

**‘POROUS BORDERS AND ARMED CONFLICT: CONTESTING NIGERIA’S INTERNAL
SECURITY**

A Thesis

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Award of the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

**IN
SOCIOLOGY**

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DECLARATION

I hereby affirm that the work presented in this thesis is exclusively my own and there are no collaborators. It does not contain any work for which a degree/diploma has been awarded by any other University/Institution.



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This is to certify that this thesis entitled “**Porous Borders and Armed Conflict: Contesting Nigeria’s Internal Security**” embodies the work carried out by **Mr. Umar Farouk Mohammed** himself under our supervision and that it is worthy of consideration for the award of the Ph.D. Degree.

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ABSTRACT

Border porosity and its security challenges have become a global phenomenon where various communities including developed and developing societies suffer from. In Africa for example, porous borders remain the major source and passage of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) into various countries of the continent. It has been discovered that about 875, 000,000 SALW have been in circulation across world, some of which were illegally produced by local companies while around 100,000,000 of the weapons were said to be in circulation around many African countries. The porous borders in Africa have attracted different interpretation with regards to ground basis for the phenomenon, where the legacy left by Europeans was considered the genesis that triggered all the argument as the border lines that split various communities have been vague and without consideration to socio-linguistic similarities among the inhabitants. This attracted a lot of conflicts across the countries including the issue of *Bakassi* between Nigeria and Cameroon. On the other hand weak governments from the side of African nations and poverty ridden among the inhabitants also facilitate and ensure the survival of illicit and usage of both weapons and drugs across African States. Despite the differences in administrative orientation between Nigeria and Benin, there has been a mutual understanding between the two countries earlier before the coming of white men while the division of the two sister States remains vague because it does not affect the uniqueness of ethnic groups and languages that connected the two sister States meaning that, up till today there has been existence of Yoruba ethnic group of Nigeria in Benin republic.

The socio-linguistic relation couple with business happenings ensures free movement around the border area for longest time, which later takes another dimension by introducing prohibited items like Drugs and SALWs into Nigeria. This came to be known by the effort of security agency that in their duty uses to intercept such items on several occasions. The pouring of illicit weapons into Nigeria has posed the activity of dimensional crimes and conflicts like ethno-religious crises and militancy, cattle rustling, farmer-herders' conflicts, terrorism, assassinations and kidnapping of unprecedented while causing Nigeria loses human and material resources.

In today's happening destruction of property, dehumanization acts and killings remain the daily record of Nigeria. However, it is in view of this the present study examines Nigeria-Benin porous border and its association with activity of armed-bandits in Zamfara and

happenings with Yobe State as *Boko-Haram* domain area, following the specific objectives: to examine the porosity of Nigeria-Benin land border and its social consequences; to analyze the extent to which SALWs are used by the *Boko Haram* insurgent group and armed-bandits; to find the nature of *Boko-Haram* and armed-bandits' operations; to analyze the state of insecurity vis-à-vis such social consequences like raping, mass killing and dehumanization acts resulting from the activities of *Boko Haram* and armed-bandits; and to assess the role of Nigerian Government in addressing the activities of the *Boko Haram* and armed-bandits so as to curtail the attendant social consequences.

The area of the study has been around North-east, North-west Zones and border communities while cluster sampling was used in the first instant to select one State from each Zone where Yobe State represents North-east as *Boko-Haram* domain area while Zamfara State represents North-west as the area that witnesses prevalence of bandits operation. A sample of 384 was spreads over for equal opportunity to respondents across the study area. Simple percentage and frequency table has been used to test the hypotheses while the Pearson product moment correlation (PPMC) has been employed to determine the correlation of the variables.

Study found that, Nigeria's borders including the one that connected the country with Benin Republic are porous through which Nigeria encounter a very serious security challenge; majority of criminals use the deadly weapons across the North-East and North-West Zones of Nigeria; mass killings have been the major identifiable feature found with criminal groups in the study area irrespective of geneses and motivational factors of criminal social groups; there has been prevalence of inhuman treatment receives from both security personnel and criminal groups in the study area; Apart from deployment and support to security agencies, government fails to do the needful thing in order to control motivational factors that make youths involve into such criminal activities and also not addressing issues adequately with regards to humanitarian crises. In response to the compounding problems that militates against Nigeria's security, the study recommends the following measures:

- Purposeful leadership: the democratic system should support and encourages the emergence of men of integrity to ensure sanity in discharging political responsibility to at least minimize the level of corruption;
- The border lines need to be reversed and redefined clearly: the regional organizations like ECOWAS and the concern States should come to the rescue of border insecurity by revisiting and making well defined borderlines with consideration to

anthropological features in order to avoid claim of dual citizenship and illegal smuggling of SALWs;

- Government should be able to account for the release of ammunitions to security agencies: It is the responsibility of the government to know the number of arms released for the up keeping security situation and be able to checkmate missing ones periodically in order to control rampant circulation of the weapons;
- Employment and equipping security agencies: additional number of security personnel and provision of modern working tools is required to match the harsh situation of insecurity in the country;
- Employment opportunities and eradication of poverty: employment opportunities and equal distribution of resources should be encouraged to bridge the existing gap between have and have not so as to reduce the level of poverty and avoidance of youth's recruitment into *Boko-Haram* and bandits groups within the study area;
- Prompt response to humanitarian crises cause by the activities of criminals: government should develop a kind of quick action to maintain and rehabilitate damages of property cause by the social groups in order to avoid migration and influx of internally displace persons
- Involvement and support by the community: There should be involvement of different societal segments including youth associations to partake in mobilising and socialising the entire society regarding negative implications of criminal activities; as such traditional institutions should serve as key informants to update authority concern on happenings in their respective jurisdictions, being the fact that they are the most conversant to provide identification of their subjects.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The prevalence of insecurity across world has made a clarion call to international community's so as to rescue societies from underdevelopment. Nigeria is not exempted from tragedy of insecurity which attracted contributions by governments, scholars, NGO's, security agencies etc to curtail the menace. The motive behind development of the present study has been the unrest situation found within north-west and north-east that were affected from the activities of criminal groups and the nature of border porosity identified with Nigeria-Benin land border and how it paves way to arms smuggling while ensuring national security challenges in Nigeria.

Alhamdulillah! In the name of Allah, the entirely Merciful and the especially Merciful. I began writing this Thesis in His name and praising His superb Eminence. We worship Him alone and unto Him we ask for absolute help May His peace, salutation and benediction be upon the Seal of the Prophets, Muhammad (SAW), his Household, Sahaaba, the righteous followers and those that uphold their footsteps till the Day of reckoning. All praise is to Him Alone for Everything, I ask for His help, guidance and forgiveness.

I must confess that without the support and scholarly guidance of my teacher and supervisor, in person of Professor Pedada Durga Rao (PhD) this Thesis would not have come to being. I profoundly salute his daily guidance, constructive criticisms and tireless effort to respond to my pressing questions and challenging me throughout my academic programme, I'm also forwarding a bravo thanks to Ma'am Debahuti Panigrahi (PhD) for un-reluctant contributions as Co-Supervisor of the study. I would also like to express my gratitude to my teachers in the Department of Sociology. I say thank you all.

I heartily thank my parents; Late Alh. Muhammadu Kangiwa (Madawakin Kabi), Late Hajiya Fatima Madawaki whose love, sacrifice and encouragement kept my spirit alive to the end of my programme. I would like to recognize and extend my heartfelt gratitude to the following; Professor Ibrahim Umar Mohammed, Dr. Abdullahi Labbo, Mustapha Tafarki, Aminu Adamu Argungu and the entire family of Madawakin Kabi Muhammadu, Course Mates, Colleagues, Friends and Associates. I must specially thank the authors and writers of the books, journals, articles and research respondents (during fieldwork) i have used in this thesis as i made no assertion to be comprehensive in the literature i used and my proposition in the piece.

The thesis has been drafted to be submitted today 14th day of July, 2021

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents in persons of late Alhaji Muhammad Kangiwa (Madawakin Kabi) and late Fatima Madawaki

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Initials and Contractions

SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
ECOMOG	EconomicCommunity of WestAfrica Monitoring Group
AU	African Union
UNO	United Nations Organization
NCS	Nigeria Customs Service
CFA	African Unit of Currency francs
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
BOYES	Borno Youth Empowerment Scheme
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
JNI	Jama'atul Nasrul Islam
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
JIBWIS	Jama'atul Izalatul Bidi'a Wa'ikamatis Sunnah
FOMWAN	Federation of Muslim Women's Association of Nigeria
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
PPGs	Pocket Propelled Grenades
SAMs	Surface-air-missiles
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
WHO	World Health Organization
USA	United State of America

PPMC

Pearson product moment correlation

USD

United State Dollar

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

The challenge of security has all over the world been in existence over the centuries. The major concern of all is that, the current security challenges especially in developing countries like Nigeria have taken some new dimensions that expose the limit of the authorities to deal with it. Records have shown that the multi-dimensional global security issues that affect both material and non material aspects have made nations (of the world) busy to tackle. Nigeria as a country facing quite a number of other social issues is bedeviled with such security challenges as ethno-religious crises and militancy, political conflicts, terrorism, assassinations and kidnapping of unprecedented amount (Imohe, 2010: 239-257). Presently, Nigeria's security landscape is seriously being contested by the activities of the *Boko Haram* insurgent group that almost overpowered Nigerian security architecture in north-eastern part of the country. Other security issues contesting the survival of the Nigerian State include cattle rustling, farmer-herders' conflicts, and armed banditry especially in the north-western part of the country.

As stated above, disagreement, conflict or crime is as old as earliest human settlements but the major concern of today's happening is how it has been extending and advancing. The work of Eric Hosbawn (1969) has made a historic epoch of what's all about "social bandit" where he attributed the activity of bandits with class struggle. Eric argued that a social bandit is a collection of less privileged individuals who were considered as freedom fighters and heroes to resist and emancipate from total domination by the rulers. According to Eric social bandit could be seen and justified from the relationship existed between peasant and lord where the peasant agitated, protested and robbed the rich in compensating the poor with the resources gotten from the riches ones. In his subsequent books it also indicated social bandit as organised crime involving both actors and non actors with wide spread activity in the world (Hosbawn, 1969). It is observed that the issue of banditry is not a newly introduced phenomenon rather an old deviant activity that goes along with changes and become to be widespread with multi dimensional approach like the concern of the current study. However, *Boko-Haram* activity has started as religious movement that propagated and called to ban western education. In their religion extremism they stand with opinion that western education has been contrary to provision of Islam which has been a channel that promote poverty in Nigeria. The movement was led by a leader called Ibn Yusuf who was apprehended and

killed by the government. The decision made by government attracted a harsh revenge against securities where bombing of police station become daily happening and gradually extending and affecting innocent and less privileged individuals (Okpaga *et al*, 2012).

One very critical issue to West African sub-regional security is trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW) across land borders areas. Such criminal activities as insurgency, armed-robbery, banditry, assassinations, kidnapping and the whole regional insecurity have taken a great velocity because of the availability of SALWs in Nigeria that are transacted across the land borders. From the time when Liberia entered into a period of lawlessness and turmoil in the 1990s, availability of small arms and armed groups increased significantly, and their criminal activities began reach other parts of West Africa assuming an uncontrollable stage (Blum, 2014:5). The current incessant proliferations of SALW play a very central role in the outbreaks and or continuation of ethno-religious conflicts, insurgency and political violence that destabilize many West African countries (Aluko, 2012:72). The UN Panel of Governments Experts' explanation on what entails SA in 1997, "*Small arms range from clubs, knives, and machetes to those weapons just below those covered by United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, for example, Mortars below the caliber of 100mm*" (UN Disarmament Study Series No 28, 1999). "...All crew portable direct fire weapons of a caliber less than 500mm and which will include a secondary capability to defeat light armour and helicopters; such broad classification would include weapons such as automatic assault, rifles like the AK-series Kalashnikovs, the USM-16, the Israelis Uzi among others; Pocket Propelled Grenades (PPGs), machine and sub-machine guns, shoulder-fire, surface-air-missiles (SAMs), personal weapons such as pistols and revolvers also among others" (NATO as in Aluko, 2011: 72). Many other weapons which are man-portable like the land mines are also taken into consideration. Similarly, the United Nations Centre for Disarmament Affairs views small arms "*as essentially any means of lethality other than the sheer use of physical force. In this sense, small arms need not be manufactured and may not even be seen as weapons until so used, example of such includes stones, combat sticks, machetes and knives to mention but a few*" (UN Disarmament Study Series No 28, 1999).

Despite the fact that, some of the criminal violent activities had historical background, constant availability of SALWs is a very significant addition to the increase of such activities. SALWs have been over the time accumulated through smuggling across and this enabled both state and non-state actors to be in possession of arms unlawfully. The killings resulting

from the violent conflicts had actually undermined the efforts of international humanitarian bodies and making millions of innocent people to relocate to other places and had overstretched the peace-making and peace-building capabilities of such organizations like Economic Community of West Africa Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), African Union (AU) and the United Nations Organization (UNO) (Aluko, 2012:72).

The location of Nigeria's borderlines close to the conflict West African areas has for long been facilitating smooth flow of weapons into the country. As such, the network of smuggling and exchanges of arms have equally been a common place. Others means of acquiring weapons include stealing by deceitful intermediaries of conflicts in the region among many (Adetula, 2014:11). Thus, insurgencies and civil wars in West African countries and beyond caused not only the panic of facilitating the accessibility of arms into Nigeria, but possibility to be used by insurgent groups and other criminals to destabilize the country (Omede, 2006:14). Consequently, security threats become essential issue in the focal point of Nigeria's foreign policy and significantly underlie the way in which the country to re-strategize, co-operate and share intelligence with her immediate neighbours on way forward to manage and ensure security of the territories (Folarin, Ajayi and Olanrewaju, 2014: 455). The happening of transnational criminal activities across the Nigerian land borders is very critical to the country's peaceful existence. The most critical border of all Nigerian borders is her land borders with the Republic of Benin.

Quite a number of criminal transactions are being carried out across the border. Such activities include the smuggling of SALWs and many other prohibited items; human beings trespass as well as cross-border crimes which remains a great security challenge as criminals take advantage of the area as hidden place that easily permit them to switch from one border area to the other (Blum, 2014: 4-6). The porosity of Nigeria-Benin land border and the government lukewarm attitude from both sides has supported the activity of transnational crime like the happenings of other areas in the region. The criminal activities have risen very intense in notable places and within the midst of border areas during previous time; which ensures current arms selling (Blum, 2014: 4-6). Many a times Nigeria Customs Service (NCS) controlled and intercepted smuggled arms and ammunition into the country. One of the recent times violent conflicts in Nigeria and which has scaled up security challenge in Nigeria is the proliferation of SA. The free movement of such weapons into the country has helped in strengthening and multiplying the number of criminal groups across Nigeria's

communities. Circulation of the weapon has been coming from within the West Africa in particular and the world in general through networking system that involves Nigerian indigenes and foreigners as well. This could be justifiable with efforts of Nigeria Customs Service officers who on many occasion seized weapons across Nigeria-Benin Republic land borders. Certainly, the effort of Nigerian security agencies with regards to illegal arms smuggling has been within and around the country's 773-kilometre Badagry-Cotonou Road (Adetula, 2014: 17).

The happenings across the border area, involves not only movement of people but smuggling of prohibited items (Adetula, 2014:11). The strategic places that connected the countries like Lagos and Ogun State of Nigeria through Badagry-Cotonou (Seme Border) and Idi-Iroko-Porto Novo (Idi-Iroko Border) had been managing with criminal activities of heighten extent that include arms smuggling and banditry operation (Blum, 2014: 6). These anti-security issues have been easily taking place due to unnecessarily and identifiable happenings of ethno-cultural problems from border side of two sisters States (Nigeria and Benin). A very good example can best be understood by considerable overlapping of ethno-cultural and socio-economic happenings of border area at Kanga-Ilara in Ogun State and its surrounding area due to Partitioning of people. "Partitioning here is defined as the political, administrative and legal division into two or more politically bounded territories of people who before that division, showed strong evidence of organization as a sovereign state or integrated whole" (Aluko, 2012). Consequently, the people of thesame anthropological features were put in to two different distinct areas with identifiable jurisdictions of territory which function to mix such a division of a pre-existing ethno-cultural whole.

Naturally, even when ethnic groups were not recognized into nation with regards to potentials and things which they share in common. Thus, there was existence of a solid bond that relates individuals of the same ethnic groups irrespective of borderline that split the group. Such relationships fused Nigerians and Beninese people across the land borders of the two countries together (Daily Sun. Personal communication, 21st July, 2007). The situation is being exploited by smugglers and thus, smuggling became of considerable scale along the border (Daily Sun. Personal communication, 21st July, 2007). Basically, the smuggled items into country were found to include beverages, farm produce, fruits, clothing materials, second-hand vehicles, frozen meat, second-hand spare parts, plastic products motor-cycle, bicycle and all aspect of goods (Adeyinka, 2014). Additionally, the trafficking of currencies

has apparently become the record of daily basis while resulted to naira (Nigerian currency) devaluation and invariably affected the African Unit of Currency francs (CFA francs) (Punch. Personal communication, 21st Sept, 2017). This could be justifiable looking at millions of naira to CFA francs exchange business taking place around Kanga-Ilra border town on daily basis and above all the scenario has also made the ground for smuggling of SALW as well as hard drugs (Aluko, 2012).

The usage of such weapons by insurgent groups has seriously affected the livelihood of individuals and mostly in northern part of the country. It is crystal clear that the alarming operation of the *Boko Haram* has affected the socio-economic system of Yobe State. Almost 97% of businesses were affected and because of fear the parents have to send their children to other part of the country for studies (Mohammed, 2014).

However, little or no scholarly attention has been given to the study of proliferation of SALWs and its challenges to national security in the WA countries especially when compared to the researches on such major weapons like artillery tanks and air craft fighters, so far carried out. Therefore, it is against these backdrops that, the present researches study the perception of Nigerians regarding smuggling of arms with specific consideration to Nigeria and Benin Republic land border, and how the smuggling leads to the proliferation of such arms and how it threatens/ affect socio-economic live of Nigerians with specific focus on north-east (Yobe) and north-west (Zamfara).

1.1 Statement of the Problem

From the foregoing review, it is clear that, trans-border communities had become the path way for movement of smuggled items, including SALWs thus, affecting the national security of Nigeria. The reason hear is that the communities that serve as transit point received influx of different items and people with distinct cultural background and intentions into Nigeria while becoming a serious security challenge of the country. Also, it is understood that, the proliferation of SALWs in Nigeria is very disturbing and alarming and it causes loss of hundreds of lives and properties. The proliferation is assumed to be possible because of the smuggling of such items across land borders. The smuggled arms and weapons are being used by the *Boko Haram* insurgents, farmers, herders, cattle rustlers, armed-bandits and kidnappers in the country. However, little attention has been given to study the menace of smuggling in SALWs vis-à-vis the influx of the arms and their seeming threats to Nigeria's

security with special focus on North-eastern and North-western Nigeria. Most of the existing studies on the subject matter have either global, continental, West African sub-regional and or Nigerian national scope rather than specific affected areas to analyze in detail the extent to which the arms proliferated and threaten those areas' security. Although, such studies are quite educative, and quite a number of issues are raised therein, but not adequately addressed. This is because, an undue emphasis is given on the global and continental scope rather than specific affected areas in the proliferation of SALWs as well as their negative effect on human lives.

The research gap, which constitutes the problem of this study, is apparently observed from the review of some existing studies. It is clear that, none of the reviewed works is exactly the same as the present research in space and in subject matter. In other words, there seems to be not a detailed academic study linking the smuggling of small arms and weapons with their proliferation, insecurity situation and negative impact in North-eastern and North-western Nigeria. Similarly, none of the reviewed studies analyze the opinion of trans-border communities on arms smuggling and way forward to curtail the existing menace with regards to happenings on Nigeria-Benin land border.

Therefore, it is from the works done so far that, the present study attempts to add in the existing literature on the subject matter. Thus, the present research is set to examine the extent of Nigeria-Benin trans-border arms smuggling as well as its threatening repercussions on Nigeria's security with specific focus on North-eastern and North-western parts of the country. The main focus of the study is on the severity of smuggling in small arms and light weapons across the border and its destructive effects that have not been adequately explored in the existing studies. The proposed study is an attempt to fill in the literature gap; the research raises the following questions:

What is the nature of the porosity across Nigeria-Benin land border? (This is set to be achieved through visitation to the border and content analysis of the existing literature);

How often the usage of small arms and light weapons is, by the *Boko Haram* insurgents, farmer's herders, banditry and kidnapers? (This is also set to be realized through cross-sectional interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to collect data from varying perspectives (people in the affected areas) and analysis of official records from security agencies);

What is the nature of the *Boko-Haram* and armed bandit's operations in Yobe and Zamfara States of north-eastern and north-western Nigeria respectively? (Cross-sectional approach is set to be employed to obtain data from different perspectives).

To what extent the operations affect the socio-economic system of the study area (Yobe and Zamfara States)? (This is also set to be realized through cross-sectional interview and FGD to collect data from people in the affected areas);

What are the efforts of Nigerian Government towards tackling the menace of insurgency and armed-banditry? (This is also set to be realized through cross-sectional interview and FGD to collect data from people in the affected areas and government officials)

In doing so, the study has been achieved through five chapters; chapter one is the introductory part that digested on scenario of arms proliferation and invariably how it becomes a security issue in Nigeria; Chapter two dealt with different theories and conceptualization of related aspect of arms smuggling and internal security while considered the effort put in place by international community and contribution from the side of NGOs to curtail the rampant circulation of weapons; It has been indicated therein chapter three the targeted area, sample size which is 384 and the respondents have been randomly selected by using simply random sampling for the collection of data while frequency table and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) have been employed for data analysis; Chapter four carries information regarding collected data from the respondents and interpretation of the data to ascertain the outcome of the present study. Moreover, observations were made couple with discussion of the result that reflected the achievement of targeted objectives; Summary of each chapter, conclusion (of the whole study) and measures for policy making were made possible under chapter five.

1. 2 Scope of the Study

Nigeria shares about 1,000 kilometers land borders with Benin Republic in the west and the most popular borders between the two countries are Seme and Idi-Iroko Borders. The scope of this study is smuggling in small arms and light weapons across Nigeria-Benin land border as well the proliferation of such arms and their implications on Nigeria's security situation. Specifically, the two most important Nigeria-Benin land borders constituted part of the scope of this study. The first of which is Seme Border that links Lagos-Badagry in Nigeria with Cotonou city in Benin Republic. Seme Border settlement cuts across the two countries in

which one part of the border is in Nigeria and the other part is in Benin Republic. The second border under study is Idi-Iroko Border in Abeakuta (Ogun State) of Nigeria, linking the country with Porto Novo Border in Benin Republic. For two borders under study see a map on the following page.

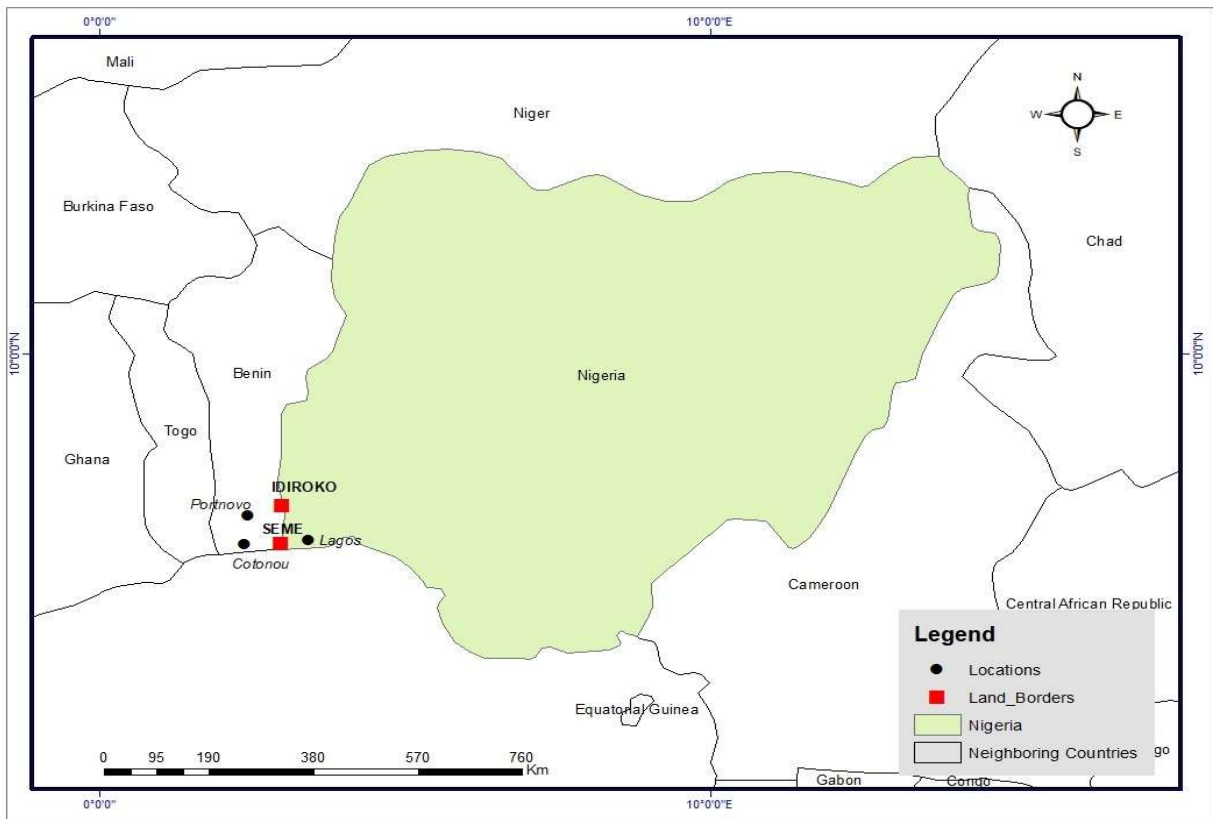


Fig 1-Map of Nigeria-Benin Land borders

Source: *GIS Laboratory, Department of Geography, UsmanuDanfodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria.*

Secondly, the scope of the study covers the proliferation of SALWs into the interior of Nigeria especially North-eastern part of the country. The zone comprises six States namely, Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Gombe, Taraba and Bauchi States. The zone has been wrecked by the *Boko Haram* insurgency over the years. The second zone under study is North-west comprising seven States of Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Sokoto, Jigawa, Zamfara and Kebbi. Recently, the zone began to suffer from serious security challenges of cattle rustling, farmer-herders' conflicts, armed banditry and kidnapping. From each zone, a state is selected as representation of the zone. Thus, in North-east, Yobe state is selected and in North-west, Zamfara State is selected and covered by the study. For the zones and the selected States, see a map on subsequent page.

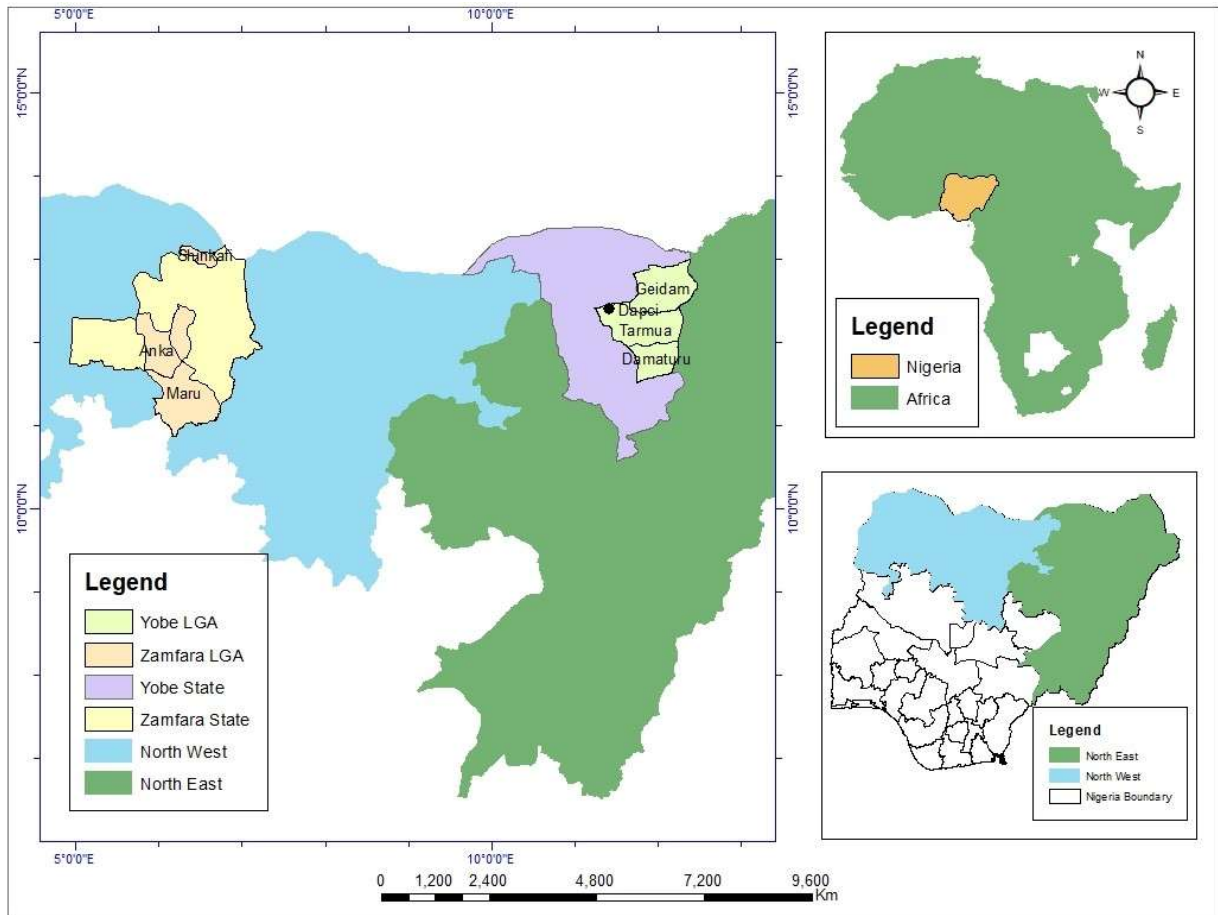


Fig 2- Map of Africa and location of Nigeria and study area

Source: *GIS Laboratory, Department of Geography, UsmanuDanfodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria.*

1. 3. Significance of the Study

The rationale behind this research work is to determine the obscurity and the velocity of SALWs smuggling across Nigeria-Benin borders as well its destructive effects on lives and properties in Nigeria. It is obvious that the extent at which the speed of insecurity is in Nigeria, is very alarming but the extent to which illegal trafficking of small arms across Nigerian borders facilitates such crimes like banditry operation, armed robbery, assassinations and even insurgencies and its effects to humanity is yet to be understood. Thus, there is a dire need for more investigations in this regard in order to establish a strong linkage between the smuggling of such items and insecurity in Nigeria. The findings and recommendations of this study would therefore help government in designing policies that will address the fundamental issues behind the insecurity and to broaden the understandings of security experts on how to go further in re-strategizing their efforts towards the control of

the menace of Nigerian unsecured environment especially, North-east (*Boko Haram* stricken zone) and North-west, which is destabilized by kidnapers and armed-banditry.

However, findings of the study would be linked with effect of insurgencies on the lives of people in the study area. Issues like raping, mass killing and other dehumanization acts would also be studied.

1. 4 Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study is to re-examine the occurrence of smuggling in small arms and light weapons across Nigeria-Benin land border as it relates to the state of Nigerian security with a view to addressing the research questions. Thus, the study achieves the following specific objectives:

- To examine the porosity of Nigeria-Benin land border and its social consequences;
- To analyze the extent to which small arms and light weapons are used by the *Boko Haram* insurgent group and armed-bandits;
- To find the nature of *Boko-Haram* and armed-bandits' operations;
- To analyze the state of insecurity vis-à-vis such social consequences like raping, mass killing and dehumanization acts resulting from the activities of *Boko Haram* and armed-bandits; and
- To assess the role of Nigerian Government in addressing the activities of the *Boko Haram* and armed-bandits so as to curtail the attendant social consequences.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Some conceptual and theoretical as well as empirical issues were identified in a number of related studies. The issues within the studies are reviewed and reconstructed to guide and make a crystal research gap. Issues related to SALWs; smuggling and security challenges; theoretical related issues including the theory of Marxism, Transnationalism and Conflict Theory as well as a number of empirical studies that focus on the implications of porous land borders and proliferation of SALWs for Nigeria's security are reviewed. However, it is pertinent to state that the vast of the available related literature cannot be contained within the limited scope of this chapter. Therefore, the chapter presents only texts that are explicitly critical and centrally relevant to the study of smuggling and proliferation of SALW and how the phenomena contest Nigeria's security landscape.

2.1 Nigerian Federal Government and Security Agencies in the Control of the Incessant Rate of Smuggling of SALW across Nigerian Borderlands

With regard to the implications of land border for Nigerian national security, Adetula (2014) indicates that Nigeria uses her power and resources to push her interests to immediate neighbors in order to guarantee regional peace and security. Specifically, Nigeria's internal security is determined by the happenings of Benin Republic because of the two countries' shares geography and history. For instance, the intensity of cross-border crimes like smuggling and illicit small arms trade in Benin has serious implication for Nigeria's security. Consequently, there were number of policies in Nigeria on how to offer better solution against security challenges coming from Republic of Benin. According to Blum (2014) the major security issue across the Nigeria-Benin border area has been the happening of smuggling in small firearms. The study found that, two countries' border remains the major economic strategic place across the regions. Blum analyzed cultural and geographical landscape of the Beninese-Nigerian border and also made a clarification on border porosity and the panic of criminal activities fluntuating between the two sisters countries were increasing over the years. He examined the cultural conditions of the border region, illegal businesses across the border and transnational criminal activities as the most frequent

and main challenges across the area and indeed remains very multiple. These attracted so many illegal happenings including smuggling of SALWs and border conflicts simply because criminals found the place suitable for their inhuman activity to achieve desired goals without trial. The major problem found with the border (Nigeria-Benin) is the deadly operation of BH in northern part of the country which also facilitates their operational transit into Benin Republic. The author further found that movements of individuals and exchange of goods has ensured transnational economic happenings between the countries

Smuggling of arms across the land border of Nigeria and the Republic of Benin has over time increased and intensified the number and destructive nature of robbery, persistent effect of ethnic militias and their associated conflicts (Eliagwu, 2003). It was estimated that by 2002, there had been about fifty violent conflicts in Nigeria resulting in thousands of deaths and leaving quite a number of people upset and dispossessed. Upon the escalation of arms smuggling and their influx into Nigerian societies has added much more burden to national security of the country having the attack of daughter of former president, Obasanjo fallen victim of criminal activities where in the cause of the scenario two innocent children and a security personnel lost their lives (Eliagwu, 2003). It was gathered and reported by security agencies that a Niger Republic national in person of Hamani Tijjani along with his boys were caught guilty of snatching more than 2,000 expensive vehicles and led to the death of nearly 1,500 innocent people during 2000 and 2003. Another report that was revealed during year 2003 by Benin Republic Television indicated the interception of cargos loaded with SALWs. The cargos were purportedly transited into the country by Hamani Tijjani (Personal communication. Guardian on Sunday September 28, 2003).

Mohammed *et al* (2019) developed a study that used content analysis to examine the importance of Nigeria-Benin land border and how it influence interdependence of the two sister States upon the border and its gradual effects to internal security of Nigeria. The study found that Nigeria-Benin relations have been in existence period before the advent of colonial masters with happenings of economic activities and anthropological similarities of ethnic groups across the two countries. This ensures lasting relationship even after territorial division by colonial masters while ensued symbiotic relation between the countries through which happenings of arms smuggling and it is competition against Nigeria's national security evolved. This led to different initiatives to curtail the menace to the extent of total closure of the border by the government of Nigeria. The article concerned with Nigeria-Benin border

insecurity which has great link with present study only that the later is arranged to further investigate on how border insecurity has been influencing insecurity in North-west, Nigeria.

2.2 International Communities, Nigerian Federal and States' Governments in the Control of General Insecurity in Nigeria

It has been observed that high rate of unemployment plays a significant role and is considered as a push factor for criminal activities in Nigeria. Nigeria in its effort while monitoring the challenges of insecurity and shortage of security personnel has recruited and trained about 800 vigilantes in the year 2013 addressed as "BOYES" (Borno Youth Empowerment Scheme) who were motivated and prepared for peace keeping across north-east Nigeria. The study found that the group of hunters across local areas of the zone has been playing a significant role that make use of local guns, machetes, stick and daggers in order to restore peace in the area. The effort of these hunters has called the attention of both communities and government itself in given necessary assistance (Bamidele, 2016).

In a similar study developed by Mohammed & Rao (2020), emphasized on government effort to curtail the menace of insecurity. It was through the empirical study that derived from primary data of structured interview and focus group discussion to determine both effort and weaknesses of government in addressing issues related to insecurity. A sample of 384 was used (to gather data) across the country. The study found Nigerian government with engagement and committed in deployment, supporting and recruitment of securities but seems to be negligent in addressing issues related to poverty, unemployment and school dropouts which were considered to be the ground basis for most social problems including insecurity in Nigeria.

Mohammed and Rao (2020) in their effort to fishout the role of vigilante in Nigeria have shown the relevance of vigilante in managing insecurity. The study was conducted on the basis of secondary data and content analysis which holds Nigerian democracy responsible for the escalation of insecurity from 1999 to date; It further found that, there has been existence of vigilante groups earliar before the coming of Europeans who were tagged with responsibility to safeguarding both human and non human materials, especially during night time. In the recent time while considering the various contributionsby this historic group (vigilantee), theNigerian government recognized and incorporated them to serve as complimentary to security agencies of the country.

2.3 The Role of International Communities, Nigerian Federal and States' Governments in the Lessening the Suffering of the Victims of Insecurity in Nigeria.

The works of Bamidele (2016) has shown how government of Nigeria has been responding to vulnerable and victims of criminal activities in the country. The track of record has been vested to both the government and NGO's. In response to victims of ethno-religion conflict Jama'atul NasrulIslam (JNI) participated in the provision of basic necessities to cater for the need and demands of the victims, although the organization receives assistance from not only government but from other organizations like National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), contributions of millions of naira by federal, State and Local Governments across the country while in the case of internally displaced persons, various communities, organizations including Jama'atul Izalatul Bidi'a Wa'ikamatis Sunnah (JIBWIS), Federation of Muslim Women's Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN) and different organizations of such kinds have been contributing materials for the development of shelter, provision of both food and drugs for the sustenance of victims from volatile area; Borno, Yobe and Bauchi respectively. Moreover, the effort of FOMWAN also created avenue for HIV awareness among the displace persons in order to ensure and avoid infectious of the disease.

2.4.0 Theoretical Framework

2.4.1. Marxism

Marxism criticizes the adaptation of borderline because it only creates and ensures marginalization and denial of access to resources and labour. The school of thought posits that the entire world has been managed and controlled by capitalist ideology. The separation of societies through borderlines is nothing rather means for domination against less privilege ones, emphasizing that, abolition of global division will put everyone on equal strata and citizenship with view to ensuring equal distribution of both labour and resources (Pal, 2019).

2.4.2 Theory of Transnationalism

Trans-nationalism as an emerging tool for theoretical framework in social sciences has been adopted for this study. Historically, trans-nationalism was first introduced by Randolph Borune in 20th century (Uzoma & Eudora, 2016). The term has come to be used in academic space in the 1960s when scholars began to study the transnational nature and operation of

Multinational Corporations. It was first used and applied in political science, international relations and economics which dealt with different type of interactions and institutions beyond individual territorial nation. The rapid global growing and technological advancement couple with international politics brought about changes where one social group with the same sociological and anthropological feature has been separated into two groups with division of different nations. This has become to be the point and genesis that encourages immigration worldwide while becoming a social problem across the world (Basim, 2005). Trans-nationalism emphasizes on trans-pass across territorial jurisdiction by individuals who claims fake identity and double standard of origin as a result of common features they shared with citizens of other nation from where they originated (Rosemberge *etal*, 2016). The intense at which movements of migrants from West African countries are growing has caused panic to authorities like European Union and Spanish (Philippe, 2015). A scholarly engagement and inquisitiveness for a better understanding of international migration has pushed and influenced researchers from anthropology, sociology and human geography to adopt the concept as theoretical framework in the 20th century (Luis & Michael, 1998).

2.4.3 Theory of Conflict

Conflict theory sees society as a collection of social unit where competition of limited resources is taking place. The German Philosopher “Karl Marx” (1818-1883) argued that, society is characterized with competition between and among social classes for the means of survival. According to him food and housing, employment, education and leisure time, social institution like government, education and religion are all product of social and political resources that determine, motivate and influence individuals to indulge into competition in order to maintain unequal social structure. Upon Karl max assertion, a German sociologist “Marx Webber” agreed with economic inequalities as factor influencing conflict in every society but holds that inequality of political powers and social structure another factor causing conflict in the society (Introducton to Sociology 2019, April 4).

2.4.4 Elite Theory

Marx Weber, Karl Marx, Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer and Durkheim were said to be the propagators of political sociology which determined to explore how authority and the operation of oppression affect society ranging from micro to macro settings which usually brought about contestation of power gain. Political sociology has been developed since 1930

to look into issues that relate society with politics. The subject matter concern with social trends, changes and structure of domination and how it effect political process couple with influence of social forces. We have three outstanding theories in political sociology; Pluralism, Class and Elite Perspectives. The pluralism point of view challenges the view of monopoly in political power while upholding the view that no group decides political affairs of any state. However, class and elite theories challenged the assertion in which the elite theory has also been adopted for present study.

The major argument and perspectives of elite theory has emphasized on political domination perpetuated by inner circle. This has been a type of domination that covers all social institution that includes political, economic and military (Mills, 1956). According to Domhoff (2006) as time goes on, bureaucratic and power operations have been increasingly becoming centralized while possibilities of clash of interest among societal segments become necessary. In this theory, the elites share things in common with strong network among themselves. They also occupy most important societal areas and make use of the power to shape public opinion. They act and share a kind of class consciousness and cohesive group (Useem 1982). This could be a point of reference when making analysis on Nigeria's scenario where political position has been determine for the elite and their counterparts. Most of the issues that have great impact to citizenry were neglected and used as weapon against less priviledge individuals. Issues like poverty, unemployments and school dropouts have been injected to affect upward social mobility of ordinary citezens. This has been regarded one of the reasons the indigeneous youth engage in criminal activities so as to be as equal as every citezens against exploitation.

From the foregoing assertions, Marxism school of thought debunks the issue of border line which is the central facus to present study. The school of thought maintains that division of societies and communities into nations is meaningless rather to ensure exploitation and denial of less privilege access to resources and labour for the interest of few individuals. Therefore, the division of Nigeria and Benin has been the interest of colonial masters to ensure unequal distribution of resources. However, Transnationalism has great concern with present study since the focus geared towards issues in relation to immigration while the central argument of the present study is to determine how Nigeria-Benin porous border influences insecurity in Nigeria. Nigerians and Benises have great connection in terms of socio-economic activities. Earlier before the coming of colonial masters there was existence of mutual relationship

between Yoruba people of south-western Nigeria and the Fon from Republic of Benin who shared things in common including the exchange of languages (Babatunde, 2014). The creation of artificial border between the two States has affected communities' relation who associates freely; visitations and economic activities were all taken place without any sanction (Babatunde, 2014). As a result of sociological and anthropological similarities couple with historical background has ensured a solid bond between the countries which continuous up till today while becoming very difficult to stop. The cross border and increase of immigrants in higher population has endangered Nigeria's security. Many of the immigrants claimed to visit blood relations and associates while introducing illegal smuggling. Nigeria-Benin border remain porous where Nigeria receives illegitimate commodities including arms while threatening the peaceful co-existence of the country (Folarin S.F and Yartey Ajayi, 2014).

On the other hand conflict theory proves that struggles for acquisition of both material and power bring about clash of interest among different social class and leading to dominance of one class over the other; for example unemployment, lack of education and poverty may deprived less privileged individuals and invariably resulting to conflict as what is happening in Nigeria especially in study area where we have issues of unemployment, school dropouts, illiteracy, poverty ridden and corruption (with most top ranking government officials). This no doubt remains the main factor attributing to escalation recruitment of number of insurgent groups like *Boko-Haram* and bandits while introducing social changes in the area. The operation of criminals has cause changes with people's attitudes and behavior like mistrust among themselves, changes with daily interaction and business activities for the fear of crime. It is observe that, negligence attitude of Nigeria's government in addressing the menace of insecurity and economic hardship has further attracted series of demonstration by the citizens especially those from the study area in order to show agitation with the problem and consequently may be the starting point of revolution if things are not address adequately. According to Gaiya *et al* (2020) until the issue of unemployments is addressed and replaced with initiatives of entrepreneurship, the teeming unemployed youth will definitely converge to protest against socio-economic domination in Nigeria.

The theories have great concern to present study, most importantly the creation of artificial border has significant role that ensured separation of ethnic groups as we have good presence of Yoruba ethnic group from both Nigeria and Benin republic who have been denied access

to labour and resources (which in turn injected abject poverty) from their motherland. Being claiming dual citizenship by most of the migrants remains a serious security challenge to identify their correct identity across the border. However, this serves as an avenue that continues to ensure border porosity while facilitating smuggling of SALWs across the (Nigeria-Benin) border. On the other hand as Nigeria receives influx of foreigners it also brought and posed economic pressure on limited resources while leading to social problems like poverty and unemployment in the country, which have been the influential factors for initiating youths into criminal groups.

2.5.0 Conceptual Clarification

2.5.1 Managing Insecurity

Managing insecurity could be achieved only when there is provision of protection and empowerment in a given society. Protection means all guiding principle and it is maintenance designed to protect the dignity of humanity. Obviously people are vulnerable to certain dangers like conflict, economic crisis and other natural disasters. Therefore it remains one of the primary objectives of every State in Nigeria to provide and advance proactive approach couple with effort of nongovernmental, international communities and private sectors for the protection of people for peace and security to rein in a given society i.e. protection against poverty, unemployment, starvation which usually result to physical violence like insurgency, communal crisis, inter and intra-state conflict are the bedrock for managing insecurity in a given society while on the other hand empowerment means not just to develop the good potentials of people but to expose and allow them to decide and make choices of their selves for the reflection of human development and security as well (Etim, 2019).

2.5.2 Small Arms and Light Weapons

The UN Panel of Governments Experts' explanation on what entails SA in 1997, "*Small arms range from clubs, knives, and machetes to those weapons just below those covered by United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, for example, Mortars below the caliber of 100mm*" (UN Disarmament Study Series No 28, 1999). On the other hand, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) enlarged the original Second World War definition of small arms by describing it as:

“..All crew portable direct fire weapons of a caliber less than 500mm and which will include a secondary capability to defeat light armour and helicopters; such broad classification would include weapons such as automatic assault, rifles like the AK-series Kalashnikovs, the USM-16, the Israelis Uzi among others; Pocket Propelled Grenades (PPGs), machine and sub-machine guns, shoulder-fire, surface-air-missiles (SAMs), personal weapons such as pistols and revolvers also among others” (NATO as in Aluko, 2011: 72).

Many other weapons which are man-portable like the land mines are also taken into consideration. Similarly, the United Nations Centre for Disarmament Affairs views small arms *“as essentially any means of lethality other than the sheer use of physical force. In this sense, small arms need not be manufactured and may not even be seen as weapons until so used, example of such includes stones, combat sticks, machetes and knives to mention but a few”* (UN Disarmament Study Series No 28, 1999).

2.5.3 Barriers to Arm Control in Nigeria

In a study by Uwa and Anthony (2015) attempt has been made to examine the role of government and policy makers, in checking SALWs in Nigeria; and ascertain the level of insecurity caused by the availability of small arms in the Nigerian state. It has been discovered that failure of Nigerian Government has increased the availability of the arms, and worsens the security situation in the country. It was reported that incapability of Nigerian government and its security agencies to properly check the influx and circulation of the deadly weapons has also made a fatal ground to worsen the security situation of the country. The availability of the arms has direct influence to the escalation and sustenance of insecurity in Nigeria.

2.5.4 Security Barriers

Aduloju (2017) studied the vulnerability of trans-border women traders in West Africa and found that, despite the fact women constitutes the majority number of trans-border traders they remained victims of criminal activities that includes dehumanization acts by border officials around the border area, which seriously violated the law as enshrined in ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Person. As such, the said protocol does not protect the human dignity of women who were mostly low income earners while placing their lives at risk of

death. Finally, the study argued that the persistence of this act has great deal with incredibility of ECOWAS having not involved all concern sub-regions for the betterment of significant number of women.

Moreover, Yahaya *et al* (2018), analyzes the phenomenon of proliferation of SALWs as well as attitudes of such trained security agencies like Nigeria Police Force and Nigeria Immigration Service to oversee the internal security systems in Nigeria. The major objectives of the article include among others, critical examination of the task of security bodies to counter internal security challenges as well as the danger associated with the proliferation of SALWs in Kano State of northern Nigeria. According to the authors, proliferation of SALWs is one of the major factors responsible for quite number of crimes like ethno-religious conflicts, political violence and insurgency. The authors used the Failed State Theory as well as unstructured interviews and questionnaires to explain how Nigerian state woefully failed in it is primary objectives to provide security and ground for general well being of it is citizenry. The conclusion of the article was that provision of security in a given society is the driving factor to determine good governance. Equally, policies should be provided to address all social problems including programmes for eradicating poverty and job creation in the country as well as provision of punishment to deviant members who partake in bringing and distributing such weapons to youth for the realization of their political desire.

Uzoma & Edora (2016) study the negative implications of border security challenges on Nigeria's society and to verify motives behind such challenges. The paper was qualitative achieved through secondary data using theory of transnationalism as framework for analysis. The authors capitalized on insecurity challenges at Nigerian borders that triggered a lot of criminal activities which affect national security. Corruption, lack of technological advancement and border porosity remains the active contributory factors. The article recommends financial support, adopting modern security facilities, introduction of effective security training and ensuring the proper operation of joint task force will serve as remedy to the problem. The work of the paper has connected national security with border challenges similar to this study but the only demarcation is that present study has been specific with area of study unlike the work of Uzoma and Edora.

2.5.5 Technical Barriers

Moses & Ngomba (2017) investigated the magnitude, modes of acquisition and challenges of containing and controlling SALWs in Nigeria. The study found that due to present day's (21st century) technological advancement has redefined what entails SALWs and lack of knowledge to use and manipulate internet services has further cemented on security issues in the country. The authors emphasized that the associated troubles with SALWs during this period has endangered the security affairs of Nigeria and continuation circulation of such items will no doubt continue affecting the socio-economic and political system of the country. Until a kind of vigilante group and the best use of modern tools to match the current insecurity are introduced Nigeria will continue to remain a point of reference when talking about insecurity in Africa.

Benjamin (2009) discusses the usage of risk management and bio-metric technologies across Canada-US border using qualitative content analysis. The author stresses the use of biometric technological facilities to determining the border passage means nothing rather than politicking to stop other people from crossing the said border. He argued that adopting such policy has a great risk having shifting from normal operations by immigration and custom services to use of surveillance cameras. The author has added to the knowledge of Canada-US border emphasizing on shift policy may endanger the counties with unwanted things, unlike this study that talks about Nigeria-Benin border.

2.5.6 Domestic Barriers

Okunola, *etal* (2013) have identified and attributed Nigeria's security challenges with heterogeneous situation been the country a collection of different ethnic groups with different cultural background. The process to acquire power among the groups has been the root cause of the violence in the country diversifying to political issues, communal, ethnic, religion and much other intra-state conflict. These continued attracting gradual political crises in the country like 1928 Aba women riot, Kano riots in 1953, 1962 census crisis etc. However, another significant social problem that usually invites violence is the inter-ethnic conflict which gradually transformed to become religion sentiments as the two different zones (South and North) were greatly influences by Islam and Christianity thus becoming very hard to tackle and mediate the disagreement between northerners and southerners.

2.6.0 Porous Borderland and SALW: A Contestation to Nigeria's Security

2.6.1 Smuggling

A number of studies examined the vastness and extent as well as porosity of Nigerian borderlands with her neighbours. Generally, the country manages to share boundaries with five countries of which Benin has been one of them. However, the Nigeria's boundaries differed in both size and length as Nigeria-Chad remained the smallest while Nigeria-Cameroon border the most largest border also contrasted in both geographical features and historical epoch. (Bonchuk, 2014). Historically, Nigerians and Beninese established relations since pre-colonial period when some empires in what is today Nigeria ruled some parts of modern-day Benin Republic. In addition, the Yoruba and Hausa people of Nigeria had economic and cultural relations with the people of Benin (Dahomeyan). The two aforementioned countries and their peoples have been sharing things in common like language and culture that invariably identified them of the same cultural background while ensured the bond of relationship among them. Although, those affinities were somehow affected by colonial artificial borders; they remained all the more reason why the problems of porosity and insecurity across the countries' borders is difficult to be controlled.

Aluko (2012) posit that, the proliferated arms into African sub-region remained a tool used to actualize curtailed socio-political objectives which on several occasions used to invite troubles to security settings of many countries. There were records of unrest and destruction of properties; lost of lives as a result of socio-economic and political violence due to rampant circulation of SALWs. Many of WA States have succumbed to the point that most of associated social problems in the region rooted out of smuggling and availability of weapons, as such collective responsibility and effort is required from groups, organisation and individuals to curtail the menace. (Aluko, 2012).

2.6.2 Political Turmoil

Ituma & Uchenna. (2015) obviously, rampant circulation of arms has been in existence due to governments weaknesses to provide basic necessities. The authors worked to determine the influence of SALWs with scenario observed during 2011 general election in Nigeria. The study found that the weakness of government to provide masses with basic needs has facilitated the possession of such weapons by criminals, so also circulation of the weapons

has disrupted turnout of electorates during 2011 general election in the country. Proactive measures to manage the issue of SALWs couple with strengthening the efforts of security agencies were the recommendations to at least control the happenings of such activity.

Mulinzi & Kurantin. (2016) The researchers had pointed out how and from where SALWs were coming into Kenya and projected the way forward to curtail the activity. The outcome gathered from the field work has shown that, availability of the arms has made a fatal ground for violence against human dignity while brought about underdevelopment in the study area. Geographical positions of the area under study and politics were the main factors determining circulation of the arms. The study further gathered that locally made guns from within and outside the country; snatched and stolen weapons from security officers were said to be motives behind proliferation of SALWs across the country. The study also revealed that, most of the used weapons were coming from war zone neighbouring countries like Ethiopia and Sudan. In addition to that the principal actors that were involved in criminal activities include community leaders, local politicians and security personnel in some strategic places like Nairobi. Finally, the study recommends creation of awareness regarding importance of peace and harmony; controlling both influx and usage of SALWs.

Jacob (2015) tried to identify decision making process by three tiers of Nigeria's government responsible for phenomenon of ethnic conflict across the country. The author attributed it to dimensional factors that includes geo-political zone, ethnic identity, political interest, poverty and fail State. According to the author these remains back born that led to the implementation of Shari'a law in Northern States which invited consequences that caused the death of many innocent lives in the country. Most of ethnic conflict in the country has a great link with decision making made by the government which on several occasion leading to destruction of both lives and properties. The inequalities in socio-economic distribution among various geo-political zones and ethnic groups have led to violence organization to exercise agitations which usually used to be ethnic conflict.

2.6.3 Economic Upheaval

Dauda. (2014) examined the extent to which BH destabilized socio-economic system in Yobe State. It indicated that insecurity has disrupted socio-economic activities. There was a decline of school enrollments across the State due to BH activities which necessitated the patronage and enrollment of children into schools that were located outside the State. Similarly, about 97% of businesses were negatively affected and some of them were closed down. The extent of the activity has injected fear into many Nigerians and the people of Yobe State in particular. The former has great relevance to the later study having touched socio-economic problem caused by insecurity but silence to provide us with source of the weapons used by criminals which is the central concern of the present study

Ewetan & Urhie (2014) discussed on lingering issues regarding insecurity and its association with economic problem in Nigeria. The study found that the level of insecurity in Nigeria has increased and made economic development of the country stagnant. It claimed the live of many innocent individuals; served as stumbling bloc to both local and foreign businesses that retard sustainability of economic development in Nigeria. However, the compounding problems required urgent action from the side of government to controlling the insurgents activity by providing modern working tool to security officers' couple with job creation and developmental programmes so as to bridge the gap created by insecurity.

Olabanji (2014) holds that security threat and its impact on socio-economic development and the escalation of multi-dimensional problem in the country responsible for destabilizing society causing huge loose of lives, properties and indeed making business system stagnant while discouraging foreign investors. The writer recommends the introduction of modern security training, provision of equipment and motivational facilities, and interrelation with security personnel. Further argues that, all these should be determine by the government to effect socio-economic advancement. The focus of this paper centered on internal issues; while this present research focuses on how external forces (from Nigeria-Benin border) influence insecurity in Nigeria.

2.6.4 Socio-cultural Crisis

The rapid escalation of Arms smuggling has been given birth to ethno-religious and insurgent armies as well as kidnappers and armed-bandits especially in the North-eastern and North-western parts of Nigeria. Smuggling leads to proliferation of the arms and thus remained the major concern of experts in security affairs who succumbed to the fact that, the major sources of such items was illegal (Personal communication. Guardian, October 9, 2003: 8). In exposing the threat of SALWs, during deliveration at a conference of international security in New York a one time Director under Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria lamented that the availability of such weapons has triggered and blocked developmental programmes (Aluko, 2011). He further made a submission that, “the arms continue to have devastating effect on the African continent considering their capacity to fuel and prolong conflicts”. The excessive rising of dimensional ethnic related violence has undermined the efforts of securities in the country during 1999 and 2011. It was recorded that there were existence of more than one hundred and forty five socio-religious issues in Nigeria (Aluko, 2011). Although the deliberation during international conference has pointed out the negative implication of weapons availability to developmental programmes in Nigeria but was not specific with the source of the wapons and the specific areas that suffers of such issues like Yobe and Zamfara State

Johnson *etal*, (2012) posits that, the possession of arms by *belligerents* in Sudan was responsible to rapid growing of conflict in South Sudan. The author found that the country has been ruled and controlled within the provision and jurisdiction of Islam while neglecting the other operative systems in the country. Recommending disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of many programmes including enlightenment programmes on harmful of such weapons will atleast help minimize the level of conflict in Sudan.

Badiora (2017) examined that happenings of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) was as a result of insurgences across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States in Nigeria. The outcome revealed that 678,713 was recorded number of IDPs in the three States during 2014 where 68% were females; children and weak people (by age) constituted 48% and 32% respectively. Moreover, those who lost their spouse as a result of socio-economic challenges were 37%; those who became orphans were recorded 8%; and 78% became financially hancarp been lost their source of income. Despite the contribution of natural disasters and other related issues that posed migration and influx of IDPs, the tragedy with BH was hold the major factor responsible that caused IDPs. Furter found that community displacement is becoming a

serious problem in Nigeria which requires urgent action before it becomes a widespread problem across sub-Saharan Africa. The study has been specific with issue of internally displaced persons in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States but not concerned to bring out the source and how Nigeria-Benin border associates with Yobe and Zamfara insecurity.

Adamu, *et al* (2018), although not in details, highlighted the impact of small arms on individuals and the communities; and show therein the study how the proliferation of small arms and their illegal use affect Nigerian people negatively. It is observed that the proliferation of small arms has been a challenge to security of the individuals and communities. It causes massive death and injuries of civilians through ethno-religious and political conflicts, robbery, and kidnapping. Consequently, this circumstance renders many civilians internally displaced persons. Furthermore, small arms led to the waste of financial resources which could be used to provide social services that promote human lives like provision of portable drinking water, education and healthcare delivery. The article calls for an extraordinary measure against the proliferation of SA in order to protect individual lives and their communities as well.

The work of Mohammed & Roa (2020) indicates the level of arms usage by Boko-Haram members and its effects in Yobe State of North-east, Nigeria. The study which was empirical reveals the availability and rampant usage of SALWs has caused a lot of damages including lost of innocent lives which were the severe consequence of the social group activity. 60% of the total respondents testified and characterized the activity of *Boko-Haram* insurgent group with mass killings and destruction of properties. Finally the study found that the very often usage of the said weapons has been the root cause of genocide across the area.

2.6.5 Communal and Border Clashes

In an attempt to fish out the correlation between SALWs with communal crisis, Ukwuyi *et al* (2017) examined the problem related to Oke-Ogun area in Nigeria to determine whether SALWs affects both political and communal scenario of the area. The findings of the study indicated a very significant relationship between availability of such weapon and happenings with politics and communal issues in Oke-Ogun area. The result pointed out different classification of SALWs used by either political violence members or communal rebels to ascertain and justified the fact that there was existence of relationship between SALWs and socio-political conflict in the study area. Provision of solid security measures to the border

area; proactive measures by the country concerned and other bodies to curtail the menace of SALWs is required in controlling the happening.

2.6.6 Emergence of Armed and Violent Groups

In another study, Olayiwola (2017) disclosed the basis of the current criminal activity in Nigeria and how it has been sharpened while using weapons that believed to come from border areas. According to the author the criminal activities in Nigeria has been solemnly the product of colonialism, ethno-religion issues and widespread of SALWs. The study found that easy access and possession of weapons has remained the motive behind disruption of various governments. Following the recommendation; provision of basic needs and social amenities; strategizing effort to block influx of SALWs; involvement and initiating programmes to counter arms smuggling, possession and transfer of weapons by both civilians and security personnel couple with engagement and consultation with other countries can yield a positive outcome.

Likewise, in another related study by John & Julius (2017) seek to add more in the existing literature on the proliferation of SALWs in Nigeria. It was a qualitative study that used Nigeria as a case study to examine the uprising and dimensional changes in proliferation of SALWs. The authors identified background of the problem that associated with the arms, from misunderstanding, to the level of possession; negative implications and difficulty in managing. According to the authors, the point of departure of the article from the existing works is how SALWs as well as their consequences are conceived in the 21st century Nigeria. Consequently, they showed how the decline in Nigeria's peace is caused by the availability of such arms in the country on one hand, and how the arms became a security factor playing against Nigeria's peaceful co-existence.

Billon (2005) stresses that despite the importance of natural resources to the development of humanity; it remains a curse to countries like Angola and Iraq where huge amount of money which are derived from endowments have been diverted to sponsoring repressive regimes and criminal activities that have great effects to the less-privileged individuals. The article argues that countries that greatly depend on resources due associate with violence that in turn affect the livelihood of citizenry. Finally the author calls upon countries for the reformation of policies and to putting needs and security of individuals as first priority. Obviously, the author gives a clue of motives behind conflict in some countries which emphasize on

resources but do not touch issues in relation to border conflict which is the central focus of this study.

Halvard *et al* (2008) engaged to determine the relationship between climate and armed conflict. The paper was theoretical using content analysis of different views from different theories to support the study. The authors indicated three reasons why climate changes result to social instability and conflict. They argued that the high level of natural disaster, high resource scarcity and expansion of seas may cause an increasing destruction of properties, health problems and loose of livelihood and in turn lead to socio-economic and political instability and finally resulting to conflict. The article urges the researchers to concentrate on natural disaster, the changes over time with resources and should also focus on regional problems in their future work. The outcomes of this paper attributed conflict with nature while sidelining issues like corruption, poverty ridden as a result to poor leadership. The paper also lack specification with area of study while this research build on issues related to social problems with specification of Nigeria's insecurity as a result of border porosity.

In the work of Havard (2014) determines the relationship between democracy and armed conflict in both internal and interstate conflicts, using content analysis by consulting relevant literatures. The findings show that there has been strong correlation between democracy and armed conflict where democracy has great influence in causing different types of conflict. The author further lamented that strong economic development alone cannot stand to bring and restore peace in a given society without a solid and vibrant democratic institution that design effective policies. It is a right discussion that democracy has great deal to do with societal peace while in this regard the paper has a relation with present study the only point of disparity is that the present work centers on Nigeria and its dangerous border area.

Melender (2005) work examine the extent to which gender is related with state armed conflict through related literatures on the basis of occupying top ranking position; the ratio in political positions like parliament and lastly educational ratio between genders. In conclusion the writer posits that lack of equitable distribution may always endanger society to falling under chaos. The whole of the work centers on unequal distribution between gender while neglecting other social units like dichotomy in ethnic groups, religious sentiments, political affiliation and unequal distribution among different sections in the country that can serve as pushing factors to conflict. However, it is the work of the present study to make an analysis on how socio-economic imbalance influence by smuggling of arms in Nigeria.

In a study conducted by Mohammed *et al* (2020) shows how proliferation of drugs and weapons across Nigeria's borders ensures current criminal activities in Zamfara State and farmer herder conflict in Jigawa State of Nigeria. The interviews and the use of related literature of the study has indicated the influx of drugs and weapons which made youths of Zamfara State indulging into substance use and prompt them to become bandit members as many of the captive (bandit members) were found to be youths. The research further found that weapons and drugs have been coming from Nigeria's border and gradual extension of their use across North-western part of the country while influencing farmer-herder conflict in Jigawa State. However, the study has some reflections to the present study which tries to relate border porosity with criminal activities in North-west. Although the article discusses within the jurisdiction of Jigawa and Zamfara States but silent with regards to correlation between Nigeria-Benin border porosity and uprising criminal activities in Yobe and Zamfara States respectively.

2.7.0 Combating Traffic and Proliferation of SALWs

2.7.1 Advantages of SALWs

Despite the fact that the use of Small Arms and Light weapons has been declared a means for violence across the world, considering their accumulative roles in most of violence, the usage could be seen in positive side while being considered as one of the mechanisms in controlling crimes in the societies. Bamidele (2016) identifies sticks, machetes, daggers and local guns as weapons for crime management. The author further argues that most of the commendable efforts of vigilante in complementing various communities and government (formal) security have been achieved while using such weapons.

2.7.2 Disadvantages of SALWs

According to Miller *et al* (2002) Accessibility and owning Small Arms and Light Weapons by civilians has been the cause root that prompts society to indulge into various crises. Most of the violence resulting deaths across the globe due associate with the availability of such weapons and many of the people that fall victims of the tragedy were found to be less-privileged individuals like poor people, women and children. The study further argued that the possession and usage of the weapons has always affected developmental programs. Issues related to socio-economic and political policies in a given society have been seriously affected by the usage of such weapons. Despite lacking accurate data, it has been estimated

that the circulation and possession of SALW has caused the death of 300,000 innocent lives (year in year out) globally while happening of other related issues like murder, suicide and accidents that involve the use of arms recorded 200,000 per year. A survey research conducted by World Health Organization (WHO) that covers 52 countries shows a total figure of 104,492 deaths out of which the United State of America (USA), Columbia and Brazil have about 100,000 recorded deaths. Issues related to high mortality rates caused by murders associates with developing countries like South Africa where we have 11,000 murders in the year 2000 (Coupland,1996). This is to attest that conflict including domestic violence is seriously related issues to proliferation of SALW worldwide.

In a similar study developed by International Peace Bureau (2017) indicates the effect of SALWs against human security which was far beyond military and national security. The study indicates that the circulation and possession of the weapons by civilians has great effect to humanity in relation to public health, individual rights and economic related issues which have been more justifiable and prevailing in African context as compared to other parts of the world.

2.7.3 Globalization of Small Arms and Light Weapons

It remained a belief of many analysts during first cold war that the mentality of rivalry had drastically reduced and invariably shut down circulation of deadly weapons. The prediction began to surface when international market of arms failed woefully in the year 1990s as compared to happenings of 1970s and 1980s. A period after the scenario, there has been emergence and introduction of SALWs with serious havoc while influencing different conflicts across the globe. The activity involves both actors and non actors where the transfer system becomes so easily due to complexity nature of the business and porosity of routes. The happening indulged many societies into confusion and problems which hinder the introduction and implementation of most effective policies on weapons (Jekada, 2005). The proliferation of SALWs has captured the attention of most intellectuals to develop a lot of researches regarding phenomenon especially contributions from African writers that tried to described changing pattern of arms circulation. In fact, no required attention is yet given to the interconnectivity between the proliferation and how it contests security terrain of poor resourced and security conscious country like Nigeria. However, the attempts remain very important, most of the current works seem determined to reduce the flow of SALW on global or international scale, relate the issue of arms with global concern with regards to adding or

substracting defense budgets, to fundamental arguments about good character or decadence of character of the arms, or to "guns-versus butter". These determined whether the trade of arms should be regarded as an issue of great importance. Very few empirical studies have touched dimensions of SALWs and how they contest African security. This study attempts to begin to fill this void by taking a rather empirical approach on how the phenomenon of arms smuggling can guarantee the availability of SALWs while contesting Nigeria' security.

However, the root causes and motivational factors for conflict in various communities (like Afghanistan, Bosnia, Sierraleon, Tjikistan and Srilanka) across the world were seen and judged in different ways. Most of the recorded conflicts were found to be around many third world countries including "post soviet States" who were regarded as "weak states". These countries were injected with havoc of multi-dimentional socio-economic and political conflicts ranging from ethnic, religion and linguistic while putting them at risk of permanent insecurity situation (Jekada, 2005). It was noticed that most of the circulated weapons that frequently used by both state and non state actors which includes security agencies, government officials, criminal groups and others that were set to be SALWs. These weapons became to be widespread usage because of their portability durability and accessibility. Most of people particularly civilians prepared using SALWs due to easy access and required less money to afford them. Secondly the usage of SALWs has become very often in most of societies for the fear of failure when the two rivalry parties engaged in battle. It has been estimated that usage of SALWs has caused the death of 4,000,000 people during 1990s, as such the weapons remained very effective when talking about conflict, warfare and other fight across various communities in humanity. The internal conflict has brought about unrest, tension and much casualty among civilians who were mostly females and infants. The tragedy with these weapons has forwarded a clarion call to the international community to come to the secure of global peace by indentifying the root causes of conflicts and sources of available weapons used during the conflicts. The author posits that the rampant circulation and usage of such deadly weapons has been due to the lukewarm attitude from the side of governments and international community to address the menace. He further emphasized that a serious determination to know the sources of the conflict tools will drastically reduce the havoc of conflict if not controlled at all (Jekada, 2005).

Similarly, Esther (2014) made a sketchy examination of some major factors responsible for the proliferation of SALWs in Africa. Although not in detail, the author discusses the

international and regional interventions for the control of the arms. Also, a flash is made on the global and African regional magnitude of small arms in which 875 million small arms are approximately in circulation in the globe. The two third of the global small arms are also estimated to be held by non-state actors, and 100 million are reported to be in Africa. The study is very scanty in its entirety, but it succeeded in providing a sketchy analysis on the extent to which small arms proliferated globally and how the arms affect human lives.

In a similar study by Mohammed *et al* (2019) found that borderlines, negligence of the government, poverty and associated wars with African nations has made a ground for circulation and usage of weapons across the world. The authors posit that the prevalence of the circulation has affected the livelihood of Nigeria as many criminal groups' possessed and used the weapons while putting innocent people becoming internally displaced persons and causing economic upheaval in the country.

Caleb and Gerald (2015) establish the connection between the massive flow of SALWspereiod after cold war and it is equaled terrible toground-breakingupheaval that positioned the Arab Spring across the fertile ground and the Maghreb. Availability of SALWs ignites and sustained violence in Nigeria and Central African Republic. Findings confirm that SALWs in Nigeria and Central African Republic (case studies) ignite violent conflicts within the previously peaceful nations. In the conclusion, strengthening the current laws and jurisdictions in politics as well as the stregthening of the territorial areas of the two States, if they are found of international mutual economic and political relation is recommended.

In an empirical study by Bariledum, Abang and Imoh (2015) indicates globalization as a factor for the proliferation of SALWs and its attendant consequences on national security of Nigeria. The result indicated 75 percent of the total respondents attributed globalization with intense circulation of such weapons; so also nearly 100 percent of the respondents succumbed to the point that increase in criminal activities goes hand in hand with rampant circulation of SALWs while 83 percent were of the opinion that the influx of such weapons into national territory of Nigeria has also invited crime while affecting the national security of the country. The trend and modalities of globalization gave birth to relaxation of competency to properly monitored and inspected border areas by the Nigeria's government, which resulted to arms summuggling into the country. In this article rampant circulation of SALWs had been held responsible for different conflict in the country which includes political, religious and ethnic while threatening the lives of innocent people. However, State as an institution has woefully

failed to fill in the gap of its primary responsibility as such the weakness of the State remains one of the factors that promoted influx of SALWs into Nigeria. Finally, the author recommends better understanding on how and where the weapons are coming from and re-strategize security effort so as to counter the influx of weapons into Nigeria society. This will greatly reduce arms proliferation and its attendant consequences.

Akinyemi (2013) examined the contributions of globalization to the challenges of Nigeria's national security on the basis of content analysis. The article found that the call for the free passage of border by the globalization process has triggered the free flow passage of contrabands, criminals and all sort of illegal issues. Akinyemi reveals that, the negative implications happening across Nigerian border has been tagged with globalization, as such adaptation of new security strategy that rhyme with current global challenges will cure the illness with the border and if not, Nigerian border will no longer allow peace to rain in the country. The article in its approach correlate border challenges with globalization while affecting national security. The point of departure with present study is that Akinyemi tried to make analysis on general perspectives using secondary data while present study emphasize challenges that receives from Nigeria-Benin border.

2.7.4 The Need for Policy Initiatives

In a study, Bashar (2014) examined the negative implications of SALWs on the WA regional security; and assesses the struggles of regional bodies to combat and offer lasting solutions to the menace of proliferation of SALWs. According to the author, SALWs has reached nook and cranny of WA while affected sub-regional security. The availability and usage of SALWs became so alarming and disturbing in WA. The study found that inability of government to provide its citizenry with basic needs; insecurity; unemployment and corruption remains the major factors battling with good initiatives to curtail the menace. The study recommends collective effort to address and give support to the good initiatives from the region to the continent so as to ensure sustainability of peace globally.

Abdullahi (2016) analyzes the level of proliferation of SALWs in sub-Saharan Africa from local to State and determined its causes to find the sources, supply and demands of the weapons. International trade of SALWs has played a significant role to the proliferation of such arms across Sub-Saharan Africa. The study found that the establishment of international arms trade system by so called developed nations remained the reasons behind

proliferation of SALWs and invariably affecting peace in WA areas. The author further posits that, the activity and happening of arms circulation and its negative impact is complex; as such multi-dimensional security approach is highly required to control the menace. In addition to that also the author encourages team work between and among civilians, governmental and non-governmental organizations to arrest arms influx and circulation across the region.

In a study, Banko (2016) examines the impact of arms on humanity with regards security issues in Nigeria. The findings pointed out correlation and association between the two variables that is arms proliferation and criminal activities in Nigeria. However, the study observed that property damages, brutal killings, injuries of innocents, discomforts and relocation of many individuals had been caused by rampant circulation of SALWs coupled with dehumanization acts received from security agents in the course of using such arms which placed the society into state of security trauma. Finally the study emphasized community clarion call to wipe out arms circulation; closure of illegal arms market; to apprehend and prosecute of arm dealers and enacting/imposing harsh punishments to those who commit penalty in this regards so as to cripple such business.

Hegel et al (2012) investigated the countries that adopted the use of Post Conflict Justice (PCJ) using purely content analysis on related literatures like peace building documents to determine whether free conflict countries have lamented on negative issues during the epoch of armed conflict after which the study contributed a possible way for a solution to past mistakes which researchers could use to develop further studies. The paper concentrated only on lasting solutions to past mistakes that caused conflict in order to prevent future occurrence but silent on current insecurity trend with borders especially in West Africa where Nigeria suffers seriously with arm smuggling through land borders.

2.7.5 International Efforts

In an effort to control the usage of SALWs the United Nations attempted to suppress the usage using number of programs that look into considerable trend of violence and possible ways to control the happening. In this attempt UN introduced conference that recorded mobilization of different governments including NGO'S to partake in controlling the usage of such ammunitions during which policies were formulated with consideration of both international and national laws which was designed to serve as check and balance for arms

smuggling. The discussion during the conference has however, attracted room for debating on the causes and negative implications of the weapons. It further created avenue specifically for the commitment of several of government to be reporting the happening in due course also, so as to restore the peaceful co-existence across the world (Laurance, 2002).

2. 7.6 Regional Efforts

The effort and strategy on the control of illegal movement of SALWs in order to neutralize and encourage the commitment of the sub-regional preparation necessitated the initiatives of African Union Assembly in 2013 that ensured the inauguration of a committee to spearhead issues concerning SALWs while the deliberation on the achievements and challenges were made and delivered by the committee twice in a year (SALWs, 2013). Different efforts have been put in place to manage and control proliferation of SALWs and their effects to humanity. Some of which were carried out by regional bodies like ECOWAS which started on economic issues. As it is advancing, it later transform and incorporates issues related to politics, laws, coordination, control of conflict and determine to achieve symbolic relations among member States while provides punishment to deviant member States. All to put in place is to achieve conducive atmosphere of peace around the member States which has been in the same way with provision of the article 52 of the UN charter that said regional organizations has the responsibility to cater security for their respective jurisdictions, having the fact that most of the member States do share and associates similar problems. With regards to combat of SALW, regional efforts has been recorded a track of achievements in different ways but connected with proactive role by United Nations (UN) during period after 2000 (United Nations, July 200 1).

The contributions of UN to curtail the rampant circulation of SALW have been in record since 90s, which marked to be the period when proliferation of weapons was regarded and became international issues that requires attention. The United Nations (UN) in its effort creates awareness on the huge problem associates with the weapons, initiates groups of expertise to develop a critical look into the problem and propose/provides a lasting solution in the year 1999. A conference was organized and digested on negative impact of the said weapons in December 1999 where discussion reflected on measures to be taken against illicit trade of weapons by member States while the general resolution was to determine prevention, control and eradication of the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons. In the same vein States were required to oversee and act on destroying identifiable weapons and be able to

know the number of guns produced at the point of manufacturing; to be vigilante for the account of all official weapons and most importantly initiation and coordination of agencies to be attached with responsibilities of controlling the menace. Moreover, other roles include disarmament, demobilization and re-integration (DDR) of repent member's couple with destruction of apprehends weapons from them (United Nations, July 2001).

2.7.7 Regional and International Joint Efforts

It becomes necessary with the Executive Council of the AU looking at protocols and principles enshrine in both Constitutive Act of the AU and Peace and Security Council together with the provision of International Law and United Nations Charter has made attempt to curtail illegal arms trafficking across Africa following the introduction and implementation of programs and actions in accordance to United Nation in order to combat and prevent arms proliferation which was first introduced in New York (2001). The program follows with ratifying, signing, and implementations of all conventions that focus on regional level like Nairobi Protocol on the Control, Prevention and Reduction of SALWs in the Great lake Region and the Convention on SALWs by Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) held in 2006 and many of International, Regional and Sub-region (African union strategy on the control of illicit proliferation 2013, April 30).

All the stated conventions and approaches were enacted to put a stop on circulation of the weapons having indentified it a serious global social problem that usually used to brought trans-border crime and internal insecurity across various communities. Therefore, it requires collective responsibility in accordance with cooperation and introduction of a committee as pressure group to ensure a total compliance to designed policies. As such the struggles came up with ad-hoc committee as pressure group to ensure the effort of African Union and Regional bodies goes unbend. Among the sub objectives includes, promotion of peace and unity among member States; to create awareness on the negative implications of SALW; to empower member States; to take measures against the illicit weapons; to maintain and promote effective unity and information networking among various stakeholders from continental, trans-regional, regional and even national (African union strategy on the control of illicit proliferation 2013, April 30).

2.7.8 Reducing Surplus Arms

Efforts were being made to drastically curtail the use of SALWs across the world which has been in existence long ago, where non-governmental organizations partnered with States in due course. For example in July, 2002 number of groups joined an effort to ensure the survival of working towards seizure and destruction of weapons in countries like Cambodia, Ghana, Kenya, Guatemala, Brazil, Argentina, Mozambique, Thailand and South Africa in order to put changing's in place regarding prevalence of violence across globe to the extent of creating a film as motivational tool showing how it can be achieved (Bastos, August 2002 as in Laurance, 2002).

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Method of Data Collection

The present study has employed two methods of cross-sectional study approach using Interview Schedule and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) for collection of primary data. Secondary data was gathered from textbooks, journal articles, theses and dissertations. The sample areas are the Nigeria-Benin land borders and borders' communities as well as the two major volatile zones of Nigeria. The first zone is North-eastern zone comprising six states including Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, which are BH stricken areas of northern Nigeria. Second zone is North-western zone comprising seven States including Kaduna, Zamfara and Sokoto. These North-western States are seriously wretched by farmer-herders conflicts, cattle wrustling, and armed banditry and kidnapping.

3.2 Sample and Sampling Techniques

In the sample size, cluster sampling has been used to select one State from each of the two zones and the selected States are currently the most affected States; and thus, can adequately represent the zones. The selected states are Yobe in the North-east and Zamfara in the North-west. Within the selected States, a sample size of 384 has been spread over using random sampling technique. The sample size represented the States' total population of about 8,442,485 people according to 2019 population projection (PMI, 2018: 38). The sample size is arrived at, using Morgan's Table for Sample Size with 95% confidence and 5.0% Margin of Error. This method has helped in given equal opportunity to each element in the two States within the regions the opportunity of being selected for the sample. The random selection has represented enough in having respondents from the selected States. The security agents and borders' communities have been engaged in interviews and FGD. The interview involved the administration of guided questions; and based on socio-economic status of the common people in the states and border communities, their views about smuggling in SALWs. The FGD has examined the economic, social and political relationships between the conflicting groups, state and insurgent groups and some pronounced political opponents. Those that provided such information for the study include the communities' leaders, the women groups, the youths and opinion leaders as well as security agencies including the police, the customs, the military and naval force as well as the immigration officials

3.3 Method of Analysis

The method of data analysis used is basically: simple percentage and the frequency table to test the hypotheses. The Pearson product moment correlation (PPMC) has been employed to test the existing relationship between the variables. Specifically, the methodology of study used the following techniques to address each individual research question. The nature of the porosity across Nigeria-Benin land border will be addressed by the means of visits to the borders and content analysis of the existing literature on border issues. Secondly, the extent to which SALWs are used by BH insurgent group and armed bandits has been addressed by designed interviews and Focus Group Discussion. Thirdly, the nature of the BH and bandits operation has been addressed using interview schedule, focus group discussion as well as content analysis of official records from security agencies; To analyse the state of insecurity vis-à-vis such social consequences like raping, mass killings and other dehumanization acts resulting from the activities of BH and armed bandits has been achieved using focus group discussion and interview approaches. Lastly, to assess the role of Nigerian government in addressing the activities of the BH and armed bandits so as to curtail the attendant social consequences; has been achieved through the use of interview schedule and FGD also. In scaling, Dichotomous question and Likert scale has been employed to rank and determine respondents' opinion. The dichotomous which is also called dummy, binary or categorical question allowed us to used "YES and NO" while Likert scale which was founded by psychologist Rensis Likert allowed us to get an insight opinion of the respondents and frequently use in social sciences research (Joshi, A *et al*, 2015, Boone, H. N., & Boone, D. A. 2012).

3.4 Limitations

The limitations experienced so far included among other things: inaccessibility to official records of security agencies, security challenges in the areas under study when visited for preliminary survey, illiteracy of the people (border communities) to be engaged in interviews and focus group discussion, suspicion and mistrust from some of the intended resource persons when contacted for the first time, large population size of the States to be covered by the research; which resulted in having large sample population for the research, distance between the two States (Yobe and Zamfara) under study which is about 1000 kilometres and inadequate resources.

3.5 FIELDWORK DURATION

After completion of course and finalization of fieldwork tools and techniques, the present study has been carried out during April 29, 2019-October 20, 2019 in Yobe and Zamfara state of Nigeria.

CHAPTER FOUR

This segment deals with presentation, analysis, discussion and findings of data obtained from the study area. The analysis has been done with regards to BH insurgency and arm-bandits criminal activities across the two volatile zones as cleared and specific in method of data collection. The data gathered were presented according to the order in which they were arranged in the research questions, simple percentage were used to analyze the demographic information of the respondents while Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Correlation was adopted to test the research hypotheses

Yobe State

4.1:1 Demographic Information of the Respondents

The state constitute sixteen ethnic groups while the major ones are; Kanuri, Fulani, Ngizim, Bolewa, Bade, Kare-Kare, Hausa, Ngamo, Babur/Maga. Majority of the inhabitants are peasant farmers. Guinea corn, ground nuts, beans; maize, millet, wheat, and rice are produced in commercial quantities. A significant number of the inhabitants also engaged in trading, fishing, livestock and animal rearing. The state has the largest cattle market located at Potiskum town which makes it the supplier of livestock in the country. Traditionally, the people are known for the world famous durbar usually organized on important occasions like turbanning ceremonies of traditional rulers as well as honouring august visitors

Table 4.1.1 Ethnic Group of the Respondents (N=192)

Ethnic Groups	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Ngizim	24	12.5	12.5	12.5
Bolewa	17	8.9	8.9	21.4
Kanuri	64	33.3	33.3	54.7
Hausa	34	17.7	17.7	72.4
Fulani	18	9.4	9.4	81.8
Babur	6	3.1	3.1	84.9
Marghi	2	1.0	1.0	85.9
Fikani	1	0.5	0.5	86.5
Kere-kere	12	6.3	6.3	92.7
Gamo	5	2.6	2.6	95.3
Bade	1	0.5	0.5	95.8
Igala	2	1.0	1.0	96.9
Bolani	2	1.0	1.0	97.9
Babale	4	2.1	2.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.1 shows that nearly 13 percent of respondents were Ngizim ethnicity, nearly 9 percent respondents were Bolewa, about 33 percent were Kanuri, nearly 18 percent were Hausa, about 9 percent were Fulani, about 3 percent were Babur, 1 percent were Marghi, nearly 1 percent were Fikani, about 6 percent were Kere-kere, nearly 3 percent were Gamo, about 1 percent were Bade, 1 percent were Igala and Bolani respectively and about 2 percent

were Babale ethnic group. From the analysis above, majority of respondents (about 33 percent) were Kanuri ethnic group.

Table 4.1.2 Religions of Respondents (N=192)

Religion of the respondents	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Islam	185	96.4	96.4	96.4
Christianity	4	2.1	2.1	98.4
Traditionalist	3	1.6	1.6	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.2 shows that majority (96 percent) were Muslim, about 2 percent were Christians, while nearly 2 percent was Traditionalist. From the analysis above, majority of the respondents were Muslims.

Table 4. 1.3 Type of House by the respondents (N=192)

Type of Houses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Mud	176	91.7	91.7	91.7
Modern	16	8.3	8.3	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.3 highlights that majority (92 percent) of the respondents were living in mud houses about 8 percent were living in modern house. From the analysis above, majority of respondents was living in mud house which is portraying the level of poverty with study area, having most of the rspondents placed their reasons with poverty ridden.

Table 4.1.4 Gender of the Respondents (N=192)

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative
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				Percent
Male	138	71.9	71.9	71.9
Female	54	28.1	28.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.4 indicates that majority (72 percent) of the respondents were male, while about 28 percent were female. From the analysis above, majority of respondents were male.

Table 4. 1.5 Distribution of Age of the respondents (N=192)

Age Interval	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
16-20	43	22.4	22.4	22.4
21-25	62	32.3	32.3	54.7
26-30	31	16.1	16.1	70.8
31-35	14	7.3	7.3	78.1
36-40	11	5.7	5.7	83.9
41-45	3	1.6	1.6	85.4
46-50	2	1.0	1.0	86.5
51-55	2	1.0	1.0	87.5
56-60	6	3.1	3.1	90.6
61-65	15	7.8	7.8	98.4
66-70	2	1.0	1.0	99.5
71-75	1	.5	.5	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.5 shows that about 22 percent respondents were between the age group of 16 and 20 years, about 32 percent were within the age group of 21-25 years, 16 percent were within the age group of 26-30 years, 7 percent were found between the age group of 31 and 35 years, about 7 percent were within the age group of 36-40 years, nearly 2 percent were within the age group of 41-45 years, only 1 percent were found within the age group of 46-50 years

and 51-55 respectively, about 3 percent were between the age group of 56-60 years, nearly 8 percent were within the age group of 61-65 years, 1 percent were within the age group of 66-70 years and nearly 1 percent were within the age group of 71-75 years.

Table 4.1.6 Education background of the respondents (N=192)

Qualification	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Masters holders	4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Degree holders	26	13.5	13.5	15.6
HND holders	16	8.3	8.3	24.0
NCE	11	5.7	5.7	29.7
Diploma	73	38.0	38.0	67.7
Certificate	4	2.1	2.1	69.8
Secondary Certificate	38	19.8	19.8	89.6
Primary Certificate	3	1.6	1.6	91.1
No Qualification	17	8.9	8.9	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.6 indicates about 2 percent respondents happened to be Master holders, nearly 14 percent were Degree holders, about 8 percent were High National Diploma (HND) holders, respondents that represent nearly 6 percent were NCE holders, 38 percent were Diploma holders, about 2 percent were Certificate holders, nearly 20 percent were Secondary certificate holders, nearly 2 percent were primary certificate holders, while nearly 9 percent do not have any qualification.

Table 4.1.7 Occupation of the respondents (N=192)

Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Civil Servant	51	26.6	26.6	26.6
Farming	10	5.2	5.2	31.8
Business	100	52.1	52.1	83.9
No work/unemployment	31	16.1	16.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.7 shows nearly 27 percent of the respondents were civil servant, about 5 percent were farmers, and about 52 percent were doing business, while about 16 percent do not work/unemployment.

Table 4.1.8 Annual Income of the respondents (In naira) (N=192)

Income	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1,001-50,000	109	56.8	56.8	56.8
50,001- 100,000	31	16.1	16.1	72.9
100,001-150,000	13	6.8	6.8	79.7
150,001-200,000	7	3.6	3.6	83.3
No Income	32	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.8 indicates that majority (57 percent) respondents were receiving not more than 50,000, about 16 percent respondents were receiving 50,001-100,000, nearly 7 percent were collecting 100,001-150,000, nearly 4 percent were receiving 150,001-200,000, while nearly 17 percent of the respondents have no specific income.

Table 4.1.9 Source of Income of respondents (N=192)

Source of Income	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Civil Service (salary)	30	15.6	15.6	15.6
Farming	21	10.9	10.9	26.6
Business	109	56.8	56.8	83.3
No source	32	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.9 indicates nearly 16 percent were civil servants, nearly 11 percent were farming, respondents representing majority (57 percent) were doing businesses, and those representing nearly 17 percent have no source of income.

Table 4.1.10 Family Size of the respondents (N=192)

Family Size	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-5	36	18.8	18.8	18.8
6-10	72	37.5	37.5	56.3
11-15	62	32.3	32.3	88.5
16-20	15	7.8	7.8	96.4
21-25	7	3.6	3.6	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.10 reveals that respondents representing nearly 19 percent were within the family size of 1-5, nearly 38 percent were within the family size of 6-10, about 32 percent were within the family size of 11-15, and respondents representing nearly 8 percent were within the family size of 16-20 while those representing nearly 4 percent were within 21-25 family size.

Table 4.1.11 Type of Family of respondents (N=192)

Type of Family	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nuclear	54	28.1	28.1	28.1
Extended	138	71.9	71.9	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.1.11 shows respondents representing about 28 percent were residing in nuclear families while majority (72 percent) of the respondents were residing in extended families.

4.2. Socio-Economic Conditions of Yobe People

Table 4.2.1 Level of education among the youth of Yobe State (N=192)

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
High	55	28.6	28.6	28.6
Very high	24	12.5	12.5	41.1
Low	77	40.1	40.1	81.3
Very low	36	18.8	18.8	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.2.1 indicates that nearly 29 percent of respondents had high level of education, nearly 13 percent of respondents had very high education, about 40 percent respondents had low

education and respondent representing nearly 19 percent had very low education. From the analysis above, majority of the respondent had very low education.

Table 4.2.2 Youth dropouts of school in Yobe State (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	117	60.9	60.9	60.9
No	75	39.1	39.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were asked whether many dropouts of school in Yobe State or not, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.2.2 shows that respondent representing majority (61 percent) responded that many youth dropouts of school in the state while respondents representing about 39 percent disagree with that. From the analysis above, majority of respondents (nearly 61 percent) were of the opinion that many youth in the state were dropouts of school.

Table 4.2.3 Unemployment among the youth of Yobe State (N=192)

The rate of Unemployment	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
High	50	26.0	26.0	26.0
Very high	118	61.5	61.5	87.5
Average	24	12.5	12.5	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.2.3 indicates that 26 percent were of the opinion that the rate of unemployment among youth in Yobe state was high, respondents representing majority (62 percent) responded it was very high while nearly 13 percent responded that the rate of unemployment was average. From the analysis above, majority of the respondents (62 percent) were of the opinion that the rate of unemployment in Yobe state is very high.

Table 4.2.4 Youth engagement in a number of occupations (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	83	43.2	43.2	43.2
No	109	56.8	56.8	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents reports on whether the youth in the state engaged in a number of occupations or not, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.2.4 indicates about 43 percent responded that the youth in the state engaged in a number of occupations and respondents representing nearly 57 percent responded negatively to the assertion. From the analysis above, majority of respondents (57 percent) were of the opinion that the youth in the state does not engaged in a number of occupations.

Table 4.2.5 The used of intoxicant substance by youth (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	109	56.8	56.8	56.8
No	83	43.2	43.2	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents views regarding taken intoxicant substance by youth. By ranking their opinions, Table 4.2.5 shows that majority of the respondents that represent nearly 57 percent argued that youth in the state used to taken intoxicant substance while about 43 of the respondents responded disagree with the opinion. From the analysis above, majority of respondent (57 percent) were of the opinion that the youth in the state used to taken intoxicant substance. With regards to reasons that invitated such immoral attitude the respondents made a submissions that many youths that associates with such substance were political thugs as a

result of school dropouts, as such the use of drugs stimulate them to conduct the activity of political thuggery without fear of consequences.

Table 4.2.6 Youth are the majority among BH recruits (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	138	71.9	71.9	71.9
No	54	28.1	28.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were also asked whether youth are the majority among Boko Haram recruits or not, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.2.6 indicates that majority of the respondents that represent 72 percent responded that youth were the majority among the *BH* recruits and about 28 percent said youth were not the majority. From the analysis majority of the respondents (72 percent) attested that youth are the majority among the BH recruits. However, the reason behind that was due to unemployment militating against many citizens.

4.3. Usage of SALWs

Table 4.3.1 Opinions on the usage of SALWs by the BH insurgents in the State (N=192)

Usage of SALW	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Often	39	20.3	20.3	20.3
Very Often	97	50.5	50.5	70.8
No idea	56	29.2	29.2	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.3.1 shows that the respondents representing about 20 percent were of the opinion that usage of SALWs by the BH insurgents in the state is often, respondents representing majority

(51 percent) were of the opinion that it is very often while about 29 percent of the respondents do not had idea about the usage of small arms and light weapon by the *Boko-Haram* insurgents in the State. From the analysis above, majority of respondents (51 percent) attested that usage of small arms and light weapons by the BH insurgents in the state has been very often.

Table 4.3.2 *Boko-Haram* group's participate in the smuggling of SALWs (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	162	84.4	84.4	84.4
No	30	15.6	15.6	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents report regarding involvement of BH group's in smuggling SALWs. By ranking their opinions, Table 4.3.2 indicates that respondent representing majority (84 percent) attested that the *Boko-Haram* group's participate in the smuggling of SALWs and respondent that represent nearly 16 percent responded negatively that the *Boko-Haram* group's does not participate in the smuggling of small arms and light weapons. From the analysis above, majority of the respondent (84 percent) attested that the *Boko-Haram* groups participate in the smuggling ofSALWs. Respondents further argued that, the social groups partake in summuggling such weapons into Nigeria due to porous nature of all Nigeria's land borders.

Table 4.3.3 Response on the clear features of the BH operations (N=192)

Features of operation	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Mass killing and destruction of properties	115	59.9	59.9	59.9
Destruction of properties	24	12.5	12.5	72.4
Mass killing and assault	1	.5	.5	72.9
Abduction of women	1	.5	.5	73.4
Don't know	51	26.6	26.6	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.3.3 highlights majority (60 percent) were of the opinion that mass killing and destruction of properties were the clear features of BH operations, nearly 13 percent responded that destruction of properties were the clear features of BH operations while respondents representing nearly 1 percent responded that the clear features of BH operations were mass killing, another respondent that represents nearly 1 percent argued that abduction of women was the clear features of BH operations and nearly 27 percent respondents do not know about the clear features of BH operations. From the analysis above, majority of the respondents (60 percent) were of the opinion that the clear features of BH operation were mass killing and destruction of properties.

Table 4.3.4 BH engaged in suicide bombing, guerrilla tactics or shoot and run (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	164	85.4	85.4	85.4
No	28	14.6	14.6	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were asked whether BH engaged in suicide bombing, guerrilla tactics or shoot and run or not, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.3.4 indicates that majority (85 percent) of the respondents reported that BH in the state engaged in suicide bombing; guerrilla tactics not only shoot and run, while respondents representing nearly 15 percent disagree with the opinion. From the analysis above, majority of the respondents (85 percent) attested that *Boko-Haram* in the state engaged in suicide bombing, guerrilla not only shoot and run. The reason is that most of their operation has been during night time. They attack people and destroy properties irrespective of individual social class and private/public structures.

Table 4.3.5 BH insurgents involve security agents and other governments' official in their operations or they attack innocent civilians only (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	158	82.3	82.3	82.3
No	34	17.7	17.7	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were asked whether BH insurgents involve security agents and other governments' official in their operations or they attack innocent civilians only or not, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.3.5 shows that majority (82 percent) with view that BH insurgents involved security agents and other governments' official in their operations not only innocent civilians while nearly 18 percent responded negatively as indicates in the above table where majority of the respondents (82 percent) attested that BH insurgents involved security agents and other governments' official in their operations not only innocent civilians. The respondents further explained that the target of BH during early stage was security personnel but when it goes worst it extended to affecting even innocents individuals.

Table 4.3.6 The state of insecurity caused by BH activities led to the death of many people in the state (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	184	95.8	95.8	95.8
No	8	4.2	4.2	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents reported about the state of insecurity caused by BH activities have led to the death of many people in the state, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.3.6 indicates that majority (96 percent) responded that the state of insecurity caused by the activities of BH has led to the death of many people in the state, while respondents representing about 4 percent argued that the state of insecurity caused by activities of BH does not led to the death of many people in the State. From the analysis above, majority of the respondents (96 percent) attested that the state of insecurity caused by the activities of BH has led to the death of many people in Yobe State.

Majority of the respondents testified the fact that the activity of the social group has caused the death of many innocent, especially in northern part of the country where we record bombing and killings on daily basis. In their reasons they justified the argument with brutal killings that happened on 7th of May 2013 which recorded the death of 55 individuals and destruction of uncountable properties while in September 17, 2013, in Benisheikh village insecurity also claimed the death of nearly 150 innocent's people.

Table 4.3.7 Records of rapes and other dehumanization activities by BH members and security agents as a result of the operation in the State (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	157	81.8	81.8	81.8
No	35	18.2	18.2	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were also engaged to determine whether there were happenings of rapes and other dehumanization activities by either BH members or security agents as a result of the operation in the state or not, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.3.7 shows that respondent representing majority (82 percent) responded that there was record of rapes and other dehumanization activities by BH members and security agents as a result of operation in the state, while about 18 percent responded that there was no any records of rapes and other dehumanization activities by either BH members or security agents as a result of the operation in the state. From the analysis above, majority of the respondents (82 percent) affirmed that there was record of rapes and other dehumanization activities by BH members and security agents as a result of operation in the State. In their convincing words; the abducted girls were dehumanized by criminals; they raped and over worked the innocents' girls.

4.4 Past Efforts by Governments

Table 4.4.1 Efforts of Nigerian Federal Government towards tackling the menace of the BH insurgent (N=192)

Effort of Nigerian Federal Government	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Deployment of security personnel and provision of arms	163	84.9	84.9
No efforts	29	15.1	15.1
Total	192	100.0	100.0

The outcome gathered from the respondents with regards to efforts of Nigerian federal government towards tackling the menace of the BH insurgent, in Table 4. 4.1 shows that the respondents representing majority (85 percent) responded that the efforts of Nigerian federal government towards tackling the menace of the BH insurgent was deployment of security personnel and provision of arms while respondents representing about 15 percent responded that the Nigerian federal government has not shown any efforts towards tackling the menace of the *Boko-Haram* insurgent. From the analysis above, majority of respondents (85 percent) attested that the effort of Nigerian federal government towards tackling the menace of the BH was by deployment of security personnel and provision of arms.

Table 4.4.2 Efforts of State Government towards addressing activities of BH insurgents (N=192)

Effort of State Government	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Support to deployed security personnel	87	45.3	45.3
Update Federal government on security situation	58	30.2	30.2
Reconciliation	6	3.1	3.1
No efforts	41	21.4	21.4
Total	192	100.0	100.0

Respondents reported the efforts of State government towards addressing the activities of the BH insurgents, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.4.2 shows about 45 percent respondent agreed that the efforts of state government towards addressing the activities of the BH insurgents was support to deployed security personnel, about 30 percent responded that the efforts of state government towards addressing the activities of the BH insurgents was given update to federal government on security situation, respondents representing about 3 percent responded that the efforts of State government towards addressing the activities of the BH insurgents was reconciliation and about 21 percent responded that the state government has no efforts towards addressing the activities of the BH insurgents. From the analysis above, majority of the respondents (45 percent) were of the opinion that the efforts of State government towards addressing the activities of the BH insurgents were support to federal government to deployed security personnel

Table 4.4.3 Governmental Programmes for youth Employment Reported by Respondents to control involvement of youth into the BH members (N=192)

The role of government to address motivational factors of youth recruitment into BH	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Youth employment	76	39.6	39.6	39.6
Intervention of Agricultural Loan Scheme	11	5.7	5.7	45.3
No efforts	105	54.7	54.7	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents' opinion about the roles of governments towards addressing the social and economic terrains that leads to the recruitment of the youth into the BH members. Table 4.4.3 highlights that nearly 40 percent of the respondents were of the opinion that the roles of governments towards addressing the social and economic terrains that lead to the recruitment of the youth into the BH members was youth employment, nearly 6 percent responded that intervention of agricultural loan scheme to the farmers was the roles of government towards addressing the issue while majority (55 percent) responded that government yet play any role towards addressing the social and economic terrains that lead to the recruitment of the youth members in the state. From the analysis above, majority of the respondents (55 percent) attested that government have not play any roles yet towards addressing the social and economic terrains that led to the recruitment of the youth into the BH members in Yobe State.

Table 4.4.4 Measures taken up by Governments to alleviate the humanitarian crises from BH by the respondents(N=192)

The measures taken by federal/State government to alleviate humanitarian crisis	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Relief Service from both government	110	57.3	57.3	57.3
Collaboration with other countries	78	40.6	40.6	97.9
No efforts	4	2.1	2.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were engaged with question about the roles of the federal and State government to alleviate the humanitarian crises caused by the activities of the BH in the state. By ranking their opinions Table 4.4.4 shows that respondent representing majority (57 percent) responded that relief service from both government, nearly 41 percent responded that both government collaborate with other countries, while respondents representing about 2 percent argued that both governments have not play any roles yet to alleviate the humanitarian crises caused by the activities of the BH in the State. From the analysis above, majority of respondents (57 percent) affirmed that federal and State government provided relief service to alleviate the humanitarian crises caused by BH operation in the State

Table 4.4.5 The commitment of three tiers of Government to the menace of the BH in the State and beyond (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	126	65.6	65.6	65.6
No	66	34.4	34.4	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Opinion of the respondents about commitment of the government, towards addressing the menace of the BH in the state and beyond in Table 4.4.5 indicates that the respondent representing majority (66 percent) responded that the three tiers of government seriously committed to end the menace of the BH in the State and beyond, about 34 percent has the objection view. From the analysis above, most of the respondents (nearly 66 percent) agreed that the three tiers of government were seriously committed to end the menace of the BH in the State and beyond because both governments were found to be involved in recruiting, redeploying and supporting security agencies to effectively discharge their duties but not of to the task required to be done.

Table 4.4.6 Response whether the insurgent activities of the Boko Haram would be brought to an end, or the group has come to stay (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	129	67.2	67.2	67.2
No	63	32.8	32.8	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

The respondents were asked whether the insurgent activities of the BH would be brought to an end, or the group has come to stay, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.4.6 shows majority (67 percent) of the respondents reported positively that the operation of BH would be brought to an end that, the group has not come to stay especially if the government improves measures while respondent representing nearly 33 percent responded contrary to the the opinion. From the analysis above, majority of the respondents (67 percent) were of the opinion that the insurgent activities of BH in the State would be brought to an end that the group has not come to stay. Most of the respondents justified their arguments only if the government pay serious attention to the phenomenon and address it from the root causes.

4.4.7 Reliability Test of data

Variables	Statistics
Number of Items	19
Cronbach's Alpha	0.952
N	192

Source: SPSS OUTPUT (Appendix)

The study adopts a more scientific measure of data and measurement reliability and validity test. Cronbach's Alpha is applied to measure the internal consistency and reliability, that is, do all the items in the scale really tap into one construct, and measure what is intended to measure. This study applied statistical test to establish the instrument reliability using the reliability coefficient (Alpha) which can range from 0 to 1, with 0 representing an instrument with full of error and 1 representing total absence of error and reliable. A reliability coefficient (alpha) of 0.70 or higher is considered acceptable reliability.

It is noticed from table 4.4.7 show the Cronbach's Alpha reliability test statistics based on 19 items of 0.952. In the social science research Cronbach's Alpha greater than 0.70 is considered as benchmark and acceptable. Thus, an Alpha of 0.952 is preferred and considered a good reliability of the questionnaire measurement.

4.4.8 Pearson Correlation Analysis

The relationship between Porous Border and Armed Conflict in Yobe State, Nigeria

Correlations

YOBE STATE		POROUS BORDER	ARMED CONFLICT
POROUS BORDER ARMED CONFLICT	Pearson	1	.872**
	Correlation	192	.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.872**	192
	N		1
	Pearson	.000	192
	Correlation	192	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N		

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the Pearson Correlation result above, porous border has a very strong correlation with armed conflict with a value of 0.872. For this analysis porous border is correlated against armed conflict. According to analysis, it has shown that the correlation coefficient is 0.872 at significant level of 0.01 (two tailed test). Thus, there is a positive relationship between porous border and armed conflict in Yobe State, Nigeria. The direction of the relationship is inverse which implies that as proper implementation of porous border increases, armed conflict reduces proportionately.

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS (ZAMFARA STATE)

4.5. Demographic Information of the Respondents

Table 4.5.1 Ethnic Group of Respondents (N=192)

Ethnic Group	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Hausa	142	74.0	74.0	74.0
Fulani	50	26.0	26.0	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5.1 indicates that 142 respondents representing majority (74 percent) were Hausa people while 50 of the respondents representing 26 percent were Fulani. This implies that majority of the respondents are Hausas.

Table 4.5.2 Religions of Respondents (N=192)

Religion	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Islam	182	94.8	94.8	94.8
Christianity	6	3.1	3.1	97.9
Traditionalist	4	2.1	2.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5.2 reveals that majority (95 percent) of the respondents reported Islam, 6 of the respondents (3 percent) were Christianity, while about 2 percent were Traditionalist. From the analysis majority (95 percent) of the respondents was Islam.

Table 4.5.3 Type of House by the respondents (N=192)

Type of House	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Mud	160	83.3	83.3	83.3
Modern	32	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5.3 highlights that majority (83 percent) were living in mud house while nearly 17 percent were living in modern house. From the analysis majority of the respondents were livings in mud house.

Table 4.5.4 Gender of the Respondents (N=192)

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	128	66.7	66.7	66.7
Female	64	33.3	33.3	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5.4 indicates that 128 of the respondents representing majority (67 percent) were male while 64 of the respondents representing about 33 percent were female. From the analysis majority (nearly 67 percent) of respondents were male.

4.5.5 Distribution of Age (N=192)

Age Interval	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
16-20	8	4.2	4.2	4.2
21-25	6	3.1	3.1	7.3
26-30	21	10.9	10.9	18.2
31-35	29	15.1	15.1	33.3
36-40	46	24.0	24.0	57.3
41-45	25	13.0	13.0	70.3
46-50	24	12.5	12.5	82.8
51-55	10	5.2	5.2	88.0
56-60	13	6.8	6.8	94.8
61-65	6	3.1	3.1	97.9
66-70	4	2.1	2.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5.5 highlights that 8 of the respondents representing about 4 percent were within the age group of 16-20 years, about 3 percent were within the age group 21-25 years, nearly 11 percent were within the age group of 26-30 years, about 15 percent were within the age group 31-35 years, 24 percent were between the age group of 36-40 years, 13 percent were within the age group of 41-45 years, nearly 13 percent found within the age group of 46-50 years, about 5 percent were within the age group of 51-55 years, nearly 7 percent were between the age group of 56-60 years, about 3 percent were within age group 61-65 years, while about 2 percent were within the age group of 66-70 years. From the analysis majority of the respondents were within the age group of 36-40 years.

Table 4.5.6 Education background of the respondents (N=192)

Qualification	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Master holders	11	5.7	5.7	5.7
Degree holders	23	12.0	12.0	17.7
HND holders	6	3.1	3.1	20.8
NCE	38	19.8	19.8	40.6
Diploma	43	22.4	22.4	63.0
Certificate	5	2.6	2.6	65.6
Secondary Certificate	20	10.4	10.4	76.0
Primary Certificate	12	6.3	6.3	82.3
No Qualification	34	17.7	17.7	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5.6 indicates that nearly 6 percent were Master holders, 12 percent were Degree holders, about 3 percent were High National Diploma (HND) holders, nearly 20 percent were NCE holders, about 22 percent were Diploma holders, nearly 3 percent were Certificate holders, about 10 percent were Secondary certificate holders, about 6 percent were primary certificate holders, and nearly 18 percent do not have any qualification

Table 4.5.7 Occupation of the respondents (N=192)

Occupation/Profession of the respondents	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Civil Servant	55	28.6	28.6	28.6
Farming	82	42.7	42.7	71.4
Business	49	25.5	25.5	96.9
No work/unemployment	6	3.1	3.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5.7 above indicates nearly 29 percent were civil servant, nearly 43 percent were farmers, nearly 26 percent were into business, and about 3 percent do not work/unemployment.

Table 4.5.8 Annual Income of the respondents (In naira) (N=192)

Annual Income	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1,001-50,000	95	49.5	49.5	49.5
50,001- 100,000	37	19.3	19.3	68.8
100,001-150,000	18	9.4	9.4	78.1
150,001-200,000	11	5.7	5.7	83.9
200,001 above	5	2.6	2.6	86.5
No Income	26	13.5	13.5	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5.8 highlights that majority (50 percent) were collecting not more than 50, 000, about 19 percent were collecting 50,001-100,000, about 9 percent were collecting 100,001-150,000, nearly 6 percent were collecting 150,001-200,000,nearly 3 percent were collecting 200,000 above, and nearly 14 percentof the respondents were not specific with any income.

Table 4.5.9 Source of Income of respondents (N=192)

Source of Income	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Civil Service (salary)	56	29.2	29.2	29.2
Farming	81	42.2	42.2	71.4
Business	49	25.5	25.5	96.9
No source	6	3.1	3.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5.9 indicates about 29 percent were civil service, about 42 percent were farming, nearly 26 percent were doing businesses, and about 3 percent have no source of income at all.

Table 4.5.10 Family Size of the respondents (N=192)

Size of the family	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-5	40	20.8	20.8	20.8
6-10	92	47.9	47.9	68.8
11-15	42	21.9	21.9	90.6
16-20	18	9.4	9.4	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5.10 indicates nearly 21 percent were within the family size of 1-5, nearly 48 percent were within the family size 6-10, nearly 22 percent were within the family size 11-15, and about 9 percent were within the family size 16-20. However, respondents that constituted majority (48 percent) found within the family size of 6-10.

Table 4.5.11 Type of Family of respondents (N=192)

Type of family	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Extended	147	76.6	76.6	76.6
Nuclear	45	23.4	23.4	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.5.11 highlights majority (77 percent) of the respondents reside in an extended families and about 23 percent were residing in nuclear families. In their additional informations, the respondents argued that, having high number of the respondents (residing in extended family) was due to the level of poverty in the State as many of the indigineous can not afford to build houses independently.

4.6. Socio-Economic Conditions of Zamfara People

Table 4.6.1 The Nature of the Fulani-herders and Hausa-farmers Relations before the Emergence of Armed-banditry in Zamfara (N=192)

Fulani-herders and Hausa-farmers relations before Armed banditry	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Cordial relationship	165	85.9	85.9	85.9
Non-cordial relationship	27	14.1	14.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.6.1 indicates majority (86 percent) with the opinion that there were cordial relationship between Fulani-herders and Hausa-farmers before the emergence of Armed-banditry in Zamfara and about 14 percent said there were non-cordial relationship between them. From the analysis above, majority of respondents (86 percent) were of the opinion that there was cordial relationship between Fulani and Hausas.

Table4.6.2 Level of education among the youth of Zamfara State (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
High	3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Very high	8	4.2	4.2	5.7
Low	79	41.1	41.1	46.9
Very low	102	53.1	53.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.6.2 highlights that nearly 2 percent had high level of education, about 4 percent had very high education, about 41 percent had low education and majority (53 percent) had very low education. From the analysis majority of the respondent had very low education.

Table4.6.3 Youth dropouts of school in the State (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	177	92.2	92.2	92.2
No	15	7.8	7.8	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.6.3 shows majority (92 percent) said yes that many youth were dropouts of school in the state while nearly 8 percent said no. From the analysis majority of the respondents (92 percent) was of the opinion that many youth in the State dropouts of school in the State.

Table 4.6.4 Unemployment among the youth of Zamfara State (N=192)

The rate of Unemployment	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
High	68	35.4	35.4	35.4
Very high	102	53.1	53.1	88.5
Average	22	11.5	11.5	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4. 6.4 highlights that about 35 percent answered said that the rate of youth unemployment in Zamfara State was high while majority (53 percent) responded that it was very high and nearly 12 percent responded that the rate of unemployment was average. From the analysis above, majority of the respondents (53 percent) were of the opinion that the rate of unemployment in Zamfara State is very high.

Table 4.6.5 Youth engagement in a number of occupations (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	41	21.4	21.4	21.4
No	151	78.6	78.6	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.6.5 indicates about 21 percent of respondents with view of youth engagement in a number of occupations in the State while majority (79 percent) responded with the view that youth suffer of lacking occupation. From the analysis majority of respondents (79 percent) were of the opinion that the youth in the state does not engaged in a number of occupations. In their (respondents) further explanation, it happened as a result of unemployments, relocation of settlement and fear of kidnapping and brutal killings by bandits at fermlands.

Table 4.6.6 The used of intoxicant substance by youth (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	169	88.0	88.0	88.0
No	23	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.6.6 shows that majority (88 percent) of the respondents reported that youth in Zamfara state used to taken intoxicant substance while 12 percent of the respondents responded with believe that youth were not engaged in taken such substance in the state. From the analysis majority of the respondent (88 percent) were of the opinion that the youth in the State used to taken intoxicant substance. With regards to reasons that invited such immoral attitude, the respondents made a submission that many youths that associates with such substance were political thugs as such the uses of drugs stimulate them to conduct the activity of political thuggery without fear of consequences.

Table 4.6.7 Youth are the majority among the bandits (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	174	90.6	90.6	90.6
No	18	9.4	9.4	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.6.7 indicates that majority (91 percent) responded that youth were the majority among the bandits about 9 percent responded contrary to that opinion. From the analysis majority of the respondents (91 percent) attested that youth are the majority among the bandits. However, the reason behind that was due to unemployment and disengagement of employees during previous government.

4.7. Usage of SALWs

Table 4.7.1 Majority of bandit's between Fulani-herders and Hausa Farmers in Zamfara state (N=192)

Knowledge of respondents about bandits members	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Fulani-herders	169	88.0	88.0	88.0
Hausa Farmers	23	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.7.1 shows that majority (88 percent) responded that Fulani-herders were the majority among the bandit's members while 12 percent responded contrary to majority of the respondents that Hausa famers are the majority among the bandits. From the analysis majority of respondents were of the opinion that Fulani-herders are the majority among the bandits in Zamfara State.

Table 4.7.2 Major sources of weapons for the bandits in the State (N=192)

Source of SALW	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Border Area	148	77.1	77.1	77.1
Nigeria-Benin Border	44	22.9	22.9	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

The major source of weapons for the bandits in the state was disclosed by the respondents. Tables 4.7.2 highlights that majority (77 percent) with believe the major source of weapons for the bandits in the state was from border area while nearly 23 percent responded against the former opinion. From the analysis majority (77 percent) of the respondents attested that the major source of weapons for the bandit's was through border area.

Table 4.7.3 Opinion about how often the usage of SALWs by the bandits in the State (N=192)

Usage of SALWs	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Often	174	90.6	90.6	90.6
Very Often	18	9.4	9.4	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.7.3 shows that majority (91 percent) were of the opinion that usage of SALWs by the bandits in the State is often while about 9 percent were of the opinion that it is very often. From the analysis majority (91 percent) of respondent attested that usage of SALWs by the bandits in the State is often.

Table 4.7.4 Involvement of bandits in the smuggling of SALWs (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	99	51.6	51.6	51.6
No	93	48.4	48.4	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were intimated regarding bandits engagement in smuggling of SALWs or not, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.7.4 indicates the attestation of majority (52 percent) regarding the bandit's involvement in smuggling of SALWs in the state while about 48 percent responded that the bandits in the state does not engaged in the smuggling such items. From the analysis majority (52 percent) of the respondent attested that the bandits in the State engaged in the smuggling of SALWs. Respondents further argued that, the social groups partake in summuggling such weapons into Nigeria due to porous nature of all Nigeria's land

borders; they further said that there has been a number of bandit's interception while carrying SALWs.

Table 4.7.5 Identifiable features of bandits' operations in the State (N=192)

Features of operation	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Mass killings	3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Mass killing and Assault	110	57.3	57.3	58.9
Mass killing and Destruction of properties	79	41.1	41.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.7.5 reveals nearly 2 percent with argument that mass killings is the identifiable features of bandits operations in the State, majority (57percent) responded that mass killings and assault is the identifiable features of bandits operations in the State while about 41percent responded that mass killing and destruction of properties is the identifiable features of bandits operations in the State. From the analysis majority of the respondents (57 percent) were of the opinion that mass killings and assault is the identifiable features of bandits operations in the Zamfara State.

Table 4.7.6 Bandits in the State engaged in guerilla warfare tactics or shoot and run (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	186	96.9	96.9	96.9
No	6	3.1	3.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were engaged with question that seeks to know whether the bandits in the State engaged in guerilla warfare tactics or shoot and run or not, by ranking their opinions. Table

4.7.6 indicates that majority (97percent) responded that the bandits in the State engaged in guerilla warfare tactics or shoot and run while about 3 percent disagree with that view. From the analysis majority of the respondents (97 percent) attested that the bandits in the State engaged in guerilla warfare tactics or shoot and run. The respobdents further explained that, most of the bandit’s operation was during night time. They shoot indiscrimately and run before the arrival of security agents.

Table 4.7.7 Bandits engaged security agents and other governments' official in their operations or they attack innocent civilians only (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	189	98.4	98.4	98.4
No	3	1.6	1.6	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were asked whether the bandits engaged security agents and other governments’ official in their operations or they attack innocent civilians only or not, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.7.7 shows that majority (98 percent) answered that the bandits engaged security agents and other governments’ official in their operations not only innocent civilians while nearly 2 percent answered in contrary with that. From the analysis majority of the respondents (98 percent) attested that the bandits engaged security agents and other governments’ official in their operations not only innocent civilians because the communities experienced indiscriminate shootings.

Table 4.7.8 The state of insecurity caused by the activities of bandits led to the death of many people in the State (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	104	54.2	54.2	54.2
No	88	45.8	45.8	100
Total	192	100	100	

Respondents reported that the state of insecurity caused by the activities of bandits has led to the death of many people in the state. By ranking their opinions Table 4.7.8 indicates that majority (54 percent) of the respondents affirmed that the state of insecurity caused by the activities of bandits has led to the death of many people in Zamfara State while nearly 46 percent were in disagreement that the bandits operation leads to death of many. Majority of the respondents testified the fact that the activity of the social groups has caused the death of many innocent, especially in northern part of the country. Based on the reason revealed by them was due to the fact that innocent lives have been burried on daily basis due to operation of social groups.

Table 4.7.9 Records of rapes and other dehumanization activities by either Criminals or security agents as a result of the operation in the State (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	140	72.9	72.9	72.9
No	52	27.1	27.1	100
Total	192	100	100	

Respondents were asked whether there are any records of rapes and other dehumanization activities by either criminals or security agents as a result of the operation in the state or not, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.7.9 shows the position of majority (73 percent) where they attested that there was record of rapes and other dehumanization activities by either social group or security agents as a result of operation in Zamafara State and about 27 percents were in disagreement with the opinion. However those who agreed with such dehumanization act has attributed the reason with happening of inhuman treatment received by women where a lot of them falled victims of circumstances of rape in places where such criminal activities is taking place; house wives, young girls and even mothers are being raped and kidnapped for continues raping according to respondents.

Table 4.7.10 The network connection of Badit’s with other related groups in Zamfara neighboring States (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	143	74.5	74.5	74.5
No	49	25.5	25.5	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

However, respondents reported about network activity of bandits with other related groups in Zamfara neighboring States, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.7.10 indicates that majority (75) percent responded that bandits in the State have network connection with other related groups in Zamfara neighbouring States while nearly 26 percent responded negatively that bandits in the State does not have network connection with other related groups in Zamfara neighboring States. From the analysis majority of the respondents (75 percent) attested that bandits in the State have network connection with other related groups in Zamfara neighboring States. The respondents embarked their arguments by saying that some of the bandit’s members are not even endegines of Zamfara State but partake in such activities.

Table 4.7.11 Bandits connection with other related groups in the Nigerian neighboring countries and beyond (Niger, Cameroon, Chad, Senegal, etc) (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	174	90.6	90.6	90.6
No	18	9.4	9.4	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were asked whether bandits in the State have network connection with other related groups in the Nigerian neighboring countries and beyond (Niger, Cameroon, Chad, Senegal, etc).or not, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.7.11 indicates majority (91 percent)

with view that bandits in the state have network connection with other related groups in the Nigerian neighbouring countries and beyond (Niger, Cameroon, Chad, Senegal, etc.) about 9 percent responded negatively that bandits in the State does not have network connection with other related groups in the Nigerian neighboring countries and beyond (Niger, Cameroon, Chad, Senegal, etc). From the analysis majority of respondents (91 percent) affirmed that bandits in the State have network connection with other related groups in the Nigerian neighboring countries and beyond (Niger, Cameroon, Chad, Senegal, etc). The respondents were of the opinion that many of the criminal members have allies in neighboring countries.

4.8 Past Efforts By Governments

Table 4.8.1 Efforts of Nigerian Federal Government towards tackling the menace of Banditry in the State (N=192)

Effort of federal government	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Deployment of security personnel and provision of arms	170	88.5	88.5
No efforts	22	11.5	11.5
Total	192	100.0	100.0

They were also asked about the efforts of Nigerian federal government towards tackling the menace of banditry in the state. Table 4.8.1 shows that majority (89 percent) responded that the efforts of Nigerian federal government towards tackling the menace of banditry in the State was deployment of security personnel and provision of arms while nearly 12 percent responded that the Nigerian federal government has not shown any efforts towards tackling the menace of banditry in the state. From the analysis majority of respondents (89 percent) affirmed that the effort of Nigerian federal government towards tackling the menace of banditry in the state is by deployment of security personnel and provision of arms.

Table 4.8.2 Efforts of State Government towards addressing the activities of bandits in the State (N=192)

Effort of State government	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Support to deployed security personnel	66	34.4	34.4
Update Federal government on security situation	54	28.1	28.1
Reconciliation	23	12.0	12.0
No efforts	49	25.5	25.5
Total	192	100.0	100.0

The respondents of the study reported about the efforts of State government towards addressing the activities of bandits in the state, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.8.2 indicates about 34 percent respondents with opinion that the efforts of State government towards addressing the activities of bandits in the State was support to deployed security personnel, about 28 percent responded that the efforts of State government towards addressing the activities of bandits in the State was updated federal government on security situation, 12 percent responded that the efforts of state government towards addressing the activities of bandits in the state was reconciliation while respondent representing nearly 26 percent responded that the state government has no efforts towards addressing the activities of bandits in the state. From the analysis majority of the respondents (34 percent) were of the opinion that the efforts of State government towards addressing the activities of bandits in the State was support given to federal government to deployed security personnel.

Table 4.8.3 Governmental Programmes for youth Employment Reported by Respondents to control involvement of youth into the banditry members (N=192)

The role of government to address motivational factors of youth recruitment in banditry	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Youth employment	18	9.4	9.4
Intervention of Agricultural Loan Scheme to the farmers	30	15.6	15.6
No efforts	144	75.0	75.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0

Respondents reported the roles of governments in addressing the socio-economic conditions of Zamafara people that might have been the push factor responsible for the engagement in banditry by mostly the youth in the state. Table 4.8.3 highlights that respondents representing about 9 percent responded that the roles of governments in addressing the socio-economic conditions of Zamafara people that might have been the push factor responsible for the engagement in banditry by mostly the youth in the state was youth employment, respondents representing nearly 16 percent, argued that intervention of agricultural loan scheme to the farmers was the roles of government towards addressing the issue while respondents representing majority (75 percent) responded that government yet play any roles in addressing the socio-economic conditions of Zamafara people that might have been the push factor responsible for the engagement in banditry by mostly youths in the State. From the analysis majority of the respondents (75 percent) attested that government does not play any roles yet in addressing the socio-economic conditions of Zamafara people that might have been the push factor responsible for the engagement in banditry by mostly youth in the State.

Table 4.8.4 Measures taken up by Governments to alleviate the humanitarian crises from Bandits (N=192)

The measures taken by federal/State government to alleviate humanitarian crisis	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Relief Service from both government	90	46.9	46.9	46.9
Collaboration with other countries	102	53.1	53.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were asked about the roles of the federal and State government to alleviate the humanitarian crises caused by the bandits in the State, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.8.4 shows that 90 of the respondents, representing nearly 47 percent responded that relief service from both governments while majority (53 percent) responded that both governments collaborate with other countries. From the analysis majority of the respondents affirmed that the roles play by federal and state government was collaboration with other countries to alleviate humanitarian crises caused by the bandits in Zamfara State.

Table 4.8.5 The commitment of three tiers of Government to the problem of Bandits in the State and beyond (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	53	27.6	27.6	27.6
No	139	72.4	72.4	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents reported on the commitment of three tiers of government to the problem of bandit's in the State and beyond, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.8.5 indicates that nearly 28 percent responded positively that the three tiers of government seriously committed to the problem of bandit's in the State and beyond while majority (72 percent) responded

negatively with the assertion. From the analysis majority of the respondents (72 percent) were of the opinion that the three tiers of government does not seriously committed to the problem of bandit's in the State and beyond because both governments were found to be involved in recruiting, redeploying and supporting security agencies to effectively discharge their duties.

Table 4.8.6 Response whether the issue of armed-banditry in the State can be addressed, or it has come to stay (N=192)

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes, it can be addressed	140	72.9	72.9	72.9
No, it has come to stay	52	27.1	27.1	100.0
Total	192	100.0	100.0	

Respondents were asked whether the issue of armed-banditry in the state can be addressed, or it has come to stay, by ranking their opinions. Table 4.8.6 shows that majority (73 percent) answered positively that the issue of armed-banditry in the state can be addressed that it has not come to stay while about 27 percent responded negatively to the assertion. From the analysis majority of the respondent (73 percent) were of the opinion that the issue of armed-banditry in the State can be addressed, which is to say it has not come to stay. The respondents also argued that the menace can only be tackled effectively if the government put much more effort.

Table 4.8.7 Reliability and Validity Test of data

Variables	Statistics
Number of Items	24
Cronbach's Alpha	0.943
N	192

Source: SPSS OUTPUT (Appendix)

The study adopts a more scientific measure of data and measurement reliability and validity test. Cronbach's Alpha is applied to measure the internal consistency and reliability, that is, do all the items in the scale really tap into one construct, and measure what is intended to measure. This study applied statistical test to establish the instrument reliability using the reliability coefficient (Alpha) which can range from 0 to 1, with 0 representing an instrument with full of error and 1 representing total absence of error and reliable. A reliability coefficient (alpha) of 0.70 or higher is considered acceptable reliability.

Table 4.8.7 shows the Cronbach's Alpha reliability test statistics based on 24 items of 0.943. In the social science research Cronbach's Alpha greater than 0.70 is considered as benchmark and acceptable. Thus, an Alpha of 0.943 is preferred and considered a good reliability of the questionnaire measurement.

Table 4.8.8 Pearson Correlation Analysis

The relationship between Porous Border and Armed Conflict in Zamfara State, Nigeria

Correlations

ZAMFARA STATE		POROUS BORDER	ARMED CONFLICT
POROUS BORDER	Pearson Correlation	1	.903**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	192	192
ARMED CONFLICT	Pearson Correlation	.903**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	192	192

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS output

From the Pearson Correlation result above, porous border has a very strong correlation with armed conflict with a value of 0.903. From this analysis porous border is correlated against armed conflict. According to analysis, it has shown that the correlation coefficient is 0.903 at significant level of 0.01 (two tailed test). Thus, there is a positive relationship between porous border and armed conflict in Zamfara State, Nigeria. From the understanding of the study, the relationship is inverse (i.e. proper implementation of porous border is associated with lower the level of armed conflict).

4.9. Focus Group Discussion

There was extracted information gathered during focus group discussion in order to enrich the outcome of the study. Those that provided such information for the study includes the communities’ leaders, the women groups, the youths and opinion leaders as well as security

agencies including the police, the customs, the military and naval force as well as the immigration officials

There has been lukewarm attitude with government in discharging its responsibilities. This was attested by the respondents during focus group discussion where a journalist who happened to be part of the discussion lamented on non-challant attitude found with previous government of Zamfara State when the state of insecurity was about to be evolved. The respondents maintain that, the victims (from the beginning) do not have much expectation from the government rather engaged and committed in farming and rearing animals but suddenly started experiencing operation of bandits which they reported to the government officials but the government debunked it by politicizing the issue which in turn influenced and motivated the communities to introduce a kind of counter group against the criminals which further invited troubles and escalation of the problem. There was no official IDP's Camp across the two States except temporary camps which used to be organized by nongovernmental organizations as such many of the victims were scattered and hang around looking for means of survival. According to other respondents, the scenario motivated the victims to acquire and developed self defense for protection of future occurrence as many youths who were victims in the State got charm for protection of gun shoot to prevent themselves against counter attack by criminals.

Nigeria's borders are porous while ensuring proliferation of SALWs. Suleiman Joji and Daudu among others said both *BH* members and armed-bandits have been getting arms as a result of border porosity and they were becoming powerful to even destabilized and snatched military weapons to actualizing their activities in nowadays happening.

4.10 Discussion of Results and Findings

4.10.1 To examine the porosity of Nigeria-Benin land border and its social consequences

With regards to porosity of Nigeria-Benin land border and its social consequences highlights sources of weapons for the bandit's activities in Zamfara State which identified border areas the major source of weapons that were used by bandits. Respondents from Zamfara State were engaged in an interview to determine the nature of border porosity, where majority (80 percent) of the respondents testified the porosity of border areas of the country that ensured the influx of weapons across the country while 23 percent shows Nigeria-Benin border porosity.

Majority (80 percent) from Yobe State and (50 percent) respondents in Zamfara State have signified the involvement of both *Boko-Haram* insurgent group and bandits members into smuggling of SALWs in the country. This entails that majority of the respondents have succumbed to belief that Nigeria's borders including the one that connect the country with Benin Republic are porous through which Nigeria encounters a very serious security challenge. However, this is in conformity with the work of Mohammed *et al* (2019) which argues that the colonial artificial land border between Nigeria and Benin has continued to be a contest with Nigeria's internal security which led to the closure of the official passage of the border by Nigerian government. A similar study conducted by Blum (2014) sees informal cross-border trade (as the most common cross border activity) and transnational criminal activities as the main challenges across the Nigerian-Beninese border. Nkiwane *et al.* (1999) identified Swaziland as passage ground for illicit of weapons into South Africa for a very long time.

This situation ascertains the existence of proliferation of SALWs across territorial areas of individual States long ago. Virtually, African borders are characterized with porosity that gives breathing space for international criminal activities which required and necessitated the effort of African Union (AU) to end the phenomenon but later defeated due to lack of individual States' commitment (Okunade etal, 2019).

4.10.2 To analyze the extent to which small arms and light weapons are used by the *Boko Haram* insurgent group and armed-bandits

In an attempt to know the extent to which SALWs are use by both *BH* members and armed-bandits, majority (51 percent) of the total respondents from Yobe State were of the opinion that the usage has been very often while majority (91 percent) from Zamfara State were of the opinion that usage of SALWs by the bandits in the state is often. It is observed that majority of the respondents from two volatile States have the opinion of usage of such deadly weapons by the social groups across North-east and North-west Zones of Nigeria. World Report (2020, February 28) has exposed the dangerous activities of armed-bandits that claimed the death of over 200 innocent lives. This is enough to notice the level at which bandit's use SALWs across the State. Mohammed *et al* (2019) also argues that rampant circulation of SALWs from within and outside Africa, widespread of corruption and lack of basic needs among African indigenous are some of the indices for the usage of weapons by criminals which destabilize state of security in Nigeria.

4.10.3 To find the nature of *Boko-Haram* and armed-bandits' operations

Regarding operational features of the social groups majority (60 percent) respondents identified it with mass killings and destruction of property while majority (58 percent) respondents from Zamfara State characterized bandits with mass killings and assault. The outcome revealed that mass killings have been found to be the major identifiable feature of the social groups in the study area irrespective of geneses and motivational factors of criminal social groups. A recent 8 years report that covered 2011-2019 conducted by a committee which was introduced by the executive governor of Zamfara State was prepared to point out security challenges posed by bandits operation and to project possible remedies. The report indicated the death of more than six thousand (6,000) innocent individuals, recorded the death of nearly six thousand and five hundred (6,500) animals while about one hundred and fifty vehicles (150) were destructed. In the same content of the report numbers of dignities were found to be fully involved in bandits' activities, security personnel and traditional rulers inclusive (Thisday 2019, October 13). Similar study conducted by World Report (2019) indicated bombing of Gamboru market and Auna town of Borno State by *BH* members has caused the death of sixty people (60) between February 6 and 9, 2020. In the recent time also, another ambushed was recorded against Nigeria's soldiers by *BH* members that caused the death of more than fifty soldiers and many casualties around axis of Yobe State (Aljazeera 2019). This is a signed that the notorious approach of this group is still powerful and remains a threat to Nigeria's security.

4.10.4 To analyze the state of insecurity vis-à-vis such social consequences like raping, mass killing and dehumanization acts resulting from the activities of *Boko Haram* and armed-bandits

It is justifiable to say that there has been prevalence of inhuman treatment receives from both security personnel and criminal groups in the study area. Majority (90 percent) of the total respondents assured the happenings of such degradation against the inhabitants. The effort of senate committee that paid a visit to Zamfara State due to unimaginable growing of criminal activities has counted the abduction of more than two hundred (200) innocent individuals; destruction of ten thousand (10,000) settlements; recorded two thousand five hundred (2,500) death and injured persons and destruction farm land of about one thousand and five hundred (1,500) hectors. Based on the information gathered by the ad-hoc committee women suffer of rape by criminals on several occasions (Sunnews, 2018 March 8).

4.10.5 To assess the role of Nigerian Government in addressing the activities of the *Boko Haram* and armed-bandits so as to curtail the attendant social consequences.

Regarding role played by both State and Federal government it was gathered that State government engaged in giving support to deployed security, reconciliation with criminal members and update to federal government on security situation where majority of the respondents (from both States) indicates the engagement of States in giving support to deployed security personnel in order to ease the rising activities of criminals.

In an attempt to know the effort of federal government in addressing socio-economic factors that motivate teeming youth to join both *BH* and armed-bandits members has shown a kind of lukewarm attitude with government where more than half of the respondents from each State argued that government has paid nothing to arrest such movement while issues in relations to relief services indicates positive response from Yobe State where government provides relief services to the victims but majority of the respondents from Zamfara State positioned the effort of the government to collaboration with other countries.

The responses by the respondents has clearly indicates the commitment of the government in deploying and supporting security personnel. However, holding government a failure to curtail the motivational factors that makes youth involve into such criminal activities and also not adequately addressing issues in regards to humanitarian crises caused by criminal groups. It has been reported that the little cooperation given by the government in provision of relief services has been undermined because the IDP's officials who were responsible to deliver the services were caught stolen the items meant for the victims (Premiumtimes October 5 2016).

It has been observed, from the result, that most of the teeming youth in the study area were unemployed which has been also testified during focus group discussion that number of youths were disengaged from public services during previous government until the recent reinstatement. Moreover, majority of the respondents (70 percent) from Yobe and Zamfara respectively lamented on the happening of school dropout across the areas and further elaborated that the live of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP'S) has turned to begging as many of them were found to be scattered and homeless due to failure of government to provide an official camp for them. The result shows the annual income of the respondents was very low as many of them survive on fifty thousand naira (50, 000) annually. Considering today's economical challenges as naira (Nigeria currency) continued to be

devalued compared to USD dollar as such it is another motive that invited socio-economic challenges while making situation herder to manage. The elite theory in this regard verifies and justifies the operation and oppression of elites against ordinary citizens in the country.

Almost 83 million of Nigerians associates with poverty ridden and most of States that were identified with high rate of poverty were northern States that comprise Yobe, Zamfara, Sokoto, Taraba and Jigawa respectively. The report indicates Ebonyi State as the only State with intense poverty in southern part of Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics, 2020 May 4). It is therefore, a clear indication that, higher population of people with poverty is from northern part of the country. As such it could be a reason why the issue of Boko-Haram and Bandits found the north a suitable environment for operation as the situation and condition of the inhabitants favours their activities. Until the fundamental factors are addressed the provision of relief services and deployment of security personnel will be of utmost importance.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY

The present study introduces and explores the extent to which SALWs have been used and how they spread while causing security issues across globe. Various studies have justifies its effect globally where Nigeria is not exempted from the negative accumulation of proliferation of arms through Nigeria-Benin land border and its consequences to Nigeria. It is observed that the porosity of the border has been given birth to current security challenges in Nigeria as the border remains the major passage of weapons where criminals have been getting weapons for their day to day operations which worsen the security situation of the country. The reason why the present study aims to examine the proliferation of SALWs and it is impact on North-east and North-west is the fact that, most of the studies were of global, continental, regional and sub-regional concern but no study has been as the same as present study that is concerned with arms proliferation across Nigeria-Benin border and it is consequences to Yobe State and Zamfara State in Nigeria.

The scope of the study has been within Nigeria-Benin land border which considered being passage of both human and illegal items including SALWs through Seme and Idi-Iroko borders to determine social consequences across North-east and North-west Zones. The findings of the study would therefore, help government in designing policies that will address the fundamental issues behind the insecurity and to broaden the understandings of security experts on how to go further in re-strategizing their efforts towards the control of the menace of Nigerian unsecured environment especially, North-east (*BH* stricken zone) and North-west, which is destabilized by kidnappers and armed-banditry.

In that regards, specific objectives has been achieved as follows; to examine the porosity of Nigeria-Benin land border and its social consequences; to analyze the extent to which SALWs are used by the *BH* insurgent group and armed-bandits; to find the nature of *BH* and armed-bandits' operations; to analyze the state of insecurity vis-à-vis such social consequences like raping, mass killing and dehumanization acts resulting from the activities of *BH* and armed-bandits; and to assess the role of Nigerian Government in addressing the activities of the *BH* and armed-bandits so as to curtail the attendant social consequences.

It generally reviewed related studies that concerns with border porosity; trans-border crimes; intra and inter State conflicts that involve ethnic conflict, communal, religious and political issues; issues concerning effort from various bodies to end violence across globe, continental, and even national; the condition of victims of violence like internally displace persons; and the studies regarding provision of relief service to the victims; international, regional and joint efforts to curtail the menace of trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons; the achievement and lapses of Nigerian government in addressing the issues. The aim of the chapter was to digest on these studies so as to develop a research gap that best suit the current scenario of insecurity in Nigeria where the gap was established on the porosity of Nigeria-Benin land border which made it possible for the usage of SALWs by *BH* and bandits members while becoming a serious burden to national security of the country. Under this chapter theoretical framework of four theories (Marxism, Conflict, Transnationalism and Elite) were discussed with identification of their indices that associates with present study.

Method of data collection, sample and sampling techniques, method of analysis and limitation of the study were discussed. It is observed that the data collected was based on cross sectional study approach using Interview Schedule and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) as primary source while secondary data was collected through available and related documents. The areas used for the collection of data were Yobe State (North-east) as *BH* domain area and Zamfara State (North-west) which suffers from activity of armed-bandits couple with border communities considering their proximity of border happenings.

Cluster sampling has been used in the first instant to select one State from each of the two Zones and the selected States are currently the most affected States, where 384 samples was used through simple random sampling technique to spread the sample in order to determine equal chance to respondents across the study area. The security agents, borders' communities, the communities' leaders, the women groups, the youths and opinion leaders as well as security agencies including the police, the customs, the military and naval force as well as the immigration officials were all engaged in both Interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

The study has been achieved while using simple percentage and frequency table to test the hypotheses while the Pearson product moment correlation (PPMC) has been employed to test the existing relationship between the variables to achieve the correlation that exist between Nigeria-Benin border porosity and activities of *BH* members and arm bandits across the selected States.

Inaccessibility to official records of security agencies, security challenges in the areas illiteracy of the people (border communities) to be engaged in interviews and focus group discussion, suspicion and mistrust from some of the intended resource persons when contacted for the first time, large population size of the states to be covered by the research; which resulted in having large sample population for the research, distance between the two States (Yobe and Zamfara) under study which is about 1000 kilometers and inadequate resources remain the major challenges and limitation during the study.

Presentation of data analysis and discussion of findings with regards to responses gathered from the fieldwork. The questions comprises demographic information of the respondents, Socio-Economic Condition of the study area, the level of usage SALWs by the criminals and the Past Effort by government which was basically designed to achieved objective of the study.

Various studies couple with information gathered from the field work has testified the porosity of all borders that connect Nigeria with neighbouring States like Nigeria-Benin land border. Majority of the respondents from the study area succumbed and believed that SALWs are coming from border area and further testified the involvement of *BH* and bandits members in to activity of smuggling such weapons into Nigeria which now a day's continues deteriorating national security of the country; while the level of usage has been very frequent and often where AK47 has been identified a weapon most used by them. Despite the danger and damages causing by the activities of the deviant groups to both human and inhuman materials, the outcome of the study reveals mass killings of innocents' individuals the major feature of their activities. This is not something surprising looking at Transnationalism point of view that argues the separation of people of the same socio-linguistic features across different countries made the movement of individuals possible and invariably brought about national challenges in Ningeria.

Majority (90 percent) of the total respondents assured the happenings of dehumanization acts against the inhabitants by both criminals and security personnel. It has been revealed that women suffer of raping as a result of this phenomenon across the two States. Lastly, the result indicates the positive response of the government by providing relief services to the victims. However, the perceptions of the respondents has clearly indicates the commitment of the government in provision of the services couple with deploying and supporting security personnel but failed to create avenue to curtail the motivational factors that makes youth

involve into such criminal activities and also not addressing issues adequately in regards to humanitarian crises caused by criminal groups.

The annual income of the respondents based on the result expose and justifies the higher level of poverty across the States as many of them live on fifty thousand naira (50,000) annually which cannot compete with present economic challenges across the world. It has been observed that the number of school dropout has been rising because of the increase in internally displaced persons whose majority became homeless while lacking a well established Camp by the government, as such majority of them become beggars on street. However, this is the reason why we have number of youth involvements in to criminal groups which is also incomformity with assertion of conflict theory that emphasizes on struggles to get limited resources due to domination of one powerful class over the other usually cause conflict.

Finally, the Pearson Correlation shows that the porous border has a very strong correlation with armed conflict. This indicates that, the more the positive response by the government the more reduction of the problem effectively.

5.2 CONCLUSION

It has been so opened that several contributions and measures have been put in place regarding proliferation of SALWs and it is intense negative implication against humanity. It indicated therein related literatures that the global prevalence of border conflict, ethno-religion, and communal, interstate/intrastate conflict are all products of SALWs. However, the present study touches the inner feelings of Nigeria with regards to menace of Nigeria-Benin arms proliferation and it is serious security challenges against national security of Nigeria, where structured interviewed has been used to determined the argument. As per the data of the study that covered socio-economic status of the respondents, usage of SALWs and past effort of Nigeria's government in order to end the menace has made it clear that the artificial border made by colonial masters and weak government found with most African nations have been a factor responsible for trans-border smuggling of weapons, as an external challenge to Nigeria's security which is also in conformity with the theory of transnationalism. Majority (80 percent) of the total respondents have been with believed that Nigeria's borders are porous and criminal groups got involved in summuggling weapons in to Nigeria. Despite the effort of government by recruiting, deploying and supporting security agencies in order to end the security challenges there has been intense usage of SALWs while

resulting to rampant killings, raping and other damages of non human materials. It is observed that majority of the respondents from two volatile States have the opinion of usage of such deadly weapons by the criminals across North-east and North-west Zones of Nigeria. 60 percent of the respondents revealed the happening of mass killings, destruction of properties and assault against innocent indigeneous which is in accompany with several records by researchers and NGO's. The fundamental issues remain parallel as poverty, unemployment, school dropouts, lack of well established camp for Internally Displaced Person's have not been properly addressed. Therefore, the present study uphold the factors as compounding problems to Nigeria's internal security challenges, having most of the youths that become *BH* and bandits recruits faced with such challenges (lack of basic neccessities) and invariably become to be a serious threat to indigenous lives and properties which is also in agreement with indices of Marxian theory that emphasizes on denying the less-privileged individuals access to resources and invariably struggle for minimal resources (as capitalized by conflict theory) usually brings about conflict while resulting to insecurity in a given society.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Sequel to compounding problems that attribute to present global security challenges and Nigeria in particular, the study recommends the following measures for policy implication in Nigeria:

- Purposeful leadership: the democratic system should support and encourages the emergence of Men of integrity to ensure sanity in discharging political responsibility to at least minimize the level of corruption;
- The border lines need to be reversed and redefined clearly: the regional organizations like ECOWAS and the concern States should come to the rescue of border insecurity by revisiting and making well defined borderlines with consideration to anthropological features in order to avoid claim of dual citizenship and illegal smuggling of SALWs;
- Government should be able to account for the release of ammunitions to security agencies: It is the responsibility of the government to know the number of arms released for the up keeping security situation and be able to checkmate missing ones periodically in order to control rampant circulation of the weapons;

- Employment and equipping security agencies: additional number of security personnel and provision of modern working tools is required to match the harsh situation of insecurity in the country;
- Employment opportunities and eradication of poverty: employment opportunities and equal distribution of resources should be encouraged to bridge the existing gap between have and have not so as to reduce the level of poverty and avoidance of youth's recruitment into *Boko-Haram* and bandits groups within the study area;
- Prompt response to humanitarian crises cause by the activities of deviant groups: government should develop a kind of quick action to maintain and rehabilitate damages of property cause by the social groups in order to avoid migration and influx of internally displace persons
- Involvement and support by the community: There should be involvement of different societal segments including youth associations to partake in mobilising and socialising the entire society regarding negative implications of criminal activities; as such traditional institutions should serve as key informants to update authority concern on happenings in their respective jurisdictions, being the fact that they are the most conversant to provide identification of their subjects.

5.4 SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY AND ITS IMPACT TO NIGERIAN SOCIETY

The whole effort of the study has been guided by sociological approach, so as to develop and point out issues that brought about societal discontent. Issues were raised and clearly show how people suffer from relocation of settlements, raping, poverty, issues of unemployment, school dropouts and how they endangered teeming youth to participating in criminal activities. Therefore, the study has contributed to fish out sociological issues militating against Nigeria. While the measures suggested by the study remain a huge contribution for the Nigerian government to respond to most challenging issues in the country. In addition to that, prompt action supposed to be taken to avoid future occurrence of another dimensional security issues being the fact that number of children who lost their parents, homes and school as a result of the phenomena has been rising and the government is yet to respond appropriately. The

fear is that, in the next decade (when the victims become conscious) it will likely turn to another issue.

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1. Validated and used Interview Schedule Questions

CONFIDENTIAL

(Research Purpose only)



Department of Sociology

School of Humanities

Lovely Professional University

Punjab, India

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

**TOPIC: POROUS BORDERS AND ARMED CONFLICT: CONTESTING
NIGERIA'S INTERNAL SECURITY**

State: **Zamfara** District: _____ Local Administration: _____ Village: _____

Ethnic Group: _____ Religion: _____ Type of house: _____

Name of the respondent: _____ Sex: _____ Age: _____

Education/Highest Qualification: _____

Occupation/Profession: Primary _____ Secondary _____

Annual Income (in Naira) _____ Source of Income: _____

Family size: _____ Male: _____ Female: _____

Type of family _____

Part-I: Socio-Economic Conditions of Zamfara People

1. What was the nature of the Fulani-herders and Hausa-farmers relations before the emergence of armed-banditry in Zamfara State?
2. What has been the level of education among the youth of the State?
3. Are there many school dropouts among the youth in the State?
4. What has been the rate of unemployment among the youth of Zamfara State?
5. Have the youth in the State been engaging in a number of occupations?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, explain: _____

6. Have the youth in the State been taken intoxicant substance?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, explain: _____

7. Are the youth the majority among the bandits?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If no, explain: _____

Part-II: Usage of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1. Who are the majority among the bandits in Zamfara State?

Fulani-herders		Hausa Farmers	
----------------	--	---------------	--

2. What are major sources of weapons for the bandits in the State?

3. How often is the usage of small arms and light weapons by the bandits in the State?

4. Do the bandits in State engage in the smuggling of small arms and light weapons?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

5. What are the identifiable features of bandits' operations in the State?

6. Do the bandits in the state engage in guerilla warfare tactics or shoot and run?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

7. Do the bandits engage security agents and other governments' officials in their operations or they attack innocent civilians only?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

8. Does the state of insecurity caused by the activities of bandits lead to the death of many people in the State?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

9. Are there any records of rapes and other dehumanization activities either by criminals or security agents as a result of the operation in the State?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

10. Do the bandits in the State have network connection with other related groups in Zamfara neighbouring states?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

11. Do the bandits in the State have network connection with other related groups in the Nigerian neighbouring countries and beyond (Niger, Cameroon, Chad, Senegal, etc)?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

Part-III: Past Efforts by Governments

12. What are the efforts of Nigerian Federal Government towards tackling the menace of banditry in the State?
13. What are the efforts of State Government towards addressing the activities of bandits in the State
14. What are the roles of the Governments in addressing the socio-economic conditions of Zamfara people that might have been the push factor responsible for the engagement in banditry by mostly the youth in the State?
15. What are the roles of the Nigerian Federal and State Governments to alleviate humanitarian crisis caused by the bandits in the State?
16. In your opinion, are the three tiers of Nigerian Government seriously committed to the problem of banditry in the State and beyond?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

17. In your opinion, do you think the issue of armed-banditry in the State can be addressed, or it has come to stay?

Yes, it can be addressed		No, it has come to stay	
--------------------------	--	-------------------------	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

Remarks/Observations

CONFIDENTIAL

(Research Purpose only)



Department of Sociology

School of Humanities

Lovely Professional University

Punjab, India

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

**TOPIC: POROUS BORDERS AND ARMED CONFLICT: CONTESTING
NIGERIA'S INTERNAL SECURITY**

State: **Yobe** District: _____ Local Administration: _____ Village:

Ethnic Group: _____ Religion: _____ Type of house: _____

Name of the respondent: _____ Sex: _____ Age: _____

Education/Highest Qualification: _____

Occupation/Profession: Primary _____ Secondary _____

Annual Income (in Naira) _____ Source of Income: _____

Family size: _____ Male: _____ Female: _____

Type of family _____

Part-I: Socio-Economic Conditions of Yobe People

1. What has been the level of education among the youth of Yobe State?
2. Are there many school dropouts among the youth in the State?
3. What has been the rate of unemployment among the youth of Yobe State?
4. Have the youth in the State been engaging in a number of occupations?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, explain: _____

5. Have the youth in the State been taken intoxicant substance?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, explain: _____

6. Are the youth the majority among the *BokoHaram* recruits?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If no, explain: _____

Part: II. Usage of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1. How often is the usage of small arms and light weapons by the *Boko Haram* insurgents in the state State?
2. Do the *Boko Haram* group's members participate in the smuggling of small arms and light weapons?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

3. What are the clear features of the *Boko-Haram* operations?
4. Do they engage in suicide bombings, guerilla tactics or shoot and run?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

5. Do the *Boko Haram* insurgents involve security agents and other governments' officials in their operations or they attack innocent civilians only?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

6. Does the state of insecurity caused by *Boko Haram* activities lead to the death of many people in the State?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

7. Are there any records of rape and other dehumanization activities by either *Boko Haram* members or security agents as a result of the operation in the State?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, reasons: _____

If no, reasons: _____

Part: III. Past Efforts by Governments

8. What are the efforts of Nigerian Federal Government towards tackling the menace of the *BokoHaram* insurgency?
9. What are the efforts of State Government towards addressing the activities of the *Boko Haram* insurgents?
10. What are the roles of Governments towards addressing the social and economic terrains that lead to the recruitment of the youth into the *Boko Haram* members?
11. What are the roles of the Federal and the State Governments to alleviate the humanitarian crises caused by the activities of the *Boko Haram* in the State
12. In your opinion, are the three tiers of Government seriously committed to the menace of the *Boko Haram* in the State and beyond?

13. In your opinion, do you think the insurgent activities of the *Boko Haram* would be brought to an end, or the group has come to stay?

14. If it has come to stay, why?

Remarks/Observation



**Center for
Research Degree Programmes**

LPU/CRDP/EC/031019/0014

Dated: Thursday, 03 October, 2019

Umar Farouk Mohammed
Registration Number: 11800584
Programme Name: Ph.D. - Sociology (Full Time)

Subject: Letter of Candidacy for Ph.D.

Dear Candidate,

We are very pleased to inform you that the Department Doctoral Board has approved your candidacy for the Ph.D. Programme on Wednesday, 06 March, 2019 by accepting your research proposal entitled: "POROUS BORDERS AND ARMED CONFLICT: CONTESTING NIGERIA'S INTERNAL SECURITY" under the supervision of Dr. Pedada Durga Rao.

As a Ph.D. candidate you are required to abide by the conditions, rules and regulations laid down for Ph.D. Programme of the University, and amendments, if any, made from time to time.

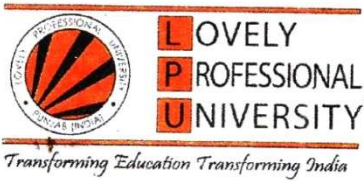
We wish you the very best!!

In case you have any query related to your programme, please contact Centre for Research Degree Programmes.

Ram

Head

Centre for Research Degree Programmes



**Center for
Research Degree Programmes**

LPU/CRDP/EC/290419/01

Date: 29th April, 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr. Umar Farouk Mohammed (Registration number - 11800584) is pursuing Ph.D. (Sociology) [Full Time] at Lovely Professional University. He is working under the guidance of Dr. Pedada Durga Rao, Associate Professor, Lovely Professional University.

Further, he may approach your esteemed institution/center for data collection and use knowledge resources for the above said research.

Your act of favourable consideration is sincerely solicited and shall be highly appreciated.

Head

Center for Research Degree Programmes,

Lovely Professional University,

Phagwara. Punjab (India) - 144411

23384
Prepared by

24164
Checked by

14337
Verified by

Some Snap Pictures during Field work









CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION OF PAPERS FOR PH.D.

This is to certify that Mr. Umar Farouk Mohammed pursuing Ph.D. (**Full Time**) programme in Department of Sociology with Registration Number 11800584 under the Guidance of Professor Pedada Durga Rao and Co-supervisor Dr Debahuti Panigrahi has the following Publications / Letter of Acceptance in the Referred Journals / Conferences mentioned thereby fulfilling the minimum programme requirements as per the UGC.

SNO.	TITLE OF PAPER WITH AUTHOR NAMES	NAME OF JOURNAL / CONFERENCE	PUBLISHED DATE	ISSN NO/ VOL NO, ISSUE NO	RDP REMARKS
1.	Umar Farouk Mohammed. "West African Arms Proliferation and Its Effects to Nigerian Society"	The Achievers Journal	January-March, 2019	5 (1)	
2.	Umar Farouk Mohammed "Border Security and Changing Pattern of Nigeria-Benin Relations: An Overview"	Journal of Sociology Social Anthropology	2019	10(1-3)	
3.		Sustainable	March 2020	16(1)	

	Umar Farouk Mohammed1 and P. Durga Rao2 “Genocide and Dehumanization Acts: Evidence From <i>Boko-Haram</i> Activities in Nigeria”	Humanosphere			
4	Umar Farouk Mohammed1, Hussaini Shehu2 and P. Durga Rao3 “Illicit Drugs and Weapons: The ground basis for Criminal Activities across North-West Zone in Nigeria”	Sustainable Humanosphere	March 2020	16(1)	
5	Umar Farouk Mohammed1 and P. Durga Rao2 “ Politics, Banditry Operation and its Implication in Zamfara State of Nigeria”	Our Heritage Journal	2020	22(3)	
6			2020	29(3)	

	Umar Farouk Mohammed1 and P. Durga Rao2. “The Role of Vigilante In Securing Security Atmosphere of Nigeria”	International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology			
7	Umar Farouk Mohammed1 and P. Durga Rao2. “The Strength and Weaknesses of Government in Tackling Internal Security Challenges in Nigeria”	International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology	2020	29(4s)	
8	Umar Farouk Mohammed1 and P. Durga Rao2. “The Strength and Weaknesses of Government in Tackling Internal Security Challenges in Nigeria”	International Conference on latest Innovations in Engineering, Science & Management (ESM, 2019), KU Home Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand	10 th -11 th February 2019.		

9	Umar Farouk Mohammed1 and P. Durga Rao2. “Genocide And Dehumanization Acts: Evidence From <i>Boko-Haram</i> Activities in Nigeria,”	4 th International Conference on New Horizons in Science, Engineering and Management and Humanities Organized by <i>Department of Civil Engineering, IIMT College of Engineering, Greater Noida(Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University,)</i>	27th March 2020.		
10	Umar Farouk Mohammed1 and P. Durga Rao2. “Illicit Drugs And Weapons: The ground basis for Criminal Activities across North-west Zone in Nigeria,”	4 th International Conference on New Horizons in Science, Engineering and Management and Humanities Organized by <i>Department of Civil Engineering, IIMT College of Engineering, Greater Noida(Dr. A.P.J.</i>	27th March 2020.		

		<i>Abdul Kalam Technical University,)</i>			
11	Umar Farouk Mohammed1 and P. Durga Rao2.“The Role of Vigilante in Securing Security Atmosphere of Nigeria,”	4 th International Conference on New Horizons in Science, Engineering and Management and Humanities Organized by <i>Department of Civil Engineering, IIMT College of Engineering, Greater Noida(Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University,)</i>	27th March 2020.		
12	Umar Farouk Mohammed1 and P. Durga Rao2. “Politics, Banditry Operation and it is Implication in Zamfara State of Nigeria,”	4 th International Conference on New Horizons in Science, Engineering and Management and Humanities Organized by <i>Department of Civil Engineering, IIMT College of</i>	27th March 2020.		

		Engineering, Greater Noida(Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University,)			
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Signature-



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Signature of Guide with Date & UID

Signature of Co-Guide with Date& UID



27/3/2021



27/3/2021