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Analysis of the nature of violence in Kaduna, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This study analysed various types of violence in Kaduna state in the last one decade; analysed the trend of violence in the study area from 2011 to 2021; and examined the causes of violence in the study area with a view to providing information that could guide the formulation of adequate security measures in the study area. This study utilized information from both primary and secondary data. A total of 300 questionnaires were administered, however, 198 were retrieved, giving a response rate of 65 per cent. Information on the causes of violence was obtained as primary data, while information on the trend and nature of violence was collected as secondary data. The data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics. The results showed that kidnapping violence was the most common type of violence, accounting for 36.36 per cent of all incidents of violence in the study area and that among the factors responsible for violence in the study area, the land use/ownership factor was the most significant with violence index of 3.88 while access to weapon factor was less significant with violence index of 1.27. The study recommends that Government should adopt an egalitarian approach in the distribution of economic resources in the study area.

Keywords: Access to weapons, Egalitarian approach, Kaduna state, Kidnapping violence, Land use/ownership, Violence index.

INTRODUCTION

The insecurity in various districts around the world has left many people from different countries in panic and under pressure. This remains a global problem that requires immediate intervention so as to eliminate refugees or displaced peoples' camps worldwide [1]. Similarly, there is an ongoing violent dispute between livestock herders and farmers in the middle belt region of Nigeria over a conflict of interests over land use for cattle grazing and crop production, which in 2018 alone claimed over 2,000 lives in the area [2]. The World Bank, in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria (2018), reported that the displacement or migration of at least one household member was the most common and significant outcome of the most recent conflict event experienced by the households in North Central, Nigeria between 2010 and 2017, affecting one-third of households by 33% [3].

Likewise, banditry attacks in Kaduna State claimed hundreds of lives, including children [4][5]. Kidnapping for ransom is a lucrative criminal venture across Nigeria, people are captured by gunmen at different times of the day with both eminent and common persons falling victims [6]. Moreover, secondary

schools and tertiary institutions have become places of targets to the kidnappers to the extent that over 1400 students were abducted in 2021 alone. [7]

The term violence has many connotations depending on the perspective we look at it; Violence could be seen from a physical, emotional and social context as the intentional use of physical strength, power or weapons against oneself, another individual or a group of people or community that results in casualty or deprivation. Generally, violence is defined as the use of physical force which causes injury to others in order to impose one's wishes. Violence could be expressed in terms of deliberately harming oneself, including committing suicide, or interpersonal violence, which implies violence between people, such as family or neighbourhood, property crimes, youth violence and organization crises. Violence is marked by community aggression, abduction, assassination, infrastructure and property vandalism or other acts of destruction [8]. Violence is caused by race, culture, economics, hegemony, land ownership, boundaries, unemployment and poverty among others [9].

Albert, Adisa, Agbola and Heraut (1994) argued that high population growth rates with high unemployment rates, poor wages, poor living conditions, urban culture and improper urban transport management, a poor health care system, housing crises and more are the causes of violence in Africa [10]. The problem of unemployment in Nigeria today has made both homes and markets unsafe because the majority of the citizenry have no means of livelihood, which has led to their involvement in different types of criminality.

According to a 2009 world report on 'Employment and Growth,' "the share of young people between the age of 15 and 24 who are not in the labour force is increasing, despite the country's strong growth performance over the years." More than 40% of the 1 billion population living in slums and inner cities in Nigeria are estimated to be within the age of 25 years, of which 40% are an army of idle hands and some of them have decided to punish the society that fails to provide them with jobs by robbing its members of their property at gunpoint [11]. Meanwhile, the security institutions to curb this criminality could not apprehend the situation due to outdated instruments in their possession which could not match the sophisticated weapons used by the criminals.

Statement of the Research Problem

Violence is a threat to the security of lives, properties, and socioeconomic development, especially in developing countries, where sharing of economic resources is very important. Several scholars have specifically contributed, in one way or the other, to examining and impinging violence on cultural, social, economic and political practices. Previous research on violence and its causes are reported in 2008 by Wilson [12]; in his study on 'ethno-religious violence in Indonesia'. The study examined how and why the initial peaceful coexistence between two ethnic communities, Makians who are Muslims and the indigenous Kaos who are predominantly Christians broke out into vicious violence that claimed over 4,000 lives and displaced more than 300,000 residents, while infrastructure worth Millions of dollars were also destroyed in North Muluku region of Indonesia between 1999 and 2000. The finding of the study revealed the causes of violence in the study area to include, security dilemma, religious sentiment, struggle for political power, and rivalry between communities of different ethnic groups (Ternate and Tidore) among others. The study concluded that religious sentiment aggravated the influence of anger and fear that marked

the majority of the regions and did play a vital role in much of the savagery. Meanwhile, the study focused on ethno-religious violence only without giving consideration to other types of violence. In addition, Aliyu, Kazim and Martin (2011) showed that ethno-religious violence has strong connections to residential choices that contributed to the separation of religious groups in Christian and Muslim domains in the residential areas of Jos metropolis [13]. However, the study neither analyses different types of violence that existed in the study area nor the trend of violence in the study area.

Wapwera and Gajere (2016) used Kaduna as the study area in their research on ethno-religious violence and residential mobility in Nigeria [14]. The study examined the causal factors that drive the crisis and looks at how the residential mobility in town was built and driven. The results demonstrated that there is a distinct polarization in the religiosity line of Christians and Muslims, other causes are unemployment, social institutional breakdown, political and colonial influence and direction of residential mobility in the town. The study however did not analyze the nature, types and trend of violence in Kaduna state instead it was limited to ethno-religious violence only. The causes of ethno-religious conflicts in southern Kaduna, Nigeria and its implications for national development have been studied by Uroko in 2018 [15]. The paper opined that land, religious hegemony, hate speeches are the major causes of the southern Kaduna crisis and reported a rise in displaced persons as one of the consequences of abuse in the region under review, but the study did not investigate other types of violence in the study area, moreover, the study was limited to Southern Kaduna.

Apparently, literature has shown that violence in whatever form militates against peaceful coexistence among neighbours and socioeconomic development in various cities of developing countries. However, previous studies could be considered to be less holistic in approach, as they focused on ethno-religious violence only without considering other types of violence. This study opined that there is a need to analyze all the identified violence types in a particular locality, so as to identify the one that is most significant. The aim of the study is to analyze the nature of violence in Kaduna state with a view to providing adequate information that will guide in the formulation of security measures. Specific objectives in the actualization of the aim are to; examine the factors responsible for the incessant violence in Kaduna; analyze types of violence that are common in the study area; and the trend of violence in the study area between 2011 and 2021. This study is justified on the ground that it will aid Government and individuals to come up with strategic measures to improve the security measures in the study area, so as to reduce the carnage caused by incessant violence in the territory.

Study Area

In 1917 Kaduna was the capital of the provinces of the North while between 1954 and 1967 it was the capital of the northern region. The state has a population of approximately 6.1 million people, according to the 2006 Nigerian census, and has risen, due to rapid urbanization in the state, to approximately 7,582,102 [16]. Kaduna state is divided into two regions; the Northern Kaduna region which is predominantly Muslim and livestock herders, who comprise 60 per cent of the Emirates, overwhelming the system of traditional people. The other region is Southern Kaduna. These are the Adara ethnic group, who formed the remaining 40% of the non-Muslim and predominantly farming Emirates. Kaduna state consists of Twenty-three local government areas including, Birnin Gwari, Giwa, Chikun, Igabi, Ikara, Jaba, Jema'a, Kachia, Kagarko,

Kajuru, Kaura, Kauru, Kubau, Kudan, Lere, Makarfi, Sabon Gari, Sanga, Soba, Zango-Kataf, Zaria, Kaduna South and Kaduna Northern Local Government areas. From the beginning of the 1970s, the State of Kaduna has been involved in numerous conflicts that opposed the northern district in the southern region of the state. The occurrence of carnation, destruction of property worth millions of naira and the displacement of the people have always been incessant and, thus, the population of the metropolis has been reduced. In fact, Kaduna is perceived to be one of Nigeria's most dangerous violent states in 2018, according to Ukaji, Ayodokun and Eze [17]

Types of Violence

Violence is heterogeneous in nature and it may be categorized based on the numbers of people affected by the violence (WHO, 2002), or based on the causes of the violence [18].

(a) **Types of Violence Based on Numbers of Affected Individuals**

Violence types are based on the number of affected individuals according to WHO (2002) and the types based on the causes of the violence as stated by USDOJ, (2012) are as follows.

1. **Self-directed violence:** This is violence in which the abuser and the survivor are the same person and are both vulnerable to suicide and assault.

2. **Interpersonal violence:** This refers to violence between individuals and is divided into violence between families and partners, and violence against a group. Family violence involves child abuse, violence against families and elderly abuses, while violence against the group breaks down into familiarity and aggression against aliens, violence in relation to property crimes, workplace violence and other institutions. Types of violence in the community include child abuse, youth violence, sexual assault and violence in schools.

3. **Collective Violence:** It refers to more widespread violence and can be subdivided into social, political and economic violence. Wikipedia defines collective violence as ' the effect of an action on an assembly or association, such as personal violence, the incidence of political violence, such as riots, revolts and demonstrations, ' as local events and linked to a particular calendar of activities or demographic sites.

(b) **Types of Violence Based on the Causes**

1. **Economic Violence:** This applies to aggression from larger groups, and can be subjugated. Economic violence can threaten goods or property, whether directly or indirectly. This includes robbery, fraud and anything that affects your finances illegally or unfairly. The internal processes of the economic system that influence your interest are indirect economic aggression. This occurs in the labour market when wages fall, for example, because other companies will cost less and find work much easier, and you will face unfair competition. Another example of indirect economic aggression is when real interventions are theoretically equal but are in fact advantageous to certain parties.

2. **Political Violence:** Political violence covers anything that a political party can do against your interests. If you are used as a tool by a political party, it is a matter of political violence. If you are a contributor and victim of a corrupt political class, for example, thuggery, electoral fraud officers, snatchers of ballot boxes, it is all about political violence.

3.   **Institutional violence:** This type of violence is related to institutional mistreatment or abuse by government bodies, organizations, government agencies and federal authorities, police, military, and other sectors. For example, if you get poor service, that will damage you somehow. Another example is when medical institutions ignore minimizing your pain.

4.   **Sexual or gender Violence:** Even in the 21st century, we are still facing violence against women. This has not only grown but in some situations, this kind of attack is motivated by race. This means that a woman   is violent by men or other women because she does not do what she wants or demands of her. People also suffer from sexual and emotional violence. This violence can continue against women or other men. Sometimes men are rejected or harmed only because they are men. The allegations of child or sexual abuse by women have sadly increased.

5.   **Cultural or Ethnic Violence**: Most marketing institutions promote a way of life that many experts think is a type of violence that institutes this type of hegemony. This is because tolerance and disdain for lifestyles or world views do not comply with the dominant stereotype. There are many cultures in the world in which aggression against some segments of the population is accepted and legitimate. The sections could be discriminatory groups or members of particular cultures or ethnic groups.

6.   **Religious violence**: In the world today, there are many religious groups and denominations fighting for power and supporters. These are certainly genuine expressions of faith at their source. But, if the members of many of these groups are political, it is also possible that it really concerns them. They are the ones who control and marry the spiritual commandments and are not afraid to take advantage of their followers ' expectations. This kind of sect exploits the fear and confusion of its adherents to make money. It can be done directly or indirectly (by working or by recruiting more supporters) through the human race, to transmit grim messages about the end of the globe. They break the will of the faithful to receive what they want with these messages and the terror they cause.

7.   **Cyber-bullying:** This has added another type of harassment to the list of types of violence with the advent of social media. The advent of new technology makes harassment easy in one way or another because it makes the cowards anonymous. Similarly, the laws on cyberbullying in different countries are not yet clear, especially if this violent behaviour continues unpunished. Everybody can save and share pictures, and many people benefit from this form of violence, anyone can record and upload a video to social media. These pictures could be used as a joke or defined as a person by some isolated incident. When it is found, thousands of people may have already seen the images and come to their own biased conclusion.

8.   **Information Violence:** There is a lot of violent news in the programming of many media outlets. The more information it has, the higher the impact and the more spectators it attracts. Sometimes you get a whole host of information when you open a newspaper or watch Television news, which misleads your idea of truth. The worst thing about the media is that it's a demand for this type of news. In a sense, this kind of news is influenced by the media. The media are therefore constantly on the lookout for news stories that have a bigger impact on the last story; pain, death, torture and all kinds of horrible things that have become a show.

9.   **Domestic and Family Violence:** This is usually abuse by males towards women type of violence, but can be vice versa, where physical abuse is targeted at one's girlfriend, housewife, boyfriend or husband. This social problem is severe, and it affects all segments of our society. In any relationship that

one party uses to obtain or retain power and control over another intimate partner, is a pattern of coercive behaviour (USDOJ 2012). This is done when a person uses a relationship to control another partner through physical violence, threats, intimidation, isolation, abuse of emotion and economics. Physical household violence includes, inter alia, capturing, slapping and biting.

10.   **Kidnapping:** It's the unlawful act of capturing and detaining a person(s) against their wish and holding them in false imprisonment forcefully or fraudulently for a ransom. It is usually targeted at the relatives of people considered to be wealthy enough to pay the ransom. Kidnapping often led to a murder in situations where the victim's relatives could not pay the ransom. In Nigeria, for instance, kidnapping has been on the increase despite Government measures to curb or eradicate the crime, due to a lack of manpower and sophisticated tools to fight the crime.

11.   **Terrorism**: This is regarded as the use of intentional violence against civilians for ulterior motives. Terrorism is defined as the use of violence to create tensions and fears in society for political objectives. Terrorism was first coined in the 1790s to refer to the terror experienced during the French Revolution. Terrorist attacks in Nigeria are categorised as the Boko Haram insurgency, Fulani Herdsmen attacks, and Suicide Bombers, among others. Over the last 10 years, Nigeria has witnessed a high number of terrorist attacks, resulting in over 1 million deaths and the destruction of Millions of properties. [19]

Trends and Nature of Violence in Kaduna State

Kaduna is referred to as an epic center of various forms of violence ranging from land disputes to communal clashes, ethno-religious crises, political violence, to kidnapping among others. However, for the purpose of this study, the trends and nature of violence in the Kaduna metropolis are given in Table 1.

Table 1   Trends and Nature of Violence in Kaduna Metropolis

S/N	YEAR	VIOLENT TYPE	LOCATION	CAUSES
1.	1963-64	Ethnic differences (TIV Riot)	Kaduna metropolis	Ethnic group clash over land ownership
2.	1966-70	Political (Assassination of Ahmadu Bello, Sultan of Sokoto)	Kaduna Metropolis	Killing of Ahmadu Bello the Saudana (Sultan) of Sokoto in Military (Igbo) coup which led to Nigeria Civil war
3.	1980	Ethno-Religious	Kasuwan Magani (Kajuru L.G.)	Disagreement over farm lands between indigenous Adara ethnic group and Hausa-Fulani group
4.	1987	Religious	Kafanchan, Zaria, Kaduna metropolis	Alleged over misinterpretation and misrepresentation of the Quran by the Christians
5.	1992	Ethno-Religions	Zangon Kataf, Atyap Community	Protest over the relocation of Atyap Community market to the outskirts of the town.
6.	1993	Religions	Kaduna Metropolis, & Zaria	Clash between Islamic sect (Shiite) & Policemen protesting against the later injustice
7.	2000/2001	Religious	Kaduna metropolis	Protest against promulgation of Sharia in the state by the Governor of Kaduna state

S/N	YEAR	VIOLENT TYPE	LOCATION	CAUSES
8.	2002	Religious	Kaduna Metropolis	Protest against Miss world beauty contest to be held in Abuja, Nigeria.
9.	2011	Political	Kaduna metropolis	Protest against the result of Presidential election announced by INEC
10.	2012 (April)	Terrorist Attack	Kaduna metropolis	Islamic Terrorist bombed churches on Easter day.
11.	2012 (June)	Terrorist Attack	Kaduna metropolis	Islamic Terrorist bombed churches.
12.	2013 (June, 8)	Terrorist Attack (Bandits)	Birnin Gwari district of Kaduna State	Bandits attacks 3 villages in Birnin Gwari in Kaduna state, killing 7 residents and carting away over 300 cattle which led to displacement of 3,000 residents who now sort shelter in primary school. According to National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).
13.	2014 (March)	Ethnic/Communal (Bandit attacks)	Kaduna metropolis (Kaura)	Fulani Herdsmen attack on local farmers
14.	2014 (July)	Terrorist Attack	Zaria massacres	Unknown gun shooting attacks in Zaria community, Southern Kaduna
15.	2015	Religious	Zaria	Members of Islamic movement in Nigeria (IMN) popularly known as Shiite protest against the killing of its members in Nigeria by the Nigeria army, in which the latter massacred the former.
16.	2016	Ethno-Religions	Kaduna metropolis (Southern Kaduna)	Hausa-Fulani, Muslim herdsmen attacks against farmers who are Christians.
17.	2018 (January 16)	Kidnapping	Kagorko L.G.A	Abduction of 2 Canadian and 2 Americans during project inspection in Kagorko LGA& killing of 2 orderlies.
18	2018 (February)	Religious	Kasuwan Magani (Kajuru L.G)	Muslim & Christian youths clashed over the allegation that Muslim youths were marrying Christian girls and converting them to Muslim.
19	2018 (April, 6)	Terrorist Attacks (Bandits)	Birnin Gwari area, Kaduna	Bandits kills 36 gold miners in Birnin Gwari area of Kaduna State.
20	2018 (May, 5)	Terrorist Attacks (Bandits)	Gwaska in Birnin Gwari , Kaduna State	Cattle rustlers killed at least 51 villagers (both adult and children) in Gwaska on Saturday afternoon.
21	2018 (October, 18)	Ethno-religious	Kasuwan Magani (Kajuru L.G)	Argument between young and elderly man in the market led to clashes between Muslims and the indigenous Adara ethnic group who are mainly Christians

S/N	YEAR	VIOLENT TYPE	LOCATION	CAUSES
22	2018 (October, 19-21)	Kidnapping	Kadunna Metropolis, Kujama, Kasuwan Magaui, Kachia.	Kidnapping of Mr. Maiwada Rapheal Galadima the traditional ruler of Adara with his wife by gunmen on his way from Kaduna back to his palace in Kachia headquarter of Kachia L.G.A
23	2019	Religious	Kaduna Metropolis	Protest by members of the Islamic Movement in Nigeria (IMN) known as Shiite demanding for the release of their leader, Sheik Ibrahim El-Zakzaky from detention.
24	2019 (February 10-11)	Ethnic/communal	Kaduna metropolis, Kajuru L.G.	Hausa-fulani herdsmen & Adora ethnic group militia
25	2019 (February 26)	Ethnic/Communal	Kaduna metropolis, Karamai & Kajuru	Hausa Fulani herdsmen & Adara ethnic group clash in retaliation to February 10, 2019 attacks
26	2019 (March 10)	Ethnic/Communal	Kaduna metropolis& Kajuru L.G.	Hausa-fulani herdsmen attacks on Adara ethnic group
27	2019 (March 16)	Ethnic/Communal (Bandit attacks).	Kaduna metropolis & Sanga L.G.A	Fulani Herdsmen attack on Adara ethnic group in Nandugbok village of Sanga L.G.A in revenge to an earlier attack that 11cows & 28 sheeps belonging Fulani were slaughtered.
28	2019 (Dec. 19)	Kidnapping	Kaduna Metropolis	Kidnapping of Police district head and 4 others in Kaduna South.
29	2020 (Jan. 13)	Terrorism (Bandit attacks).	Kaduna Metropolis (10 different communities)	Suspected herdsmen attacked 10 communities in Kaduna metropolis killing about 35 people and abducted 58 others
30	2020 (Jan. 15)	Terrorist Attacks	Kaduna-Zaria highway, Kaduna State	The al Qaeda-linked terrorist group popularly known as Ansaru claimed to have killed six people, kidnapped dozens, and destroyed several vehicles in Kaduna.
31	2020 (Jan. 15)	Terrorist Attacks	Kaduna-Zaria highway, Kaduna State	The al Qaeda-linked terrorist group popularly known as Ansaru claimed to have killed six people, kidnapped dozens, and destroyed several vehicles in Kaduna.
32	2020 (Feb. 13)	Terrorist Attack	Bakali Village (Giwa LGA) and Maro village (Kajuru LGA)	Gunmen attacked these two communities in Kaduna killing no fewer than 21 people and many injured.
33	2020 (March 1)	Terrorism (Bandits attack)	Ungwan Musa, Kerewa and Zariyawa villages in Igabi and Giwa LGA	Bandits attacked theses villages in Kaduna metropolis killing over 50 persons

S/N	YEAR	VIOLENT TYPE	LOCATION	CAUSES
34	2020 (October)	EndSARs Protests	Kaduna Metropolis	Protests against police brutality and disrespect for human rights.
35	2021 (March,11)	Kidnapping	Afaka, Igabi local Government Area of Kaduna State	35 students were kidnapped in Federal College of Forstry Mechanization, Afaka, Kaduna by gunmen
36	2021 (April)	Kidnapping	Idon, Kajuru local Government Area of Kaduna State	2 female nurses were abducted in Idon General Hospital
37	2021 (April,20)	Kidnapping	Kasarami village, in Chikun local Government, Kaduna State	20 students and 2 staff were kidnapped at the Greenfield University in Kaduna State.
38	2021 (May, 17)	Labour Strikes	All the Local Governments in Kaduna State	Protests against State Government disregard of workers' rights.
39	2021 (June,23)	Kidnapping	Awon/Mothercat Junction, in Kachia local Government area of Kaduna State	12 people were kidnapped by unidentified gunmen
40	2021 (July,5)	Kidnapping	Chikun local Government area of Kaduna State	140 School children were abducted in Bethel Baptist High School, in Kaduna State
41	2021 (July, 5)	Kidnapping	Zaria, Kaduna	7 people and one baby were abducted at National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Centre, Kaduna
42	2021 (July,11)	Kidnapping	Kajuru local Government, Kaduna State	Emir of Kajuru, and 10 others people were abducted in his residence by suspected gunmen
43	2021 (July, 21-24)	Terrorism (Bandits attack)	Southern Kaduna, Kaduna State	43 people reported to have died as a result of gunmen attacked on Southern Kaduna communities
44	2021 (August, 27)	Kidnapping	Sabon Gari area of Kaduna State	4 people were kidnapped in Zangon Shanu and Unguwan Liman communities
45	2021 (August, 31)	Kidnapping	Sabon Tashan area of Kaduna Metropolis	Over 100 worshippers of Emmanuel Baptist Church in Kakau Daji, Sabon Tashan were abducted by unidentified gunmen
46	2021 (Sept.26)	Terrorism (Jihadists Attacks)	Zaria, Kaduna	Military base was attacked in Zaria, Kaduna State.

S/N	YEAR	VIOLENT TYPE	LOCATION	CAUSES
47	2021 (September,27)	Terrorism (Bandits)Attacks	Kaura local Government area of Kaduna State	Over 40 people were killed in Madamai community in Kaura local Government in Kaduna State
48	2021 (September,27)	Terrorism (Bandits Attacks)	Kacecere Village in Southern Kduna	8 people were killed, 6 injured and many houses were destroyed in Southern Kaduna unidentified gunmen
49	2021(October,11)	Kidnapping	Kafanchan area of Kaduna State	Students were kidnapped in Saint Albert Seminary Catholic School in Fadan Kagoma, kafanchan, Kaduna State by unidentified gunmen
50	2021(December, 3)	Kidnapping	Unguwan Gimbiya in Sabon Tasha, Chikun local Government, Kaduna State	Over 20 people were kidnapped by suspected bandits
51	2021 (December,22)	Kidnapping	Along Kaduna-Birnin Gwari road, in Kaduna State	70 traders were kidnapped by suspected bandits
52	2021 (December,23)	Kidnapping	Along Kaduna-Birnin Gwari road, Zankoro area of Kaduna State	6 people were killed and many travelers abducted by gunmen

Source: FGN White Paper Report on Violence (2012), The World Bank & National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria (2018); IRIN News (2013); bbc.com>news (2014,2018 and 2021); Skiklam (2018); Ukaji, Ayodokun and Eze (2018); Thisdaylive (2018); Mckenna (2019); (KAPECOM) reports (2019); Saxone. and Abdulganiyu (2020)

STUDY APPROACH

Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. Data on the factors responsible for the incessant violence in Kaduna were obtained through questionnaire administration, while data on types, trends and nature of violence were collected through secondary data, like extractions from previous studies, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KAPECOM) reports, and The World Bank and National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria reports. In the process of administering the questionnaires, Kaduna state was first stratified into three senatorial districts, northern, southern and central Kaduna. These senatorial districts were further stratified into six local Government areas which were randomly selected for the survey. The selected local Government areas are; the two major municipalities, Kaduna North and Kaduna South, and other adjoining local government areas; Igabi, Chikun, Kajuru and Zaria. The basis of selecting the six local Government areas is that they cut across the three senatorial districts in the study area. A total of 300 questionnaires were administered on the household heads of the selected buildings, however, 198 were retrieved, giving a response rate of 65 per cent. The first building sampled was chosen randomly, and subsequent units of information were selected at a uniform interval of every tenth building. A four-point Likert scale was employed by assigning a weight of value of 4, 3, 2, and 1 in decreasing order of most significant, significant,

less significant, and not significant respectively, to indicate the level of importance of factors responsible for violence in the study area. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics which include a frequency distribution table and percentages. The summation of the weighted value (SWV) was calculated by adding the product of the number of responses for each factor and the weight value attached to the rating. The factor for violence index (VI) was obtained by dividing the summation of the weight of value (SWV) by the total number of respondents. The mean of the VI distribution was calculated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Analyzing the Nature of Violence in the Study Area Between 2011 and 2021

The information extracted from secondary data showed the five major types of violence that existed in the study area between 2011 and 2021, and it's presented in Table 2. Table 2 shows the nature of violence that existed in the study area between 2011 and 2021. Political violence existed only once with 2.27%, that was February 2011 as a result of a protest against the presidential election result. Ethnic violence occurred seven times between 2014 and 2019 with 15.91%, resulting from Fulani Herdsmen attacks on local farmers, and Hausa Fulani/Adara ethnic group clashes. Religious violence occurred five times between 2015 and 2019, having 11.36% on the table. These resulted from an Islamic sect known as Shiite protests, and Muslim and Christian youths' clashes. Kidnapping was also experienced at sixteen different times in the study area between 2018 and 2021 with 36.36%. It was recorded that traditional rulers, expatriates, students, lecturers, clerics, worshippers, travelers, children, medical personnel, and top-ranked police officers were kidnapped consecutively. It was noticed that over 80 per cent of the kidnapping happened within 2021 alone. Terrorism recorded fifteen incidences of violence at different times in the study area between 2012 and 2021 which accounted for 34.1%. These were due to the Boko Haram insurgency and bandit attacks in different neighbourhoods of the study area. It is evident from Table 2 that kidnapping violence accounted for the majority of violence in the study area with the highest crime rate of 36.36%, followed by terrorist attacks which had a 34.1% crime rate.

Residents' Perceived Factors Responsible for Violence

The significance of factors responsible for the incessant violence in the study area was examined. These factors include ethnicity, religion, politics, access to weapons, unemployment, land use/ownership, and nepotism. The rating of these factors as indicated by the residents was used in identifying the level of significance placed on each factor responsible for violence in the study area. These were in turn used to derive the 'violence index' (VI). It was shown that the highest VI was 3.88 while the lowest was 1.27. It was indicated in Table 3 that land use/ownership was the most significant factor, followed by religion and then ethnicity with a violence index of 3.88, 3.86, and 3.78 respectively. On the other hand, access to weapons was the least significant factor from the rear with a VI of 1.27, followed by the nepotism factor with a VI of 1.31. Meanwhile, unemployment and politics were rated to be relatively significant with VI of 2.51 and 2.49 respectively. The average VI for all the factors was represented by x and this was 2.73. Invariably, factors with VI lesser than x were considered to be less significant, and these factors are unemployment, politics, nepotism, and access to weapons. Computed VI variance was 0.2399 with a standard deviation of 0.474. The coefficient of variation was 17.36%.

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Table 2: Summary of Nature of Violence in Kaduna State Between 2011 and 2021

S/N	Type of Violence	Year	Frequency	Percentage
1	Political	2011	1	2.27%
2	Ethnic	2014,2016,2018,2019, 2019,2019, 2019	7	15.91%
3	Religious	2015, 2016, 2018, 2018, 2019	5	11.36%
4	Kidnapping	2018, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2021, 2021, 2021, 2021, 2021, 2021, 2021, 2021, 2021, 2021, 2021, 2021	16	36.36%
5	Terrorism	2012, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2018, 2018, 2020, 2020, 2020, 2020, 2020, 2021, 2021, 2021, 2021	15	34.10%
	Total		**44**	**100.00%**

Source: [20-28] FGN White Paper Report (2012), The World Bank & National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria (2018), IRIN News (2013); bbc.com>news (2018); Skiklam (2018); Ukaji, Ayodokun and Eze (2018); Thisdaylive (2018); Mckenna (2019); (KAPECOM) reports (2019); Saxone and Abdulganiyu (2020).

Table 3: Perceived Factors Responsible for Violence in Kaduna

Factors (variables)	SWV	VI	X-X'	Variance (X-X')²	Standard Deviation
Ethnicity	748	3.78	1.05	0.174	0.417
Religious	765	3.86	1.13	0.118	0.344
Politics	493	2.49	-0.24	0.353	0.594
Access to Weapons	252	1.27	-1.46	0.240	0.489
Unemployment	497	2.51	-0.22	0.475	0.688
Land Use/Ownership	769	3.88	1.15	0.103	0.321
Nepotism	257	1.31	-1.43	0.216	0.465
Total		19.1	-.02	1.679	3.318

Source: Author's field survey, 2021

SWV = Summation of weight value

VI = Violence Index = $\frac{swv}{n}$

n = number of respondents

N = Number of variables

X' = Mean

$$x' = \frac{\sum(VI)}{N} = \frac{19.1}{7} = 2.73$$

$$\text{Variance} = \frac{\sum(x-x')^2}{N} = \frac{1.679}{7} = 0.2399$$

$$\text{Standard Deviation} = \frac{3.318}{7} = 0.474$$

$$\text{Coefficient of variation} = \frac{S.D}{x} \times 100\% = \frac{0.474}{2.78} \times 100\% = 17.36\%$$

CONCLUSIONS

The study findings indicated that there were five major types of violence in the study area, these are ethnic violence, religious violence, political violence, kidnapping violence, and terrorism violence, among which kidnapping violence was revealed to be more rampant as its accounted for the majority of incidents of violence in the study area with the highest crime rate of 36.36%, followed by terrorist attacks which had 34.1% crime rate. This result is in line with the report of Ishaq, BBC News (2021), where it was clearly stated that "kidnapping for ransom is an expanding crime investment across Nigeria. Further findings showed that among the factors responsible for incessant violence in the study area, land use/ownership, religious, and ethnicity factors were most significant with a violence index of 3.88, 3.86, and 3.78 respectively, while access to weapons and nepotism factors were less significant with violence index of 1.27 and 1.31 respectively. This finding is in conformity with the study of Uroko (2018), where it was opined that land, religious hegemony, hate speeches are the major causes of the southern Kaduna crisis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommends that the Government should adopt the egalitarian approach in the distribution of economic resources in all the three senatorial districts of the study area, so as to reduce the sense of marginalization in the residents from different quarters. More so, Government should show a high level of sincerity in security measures in the study area so that there would not be room for nepotism and sentiment.

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