

# **AN EVALUATION OF REHABILITATION OF KALARE GANGSTERS IN GOMBE METROPOLIS, NIGERIA**

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## **Abstract**

The study is on An Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Kalare Gangsters in Gombe Metropolis. A total sample of 106 respondents comprising rehabilitated Kalare gangsters, members of the public, community leaders and officers in charge of the Kalare Rehabilitation Programme was drawn using judgemental and purposive sampling techniques. The data of the study were collected using questionnaire and in-depth interviews. The quantitative data were analyzed using tables and simple percentages while the qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis. The findings reveal that rehabilitating Kalare Gangsters is better than punishing them as it has given them a sense of direction, guidance and assistance which altogether helped them change their behaviour positively and consequently re-entered the society of Gombe Metropolis as productive members. As a result of this, Kalare acts such as assault, rape, murder, pick-pocketing and shoplifting have reduced drastically, thereby making Gombe Metropolis relatively peaceful. The study recommended that government has to give rehabilitated 'formally' Kalare Gangsters who are now trained Corps Marshals opportunity to further their education to, at least, first degree on courses relevant to their areas of responsibilities. This will help them discharge their responsibilities and give them insight on how they can lead their life accordingly.

**Key words:** Evaluation, Rehabilitation, Gang crime, social problem, peer influence, Nigeria

## **Introduction**

Youth gangsterism that involves intimidation and creating violence is neither ethnic-specific nor region-bound. Instead, it is a phenomenon failed to be addressed by mere punishment of the culprits in different societies. Gershoff (2012) states that most of the American youths who were punished for assault later had undesirable experiences like moral decrease and increased aggression. In a related case, it is observed that punishment is an essential part of the justice system, but on its own it does not stop people from reoffending (Ministry of Justice, 2010). Equally, negative consequence of punishment is not uncommon in Spain. In her research, Victoria (2011) argues that punishment does more harm than good to most persons, because it increases lower intellectual achievement, poor quality of parent-child relation and mental health problems threatening the life of innocent people. Similarly, drawing another example from Gombe State, Gombe State Government in the past had used Anti-Kalare Squad (form of punishment) to free the state from the evil of Kalare gangsters who engaged in assault, murder, rape, shoplifting etc. yet, the menace increased (Abdullahi, 2012). Thus, the above

negative/unexpected outcome calls for change of the approach to the problem of youths' gangsterism. Alternatively, most societies and countries nowadays adopt rehabilitative measures as means of controlling gangsterism.

Quite a number of definitions have been provided to explain the term rehabilitation. Originally, rehabilitation is derived from the Latin word, *rehabilitatus* or *rehabilitare* which means to restore or bring to a condition of health or to a useful former state (Websters New Encyclopaedia Dictionary, 2000). According to Ramalingan (2006), rehabilitation is a process of providing suitable environment and re-education dealing with human rights violation. Rehabilitation attempts to change or alter whatever aspects, interpersonal relationship, behaviour, addiction and cognitive process causing offensive acts and to reduce the likelihood of recidivism (Lipsey, 1992 & Martison, 1979). Rehabilitation allows offenders to re-enter society as contributing members (Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 2008). As such, this study is set to evaluate the impact of rehabilitation of Kalare gangsters in Gombe State.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Kalare is a violent gang that involved intimidation and creating violence in Gombe State. The gang under the influence of drugs and alcohol, and armed with dangerous weapons such as machetes, bow and arrow etc. moved mostly in groups and engaged in assault, rape, murder, pick-pocketing and shoplifting. Consequently, Kalare Gangsters ended of victimizing, terrorizing, intimidating and injuring both politicians and innocent individuals. Not only that, they also engaged in destroying properties worth billions of naira in the state (Abdullahi, 2012). This has claimed many lives and properties of law abiding citizens (Human Rights Watch, 2007). To curtail Kalare Gangsterism, Gombe Metroplis was provided with more security personnel such as the Police force, civil defence, Anti-Kalare Squad and vigilante group to secure people and their properties. However, Kalare Gangsters' criminal activities: assault, murder, rape, shoplifting, homicide and political thuggery continue on daily basis. In a bit to have a better approach to the menace, Gombe State Government decided to rehabilitate the dreaded Kalare Gangsters. Thus, it introduced rehabilitation programme on 28 May, 2012 at the National Youths Service Corps permanent orientation camp, Mallam Sidi, Kwami Local Government (Abdullahi, 2012).

According to Ministry of Youths Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation (2012), from a start of the progrmme, about one thousand three hundred and fifty (1350) Kalare Gangsters were taken for re-education and re-orientation. In line with this, different agencies like National Orientation Agency, Civil Defence Corps and National Drugs Law Enforcement Agency were employed to offer Kalare Gangsters lectures. The lectures focused on changing the mentality/ways of thinking and behaviour of the youths.

As the effects of good and bad behaviour were examined, Kalare Gangsters were taught to adapt good behaviour. Subsequently, they were engaged into physical training activities such as sports and parade to make them physically fit. All these lasted for the period of one month. Having undergone the training exercise, one thousand and two hundred (1,200) of them who scaled series of examinations were recruited as Environmental, Ward and Traffic Marshals receiving fifteen thousand naira (15,000) monthly allowances.

The Environmental Marshals are five hundred in number. They are assigned the responsibility of assisting Gombe State Environmental Protection Agency in the sanitation of the state and enforcement of the environmental laws. There are also five hundred Ward Marshals whose responsibilities are to assist security organisations in the maintenance of law and order;

provide them with information on any criminal act and trace any wanted offender. The remaining two hundred serve as traffic Marshals. They work together with the other traffic agents in ensuring the safety of the roads in the state capital (Ministry of Youths Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation, 2012). Consequently, this paper examines the impact of the ‘rehabilitation’ in question.

### **Aim and Objectives of the Study**

The aim of this study is to find out the impact of the Kalare Gangsters’ ‘rehabilitation’ programme conducted in the state by the current administration. Thus, the specific objectives are:

- i. To find out whether or not the establishment of the programme has reduced the level of Kalare activities in the state.
- ii. To discover whether or not the rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters have re-engaged in the Kalare acts (recidivism) after the establishment of the programme.
- iii. To figure out whether or not the beneficiaries are satisfied with the way the programme is carried out.
- iv. To examine whether or not there are hitches associated with the establishment and implementation of the programme.
- v. To find out the general opinion of the public on how best to control the Kalare activities in the state.

### **Literature Review**

Rehabilitation is used in many contexts and in many different ways. In all, it implies restoration to good condition, operation or capacity. In the context of gangsterism, rehabilitation is seen as a system designed to give direction, guidance and assistance to youth offenders to prevent them from re-offending so that they can lead a normal social life as healthy members of the community (Davis, 2000).

According to International Union for Child Welfare (1947), attempts to rehabilitate youths started in Europe with the meeting in 1947 of experts to trace the causes of gangsterism and the nature of psychotherapy to be administered in the rehabilitation centres. In Geneva (Switzerland) meeting 1947, delegates discussed the relationship between war and youth gangsterism on one hand, and the relationship between the family and delinquency on the other. The major conclusion was that though the wars cause gangsterism, family background was held the major source of delinquency among the youths. The delegates concluded that family breakdown, loss of parents, abandonment, lack of educational opportunities, spiritual starvation and absolute breakdown of moral guidance were the major causes of youth’s delinquency/gangsterism at that time.

Therefore, transition to rehabilitation centres is one of the most difficult things in the process of rehabilitating youth gangsters/delinquents. This starts from the streets for the street young offenders where they should be initiated to basic needs of life before informing them the intention to transfer to rehabilitation centres. Though it aims at creating an environment that can attract street young offenders to go to rehabilitation centres, parents and communities should work to provide a solution to stop youth offenders from going to the streets. To those whose parents died, community ties are important in upbringing such youths. If relatives are not caring, government should make a contract with the people (Geoffrey, 1999).

In Gombe State, involvement of government to address youths' gangsterism started during the tenure of the former governor of the state - Alhaji Muhammad Danjuma Goje. He established joint military and police operation known as Anti-Kalare Squad in all the eleven (11) wards of the state capital on 15 October, 2008. The body has four (4) offices and operates within the state capital and the security personnel are provided with phone lines for contact by members of the public when necessary. But, this effort did not change anything. So, noticing this, the present governor of the state, Alhaji Hassan Dankwanbo approached the issue differently (Ministry of Youths Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation, 2012).

In accordance with the recommendations of findings of committee on youth empowerment and poverty alleviation, the governor set up four (4) vocational training centres across the three senatorial zones of the state and, three hundred and twenty (320) youths were recruited to run programme in seven trades. This was immediately scaled up to accommodate thirteen (13) trades and five hundred and twenty (520) youths with plans to increase the in-takes as time goes on (Isma'il, 2013).

Thereafter, government called more dreaded Kalare Gangsters for repentance. In response to that, many of them submitted their weapons to the government. In a short time, about one thousand three hundred and fifty (1350) were camped at the NYSC orientation camp for three weeks rehabilitation and reorientation with many youths still seeking enlistment. The programme was to empower and transform the Kalare Gangsters from agents of violence and destruction into agents of social economic development (Isma'il, 2013).

### **Theoretical Explanation**

Social Control Theory is adopted to explain rehabilitation programme introduced to change the behaviour of Kalare Gangsters in Gombe State. Social Control Theory has its origin from the work of Emile Durkheim. Among the early social control theorists were Albert J. Reiss, Jackson, Toby F. Ivan Nye and Walter C. Reckless. Despite the important contributions of those early theorists, modern social control theory in its most detailed elaboration is attributed to the work of Travis Hirschi (1969).

The assumption of the theory is that, to prevent delinquency, juveniles must be properly socialized. And for Hirschi (1969), proper socialization involves the establishment of a strong moral bond between the juvenile and the society. The bond to society consists of attachment to others; parents and teachers who serve as role models and teach the children socially acceptable behaviour. It also involves commitment to conventional lines of action which implies aspiration of going to school and attaining high status job. More to that, it is concerned with the involvement in conventional activities, belief in moral order and law which lead toward socially valued success and status objectives. From Hirschi's argument, it would be concluded that establishment of moral bond aims at preventing and reducing delinquency to the barest minimum, and making the youths law-abiding and responsible members of the society. On the establishment of moral bond therefore, social control theory explains this study considering the aim of rehabilitation of Kalare Gangsters in Gombe Metropolis. It is based on re-education, re-orientation and provision of employment opportunities. Re-education in one instance, aims at enlightening Kalare Gangsters about the negative consequences of their acts both to themselves and to the general members of the public. In another instance, re-orientation focuses on changing the mentality or way of thinking of theirs. On the other hand, they were given employment opportunities for them to have a means of sustenance. These efforts were made in order to

change their gangsterism behaviours, reintegrate them to the society and make them law-abiding and responsible youths that will contribute their quota in developing Gombe State.

### **Methodology**

The study was conducted in Gombe Metropolis, Nigeria which witnessed Kalare Gangsters' nefarious activities. Survey design was adopted. The population of the study was 106 including 50 Rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters, 50 general members of public, three community leaders and three officers controlling the activities of the rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters.

Given the nature of the study, multistage sampling techniques were employed. Looking at the fact that there are many living quarters in Gombe metropolis, five were selected using purposive sampling technique. The selected quarters are Pantami, Bolari, Jekadafari, Kumbiya-Kumbiya and Kagarawal. The selection of the quarters was done by the fact that they have served as the havens of the most notorious Kalare Gangsters since the inception of the menace. In the second process, using judgemental technique, ten (10) rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters were selected from each selected quarters, thereby making the total number to be fifty (50). Also using same technique above, ten (10) residents were selected from each selected quarters making the number of residents fifty. To make the study all-encompassing, three community leaders and three officers in charge of the rehabilitation programme were selected using purposive sampling technique. The data were collected using questionnaire and in-depth interviews. The questionnaire items were designed in English and administered by the researcher and assistants to the 100 respondents. To augment the quantitative data, in-depth interview was conducted with three community leaders and three officers in charge of the rehabilitation programme. The data generated through the questionnaire were analyzed using tables and simple percentages. The qualitative data gathered from the in-depth interviews were analyzed in a thematic manner; the collected data were divided among the identified main themes underlying the whole work.

### **Results**

Table 1 below shows that most of the respondents are males as they constitute 90% while their female counterparts constitute only 10%. About 37% of the respondents are between the ages of 15-20 which indicates that they are in their active stage. The table also shows that the areas of residence are equally represented: each residence has 20% respondents that include ten (10) members of the public and ten (10) rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters. The respondents in the study are fairly educated. Fifty three per cent (53%) respondents have at least secondary school certificate while 42% have diploma or its equivalent and first degree or its equivalent. On the other hand, few of them (4%) obtained primary certificate whereas only one respondent did not attend school. Given the level of education of the respondents, coupled with the fact that they are indigenes of Gombe, one would say that they are in the position to understand the issues being addressed. There are more single respondents than the married ones as the former constitute 61% while the latter constitute only 39%. In terms of occupation, 50% of the respondents are corps Marshals. More than 27% of the respondents are businessmen. Others, (17%) are civil servants and the remaining 6% are unemployed. The fact that 50% of the respondents are corps Marshals is an indication of provision of employment opportunities which might help in reducing criminal acts in Gombe State.

**TABLE 1: Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents**

<b>Variables</b>		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	90	90%
	Female	10	10%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Age</b>	15-20 years	37	37%
	21-25 years	30	30%
	26-30 years	18	18%
	31-35 years	12	12%
	36-above	3	3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Areas of Residence</b>	Pantami	20	20%
	Bolari	20	20%
	Jekadafari	20	20%
	Kumbiya-kumbia	20	20%
	Kagarawal	20	20%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Educational Qualification</b>	Primary	4	4%
	Secondary	53	53%
	Tertiary	42	42%
	Others	0	0%
	Non	1	1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married	39	39%
	Single	61	61%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	Civil Servant	17	17%
	Business man/woman	27	27%
	Uniformed personnel	0	0%
	Unemployed	6	6%
	Marshal	50	50%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 2: Level of Agreement of the Respondents on Whether the Establishment of Corps Has Brought Relative Peace in Gombe Metropolis**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Agreed	46	46%
Strongly agreed	42	42%
Disagreed	8	8%
Strongly disagreed	3	3%
Undecided	1	1%
TOTAL	100	100%

**Source:** Field Survey, 2018

Table 2 shows that majority of the respondents (46%) agreed that the establishment of the corps Marshals has brought relative peace. Also, 42% of the respondents strongly agreed with the assertion. Conversely, eight of them representing 8% disagreed with the statement whereas only 3% strongly disagreed with it. On the other hand, only one respondent did not decide. Impliedly, the establishment of the Marshal made Gombe Metropolis relatively peaceful. The agreement with the assertion is further supported:

*Before the advent of the programme, the situation was so terrible. Innocent people were killed. Some were seriously injured and some girls were raped. Also, properties worth millions of naira were stolen and some were vandalised by the dreaded Kalare boys. In fact, life was threatened. But, God so kind, with the introduction of the programme, all these were reduced. So, the programme brought relative peace in the state.(IDI with male Community Leader, 14/2/2018).*

**Table 3: Respondents' View on the Retaining and Revamping of the Corps Marshals**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	95	95%
No	5	5%
TOTAL	100	100%

**Source:** Field Survey, 2018

Table 3 indicates that most of the respondents (95%) wanted corps marshals to be retained and revamped while only 5% did not want. This implies that the programme has yielded positive result. Similar view was obtained from the information below:

*As it is, the programme aims at changing the behaviour of the Kalare boys so as to make them useful members of the society. Also, it provides employment opportunities to thousand youths. Therefore, it has to be retained and revamped so that more Kalare boys would be recruited and be given*

*employment opportunities (IDI with male Community Leader, 14/2/2018).*

**Table 4: Information on the Positive Improvement of the Attitude of the Rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Agreed	39	39%
Strongly agreed	41	41%
Disagreed	13	13%
Strongly disagreed	3	3%
Undecided		4%
TOTAL	100	100%

**Source:** Field Survey, 2018

Many respondents (41%) from the table 4 strongly agreed that the attitude of the Rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters has improved positively. In the same vein, 39% agreed to the statement. On the other hand, 13% disagreed while only 3% strongly disagreed. Therefore, it can be said that there is positive improvement in the attitude of the Rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters. The response is consistent with data below.

*From the time they were recruited and re-educated to date, they have not carried weapons such as machetes, bow and arrow, etc. Also, there is not any report which indicates that they have re-engaged in Kalare acts. All they are known for nowadays is dedication to their assigned duties. Thus, their attitude has changed positively (IDI with male Community Leader, 14/2/2018).*

**Table 5: Respondents' Satisfaction with the Way Corps Marshals Carry Out Their Duties**

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Satisfied	32	32%
Fully satisfied	45	45%
Partially satisfied	17	17%
Unsatisfied	6	6%
TOTAL	100	100

**Source:** Field Survey, 2018

Table 5 shows that 45% of the respondents are fully satisfied with the way corps Marshals carry out their duties. 32% are satisfied. And, 17% are partially satisfied. While 6% which is the least are unsatisfied. Hence, the way Corps Marshals carry out their duties is satisfactory. The same is true with the following information.

*Corps Marshals are doing their work diligently and tirelessly. And, they do not collect bribe. For instance, whenever they arrest an offender, they bring him to the*

*office to ensure that he/she is accordingly punished. In fact, many people prefer their service to that of the police. For example, recently they arrested an offender and the matter was taken to the court. After court hearing, the judge ordered the police to detain the offender in their custody, but the victim insisted that he be taken by Corps Marshals and detained in their own custody. In fact, we are proud of them. (IDI with a male Officer in Charge of Corps Marshals Programme, 14/2/2018)*

**Table 6: Corps Marshals’ Contentment with the Way the Programme is Organized**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Agreed	43	43%
Strongly agreed	38	38%
Disagreed	15	15%
Strongly disagreed	3	3%
Undecided	1	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source:** Field Survey, 2018

Table 6 indicates that 43% of corps Marshals are contented with the way the programme is organised. In the same vein, 38% of the respondents strongly agreed with the assertion. Their contentment can be attributed to the fact that they have constant monthly allowance, authority to enforce laws and order and above all they have the immunity which prevents law enforcement agents from hunting them. On the contrary, 15% disagreed with the opinion while 3% strongly disagreed to it. One respondent, on the other hand, did not decide. Overall, it will be concluded that the way the programme is organised is satisfactory to most of the beneficiaries. The same is true with the findings below:

*There is no freedom in gangsterism. Before introducing the programme, security personnel used to hunt the Kalare boys wherever they saw them. It was further emphatically stated that Kalare boys are contented with the way the programme is organised not only because of the monthly allowance they receive and the symbol of authority they have but because of the freedom and immunity they are accorded with. Currently, none of the security personnel hunts them (IDI with a male Officer in Charge of Corps Marshals Programme 14/2/2018).*

**Table 7: Challenges Facing the Corps Marshals**

<b>RESPONSES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Inadequate salary	42	42%
Poor condition of service	12	12%
Inadequate working facilities	19	19%
Lack of proper training	11	11%
Lack of cooperation from the public	12	12%
All of the above	3	3%
Non of the above	1	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source:** Field Survey, 2018

Table 7 displays challenges confronting corps marshals. Outright majority of the respondents (42%) stated that the corps Marshals are not adequately paid. Another considerable proportion (19%) maintained that they do not have adequate working facilities. 12% argued that the condition of service is poor. Another same percent, (12%) opined that members of the public are not cooperating with the Marshals. Also, 11% had it that the Corps Marshals are not properly trained. Then, 3% argued that they face all the challenges mentioned above. This means that there are many challenges facing the Corps Marshals. Similar findings were gathered from the following information:

*Considering the present situation, their salary which is not up to twenty thousand naira (N20,000) will not cater their basic needs. Also, looking at their dedication and commitment in service, their salary is not enough. Further, Corps Marshals do not have vehicles and this affects their operations because they are not able to extend their services to expected places (IDI with a male Officer in Charge of Corps Marshals Programme 14/2/2018).*

On the other hand, another interviewee informed that:

*Members of the public do not give them the support they deserve. For instance, they are not allowed to inspect various houses to ensure whether those houses are properly sanitised or not. This work they are doing is not for themselves but for the people (IDI with male Community Leader, 14/2/2018).*

## **Discussion**

The findings reveal that the establishment of the programme has brought relative peace in Gombe metropolis. As observed from table 2, cases of Kalare such as harming innocent people, raping girls, stealing and vandalising properties have drastically reduced to the barest level. Reduction of such acts undoubtedly implies that there is relative peace in Gombe Metropolis. Residents, particularly of the areas where there were rampant cases of Kalare have now become relatively secured.

Also, the study indicates, particularly from table 3, that almost all the respondents wanted the programme to be retained and revamped. This can be attributed to the fact that the programme has a lot of benefits: it focuses on involving Kalare gangsters into conventional activities, conventional line of action and believe in the moral order and law. And above all, it provided employment opportunities to them to ensure that they did not engage in Kalare acts again (recidivism).

The information obtained from table 4 shows that the attitude of the rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters has improved positively. According to the findings since the establishment of the programme, rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters have stopped carrying weapons for fighting their fellow gangsters and for harming innocent people. Thus, they disengaged from Kalare acts. The findings also reveal that both members of the public and corps marshals are satisfied with the programme. This will not be surprised as the mode of marshals operation is based on rule of law (they treat everybody equally without fear or favour). On the other hand, the programme serves as immunity to Kalare Gangsters themselves. It would be stated that the programme goes down well with Hirschi's (1969) Social Control Theory which calls for attachment to other good members of society, commitment to conventional lines of action, involvement in conventional activities, and belief in moral order and law.

In spite of being satisfactory, the findings show that Corps Marshals face many challenges: they do not have adequate salary and allowances for them to cater for all their basic needs; their condition of service is not up to standard especially when it is compared to condition of service of other workers in other ministries; working facilities are not enough; members of the public are not cooperating; the training Corps Marshals underwent was not adequate especially considering the important function they perform. Thus, the operations of the Marshals became highly inhibited.

## **Conclusion**

Rehabilitating Kalare Gangsters proves better than punishing them as it has given them a sense of direction, guidance and assistance which altogether helped them change their behaviour positively and consequently re-entered the society of Gombe metropolis as contributing members. As a result of this, kalare acts also have reduced drastically, thereby making Gombe Metropolis relatively peaceful. The study hence corroborates previous studies particularly those of Lipsy (1992) and Martison (1979) which show that 'rehabilitation' has positive effects in terms of changing gangsters' behaviour.

## **Recommendations**

As seen in the data analysed, there are multiple challenges facing the environmental, ward and traffic marshals. The recommendations focus on how these challenges could be properly addressed.

1. Government has to give rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters who are now trained Corps Marshals opportunity to further their education to, at least, first degree on courses relevant to their areas of responsibilities. This will help them discharge their responsibilities and give them insight on how they can lead their life accordingly.
2. Rehabilitated Kalare Gangsters have to be considered as permanent government workers. In a similar manner, government should implement pension scheme for Corps Marshals

so that after working age (during retirement period), they should have something to rely on.

3. More working facilities like vehicles should also be supplied for more and effective operations at various wards, environments and traffic junctions.
4. Furthermore, since the aim of the programme is to rehabilitate Kalare Gangsters, government should recruit many more Kalare Gangsters and give them proper re-orientation, re-education and various responsibilities to discharge. In this way, political thuggery which has been the menace of the state will be a thing of history

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