

EXAMINING THE DRIVERS OF ARMED BANDITRY IN BORDER COMMUNITIES IN KATSINA STATE

Hussain Isma'il, Jude Momodu and Francis O. Awodoyin

*Aliko Dangote University of Science and Technology, Wudil
Center for Peace and Security Studies, Modibbo Adama University Yola, Nigeria
Department of Education Foundation, Modibbo Adama University Yola, Nigeria*

Corresponding Author's email:



(TETF/DESS/UNI/SOKOTO/ARJ/01)

Abstract

This paper examined the drivers of armed banditry in border communities in Katsina State. A descriptive survey research design was adopted with mixed method approach combining both qualitative and quantitative data. The population of the study was 930,900 drawn from three LGAs: Jabia, Batsari and Safana. A sample of 384 respondents was selected using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) method and purposive sampling technique was used to select farmers who were affected by the armed banditry and internally displaced. The data were collected using structured questionnaires and In-depth Interviews (IDI) guide. The quantitative data collected was analyzed using mean and standard deviation, while a hybrid approach involving both thematic analysis and content analysis were adopted for the qualitative data gathered. The findings revealed that armed banditry is driven by a convergence of structural, institutional, environmental, and political factors, rather than a single causal variable. Poverty and unemployment were consistently identified as core drivers, reflecting widespread economic marginalization and limited livelihood opportunities in agrarian border communities. Finally, the study recommends strengthened family engagement, enhanced religious peace teachings, revitalization of traditional leadership roles, and integrated community-based peace education programmes.

Keywords: Armed Banditry, Border Communities, Trade, Drivers, Insecurity