

**FARMER-HERDSMEN CRISIS IN NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF
CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

BY

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UNIVERSITY OF BENIN CITY

NOVEMBER, 2022

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**BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL
SCIENCE, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN,
BENIN CITY, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc. HONS.) DEGREE IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

NOVEMBER, 2022

CERTIFICATION

I, Ezekiel Taiwo Victor, an undergraduate student from the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City, with Matriculation Number: has satisfactorily completed the requirement for the Award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) Degree in Political Science.

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DECLARATION

I, Ezekiel Taiwo Victor, declare that this thesis is the result of my research investigations and findings. Sources of information other than my own have been acknowledged and a reference list appended. This work has not been previously submitted to any other university for the award of any type of academic degree.

Signature

Date

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty, the giver of life my parents Mr. Ezekiel Alani and siblings who showed me real love, unflinching support and encouraged me throughout my studies.

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ABSTRACT

The study explored the idea of the farmers herders conflict in Nigeria and analyzed the central point liable for the conflict in Nigeria. Likewise, it examined the role of government in addressing to the conflict and identified gaps in government reactions to the farmer herders crises. These were with the end goal of figuring out the justifications for why conflict management strategies employed by the government in response to the farmers-herdsmen crisis have not resulted in the end of the crisis.

The study made use of both primary and secondary method of data collection. Secondary data was sourced from course books, diary articles, the web, magazines, commission reports and papers. For the primary data, the survey method was used which includes investigating through the use of the questionnaire.

The result showed that environmental change, encroachment on areas of land reserved for grazing by farmers and encroachment on farms by breeders, the proliferation of small arms and crime in rural areas etc. are triggers of the farmers-herdsmen crisis in Nigeria. It additionally showed that the federal government and the state government in states where instances of the conflict have been recorded have singularly and in joint effort concoct various explanations, approaches and activities, for example, the organization of safety agents to networks where conflicts have happened, the introduction of a few councils fully intent on thinking of suggestions to end the contention and the detailing of strategies

expected to end the conflict like the prohibiting of open brushing in certain states. At last, discoveries uncover that the disappointment of the public authority to think of preventive measures to check the contention; unfortunate execution of figured out approaches; nonattendance of strict resistance and political avoidance are holes in government the executives methodologies of the farmers herders struggle in Nigeria.

The study concluded that the management structures, processes and strategies of government in addressing the farmers-herdsmen crisis are inadequate to the extent that they are more reactionary than preventive or proactive, have implementation lapses and are bedevilled by political exclusion.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Grazing reserves in Nigeria began during the pre-frontier period (Bako and Ingawa 1988). Albeit, officially presented by the English, touching stores were divided by the Fulani who vanquished and controlled Northern Nigeria. The endeavor by the English in 1940 to isolate the brushing land from the ranch land, nonetheless, vacillated on the grounds that the Europeans forced land use controls separated from monetary and segment elements in the peaceful framework (Frantz 1981).

The Nigerian Brushing Store Demonstration of 1964 was passed to give touching grounds to the Pastoralists, in this way uplifting sedentarisation and addressing Conflict with an arrangement to further develop efficiency and social conveniences (Awogbade, 1978; Ibrahim, 2012). The Nigerian Eating Store Demonstration of 1964, in more extensive sense was supposed to address imperatives confronting the steers market and infectious prevention (Ingawa et al., 1989). In any case, despite the fact that this regulation was passed, very little execution was noticed (CIEL, 2006). Taking a gander at the looming farmers pastoralist Conflict and a decreased steers creation in which Nigeria imports around 23% of dairy cattle from the adjoining Sahel nations, the public authority again established the Public Farming Strategy of 1988. The law specifies that at least 10% of the public region that is 9.8 million sections of land, be designated to brushing saves (Ibrahim,

2012). In any case, just 2.82 % was procured out of 313 stores (CIEL, 2006; Ibrahim, 2012).

Brushing holds in Nigeria during the 1950s can be connected to Hamisu Kano. While working with pastoralists on animals immunization, he predicted the deficiencies of brushing land in Northern Nigeria. Upheld by the public authority, he started the brushing hold plot from the neglected government resettlement plans (Fulani Settlement Plan). The resettlement plans imploded in light of the fact that the public authority had neither the monetary nor the administrative capacity to go on with the monetarily troublesome plan, and the best elective utilization of the land, the public authority thought, was to change over it into brushing holds which had less monetary weight. Touching store brought forth in 1954 after an investigation of the Fulani creation framework contained in the "Fulani Conveniences Proposition." The proposition recommended the formation of brushing holds, the improvement of Fulani government assistance, and the change of the group the executives framework. By 1964, the public authority had gazetted around 6.4 million hectares of the woods hold, 98% in the savannah (Awogbade, 1982). Sokoto Territory had 21% of the land, trailed by Kabba, Bauchi, Zaria, Ilorin, and Katsina, with 11-15 percent each (Awogbade 1982). The Wase, Zamfara, and Udubo holds continued in progression.

Conflict between arable yield farmers and steers herders over the utilization of horticultural land is as yet unavoidable in Nigeria and predicts grave ramifications for rustic turn of events. Past Conflict s were exclusively because of cross-over of farmlands with cows

courses, where farmers develop crops on the courses. However, as of late, the contention has heightened, taking one more element of ethnic and strict contrasts with little exertion from government or local area pioneers pointed toward tending to them.

The blustery season has been distinguished as the extraordinary time of conflicts between roaming herders and farmers over arable land. A few specialists have related the reasons for Conflict to the worldwide environmental change and the battling desertification and aridity that has diminished arable and brushing lands, compelling pastoralists to move southwards looking for field for their domesticated animals (Okoli, Enyinnia, Elijah and Okoli, 2014; Odoh and Chigozie, 2012; and Abbass, 2012). In any case, there has all the earmarks of being no agreement among the two gatherings with regards to the reasons for their common Conflict. As indicated by De Haan (2002), 'obliteration of harvests by cows and different properties (water system gear and framework) by the actual pastoralists, are the really immediate reasons for clashes referred to by the farmers, though consuming of rangelands and fadama and blockage of stock courses and water focuses by crop infringement are significant direct reasons referred to by the pastoralists'. This contention among herders and farmers is still on-going till date with reports of killings and annihilation of properties being kept much of the time by the media in Nigeria.

The emergency has brought about the decrease in result and pay of harvest farmers because of annihilation of yields by dairy cattle and unpredictable hedge consuming. A ton of farmers lost part or the entire of their harvests. This spelt diminished yield which converted

into low pay with respect to the farmers who accept cultivating as significant occupation. Additionally, there were reports of dislodged farmers and herders the same. In the host networks, traveling herders migrate because of contention, have farmers particularly women farmers who stay behind quit going to the far off ranches for dread assault by the wanderers in the bramble. Such uprooted farmers have turned into a wellspring of obligation to different farmers since they need to ask for nourishment for them as well as their families. A great deal of killings by the migrants occurred because of the Conflict s and this prompted the retaliation killings of wanderers by the host networks, the crowds of steers having a place with the travelers were likewise killed. Likewise, a portion of the people in question (youthful and old) were seriously harmed and others were damaged. This has diminished a few women farmers to the situation with widows. Every one of these have radically diminished horticultural workforce nearby. In the process there were accounted for instances of multiplication of little arms and ammo. This was because of the way that host cultivating networks and headsmen saw others as main foes and this is antagonistic to the soul of joining of Nigerian clans or ethnic gatherings and quiet concurrence.

Legislative endeavors towards the goal of the farmers herders Conflict have not been as powerful. Each assault and conflict between the two land clients is frequently went with the organization of government security faculty to impacted networks who are in no time removed after the contention fades making road for sending off of new assault more serious than beginning ones. Additionally, different strategies and projects of government focused

on at carrying enduring answer for the emergency have either not been carried out or followed-up. This study explores government's systems participated in tending to the farmers herders Conflict. It focused on disentangling the substance and reasonableness of these systems and instruments.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Farmers Herders Conflict in Nigeria is an emergency that has been on-going throughout the previous twenty years yet expanded in force from 2014. These contentions have applied a weighty philanthropic cost, with thousands killed and several thousand dislodged (ACAPS, 2017). A few evaluations propose that around 2,500 were killed countrywide in 2016 - a cost higher than that brought about by the Boko Haram rebellion over a similar period (ACAPS, 2017). In Benue, perhaps of the hardest-hit state, Lead representative Samuel Ortom reports in excess of 1,878 individuals were killed somewhere in the range of 2014 and 2016 (Premium Times, 2017).

What's more, the monetary cost has additionally been tremendous. As per a recent report, the national government was losing \$13.7 billion in income every year due to herder-farmers clashes in Benue, Kaduna, Nasarawa and Level states (Benevolence Corps, 2015). The investigation discovered that on normal these four states lost 47% of their inside created incomes (Benevolence Corps, 2015). In Walk 2017, Benue state Lead representative Samuel Ortom asserted that assaults by herders coming from additional northerly states, and perhaps at the same time from Cameroon and Niger, had cost his state

N95 billion (about \$634 million around then) somewhere in the range of 2012 and 2014 (The Country, 2017).

Different government procedures have been carried out to address the contention like the foundation of brushing stores and brushing regulations. In any case, these peace promotion techniques of the public authority seem not to have yielded positive outcomes as killings and obliteration of properties appear to be on the ascent. This concentrate accordingly analyzed the different methodologies utilized by government in tending to the contention up to this point.

1.3 Research Questions/Hypothesis

The Research work is set out to answer the research questions on the activities of Farmers-Herdsmen in Nigeria.

The following questions will be answered:

- (i) Poverty is the root cause of conflicts in Nigeria?
- (ii) Farmers-herdsmen are religiously motivated?
- (iii) Is there any political undertone to the problem of terrorism in Nigeria?
- (iv) What are the effects of Herdsmen attacks to the society at large?
- (v) Are there any positive effects of the Farmers-Herdsmen crisis in Nigeria?
- (vi) To what extent has the activities of Farmers-Herdsmen impeded on the security situation of Nigeria?
- (vii) Has the Nigerian government been able to curb terrorism in Nigeria?
- (viii) What are the possible solutions to the problem of terrorism in Nigeria?

To this effect, the hypothesis is stated as follows:

Ho: There is no positive relationship between poverty and terrorism in Nigeria

Hi: There is a positive relationship between poverty and terrorism in Nigeria

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is the assessment of government systems in tending to the farmers herders emergency. The particular targets of the review were to;

Find out the idea of the farmers and herders Conflict in Nigeria;

Learn the different reasons for the contention as given by the two gatherings in the contention;

Evaluate government job in tending to the farmers herders Conflict in Nigeria; and

Figure out what holes exist in government's reactions in the emergency.

1.5 Working Assumption

The management strategies used by the government/public authority in the Farmers herders emergency have been generally reactionary as opposed to preventive.

Processes and structures design driving techniques for settling the farmers herders conflict are ridden with political avoidance.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study analyzed government's administration systems in the farmers herders Conflict from year 2012 to 2021. In spite of the fact that, there have been instances of this contention before 2012, yet 2012 is the year the emergency turned out to be fairly serious. Government mediations in the period 2012 to 2021 were analyzed. The instances of conflicts covered incorporate those that occurred in Level, Benin, Taraba, Kaduna, Kwara, Kogi, Adamawa, Ogun, Delta, Taraba and Ebonyi territories of Nigeria.

1.7 Significance of the Study

Researchers have attempted to decide the reasons for the conflict and give answers for address the contention. Nonetheless, there stays a lack of concentrates corresponding to government's reactions. Additionally, the discoveries of this study disentangled the holes in government's administration procedures and made proposals on how enduring answers for the emergency can be planned and executed. This would be useful to the two farmers and herders. Moreover, on the off chance that the contention is stemmed, food creation would be settled and pay of the two players in the contention would be ensured. Additionally, the central government would profit from this as harmony and security would be reestablished in the areas impacted and financial exercises would get back to business as usual.

1.8 Research Methodology

The survey method was used which includes investigating through the use of the questionnaire.

The questionnaire, used as the instrument for collecting data, does not give chance to bias, and can bring out a substantial amount of data from the respondents within a short period of time. The choice of questionnaire is also as a result of its influence on the respondents as the research deals mostly with the educated people who will be able to read and digest the questions before providing their responses.

Lastly, the sample for this study will be done by purposive sampling. This makes it easy to select the people that can give the needed information for instance, the security officials. Also the general public were selected based on this, hence the lookout for people who are informed on the goings on in the country.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

The limit of this study was the inability of the researcher to conduct on-site interviews in the areas impacted by the contention. This limit would anyway not compromise the viability of the concentrate as an inside and out investigation of auxiliary information was depended on by the researcher.

1.10 Definition of Major Terms

Grazing Reserves

A grazing reserve is a land parcel that the public authority gets, creates, and delivers to the peaceful Fulani. The points of brushing holds incorporate getting and safeguarding field space for the public groups, and eliminating conflict among agronomists and pastoralists living in a similar geographic region. By isolating the herders from the cultivators, the public authority desires to encourage tranquil conjunction between them by making the brushing hold a zone of no-contention. Further developing area use and group the executives, giving social government assistance conveniences to the Fulani and expanding public pay are essential in brushing save improvement in Nigeria (Laven 1991).

Conflict Management

Conflict management is the method involved with restricting the negative parts of conflict while expanding its positive perspectives (Rahim, 2011). The standard all clashes can't really be settled, yet figuring out how to oversee conflict can diminish the chances of non-useful heightening. Dalung (2013) affirms that peace promotion involves the drawn out administration of unmanageable Conflict s. He further made sense of that it is the range of ways by which individuals handle complaints defending what they view as right and against what they view as off-base. Peacemaking in this manner includes securing abilities connected with compromise, mindfulness about Conflict modes, conflict relational abilities, and laying out a design for settling Conflict in the climate. It is a process that

embraces generally expressed techniques, mediations and institutional components in controlling the heightening of contention (Usoro, Ekpenyong and Effiong, 2014).

Pastoralism

Pastoralism is a social association in light of livestock raising as the essential monetary movement. Pastoralism is a domesticated animals cultivating technique for the most part completed in places with low to medium human populace densities and the presence of broad fields, as a rule in semiarid locales.

Conflict Resolution

Conflict resolution is conceptualized as the strategies and processes engaged with working with the serene consummation of contention and retaliation. Serious gathering members endeavor to determine clashes by effectively imparting data about their clashing thought processes or philosophies to the remainder of the gathering (e.g., expectations; purposes behind holding specific convictions) and by participating in aggregate exchange. The term compromise may likewise be utilized conversely with debate goal, where mediation and prosecution processes are basically involved. The idea of compromise can be remembered to envelop the utilization of peaceful opposition estimates by tangled parties trying to advance powerful goal.

Insecurity

Insecurity is defined by Merriam Webster Dictionary as the feeling and state of uncertainty or anxiety about oneself because of lack of confidence; being open to danger or a threat and there is lack of protection.

1.11 Organization of the Study

The study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is the general introduction of the study and it contains the background to the study, statement of the problem, research assumptions, scope of study, significance of the study, limitations to the study and definitions of terms. Chapter two is a review of existing literatures on the subject matter. It consists of the conceptual review, the empirical review and the theoretical framework. Chapter three focused on the cases of clashes between farmers and herdsmen in Nigeria. Chapter four is on the interpretation and discussion of findings. Finally, chapter five consists of summary, conclusion and recommendation.

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Herdsmen

The Fulani began from the Senegambia prior to fanning out into around 20 states what cut across West Africa and the Sahel as well as western Sudan and Focal African Republic (McGregor, 2014). Individuals are tracked down in huge number in Nigeria however while some have moved into the urban communities, many are as yet living as seminomadic herders. In any case, these gathering who own and raise crowds of creatures like dairy cattle for business designs are called Herders. Fulani herders or Fulani pastoralists are nomadic or semi nomadic herders whose essential occupation is raising domesticated animals (Iro 1994, p. 22). They typically move their crowds starting with one spot then onto the next looking for field and new water. It is prevalently the control of the Fulani ethnic gathering in Nigeria. They are frequently outfitted and apparently move about with weapons (like daggers, machetes, bolts and so forth) to safeguard their domesticated animals. The really upsetting issue about the Herders is that they additionally block the parkways with their steers, burglarize and capture individuals, save them hostages in the shrub and interest for deliver. The Herders have likewise been engaged with the assault of old and young women and consuming of networks (The Vanguard, 2015). Because of their rough nature and related killings, the gathering was as of late portrayed as the world's fourth deadliest aggressor bunch (GTI, 2015; Mikailu, 2016).

2.1.2 Farmers

Farmers (additionally called agriculturers) are people who participate in horticulture, raising living organic entities for food or unrefined components. The term thusly applies to individuals who do a blend of raising field crops, plantations, grape plantations, poultry, or other animals. In light of this wide definition, farmers are both the herders who crowd or keep domesticated animals like dairy cattle, goats and sheep, and harvest farmers. Be that as it may, with the end goal of this work, farmers are the yield farmers (the individuals who raise field crops) additionally called laborer farmers/means cultivators as it were.

2.1.3 Herdsmen-Farmers Conflict

Herders Farmers conflict is all around as old as the presence of man. It began from the kids (Cain and Abel) of the primary man (Adam). Abel was a shepherd and Cain was a farmer as per Book of scriptures' record, nonetheless, Cain killed Abel in the field out of desire. Okoro (2018) affirmed that herders farmers or harder-farmers clashes are clashes happening between laborer farmers or means cultivators and traveling or transhumant domesticated animals attendants. As indicated by Haggmann (2003), there exist contrasts between 'herder' clashes and 'farmers herder' clashes. He kept up with that herder clashes are generally clashes between migrant or transhumant animals managers that emerge between getting bunches an over their area's assets and approaching gatherings looking for water and fields, and steers striking. Herder Conflict is a contention that outcomes from burglary of steers or different creatures among the Fulani herders. It is herders stirring cows of different herders, or when un-experienced herders depend their creatures being taken

care of by experienced herders under arrangements, and when such arrangements are penetrated Conflict events inside. The brutal steers assaults among pastoralists in East Africa are instances of herder clashes. Hussein, Sumberg, and Seddon, (1999) see farmers herder clashes as containing various sorts of contentions, including ethnic Conflict s, interest clashes, asset questions, political activity, removals, killings, cows attacking and dairy cattle stirring.

2.1.4 Socio-economic Development

Financial improvement is the connection between monetary action and public activity. It is the nonstop improvement in the prosperity and in the way of life of individuals. It thusly, focuses on destitution decrease or decrease of enduring of poor people and increment their admittance to social administrations. It likewise expects activity to build the unfortunate's capacity to create a pay to meet their fundamental necessities. The effects of financial improvement are found in changes parents in law, changes in the actual climate, natural endlessly changes in security circumstances of each and every general public.

2.1.5 Concept of Security

The idea of security is the reason for different methodology as it is without a doubt the reason for common agreement among individuals and the state in which individuals readily gave their freedoms over to the arm of government liable for the general management of the endurance of all (Stan, 2004). A few endeavors have been made since the virus war

finished to rethink the idea of safety from a state-driven point of view to a more extensive view that puts premium on people, in which human security epitomizes the components of public safety, basic freedoms and public improvement as of now hold significant gauge for making sense of the idea. At the core of this discussion, there have been endeavors to extend and broaden the idea of safety from the level of the states to social orders and people, and from military to non-military issues (Nwanegbo&Odigbo, 2013; Kruhmann, 2003).

As per Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013) the disparate ways to deal with the conceptualization of safety in the hypothetical writing can be ordered into two significant strands. One is a neorealist hypothetical strand that conceptualizes security as essential obligations of the state. The subsequent strand, a postmodernist or plural view, conceptualizes security as the obligations of non-state entertainers and uproots the state as a significant supplier of safety. Defenders of this approach contend that the idea of safety goes past a tactical assurance of dangers. They are of the view that administration ought to be more worry with the monetary security of individual than the security of the state in light of the fact that the underlying drivers of frailty are financial in nature.

Thus, security is what is going on or condition that is liberated from injury or dangers to people, gatherings, or mutual prosperity. These remember independence from danger and direct goes after for physical and mental respectability. What accordingly rouses the disappointed to shake is their convictions as people which are viewed as being minimized and ought to be genuinely thought about rather than simply forcing on them the idea of the

public authority of the day. Harmony working with the end goal of reducing uncertainty includes changing the social and world of politics that cultivates getting through equity, empowers the goal of verifiable complaints and supports constant commitment and communications. This might mean the improvement of social, political, and monetary framework that produce mediocre disparity and forestall future savagery. At the point when the above is tended to practically thinking about the political, financial, social and other natural circumstances, the mission for genuine harmony building will be understood.

Types of Security

Security has been seen by expert and scientists to be aggregable into areas. As per crafted by Buzan, Ole, and Wilde (1998), five significant sectorial protections were distinguished including Military, Political, Monetary, Cultural and Natural. Likewise, the tactical area or military security is worried about the idea of the utilization of arms, ammo and different weapons of the state in taking care of public safety inside a global local area for the wellbeing of individuals. At the end of the day, military security is a twolevel transaction of equipped hostile and cautious capacities of a state, and one more state's¹⁷ impression of each other's goal. While, a state with more noteworthy military capacity arises as the prevailing power. There is a presence of a territorial power inside this discernment which may ultimately form into the rise of provincial and neighborhood security concerns (Buzan, 1991). Moreover, the political area radiates from the worries of dangers to state sway. Therefore, political security has an interchange with military security. In any case, political security is worried about the hierarchical soundness of states frameworks of government

and the philosophies that gives them authenticity. Buzan, Ole, and Wilde (1998), thought that there are numerous reciprocal political security groups of stars that occasionally interface up into local examples. Notwithstanding, the rule that make this connection, should be worldwide. Monetary security then again, concerns admittance to assets, money and markets important to support OK degrees of government assistance of individuals and state powers. As such, financial security has an exchange of individuals and state referent. As indicated by Buzan, Ole, and Wilde, (1998); the capacity of state to keep up with autonomous ability for preparation of assets is impacted by the globalization of creation which provides state with the decision of having lower quality, more costly locally delivered weapon or better caliber, that are completely or part of the way created abroad.

2.1.6 Concept of Management

Management experts have attempted to characterize the board in different ways. This paper will anyway introduce a portion of the definitions that are in accordance with the ideas of this examination work. As per Farland (1979), the executives is the interaction by which supervisors make, direct, keep up with and work purposive association through precise, facilitated and co-employable human exertion. Reynold (1947), characterizes the board as the method involved with finishing things thanks to a local area. The elements of the board include treatment of an association or a local area with the end goal of accomplishing the reasons for which it exists.

Lundy (1957), believed that administration is essentially an errand of arranging, planning, inspiring and controlling the endeavors of others towards accomplishing a particular goal. It includes the mix of customary elements of creation, which incorporates; land, work, and capital in an ideal way to accomplish the objectives of an association.

Besides, the four critical ideas and nature of the board, which incorporates objective direction, comprehensiveness, integrative power and social cycle are fundamental devices in treatment of farmers herders Conflict. This idea subsequently makes the reception of the executive's standards in the treatment of farmers and herders" Conflict extremely powerful. Subsequently, the idea of the board achieves the accomplishment of advantageous objectives, through its all inclusive relevance and incorporation of 25 aggregate endeavors to the realignment of social objective through the goal of this predominance clashes. In any case, the executives all alone can't accomplish the goal of goal of herders and farmers Conflict without the thought and usage of other key ideas, like security and methodology. In segment 2.1.1, the paper presents the idea of safety and the specialist standards thereof, with a specific spotlight on human security through the referent of safety of individuals, while in segment 2.1.3, the paper presents the idea of methodology.

2.1.7 Concept of Strategy

Kennth Andrews (1971); characterized procedure as the example of significant targets, purposes or objectives and fundamental arrangements or plans for accomplishing the objectives and goals of an association. Essentially, it is a strategy or plan decided to achieve

an ideal future, like accomplishment of an objective or answer for an issue. Then again, Glueck (1984); characterizes system as a brought together, exhaustive and coordinated plan that relates the upper hand of an association to the difficulties of the climate and intended to accomplish its fundamental targets through legitimate execution process.

Freedman (1999) freely characterizes procedure as the capacity to design and cooperate with the climate and different conditions for an enormous scope. It is in this way expected, that methodology is inseparable from an arrangement that surmises a grouping of occasions which permits one to move with certainty starting with one situation then onto the next. Nonetheless, Freedman (1999), likewise thought that the best laid plan is frequently thwarted by capriciousness, vulnerability and coincidental event. Moltke (1863), further confirmed this when he expressed that no arrangement endures first contact with the adversary. This unusualness of technique and the clear inclination of misfortune for disappointment is because of reliance on different players for satisfaction may potentially have restricting interest, view, concentration, viewpoint and concerns.

Thus, a critical component of procedure is that its prosperity is an element of related assumptions, independent direction and result direction. For this reason procedure is significantly more than how to pick an ideal game-plan to method for accomplishing an ideal outcome. Hence, the method involved with drawing in essential activities might prompt various results from those initially visualized or wanted, most particularly when it includes complex circumstances with different members. Be that as it may, the reception

of fitting procedures will continuously prompt a satisfying end when revered in the complexities of the higher perspective.

The appropriateness of the possibility of system is boundless and it envelops practically all areas of human undertakings be it public, hierarchical, common, political, military, etc. It is pertinent in meeting room choice, collective understanding or compromise. System remains above strategies and its importance is past routine approach as it tends to be utilized for settling complex issues that would have seemed incongruous, clumsy and lacking course.

2.1.8 Security Management Strategies

The term security management reduces to processes and system of guaranteeing harmony and dealing with the connection between the pastoralist and agrarian networks. From an essential perspective, from the view point of famers and herders, it is viewed as the demonstration of settling the contention among farmers and herders. Accordingly, security the executives in this perspective breaks up into peace promotion.

Peace promotion has been utilized conversely with compromise. Essuman-Johnson (2009); contents that compromise alludes to the disposal of the reasons for the basic clash with the arrangement of the gatherings. Then again, peacemaking alludes to the disposal, balance or control of the method for seeking after either the contention or the emergency. It is seldom achieved by direct activity and is all the more habitually accomplished exclusively

over a significant stretch of time. Worldwide, clashes have been happening and it is maybe a super durable component in human social relations. Conflict in asset use is entirely expected and maybe not unnatural between living creatures (Alfonso and Erik, 2001).

For sure, Driscoll (1994) thought that peace making expects intercession to lessen Conflict however when clashes deteriorate into brutal and horrendous conflicts, they become undesirable and counterproductive. As per Aron (2002); clashes in everyday influence the limit and believability of states to apportion and control development, training and worked on expectation for everyday comforts. There is a sense wherein the commonness of contention makes an endless loop as a result of contention, as government assets are redirected from improvement exercises into live saving ventures.³⁴ Understanding farmers and pastoralists relations is urgent to refereeing systems.

The technique utilized in settling Conflict relies upon the nature and the size of the contention. In all situations where Conflict has been occasioned by crop obliteration and where the culpable pastoralist concede culpability; relational arrangement might be reached, contingent upon the degree of the harm. Remuneration is in many cases requested and paid where negligible harvests have been obliterated particularly in a circumstance where pastoralists and trim farmers have co-habited for quite a while (Kamla-Raj, 2008). There are different occurrences where pastoralist and farmer's relational relationship isn't exceptionally genial, Conflict emerges in the event that such circumstance isn't settled by private mediation of the town heads and the head of pastoralists (Kolawole, 1993).

2.1.9 Causes of Herdsmen-Farmers Conflict in Nigeria

The term security the board reduces to cycles and strategy of guaranteeing harmony and dealing with the connection between the pastoralist and agrarian networks. From an essential perspective, from the view point of famers and herders, it is viewed as the demonstration of settling the contention among farmers and herders. Hence, security the executives in this angle breaks down into peace promotion.

Refereeing has been utilized reciprocally with compromise. Essuman-Johnson (2009); contents that compromise alludes to the end of the reasons for the fundamental Conflict with the understanding of the gatherings. Then again, peace promotion alludes to the disposal, balance or control of the method for chasing after either the contention or the emergency. It is seldom achieved by direct activity and is all the more habitually accomplished exclusively over an extensive stretch of time. Worldwide, clashes have been happening and it is maybe a long-lasting component in human social relations. Conflict in asset use is entirely expected and maybe not unnatural between living creatures (Alfonso and Erik, 2001).

Without a doubt, Driscoll (1994) thought that refereeing expects mediation to decrease Conflict however when clashes deteriorate into fierce and damaging conflicts, they become undesirable and counterproductive. As per Aron (2002); clashes in everyday influence the limit and validity of states to distribute and control development, schooling and worked on expectation for everyday comforts. There is a sense where the pervasiveness

of contention makes an endless loop due to Conflict , as government assets are redirected from improvement exercises into live saving ventures.³⁴ Understanding farmers and pastoralists relations is significant to refereeing techniques.

The strategy utilized in settling Conflict relies upon the nature and the size of the contention. In all situations where Conflict has been occasioned by crop annihilation and where the culpable pastoralist concede responsibility; relational arrangement might be reached, contingent upon the degree of the harm. Remuneration is in many cases requested and paid where negligible harvests have been obliterated particularly in a circumstance where pastoralists and trim farmers have co-habited for quite a while (Kamla-Raj, 2008). There are different cases where pastoralist and farmer's relational relationship isn't exceptionally warm, Conflict emerges on the off chance that such circumstance isn't settled by private intercession of the town heads and the head of pastoralists (Kolawole, 1993).

2.1.10 Causes of Herders Farmers Conflict in Nigeria

(a) Ecological Elements: Clashes among herders and farmers have existed starting from the start of farming and have expanded or diminished in power and recurrence relying upon monetary, natural and different variables. Ecological security researcher Thomas HomerDixon accentuated the job of asset shortage and rivalry as the essential, however by all accounts not the only reason for the contention among herders and farmers (Homer-Dixon, 1999; Wince, 2010). Assets shortage is instigated by many factors and isn't without outcomes. This sort of shortage is basically a decrease in the accessibility of or admittance

to normal assets. It is typically instigated by climatic and natural factors, for example, environmental change, intense dry spell, ecological debasement, new water exhaustion, desertification, disintegration, outrageous intensity, loss of wetland.

(b) Populace Blast: One more significant reason for the savagery is populace blast of the two people and domesticated animals which depends on the speculation of Thomas Malthus (1798) on ecoscarcity and populace pressure entitled „an exposition on the standard of population“ in which he recommended that populace and assets are at first in harmony, yet while populaces develop dramatically, food creation increments just straightly. As per him, populace develops dramatically, while food creation fills in number-crunching movement. All the more thus, populace development will diminish the accessibility of normal assets since populace becomes quicker than food supply, and destitute individuals will devastate the dirt and regular assets by abuse and this will actuate contest and Conflict over method for presence.

(c) Sweeping Utilization of Land for Non-Horticultural Purposes: The broad utilization of land and water for non-rural purposes likewise frequently lessen the asset base accessible to pastoralist and farmers. Because of this, it is entirely expected to see herders brushing along the roads, and stationary farmers developing on touching course which frequently animate Conflict from crop harms by crowds, annihilation of homestead properties and heightening into brutality (Bello, 2013; and Moritz,2010).

(d) Negative Natural Changes: Shortage of water, land and cruel climate in the North East and North West piece of Nigeria is a central point that requires the relocation of pastoralist to the center belt where the environment is better to their grouping business in light of a better climate and admittance to water by presence of stream Niger and Benue.

(f) Land Proprietorship Framework: The enchantment and tendency to land possession in Nigeria is likewise a significant reason for the contention. The indigene pioneer condition is generally a variable requiring Conflict over land use particularly when there exists a purposeful hardship or saw underestimation of one gathering in the portion and utility of land and admittance to water. Because of transhumance, pastoralist from North East and North West piece of Nigeria who relocate to the center belt looking for scrounge and water definitely become host and pioneer and are frequently viewed as outsiders, pilgrims or outsider. The specialist impacts of this is that in the event of any further hardship of assets by the indigenes, the pastoralist frequently move animosity on the indigene for their past misfortunes and escape while the indigene answer by utilizing each mean of emptying them from their property (Azeez, et al., 2015).

(g) Ethno-Strict Bigotry: One more significant justification for the contentions among farmers and pastoralist is the ethno-strict elements of the social relations between these gatherings of assets clients. The ethnic aspect comes to play in the contention between two wide ethnic gatherings, the pastoralists who are significantly of the Fulani extraction with a completely unique arrangement of practices and lifestyle of the stationary farmers who

are comprised of various ethnic gatherings (Shetimma& Tar, 2008). Language obstruction and strict narrow mindedness are likewise a significant hue of the contention.

(h) Boko Haram Assault and Pressured Movement of Herders: Ceaseless assaults and the success of a portion of the North East and North West piece of Nigeria by the Boko-Haram groups, has constrained down pastoralists to relocate downwards to more quiet and more secure North-key for the wellbeing of their crowds and to forestall steers farming which is presently a typical practice in the Northern Nigeria. This uncomfortable migration for the most part works up animosity, antagonistic conduct on the host networks prompting further loss of groups by the pastoralist and yields by the farmers.

(I) Cost Minimization: The determined endeavor of the pastoralists to limit cost by bringing their crowds descending toward the south where there is prepared admittance to pasture and market has throughout the long term, produced serious aggravation for the host networks.

2.2 LITERATURE GAP

Farmers and Herders Conflict (FHC) has drawn in extensive observational and theoretical analysis inside the skylines of the scholarly community as of late. In any case, numerous past examinations in Nigeria have not thought about the security the board procedures, but rather have restricted the issue between the farmers herders to the eccentricity of a region or a state. A portion of these earlier investigations ought to have investigated focusing on different parts of the farmers herders Conflict. For example, Fasona and Omojola (2005);

examined environmental change, human security and mutual conflicts in Nigeria. They evidently showed that there has all the earmarks of being a "extremely impressive relationship" between the examples of the conflicts and human security. While Gefu and Kolawole (2002) who analyzed Conflict in like manner property asset use. Similarly, in line Moore (2005), and Nyong and Fiki (2005), that strengthening and extensification of agrarian creation because of expanding human populace added to the rate and level of farmer herdsman Conflict.

Different creators referred to in this work unequivocally concurred that herders/farmers emergency in the nation could be because of monetary or ecological variables. Their position are very all together in tracing⁷⁰ the reasons for the farmers/herders Conflict. For example Wince, (2010), explicitly revealed that expansions in the group sizes because of further developed states of the cows, constrained the pastoralists to look for additional fields past their restricted reach and that environmental change has comprised an extraordinary danger by putting incredible tensions on the land, which in a roundabout way sets off the contentions between the farmers and herders. Obviously, a domain of the examinations surveyed, demonstrated that none of the examinations has straightforwardly been directed to look at the impact of safety the executives systems in tending to the farmers herder clashes in Benue. Thusly, it is in lieu of the hole distinguished from past examinations that this postulation is ready to zero in on the causes and outcomes of these security challenges and the effect of the administration systems embraced in settling the emergencies.

Subsequently, it is presented that this proposal researched and analyzed the effect of safety the board procedures on farmers herders Conflict in Benue State. It is thusly set that without tending to the contentions among farmers and herders in such an essential province of Nigeria, food weakness might become endemic in the country for quite a while. Albeit the most State Legislatures in Nigeria has effectively sanctioned Enemy of Open Brushing Regulation as a component of their methodology to end the farmers and herders Conflict , however there is still a lot to be finished to accomplish long-lasting harmony in the Nigeria.

2.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

According to Le Meur and Hochet (2010), theorizing herdsmen-farmer conflicts remains very difficult, since the actors, causes and dynamics are complex and varied. They believe that a combination of theories is needed to explain vividly farmer-herder conflict escalation. This is why this study adopts a twofold-theoretical perspective to discuss the issues in herdsmen-farmer relations and to allow for a more in-depth understanding of the issues. Therefore, the study adopts Frustration-Aggression Theory and Dialectical-materialism Theory in understanding the causes and escalations of the herdsmen-farmer conflicts in Nigeria.

2.3.1 Frustration Aggression Theory

Frustration–aggression theory also known as the ‘frustration–aggression–displacement theory’, is a theory of aggression proposed by John Dollard, Neal Mill operator, Leonard Doob, Orval Mowrer and Robert Burns in 1939 and further created by Neal Mill operator in 1941 and Leonard Berkowitz in 1961. The hypothesis says that hostility is the

consequence of hindering, or disappointing, an individual's endeavors to accomplish an objective (Friedman Schustack, 2014). At the point when initially formed, the speculation expressed that Frustration–aggression generally goes before hostility, and animosity is the certain result of disappointment. After two years, in any case, Millerand Burns re-planned the speculation to propose that while Frustration–aggression makes a need to answer, some type of hostility is one potential result. Thusly, the re-planned speculation expressed that while Frustration–aggression prompts a way of behaving that might possibly be forceful, any forceful way of behaving is the consequence of disappointment, making Frustration–aggression not adequate, however a vital condition for hostility (ZillmannDolf, 1979). It endeavors to give a clarification with respect to the reason for savagery. Frustration–aggression is the "condition which exists when an objective reaction endures obstruction", while hostility is characterized as "a demonstration whose objective reaction is injury to an organic entity (or a creature substitute). The hypothesis says that disappointment causes hostility, however when the wellspring of the Frustration–aggression can't be tested, the animosity gets dislodged onto an honest objective (substitute). This hypothesis is likewise used to make sense of mobs and insurgencies, which both are accepted to be brought about by less fortunate and more denied segments of society who might communicate their suppressed Frustration–aggression and outrage through brutality (wordpress.com, 2012). As per Olu-Adeyemi (2017), various different factors impact the utilization of Violence also, for instance the way of life, the general public, and the world of politics. The way of life must basically acknowledge, in the event that not support, fierce activity as a necessary

evil. Savagery is additionally almost certain if the ongoing authority or potentially the financial/political framework is viewed as lethargic. Olu-Adeyemi likewise declared that the focal subject of the hypothesis is that shortage is the result of lacking stockpile (effect of environment populace blast) or inconsistent circulation of asset because of hardship which eventually prompts animosity. On the issue of Frustration–aggression , it implies that one's admittance to method for work (cultivating or brushing by and large) is being defeated by another or potentially by specific conditions and that one's response to this upsetting is that of irritation. Olu-Adeyemi likewise added that, hardship did not depend on needs or needs alone, however on the needs and needs that we believe we should have or merit. As a general rule, the Herders are disappointed due to desertification, in this way, actually they face constrained movement and as they relocate, series of difficulties are experienced which thus brings Frustration–aggression . Likewise, farmers who have attempted to develop farmlands additionally get disappointed at whatever point crowds of steers annihilate their farmlands. The Fulani Herders dread is a battle over values and claims to scant assets in which their points are to kill, harm or to dispense with the host networks in a bid to fight for their creatures. The fierce exercises of the Fulani Herders happen due to the gathering of leftover instigatory impacts of Frustration–aggression . The fear monger exercises of the herders are discernible to the desertification that has caused consumption in brushing open doors or shortage of feed for their creatures which over the long haul influences their monetary prosperity. On the off chance that a herders misfortunes his run to dry spell and water shortage, he might be baffled in view of the deficiency of

work. From this reality, he might be forceful and since, he can't channel it to the normal causes, he may over the long haul channel it to any individual or gathering that hinders his movement to a protected region. In favor of farmers and host networks in Nigeria Frustration–aggression additionally happen at whatever point animals of the herders stomp all over their farmlands to gobble up their yields. Also, in light of the fact that they are baffled as well, they become forceful and channel their hostility to the herders and their cows. Inferable from this reality, Conflict and conflict is unavoidable.

2.3.2 Dialectical-Materialism

This paper is additionally secured on the hypothesis of "dialectical-materialism". The hypothesis of dialectical-materialism lies in the idea of the normal world development and rise of new characteristics of being at new phases of advancement. Persuasive realists propose that man's cognizance of himself in the general not set in stone by material condition. Here, material condition alludes to what one claims, has or what one can advert to, in the general public. Focal in deciding man's material condition are the manner in which the general public arranges the creation, appropriation and trade of these labor and products that man sees as his assets. The theoreticians see that since these materials are restricted, man's desire to have them generally results into Conflict with others looking for a similar material. Logic is accordingly what the theoreticians call the resultant of this opposition, consequently the term dialectical-materialism. The persuasive realists are of the uncompromising stance that contention will be unavoidable without value and equity occasioned by restricted assets. In the mean time, to ease this endless loop of arguments to

guarantee amicable concurrence in the general public, the scholars advocate that endeavors should be made to guarantee value and equity as sine qua non for progress or improvement (Shakhnazarov, 1978). Be that as it may, the hypothesis as elucidated here properly matches what is happening possible in the herders and farmers situation in Nigeria. It is hence the impression of each gathering that the other is a danger to material condition in the general public in the end grows into fierce Conflict s between them. Herders in some cases blame farmers for killing their dairy cattle, and resort in going after or killing the farmers. The farmers then again consider herders to be land encroachers and harvest destroyers, and obviously, put forth attempts to safeguard their properties (land and yields).

2.3.3 Conflict Theory

Conflict Theory was embraced as our system of examination. Conflict Theory makes sense of the premise of brutality in any area be it a coordinated area or sloppy area. The Theory by and large encompasses different social classes or gatherings. Conflict Theory offers a good examination that is in accordance with process-situated speculations in human studies. The interdisciplinary field of Conflict concentrates on plans to make sense of a wide range of Conflict s, from homegrown squabbles to worldwide debates. The field characterizes Conflict by and large as "any state where at least two social substances or 'gatherings' see that they have commonly incongruent objectives" (Mitchell, 1981). Conflict scholars depict Conflict unequivocally as a grouping of cooperations. Conflict Theory is especially valuable for conceptualizing the issue of herder-farmers Conflict heightening in light of the fact that it offers a wellarticulated way to deal with Conflict

heightening by and large. Essentially, purposes behind heightening can be situated by analyzing the grouping of communications to make sense of why a few contentions raise and others don't (Kriesberg 2007).

Conflict scholars have offered three general models for Conflict heightening: the contender defender model, the contention twisting model, and the underlying change model (Pruitt and Kim 2004). The models have somewhat various foci, separately gatherings, association, and brain science, which obviously cross-over and complete one another. The competitor safeguard model portrays clashes with regards to the activities of one party (the competitor) who looks for change and the responses of the other⁷² party (the protector). Clashes raise, in this model, in light of the fact that the competitor utilizes progressively more coercive systems to accomplish its objectives. The contention winding model spotlights on the cooperation between the two gatherings, specifically the endless loop of activities and responses of counter and prevention. The primary change model spotlights on mental changes that happen in the gatherings as clashes progress. These mental changes are the aftereffect of acceleration yet additionally add to additional heightening in light of the fact that they build up antagonistic perspectives, discernments, and ways of behaving. The mental changes include feelings, perspectives, discernments, and conduct of people, for instance, the dehumanization and de-individuation of the other. The mental changes additionally influence the social elements in gatherings, for instance, the advancement of gathering objectives, improved bunch personality and cohesiveness, development of

aggressor subgroups and pioneers. The model is known as the underlying change model since a portion of these progressions are determined (Pruitt and Kim 2004).

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CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The study is empirical and it adopted survey design for its low cost and greater efficiency. It enables the researcher to obtain a reasonable sample size for investigation. This therefore informed the decision of the researcher to survey the relevant population within the study area, Benue state, towards obtaining a reasonable sample for relevant inferences. The questionnaire is the main instrument used in collecting the data.

3.2 The Population of the Study

The population used for this research work is the Benue State Command of the State Security Service (SSS) with an estimated population of 820 officers, as well as members of the general public drawn from seven different newsstands within Makurdi City of Benue State.

The SSS is a counter intelligence organization with the responsibility of protecting and preserving the Nigeria's internal security and economy against acts of subversion, sabotage, terrorism and other threats to National Security and the stability of Nigeria. The Counter Terrorism Department of the SSS in Benue State has been very active in the fight against terrorism through provision of timely and accurate intelligence on the group, while most of the operatives have and some are still in the terror zone under the Joint Task Force. The members of the public on the other hand comprise of people within Makurdi City of

Benue State who most times gather at newsstands to analyze the security situation of the country.

3.3 Sample Size/Sampling Techniques

A sample is the part of the population selected for observation and analysis. A total of 100 respondents were selected, 50 from the Counter Terrorism Department of the SSS and the other 50 members of the public from newsstands across the Makurdi City of Benue State. This sample is selected due to their active involvement in combating the said terrorist group and conflicts in Nigeria on one hand and their keen interest and knowledge of the general security situation in the country on the other hand.

In this study, the purposive sampling technique was employed. This method is adopted to enable the researcher get valid answers or results. Using this sampling method, the questionnaire was distributed to operatives of the SSS who are in the Counter Terrorism Department and on the front line in the combat against the Terrorist group, and to members of the public who have shown detailed knowledge of the activities of the terrorist group through their unbiased analysis at newsstands.

3.4 Method of Data Collection

The questionnaire, used as the instrument for collecting data, does not give chance to bias, and can bring out a substantial amount of data from the respondents within a short period of time. The choice of questionnaire is also as a result of its influence on the respondents as the research deals mostly with the educated people who will be able to read and digest the questions before providing their responses.

The sample for this study will be done by purposive sampling. This makes it easy to select the people that can give the needed information for instance, the security officials. Also the general public were selected based on this, hence the lookout for people who are informed on the goings on in the country.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

Validity determined whether the research items truly measured what they are intended to measure or how factual the research results are. The research questions are the questionnaire developed to represent each variable in the research. The data collected from the pilot study was subjected to factor analysis to test the construct validity. Reliability is the extent to which results of a study are consistent over time and there is an accurate representation of the total population under study. The questionnaire is the main instrument used in collecting the data. The research design adopted for this study was the survey, administered through the use of a questionnaire. The instrument of this study i.e. questionnaire, is designed for the respondents by the researcher. The questionnaire is divided into two (2) sections. Section A includes personal data of the respondent while B contains open and close ended questions or statements with multiple choice answers. This section is to obtain their views on the topic of the study. The items were framed in simple unambiguous sentences for easy understanding by the respondents.

The research instrument i.e. questionnaire was administered to the respondents (operatives of the SSS and General Publics) directly by the researcher, who made sure that the questionnaire was filled and collected.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The response to the questionnaire was summarized in series of tables, grouped according to the research questions of the problem under investigation and analyzed using the simple percentage method.

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND HYPOTHESIS TESTING

4.1 DATA PRESENTATION

The instrument designed for this study was administered on fifty officers and men from the Counter Terrorism Department of the SSS, but only forty-five copies of the questionnaire could be retrieved. However, the 50 other questionnaire administered on other members of the public was retrieved.

TABLE 4.1: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE AND SEX

CATEGORIES	SECURITY OFFICERS (S.O.)	GENERAL PUBLIC (G.P.)	NO OF RESPONDENTS		PERCENTAGE		TOTAL
			S.O.	G.P.	S.O.	G.P.	
AGE	25-38 years	25-38 years	24	10	53.3%	20%	34
	39-44 years	39-44 years	12	18	26.7%	36%	30
	45 and above	45 and above	09	22	20%	44%	31
SEX Male Female	27	43			60%	86%	70
	18	07			40%	14%	25
TOTAL			45	50	100%	100%	95

From the table above, 53.3%, 26.7%, and 20% of the security officials sampled fall inside the ages of 25-38, 39-44, 45 or more separately, while 20%, 36% and 44% of the overall population fall within the ages of 25-38, 39-44, 45 or more individually. This infers that 35.8% of the allout respondents are between the ages of 25-38 years, 31.6% between 39-44 years and 32.6% falls between 45 years or more.

Additionally, the vast majority of the respondents are viewed as guys, as 60% of the security officials and 86% of the overall population are male, while the excess 40% and 14% of the security officials and overall population separately are female.

TABLE 4.2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

CATEGORY	NO OF RESPONDENTS		PERCENTAGE		TOTAL
	SECURITY OFFICERS (S.O.)	GENERAL PUBLIC (G.P.)	S.O.	G.P.	
TERTIARY	24	12	53.3%	24%	36
SECONDARY	21	38	46.7%	76%	59
PRIMARY	-				
NO EDUCATION	-				
TOTAL	45	50	100%	100%	95

The table above shows that the majority of the security officials inspected are graduates with 53.3% while 46.7 are SSCE holders. Then again, 76% of the overall population are SSCE holders while 24% are graduates. The ramifications of this is that the respondents are educated, subsequently the ability to see obviously the setting of the study.

TABLE 4.3: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SECURITY OFFICERS BY RANK

RANK	CATEGORY	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
DII-CD	Junior Officers	22	48.9%
ASO-SO	Intermediate Officers	8	17.8%
SIOII-SSIO	Senior Officers	12	26.7%
PSIO-DIR	Management Cadre	3	6.7%
TOTAL		45	100%

In analyzing the table above, 48.9% of the security officials sampled are junior officials, 17.8% are halfway officials, and 26.7% are senior officials while 6.7% falls within the administration unit. The ramifications of this is that a critical 66.7% (junior and halfway officials) are infantry men and out on the field with the senior officials directing and liaising with the base. The administration framework then again provides guidance and takes basic choices influencing the outcome of the activities.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF RESULT

The instrument utilized in the questionnaire is the Summated Rating Scale which presents four level elective reactions on exercises of farmers' herders in Nigeria. These responses

are: Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree. In testing the hypothesis, question 8 was used. Other questions were also analyzed in this section.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

QUESTION 8: POVERTY IS THE ROOT CAUSE OF CONFLICTS IN NIGERIA

OPTIONS	SECURITY OFFICERS	GENERAL PUBLIC	TOTAL	%
Strongly Agree	13	22	35	36.8
Agree	24	10	34	35.8
Disagree	8	14	22	23.2
Strongly Disagree	-	4	4	4.2
TOTAL	45	50	95	100

The result shows that around 73% of the respondents acknowledge the statement that the underlying driver of conflicts in Nigeria is poverty, while about 27% refute the claim. This result shows a strong positive correlation between poverty and conflicts. In essence, we refute the null hypothesis which states that there is no positive relationship between poverty and terrorism in Nigeria and accept the alternate hypothesis which states that there is a positive relationship between poverty and conflicts in Middle Belt.

QUESTION 9: FARMERS-HERDSMEN ARE RELIGIOUSLY MOTIVATED

OPTIONS	SECURITY OFFICERS	GENERAL PUBLIC	TOTAL	%
Strongly Agree	36	27	63	66.3
Agree	9	16	25	26.3
Disagree	-	7	7	7.4
Strongly Disagree	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	45	50	95	100

The table above shows that the respondents believe strongly that farmers-herdsmen activity in Nigeria are religiously motivated as an overwhelming 93% acknowledges same. However, 7% of the respondents think otherwise.

QUESTION 10: THERE IS POLITICAL UNDERTONE TO THE PROBLEM OF TERRORISM IN NIGERIA

OPTIONS	SECURITY OFFICERS	GENERAL PUBLIC	TOTAL	%
Strongly Agree	30	32	62	65.3
Agree	6	18	24	25.3
Disagree	9	-	9	9.4
Strongly Disagree	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	45	50	95	100

The table shows that the problem of terrorism in Nigeria according to 90.6% of the respondents has political undertone. This view is in agreement with assertion of security officials that the terrorist group enjoys support from politicians, even though 9.4% believe the contrary.

QUESTION 11: HERDSMEN ATTACKS HAS ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE SOCIETY AT LARGE

OPTIONS	SECURITY OFFICERS	GENERAL PUBLIC	TOTAL	%
Strongly Agree	40	39	79	83.2
Agree	5	11	16	16.8
Disagree	-	-	-	-
Strongly Disagree	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	45	50	95	100

All the respondents are united on the fact that the attacks of Herdsmen in Nigeria have had adverse effect on the society at large.

QUESTION 12: THERE ARE POSITIVE EFFECTS OF THE FARMERS-HERDSMEN CRISIS IN NIGERIA

OPTIONS	SECURITY OFFICERS	GENERAL PUBLIC	TOTAL	%
Strongly Agree	-	-		
Agree	-	-		
Disagree	4	-	4	4.2
Strongly Disagree	41	50	91	95.8
TOTAL	45	50	95	100

100% of the respondents see no positive effect of Farmers-Herdsmen crises in Nigeria.

QUESTION 13: ACTIVITIES OF HERDSMEN-FARMERS HAVE IMPEDED ON THE SECURITY SITUATION OF NIGERIA

OPTIONS	SECURITY OFFICERS	GENERAL PUBLIC	TOTAL	%
Strongly Agree	28	37	65	68.4
Agree	17	13	30	31.6
Disagree	-	-	-	-
Strongly Disagree	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	45	50	95	100

Both the security officials and the general public affirm that the activities of the herdsmen/farmers have impeded the security situation in the country, hence the general feeling of insecurity.

QUESTION 14: NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ABLE TO CURB TERRORISM IN NIGERIA

OPTIONS	SECURITY OFFICERS	GENERAL PUBLIC	TOTAL	%
Strongly Agree	22	8	30	31.6
Agree	18	13	31	32.6
Disagree	5	7	12	12.6
Strongly Disagree	-	22	22	23.2
TOTAL	45	50	95	100

Even though a significant 64.2% of the respondents believe that the government has to a large extent been able to curb terrorism in Nigeria, particularly through the declaration of martial law in the areas most affected, about 36% believe government has not done enough in the fight against terrorism.

QUESTION 15: WHAT ARE THE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF TERRORISM IN NIGERIA.

OPTIONS	SECURITY OFFICERS	GENERAL PUBLIC	TOTAL	%
Addressing the problem of poverty	32	25	57	60
Addressing the problem of corruption	13	12	25	26.3
Boosting the security system	13	-	13	13.7
Providing social amenities	-	22	22	23
TOTAL	45	50	95	100

The research shows that 60% of the respondents agree strongly that the problem of terrorism in Nigeria can be solved by dealing with the problem of poverty, 26.3% are of the view that dealing with the problem of corruption will help reduce terrorism, 23% affirm that providing social amenities will help while 13.7% are of the view that boosting the security system will be of help. This goes to establish that there are options that Nigerian government can adopt if they really want to see terrorism curbed. They must be able to identify the root problems and be ready to tackle them.

4.3 ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

In testing the hypothesis, result findings show that the root cause of conflict in Nigeria is poverty. This shows that there is a strong positive correlation between poverty and terrorism hence we accept the alternate hypothesis. This finding shows that conflict in Nigeria is a result of the systemic worsening and intolerable level of poverty and is in agreement with the assertion by Kester and Tsokar that over 70% of the Nigerian population is poor and that the North-West and North-East are most affected by poverty.

On the question of whether Herdsmen-Farmers are religiously motivated, the views of 93% of the respondents tallies with the assertion of Adetoro et al that the total islamization of Nigeria had been the motive of the 1804 jihad.

In ascertaining whether terrorism is politically motivated, findings support that this is true as 90.5% of the respondents attest to this claim. This reinstates the assertion of an unnamed Boko Haram official who granted an interview to major newspapers. Culled from an online publication, 247ureports.com, the interviewee stated that they are in the payroll of most Governors who pay them to leave their States alone. He cited an example with the former Governor of Kano State, Ibrahim Shekarau, who pays them the whooping amount of N5 million every month, and which was later increased to N10million in 2009. The agreement, he concluded, just as in the one reached in Bauchi State, also included ‘infrastructural support’. The above account shows that the governors know these terrorists and work with them.

The study also established that Herdsmen attacks have enormous adverse effects on the Nigerian society ranging from political, economic and general threat to the corporate existence of the Nigerian nation. This finding is in agreement with reports that between 2009 and 2013, the group carried out close to a hundred major attacks with thousands of casualties. In a 2011 Country Reports on Terrorism by the U.S. Department of State, Africa experienced 978 attacks of over 10,000 attacks worldwide. Of these 978 attacks, Boko Haram alone was alleged to have conducted 136 attacks as against a record of 31 attacks conducted in 2010. Similarly in 2011 alone, the report noted that there were 590 fatalities resulting from attacks.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

This study was intended to investigate conflict in Nigeria with accentuation on farmers herders. The view of a purposive sample of 45 operatives from the Counter Terrorism Department of the SSS and fifty individuals from general public were gathered with the aid of a questionnaire. Their reactions were dissected utilizing the simple percentage.

It was found that the commonness of the activities of the terrorist group (Herders) is more articulated in the North, especially a few distinguished states inside the North East geopolitical zone of the country.

The study likewise settled that there is serious strong correlation between poverty and terrorism in Nigeria while also establishing politics, religion etc as some of the motivating factors for the activities of the terrorist group. An enormous increment and improvement as far as refinement of Herders attacks using more complex weapons, for example, IEDs was recognized. Aside from the loss of lives, properties, instability and harms to the Nigerian economy, these attacks have also created intense feeling of ethnicity as well as a purported disintegration of Nigeria.

5.2 CONCLUSION

findings of this study embraced as contained in chapter four, and a basic glance at the general public uncover that there is an uncommon pace of the utilization of exceptionally

refined implies by individuals from Herders gathering to attack their unsuspecting victims. These methods incorporate unpredictable utilization of complex arms, IEDs which preceding this time was outsider. One general end that can be made is that the review's discoveries support numerous discoveries from the writing which hold the overall origination that the activities of the group has impacted negatively on the security, political and financial circumstance of the country most particularly, the North.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the discoveries of this concentrate as well as the assessments of researchers as displayed under the writing survey, combined with the way that forestalling clashes won't be quickly accomplished, a few measures when really conveyed can go quite far to decreasing the recurrence and achievement pace of fear based oppressor assaults. The accompanying measures would add to smothering psychological oppression in Nigeria.

- ***REDUCING DRIVERS OF EXTREMISM:*** Government ought to earnestly address the basic drivers of radicalism and rough ways of behaving, like broad destitution, inescapable defilement, joblessness and financial and political prohibition that produce sensations of minimization, particularly among the adolescent.
- **KNOWLEDGE SOCIAL EVENT:** More assets and endeavors ought to be centered around get-together and utilizing significant insight to destroy the group's strong framework - cash, preparing, weapons, explosives, and data, among others. Accentuation

ought to be on building limit with regards to precautionary capture of disciples and interference of potential self destruction agents through a vigorous reconnaissance plan.

- **IMPROVED RECONNAISSANCE:** There is the need to increment observation routine around weak focuses to really distinguish and counter herders specialists who similarly take on portable, moderate and modern observation techniques to design self-destruction missions.

- **CONTROL OF DANGEROUS MATERIALS:** Fix the system for the guideline of creation, importation, transportation, stockpiling, and utilization of touchy materials in the country.

- **COUNTER-ENLISTMENT:** Bureaucratic and State government offices ought to join forces with common society gatherings and giver organizations to convey counter-enrollment mediations that emphasis on weak kids and 'youth in danger', to remove them from fear based oppressors. Helpful knowledge on Herders enrollment strategies can be gathered through improved cross examination procedures from captured individuals or transformed individuals and used to structure counter-enlistment drives.

- **DE-RADICALIZATION:** Security organizations, especially jail authorities ought to collaborate with specialists on countering Fierce Fanaticism (CVE) and moderate Islamic researchers to convey de-radicalization programs for captured jihadist.

- **PERSEVERING ARRAIGNMENT:** The Nigerian government ought to make substantial strides towards indicting people, gatherings or associations giving strong framework to the faction.
- **PROFESSIONALIZATION:** The limit of safety powers, especially junior and mid-positioning staff, should be honed through standard preparation and supplemental classes for them to adjust the basic of regard for common liberties while participated in Counter Psychological oppression and Counter Knowledge Tasks actually.
- **LOOSE OR CIRCUMSTANCE MINDFULNESS:** Individuals ought to be urged to keep up with the propensity for security cognizance and circumstance attention to more readily see and convenient report dubious people to the fitting power.

5.4 FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- The study had earlier pointed out impact of Herdsmen activities in Nigeria. Other effects can also be discovered if further investigated.
- Other researchers should extend their studies to cover roles of politicians in terrorism in terms of sponsorship and other related matters.
- Aside terrorism, activities of other militias in the country is also worthy of research.
- Future researchers should extend their studies to other parts of the country as well as the international community.

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APPENDIX

Instruction: in all the following questions please indicate your response by ticking (√) in any of the preferred option.

SECTION A:

Personal Data of Respondents

1. Gender: Male (), Female ()
2. Age: 18 – 28 (), 29 – 39 (), 40 – 50 (), 50 & above ()
3. Marital status: single (), married (), divorced (), widowed ()
4. Religion: Christian (), Muslim (), African Traditional Religion(),others ()
5. Education_____
6. Qualification_____

SECTION B

7. Government Security Management Strategy on Farmer-Herders Conflict in Nigeria

There is a significant relationship between security management strategy and herders conflict in Nigeria

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Security management strategy put in place by Nigeria government will end farmer-herders conflict? Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Security management strategy put in place by Nigeria management is not enough to end conflict between farmers and herders?

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Conflict between farmer-herders has some serious consequences on food security

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Population explosion as the cause of the conflict between farmers and herders in Nigeria.

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

There is no synergy between Federal and Nigeria Government in managing farmers – herders conflict.

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Anti-open grazing law is the only strategy that can end farmer-herders conflict in Nigeria.

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Land ownership system as the problem of farmers –herders” conflict in Nigeria.

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Farmers- herders conflict has negative impact on national unity

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Farmers -Herders" conflict will not lead to Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria.

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

SECTION C

8. What are the causes and Effects of Farmers – Herders Conflicts in Nigeria

The farmers and herders conflicts have resulted to insecurity in Nigeria

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

The conflicts has scared investors and impeded government efforts in addressing the economic and cultural challenges of development in Nigeria

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

The incessant conflict between farmers and herders is costing the country huge revenue loss

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

The farmers and herder's conflicts have also resulted into large scale displacement of people from their native homes.

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

The conflict has also led to loss of lives and properties,

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

The conflicts have constituted heavy burdens on security operatives in the country Strongly

Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Disputes over destruction of farmlands and crops are the root cause of the conflicts

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided