



Banditry and National Security: Implications for Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

^{1*}Haruna I. Abdullahi, ²Ochigbo E. Ogbole & ³Agbor J. Esoso

¹Department of Sociology, Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos State, Nigeria

²Department of Sociology, Alhmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria

³Department of Sociology, Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

Corresponding email: haruna.abdullahi@lasu.edu.ng

Abstract

Every society aims at development of citizenry without jeopardizing the chances of its future generations. One of the challenges to sustainable development is banditry. The criminal act leads to loss of lives and properties, disintegration of national unity or cohesion, destruction of critical infrastructures, and dispelling of investors. The dearth of literature on banditry as obstacles to national security and development motivated this paper. Hence, this paper assesses the significant relationship between banditry, national security and sustainable development. The paper adopts qualitative research method. Data were sourced secondarily through the content analysis of peer-reviewed journals, dailies and credible online resources. Findings show that banditry involving kidnapping, armed robbery and theft, are threats to national security. These violent crimes aggravate unemployment, food shortage, loss of lives and properties. These aggravates crime rates in Nigeria. The paper recommends intelligence security measures to checkmate the rising incidents of kidnapping in the country.

Keywords: Crimes, Human Development, Insurgency, Security, National Safety, Violence

Introduction

Sustainable development is the harnessing of a societal resources towards achieving social goals. When the present goals are being realized, efforts are being put in place to safeguard the future. There is no social commitment without inherent challenges; one of the obstacles to attainment of sustainable goals is criminality. The crimes are manifested in different forms or dimensions. Presently, Nigerian society is bedeviled with banditry (Wallace & Silander, 2018). This is a violent crime whereby perpetrators take up arms and ammunition against innocent citizens. Examples of banditry are armed robbery, kidnapping, theft and other related violent crimes. These violent crimes resulted in loss of lives and properties. Armed robbery is one of the organised crimes, whereby many people have lost their

lives; for instance, the armed robbery incidents in Offa in Kwara State, Oye-Ekiti in Ekiti State and Ikire in Osun State. Also, Aja in Lagos State and Akure in Ondo State have had their own records of banditry. Many innocent souls have fallen victims of armed robbers and properties worth millions of Naira were lost. Some financial institutions have resorted to sketchy service to avert menace of armed-robbers (Hunter, 2013). Kidnapping is another aspect of banditry. This is violent crime whereby people are adopted, transported and incarcerated. Nigeria has been battling with banditry for a long period of time (Neack, 2017). The adoption 276 girls from Chibok Secondary School in 2010 marked the beginning of mass adoption in Nigeria (Usman, 2021). Kidnapping is rampant in the North-Central Nigeria. There are traces of kidnapping in

other geo-political zones in Nigeria. Armed-robbery is another banditry form which undermines peace and development in Nigeria. Every geo-political zone has its peculiarity of banditry. In the Southwest Nigeria, armed robbery is a criminal offence that undermines peace and stability in Southwestern Nigeria. Places, such as Osun, Ogun, Ondo and Ekiti recorded high frequency of armed-robbery. Underreporting of violent crimes is another challenge in getting reliable statistics on banditry in Nigeria. There are other cases of kidnapping of students in Igbonla in Ikorodu, Lagos. Kidnappers extended nefarious acts to Offa, in Kwara State, whereby more 20 persons were killed in a robbery operation. In the incident, police officers, pregnant women were gunned down. In Ondo State, there are reports of hijacking of bullion vans in Akure. On Thursday, May 6, 2021 the suspected armed robbers attacked bullion vans conveying money to Akure (Agency Report, 2021). Kidnapping leads to suspension of telecommunications service in some parts of the North. Similarly, kidnapping in the North led to closure of schools and banks and it, culminated into suspension of economic activities. One of the responsibilities of government is maintenance of law and order. To arrest the increasing waves of banditry and other criminal activities. Government and concerned authorities took actions like increasing security votes, setting up special taskforce, community policing and informal security arrangements. Despite these measures, banditry lingers and social economic development efforts are frustrated. There are a number of studies on banditry. Chukwuna & Abdubakar, (2021), examined crime-lordism . understanding new phenomenon of banditry. Abdul-rashid (2021), investigated armed banditry and human security in the North-West Nigeria. Chukwena , Fruna & Okpaleke, (2014), studied banditry and crisis of

public safety in Nigeria. Therefore, this study explores banditry and implications for sustainable development to fill the knowledge gap.

Literature Review

Banditry: Banditry is an organized crime whereby criminals take arms and ammunition against defenceless people (Babamgida, 2021). In recent times, banditry has been a major security concern for the well-meaning Nigerians. Banditry exists in different dimensions. These include kidnapping, armed-robbery, theft and other violent crimes. Banditry is a serious security challenge that undermines peace and stability of contemporary Nigerian society. The following violent and organised crimes are grouped under banditry (Abdul-rashid, 2021). The daily reports on banditry on print and electronic media are worrisome. The bandits have the effrontery to release the video clips of victims on the internet. This calls for condemnation of present approach to end banditry. There is a political dimension to banditry, political opposition has capitalized on the present insecurity to call on the Mr. President to resign. The agitators may constitute threats to national security with the ways they are expressing their school of thoughts. The high-profile criminalities committed by bandits poses serious threats to national security (Cunningham, 2017). They invade households and gang-raped female folks in the presence of their fathers or husbands. Banditry has scared away farmers from farmlands. The educational system in the Northern Nigeria is in shambles on account of banditry. The bandits unleash terror of different degrees on their victims. The public utilities like rail tracks are not spared by bandits. In places such as Kaduna, Zamfara, Yobe, Niger, Kogi and Benue, banditry is a daily occurrence (Mohammed, Umar, Olaleye. Pelemo, Ahmed, Mohammed, & Umar, 2021).

Figure 1: Bandits with Sophisticated Weapons Coming Out from Hideout



Source: www.google.com/banditry picture

From Figure 1 above, bandits were coming out from their hideout and moving towards their victims. The hideouts are usually thick forests. Bandits masked their faces to avoid identification. The sophistication of weapons used by bandits is a serious concern. The formidable capacity of weapons reflects in massive destruction of lives and properties by the bandits. Some of these high-tech weapons were smuggled into Nigeria through unmanned borders.

Kidnapping: Kidnapping is a criminal offence whereby, kidnappers abduct, transport and incarcerate victim (Ibrahim, 2017). Kidnapping is a serious security challenge in Nigeria. Many people have fallen victim of kidnapping.

Kidnapping occurrence is daily, on major highways in Nigeria. Kaduna- Abuja, Lagos-Benin Expressways, Lagos- Ibadan Expressway and Lagos-Badagry Expressway are among major expressways where users have suffered kidnapping in Nigeria. Massive school kidnapping is another dangerous dimension of kidnapping in Nigeria. Northeast and Northwest have the highest incidences of kidnapping in Nigeria. Many schools and businesses have been shut down for the fear of kidnappers. Despite military onslaught on kidnappers, and other criminals, kidnapping continues in some parts of the country. Ransom payment is one of the factors that are responsible for increasing spate of kidnapping in Nigeria.

Figure 2: Police Arrest 100-Armed Robbery Suspects along Lagos- Badagry Expressway



Source: <https://www.pulse.ng/> News Agency of Nigeria August 12, 2019

From Figure2, one hundred suspects were arrested along Lagos-Badagry Expressway. This shows the desperation of armed robbers to inflict pains on law-abiding citizens. Lagos-Badagry Expressway is a road that links Nigeria to the Republic of Benin.

Armed-robbery. This criminal act constitutes serious threats to national security. Armed robbery attracts capital punishment in most justice systems. However, it depends on the gravity of injury involved. Nigeria has been

battling with armed robbery for a long period of time. In the early 70s the likes of Anini , Shina Ranbo and Ishola Oyenusi were executed by military authorities (Arinze, 2010). Thereafter, there are skirmishes of armed-robbery in places like Lagos, Benin, Abuja, Ibadan, Ondo, Ikire and others. Whenever, armed robbers struck, it resulted in the loss of properties, lives and permanent psychological trauma. The fear of armed robbers resulted in closure of banks in Ondo, Enugu, Ekiti and Lokoja (Okoh & Abubakar, 2021).

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Reported Armed Robbery Cases in Nigeria (2015—2021)

S/N	YEAR	Cases	Percentage of the total
1.	2015	8,568	10.67
2	2016	6,929	8.63
3	2017	9,016	11.22
4	2018	9,783	12.18
5	2019	13,278	16.53
6	2020	15,639	19.47
7	2021	17,113	21.30
	Total	80,326	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2022)

From Table 3, from the Year 2017, there has been an increase in the number of armed robbery cases reported to the police. This shows a decline on national security. The high incidence of armed robbery with increasing deaths undermines sustainable development.

Theft: This is a criminal offence that implies taking properties without the consent owners. The difference between armed-robbery and theft is that in an armed robbery, victims are robbed at a gun point. Similarly, armed-robbery involves using weapons to dispossess owner of the targeted property (Chukwena Fruna and Okpaleke, 2014). In the case of kidnapping, the targeted person will be forcefully taken away against his or her consent. Bandits commit theft as strategy for survival. Items such as cattle, food items, clothing materials are usually stolen.

Arson: This is a criminal offence that involves willfully setting properties on fire without concrete reasons. Bandits, out of their nefarious plans, do set ablaze properties like, vehicles, houses, farmlands, factories and other valuables. There have been incidences of arson by bandits in the Northern parts of Nigeria. Expanse of farmlands have been destroyed, preventing farmers from engaging in the food production. This inevitably, creates artificial food shortage (Chandler and Hynek, 2010).

Vandalism: This criminal activity entails willful destruction of properties. In the course of massive destruction, bandits destroy houses, wells, bridges and other infrastructures. These are done to make life more miserable for the victims (Usman, 2021).

Ganged Rape: Rape is a violent crime whereby one has carnal knowledge of victim without his or her consent. Bandits forced ladies and house wives into sexual actions. Those that failed to submit themselves were killed (Chukwuna & Abdubakar, 2021).

Cattle Rustling. This is an act of stealing cattle. Cattle theft requires special tactics, bandits steal cows and exchange them for money (Akinrefa, 2021). Cattle has high market value. Bandits also exchange cattle for logistics. Cattle rearing is one major occupation in the Northern Nigeria. The Fulani people are traditionally cattle farmers.

National Security

This is the protection of citizens from any harmful or dangerous situations. The responsibility of any government is the protection of its citizens from danger (Kaldor, 2011). There are many aspects of national security that call for action. Traditionally, national security involves protection of territorial integrity through military operations. This kind of national security entails defense against any external threats to life and properties.

Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Absolute Deaths in Nigeria (2011 to 2021)

S/N	YEAR	Number of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
1	2011	7,456	5.66
2	2012	8,147	6.19
3	2013	12,841	9.79
4	2014	22,891	17.38
5	2015	18,760	14.25
6	2016	17,790	13.51
7	2017	10,517	7.99
8	2018	10,665	8.10
9	2019	10,868	8.25
10	2020	11,756	8.93
11	2021	12, 231	9.29
	Total	131,691	100

Source: National Bureau of Statistic, 2022

From Table 3, from the year 2011 the absolute death was 5.66%. In the year 2012, 6.19% of the total death was recorded. In year 2014 the total death recorded was 22, 891 which was 17.38% of the death in the period under review. The highest percentages of deaths were recorded in the year 2015 which was 14.25% of the deaths. The year 2015 was a generation election. The pre-election and post-election crises were responsible for this. The stiff competition which led to the loss of incumbent president also accounted for the increase in crimes (Owan & Usman, 2015).

Components of national Security

The modern perspective of national security combines physical aspect and other activities that make life more meaningful. National security comprises the following activities

Physical Security: This is an aspect of security that involves physical presence of security operatives (Agency Report, 2021). The trained security personnel are assigned to different beats. Both private and public organizations engage security personnel to protect their property. Access control is one security mechanism of physical security arrangement.

Figure 3: Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) in Operation



Source: <https://www.istockphoto.com/photos/national-security-culled-26/12/2021>

From Figure 3 above, the Special Weapon and Tactics officers are in operation. This is a typical example of physical security. Men and women are strategically trained to deal with special security issues. The security operatives are provided with sophisticated and highly technical weapons. The squad could be police officers, military officers or combination of both. In the

advanced setting, physical security operation is mythologically guided by electronic operational planning and execution.

Personal Security: This is a situation whereby individual seeks to protect his or her self. Security consciousness is necessary for individual at homes, in the offices, on the streets and on water.

Domestic security tips include locking of doors and windows. Switching off electric appliances, environmental cleanliness and drinking hygienic water. In the workplace, personal security involves switching off electrical equipment, arrangement of files and documents (Peo, 2014). On the street, personal security involves walking against the traffic. Watching out for strange persons and objects, Avoiding communication with strange persons. When driving, use safety belt, avoid over speeding, walking fast in the lonely places.

Economic Security: Economy is the activity that deals with production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. Production is any activity that yields goods and services with ultimately goal of satisfying human wants. Sustainable production leads to activities that actively engaged people (Rudge, 2021). These types of economic activities include primary, secondary and tertiary production. At every stage of production, people are employed. This creates job security. It is a situation whereby people are emotionally, psychologically and materially attached to their jobs. To sustain economic security, sound economic management is necessary. Inflation control is a veritable aspect of economic security (Martin & Owen, 2013). With effective inflation control, production will be encouraged and per capital income will increase. Social and economic justice is an aspect of economic security. Social and economic justice enhances rational allocation of resources. It also creates level play grounds for players in an economy (Batin, 2021).

Infrastructural Security: Critical infrastructural development is necessary for national security. These infrastructures facilitate smooth running of businesses. Effective operation of small and medium scale enterprises actively engages the time of youths and other able-bodied adults (Intrigator, 2011). These critical infrastructures include motorable roads, stable and affordable electricity supply. Potable water supply, effective credit scheme and productive educational services are veritable parts of critical infrastructure. For instance, effective road transport system has been established as

facilitators of low cost of food and household items.

Environmental Security: Human activities are influenced by his physical, social and biological environments. Protection of wildlife is one of the means of achieving environmental safety. Green Criminology is one branch of Criminology that deals with production and preservation of green life. For instances, planting of trees is encouraged as a protection and preservation of Ozone Layers. Trees could serve as windbreakers (Sala, 2020). Hurricane is a natural disaster that led to destruction of lives and properties. Environmental cleanliness is one of the preventive mechanisms against communicable diseases like cholera, dysentery and guinea worms. All these actions are motivated towards national security. However, when bandits committed crimes such as arson, vandalism and pollution of water bodies. These activities constituted threats to environmental security. Those relying on these natural resources as source of income will be rendered jobless. The implications of this is that idle hands are could be easily recruited into banditry. This undermines the security of lives and properties in the country (Abdul-Rasheed, 2021).

Political Security: As espoused by Karl Marx cited in Anand & Mishra (2020), every human being is a political animal. Political security comprises political education for the electorate, building reliable, free and fair voting system (Busumtum-Sam, 2017). Political security is vital to national security. Effective political system installs credible leadership across different levels of political system. This promotes responsible and accountable authorities that will harness resources towards national security.

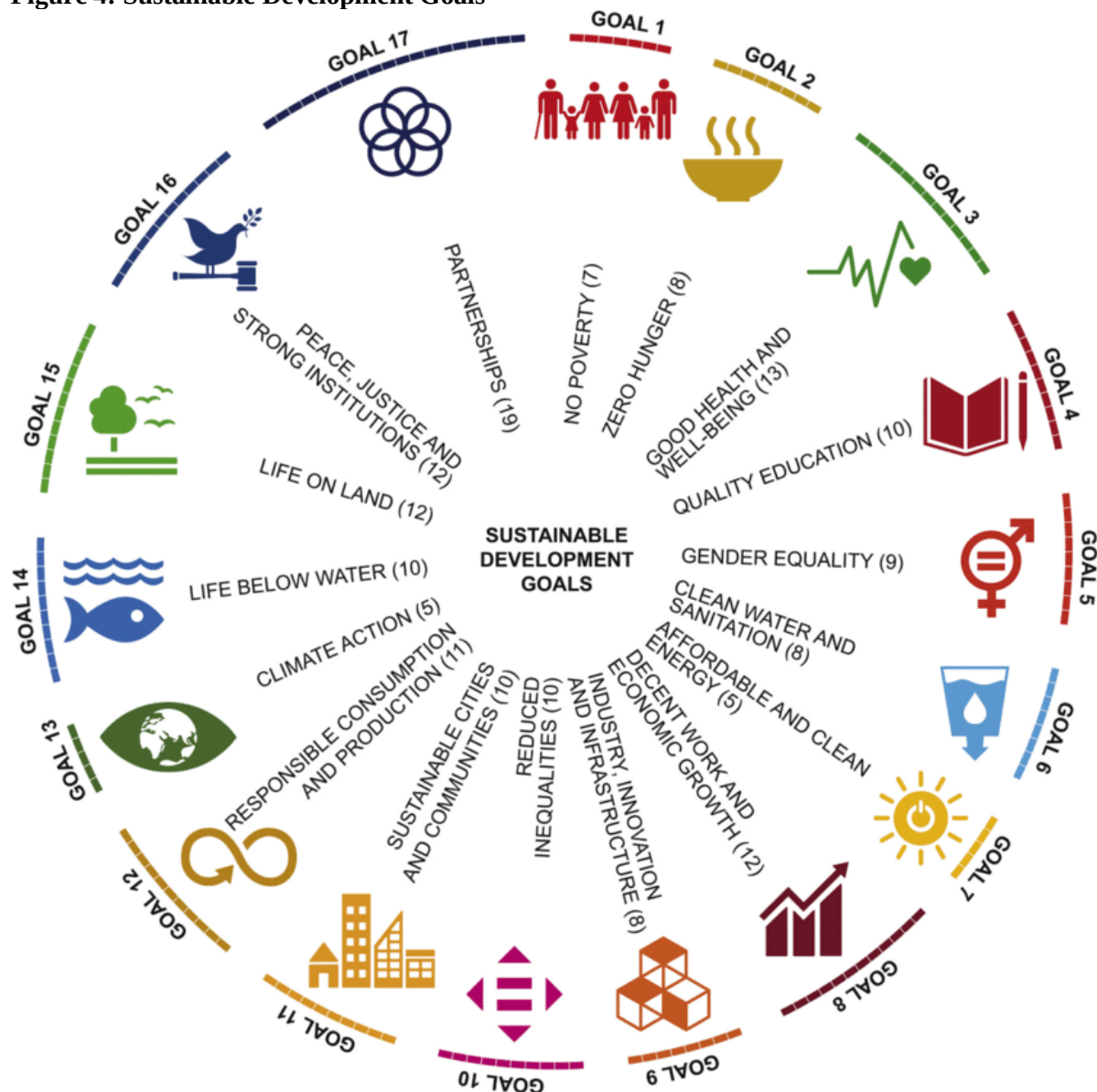
Food Security: This is defined as physical and financial access to food in the right quantity, quality in the right place, time and with maximum dietary value (Batin, 2021). Food is one of the requirements of organisms for survival. Food insecurity creates serious instability in the social and economic systems. Human beings, and other creatures need energy to execute other activities of life. Carbohydrates like cassava, rice, millets and their byproducts provide energy. Food

insecurity is a serious concern for the well-meaning individuals. Absence of food security is as a result of drought and famine. Acute food shortage may instigate crimes such theft, murder and assault and battery. If this is not timely curtailed, high-profile crimes like massacre, arson and kidnapping may ensue (Hobson, Bacon & Cameron, 2014).

Health Security: Health is defined as the state of physical, mental, psychological and spiritual

states of the mind. Sound state of health is instrumental to national security and development. Healthy nation is a wealthy nation. Individual contributes to national development in various capacities. There are three levels of health management in a particular society. These are primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Health security also embraces mobilisation of resources to tackle health emergencies (Kusari, 2014).

Figure 4: Sustainable Development Goals



Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q>

Meanings of Sustainable Development Goal

Sustainable development goals are the social, political and economic advancement of a society today, without jeopardising the future generations. In 2015, one hundred and ninety-five (195) countries of the world gathered together. These countries signed memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Organisations. The essence of the agreement is mobilising of economic, social, military, education, technology and other areas of comparative advantages. These objectives are meant to be achieved in 2030. In the process of signing the agreement, the peculiarities of each country were taken into account. The following were the sustainable development goals.

Explanations of Sustainable Development Goals Related to Banditry and National Security. From Figure 4, the following goals are related to banditry and national security:

Goal 1: No Poverty. The definition of poverty is relative. In this regard, poverty is lack of basic needs of life. The basic needs of life are shelter, food and clothing. Due to mass unemployment and bad governance. Most people in the world lack these amenities. According to World Bank (2020) and International Monetary Organisation (2021), Nigeria is the head-quarter of poverty in the world. Lack of social amenities and poor political will to advance the fortunes of the public through massive reconstruction of social institutions. Worsens Nigeria development Index. This goal has seven (7) targets and thirteen indicators (13). The main outcome targets are elimination of absolute poverty, reduction of poverty by half, and institution of social security services. Despite global commitment to poverty eradication, 10 percent of the world population are wallowing in abject poverty. This people lack access to social amenities like affordable health-care services, functional education, potable water and descent environment. Poverty is one of the consequences of prolonged conflicts and political instability. These conditions of poverty are characterized in the low-income country like Nigeria. More than 368 million of the world's total population are in abject poverty. The rural poverty accounts for 17.2 percent and 5.3 percent are in the urban poverty category (Matovie & Obradovic, (2021).

Goal II: No Hunger: Under the sustainable development goal II. The participant countries agreed to end all forms of malnutrition by increasing access to food, this would be achieved by removing administrative and political obstacles to food supply (McDnough & Brungarsh, 2013). Examples of the strategies include improved agricultural aids and training of farmers on modern farming techniques. Others are expansion of agricultural markets to assist countries with low agricultural outputs. Globally, one of nine lacks access to balanced diet. This worsens disease among children. In Nigeria, natural disasters like flood, dry season fire as well as artificial problems such as multiple taxation and insecurity on roads limit national agricultural productivity.

Goal III. Good Health: Healthy individual is a wealthy individual. Parts of the agenda for sound health is the prevention of communicable diseases. Prevention and standardized treatment of childhood diseases. This causes infant mortality; this would result in the loss of lives. The loss could be those that will contribute to sound economic management. Improper economic management could degenerate into banditry. This goal also includes reduction in motor accidents and catering for health personnel to avert strike. Family Planning and provision of adequate drugs in the health centers. This prevents overpopulation, and effective child-rearing for national development.

Goal IV. Quality Education: Education is the process of transmitting knowledge, skills and ideas from one generation to another. Education plays vital roles in survival of human societies. This goal aims at achieving free education at primary and post-primary levels (Simean, 2008). This could be achieved through scholarships for the developing countries. The education that ensures global citizenship and economic self-reliance. To achieve universal basic education. The sustainable development goals emphasise vocational and technical training for enhanced literacy and numeracy.

Goal V. Gender Equality: One of the targets of sustainable development is equal treatment for women and girls. The equality should be demonstrated in all spheres of life. The girl child should be given equal access to education (Walter, 2017). There should not be

discrimination between male and female in their quest for better education. In the workplaces, male and female should be given equal rights in furtherance to the constitution of a particular society (Onuoha, Attah, & Onua, 2010).

Goal VI. Access to Clean Water: Water is essential to life. According to World Health Organisation and United Nations International Children and Emergency Fund (2020). Out of the global population, only 71.2 percent have access to clean water. While the remaining 3.2 percent do not have access to clean water. Open defecation is one big challenge to clean water and environment. This constitutes serious risks to environment. In the developing country like Nigeria, access to clean water is a serious challenge. Despite the fact that water management is under concurrent and residual legislative lists, most governments at various level found it difficult to provide clean water. Dirty water is one of the avenues for transmitting communicable diseases like cholera, guinea worms and dysentery. Bad water has been established as pathogens for transmission of malaria plasmodium. Malaria related-death has been accounted for more than 78% of total deaths on yearly basis. Sustainable water supply is also required in firefighting exercises. Shortage of clean water is rampant in rural areas. Rural dwellers depend on stream and other natural sources of water supply. This causes rural poverty and criminalities (Selim, Saha, . Sultana & Roberts, 2020).

Goal VII. Affordable and Clean Energy: Access to clean and affordable energy promotes smooth running of industries. It also promotes decent home management (Sachs, 2016). Energy could be natural and artificial. The renewable energy promotes sound economic management.

Goal VIII. Decent work and Economy: This resulted from the smooth running of an economy. Smooth economic management is executed around production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. The economic planners recognises the importance of organised private-driven economy as movers' growth and development. It encourages favourable policy and terms of trade that will facilitate sustainable economic growth and development. It stresses the necessity for entrepreneurship to stem the global unemployment. This creates corporate

governance in the management of businesses (Andersen, -Rodgers & Crawford, 2018).

Goal IX. Industry. Innovation and Infrastructure: Industry promotes production of goods and services in commercial quantity. At this level, excess is exported to other countries in exchange for income. Innovation is achieved through research and development. Infrastructural development will facilitate job creation and poverty reduction (Pandey, Kumar & Ayeriores, 2020).

GOAL XI: Sustainable Cities and Communities: This goal stands to address challenges facing cities and communities in the world. Its targets include making cities and communities to be more sustainable by 2030. Also, adequate safety for urban dwellers, resistance to disaster and combined efforts towards effective urban planning (Walker, Pekmezovic & Gorden, 2021). **Goal XVI: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions:** These variables give platforms for the attainment of other goals. For any society or government policy to succeed, peace, justice and strong institutions are needed (Azeez & Essien, 2019). The following are the *modus operandi* for peace attainment. Reduction in violent crimes such as rape, robbery and murder. Other criminal activities include corruption, robbery and crimes such as banditry and terrorism. Judicial system promotes justice and equity. This installs confidence in a system. It encourages local and international investors. Strong institutions are above individual personal interests. Strong institutions are operated around the rule of law (Martin & Owen, 2013).

The main objective of the chapter is to explore the significant relationship among banditry, national security and sustainable development. The specific objectives are to find out the causes of banditry and effects of banditry on national development; how do impacts of banditry on national security affects sustainable development and the solutions to fast-track sustainable development.

Methods

This study applied qualitative approach. Information were sourced secondarily through the content analysis of peer-reviewed journals,

edited books and online resources. Thematic literature was adopted around the meanings of banditry. The various definitions of banditry as explained by various authors were explored. The reliability of variables was confirmed through rechecking of views of different scholars on independent and dependent variables. The study was limited to banditry in Nigeria. Banditry is a global crime; however, this theoretical approach was limited to banditry in Nigeria. This includes armed-robbery, kidnapping, cattle-rustling, arson and theft.

Results

From the Figure 1, the bandits were heavily armed to the teeth. This shows the level destruction of lives and properties caused by bandits as established by Igbogo (2015). The weapons used by bandits were more sophisticated than what conventional security operatives have. This is a serious security challenge as those that are constitutionally empowered to defend the masses are at the mercy of criminals. This assertion is in line with findings of (Chukwena, Fruna & Okpaleke, 2014). The criminal activities of bandits affect negatively the operations of farmers. Many Farmers have lost their lives to bandits. This creates artificial food scarcity in Nigeria. Prolonged food scarcity frustrates efforts at reducing poverty and hunger. A society where hunger prevails, criminalities such as, robbery. Theft and arson, will reign supreme. From Table 2, one hundred armed-robbery suspects were arrested by police along Lagos-Badagry Expressway. The route connects Republic of Benin and Nigeria through Badagry axis. This posits serious threats to international trade between Nigeria and other African countries. This confirms the results of study conducted by (Abdul-Rasheed, 2021). In his study, he established crimes as threats to cross-border trade in Nigeria. From Table 1, there was steady increase in the percentage distribution of reported cases of armed-robbery in Nigeria from 2015 to 2021. From the base year, eight thousand five-hundred and sixty-eight (8,568), cases were reported. However, in the year 2021, the number of cases reported was seventeen thousand, one hundred and thirteen (17,113). This was an increase of over (100%). This warranted poor economic performance in the period, the food

prices were increased. From the Table 2, percentage death resulting from banditry was steady from the year 2011 to 2021 increases at steady rate. The base year recorded seven thousand four-hundred and fifty-eight (7,458) deaths. The last year in the period under consideration recorded twelve thousand two hundred and thirty-one (12,231) deaths. This shows an increase of over 90%. As argued by Usman (2022), the negative indicators are responsible for high incidence of food insecurity and poverty level. From Figure 3, the Special Weapon Tactics is a specialized security unit that was established to deal with insecurity. This type of security unit is essential to deal with rising cases of banditry in Nigeria. And the sophistication of weapons used as established by Hassan-Wuyo, (2022). This minimizes the negative effects of banditry. And it will go along to improve farmers` productivity and efficiency. Economic security provides suitable environment for players in an economy towards removal of obstacles to employment creation. From Figure 4, the indices of sustainable development recorded unimpressive performance on the ground of high incidences of banditry.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the chapter put forward the following recommendations.

Banditry is perpetrated with sophisticated weapons, the source of those weapons should be investigated and blocked accordingly by the Federal Government of Nigeria. All illegal routes to the country should be thoroughly monitored by the Nigeria Customs Services. The unscrupulous members of the public, smuggling weapons into the country should be arrested and brought to book. Their foreign accomplice should be handed over to Interpol for further investigation. The international routes like Lagos-Badagry Expressway should be given special security patrol. The suspects should be brought to justice. Those that were found guilty should be rehabilitated by the Nigeria Correctional Services. The Special Weapons Tactics (SWAP), should be encouraged by the Police authority. There is a need for electronic surveillance on security operatives to avoid regression into the

activities that led to banning of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS). Social Safety Net should be restructured to discourage youth involvement in criminal activities. The governments and private organizations at various levels should be actively involved in the youth empowerment scheme. Major obstacle to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals is banditry control

Conclusion

This study deals with banditry, national security and sustainable development. It explored meanings of banditry, criminal actions that constituted banditry, national security. Its meanings and components. It also examined the goals of national security that are related to banditry, sustainable development. Sustainable development could not be achieved in the atmosphere where killings and destruction of properties that constitute the order of the day. The criminal activities plunge societies into abject poverty. For Nigeria, and other developing countries to overcome, banditry human capacity established for the youths. This paper will be useful to individuals, government agencies, government at various levels, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and researchers in social sciences.

References

- Abdul-Rasheed, A. (2021). Armed Banditry and Human Security in North West Nigeria. The Impacts and Way Forward. *Journal of Humanities, Social Sciences and Management Sciences* 1(1), 1—19
- Agency Report (2021). *Armed robbers attack Bullion van in Ondo*. August 26, page 23
- Akinrefa, D. (2021). *Bandit and Kidnappers `ve relocated to Kwara, Kogi*, -Gani Adams. The Punch 13 May
- Anand, S., & Mishra, M.I. (2020). *Influence of Karl Marx Political Thought in 20th Century*. 2BW.
- Leibniz Information Centre for Economic, Kiel Hamburg,
- Andersen, -Rodgers, D., & Crawford, K.F. (2018). *Human Security: Theory and Actions: Peace and Security in the 21st Century*, Rowman and Little field Publisher, Maryland
- Arinze, P.E. (2010). An Evaluation of the Effects of Armed Robbery on Nigerian Economy. *Journal of Research in National Development*. 8(2). 30—45
- Azeez, S.O. & Essien, A. (2019). Entrepreneurial Competency and Business Success among Indigenous Micro, small and medium Enterprises. *African Journal of Sustainable Development*. 9(3), 93—115
- Babangida, M. (2021). Banditry. Residents of North-west States reluctantly embrace Stringent Measures and Governors Unite. Premium Times 12/09/2021 The Impact of Banditry on Nigerian Security in the Forth Republic. An Evidence form Nigerian Northwest. *Journal of Social and Political Sciences*, 20(50), 34—44
- Batin, N. (2021). *The Economics of Sustainable Food: Smart Policies for Health and the Planet*. Island Press
- Busumtum-Sam J. (2017). Contextualization Human Security: A Deprivation-vulnerability Approach. *Journal of Policy and Society*, 27(1), 15—28
- Chandler, D., & Hynek, N. (2010). *Critical Perspective on Human Security: Rethinking Emancipation and Power in International Relations*, Routledge, New York
- Chukwena, O N, Fruna, Okpaleke, (2014). Banditry and Crisis of Public Safety in Nigeria. Issues in National Security Strategies. *European Scientific Journal*, 350--362
- Chapter preparation format is Time New Romans 12 1.5-line spacing
- Chukwuna, A.Y., and Abdubakar, M. (2021). *Crime-lordism. Understanding New Phenomenon in Armed Banditry*
- Cunningham, A. (2017). Kidnapping and the Limits of Acceptance. *International Journal of Humanitarian Action*. 2(4), 134—146
- Hassan-Wuyo, I. (2022). *Bandits Kill 8, kidnap 18 others in Kaduna Villages*. The Vanguard, January 3, pg. 21
- Hobson, C., Bacon, P., & Cameron, R., (2014). *Human Security and Natural Disaster*, Routledge, New York
- Hunter, A. (2013). *Human Security Challenge*, ebookpartnership,com London

- Ibrahim, B. (2017). An Analysis of Causes and Consequences of Kidnapping in Nigeria. *African Research Review*. 11(40), 134—145
- Igbogo, E.J. (2015). National security and National Development. A Critic. *International Journal of Arts and Humanitarian Affairs*, 14(1), 1—14
- Intrigator, M. (2011). Global Security and Human Security. *International Journal of Development and Conflict*, 19(10), 1—10
- Kaldor, M. (2011). Human Security, *Society and Economy Journal*, 33(3), 441—448
- Kusari, B. (2014). Human Security: A Need and Challenge. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Studies*, 5(19), 515—517
- Martin, M., & Owen, T. (2013). *Routledge Handbook of Human Security*. Taylor and Francis, London
- Matovie, S., & Obradovie, S.C. (2021). Assessing Socio-economic Vulnerability aiming for Sustainable Development in Serbia. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Economy* (29(1), 27—38
- McDnough, W. , & Brungarsh,M., (2013). *The Upcycle: Beyond Sustainability-Designing for Abundance*, North Point Press
- Mohammed U., Umar I.S, Olaleye R.S. Pelemo, J. Ahmed , B.S. , Mohammed U. and Umar, (2021). Effects of Banditry on Income and Livelihood of Yam Marketers in Shiroro Local Government Area in Niger State. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Sciences* 19(1), 103—178
- Neack, L. (2017). *Natural, International, and Human Security: A Comparative Introduction*, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, U.S.A
- Okoh, C. & Abubakar, M. (2021). Crimelordism: Understanding a New Phenomenon inn Armed Robbery in Nigeria. *Journal of Asia and African Studies*, 56(7), 1724—1737
- Onuoha, F.C, Attah, & H.I., Onuah R.A. (2010). Gender and Human Security: Reflections on the Vulnerability of Women to HIV/AIDS Scourge in Nigeria Lwati. *A Journal of Contemporary Research*, 7(1), 387—391
- Owen, O., & Usman,Z.(2015). Briefing: Why Goodluck Jonathan los the Nigerian Presidential Election of 2015. *African Affairs*: 114(456), 455-471
- Pandey, U.C. Kumar, & C. Ayeriores, M. (2020). *Sustainable Development Goals. 10- Reduce Inequality within and among Countries (Concise Guide to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*, Emerald Publishing
- Peo, S.(2014). *Human Security Studies: Theories, Methods and Themes*, World Scientific Publication Company, Singapore
- Rudge, P. (2021). *Beyond the Blue Economy, Creative Industry and Sustainable Development in Small Developing States*. Routledge
- Sachs, J. (2016). *The Age of Sustainable Development Audio*; Tendo Audio, New York
- Sala, E. (2020). *The Nature: Why we need the Wild Natural Geography*. New York
- Selim, S.A., Saha, S.S.K. Sultana, R., & Roberts, C. (2020). *The Environment, Sustainability Development Efforts in Bangladesh*, Routledge
- Simean, O. B. (2008). Human Security and the Response to Protection Approach. A Solution to Civilian Insecurity in Darfur. *Human Security Journal* 7(2), 46—61
- Usman, E. (2021). *11 Bandits Killed, Others arrested in Kogi*. The Punch, April, 2021
- Usman, E. (2022). *I know how to kidnapping from Watching Zuzu Video.*, The Vanguard, pg. in Armed Banditry
- Walker, J. Pekmezovie, A, & Gorden, W. (2021). *Sustainable Development Events: Harnessing, Business es to Achieve the Sustainable Development through Financial Technology*, an Law Reform, Goodreads U. S.A
- Wallace, D.O . & Silander, D. (2018). *Climate Change, Policy and Security: State and Human Implications*, Taylor and Francis, London
- Walter, B. (2017). *Gendering Human Security in Afghanistan: In the Time of Western Intervention*, Taylor and Francis, London