AN INFLUENCE OF INDUCEMENT ON VOTING BEHAVIOR: A STUDY OF 2019 AND 2023 GENERAL ELECTIONS IN KUDAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KADUNA STATE.

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Abstract
The high spread of inducements over the years is what motivated the reseacher to study the influence of inducement on voting behavior in kudan local government area of kaduna, because Nigeria's democracy is under threat following the growing trend of inducements (vote buying and selling, intimidations, bribe in elections) Capacity, competence and character are not parameters for assessing electoral candidates. Cash-for-vote or 'see and buy' is emerging as the major determinant of electoral choice. Besides being illegal as explicitly stated in Nigeria's electoral laws, vote buying also has a tendency to aggravate corruption in public offices as those who hold public mandates are made to seek corrupt means of enriching themselves towards future elections. Given the widespread or prevalence leakage of inducements Influence of inducement on voting behavior Plays a decisive role in contemporary politics of weak democracy (third world countries) especially in Nigeria. This study provide solution to citizens that are easily manipulated by politicians. social exchange theory was adopted as a theoretical framework. a secondary method of collecting was used books, journals, internet, newspaper, documented materials information. The study find out that politicians used inducement as a strategy in influencing voters behavior, the INEC against the use of inducement in order to protect their integrity, major factors that lead to effectiveness of inducement are higher level of poverty, lack of awareness, The study recommended that NGOs like National Orientation agency (NOA) and National anti graft agency should be resturecturing that will render needful service, the Government should invite Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA) so that it will strengthen our democracy, make awareness and salvage the citizens out of this catastrophe.

Keywords*:* Election, General election, Inducement, Voting behavior

1. INTRODUCTION

Just as it is often said that trophies are to champions, election is also seen as one of the best democratic ideals that is often use in validating the existence of democracy in any country around the world. The starting point for any democratic process in any country is the conduct of peaceful and credible elections. Generally, elections are considered as the only true avenue through which the electorates bestow legitimacy on government to serve in a capacity that gives good lives to those they are representing. However, since political leaders in democratic societies are fully aware of the electorates' power which can ensure or mar their political ambitions, efforts political candidates are often being made to either render services which are issue based or using the slightest opportunity to impress electorates by giving them gifts especially during political campaigns.

However, it is good to know that democracy has become a shadow of itself in most African democratic countries. Democracies no longer serve the attendant purposes because of the

influence of inducement acts which often takes place in the eve of, and during the election day. Usually in Africa, political candidates are often being conscious of the spoils/rewards from political office that is why they prefer buying the people's votes with incentives rather than relying on the services they have rendered to the people in seeking for the people's votes. This practice affects the emergence of true leadership capable of delivering dividends of democracy to electorates. It is important to note that the genuine elections are becoming obsolete in Africa due largely to sit-tight-syndrome, excessive abuse of political offices, political patronage from political godfathers as well as financial and material rewards to electorates. Such practices are serious obstacles to democratization and development (Obani & Odanlonu, 2019).

In African, voting is an activity that is often being influenced by various factors, such as socio-economic status, political ideology, ethnicity, religion, and media exposure among others. However, one significant factor that has gained increasing attention in recent years is the role of inducement in shaping voters' behaviour. This act is becoming more prevalent feature of electoral politics in many developing democracies (Eisenstadt, 2015).
In Nigeria, inducement usually take the form of crafty and dishonest kindness by party leaders, representative of political parties or their agents to the masses through the distribution of cash and material gifts. The political actors usually adopt cash for vote and vote for cash approach in Nigeria's elections. Hence, in Nigeria, incentives in exchange for votes during elections have become a culture. In fact, just as politicians are ever willing to give incentives, vast number of electorates are ever ready to accept them possibly because of their unbearable socio-economic conditions.

Thus, the use of inducements in Nigerian elections has continue raise concerns on the impacts of such acts on electoral outcomes as well as the integrity and legitimacy of emerged political leaders. It is often maintained in academics that inducements usually take advantages of the agonizing socio-economic conditions of the deprived people by distorting their political consciousness thereby creating a culture of dependency and clientelism on the part of the electorates as well as also leading to the emergence of crafty candidates as political authorities at the detriment or loss in the emergence of true or genuine candidates as political authorities. Moreover, the prevalence of inducements usually perpetuates cycle of corruption and impunity in the political system thereby eroding public trust in the possibilities of genuine free and fair elections devoid inducements in Nigerian electoral system (Omotola, 2019).
In Kaduna State for instance, inducements have been used as a means of mobilizing voters' support and securing electoral victory by political parties and candidates. These inducements usually take various forms, ranging from monetary reward and food items to promises of infrastructure development and employment opportunity. In Kaduna State, the prevalence of inducements in elections also raises concerns about the integrity and fairness of the electoral process and its implications for democratic governance.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Influence of Inducement on Voting Behaviour: Global Trends

According to Ali (2018), people see the election cycle as an opportunity to claim their share of electoral largess, and candidates in addition to cash payments, dig-well, pave the streets and distributes solar panels and fans or pay large amounts to welfare organizations, mosques, seminaries, shrines or other religious places in the name of donations, and also send people to

Mecca for Pilgrimage. In other countries, such as Mexico, voters are wooed with gift cards, eyeglasses, building supplies and washing machine.

According Edward (2014) in his study titled "Money politics inside Indonesia", takes a broader geographical perspective by examining the phenomenon of money politics in Indonesia. The study provides a comparative analysis of money politics in Indonesia and Nigeria, highlighting similar challenges faced by both democracies. Edward argues that the reliance on financial inducements in elections is not limited to one region but is a widespread issue that threatens the integrity of democratic processes globally. By drawing parallels between the two countries, the study offers valuable insights into the universal nature of money politics and the shared challenges in combating it. The findings suggest that reforms aimed at reducing the influence of money in politics are essential for the preservation of democratic values.

Pahlevi et.al (2020) in their study titled "impact of the Anti-Money Politics Movement in Murtigading Village during the 2019 concurrent elections" provides a unique perspective on grassroots efforts to combat money politics, highlighting how local communities can resist financial inducements and promote clean elections. Pahlevi et.al., argue that while money politics remains a significant challenge, community-led initiatives such as the Anti-Money Politics Movement can play a crucial role in raising awareness and promoting electoral integrity. The study's findings suggest that empowering local communities is key to reducing the influence of money in politics and strengthening democratic processes.

2.2 Influence of Inducement on Voting Behaviour in Africa

However, in Africa, Bratton and Vande (2003) noted that patronage or „clientelism" can also be an important determining factor of voting decisions as politicians through their intermediaries (which in most cases are opinion leaders) tend to, in a clientelistic relationship, use their power to provide economic privileges or other material favours to voters in return for their political support at the polls. Stokes (2007) opined that a form of clientelism often referred to as „vote – buying" has been found prevalent in Africa and it emphasizes the handing out of money and gifts to win voters during electoral campaigns.

Harding (2010) opined that monetary inducement largely determines voting decisions across Africa. The author further explained that incumbent parties across Africa engage in widespread voter bribery in rural areas. Incumbency gives governing parties a significant comparative advantage in the distribution of minor consumption goods during election campaigns. The electoral impact of such distribution is assumed to be greater in rural areas where voters can be bought more cheaply and more reliably.

Patel *et.al* (2014) noted that in South African public conversations, the distribution of social grants by government has been likened to vote-buying and the distribution of food parcels prior to elections may, in some instances, take the form of „undue influence". Gottlieb (2014) noted that "Clientelism, the contingent exchange of goods for votes, often condemned as undemocratic, has been an instrument employed by local political intermediaries in Senegal to extract resources from political parties and redistributing them among needy supporters. Nossiter (2012) noted that former President of Senegal, Abdoulaye Wade tried to curry favour with village chiefs and religious leaders by offering them vehicles and monetary incentives. Baldwin (2013) also noted that there is an exploitative patron – client relationship between voters in Zambia and the customary chiefs.

2.3 Influence of Inducement on Voting Behaviour in Nigeria

According to Ujo (2000), in his work - Voting and Electoral Behaviour: A Nigerian Perspective, explored the factors that influence voting behaviour in Nigeria, with a particular focus on inducements. Ujo argues that in the Nigerian context, socio-economic conditions, including poverty and unemployment, make voters more susceptible to inducements like money and gifts. The book provides empirical data from past elections, including patterns observed in the 2019 and 2023 elections, where vote-buying and other forms of inducement were prevalent. Ujo's work is instrumental in understanding the dynamics of voter behaviour in Nigeria and how inducements distort the democratic process.

According to Akindele (2019), in his work - voters inducement techniques and the electoral process in Nigeria: A case study of the 2017 Osun West Senatorial Bye-election, he examined the influence of voter inducement techniques in the context of the 2017 Osun West Senatorial bye-election, using a blend of primary and secondary data. The research is anchored in the Social Exchange Theory, which posits that interactions and decisions are based on perceived benefits and costs.

Akindele's work reveals that the primary form of inducement observed was vote-buying, complemented by the distribution of material incentives such as cash and goods. This phenomenon underscores the transactional nature of electoral politics in Nigeria, where electoral success is often contingent on financial exchanges rather than democratic principles. The study's conclusion highlights the entrenched nature of inducement in Nigerian politics and proposes the enactment of ethical codes for political office-holders to curb ostentatious displays of wealth. It also advocates for increased political education to shift voter attitudes towards a more informed and less manipulable electorate. Akindele's analysis provides a critical view of the ethical and procedural issues in Nigerian elections, offering practical recommendations for reform.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on Rational Choice Theory. The rational choice theory extends the analysis by generalising from the assumption that individuals are self-interested, egoistic, rational, utility maximisers, to the conclusion that achieving voluntary collective action is necessarily fraught with difficulty. People are assumed to be, in general, self-interested; they are assumed to be largely concerned with themselves and their immediate family; they are assumed to be rational in the sense that they can act consistently, given the preferences they happen to have; and they are assumed to be interested in maximising welfare rather than in operating according to abstract moral principles. Rationality, then, is defined in terms of the choice of means, not the choice of ends. To be rational is to be able to choose the most effective, most efficient and most economical means of achieving what one wants, whatever that happens to be.

According to Ali (2018) in Pakistan, people see the election cycle as an opportunity to claim their share of electoral largess, and candidates in addition to cash payments, dig-well, pave the streets and distributes solar panels and fans or pay large amounts to welfare organizations, mosques, seminaries, shrines or other religious places in the name of donations, and also send people to Mecca for Pilgrimage. In other countries, such as Mexico, voters are wooed with gift cards, eyeglasses, building supplies, washing machines and cheap tortillas Linthicum (2018).

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study provides a comparative analysis of money politics in Indonesia and Nigeria, highlighting similar challenges faced by both democracies. Edward argues that the reliance on financial inducements in elections is not limited to one region but is a widespread issue that threatens the integrity of democratic processes globally. By drawing parallels between the two countries, the study offers valuable insights into the universal nature of money politics and the shared challenges in combating it. The findings suggest that reforms aimed at reducing the influence of money in politics are essential for the preservation of democratic values.

3 METHODOLOGY

This section outlines the methodology adopted for the study, which utilized a convergent mixed-method research design combining both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study was conducted in Kudan Local Government Area, one of the twenty-three local government areas in Kaduna State, with a projected population of 138,992 according to the National Bureau of Statistics (2022). Using the Taro Yamane formula, a sample size of 412 respondents was determined and proportionately distributed across the ten wards through quota sampling. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires and in-depth interviews, while secondary data were sourced from textbooks, journals, and relevant documents selected purposively. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies and percentages, whereas qualitative data were transcribed, coded, and analyzed thematically. The chapter also addressed issues of validity and reliability by ensuring expert review of research instruments, content and construct validation, and internal consistency checks to enhance the accuracy and credibility of the findings.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section is divided into three (5) interrelated segments or sections. Section II, the first section provides analysis and interpretation of issues of Induced Voting Behavior of Electorates during the 2019-2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State. While second section present the Discussion of Findings.

4.2 Analysis of Tables

Table 1: Respondents were asked to identify the major item that induced voting behaviour of electorates during the 2019-2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Clothes	60	16%
Food items	117	32%
Money	164	44%
Intimidations	30	8%
Total	**371**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, February 2025.

Table 1 display four different forms of inducement items. The data from the aforementioned table, shows that sixty respondents represented by sixteen percent were induced by clothes, whereas one hundred and seventeen respondents represented by thirty-two percent of the total respondents were induced by food items. However, one hundred and sixty-four respondents represented by forty-four percent said they were induced by money. Thus, thirty respondents

represented by eight percent are of the view that intimidation was the cause of the change in their voting behaviour towards a prospective candidate in Kudan Local Government Area.
Thus, as observed on table 4.3.1, two-hundred and eighty-one respondents represented by seventy-six percent of the total respondents were induced by food items and money. In line with the majority (seventy-six percent) views of the total respondents, an interviewee (a community member) spoke on condition of anonymity, said food items and money are the common means or methods of inducing behaviour of voters during the periods General Elections in virtually all the communities.

Table 2: Respondents were asked to state if inducement remain one of the major sources getting revenue before and during electing a prospective candidate during the 2019-2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

Variables	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Agree	219	59%
Disagree	95	26%
Undecided	57	15%
Total	**371**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, February 2025.

Table 2 indicates that two hundred and nineteen respondents represented by fifty-nine percent acknowledge that inducement is a major source of getting revenue during electing a candidate. Nevertheless, ninety-five respondents represented by twenty-six percent did not admit that inducement is a major source of getting revenue during electing a candidate. Thus, fifty-seven respondents represented by fifteen percent remain neutral on the issue raised. It is important to note that the claims of majority of respondents as depicted on table 4.3.3 were further corroborated by the assertions of two interviewees (Wards Chairman and Secretary representing two different political parties – names under anonymity).
The two interviewees with a very similar views, asserts that electorates have started withdrawing the sacrifices and supports that they usually make without expecting any forms of rewards from the candidates whom they perceived to have integrity and the communities at heart.

Table 3: Respondents were asked whether there are any reports of vote buying or any form of Inducement during the 2019-2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

Variables	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Yes	271	73%
No	65	18%
Undecided	35	10%
Total	**371**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, February 2025.

Table 3 shows that two hundred and seventy-one of the respondents represented by seventy-three percent accept that there are reports of vote buying and other forms of inducement during the 2019-2023 general elections in Kudan Local Government Area, whereas, sixty-five of the respondents represented by eighteen percent did not confirm seeing or hearing any case or reports of vote buying or inducement during the said election period. Thus, thirty-five respondents represented by ten percent remain salience on the issue.

From the interviews conducted in Kudan Local Government Areas, interviewee (an active politician) said that he saw with his two eyes, three agents representing a major political party were issuing 500 naira mostly to males while foods items such as a packet of Maggi to individual female voters after their party's agents at the polling booth confirmed the voters actually vote for their party's candidate.

Table 4: Respondents were asked to state if they come across any security agency or international organization that tackles any act of inducements in 2019-2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	81	22%
No	224	61%
Undecided	76	21%
Total	**377**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, February 2025.

Table 4 indicates that eighty-one respondents represented by twenty-two percent agree that they have across some organizations that try to tackle any act of inducements during the 2019-2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area. Also, as presented on table 4.3.4, two hundred and twenty-four respondents represented by sixty-one percent claimed that they did not see any international organizations that tackle any act of inducements. Thus, seventy-six respondents represented by twenty-one percent are undecided.
It is important note that claims of sixty-one percent of the respondents from quantitative survey were supported by an interviewee who said that the presence of many non-governmental organizations during the elections seriously help in mitigating excessive use of inducement in Kudan Local Government Area.

Table 5: Respondents were asked to state if they think that poverty fuels inducement of voters' behaviour during the 2019–2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	257	69%
No	88	24%
Undecided	26	7%
Total	**371**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, February 2025.

The data display on table 5 shows that two hundred and fifty-seven respondents represented by sixty-nine percent are of the view that poverty is the major factor that contribute to the effectiveness of inducement during the 2019-2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area. Also, on the same table, eighty-eight respondents represented by twenty-four percent agreed that did accept that poverty is the major factor that contribute to the effectiveness of inducement during the 2019-2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area. However, twenty-six respondents represented by seven percent remain neutral on the issue.
From the interviews conducted, an interviewee assertion also corroborated the claims of sixty-nine percent of the respondents from quantitative survey. The interviewee said that

based on his understanding and experience, the major factor that contributed to the effectiveness of inducement is high level of poverty.

Table 6: Respondents were asked to state if they agree that inadequate enlightenment affected the perception or awareness of electorates during the 2019 and 2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	129	35%
Disagree	230	62%
Undecided	12	3%
Total	**371**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, February 2025.

Based on the data presented on table 4.3.7, one hundred and twenty-nine respondents represented by thirty-five percent agreed that inadequate enlightenment affected the perception or awareness of electorates during the 2019–2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area. On the contrary, two hundred and thirty respondents represented by sixty-two percent were of the view that inadequate enlightenment did not affect the perception or awareness of electorates during the 2019–2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area. Thus, twelve respondents represented by three percent were undecided on the question asked.

Corroborating the claims of one hundred and ninety respondents as indicated on table 4.3.7, an interviewee (one of the youth leaders) assert that inadequate enlightenment has not affected the perception or awareness of electorates in any way during the 2019–2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area. This is because, as a youth leader, himself and other youth leaders from all the political Wards as well as many other members of youth committees from each of the political Wards in Kudan Local Government Area have taken it upon themselves to see that their fellow youth as well as the aging population were always informed on the political happenings in various areas of the Local Government Area prior to the elections and even during the elections.

Table 7: Respondents were asked to state if they think unemployment inhibits credible elections in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	269	73%
No	90	24%
Undecided	12	3%
Total	**371**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, February 2025.

Table 7 shows that two hundred and six-nine respondents represented by seventy-three percent admitted that unemployment inhibits credible elections in Kudan Local Government Area. However, ninety respondents represented by twenty-four percent indicated that unemployment is not hindering credible elections in Kudan Local Government Area, whereas twelve respondents represented by three percent remain silent on the question asked.
In the interviews conducted while gathering data for this study, six interviewees were of the views that unemployment usually has negative consequences on socio-economic and political

development in Kudan Local Government Area. According to the six interviewees, the negative impact of unemployment is huge from the political angle. This is because majority of the teaming youth are children that have graduated from various higher institutions and are jobless usually rendered themselves to be used by dishonest and corrupt politicians in committing various political wrongdoings such as political thuggery as well as convincing voters (mostly women) in selling their votes.

Table 8: Respondents were asked to state their perception regarding the impacts of inducement during the 2019-2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	168	46%
Bad	191	51%
Undecided	12	3%
Total	**371**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, February 2025.

As shown on table 8, one hundred and sixty-eight respondents represented by forty-six percent says inducement is bad. Whereas, one hundred and ninety-one respondents represented by fifty-one percent are of the view that inducement as good. But, twelve respondents represented by three percent remain undecided. From the interview conducted, three interviewees (three Local Government officials) assert that, most electorates/voters collected bribes/payoffs from political contenders before voting for some political candidates who later won their elections during the 2019-2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

According to interviewees, these acts by most voters in order to solve their immediate problems/needs have long halted the headway/progress of many community development projects. The interviewees went further in sighting some examples of dilapidated roads, primary health care centers as well as Local Education Authority (LEA) schools that are under maintenance by some honest and caring political figures but have later been abandon because of the peoples' attitudes of trading their votes for money or food items. So, there is no way where a contender will use his resources to induced voters in order to change their mindsets towards electing him and after winning the election, the electorates will start expecting something tangible (the speedy completion of existing community development projects as well as the initiation new ones) in return.

Table 9: Respondents were asked to indicates whether they will continue to vote in future elections due to the influence of inducement in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	258	70%
No	102	27%
Undecided	11	3%
Total	**371**	**100%**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, February 2025.

From the data presented on Table 9, it is clear that two hundred and fifty-eight respondents represented by seventy percent were of the view that they will continue to vote in future elections. On the same table, one hundred and one respondents represented by twenty-seven percent were of the view that they will not vote again in future elections. Lastly, eleven respondents represented by three percent remain salient on the question asked. From the interviews conducted, the views an interviewee (a PDP Vice Chairman in Taban Sani Ward) is also in line with the responses given by two hundred and fifty-eight respondents as shown on table 9. The interviewee asserts that despite the prevalence rate of inducement across the ten political Wards in Kudan Local Government Area, he will still continue to vote even in the forthcoming 2027 General Elections if he is alive and will also encourage his siblings as well as family and friends to continue taking part in future elections Kudan Local Government Area.

4.2 Discussion of Findings

This study is generally an "Assessment on the influence of inducement on voting pattern of the Electorates in Kaduna State**:** A Study of 2019 and 2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area". In view of the above research intention and the use of percentile tables in analysing the quantitative data and supported with the qualitative data generated from the field, the study made the following findings based on the data presented and analysed on the percentile tables.

First and foremost, based on the data presented on table 4.3.5, the study found out that Poverty fuels inducement of voters' behaviour during the 2019 2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

Secondly, based on the data presented on table 4.3.6, the study found out that the higher the generosity from politicians to the local inhabitants, the more they influence voters' behaviour.

Thirdly, from the data presented on table 4.3.8, the study found out that unemployment inhibits credible elections in Kudan Local Government Area. Fourthly, in view of the data portrayed on table 4.3.7, the study found out that inadequate enlightenment has affected the perception or awareness of electorates during the 2019–2023 General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION

Since return of the country to democratic rule in May 29, 1999, it is evident that the country's democratic journey has been troubled with various electoral transgressions/misconducts especially from crafty politicians and the electorates themselves. However, despite efforts been made by successive governments to improve the lives of Nigerians through various policies and initiatives, the reality on ground indicates that the dividends or benefits of democracy have not been achieved due to the various forms of inducement influencing voters' behaviour thereby inhibiting the conduct of credible elections in Kudan Local Government Area and Kaduna state in general.

5.2 Recommendations

First, government at all levels in the country should work hand-in-hand with each other as well as partnering more with private sectors in providing many poverty alleviation and youth empowerment programmes so as to ameliorate the living conditions of Nigerians especially

the category of youth and also in mitigating the increasing level of poverty especially in rural communities in view of the growing influence of poverty on voters' behaviour as exhibited during General Elections in Kudan Local Government Area.

Secondly, politicians should try to stop taking advantage of the poor masses by using their political opportunities in influencing the voting decision making of the local inhabitants through generosity and incentives. Instead, the politicians should endeavor to be using the political opportunities they got in increasing their dignity because such opportunities might not repeat themselves in their remaining life time.

Thirdly, government at all levels in the country should try partner with private sectors in providing many poverty alleviation programmes especially for the category of youth because that will seriously help in reducing high rate of unemployment and redundancy inhibiting youth entrepreneur initiatives, re-skilling and up-skilling in their daily and future endeavours especially in Kudan Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

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