. Zamfara report on banditry: Two ex-Govs indicted, another for trial, 15 Emirs to be removed. Retrieved and Accessed on September 28, 2021 <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2021/09/zamfara-report-on-banditry-two-ex-govs-indicted-another-for-trial-15-emirs-to-be-removed/> 2021.
- Federal Government of Nigeria: Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999. <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/486838-notorious-bandits-gang-attacks-soldiers-in-sokoto-residents.html> 2021
- Igbuzor, O. Peace and security education: A critical factor for sustainable peace and national development. *International Journal of Peace and Development Studies*, 2(1), 1-7. 2011.
- Oche, O. Democratization and the management of African security. *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*, 13(1). 2001.
- Omede, A. J. Nigeria: Analysing the security challenges of the Goodluck Jonathan administration. *Canadian Social Science*, 7(5), 90-102. 2012
- Onimode P. Oyo, Imo, Ogun, others lead in armed robbery. Available online at http://thenationonlineng.net/web/articles/8965/1/Oyo-Imo-Ogun_others-lead-in-armedrobbery 2001
- Rotberg, R. "Nigeria: elections and continuing challenges" in Lyman, Princeton and Dorff, Patricia (Eds). *Beyond Humanitarianism: What You Need to Know about Africa and Why it's Matters*. New York: Brookings. 2007.
- Rufa'I, M. A. "Iam a Bandit" A Decade of Research in Zamfara State Bandit's Den. 15th University Seminar Series. Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto 2021.
- Vanguard Newspaper: A History of Banditry in Zamfara and Kaduna. Accessed on February 02, 2013. Vanguardngr.com/2013/02/a-history-of-banditry-in-zamfara-and-kaduna