

# ARM BANDITRY AND ITS IMPLICATION ON HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Ogbeide Frederick\*, Enabunene Osazee Israel\*\*, Imuetinyan Sophia  
Osayomwanbor\*\*\*

\*Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Edo State University, Uzairue

\*\*Department of Public Administration, Shaka Polytechnic, Egba Campus, Benin City, Edo State.

\*\*\*Department of Public Administration Edo State Polytechnic, Usen

---

## Abstract

The study focusses on arm banditry and its implication on human capital development in Nigeria. The main objective is to assess the extent arm banditry has impacted on human capital development in the country. It is qualitative research that relied on data collected through secondary source. The expo- factor design was adopted and the work anchored on human capital theory. Major causes of the rise in arm banditry were discussed which include porous Nigeria-Nige borders and difficulty terrain, arms and weapon trafficking, poverty and poor governance amongst others. The piece also identifies some challenges of arm banditry which include among others brain drain and unemployment. Findings revealed that arm banditry has detrimental impact on the development of human capital and negatively affects the economy, education, and security of the Nigerian state. Consequently, the paper recommended recommends that government should create an enabling environment were education and business can function by providing more security. The study concludes that Security is sine quanon to the existence of circumstances that allow members of a society to go about their regular daily activities without facing any harm to their lives or possessions and therefore must be vigorous pursue.

**Keywords:** Arm Banditry, Security, Human Capital, Development, weapon trafficking

**Declaration of conflicting interests:** The Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

There has never been a time when organized crime, arm banditry, and terrorism have had a greater impact on Nigerian security than now. Nigeria has the seventh-highest population in the world. the Giant of Africa in terms of military might and diplomatic ties, and the world's fifteenth-largest producer of oil. This giant has been crippled, by insecurity, corruption, poverty, and poor governance. The three monsters known as organized crime, arm banditry, and terrorism have overstretched the military and decimated the economy (Osaghae 2002).

Gilbert (2014) estimates that approximately 12,000 people have died and 8000 have been injured since the rebellion started. Farmers have abandoned

their farms out of fear of attack, particularly in the northern region, which is the main food-growing region of the country, this has caused food shortages to rise even more. Given that Nigeria is Africa's top provider of staple foods like grain, insecurity might have long-term effects in the area. As the number of injured people rises, there are fewer or no facilities available to care for them, and more health workers leave their positions out of fear for their lives. This has had an impact on the health sector as well. As a result of the sect's killings and kidnappings of school children and college students, some schools have been forced to close permanently, and parents have withdrawn their children and wards from those that are still open, denying them access to the education that is the

cornerstone of the development of human capital. Internally displaced people (IDPs) have limited housing options despite a sharp rise in IDP numbers. "Although the insurgency is mostly concentrated in the North-East, its repercussions can be felt across the entire nation" (Awortu, 2015:213).

Nigeria has been classified as a failing or failed state because arm banditry has turned into an alarming issue of significant concern. We have failed Nigerians in the area of security, claims (Akerodulu 2022). The pervasive insecurity brought on by terrorism and arm banditry is a major example of the Nigerian government's violation of the social contract and a direct result of the people's anger and resentment. Nigeria's socioeconomic performance and ranking in human development indices, which are indicators of its level of human capital, are poor and unworthy of a nation with such vast natural resources and potential for human capital. Nigeria has a population of around 240 million people and is home to significant natural resources, such as natural gas and crude oil, as well as fast-arable land (Nduka, 2020). With all these resources, Nigeria should have a robust economy, rank among the richest nations in the world, have at least a medium living quality index, and have human development indices that are far above average. Unfortunately, this is untrue, as Nigeria is categorized as one of the world's poorest underdeveloped nations (Epron 2014, Nduka, 2020) rankings place Nigeria at position 151 among the India 127, Ghana 131, and South Africa 119. According to the Measurable Human Development Indices (HDI) and by extension, the quality of life of its population, Nigeria is only better off than 26 other countries. The report's key performance indicators include the economy's GDP, GNP, and per capita income, as well as life expectancy, health hazards, and the adoption and spread of new technologies.

Human capital is typically regarded as the best investment for any country, and organized crime has had a significant impact on this. Transnational syndication and racketeering are common methods used to commit high-profile crimes known as organized crime. Not only are organized crimes becoming more common, but they are also becoming more centralized and sophisticated. Organized crime thrives in environments where the government's ability to direct, punish, and discourage crime is weak; when public corruption is rampant; and where opportunities for lawful employment are few and far between. The country's political and economic leaders, as well as the entire nation, are being forced by the security difficulties in Nigeria to abandon investments, lose

loved ones, and live in fear. Given the foregoing, this paper will examine whether there is a connection between arm banditry and human capital development, and by extension, what impact arm banditry has on the development of human capital in Nigeria.

## **2. CONCEPTUAL REVIEW**

### **Arm banditry**

Banditry has developed into a highly dangerous offense with the potential to develop into other heinous crimes like murder, bodily abuse, and financial exploitation. The term "banditry" describes instances of armed robbery or related violent crimes like kidnapping, livestock rustling, and raids on villages or markets. It entails using force or making threats to use it to intimidate someone or a group of people in order to loot, rape, or kill them (Okoli & Okpaleke, 2014). Banditry is motivated by economic or political factors.

### **Human capital**

The stock of skills, knowledge, and personality traits that are manifested in the capacity to perform (labour) in order to generate economic value is known as human capital. It is the qualities that someone acquires via education and experience. As a means of production, human capital is where extra investment results in more labour. Human capital is defined as the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and motivation of individuals who are invested in the growth of a company or society in order to achieve their goals and better the lives of its members. It is human capital and productivity that are created through knowledge and skills gained through education, training, and experience, as well as through the facilitation of an enabling environment. (Suleiman, 2019).

In contrast to tangible capital like machinery, land, mineral resources, and other basic materials, human capital is intangible. Since it is intrinsic, there is no way to measure it. Its expressions can be measured in terms of the country's economy, the material and social well-being of citizens, the effectiveness of institutions and processes, and the standard of human development indexes. Any country's level of human capital will have a direct impact on and a positive correlation with economic and social indices including gross domestic product, income per capita, trade balance, life expectancy, literacy rate, industrialization level, and the standard of infrastructure. Additionally, it may significantly affect national peace and harmony, political stability, and the current state of affairs (Zugu, 2020).

### **Origin of Banditry in Nigeria**

Anyadike (2021) claims that Fulani pastoralists who live as nomads are referred to as "bandits" throughout Zamfara and the rest of the Northwest. The omission not only stigmatizes a whole group but also glosses over a complex shared history with the Hausa majority population, who have political sway. Over the past ten years, as agriculture has become more intensive and the climate has become dryer, competition with Hausa farmers has gotten more intense. Due to the spread of farms along stock routes, difficulties over grazing and water availability have developed into potentially deadly conflicts. Most often, it is claimed that Fulani herders disregard boundaries and that their young men are prone to use violence. But the Fulani have also fallen victim to extortion by local officials and land grabbing by well-connected people.

From about 2014, organized raids by the Fulani started against Hausa villages, escalating earlier, more localized conflicts. With the support of the state government, vigilante organizations were established for self-defense, but their retaliation was frequently indiscriminate, turning towns into no-go areas and forcing certain Fulani communities into the forests. The Fulani militia retaliated with even more savagery and superior equipment, appealing to their nomadic relatives from throughout the region for support. They usually killed every man they could locate while riding through Hausa villages on motorbikes, assuming they were all vigilantes (Anyadike 2021). The mayhem resulted to two bands of armed men who are both located in the forest. There are Fulani militias that profess to protect their own people but also threaten and terrorize. The outdated office of the local chapter of the Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders is located in Tsafe, about an hour outside of Gusau. Banditry violence in Nigeria is not a recent problem, claims Adedeji (2021). Banditry in Nigeria has a long history that dates back to the years before the civil war, when the political climate in some sections of the former Western region worsened and led to organized insurgency, criminality, and political violence.

According to Odinkalu (2018), there were allegedly local bandits snatching domestic animals during the civilian rule. The activities of bandits have recently worsened particularly in the Northwest region of Nigeria, including Zamfara, Sokoto, Katsina, Niger, Kaduna, and Kebbi States. These bandits engage in a variety of criminalities. These includes cattle rustling, murder, robbery, rape, and kidnapping. Their Numerous victims are being decimated unexpectedly. So many children have been made orphaned and young women made widow in their prime by these bandits. In

addition, their activities had precipitated food security and humanitarian crises thereby making life intolerable.

### **3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

Contemporary discussion on human capital development, national security and economic growth (which comprises output of various sectors) will revolve around three theories. Viz: human capital theory, modernization theory and militarism theory. Nevertheless, for the purpose of this study, we adopted the Human Capital Theory. The theory, tend to illustrate the extent education raises workers' cognitive skills, which increases their level of productivity and efficiency. The idea that people should invest in education to expand their stock of human capabilities—which can be generated by combining intrinsic qualities with investment in people—was first put forth by Theodore Schultz, Gary Becker, and Jacob Mincer in 1961. Expenditures on education, on-the-job training, health, and nutrition are a few examples of these investments.

According to studies, the development of Nigerian's human capital is negatively impacted by arm banditry. The implication is that it causes issues like low human capital indices, brain drain, poverty, insecurity, and unemployment. The human capital theory is a postulation that seeks to address the detrimental impact of arm banditry on the development of human capital in Nigeria. By raising citizens' levels of cognitive skills, the human capital theory tends to increase productivity and efficiency.

According to the human capital theory, improving education and basic literacy will increase productivity by speeding up the acquisition of new skills. According to research, one of the main reasons for arm banditry in Nigeria is poverty and illiteracy. To human capital theory, education is essential for creating, modifying, and disseminating information or knowledge in order to reduce or completely decimate the negative effects or consequences of arm banditry on the development of human capital in Nigeria.

### **4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The ex-post factor design was adopted in this research in obtaining, analyzing and interpreting data used in this study. The choice of this design is that it allows for observation of the variables over a long period of time. In this study both the dependent and independent variables were observed over the period 2010-2022. Secondary source of data collection was used for this study.

### **Causes of the Rise in Banditry in Nigeria**

A number of interrelated factors can be adduced to have facilitated the severe terrorist or banditry attack Nigeria is vulnerable to. It is crucial to remember that the latest Northwest conflict began as a result of a dispute over diminishing lands and water supplies between farmers and herdsmen, with the farmers primarily being Hausa and the herdsmen primarily being Fulani (International Crisis Group Report, 2020). As a result of the Sahara Desert's expansion to south, there has been significant deforestation (Nduka, 2020). Additionally, many Fulani's are focused on raising cattle in a region with high levels of illiteracy and poverty. They will therefore do whatever to survive if their source of income is endangered, whether by natural disaster or human activity. Additionally, there is the issue of inequality, the spread of small arms and light weapons in the region, and "weakened, strained, and demoralized security services," as Nduka, (2020) puts it. The failure of local justice, racial discord, and uneven and poorly policed borders are further issues. In fact, in recent history, banditry also became the norm as a result of the government's failure to prioritize the needs of the populace over protecting lives and property. Additional explanations offered for the increase in banditry in Nigeria include:

#### **Porous Nigeria-Niger borders and difficult terrain**

The Nigeria Custom and Immigration Services do a poor job of policing Nigeria's 1,497 km border with Niger. The likelihood that terrorist actions from Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger may extend into northwest Nigeria is increased by the porousness of these borders. The area's woodland reserves further increase the border's susceptibility to terrorist groups infiltration. Because of their large, rocky terrain, lack of inhabitants, and dense flora, forests are excellent hiding locations and operational bases for terrorist organizations. Additionally, the woodland terrain represents ungoverned areas where authorities is either nonexistent or, at best, sporadic (Oluwole, 2021).

#### **Arms and weapons trafficking**

As noted earlier, the poor policing of the open Nigeria-Niger border has provided uncurtail access to the groups terrorizing northwest Nigeria to access sophisticated weapons which they use in their operations. The uncontrolled spread of weaponry has a significant negative effect on regional security and peace while also increasing the frequency of terrorist attacks.

### **Poverty/poor governance**

To state that successive administrations in Nigeria has failed woefully to address the issue of poverty amount to stating the obvious. According to Anyadike (2021) in Nigeria only the fittest survived due to the biting effect of poverty orchestrated by poor governance. His view was collaborated by Adebayo, (2018) when he opined that Nigeria has surpassed India as the country with the largest number of people living in extreme poverty, with an estimated 87 million Nigerians, or around half of the country's population, estimated to be living on less than \$1.90 a day. The current study, however, has the same viewpoint as Alao, Atere, and Alao (2015) when they connected terrorism with poverty. Despite the fact that not all acts of terrorism may be related to poverty, it has been seen that poverty encourages people to turn to illicit means of obtaining their daily necessities. In a study by Epron (2014), it was shown that many people, particularly young people, tend to join the bandits in the northeast of Nigeria because of the alluring benefits of engaging in any insurgency activity.

### **Overburdened security apparatus and diminishing presence of the federal government**

The over ten-year conflict with Boko Haram in the northeast, the deteriorating security in the Niger Delta, farmer-herder conflicts in north-central and southern Nigeria, and other types of criminal activity all over the country has over stressed security apparatus in the country. In fact, the Nigerian military forces are addressing internal security issues that normally should have been handled by the police in no fewer than 30 states of the nation. Terrorist organizations have been allowed to operate in the northwest with little opposition because security forces are overworked. The federal government's declining engagement also seems to have given terrorists and criminals more confidence. (Epron, 2014)

### **Controversial peace agreements between some state governments and criminal groups**

The state governments of Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara started direct negotiations with these criminal organizations in an effort to cease these attacks and as a result of greater failures on the part of the federal government. In exchange for stopping their violent attacks, the governors promised the criminal organizations amnesties and other rewards. Some have even consented to trade hostages for the release of all detained members of these organizations (Alao, etal 2015). These accords have so far failed for a variety of

reasons, including: First, it has been challenging to get all of these criminal organizations to a single negotiation because they lack a central command and a unifying objective. Additionally, agreements signed with one group do not apply to other groups.

Second, the local communities that bore the brunt of the violence and look on the state to provide them with protection, justice, and compensation were left out of the dialogues as a necessary precondition for a lasting peace. The breakdown of the negotiations has prompted the criminal organizations to reopen their attacks, while the farmers and vigilantes acting on their behalf have also remained totally unaccounted for.

### **Challenges of Human Capital Development in Nigeria**

For a developing nation like Nigeria, developing human capital is a huge task. Given how far behind the rest of the world is and how much work and money it would take to catch up to them, this is to be expected. The task is made even more pressing for us by Nigeria's large population, extensive sociocultural diversity, immature political culture, and the enormous hopes placed in her for the emancipation of the black race (Nduka, 2020). Other challenges of human capital development in Nigeria are presented hereunder:

#### **Brain Drain**

in contrast to the lack of doctors in the country's healthcare system, Epron (2014) reported that over 21,000 Nigerian doctors work in the United States. In many other fields and occupations, this scenario recurs. The "Brain Drain," low capacity utilization, and adverse working environment can be used as explanations for the discrepancy between the number of professionals taught and produced and the number employed. Due to unemployment and low pay, our greatest minds have been stolen by other nations. This has terrible consequences for Nigeria's development of its human capital. This presents a significant obstacle to the nation that strives to rank among the world's developed nations.

#### **Underemployment**

Poor human capital development and utilization strategies, which include balanced and progressive educational development and the building of an environment that facilitates the full and effective engagement of education system products, are one of Nigeria's difficulties. It should be remembered that producing many graduates is not sufficient. In order for graduates to be capable service providers, job and wealth creators, they must be empowered and supported by enabling policies and operational

environments. Due to a lack of career opportunities and an unfavorable business climate, the graduates of our educational system are underemployed. Open and covert unemployment are both included in underemployment.

Those who work fewer hours than usual are considered openly unemployed. Individuals who put on a front and claim to be employed but actually aren't are those whose contribution to productivity is less than what they could accomplish if they were employed full-time Egwu (2016). Once more, people who have a specialty but transfer their expertise to fields in which they lack formal training or schooling. Some people don't respond as well to work as they should. These are all manifestations of underemployment.

### **The Effect of Arm Banditry on Human Capital Development in Nigeria**

Academics have several discussed the threat that armed banditry poses to Nigeria's efforts to develop her human capital. In reality, a great deal has been written about the characteristics, behavior, and violent acts of rural banditry connected to cattle rustling in Nigeria. For instance, Egwu (2016) defined armed banditry as the activity of taking cattle and other animals from herders or the act of attacking ranches for cattle in his article titled "Political Economy of Rural Banditry in Contemporary Nigeria." Even while, in his opinion, these acts were frequently motivated by a variety of other motives and means, they can generally be characterized as an economically-based kind of criminality that is spread through an unofficial network.

Egwu (2016) argued that armed banditry flourishes as a "primitive" method of building up cow herds in the setting of subsistence and commercial pastoralism. According to Momale (2015), the effects and repercussions of armed banditry in all the societies affected have resulted in recurrent and ongoing attacks on and killings of family heads in all the states and significantly impacted the development of human capital in the North. Momale (2015). Additionally, women and children are the most affected by poverty and loss of employment, which are both on the rise, in the nation. In reality, in certain circumstances, many of the impacted heads of households have abandoned their homes, forcing women to perform unnecessarily heavy labor to support their families. most organizations and schools were reportedly short down. For instance, the former Governor Abdulazeez Yari was reported to have said that, about five hundred villages and thirteen thousand hectares of land have been devastated, and two thousand eight hundred and

thirty-five people killed between the periods of 2011-2019 (Suleiman, 2019). This had negative effect on the effort of government at developing human capital.

A minimum of ten (10) thousand armed bandits and cattle rustlers are also believed to be operating out of the eight main camps in Zamfara State, according to Suleiman (2019). He also emphasized that some reports place the number of orphaned children as high as 44,000 since the conflict started in 2010; similarly, in Anka alone, one of the local government areas of the state, over 16,000 people have been internally displaced; people are afraid to go to school; and many businesses have closed their doors (Suleiman, 2019).

According to Zugu (2020), over ten thousand individuals have been abducted, three billion naira has been paid as ransom, and not to mention that many farmers' fields and crops have been destroyed, leading to a scarcity of food supply and production in the state. He believed that all of these funds had been extorted from the rich, the poor, and the peasants in various Zamfara State localities and villages; he believed that this had left many people in a dire financial situation and had a detrimental effect on their enterprises. Due to the threat of bandits both inside and outside the state, people are reluctant to invest. Additionally, Sabogari (2020) and Mamman (2020) have suggested that extreme poverty, low indices of human capital development and illiteracy are consequences of armed banditry. They emphasize that, the major problem of some of the victims of banditry, currently, is lack of money and other essential basic needs to provide for themselves and their families and absence of proper Education.

The situation of the condition in abject poverty tends to be both (Abubakar, 2020, and Sa'ad, 2020) positions. All of these people had agreed that their poor situation was caused by their relocation from their communities and illiteracy which was as a result of banditry in their villages. Above all, due to banditry activities in the state and the government's unwillingness to invest in education, several important and well-known marketplaces in the state that supplied the nation with food and animal products stopped operating. According to Sabogari (2020), their community suffered more than thirty-eight (38) bandit raids, which had driven away teachers from visiting the area to teach their students, (Musa & Abubakar 2020). Due to this, schools have had to be shuttered for an extended period of time. Additionally, since they were relocated, their kids have stayed home instead of attending school, which has negatively impacted their progress in academic pursuits.

Otto and Ukpere (2012) examined the relationship

between national security and development in Nigeria using gross domestic product GDP as a proxy for development and public spending on security as a proxy for security. The study notes that security and development have a fruitful relationship. They advise those in power to strengthen democratic procedures in order to maintain peace. The findings of their research are corroborated by Umaru, Pate, and Haruna (2015), who used the theoretical framework of frustration-aggression to investigate the effects of poverty and insecurity on sustainable economic development in Nigeria. According to their study's findings, Nigeria's human capital development is negatively impacted by insecurity, which makes it difficult to achieve sustainable development.

#### **4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Skills and human capital development are becoming a top priority for policymakers and practitioners working on economic development at the national and regional levels as the global economy transforms to become more knowledge-based. One of the issues preventing sustainable development is insecurity. These security issues include the Boko Haram crisis in the country's northeast, which has resulted in fatalities and mass displacement of people, the farmers' and herders' confrontations in the north central region of the nation, and banditry in the northwestern region. Security ensures the existence of circumstances that allow members of a society to go about their regular daily activities without facing any harm to their lives or possessions.

The study came to the conclusion that banditry has a detrimental impact on the development of human capital and negatively affects the economy, education, and security of the Nigerian state. The study shows that that banditry is an aspect of insecurity that has plaque the Nigeria state and therefore recommended that it should be combated from all fronts. Since unemployment and poverty are two main factors contributing to banditry, the Nigerian government is advice to take urgent action to address these problems before they worsen. Additionally, data indicate that banditry has a detrimental impact on the development of human capital as a result of the closure of most businesses and schools in the north due to bandit activity. hence the paper equally recommends that government should create an enabling environment were education and business can function by providing more security.

## Reference

1. Abubakar, Y. (2020) IDP in Zurmi Local Govt, from Kuturu village. Zamfara State
2. Adebayo, B. (2018). Nigeria overtakes India in extreme poverty ranking. The CNN. Retrieved from: <https://www.edition.cnn.com/nigeria-overtakes-india-in-extreme-pverty-ranking>.
3. Adedeji, S.O. and Bamidele R.O. (2021), "Economic impact of tertiary education on human capital development in Nigeria," In: Human Resource Development in Africa. Selected Papers for 2021 Annual Conference, Nigerian Economic Society, Ibadan, pp. 499-522
4. Alao, D. O., Atere, C. O. & Alao, O. (2015). Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria: The challenges and lessons. In Alao, D (ed), Issues in conflict, peace and Government. Ibadan: Fodnab Ventures
5. Anyadike, N. (2021). Boko Haram and national security challenges in Nigeria: Causes and Solutions. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 4 (5) 12-23.
6. Awortu, B. E., (2015). Boko Haram insurgency and underdevelopment of Nigeria. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*(5) 6pg 213-220.
7. Egwu, S. (2016). The political economy of rural banditry in contemporary Nigeria. In Kuna, M.J and Ibrahim, J (eds.). *Rural Banditry and Conflicts in Northern Nigeria*, Abuja: Centre for Democracy and Development.
8. Epron, S. (2014). Perceptions of students on Boko Haram activities at University of Maiduguri Campus. A Final year project submitted to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology in partial fulfilment for the award of Degree. University of Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.
9. International Crisis Group Africa Report (2020). Herders against farmers: Nigeria's expanding deadly conflict. *Crisis Group Africa Report* N°252.
10. International Crisis Group (2020). Preventing Boko Haram abductions of school children in Nigeria. Crisis Group Africa Briefing N°137. Retrieve from [www.crisisgroup.org](http://www.crisisgroup.org).
11. Mamamn, D. (2020), IDP, Mada district from Bargaja village. Zamfara State.
12. Momale, S. B. (2015) Changing methods of animal husbandry, Cattle rustling and rural banditry in Nigeria In Kuna M. J. and Ibrahim, J. (eds) *Rural Banditry and Conflict in Northern Nigeria*. A Publication of Center for Democracy and Development.
13. Musa, S. (2020) IDP, Anka Local Govt, from Bagega village. Zamfara State.
14. Nduka, O. (2020) "Katsina: The motorcycle bandits terrorizing northern Nigeria", 2020. retrieved at <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-53009704> 11/26/2020.
15. Okoli, A. C. & Okpaleke, F. N. (2014). Banditry and crisis of public safety in Nigeria: Issues in national security strategies. *European Scientific Journal*, 10(4), 350-62.
16. Oluwole O. (2021). Rising insecurity in northwest Nigeria: Terrorism thinly disguised as banditry. the Brookings Africa Growth Initiative. Thursday, February 18, 2021.
17. Osaghae E. E, (2002). Nigeria since independence: Cripple giant. Nigeria: John Archers Publishers
18. Sa'ad, A. (2020) IDP, Zurmi Local Government, from Kuturu village, Zamfara State.
19. Sabongari, N. (2020) IDP, Mada district, Gusau Local Government, from Nawaje village (village head) Zamfara State.
20. Suleiman, S. (2019) Rural Banditry in Zamfara State, Northwest Nigeria- Social Science Research Council. Kujenga AMANI. Brooklyn, NY. USA.
21. Ukpere, W. (2012). National security and development in Nigeria. *African Journal of Business Management*. Vol.6 (23), pp 6765-6770.
22. Umaru, A., Pate, H. A. and Haruna, A. D. (2015). The impact of insecurity and poverty on sustainable economic development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education*. Vol. 2, No. 2, Pp 32-48.
23. Zugu, Y. A. (2020) Special Adviser on Local Govt & Chieftaincy Affairs, Zamfara State.