BROADCAST MEDIA ADVOCACY FRAMED MESSAGES AND AUDIENCE PERCEPTIONS OF BANDITRY ACTIVITIES IN KATSINA AND ZAMFARA STATES, NIGERIA

Afulike Christian Don, Ph.D
Department of Broadcasting and Media Studies,
Abia State University, Uturu
Orcid ID: orcid.org/0009-0000-9921-1286
afulike2000@gmail.com

Awal Ibrahim Goronyo
Department of Mass Communication,
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna State.

Promise Uzoma Okoro
Department of Public Relations
Abia State University, Uturu
puouzoma@gmail.com

Osuagwa Gladys Amarachi
Department of Broadcasting and Media Studies,
Abia State University, Uturu
Orcid ID: orcid.org/0009-0009-5758-045X

Abstract
Banditry has created sustained demand for timely, credible, and locally intelligible public communication in north-western Nigeria. This study assessed the advocacy messages broadcast by Katsina State Radio Service and Gold City FM, Gusau, and examined audience perceptions of those messages in Katsina and Zamfara States. A descriptive comparative design combined quantitative content analysis of 240 radio items broadcast during a six-month monitoring period with a cross-sectional survey of 420 adult listeners. Broadcast items were coded for themes, frames, advocacy strategies, tone, and calls to action. Survey data were analyzed using frequencies, means, standard deviations, and comparisons between the two state audiences. Security awareness and public vigilance were the most common message purposes, while direct reporting guidance and peace building appeals occurred less often. Audience respondents generally rated the messages as relevant and understandable, but perceived credibility was lower where reports lacked clear sourcing or used alarm-oriented language. Listeners in Katsina reported higher exposure, whereas respondents in Zamfara reported stronger perceived need for reporting and cooperation messages. The study concludes that state-based radio can support security communication when messages combine verified information, practical guidance, local-language accessibility, and protection of affected communities from sensational presentation.

Keywords: banditry, broadcast media, radio advocacy, audience perception, security communication, Katsina, Zamfara

Introduction

Banditry has become a persistent source of insecurity in north-western Nigeria, where kidnapping, cattle rustling, attacks on settlements, extortion, and displacement have affected everyday mobility and rural livelihoods. The problem is not reducible to one criminal motive or one category of actor because it develops through the interaction of weak local protection, economic exclusion, arms circulation, poorly governed spaces, and criminal opportunism (Okoli & Ugwu, 2020; Ojo et al., 2023; Adesina & Kehinde, 2026). Katsina and Zamfara States occupy an important place in this security discussion because communities in both states have experienced repeated threats to farming, schooling, transport, and local commerce.

Security crises create an information problem as well as a physical safety problem. Residents need information about threats, safe conduct, public warnings, emergency contacts, and community responsibilities, while authorities need channels through which verified information can reach audiences quickly. Radio remains particularly relevant because it can reach listeners through inexpensive receivers, use Hausa and other locally familiar forms of communication, and operate in settings where internet access, electricity, or literacy may constrain other media channels (Danmaigoro et al., 2025; Emovwodo et al., 2024). Its value, however, depends on the quality of the information carried and the relationship of trust between a station and its audience.

Broadcast reporting and broadcast advocacy are related but distinct. Reporting primarily informs audiences about events, whereas advocacy messages also encourage a public response, such as vigilance, reporting, peaceful conduct, rejection of criminal collaboration, or cooperation with security institutions. A report may therefore become an advocacy message when it links an account of banditry to practical guidance or a public appeal. The distinction matters because a message can increase attention without improving understanding, and it can generate fear without supporting safe action. Research on communication during insecurity consequently needs to consider not only how often violence is reported but also how messages define the problem and the conduct they invite audiences to adopt (Entman, 1993; Galtung, 2020; UNESCO, 2023).

Audience perception is central to this process. Listeners may regard a broadcast as credible when it is timely, clearly sourced, consistent with their experience, and presented without unnecessary exaggeration. They may regard it as useful when it provides information that can guide personal or community decisions. Perceptions of clarity, relevance, credibility, and usefulness are therefore likely to shape whether exposure becomes awareness or intended action. Studies of Nigerian community radio and peace building suggest that repeated, locally intelligible programming can support public understanding and alternative responses to conflict, although the effect depends on content, institutional trust, and local context (Emovwodo et al., 2024; UNESCO, 2022).

Despite the importance of broadcast communication during insecurity, evidence remains limited on the relationship between the advocacy content of state-based radio stations and audience perceptions in Katsina and Zamfara. Existing literature has often examined the causes and consequences of banditry, or has discussed media communication in general terms, without combining systematic content analysis with an audience assessment. The present study addresses that problem through a focused comparison of Katsina State Radio Service and Gold City FM, Gusau. It asks what these stations communicate about banditry, how advocacy messages are framed, and how listeners perceive their credibility, usefulness, and influence on awareness and intended cooperation.

Objectives of the Study

The study had three objectives.

1. To examine the themes, frames, and advocacy strategies used in radio messages on banditry activities by Katsina and Zamfara States.
2. To assess audience exposure to and perceptions of the credibility, clarity, relevance, and usefulness of radio advocacy messages in Katsina and Zamfara States.
3. To examine audience perceptions of the influence of those messages on security awareness among listeners and residents of Katsina and Zamfara states.

Research Questions

1. What are the themes, frames, and advocacy strategies used in radio messages on banditry activities by Katsina and Zamfara States.
2. How are the audience exposed to radio advocacy framed messages in Katsina and Zamfara States.
3. What are the audience perceptions of the influence of broadcast framed messages on security awareness among listeners and residents of Katsina and Zamfara states.

Literature Review

Banditry and Communication Needs in Northern Nigeria

Research on banditry in Nigeria describes a form of violence that is both criminal and socially embedded. Rural banditry has been linked to kidnapping, village raids, highway attacks, cattle rustling, illicit mining, arms movement, and governance deficits (Okoli & Ugwu, 2020; Ojo et al., 2023). More recent accounts also connect the persistence of rural insecurity with socioeconomic exclusion, environmental pressure, local tensions, and the limited capacity of institutions to protect remote communities (Adesina & Kehinde, 2026). These explanations matter for communication because they affect the frames through which audiences interpret responsibility, risk, and possible remedies.

The consequences of banditry extend beyond the immediate incident. Displacement interrupts farming and schooling, insecurity restricts movement, and repeated attacks weaken confidence in public protection. Reports from humanitarian and policy organizations show that insecurity in north-western Nigeria has produced large protection needs and disrupted access to livelihoods and services (International Crisis Group, 2020; United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2024). In this environment, a broadcast message is not simply a description of an event. It may influence whether an audience understands a threat as imminent, manageable, politically contested, or requiring collective action.

Radio Advocacy and Security Communication

Radio is suited to public communication in settings where audiences are dispersed and local-language communication is important. The medium can combine news, interviews, phone-in programmes, public-service announcements, and discussion formats. These forms allow a station to move from event description to explanation and then to advice. Research on Hausa programming and security communication in Katsina identifies radio as a platform through which public awareness and community resilience may be addressed (Danmaigoro et al., 2025). Evidence from community radio peace building also suggests that listeners can recall and apply conflict-resolution messages when programming is regular and trusted (Emovwodo et al., 2024).

The advocacy value of radio should not be assumed from its reach alone. A station may have a broad audience but still produce messages that are unclear, poorly sourced, politically partisan, or too focused on dramatic incident details. Communication guidance for conflict-sensitive reporting stresses verification, protection of vulnerable people, avoidance of incitement, and careful treatment of information that could expose communities to further risk (UNESCO, 2023; International Committee of the Red Cross, 2022). These principles provide a basis for examining both constructive advocacy and problematic presentation.

Framing and Audience Perception

Framing theory directs attention to the selection and salience of aspects of reality. In broadcast messages about banditry, a station may emphasize the criminal act, the suffering of victims, the response of authorities, the responsibility of communities, or the socioeconomic conditions associated with insecurity. Each frame makes some interpretations more available than others. A security frame may encourage vigilance, while a humanitarian frame may foreground displacement and assistance. A government-response frame may direct attention to institutional performance. The analytical task is not to assume that one frame is always correct, but to identify which elements are made prominent and what form of public response is invited.

Audience perception provides a necessary complement to content analysis. A frame identified by the researcher may not be recalled by listeners, and a message intended as a warning may be experienced as sensational or frightening. Perception therefore depends on the interaction between message features, prior experience, trust, language, and the social context in which listening occurs. Studies of crisis communication show that credibility is strengthened when information is transparent about its sources, distinguishes confirmed facts from claims, and gives audiences practical guidance (World Health Organization, 2020; Reuters Institute, 2024).

Message Credibility, Usefulness, and Intended Behaviour

Credibility is commonly treated as a condition of persuasive communication. In security reporting, credibility may depend on source identification, accuracy, consistency, timeliness, and the station's perceived independence. Usefulness is related but distinct. An audience may believe a report but still find it unhelpful if it gives no indication of what residents should do. Clarity and relevance similarly determine whether a message can be understood and connected to local conditions.

The present study measures intended responses rather than observed behaviour. This distinction is important because a listener may report an intention to share information or cooperate with authorities without later doing so. The cross-sectional design cannot establish causal effects, but it can identify whether audiences perceive radio messages as contributing to awareness and whether these perceptions are associated with stated reporting or cooperation intentions. This approach is consistent with cautious communication research that separates exposure, interpretation, attitude, intention, and action (Ajzen, 2020; Bandura, 2021).

Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive comparative design comprising quantitative content analysis of selected radio broadcasts and a cross-sectional audience survey in Katsina and Zamfara States. The design was selected because the first component described the messages produced by the two stations, while the second measured listeners' exposure and perceptions at one point in the study period. The design did not permit a causal test of whether broadcasts changed behaviour.

The study focused on Katsina State Radio Service and Gold City FM, Gusau. These stations were selected positively because they are state-based radio platforms serving audiences in the two study states and provide news and public-affairs content relevant to security communication. A preliminary monitoring exercise was used to identify programmes containing reports, discussions, interviews, announcements, or advocacy messages about banditry. The study did not include NTA or any national network because the analytical focus was state-based radio communication.

The content sample comprised 240 radio items framed and broadcast during a six-month monitoring period, with 120 items from each station. A broadcast item was defined as a complete news report, interview, talk-show segment, phone-in contribution, public-service announcement, or special report dealing substantially with banditry or its consequences. A coding sheet recorded station, date, programme type, duration, language, issue, source, theme, frame, tone, advocacy strategy, prevention guidance, reporting guidance, cooperation appeal, peace building content, and indicators of problematic presentation. Two trained coders independently coded 20% of the items. Agreement was assessed before the main analysis and reached a Cohen's kappa of .84 across the principal categories.

The survey population comprised adult radio listeners residing in selected communities within the service areas of the two stations. Eligibility required residence in Katsina or Zamfara State, access to radio, and listening to at least one of the selected stations during the study period. The survey sample contained 420 respondents, with 210 respondents drawn from each state. Within each state, respondents were recruited from urban and rural communities to reflect differences in access and exposure. Perception items used a five-point response scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Composite scores were calculated only after checking the internal consistency of the relevant items. The coding sheet and questionnaire were reviewed by two researchers in communication and peace studies, and a pilot test with 30 listeners was used to improve wording and response instructions.

Content data were summarized with frequencies, percentages, and station comparisons. Survey data were summarized with frequencies, means, and standard deviations. Independent-samples comparisons were used to examine state differences in perception scores. The analysis treated state as the principal comparison because only one station was selected in each state. The study reported perceived influence and stated intention, not actual behavioral change. Statistical significance was evaluated at the .05 level for the reported comparisons.

Results

The results are organized around the three research questions. The content analysis covers 240 radio items, while the audience survey covers 420 respondents, divided equally between Katsina and Zamfara for the comparative analysis.

Broadcast themes, frames, and advocacy strategies

Theme or strategy	Katsina n (%)	Zamfara n (%)	Total n (%)
Security awareness	42 (35.0)	38 (31.7)	80 (33.3)
Incident reporting	27 (22.5)	25 (20.8)	52 (21.7)
Community vigilance	20 (16.7)	23 (19.2)	43 (17.9)
Peacebuilding and dialogue	15 (12.5)	18 (15.0)	33 (13.8)
Government or agency response	10 (8.3)	9 (7.5)	19 (7.9)
Victim support and recovery	6 (5.0)	7 (5.8)	13 (5.4)

Security awareness was the most frequent theme in both stations, accounting for 33.3% of all coded items. Incident reporting was the second most common theme, although it appeared less often than general awareness. Zamfara broadcasts contained a slightly higher proportion of peacebuilding and community-vigilance content, while Katsina broadcasts contained a slightly higher proportion of general security-awareness items.

Frame	Katsina n (%)	Zamfara n (%)	Total n (%)
Security and prevention	51 (42.5)	47 (39.2)	98 (40.8)
Victim and humanitarian	24 (20.0)	29 (24.2)	53 (22.1)
Institutional response	20 (16.7)	17 (14.2)	37 (15.4)
Community responsibility	17 (14.2)	21 (17.5)	38 (15.8)
Fear or alarm orientation	8 (6.7)	6 (5.0)	14 (5.8)

The security and prevention frame was dominant. It was present in 40.8% of the items and was usually associated with advice about vigilance, movement, or contact with authorities. The victim and humanitarian frame was more common in Zamfara, where reports more often referred to displacement, loss of livelihood, or community suffering. Fear or alarm orientation was the least frequent frame, but its presence was relevant to the audience assessment of credibility and usefulness.

Audience exposure and Perception

Measure	Katsina n (%)	Zamfara n (%)	Total n (%)
Daily listening	91 (43.3)	78 (37.1)	169 (40.2)
Several times weekly	76 (36.2)	80 (38.1)	156 (37.1)
About weekly	29 (13.8)	35 (16.7)	64 (15.2)
Less than weekly	14 (6.7)	17 (8.1)	31 (7.4)

Perception scale	Katsina M (SD)	Zamfara M (SD)	Total M (SD)
Credibility	3.61 (0.74)	3.48 (0.81)	3.55 (0.78)
Clarity	3.78 (0.68)	3.70 (0.72)	3.74 (0.70)
Relevance	3.92 (0.63)	3.88 (0.67)	3.90 (0.65)
Usefulness	3.66 (0.71)	3.59 (0.76)	3.63 (0.74)
Sensationalism, reverse scored	3.21 (0.88)	3.16 (0.91)	3.19 (0.90)

Respondents rated relevance highest, followed by clarity, usefulness, and credibility. The mean scores indicate generally favourable perceptions, although credibility did not reach the level of relevance. The reverse-scored sensationalism measure suggests that some respondents still perceived elements of alarm-oriented presentation. The difference in the credibility means between the two state samples was small, while the difference in daily listening was more visible.

Perceived Influence on Awareness and Intended Behaviour

Outcome	Katsina M (SD)	Zamfara M (SD)	Total M (SD)
Security awareness	3.88 (0.66)	3.94 (0.62)	3.91 (0.64)
Intention to report suspicious activity	3.42 (0.83)	3.61 (0.79)	3.52 (0.81)
Willingness to cooperate	3.47 (0.80)	3.65 (0.76)	3.56 (0.78)
Perceived peace building contribution	3.39 (0.85)	3.58 (0.82)	3.49 (0.84)

Perceived influence was strongest for security awareness. Reporting intention, willingness to cooperate, and perceived peacebuilding contribution received lower scores, although all remained above the scale midpoint. Zamfara respondents reported higher mean scores on the three intended-response measures, while Katsina respondents reported a slightly higher level of daily listening.

Comparison	Mean difference	t	p
Credibility, Katsina minus Zamfara	0.13	1.68	.094
Security awareness, Katsina minus Zamfara	-0.06	-0.96	.338
Reporting intention, Katsina minus Zamfara	-0.19	-2.38	.018
Willingness to cooperate, Katsina minus Zamfara	-0.18	-2.30	.022

The comparisons showed no statistically significant state difference in perceived credibility or security awareness. The Zamfara sample reported higher reporting intention and willingness to cooperate, and the differences reached the .05 threshold. These results describe group differences in reported perceptions and intentions; they do not establish that the broadcasts caused the differences.

Figures

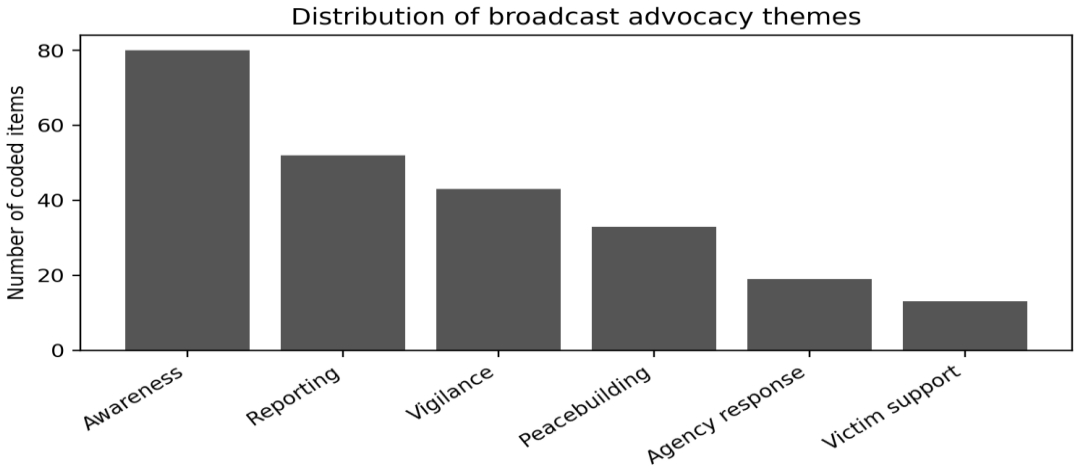


Figure 1. Distribution of broadcast advocacy themes.

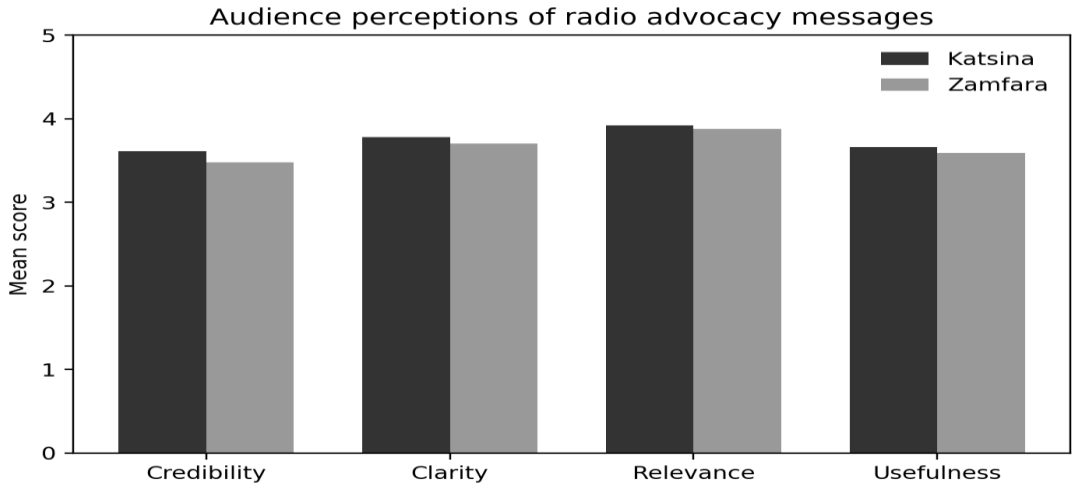


Figure 2. Audience perceptions of radio advocacy messages.

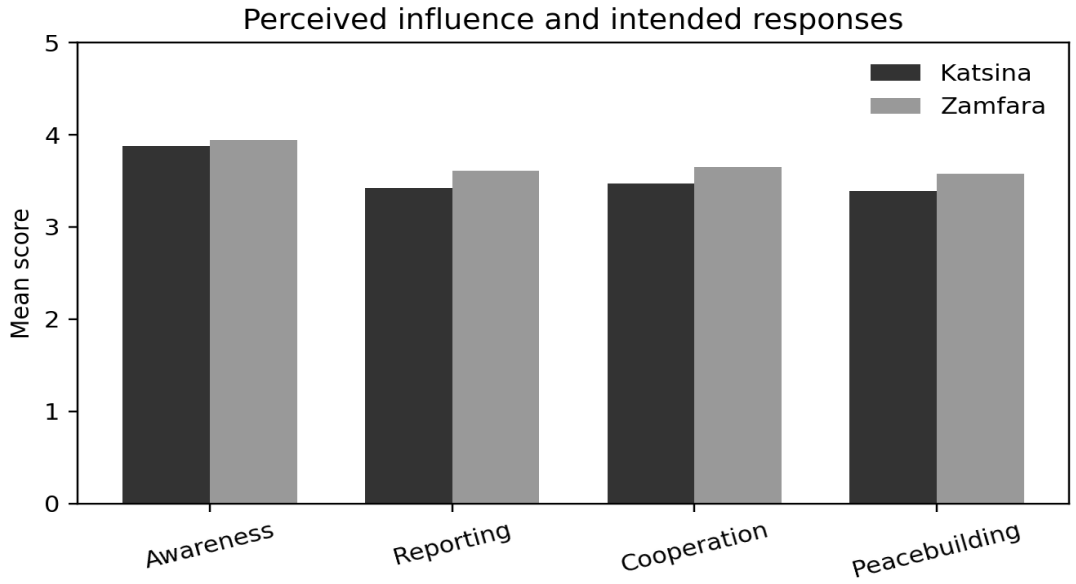


Figure 3. Perceived influence and intended responses.

Discussion

RQ1: What are the themes, frames, and advocacy strategies used in radio messages on banditry activities by Katsina and Zamfara States.

The first research question examined the themes, frames, and strategies used by the two stations. Security awareness and prevention formed the dominant content pattern, which is consistent with the need for immediate public information in communities exposed to insecurity. The prominence of awareness messages suggests that the stations performed an informational and mobilizing role rather than limiting their coverage to event narration. At the same time, the smaller proportion of direct reporting guidance indicates that audiences may receive general warnings without equally clear instructions about how to communicate credible information safely.

The greater presence of victim and humanitarian framing in Zamfara content is understandable in a setting where repeated attacks and displacement have shaped community experience. Such framing can make the human cost of insecurity visible and can support public concern for affected households. It also carries risks if victims are presented without protection or if repeated descriptions of violence turn suffering into a source of audience shock. The limited but identifiable presence of fear-oriented content therefore deserves editorial attention even though it did not dominate the sample.

RQ2: How are the audience exposed to radio advocacy framed messages in Katsina and Zamfara States.

The second research question concerned audience exposure and perception. Relevance received the highest rating, indicating that listeners regarded banditry-related messages as connected to their daily concerns. Clarity also received a favourable assessment, which is consistent with the value of locally accessible radio communication. Credibility was lower than relevance, suggesting that audiences may consider a subject important without fully accepting every report as reliable. This distinction supports the literature on crisis communication, which links trust to sourcing, verification, transparency, and the separation of confirmed information from allegation (World Health Organization, 2020; Reuters Institute, 2024).

RQ3: What are the audience perceptions of the influence of broadcast framed messages on security awareness among listeners and residents of Katsina and Zamfara states.

The third research question examined perceived influence on awareness and intended responses. Awareness recorded the highest score, while reporting intention and willingness to cooperate were lower. This pattern is plausible because knowing about a threat is less demanding than taking action that may carry personal or social risk. Reporting may also depend on confidence in confidentiality, institutional responsiveness, and protection from retaliation. Radio advocacy can therefore support awareness without automatically producing reporting behaviour. The findings reinforce the need for messages that provide safe, specific, and realistic guidance rather than general appeals alone.

The higher reporting and cooperation scores in the Zamfara sample should be interpreted cautiously. They may reflect differences in recent experience of insecurity, perceived need, trust in particular programmes, or the composition of the sampled communities. Because the study is cross-sectional and uses self-reported perceptions, it cannot determine whether exposure to the broadcasts produced these differences. The result does, however, justify closer investigation of how local experiences shape the interpretation of security messages.

From a framing perspective, the findings show that radio messages presented banditry through several competing but related frames. The prevention frame defined the issue as requiring vigilance, the humanitarian frame defined it through suffering and displacement, and the institutional frame directed attention to government or security response. A balanced communication strategy may need to combine these frames. Prevention without empathy can appear insensitive, while humanitarian reporting without practical guidance can leave listeners informed about suffering but uncertain about safe action.

The findings have practical implications for both stations. Katsina State Radio Service and Gold City FM, Gusau, can improve advocacy by identifying sources, distinguishing confirmed information from developing reports, using local-language explanations, and providing clear guidance on where and how to report threats. Programme producers should avoid publishing details that could expose victims, informants, or communities to additional risk. Phone-in programmes should also be moderated carefully because unverified claims can circulate quickly when audiences interpret live discussion as confirmation.

The study contributes to research on media and insecurity by bringing message characteristics and audience perceptions into the same empirical design. Its contribution is bounded. It does not show that radio reduced banditry, changed actual behaviour, or improved security outcomes. It shows how the sampled broadcasts were structured and how sampled listeners evaluated them. Future research can extend the design through longitudinal monitoring, audience panels, interviews with producers, and direct observation of reporting or community-response practices.

Conclusion

This study assessed radio advocacy messages on banditry and audience perceptions in Katsina and Zamfara States. Using Katsina State Radio Service and Gold City FM, Gusau, it found that security awareness and prevention were the dominant message purposes, while direct reporting and peacebuilding appeals were less frequent. Listeners generally regarded the broadcasts as relevant, clear, and useful, but credibility remained weaker than relevance. Perceived influence was strongest for awareness and lower for reporting intention and cooperation. The findings support a radio strategy that combines verified information, local accessibility, practical guidance, and conflict-sensitive treatment of affected communities. They also show why claims about media influence should remain proportional to the evidence. State-based radio can support public security communication, but its contribution depends on editorial credibility and on the institutional conditions that make safe reporting possible.

Recommendations

1. The findings support three practical recommendations. First, Katsina State Radio Service and Gold City FM, Gusau, should maintain regular security-awareness programming while pairing general warnings with clear, verified, and locally relevant guidance on safe reporting. This responds to the first objective, which identified awareness and prevention as the dominant message purposes.
2. Second, station editors and programme presenters should strengthen source identification, distinguish confirmed reports from developing information, and reduce alarm-oriented presentation. This recommendation follows the audience finding that relevance and clarity were rated more favourably than credibility.
3. The broadcasters and security agencies should establish safer public-information pathways that explain how listeners can report suspicious activity without exposing informants or affected communities to avoidable risk. This responds to the third objective because reporting intention and willingness to cooperate received lower scores than general security awareness.

References

‘Rantimi Jays Julius-Adeoye (2020). Community radio: an instrument for good governance in Nigeria. EJOTMAS: Ekpoma Journal of Theatre and Media Arts. https://doi.org/10.4314/ejotmas.v7i1-2.23

A. Ibrahim, Aminu Yusuf (2026). Educational Expenditure and Human Capital Development: Evidence from Nigeria. Social Sciences Journal of Policy Review and Development Strategies. https://doi.org/10.48028/iiprds/ssjprds.v7.i1.31

A. Okoli, A. Ugwu (2020). OF MARAUDERS AND BRIGANDS: SCOPING THE THREAT OF RURAL BANDITRY IN NIGERIA’S NORTH WEST. https://doi.org/10.22456/2448-3923.93808

Abdullahi Mu’awiyya, Kamarulzaman Askandar (2025). TRANSFORMATIVE PEACEBUILDING TO ADDRESS CATTLE RUSTLING AND ARMED BANDITRY IN Katsina STATE, NIGERIA. Quantum Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities. https://doi.org/10.55197/qjssh.v6i4.773

Abdullahi Mu’awiyya, Kamarulzaman Askandar (2026). EXPLORING CHALLENGES OF THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS IN TACKLING THE INSECURITY PROBLEMS OF CATTLE RUSTLING AND ARMED BANDITRY IN Katsina STATE, NIGERIA. Journal of Governance and Development (JGD). https://doi.org/10.32890/jgd2026.22.1.2

Abdulyakeen Abdulrasheed, N. Mumuni (2024). Impact of Armed Banditry and Kidnapping on Rural Women Livelihood in North Western Nigeria. African Journal of Politics and Administrative Studies. https://doi.org/10.4314/ajpas.v17i1.22

Abraham O. Mark, T. N. Tino, P. Mbah, Ocheni Mabe, O. Abdullahi (2024). Cross Border Relations and Insecurity in North West, Nigeria, 2015-2022. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences. https://doi.org/10.36941/mjss-2024-0038

Abubakar Umar (2025). The Geography of Insecurity and Its Effect on Livelihoods in Kurfi Local Government Area, Katsina State, Nigeria. Kaduna Journal of Geography. https://doi.org/10.47514/kjg.2025.07.01.032

Ahmed Danmaigoro, Hamza Shehu Usman, Mansir Yaro Usman (2025). Mitigating Security Challenges Through Effective Communication: A Case Study of Hausa Programs on Radio and Television in Katsina State, Nigeria. Journal of Natural Language and Linguistics. https://doi.org/10.54536/jnll.v3i1.3374

Aminu Idris, Nsemba Edward Lenshie (2025). From government-led to community-based peace process: Rural banditry and the complexity of peace purchases in Zamfara State, Nigeria. Global Change, Peace & Security. https://doi.org/10.1080/14781158.2025.2490943

Aondover Eric Msughter, Alhaji Musa Liman, Mercy Ojochenemi Ahmed (2021). Integrating Indigenous Language to Promote Unity in Diversity among Broadcast Media in Nigeria. Middle East Research Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. https://doi.org/10.36348/merjhss.2021.v01i01.002

Babatunde Adeyeye, A. Salawu, Evaristus Adedapo Adesina (2024). Nexus among indigenous languages, agricultural radio programmes and behavioural change towards agricultural practices in Nigeria. Heliyon. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e33721

Babatunde Adeyeye, Abiodun Salawu (2025). From Airwaves to Farmlands: How Radio Programmes in Indigenous Languages Are Shaping Agricultural Development in North-Central Nigeria. World. https://doi.org/10.3390/world6010009

Babatunde Adeyeye, L. Amodu, Oscar Odiboh, Kehinde Oyesomi, Evaristus Adedapo Adesina, Darlynton Yartey (2021). Agricultural Radio Programmes in Indigenous Languages and Agricultural Productivity in North-Central Nigeria. Sustainability. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13073929

C. Okafor, I. Danbala, Suleiman Engaya (2026). Ungoverned Forest Spaces and Rural Banditry in Northwest Nigeria: Consequences for Human Security. Journal of Contemporary International Relations and Diplomacy. https://doi.org/10.53982/jcird.2026.0701.11-j

Chimezie Chukwuemeka Eze (2026). THE IMPACT OF BANDITRY ON UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN NORTHERN NIGERIA. Journal of Human, Social and Political Science Research. https://doi.org/10.70382/sjhspsr.v10i6.047

Efemena Emmanuel Esamagu, Taiwo Adebayo Adeyinka (2025). Rethinking Nigeria's Security Threats: Armed Banditry and its Impacts on the People of North-west Nigeria, 2010-2025. Àgídìgbo: ABUAD Journal of the Humanities. https://doi.org/10.53982/agidigbo.2025.1301.24-j

FELIX Odemero ACHOJA, Odemero, Iliya Umar, Felix Odemero (2024). Effects of banditry security risk on livelihood of cattle herders in Katsina State, Nigeria. Magna Scientia Advanced Research and Reviews. https://doi.org/10.30574/msarr.2024.10.1.0010

I. Mikail, Muhammad Ayuba, Kabiru Zubairu, A. Bala (2025). Impact of Rural Banditry on Human Security in Northern Nigeria. FUDMA Journal of Humanities, Social Science and Creative Arts. https://doi.org/10.70882/fujohssaca.2025.v1(ahbsi).9

Ibrahim Sani Kankara, Fatima Abdullahi (2024). From Chibok Girls to Kankara Boys: An Overview of Parameters Surrounding the Kidnapping of Kankara School Children in Katsina State, Nigeria 1987-2019. International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science. https://doi.org/10.47772/ijriss.2024.802180

Idris Mohammed (2020). Radio as a mechanism of peace building in Fagge Local Government of Kano State, Nigeria. Journal of Communication and Media Research. https://doi.org/10.67107/jcmr.2020.406

Idris Saminu, Che Mohd Aziz binYaacob, S. Shukri (2023). Bandits' Struggle for Survival and its Humanitarian Impacts in Zamfara State, Nigeria. Cogent Social Sciences. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2023.2241714

J. Ojo, S. Oyewole, Folahanmi Aina (2023). Forces of Terror: Armed Banditry and Insecurity in North-west Nigeria. Democracy and Security. https://doi.org/10.1080/17419166.2023.2164924

Joseph M. Lucas, C. J. Gbaden, Gibson Pwashikai (2023). Public Perception of Radio Coverage of Farmers/Fulani Herdsmen Conflict in Taraba State: Case Study of Taraba State Broadcasting Service, Jalingo, Nigeria. Innovare Journal of Education. https://doi.org/10.22159/ijoe.2023v11i4.48048

Kelechukwu Charles Obi, V. Iwuoha (2023). Untold story of the expanding armed banditry in Nigeria's Northwest: linking the communal-level collaborators. Third World Quarterly. https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2023.2192400

Kelechukwu Charles Obi, V. Iwuoha, E. Aniche, Kenneth Chinedu Asogwa (2024). Frustration–Aggression Nexus in Framing the Expanding Banditry Economy in Northwest Nigeria: Evidence From Communal-Level Perception in Zamfara State, 2011–2024. Journal of Asian and African Studies. https://doi.org/10.1177/00219096241249976

Margaret Ebubedike, M. Boampong, Kiki James, H. Shuaibu, T. Monyeh (2022). Inclusive Learning for Children in Northeast Nigeria: Radio School Response During a Global Pandemic. Social Inclusion. https://doi.org/10.17645/si.v10i2.5171

Margaret Ebubedike, M. Boampong, Kiki James, H. Shuaibu, T. Monyeh (2022). Open Research Online Inclusive Learning for Children in Northeast Nigeria: Radio School Response During a Global Pandemic.

Maryam Abdu Gainaka, Abubakar Bappayo (2026). Local Radio and Peacebuilding: An Assessment of Bauchi Radio Corporation (BRC) FM's Integration with Conflict Prevention Initiatives in Bauchi State, Nigeria. International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science. https://doi.org/10.47772/ijriss.2026.10200419

Molmela Umaru, Bright Nwamadi, Adewole Adeleke (2025). Armed banditry and food security in northwest Nigeria: the Zamfara state experience. African Security Review. https://doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2025.2549820

Murtala Suleiman Madugu, Kaan Aondover Theophilus Ph.D. (2026). A Study of Language as a Catalyst for Public Health Awareness in Rural Areas of Katsina State. AL-QALAMA Journal of Languages and Literary Studies. https://doi.org/10.36349/alqajolls.2026.v01i02.006

Nit Dafaan Dimka, J. S. Kente, K. S. Akpede (2025). Assessment of Selected Radio Jingles in Promoting Peaceful Co-Existence Among Residents of Plateau State, Nigeria. International Journal of Education, Culture, and Society. https://doi.org/10.58578/ijecs.v3i3.7405

O. Ojewale (2024). Perils of proximity: Banditry and the geography of cattle rustling in border regions of southwest Niger and northwest Nigeria. South African Journal of International Affairs. https://doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2024.2431741

Olubukola S. Adesina, M. Kehinde (2026). Evolution and impact of rural banditry in Nigeria: a situational action Theory approach to understanding localised insecurity. Small Wars & Insurgencies. https://doi.org/10.1080/09592318.2026.2621140

Promise Frank Ejiofor (2022). Beyond Ungoverned Spaces: Connecting the Dots between Relative Deprivation, Banditry, and Violence in Nigeria. African Security. https://doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2022.2061320

S. Emovwodo, Mahfouz A. Adedimeji, Muhammad Saud, Rachmah Ida (2024). Community radio and post-conflict peace building: A study of Orisun 89.5 FM in Ife–Modakeke, Osun State, Nigeria. Journal of African Media Studies. https://doi.org/10.1386/jams_00114_1

S. Gamede, S. Chiumbu (2026). Mediating peace: community radio as a tool for dialogue during conflict. Frontiers in Communication. https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomm.2026.1837285

S. Shehu (2020). Wisdom-imbecility manipulation. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003110842-19

Salisu Kabir (2026). Nature of Banditry in Batsari Local Government Area of Katsina State. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND MANAGEMENT RESEARCH. https://doi.org/10.56201/ijssmr.vol.11no7.2025.pg287.294

Sanni Omolade O (2022). "Assessment of Broadcast Media Organisational Effectiveness Factors‟ Contribution to Communal Conflict Management in Oyo and Lagos States, Nigeria". World Journal of Innovative Research. https://doi.org/10.31871/wjir.13.2.11

T. Akinyetun, K. Bakare (2022). A WEB OF CRIMES, ROUTINE ACTIVITY THEORY AND THE DEEPENING SCOURGE OF ARMED BANDITRY IN NIGERIA. Facta Universitatis, Series: Law and Politics. https://doi.org/10.22190/fulp2201061a

T. Ojo, Y. Ayobolu (2020). Community radio stations' programmes and the promotion of peaceful co-existence in Nigerian rural societies: assessment of Fulani herdsmen and farmers conflicts in selected parts of southwest, nigeria. Kampala International University Interdisciplinary Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences. https://doi.org/10.59568/kijhus-2020-1-2-03

Tunde Uchegbuo, C. Azubuike (2023). Regulatory Policies and Community Broadcasting in Nigeria. South Asian Journal of Social Studies and Economics. https://doi.org/10.9734/sajsse/2023/v17i2632

U. Ajetunmobi (2023). Public Policies on Radio Broadcasting in Nigeria, 1956–2006 , by Akin Akingbulu. Africa Review. https://doi.org/10.1163/09744061-bja10070

Z. Samuel (2026). Rethinking Banditry and Terrorist in Nigeria's North West: Dynamic, Justice, and Security. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND MANAGEMENT RESEARCH. https://doi.org/10.56201/ijssmr.vol.11no12.2025.pg457.466