

GLOBALIZATION AND INSECURITY IN NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA: AN EVALUATION OF FARMER-HERDERS CONFLICT AND NATIONAL SECURITY IN NIGERIA.

Hian, T. Fabian *

**Department of Business Management, Benue State University Makurdi, Nigeria*

***Corresponding Author:**

Abstract

This study examined globalization and insecurity in North Central Nigeria with specific reference to farmer-herders conflict and National Security in Nigeria. The researcher used primary data from a sample of 300 respondents obtained by the use of a structured questionnaire from the study areas. Inferential descriptive statistics such as linear regression analysis was used to examine the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable of the study. The hypotheses of the study were tested using the probability value of the estimates. The result of the study shows that food insecurity in the study area has a negative effect on national security in North Central Nigeria and the effect is not statistically significant ($p>0.05$) and but in line with a priori expectation. Displacement of farmer on farmers has a negative on national security in North Central Nigeria and the effect is not statistically significant ($p>0.05$) but in line with a priori expectation. A negative relationship exist between loss of life as occasioned by farmers-herders conflict national security in North Central Nigeria and the effect is not statistically significant ($p>0.05$) but in line with a priori expectation. This means that a unit increases in loss of life will result to a corresponding decrease in national security in North Central Nigeria by margin of 20.8%. It was concluded that food security, displacement of farmers and losses of lives as occasioned by farmers-herders crisis all have a negative effect on national security in North Central Nigeria. It was recommended among others that the farmer-herders conflict could be ameliorated if government act proactively by establishment of ranches so that they will be a reduction of conflict and thus improvement in food security in the region

Keywords: *Conflict, Farmer-herder, Globalization, Insecurity, North-Central, Nigeria.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Globalization can be seen as one of the most important forces impacting on the global economy. It is accepted that the world economy has become more integrated due to the process of globalization. Despite, the fact that globalization is not a new phenomenon, the intensity of the process increased since 1990 (Mostert, 2003). The increasing intensity in the process of globalization is evident in the increased financial transactions in the world market. Hak-min (1991) indicated that the three folds in private capital transactions between 1980 and 1990 could be ascribed to the process of globalization in the international financial markets. With the increased reliance on the market economy and renewed call in the private sector, a process of structural adjustment spurred by studies and influence of the developing countries was initiated. In Nigeria, Globalization has brought a new opportunities to several countries. Greater access to developed country markets and technology transfer hold out promise for improved productivity and higher living standard (Jean, 2002). Whereas over 800,000 people a year lose their lives to violence, about 2.8 billion suffer from poverty, ill health, illiteracy and other maladies (Kingsley & Joseph, 2018). However, this article is concerned with the threat to Nigerian national security caused by the activities of the farmers-herders conflict in the north-central, Nigeria.

In Nigeria, the perennial conflicts and insurgency such as the farmer-herders conflicts have been partly blamed on the national insecurity in the country in terms of unmanageable social tension between herdsmen and farmers that translates into the high level of killings and destruction of properties worth millions of naira (Jide, 2018, Johnbosco, 2018). Nigeria has experienced a considerable increase in natural resource crises over the years. Herders and farmers co-exist in relative peace since the independence. Such relative peace has taken a new dimension of fomenting crises and hatred plunging into killings, destructions of personal and national asset, causing the problem of disintegration (Ikoku, 2017, Bukola, 2018, Chimaobi, 2018). The problem of desertification occasioned by climate change in Savannah belt and scarcity of resources may account for the exodus of the scarcity of resource where herdsmen have no option than to migrate with their cattle from the Northern part to the Southern part of Nigeria where there are enough water, grasses and land for grazing their cattle, thus causing an unregulated cattle movement to the south and destroying the crops of farmers which remain without their livelihood (Nwokoro & Olaoluwa, 2017, Nwafor, 2018). The social pattern of relations create war-like tension plunging into crises where farmers resist herders encroachment and herders feel deprived of their economic rights of grazing in any part of Nigeria.

Violent conflicts between herdsmen from northern Nigeria and farmers in the central and southern zones have escalated in recent years and are spreading southward, threatening the country's security, food security, infrastructures, stability and peace. With an estimated death toll of approximately 2,500 people in 2016, these clashes are becoming as potentially dangerous as the Boko-Haram insurgency in the North-East. Yet to date, response to the crisis at both the federal and state levels have been poor (International Crises Group, 2017). Nigeria has experienced a considerable increase in natural resource conflicts since the early 1990s. The increasing conflicts between farmers and herdsmen have recently become a cause for worry, especially in wetland areas of the Middle-belt, North-Central Nigeria (Leme, 2017).

Statement of the Problem

Globalization, though good, has many disadvantages. When properly harnessed, it can be used in averting conflict, resolving it, and managing it. It gets to a stage that a country becomes indispensable to other countries and the positive influences of globalization, that whenever a minor conflict wants to turn violent, people, groups and countries will unite together to prevent it because of their knowledge of the huge benefits they will gain from keeping that country peaceful and economically viable. However, Nigeria has experienced and is still experiencing conflicts of grave proportions among several ethnic and religious communities across the states. These conflicts significantly vary in dimension, process and the groups involved. Momale (2003) observed that while some conflicts arise between same resource user group such as between one farming community and another, others occur between different user groups such as between herders and farmers or between foresters and farmers. Adisa (2012) noted that the farmers-herdsmen conflict has remained the most preponderant resource-use conflict in Nigeria. Blench (1996) asserts that the rise in natural resource conflicts is as a result of human population increase and the globalization of the economy.

However the biggest challenge threatening the corporate existence of Nigeria today is Herder-Farmer conflict particularly in the middle belt region. From Plateau, Nassarawa, Kogi, Taraba, Adamawa and Benue States, there has fatal blows delivered by the herders to the indigenous farming population. While the Federal government has failed to come up with a pragmatic approach that can solve the crisis, the daily news channels are littered with stories and gory pictures of ongoing attacks. Inconsistencies in government policies seem to exacerbate these conflicts. While the Benue State government has introduced an anti-grazing law as a way of addressing this problem the federal government seems confused, undecided and is even perceived as an accomplice in the crime committed by the herders. Unless something decisive is done, these crises may become intractable. Herder-Farmer have been in Nigeria for decades, and northern Nigeria has been the main theatre witnessing the escalation of the crises especially in the north central area, which has witness mass destruction of farm lands, houses and human genocide within the period under review. people have deserted their farms and homes to seek refuge in other places therefore becoming refugees and displaced persons.

This study assumes that this problem can be tackled by identifying its root cause, its manifestations and implications and by proffering solutions. It is on this basis that the study seeks to evaluate globalization and insecurity in the North-Central with emphasis on the herder-farmer conflict and national security in Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to examine globalization and insecurity in North Central Nigeria: An evaluation of farmer-herders conflict and National Security in Nigeria. However, the specific objectives of this study are to:

- i. Examine the effect of food insecurity as a result of conflict on national security in North Central Nigeria
- ii. Determine the effect of displacement of farmers as a result of conflict on national security in North Central Nigeria
- iii. Ascertain the effect of loss of life as occasioned by the farmers-herders conflict on national security in North Central Nigeria

Hypotheses of the Study

H₀₁: Food insecurity as a result of conflict has no significant effect on national security in North Central Nigeria

H₀₂: Displacement of farmers as a result of conflict has no significant effect on national security in North Central igeria

H₀₃: Loss of life and properties as occasioned by the farmers-herders conflict has no significant effect on national security in North Central Nigeria

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Framework

Concept of globalization

Globalisation is variously defined as a process of increasing economic, political and social interdependence and global integration where capital, traded goods, persons, concepts, images, ideas and values diffuse across state boundaries. Globalization is the process of the integration of economic, political, social and cultural values across international boundaries. Middleman (2006), sees globalization as a historical transformation in the economy and modes of existence in politics, loss in the degree of control exercised such that the focus of power gradually shifts in varying proportions above and below the territorial state and in culture, evaluation of collective achievement or perceptions of them (Ogonnaya and Ehigiamusoe, 2013). Globalization deals with the increasing breakdown in trade barriers and the increasing integration of world market (Fafowara, 1998). In other words, Oluwabunawa (1999) opined that globalization is an evolution which is systematically restricting interactive phase among relations by breaking down barriers in the areas of culture, communication and several other fields of endeavours (Tony and Jan, 2003).

The concept is used to represent the growing worldwide interdependence of the people and countries (Ogbonnaya, 2013). This process has accelerated dramatically because of the huge advance in technology (Anim Etchie and Dickson, 2003); including global telecommunication infrastructure, cross border data flow, the internet, satellite networks and wireless telephones are all credited to globalization (Adesina, 2012). The increase in arms proliferation, cyber attacks, ethnic violence, global crime, and during trafficking are occurred by globalization (Davies, 2003). Bugan (2007) simplifies the security implication of globalism when he opined that, globalization as an economic activity now dominates international relations, replacing war as the driving force behind both the state and world politics. In either view, the key point about globalization is that much of this activity and its consequences transcend the territorial framing of the state.

According to Kareem (2009), there is no consensus on the definition of globalization in the development literature. Most economists take globalization to mean the closer integration of economies through trade and the flow of factors (Lall, 2002). Adewuyi (2001) takes globalization to mean the process of both vertical and horizontal integration that involved an increased volume and variety of transnational transactions. Omar (1996) conceived globalization as the integration of domestic economies via financial and trade interactions, leading to the collapse of barriers to trade that makes the domestic economy influenced by the policies of another country through trade and investments. Other definitions of globalization were given by Igudia (2003), Lall (2002) among others. Nigeria has not been spared from the phenomenon of globalisation. The adverse consequences have been in cross border insecurity of which the farmers-herders conflict is one of such. This is possible as Nigeria has become relatively more integrated with the global economic system.

Concept of Insecurity

In a broader or wider perspective, insecurity presupposes a state of general breakdown of law and order, or a situation where the citizens of a country are exposed to an uncontrollable danger whereby everyone lives in fear of whatever might happen the next moment. The word "insecurity" has myriads of connotations. It signifies danger; hazard; uncertainty; lack of protection, and lack of safety. Beland (2005) defines insecurity as the state of fear or anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection. It refers to lack or inadequate freedom from danger. This implies that insecurity is an absence of peace, order and security.

Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro (2013) defines insecurity from two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly, insecurity is the state of being exposed to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune. Insecurity is a risk factor which business owners and managers dread and avoid by relocating their businesses elsewhere. In the case of Nigeria, there is also evidence of some businessmen and manufacturing companies having to relocate particularly from the North in recent times to other peaceful parts of the country (Nwagboso, 2012). Many of the Igbos and Yoruba's from Southern Nigeria who are engaged in various businesses in Northern Nigeria have had to return to their home states to avoid the violence orchestrated by the Herdsmen (Suleiman, 2012).

Farmers-herders conflict in North Central Nigeria

Conflicts between farmers and herders can be understood as a problem of access to land. The beginning of the 21st century witnessed an expansion of the agriculturist population and its cultivated land at the expense of pasturelands in the Middle Belt. Blench (2010) attributes farmers-herders conflict to competition over natural resources and over access to grazing and water resources and suggests that, because herders now farm and farmers have herds, competition for the same natural resources has increased. The semi-arid zone has always been more populous than the Middle Belt, and the initial expansion of cultivation was in this zone. As the pressure on arable land in the semi-arid zone increased, soil fertility decreased and farmers were obliged to move to regions of uncleared bush or to increase their holding size. As a consequence, more and more farmers began to settle further and further south in the lightly settled sub humid zone, (Blench, 2010).

The first Niger State experience of farmers-herdsmen conflict occurred in November 17 2016, in Kukaki community of Shiroro Local Government Area where six of the residents were killed by cattle rustlers (Vanguard, 2016). In the incident, four herders and two Gbagyi were said to have been killed while several others sustained different degrees of injury. The suspects, numbering about 50, according to a report, carted away about 700 cows along with other smaller animals like goats and sheep. In Plateau state, people of Riyom Local Government Area were attacked by herdsmen on March 5, 2014, killing not less than 10 people.

According to Realnews (2014), more than 100 houses were also burnt when gunmen reportedly stormed Gwon, Torok, Gwawereng and Gwarim in Rim District of the Local Government Area shooting sporadically and setting houses on fire. According to a survivor, who craved anonymity, the attackers were Fulani herdsmen accompanied by some people in police uniform (Realnews, 2014). Similarly, in 2012, Senator Gyang Danton and the Majority Leader of the Plateau State House of Assembly, Mr. Gyang Fulani died in a stampede that ensued while attending the mass burial of about 50 victims of attack by Fulani herdsmen at Maseh village in Riyon LGA, Plateau State (Thisday, 2016). Till date, the North-Central geo-political zone is still witnessing regular killings of innocent people arising from farmers-herdsmen clashes (Akorede, 2018).

According to the available information, North-Central Nigeria has recorded a more dose of communal conflicts than any other region (Muhammed, Ismaila and Bibi 2015). The states where these conflicts have taken place are Benue, Nassarawa, Bauchi, Adamawa, Kaduna, Taraba, Kogi, etc. In Benue state, in March 2016, the people of Agatu Local Government of Benue state, comprising of communities such as Aila, Akwu, Adagbo, Okokolo, Ugboju, Odugbeho, Ogbaulu, Egba and Obagji, witnessed herdsmen attack that resulted in the death of over 300 people. Houses, schools, health centres and worship centres were razed down (The nation, 2016). Between January to July, 2018, not less than 500 lives had been lost in the clashes between farmers and herdsmen (Clara, 2018, Okoro 2018).

Effect of Farmers-Herders Conflict on Nigeria's National Security

Farmers-herders conflicts in Nigeria presents a very disturbing complex scenario to Nigeria's national security; a scenario that is much more complex than the Boko Haram insurgency or the militancy in the Niger-Delta region of Nigeria essentially because farmers-herders conflicts ramifies into the political, economic, cultural and social spheres. While some schools of thought see farmers-herders conflicts as the continuation of ethno-religious conflicts that predate the Nigerian state, others tend to locate its implications outside the matrix of ethnicity and religion. But no matter how we tend to explain this disturbing phenomenon, the truth is that farmers-herders conflicts have far-reaching implications for Nigeria's unity.

The conflict over natural resources, like water and grazing fields, could become more pressing as the impact of climate change sets in. Therefore these struggles constitute serious security implications for Nigeria. However, conflicts between farmers and herders emanated because of the growth in population, and respective increase in the need for more farmland. The conflict is reinforced by farmer's habit of extending the boundary in their farms to livestock path and the herdsmen's dependency of permitting cattle to veer into the farmer's farm to consume their flora and drop their dung either on the farm or at the pedestal course (Moritz, 2010). Thus, the farmers-herders conflict in Riyom of Plateau state, in Agatu of Benue state demonstrate a new dimension of the farmers-herders conflict, as it has gone beyond the level of threats to individual lives and attained the level truly threatening national unity and integration.

Theoretical framework

Frustration-aggression theory

This study employed frustration-aggression theory as espoused by John Dollard in 1939 and expanded by Miller (1941) cited in Faleti (2015) to explain farmers-herdsmen clashes. This theory contends that the reason for the display of aggression by people is the feeling of not being able to completely get what they actually deserve. In other words, when what people get is lower than their expectations, they result to conflict. Faleti (2015) remarks that the difference between "expected need" and "actual need" that propelled some conflicts. He further posits that where expectation does not meet attainment, there is a high likelihood for the aggrieved party to confront anybody they feel is responsible for their inability to attain their desires.

Frustration-aggression theory conceives conflict as the outcome of frustration of an individual or group from being unable to attain their legitimate desire. This theory has some major propositions which when explored are capable of explaining farmers-herdsmen conflicts in Benue State and Nigeria at large. The first as espoused by Dollard *et.al.* (1939) posits that “the occurrence of aggressive behavior always presupposes the existence of frustration and, that the existence of frustration always leads to some form of aggression”. This explanation of aggression as the only consequence of frustration was criticized. As a result of this criticism, Miller (1941) rephrased the second part of the theory which states that “frustration produces instigations to a number of different types of responses”.

This theory can be captured in the behaviours of belligerent parties involved in the conflict of farmers and herdsmen. Sometimes, a party suddenly launch assault on the other without any harm previously done by them. Such action could be situated within the delay or transfer of aggression theory. It could be reprisals of a frustration meted on them by those they feel are connected with the present group they are attacking. Frustration-aggression theory explains the farmers-herdsmen conflict in the sense that, they both feel they are legitimately entitled to pasture land and water due to the nature of their occupation.

Empirical Review

Aliyu and Akinwande (2018) carried out an assessment of the Effect of Farmers-Herdsmen Conflicts on National Integration in Nigeria with the view to providing information on the intricacies of the conflicts in the country. The study employed case study research design to interrogate into the phenomenon of farmers-herdsmen conflicts and used secondary data such as books, research articles, newspapers and government publications in Nigeria. The data was content analyzed. The study found that farmers-herdsmen conflicts are not caused by a single reason but are propelled by multi-causal factors, such as limited resources in the face of greater need, reprisal attack, and shortage of land as well as climate change among others. The study also found that farmers-herdsmen conflicts have disintegrative effect on the country. The study concluded that farmers-herdsmen conflicts are inimical to the unity of the country and therefore recommended that visibility study should be carried out in consultation with state governments to ascertain the establishment of suitable cattle ranching reserves for herdsmen, restoration of earlier symbiosis relationship between herdsmen and farmers, and that Nigeria’s porous borders be well monitored.

Christopher (2018) carried out a critical analysis of conflicts between herdsmen and farmers in Nigeria: Causes and socio-religious and political effects on national development. According to the study, the Fulani herdsmen attack on Nigerian citizens has taken on an alarming dimension this day. Hardly a week passes without one rumour of attack or another in one part of the country. In each of these attacks property worth millions of naira and lives are destroyed on a large scale. The huge human loss is the most worrisome of all. The objective of this study is to discuss the causes, as well as the socio-economic, political and religious implications of these attacks for sustainable development. The study adopted qualitative and phenomenological approaches in its investigation and analysis of data drawn from existing literature and oral interviews with selected individuals. The study discovered that many people have lost their property and lives; that many people have been displaced from their homes; and that the peace, security and unity of the country as a federation are being seriously threatened.

Shehu (2018) examined Herdsmen-Farmer Conflicts: It's Implication on Food Insecurity and Economic Development in Southern Kaduna 1999-2017. Beyond any reasonable doubt, resource ownership and utilization have directly and indirectly been a major cause of most conflicts involving man since time immemorial. Of all God given resources, we must note that land has remained an unarguably a source of conflicts among various user groups, as well as individuals, over time and space. To be specific, conflicts between farmers and herdsmen over arable land are becoming increasingly severe and prevalent in Nigeria and Southern Kaduna in particular, largely due to increase of production activities that are necessitated by increasing human population. The persistency in farmer-herdsmen conflict often yields grave socio-economic consequence. Although there is no clear consensus on which group experiences greater hardship, the plight of arable crop farmers who constitute the bulk of Nigeria's agricultural production population, continues to attract research attention. The paper therefore discusses Herdsmen-Farmers conflicts as it affects the economic development as well as food insecurity in Southern Kaduna, Nigeria and Africa at large with the aim of preferring lasting solution through land rehabilitation and conflict prevention.

Oli, Ibekwe & Nwankwo, (2018) studied Prevalence of Herdsmen and Farmers Conflict in Nigeria. According to the study, the quest for protection and preservation of secured economic sources of livelihood appears to be the bane for continued conflict between herdsmen and farmers in different places. The paper examined the prevalence of herdsmen and farmers conflict in Nigeria. The study is anchored on the frustration-aggression and conflict theories. Data were extracted and used from secondary sources like journals, textbooks, newspapers and online organizational publications. Evidences indicated that herdsmen-farmers conflict is prevalent in the country. It also showed that some of the factors that usually led to clashes were limited or unavailability of sufficient resources like grazing fields, farm lands, destruction or grazing on crops, long-standing disagreements, lack of access to farm or grazing fields and scarcity of fresh water. Consequently, loss of human and animal lives, destruction of crops and properties, displacement of persons and animals, distrust between herdsmen and farmers, rising anti-Fulani sentiment and breakdown of peaceful relationship with many communities in some parts of the country were amongst the gross effects of the conflict.

Shehu, Victor and Binta (2017) examined the menace of cattle rustling and banditry in north-west Nigeria: A case Study of Katsina State. According to them, cattle rustling and banditry has been a veritable threat to public safety and security in north-west Nigeria. It has led to loss of lives, human injury, population displacements, as well as loss of cattle in their numbers. This situation goes with repercussions that do not portend well for the collective wellbeing of the herding communities. It creates a sense of insecurity which has the capacity to hamper the productivity of the herding enterprise. The loss of cattle to rustlers means depletion of household income and communal resource of the herding community. It was based on this background, that this paper examined the menace of cattle rustling and banditry in north west Nigeria:

A Case study of Katsina state and the finding revealed that: Unwillingness to share grazing land, rampant drought and famine in the area: lack of sensitization of people to apply land use act of 1978; Claim for scarce resources ownership position of land; Grazing field account for conflict among herders and farmers; Decline in internal discipline and social cohesion among Fulani and farmers: Some recommendations to conflict resolution were: The federal and state commence the construction of grazing reserves and delineated stock routes for herders; Resolution and dialogue reached should be maintained.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study adopted survey design which follows quantitative methodology. This is because the study involves collection of data from the respondents on the subject matter in North Central Nigeria.

Population of the Study

The target population of the study is farmers and herders in three North Central States of Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau. The population of the study is 300 farmers and herders in the study area.

Sampling Techniques

Two (2) sampling techniques was adopted and variously applied for the study. These are purposive and convenience sampling technique. Purposive sampling techniques was used to select the four states of Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau to be studied. The choice of purposive sampling technique is due to easy access to data in these States while that of the convenience sampling is due to the fact that the population is infinite and not concentrated in one place. Most statisticians agree that the minimum sample size to get any kind of meaningful result is 100. Hence, the population of the study is 300 respondents comprising farmers and herders from the three selected States in North Central Nigeria.

Sample

In the choice of the sample for this study, the Researcher used simple random sampling technique. The technique provided each member of the entire target population equal and independent chance of being selected or included in the sample. Another reason why the Researcher chose the technique is that it is a simple and easy sampling technique in terms of conceptualization and application.

Methods of Data Collection

In this study, data was collected from primary sources by the use of structured questionnaire. The questionnaires was administered to the selected respondents by six research assistants trained on how to carry out the questionnaire administration. Care was taken to explain the instructions on how to complete the items on the said questionnaire to the respondents to avoid high instrument mortality. This was necessary to minimize the problem of multiple ticking of responses which may render such instrument invalid during collation and analysis.

Instrument for Data Collection

The research study design the questionnaire in a four (4) point Likert scale, where SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D = Disagree and SD = Strongly Disagree. The Likert type question allowed the use of scale and continuous variable for inferential statistics.

Validation and Reliability of Instrument

In this study, the two (2) most common types of validity, which are Content and Construct Validity, were considered. While content validity was carried out through the expert contributions in the field of research methodology, construct validity was tested with the use of Factor Analytical tool that considered Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity (BTS).

Table 1: Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin and Bartlett's test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.935
Approx. Chi-Square		6.572
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df	6
	Sig.	.036

Source: Author’s Computation, 2023

After the pilot test was conducted, the input variable factors used for this study were subjected to exploratory factor analysis to investigate whether the constructs as described in the literature fits the factors derived from the factor analysis. As shown in Table 1, factor analysis result indicates that the KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) measure for the study’s 4

independent variable items is 0.935 with Barlett’s Test of Sphericity (BTS) value to be 6 degree of freedom at a level of significance $p = 0.036$. Our KMO result in this analysis surpasses the threshold value of 0.50 as recommended by Hair, Anderson, Tatham, and Black (1995). Therefore, we are confident that our sample and data are adequate for this study.

Table 2: Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	1.463	36.572	36.572	1.463	36.572	36.572	1.350	33.742	33.742
2	1.133	28.326	64.897	1.133	28.326	64.897	1.246	31.155	64.897
3	.993	24.821	89.719						
4	.411	10.281	100.000						

Source: Author’s Computation, 2023

The Total Variance Explained Table shows how the variance is divided among the 4 possible factors. Two factors have eigenvalues (a measure of explained variance) greater than 1.0, which is a common criterion for a factor to be useful. When the Eigenvalue is less than 1.0 the factor explains less information than a single item would have explained. Table 2 shows that the Eigenvalues are 1.463 & 1.133 are all greater than 1. Component one gave a variance of 33.742, Component 2 gave the variance of 31.155 giving a total variance of 64.897. This shows that the variables have strong construct validity.

Reliability of Instrument

This is the consistency between independent measurements of the same phenomenon. It is the stability, dependability and predictability of a measuring instrument. It is also the accuracy or precision of a measuring instrument.

Table 3: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.861	.915	4

Source: Author’s Computation, 2023

Table 3 shows the reliability statistics which indicates that the overall Cronbach Alpha value is 0.861. Reliability Cronbach Alpha statistics of 0.70 is considered adequate and reliable for study. Hence, the variable of this study falls above the limit of a reliable instrument for research study.

Multiple linear regression analysis was employed to determine the effect or outcome of the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable of the study. The implicit form of the model is represented below:

$$NAS = f(FDS, DPF, LSL) \tag{1}$$

NAS = National Security in North Central Nigeria

FDS = Food security

DPF = Displacement of farmers

LOL = Loss of life

The explicit relationship between the variables of the study is as shown below:

$$NAS = f(FDS, DPF, LSL) \tag{3}$$

$$NAS = b_0 + b_1FDS + b_2DPF + b_3LSL + U_t \tag{4}$$

Where,

b_0 = Regression Intercept or Slope

b_1, b_2, b_3 = Regression Coefficients

U_t = Error Term

A priori expectations

(X_1) = Food insecurity; a priori expectation is negative

(X_2) = Displacement of Farmers; a priori expectation is negative

(X_3) = Loss of Lives; a priori expectation is negative

Methods of Data Analysis

The data for the study was collected, coded and analyzed using computer-based Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 26.0 for Microsoft Windows). Inferential statistics such as multiple regression analysis was used to estimate the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable of the study. However, the probability value of the estimates was used to test the 3 hypotheses of this study. Decision rule: The following decision rules were adopted for accepting or rejecting hypotheses: *If the probability value of b_i [$p(b_i) > \text{critical value}$] we accept the null hypothesis, that is, we accept that the estimate b_i is not statistically significant at the 5% level of significance. If the probability value of b_i*

[$p(b_i) < \text{critical value}$] we reject the null hypothesis, in other words, that is, we accept that the estimate b_1 is statistically significant at the 5% level of significance.

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Preliminary Diagnostic Tests

Normality Assumption

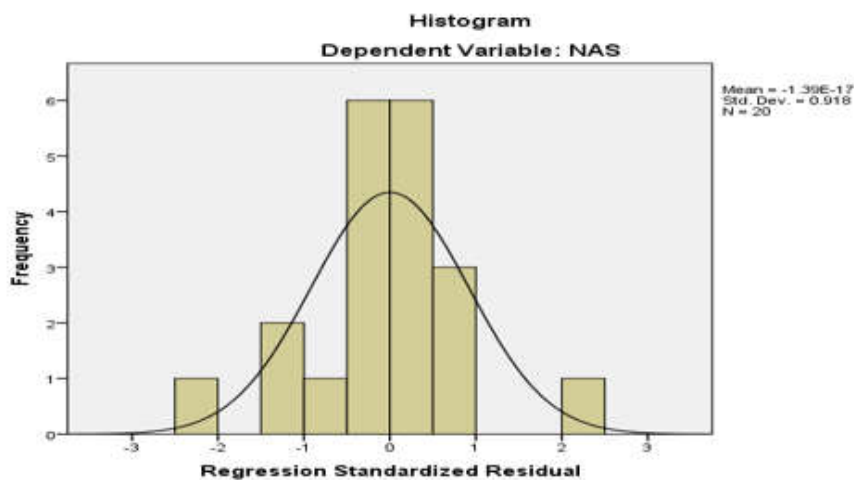


Figure 1: Regression Standardized Residual

Source: Author’s Computation, 2023

Figure 1 above shows a histogram of the residuals with a normal curve superimposed. The residuals look close to normal, implying a normal distribution of data. Here is a plot of the residuals versus predicted dependent variable of on National Security in North Central Nigeria (NAS). The pattern shown above indicates no problems with the assumption that the residuals are normally distributed at each level of the dependent variable and constant in variance across levels of Y. It is very unlikely that a histogram of sample data will produce a perfectly smooth normal curve like the one displayed over the histogram, especially if the sample size is small. As long as the data is approximately normally distributed, with a peak in the middle and fairly symmetrical, the assumption of normality has been met.

Table 4: Statistical Significance of the model

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	73.043	3	73.043	1.685	.043 ^b
	Residual	683.907	16	42.744		
	Total	756.950	19			

a. Dependent Variable: NAS

b. Predictors: (Constant), LSL, DPF, FDS

Source: SPSS 20.0 Result Output, 2023

The result of the statistical significance of the model is presented in Table 4. The F-ratio in the ANOVA table above tests whether the overall regression model is a good fit for the data. The table shows that the independent variables statistically significantly predicts the dependent variable $F(3, 16) = 1.685, p = 0.043^b$ (i.e., the regression model is a good fit of the data).

Table 5: Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.931 ^a	.887	.729	6.53790

a. Predictors: (Constant), LSL, DPF, FDS

b. Dependent Variable: NAS

Source: SPSS 20.0 Result Output, 2023

Table 5 shows the model summary. The coefficient of determination R^2 for the study is 0.887 or 88.7 %. This indicates that 88.7 % of the variations in the model can be explained by the explanatory variables of the model while 11.3% of the variation can be attributed to unexplained variation captured by the stochastic term. The Adjusted R Square and R^2 show a negligible penalty (72.9%) for the explanatory variables introduced by the researcher.

Table 6: Regression coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	48.384	19.591		2.470	.025		
1 FDS	-.335	.382	-.229	-.876	.394	.830	1.205
DPF	-.242	.213	-.292	-1.135	.273	.854	1.170
LSL	-.253	.333	-.208	-.760	.458	.756	1.323

Source: SPSS 20.0 Result Output, 2023

i. Examine the effect of food insecurity as a result of conflict on national security in North Central Nigeria.

The result of the first specific objectives of the study indicates that food insecurity in the study area has a negative effect on national security in North Central Nigeria and the effect is not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$) and but in line with *a priori expectation*. This finding is in line with that of Shehu, Victor and Binta (2017) who examined the menace of cattle rustling and banditry in north-west Nigeria: A Case Study of Katsina State. According to them the conflict between herders and farmers leads to low productivity which lead to food insecurity and hunger.

ii. Determine the effect of displacement of farmers as a result of conflict on national security in North Central Nigeria.

The result of the second specific objectives of the study indicate that the displacement of farmer has a negative effect on national security in North Central Nigeria and the effect is not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$) but in line with *a priori expectation*. The finding of this study is contrary to that the findings of Ajibefun (2018) who investigated the social and economic effects of the menace of herder-farmers crisis in Nigeria and found that the economic effect of the menace of crisis are reduction in output and income of farmers/nomads, loss of produce in storage, displacement of farmers, scarcity of agricultural products, loss of house and properties and infrastructural damages.

iii. Ascertain the effect of loss of life as occasioned by the farmers-herders conflict on national security in North Central Nigeria.

A negative relationship exist between loss of life as occasioned by farmers-herders conflict national security in North Central Nigeria and the effect is not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$) but in line with *a priori expectation*. This means that a unit increases in loss of life will result to a corresponding decrease in national security in North Central Nigeria by margin of 20.8%. This research findings is in line with the findings of Christopher (2018) who carried out a critical analysis of conflicts between herdsmen and farmers in Nigeria: causes and socio-religious and political effects on national development. The study found that many people have lost their property and lives; that many people have been displaced from their homes; and that the peace, security and unity of the country as a federation are being seriously threatened. Also, it is in line with the study of Oli, Ibekwe & Nwankwo, (2018) who studied the prevalence of Herdsmen and Farmers Conflict in Nigeria and found that loss of human and animal lives, destruction of crops and properties, displacement of persons and animals, distrust between herdsmen and farmers, rising anti-herders sentiment and breakdown of peaceful relationship with many communities in some parts of the country were amongst the gross effects of the conflict.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Globalization and insecurity in North Central Nigeria: an evaluation of farmer-herders conflict and National Security in Nigeria was carried out by the researcher. From the discussions so far, it is clear that globalization has played a role in most of the country's major conflicts. While it is easy to point some accusing fingers to globalizing influence in escalating and influencing the shape of conflicts in Nigeria, we must also look inward and ask ourselves where we have gotten it all wrong. The people in the study area have a share of blame in the conflict. The North Central region of Nigeria, like others regions in Nigeria has at various times been characterized by conflicts. Some of these conflicts are not just completely local or national in causes, effects, escalation, resolution, and management as have been seen in literature. Some of them are influenced by external players and factors. The literature reviewed for this study has identified the major causes of conflicts and crises in Nigeria to be orchestrated by competition for resources, land, money, power and influence that are often limited in supply. The researcher concludes that food security, displacement of farmers and losses of lives as occasioned by farmers-herders crisis all have a negative effect on national security in North Central Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

- i. The farmer-pastoral ists crisis could be ameliorated if government act proactively by establishment of ranches so that they will be a reduction of conflict and thus improvement in food security in the region.
- ii. Government should have a well planned programme to accommodate displaced people in the study area while all efforts to bring the conflict to an end should be put in place by the government of these North Central States. Federal government should work on border security to reduce the proliferation of small and light weapon entering the study area.
- iii. To protect lives and properties, the governments of the North Central States should synergize by forming local vigilante groups who will be tasked with the mandate of protecting lives and properties while at the same time collaborating with the State security apparatus to protect lives of everyone in the region.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Achumba, O. S. Ighomereho, M. O. M. Akpor-Robaro (2013). Security Challenges in Nigeria and the Implications for Business Activities and Sustainable Development. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 4(2):79-99.
- [2]. Adeoye, (2011). Land Use conflicts between famer/Herder in parts of Kano, Yobe and Borno
- [3]. Adesina, S.O. (2012). The Negative Impact Globalization on Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 2 (15), 193-201.
- [4]. Adewuyi, A.O. (2001). Can Nigeria Benefit from Globalization?: Constraints, Opportunities and Challenges A Paper presented at the 44th Nigerian Economic Society (NES).
- [5]. Adisa, R. S. (2012). Land use conflict between farmers and herdsmen: implications for agricultural and rural development in Nigeria. In Rashid Solagberu Adisa (Ed) *Rural Development – Contemporary Issues and Practices*. Europe: In Tech. pp 99-118.
- [6]. Akorede, O. P. (2018). Implications of Farmers-Herdsman Conflicts on Nigeria's Cohesion, *Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 7 (3), 22- 45.
- [7]. Aliyu, M. K. and Akinwande, A. E. (2018). Assessment of the Effect of Farmers-Herdsman Conflicts on National Integration in Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science* Vol. 8(10) doi:10.30845/ijhss.v8n10p13
- [8]. Anim E. T. P. and Dickson O. O. (2003). Globalization and Nigerian Development. *Journal of Social Science*, 7 (2): 155 -160.
- [9]. Beland, D. (2005). The Political Construction of Collective Insecurity: From Moral Panic to Blame Avoidance and Organized Irresponsibility, Center for European Studies Working Paper Series 126.
- [10]. Blench, R. (1996). The Expansion and Adaptation of Fulbe Pastoralism to Subhumid and
- [11]. Blench, R. (2010). Conflict between Pastoralists and Cultivators in Nigeria: Review paper prepared for DFID, Nigeria. 9th August, 2010.
- [12]. Bugar, B. (2007). What Is National Security In The Age Of Globalization? London School Of Economic and Political Science (LSE)
- [13]. Bukola, C.A. (2018). Herdsmen allegedly kill farmers in Nasarawa, destroyed houses: January 5, metro news.
- [14]. Chimaobi, N. (2018). Stop killing or resign, the body of Catholic Priests tell Buhari: Vanguard, Tuesday, May 1, p. 34.
- [15]. Christopher I. N. (2018). A critical analysis of conflicts between herdsmen and farmers in Nigeria: Causes and socio-religious and political effects on national development. HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies. Online @ <http://www.hts.org.za>, Pp 1-6
- [16]. Clara, T. V. (2018). Insecurity, Loss of Lives and Policy Issues in Nigeria, *African Affairs*, 4 (2), 67-79.
- [17]. Davis, E.L. (2003). Globalization Security Implications. RAND Issues Paper.
- [18]. Egwu, S. G. (2011). *Ethnic and Religious Violence in Nigeria*, Jos: St. Stephen Inc. Book House.
- [19]. Fafowora O. O. (1998). Management in Nigerian. *Journal of Nigerian Institute of Management*, 34 (2-4):5-9.
- [20]. Faleti, S. A. (2015). Theories of Social Conflict. In Shadrack Gaya Best (ed). *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited. pp: 35-60.
- [21]. Hak-min. K. (1992). Globalization of International Financial Markets Causes And Consequences. Hants Ashgate limited. Humid Conditions in Nigeria. *Cahiers d' Etudes Africaines*.34(1-3):197-213.
- [22]. Igudia, P.(2003). Globalization and Economic Development: Nigeria's Experience and Prospects. A Paper presented at the 44th NES Conference, Ibadan, Nigeria.
- [23]. Ikokwu, D.C. (2017). The need to Restructure Nigeria now to Enhance National Unity: Vanguard, Saturday, April 10, p. 16.
- [24]. International Crises Group (2017). *Herders against farmers: Nigeria's expanding deadly conflict*. Retrieved from <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/west-africa/nigeria/252-herders-against-farmers-nigerias-expanding-deadly-conflict>.
- [25]. Jean, L.A. (2002) The Mind of the Religious External, global, [lhp://www](http://www). Religious extremism retrieved on 1st April, 2014.
- [26]. Jide, A. (2018). The Return of Boko Haram, like Chibok, like Dapchi. The complicity that aided the terror groups: Vanguard, Sunday, February 25, p. 36.
- [27]. Johnbosco, A. (2018). Why farmers/herdsmen clashes may get worse, Vanguard, Tuesday, April 10, p. 8.
- [28]. Kareem, O. I. (2009). Trade Liberalization and Employment in Nigeria” Kennesaw State University Publication, USA, Forthcoming.
- [29]. Kingsley, O. & Joseph, E. (2018). T.Y. Danjuma: Army probes alleged involvement of personnel in farmers / herdsmen clashes; Vanguard, Tuesday, April 10, p. 9
- [30]. Lall, S. (2002). The Employment Impact of Globalization. QEH Working Paper Series, series 93.
- [31]. Leme, A. U. (2017). *Understanding farmers-herdsmen conflict and the way forward*. Retrieved from <https://www.icirnigeria.org/understanding-farmers-herdsmen-conflict-and-the-way-forward>. Accessed on 26th of May 2018.
- [32]. Middleman, J. (2006). The Globalization Syndrome Transformation and Resistance, Princeton University Press.
- [33]. Miller, N.E. (1941). The frustration-aggression hypotheses. *Psychological Review*, 48:337–342.

- [34]. Momale, S. B. (2003). Resource use Conflict in Agricultural and Pastoral area in Nigeria. In Gefu, J. O. (Ed). Land Tenure system in Nigeria.
- [35]. Moritz, M. (2010). Understanding Herder-Farmer Conflicts in West Africa: Outline of a Processual Approach. *Human Organization*, 69(2):138-148
- [36]. Mostert, J. (2003). The impact of globalization on developing countries. *Africa*, (9):1-35.
- [37]. Muhammed, I., Ismaila, A. B. & Bibi, U. M. (2015). *An assessment of farmer-pastoralist conflict in Nigeria using GIS*.
- [38]. Nwafor, S. (2018). My 2019 bid is to serve, not for personal gains– Buhari: Vanguard, Sunday, May 6, P. 6.
- [39]. Nwagboso, C.I. (2012). Security Challenges and Economy of the Nigerian State (2007 – 2011), *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, 2 (6): 244-.258.
- [40]. Nwokoro, O. & Olaoluwa, O. (2017). Hurilaw: Threatened to Sue Federal Government Over Violation of Federal character Principle: m.guardian.ng/new, September 13.
- [41]. Ogbonnaya, U. (2013). Globalization, Religious Extremism And Security Challenges In The Twenty First Century. *Journal Of Sustainable Society*, 2(2): 59-65
- [42]. Ogbonnaya, U. M. and Ehigiamusoe, U. K. (2013) Niger Delta Militancy and Boko Haram Insurgency: National Security in Nigeria. *Global Security Studies*, 4(3): 1-14
- [43]. Ohuabunawa, M.S. (1999) The Globalization to the Nigerian Industrial Sector. *Nigerian Tribune*, 14: 20-21.
- [44]. Okoro, P. J. (2018). Herdsmen-farmers' Conflict Herdsmen -farmers' Conflict: Implication on National Development (Nigeria in Perspective). Conference: 1st International Conference of Social Sciences, National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja, pp. 1-23.
- [45]. Oli, N. P. Ibekwe, C. C. & Nwankwo, I. U. (2018). Prevalence of Herdsmen and Farmers Conflict in Nigeria. *International Journal of Innovative Studies in Sociology and Humanities (IJISSH)*. 3(1), Online @www.ijissh.org
- [46]. Omar, C. (1996). The Policy Challenges of Globalization and Regionalization. Policy Brief, No.11, OECD Development Centre, Paris, France.
- [47]. Realnews, (2014). The menace of Fulani herdsmen. *Newspaper*, 4(7).
- [48]. Shehu K. (2018) examined Herdsmen-Farmer Conflicts: It's Implication on Food Insecurity and Economic Development in Southern Kaduna 1999-2017. *International Journal of Strategic Research in Education, Technology and Humanities |IJSRETH*.5(1)
- [49]. Shehu, S. A. Victor, E. and Binta, M (2017). The menace of cattle rustling and banditry in north-west Nigeria: A Case Study of Katsina State. *IOSR Journal of Research & Method in Education (IOSR-JRME)* Volume 7, Issue 6, PP 40-47 www.iosrjournals.org.
- a. State of Nigeria. Namads Viewpoint.
- [50]. Suleiman, K.O. (2012). Religious Education as Panacea to Youth Militancy in the Niger-Delta of Southern Nigeria, Ado Ekiti: University of Ado Ekiti.
- [51]. The nation (2016). Agatu killing and road to apocalypse. Retrieved 22 January from [http://www. Nationonline.com](http://www.Nationonline.com)
- [52]. Thisday (2016). The new terror threat. Retrieved on 23 January, 2017 from <http://www.thisdaylive.com>
- [53]. Tony, S. and Jan W. (2003). Understanding Globalization www.amazon.com/understanding-globalization-tony-schirato/dp/0761947949
- [54]. Vanguard (2016). Fulani herdsmen attacks threaten Nigeria's existence - Retrieved on 20 January from www.vanguardngr.com