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INVESTIGATING THE ACTIVITIES OF PHONE SNATCHERS (SHILA BOYS) IN YOLA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT: AN ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

ABSTRACT

Youths in any society are the engine of growth and development, because they provide the labour force for production of goods and services. They are also the critical segment of the population whose action and inaction can develop or destroy the hegemonies/fabrics of our society. This study is designed to investigate the activities of “ShilaBoys” in Yola north local government area, Adamawa State, with a view to assessing government intervention. The activities of criminals, most especially “Shilaboys” in Jimeta –the capital of Yola north local government includes phone snatching, stabbing causing injuries especially during night time, the groups also strike to some extent kill their victims using dangerous weapons like knife, machete, cutlass and even guns nowadays. The paper identify poverty, unemployment, drug abuse, lack of parental supervision and increased in drop-out and decadence in education are some of the factors responsible for the crime The effects further expose the inability of the government to effectively curb the activities of the group. The paper made used of primary source by means of interview and secondary source of data The paper conclude and recommend that in order to bring to drastically the activities of the menace, there is need for the government to key in educational sector by way of increased funding and ensuring that youths are educated. There is the need for employment opportunities and creation of skills and vocational centres for youths to be taught on various trades. There is also the need for community policing to enhance the intelligence gathering in reporting suspicious moves. Finally, there is also the need for proper prosecution of the offenders and their prosecutors to serve as deterrents to others. as they carry weapons to perpetrate their devilish act. The research is intended to identify the causes, the impact and the solution of crime especially that of ShilaBoys. Five specific objectives will be used to guide the conduct of the research.

Keyword: Shila gang, crime, Yola local government-Jimeta, upsurge of crime

Introduction

Nigeria has been described as the hub of Africa’s organized crimes because of the prevalence of various gangs in the country (Lunde, 2006). Most of these dangerous gangs include Kauraye in Kaduna and Katsina States, Yan Daba and Yan Dauka Amarya in Kano State, Yan Sara Suka in Bauchi State, Yan Kalare in Gombe State, among others. Yan Shilla is a relatively new gang based in Yola metropolis of Adamawa State.

There are many contestations on the evolution of the Yan Shilla gang in Adamawa State. Shila Boys are notorious gang of young boys that are terrorizing the peaceful terrain of Jimeta –the capital of Yola North local government. The group is known for involvement of the perpetration of many crime activities in the area. Crime especially phones snatching, stabbing of people, burglary activities during nights time. Smoking of Indian hemp and other drugs addiction to cause trouble in areas where they perpetuate their nefarious activities. This pathetic situation has instilled fear among the residents in the area as government has not brought the ugly trend to a halt; The Boys continue to wreak harms on the innocent citizens without facing much problem. To explain further the role of government in providing succor and provide some relief on the people, we need to look at some of the policy of government in Africa

One of the greatest challenges facing governments and policymakers in Africa today is how to provide opportunities for the continent's more than 200 million youths so that they can have decent lives and contribute to the economic development of their countries. According to the United Nations (2010), Africa's 2011 population was estimated at 1.05 billion and is expected to double by 2050. Africa is the youngest continent in the world: About 70 percent of its population is 30 years of age or younger. In 2011, youths, who are defined here as those between 15 and 24 years of age, constituted 21 percent of the more than 1 billion people in Africa, whereas another 42 percent was less than 15 years old. Slightly more than half of the African youth population is female, and there are more rural dwellers than urban dwellers. With such a large proportion under 15 years of age, Africa's youth population is expected to grow in the years to come while the Youths population in other parts of the world shrinks (Gyimah Bremond and Kimenyi, (2013).

Statement of the Problem

Increase in crime rate among youth has exacerbated the vulnerabilities of societies to all forms of negative tendencies. This can be manifested from the various crimes committed by the youth in the form of the followings:

- Drug addiction
- Smoking of Indian hemp
- Shila Boys activities
- Political thuggery

The problems have been alarming as parents, governments; stakeholders have done little to reverse the trend. Furthermore, youth being an active partner in any developmental projects have abandoned their role as the engine of progress thereby retarding the potentialities in them.

The impact of crime is numerous and it include snatching of phones, stabbing ,maiming and etc., this has led to the total collapse of socioeconomic activities in the area. A News and current affairs Report carried out in Adamawa Radio Corporation [ABC] in [2022] on the notorious gang of “shila boys in Jimeta engaged in terrorizing some part of Jimeta especially those in Doubeli, Jambutu Gwadabawa, some part of Karewa ward where victims phones were snatched using knives and other dangerous weapons. I was once a victim in 2021, where an unknown person burgled my house and took away my Android phone. Moreover, just recently one of the victims after snatching his phone amputated his hand. Many victims have been hospitalized. These have therefore created fear and anxiety in the area and if left unchecked will lead to more consequences that are undesirable. Moreover,

the gap in knowledge, which the study intends to fill, is that despite all the efforts of government in curbing the menace, there appear to be very little or no significant reduction on their activities

Aim and Objectives

The main aim of the study is to assess government preventive measures in reducing crime in Yola North Local Government. The specific objectives are:

- i. To identify the factors responsible for the upsurge of crime among youth in Yola North.
- ii. To ascertain the nature of crime perpetuated by youths in Yola North.
- iii. To determine the measures put in place by the government to tackle the upsurge of crime among youth in Yola North Local Government.
- iv. To adopt new strategies in curtailing the menace
- v. To ascertain the challenges associated with the crimes adopted by the government in tackling youth crime in Yola North.

Research Questions

For the purpose of this research, the following research questions are designed to guide the study:

- i. What are the different types of crime in Yola North Local Government?
- ii. How does the upsurge of crime among youth affect the people of Yola North Local Government?
- iii. What are the causes of crime in Yola north?
- iv. What are the significant methods and techniques that will be employed by the government in managing of crime?
- v. What are the challenges faces in an attempt to curb these menaces?

Significance of the Study

This study will be significant in the following dimensions. First, the work will help and direct the attention of parents for ensuring proper upbringing of their children to become good people. Secondly, the findings of the study will also show an ideal way by which communities/societies respond to challenges of crime since there has not been any written material on the topic. Thirdly, the findings of work will also assist the government in tackling the menace of crime in our societies.

Fourthly, the data generated by the study will contribute to existing literature on crime and prevention there by serving as a spring board for further future studies

Methodology

This study used qualitative analysis as both primary and secondary data were used in carrying out the research. An In-depth interview were conducted among the inhabitants of Jimeta including government officials (police and civil defence), arrested members of Yanshila in the custody of the police using random and purposive sampling, victims of the groups and some other local community members in the area.

Area of the study

The area in this research work is confined to Yola North Local Government of Adamawa State. Yola North (Jimeta) is the commercial and administrative capital of Adamawa state. The British Colonial Rule founded it in 1912 as a result of colonial situation. It was situated along the bank of River Benue and is located on latitude 09N⁰ and longitude 122.8 east. The people of Yola north is comprised

predominantly of Fulani, Hausa, Bwatiye, immigrants from Chad-Laka, who have stayed for generations. Others include Chamba, Kilba, Kanuri and etc. The languages that are widely spoken are Hausa and Fulfulde.

Temperature in Jimeta is high almost throughout the year with a mean yearly maximum of about 34.3⁰ C; the average daily hour of bright sunshine is about 76.1km 1hr. considering the above climatic element, Yola North could be said to have fallen within the hottest region of Nigeria,(Mohammed2024).

Conceptual framework

Definition of crime

There are various definitions of crime as there is lack of agreement concerning the meaning. What constitutes crime varies from culture to culture due to nature of criminals and from time to time. Criminals mean different things to people throughout time. They are seen in some quarters as heroes, villains, fools, revolutionaries, deviants, scumbags etc.

Crime has been defined by various scholars in order to suit the circumstances at a particular time or period as that crime is not totally accepted because of the society and the social constructs which may be approved as to what is criminal or not, how crime is been interpreted in different societies. (Odger 2009).

Also Dambazau (1994) defined crime as an act of omission against public interest and which is prescribed by law enacted by the legislature in the overall interest of the society, and to which prescribed punishment is attached in the event of violation and it involves four major principles which are public wrong, moral wrong, law and punishment for the criminal.

On the global trend, every five years, 60% of city in habitants have been victims of one type of crime or another, while over half of these crimes have involved personal crime, (arson, Fraudulence, cheating, 419 syndrome, forgery, etc). It has been noted that Nigeria cities are conducive areas for criminal activities because they provide the veritable anonymity needed for criminal activities (Okafor, 2011)

Factors Responsible for the Upsurge of Crime

Unemployment is a situation where people are willing to work but could not find without arms[employment. On the other hand violent crime is defined as a crime in which the offender uses or threatens to use force upon the victim. This entails violence including robbery and with and without arms [Wikipedia,2010].Global unemployment according to [Marlar,2012],un employment was highest in the Middle East and North Africa[22%and sub –Saharan Africa[17%.. However, Nigeria's unemployment rate is above the sub-region's average that increased to 23.9%in 2011compared with 21.1% in 2010 and 19.7%in 2009[National Bureau of Statistivs, 2012]; and is projected to hit 25%by the end of 2012[USA Embassy in Nigeria, 2012].As can be seen unemployment is one of the greatest causes of crime. Others are poor Governance, poverty and host of others.

Nature of Crime in Nigeria

Crime in Nigeria has assumed a pathetic and worrisome situation due to the in effectiveness of the government in curbing the menace in our country. Nigeria being one of the developing countries in the world is experiencing a prevalence of rising crime waves, criminal intentions and varying degree of delinquencies. Nigeria has been on the global crime map since 1980s (Dambazau, 2007). The nature of

the crime being perpetrated by the people includes armed robbery, murder, rape, car theft, burglary, fraud, bribery and corruption, food and drug adulteration, gambling, smugglings, human trafficking, kidnapping, drug trafficking, money laundering, internet scam, advance fraud (419) and other illegal activities.

A training school conducted interview for the recruits and found revealed that the training school is where the bandits prepared programmes on which one to raid and plan how to operate different types of firearms and ammunition. Suspects were nabbed during their morning training session where they were working out modalities on a number of houses to be raided for the week. (Aremo and Ahmed, 2011). Unfortunately, much of the crime are committed by the youths at virtually, every nook and cranny of the country. Criminality has therefore become an integral part of our nation's daily life.

Crime among the youths

The United Nation General Assembly and World Bank cited in Adewuyi (2008) defined the youth as people between the ages of 15 to 24years. In the same vein, Nigeria, youth have been placed within the age limit of 30yrs, hence they are allowed to participate in the National Youth Service Scheme (NYSC).

Theoretical Concept

Relative Deprivation Theory

The relevant theoretical model that best explains the pathetic situation of Nigeria's youth is the relative deprivation model developed by (Lea and Young in 1984). The theory is anchored on youth being developed a sense of deprivation when there are noticeable or measureable gaps in access to socioeconomic resources vis-à-vis other groups and when their need for socioeconomic identity and worth are not met. They went further, that it is not the fact of being deprived as such, but the feeling of other risks the youth deprivation which is important..

The second related concept anchoring **Lea and Youth** deprivation is youth subculture. As the modern youth face new risk of socioeconomic closure, conditions of doubt permeate all aspect of social life and self – identity becomes fragile and in need of recurring reinterpretation (Giddens, 1991). Furlong and Cartmel (1997).

Origin and Development of Shila boys

Nigeria has been described as the hub of Africa's organized crimes because of the prevalence of various gangs in the country (Lunde, 2006). Most of these dangerous gangs include Kauraye in Kaduna and Katsina States, Yan Daba and Yan Dauka Amarya in Kano State, Yan Sara Suka in Bauchi State, Yan Kalare in Gombe State, among others. Yan Shilla is a relatively new gang based in Yola metropolis of Adamawa State.

There are many contestations on the evolution of the Yan Shilla gang in Adamawa State. As a result, there are at least four versions of the origin of the group. One version traced the origin of the group to the flushing away of the Yan Kalare gang in the neighboring Gombe State. According to Adamu Umaru-Adamu interviewed 3th May,2026, a 51 year old, resident of Yelwa Ward in Jimeta, narrates that the Shila boys originated in 2002, when Kaleri group in Gombe was disbanded as a result, some of the members dispersed to some places like Kano, iand Adamawa. In Jimeta, they starred regrouping and gathering around Motor park area and forest area beneath Jimeta bridge.

The composition of the groups members were mostly young boys on the age bracket between 17-24 years. Their mode of operation was mostly during sunset and attack innocents' people using knives, cutlass and machete. . Interview with Lawan Ali

Similarly, Malam Lawan, Vice Principal in one of the secondary school in Jimeta 53 year, and resident of Ajiya ward, interviewed on 5th, May, 2026, narrates that the group came to prominence around 2016 around Doubeli area. The meaning of Shila is small bird or Hawk, consisting of boys of 16-19 years, he continued that the group initially started by snatching of people properties before eventually started using knives and some other locally made dangerous weapons. He went on to say that group members recognized themselves using hair styles barbing as a symbol for recognizing their members and eventually, the security got to know and stop using the hair style barbing.

They usually send two to three boys to the victims on feeling the sense of being overpowered, the rest members would appear and confront the victims due to their numerous numbers using dangerous weapons in dispossessing victims properties

Moreover, Yakubu Sahabo, 46 year of age and resident of Gwadabawa ward, interviewed on 8th May, 2026, who interacted with some group members narrates that the group active period was the last 6-7 years ago. The group members were known for snatching of phone and some valuable possessions. Later, they changed their style of operation by asking people to give them their possession politely, failure to do that attract heavy response from the group. He continued that majority of the group members are mostly in their tens not twenties.

Mode of operation

Their mode of operation was mostly during sunset and attack innocent people using knives, cutlass and machete. The group has grown into a notorious monster engaging in broad daylight robbery using knives, cutlery, daggers, scissors and many other dangerous weapons. The group initially can be recognized by their hair styles as a symbol for recognizing their members and eventually, the security got to know and stopped using the hair style barbing Malam Lawan Ali, interviewed 5th, May, 2026, at Jimeta.

Furthermore, Jamilu, an intelligent Police officer. 42 year, interviewed on 8th May, 2026, who interacted with some arrested members narrates that the group members during their peak period had the backing of some politicians who used them during election and some of their other activities. He went on to say the group employs the use of new brand Keke Napep –Tricycle for their operation. Normally, in the Napep, you will meet two to three members of the group, using threat, the passenger will fall victim as they over power the passengers using dangerous weapons. Another way of dispossessing victims properties is, passengers will tell the Napep rider the locations he/she wants to go, as they started the ride, they stop and tell the victim that they will not go there as agreed before. By that time, they will have succeeded in dispossessing the victims properties, if luck is not on the side of the victims by trying to resist them, they can attack the victims.

Moreover, when you enter Keke Napep, you will meet two to three members of the group disguised as passengers picking other unsuspecting passengers, driving them to an area where there is less concentration of people in order to rob them of their belonging, dropping them there or even forcefully pushing them out of the moving tricycle before zooming off. Members of the group are also involved in phone theft, bag snatching, and money stealing. They are also involved in armed robbery, burglary, raping, drug and substance abuse, kidnapping and forceful defilement of minors (FGD with the female respondents and also use guns at night for house-to-house robbery (FGD with the male respondents. (Shahed, et'al 2020).

Causes of shila gang activities

Various reasons have advanced for the causes of insecurity in Nigeria, among such is has identified poverty, youths unemployment, lack of education, drug abuse, peer pressure, weak parental control and political manipulation of youths (.Mohammed,2021). While the causes of the Shila gang cannot be divorced from the above reasons of insecurity in Nigeria.

The effects of Yan Shilla menace in Jimeta

The criminal activities of the group can better be understood from the meaning of the name of the group. The activities of the group have brought several social and economic problems in Jimeta. The activities of the group has affected the psychological, emotional of the people due to their nefarious activities.. The effects have led to general fear and insecurity especially at night and thereby reducing business activities. There is also loss of properties as many citizens loss their phones bags, money and some other valuables. The activities of the group have dented the image of the state, thereby discouraging investment and tourism. There is an increased violence as some attack and to injuries and deaths in certain cases; angry mobs have lynched suspected group members. There is an increased rate of consumption of Indian hemp and other drugs substances capable of causing dangerous effects on the health of the youths addicted and the community. Infarct, their activities are so terrible, that people could hardly sleep with their two eyes closed in the capital city. (Shaheed,2020). The composition of the group members were mostly young boys on the age bracket between 17-24 years.

Government Response to the Menace

One of the responsibilities of the state is to provide security for the lives and properties of the people. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria affirms 'the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government. 'Government under normal situation supposed to provide protection and security to the people unfortunately, the various levels of government in Nigeria has lived below the expectation of the people in the provision of security. Governments at the various states in Nigeria have set aside a large budget for the provision of security; however, the issue has not been taken seriously. There is no denying the fact that the Shilla group in Yola was actually underrated and was treated non-seriously by the government and security agencies. This gave the group the opportunity to evolve and expand in the state. As the violence of the group increased, the government launched a special security operation known as Operation Tsaro (Tsaro in the Hausa language means security).

An interview with one, Jamilu, police officer, who narrates of the major challenges of the security operation was that it was much more defensive rather than been offensive in nature. The personnel of the security operation would always wait for members of the gang to carry out their activities before they would take action (Personal interview, Lawan Ali, Resident of Ajiya ward. Another major challenge of the security operation was low funding (Personal interview, Yakubu, resident of Gwadabawa ward. Other security challenge include connivance of some members of the group with security personnel is causing a lot of security challenges. Also politicians especially highly placed use the group during elections and dump them after winning election. Consequently, the response of the security operation to the activities of Yan Shilla diminished. This gave the group further impetus to commit more violence against society. Hardly does a day pass without a report of 'Shilla Boys' attack in Yola metropolis.

Government has tried to curb the menace of the group, but it has not yielded the desired result. According to (Ochetenwu, 2019), Governor Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri proscribed the group. The action of the governor was a laudable one as he introduced a new security architecture known as Anti Shilla Force in collaboration of the Nigerian Police. Officers were manned in places known for harboring area and dealt with the members decisively. The action has reduced and weakened the activities of the group drastically. Another security operation launched was Operation Farauta -Farauta in the Hausa language means hunt) as the result of this action, more than 500 members were killed and some of them were arrested. (Shaheed, 2020) Similarly, some members later, resorted to selling of Indian hemp, others resorted to refuse gathering and collection as a means of livelihood. Other members of the group have only taken their operations away from Jimeta to secluded areas where victims can easily be attacked. The implication is that there may be a temporary break in the activities of the group because many have been arrested; while others have been killed as said earlier stated. However, there have been complications on the prosecution of members of the gangs as some of the members of the gang have not attained 18 years. The implications lies that they cannot be sentenced due to their age, hence government became handicapped in trying them. There is the question around prosecutorial capacity and diligence of the officers of the NPF.(Shaheed,2020).

Similarly, some residents of Jimeta believe that Yan Shinco, a previously existing group transformed into a Shilla gang. With the proscription of the Shilla gang by the government of Adamawa State and serious security crackdown, the inhabitants of the metropolis believe that activities of the members of the group have been reduced but not completely halted. The reason for that is the result of the failure of the parents to do the needful by proper upbringing of their wards and reporting to the security for necessary action especially in the areas. The implication is that, some new groups have been formed with different name

Ways of Managing the Menace of the Group Violence

Addressing Yan Shilla gang violence and other sundry security challenges in the state need a holistic and down to approach. There is the need for more collaboration among the security personnel, community action and youth empowerment strategy. This can be achieved through reporting of suspicious activities by the people, establish neighborhood securities network with the police and the

intensification of the police Creation of employment opportunities in form of vocational training for youths, apprenticeship schemes and job placement schemes and provision for scholarship for the less privilege and vulnerable youths. Some stakeholders have suggested an amnesty for members of the group to disarm, demobilize and reintegrate them back into society. The granting of amnesty to criminal groups constituting security threats to the Nigerian state is not new. In fact, it has become a popular approach for armed insurrections and widespread criminality in Nigeria since 1999 and it is being abused. According to Owoniki,(2018) that given the nature of its application, the programme always look like an avenue of encouraging criminality given its appeasement appeal in the name of ensuring peace and stability reign in the country and as such will not address the problem. The resultant effects lead to the resurgence of the violence gang in the areas..

Poverty in any society bring socio-political disharmony among the people. The government must evolve ways of bridging the gap between the haves and have not. When people perceive that their lives are shrouded in abject poverty, they will resort to so many bad behavior especially among the youths. Wealth to-do in the community will have to key in by ensuring that youth in Jimeta get something as the means of earning means of livelihood. If the government, community leaders and wealth can provide support, it will go a long way in salvaging the situation.

Conclusion

Insecurity in Nigeria generally and specifically retards the economic and social activities of our societies. Many Nigerians live every day in tension and suspicion, while many productive lives have been lost.(Mohammed,2021).The government has made efforts to contain the insecurity in the form of kidnapping, armed conflict and Shila boys activities

The activities of Shila gang in Jimeta have become a serious security concern affecting the safety of residents, businesses and visitors. Their involvement in crimes such as theft, phone snatching assault, and street violence, creates fear and disrupts social and economic activities .The persistence of the problem is often linked to factors such as unemployment, poverty, school dropout, peer influence, drug abuse and inadequate parents supervision .If these factors are not adequately addressed, Shila gang activities may continue to threaten peace, public safety, and community development in Jimeta. Furthermore, the government of the day needs to borrow a leaf from a former Governor in person of. Governor Murtala Nyako's administration vocational and farming acquisition centres,(2007-2014). In those centres, many youths were taught various skills in form of vocational and farming skills and at the end of the trainings, certificates were issued with some money to start off..

Moreover, he also initiated some SA programme where some token amounts of money were given out to people across the state to cushion the effects of hardship in the state. The beneficiaries included old people and vast majority of youths. These initiatives of Nyako had impacted positively and reduced poverty and un employment level across the state. Unfortunately, the programme have been abandoned by successive administration that came after him

Government should also educational issues by encouraging school enrollment and completion. Scholarship assistance with more funding should be pursued by the government. This can be further enhanced through payment of school fees in our tertiary schools. Government 'magnanimity in paying

WAEC AND NECO fees should be pursued as way of supporting parents and encouraging enrollment of their children in acquiring secondary junior and secondary school enrollment.

.Recommendations

The insecurity challenges in Nigeria have become a formidable challenge for the Nigerian government at large and Adamawa as far as Shila boys activities are concerned. Challenges facing the polity have trickled down to societies resulting to moral decadence. The growing dissatisfaction, discomfort and distress within the larger society coupled with the massive official corruption, high unemployment rate, economic crisis, pauperization of the masses, decaying infrastructure and a futile national integration project have heated up the socio-political environment.

Furthermore, the scotch of kidnapping and other violent acts have continued to threaten the Nigerian people despite the efforts in curtailing the monster. However, the successes recorded are not much, but I think some recommendations need to be taken. Government at the national and state level need to stand up and contain the insecurity challenges bedeviling the country at large and state level in particular. Adamawa state government should as a matter of priority should tackle the issue of unemployment among the youths. This is because the youth are used as agents of destruction as they are being recruited and used as Shila gang. There is the need for the government and private sector to provide employment opportunist for the teeming youths. This will reduce the rate of crime in our society. There is also the need for the government to provide skills and farming acquisition centers across the state to engage the youths in meaningful trade so that they can be gainfully engaged. Government should provide more funding to the securities apparatus in the state for the procurement of vehicles, arms, ammunitions and other modern securities gadgets so as to brace up and face the challenges posed by insecurity in the state. Government should ensure that accessibility to education is enhanced to enable every able youth have access to education. The government can do this by making education a free enterprise especially at secondary level and ensure that WAEC and NECO are settled by the government. Moreover through scholarship scheme, government will increase money to take care of school fees and other upkeep in order that youth benefit tremendously instead of diversion of money for other unproductive ventures and corrupt activities. There is also the need for the government and the community to engage on the campaign against drugs abuse in our community to rid the youths of the effects and danger in indulging in such acts. There is the need for dialogue involving traditional rulers, parents, security personnel and the repentant gang members of the group to know exactly the course of action that will be taken in tackling the menace. There is also the need for enhancing community policing where suspicious moves can be reported to the security personnel to take appropriate action. There is also the need for proper prosecution of criminals and their sponsors. Finally, government and the people must fear God as every one of us will accounts for our deeds. God is watching us in whatever we are doings. Leaders should provide style that will not shortchange people irrespective of status, positions, while the followers must follow the laid down rules.

ENDNOTES

1 Interview On 5th May,2026,at Jimeta with Adamu Umaru,51 year old,resident of Yelwa ward on the origin and tactics of Shila group

2 Interview on 7th May,2026, with Malam Lawan Ali, 53 year,principal and resident of Ajiya ward on origin ,tactics and mode of operation.

3Interview on 8th May,2026,with Yakubu Sahabo,46yearold,resident of Gwadabawa ward in Jimeta on tactis,mode of operation of the group

4Interview on 8th,May,2026 at Jimeta,with Jamilu Garba,Intelligent officer on the effects and operation of thegroup

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