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The Somali Conflict: A Detailed Analysis of its Causes and Factors

By Tobiloba Achudume

Abstract- The state of Somalia has been plagued with internal disputes since its independence. The use of clans and ethnic groups contributed to the rise of conflict in the country. However, several factors have contributed to the civil war and the ongoing conflict in the country. This paper analyses the different factors of conflict present in Somalia since the grant of independence. This paper does not address the history of Somalia except when it relates to the war. But it looks at the causal and contributing factors of the conflict and how it led to an escalated war. In analysing this conflict, this paper adopts the Bloomfield and Moulton model of conflict and Edward Azar's theory of Protracted Social Conflict.

Keywords: conflict, somalia, civil war, international relations.

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I. Introduction

In the international community, explaining one factor as the cause of war has never been enough to capture the events around the conflict. Although the notion that one factor is a cause demonstrates the presence of that factor in the conflict, it however ignores the presence of other factors. Causes of war both within and between states always stem from a list of underlying factors that have been ignored or glossed over. There is however one factor that pushes the conflict over to violence. This paper argues that the causes of ongoing conflicts in the international community is as a result of unresolved underlying factors. To resolve these conflicts, each factor has to be resolved individually. This paper uses the Somali civil war as a case study.

In answering the question of the causes of conflict, this paper uses Bloomfield and Moulton's factors of conflict. These factors are great power involvement, previous conflictual relations between sides, external relations, poor communication and information technology, political ethnicity, military and strategic factors, economic and resources, internal politics, the failure of international organizations and violent actions in the disputed areas. This paper adopts a multi-factorial approach to the study of conflict and war.

II. Theoretical Framework

To expand on conflict and study the facets of the causes, Bloomfield and Moulton created a model that breaks down the several causes of conflict into ten (10) factors: great power involvement, previous conflictual relations between sides, external relations, poor communication and information technology, political ethnicity, military and strategic factors, economic and resources, internal politics, the failure of international organizations and violent actions in the disputed areas.

This paper adopts this model as a theory of conflict which is based on the premise that conflict is dynamic in the sense of passing through some or all of a sequence of distinctive and identifiable phases of conflict.

The transition of a conflict from one phase to another is based on the interaction of the factors of conflict in the previous phase. In line with this model theory, there are three phases of conflict. The first phase is dispute, which is mostly over differences in values, religion or lifestyle between the parties involved. The first phase transitions into the second phase "conflict" with the introduction of military options. If fighting breaks out, then the conflict moves into the third phase which is hostilities. The Somalian civil war has transitioned through all phases of the conflict and this is why it has been categorised as an ongoing conflict.

In addition to the Bloomfield Moulton model is Edward Azar's theory of Protracted Social Conflict with a new interpretative framework of Transnational Conflict with regard to the presence of international actors to the Somali conflict.

III. Colonial History

Situated in the horn of Africa and with close relations with both civilization and international trade, Somalia was of great interest to European and Arabian powers. European interest began in 1939 when Britain began to use Aden as a coaling station for ships to India, and France and Italy for their coaling services as well (Mudane, 2018). When the scramble for Africa began in the 1880s, Britain, France and Italy alongside Ethiopia wanted Somalia. France received the region around Djibouti which became formally known as French Somaliland, Britain. Italy received the territory by the coast which became known as the Italian Somaliland. Britain's territory was known as the Somaliland Protectorate.

IV. Causal Factors

The causal factors of the Somali conflict which broke out in 1991 have been described differently by

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different scholars. Two major explanations on the conflict are the instrumentalist and primordialist. Primordialist argue that the Somali conflict was caused by the clan and genealogical divisions among the Somali families. Lewis (2019) argued that ancient clan rivalries will result in conflict from time to time, and the Somali society and people have been organised in clans which have been hostile to each other (Mudane, 2018). Clanism in itself could be used either as a unifying or divisive factor. But the use of this system by the colonial powers and military administration was for division and this resulted in dispute and distrust among the clans. Hence the argument that the clan system alone led to the civil war is weak.

On the other side of this argument is the instrumentalist argument, scholars who disagree with Lewis's discourse. Samatar and Samatar argue that the cause of the Somali conflict are "the disintegration of political institutions and the resulting chaos and insecurity" (1995).This argument seems to be the closest to traditional international relations. It is assumed that there are main actors in and outside the country that are responsible for the destruction of order in Somalia and have used clanism as a means of exploitation for their private interests (Menkhaus, 2003).

There are several other arguments on the cause of the Somali civil war, some scholars explain it to be inequality, others say it is the effect of colonialism and a few explain it from the cultural and sociological view.

All of these views on the cause of the conflict are right, but each of these only analyse one aspect of the conflict. To properly understand a conflict, and its causal and contributing factors, it is required that the conflict is looked at with a whole view. This is why this paper adopts the Bloomfield Moulton model which expands the causes of conflict to ten factors all of which will be analysed in the paper. These factors include: great power involvement, previous conflictual relations between sides, external relations, poor communication and information technology, political ethnicity, military and strategic factors, economic and resources, internal politics, the failure of international organizations and violent actions in the disputed areas. Some of these factors will be more present than others, but it shows that the cause of a conflict is not as a result of an isolated cause but of multiple factors. In analysing these factors, we will be able to categorise the factors that contributed to the conflict or curbed the conflict.

a) Previous or General Relations between Sides

The sides involved in the Somali conflict include the government (status quo side) and the rebel group (non status quo side). The non-status quo side in most conflicts is often more than one though they come together to form one opposition. In Somalia, the status quo side started with the Government led by Siad Barre. Prior to the Somali war of 1991, there was the Ogaden war between Somalia and Ethiopia which started with the Somali military's invasion of Ethiopia under the regime of Major General Siad Barre (Tareke, 2009). The aftermath of the war on Somali military and Barre's regime has been the war being described as "the greatest strategic blunder" since the country's independence (Tareke, 2009). The invasion and the war itself weakened the military and aggravated the discontent of the Somali people with Barre's regime. The first opposition group came out of this discontent. The distrust of the people for Barre worsened following his accident in 1986 at Mogadishu (Renders, 2012; Banks *et al*, 2008). Though he tried to hold on to the reins of power with a totalitarian and arbitrary system of government, the opposition in the country only grew.

In 1981, there was unrest triggered in Northern Somalia by the arrest of about 30 Isaaq clan professionals who were providing care to improve local facilities. Following this was the removal of all Isaaqs from positions of power and authority including in the military and judiciary (Nannini, 1994). This pushed the clan to rebel against the government. Barre's response to this was the genocide of up to 200,000 Isaaq tribes men and 500,000 other people.Though Barre's regime was eventually toppled, it caused damage amongst the people of Somalia which contributed to the war of 1991.

b) Great Power and Allied Movement

Prior to the Ogaden conflict, the Soviet Union was a great ally of Somalia but stopped during the conflict and shifted its support to Ethiopia. The Soviet Union sponsored economic and military aid to Somalia and this made the Barre regime dependent on the USSR. When Said came into power, he cut ties with the United States and strengthened his alliance with the Soviet Union. In 1974, he signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union (Mudane, 2018). Somalia received a massive military arsenal consisting of tanks, fighter jets, coastal batteries, bombers, and ground-to-air missiles from the Soviet Union. But when the relations between both countries weakened, Somali lost access to military and economic strength and this is evident following their defeat in the Ogaden war (Lewis, 1998).

After the break in relationship between the Soviet Union and Somalia, Barre sought for a new alliance and settled with the United States, rival to the Soviet Union. The United States stepped in and provided the country with military aid which rebuilt Somalia's military strength. The country has always been dependent on great powers and this causes a strain in military, economic and social powers wehn said great power withdraws its support.

c) General External Relations

A major external affair that contributed to Somalia's conflict was the Ogaden military conflict between 1977 and 1978. The conflict which was

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territorial over Ogaden began when Somalia invaded Ethiopia. A major ally of Somalia, Soviet Union, disapproved of the invasion and ceased its support for Somalia and started to support Ethiopia (Mudane, 2018). Somalia was defeated in the war as Ethiopia received military supplies worth over $1 billion and the arrival of 12,000 Cuban soldiers sent by Fidel Castro (Clodfelter, 2017). By January 1978, the Ethiopians and Cubans had begun to push the Somalis out of Ogaden and by March, had recaptured almost all of the territory (Clodfelter, 2017; Tareke, 2000). Half of the Somali air force was destroyed and over a third of the soldiers were killed. The war left the military force of Somalia in shambles which led to a revolt that broke out into war.

d) International Organisations

The role of international organisations is to maintain peace and order in conflicts, but sometimes, the oppositions see these as a threat to their activities. Following the collapse of Somalia's central government, the United Nations created the United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM 1) to provide relief to the people and restore order (Rutherford, 2008; Interpeace, 2009). In 1992, the UNSC Resolution 794 was passed and approved a coalition of UN peacekeepers led by the United States to stabilise the situation in Somalia and this started the two years of United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II). These operations recorded some success in the country, though in 1995, the UN soldiers withdrew after incurring more casualties (Rutherford, 2008). The military clashes after this were more localised as the UN military intervention did curb intense fighting in the region.

The UN missions contained the war but new uprisings arose between political parties. The African Union Mission in Somalia became active in 2007 with an initial mandate of six month though it is still active. The operation was mandated to support transitional governmental structures, implement a national security plan, train the Somali forces and assist in creating a secure environment (UNSC, 2007).

e) Ethnicity

In Somalia, the Somalis ethnic groups are best described in clans. Clanism was a major political resource and Siad Barre made use of this in his regime. The clans are patrilineal and divided into subclans. There are five clans categorised as noble- Hawiye, Dir, Darod, Isaaq and Rahanweyn (Lewis and Samatar, 1999).

In the 1980s, Barre filled all important positions in his cabinet and the security forces with members of the three Darood clans- Marehan, Dhulbahante and Ogaden- which were closely related to his clan, reer. Sources state that some tank brigades which are made up of 540 officers had 500 Marehan and were led by a Marehan officer (Compagnon, 1992). The colonels and generals were also part of the president's inner caucus, hence were loyal to him and his relatives (Adam, 1998). This watered down the perception of the Somali army and they were seen mainly as Barre's personal army (Compagnon, 1992). With this approach, Siad had the support of these clans. Though it could be said that only the leaders were his supporters, these leaders could influence the decision of their followers.

f) Military

Prior to independence, the Trust Territory of Somalia (former colony of Italy) established a national army to protect the borders of the republic. Shortly after, British Somaliland gained independence and five days after, Trust Territory of Somaliland followed suit (Robinson, 2016). After independence, both regions merged to form Somali Republic and created the Somali National Army with 5000 officers (the army recorded exponential growth quickly). The officers were trained in the United Kingdom, Egypt and Italy and the first commander was Colonel Daud Abdulle Hirsi (Metz, 1993).

Though the force benefited economically and socially, it began to experience a downgrade only a few years after. the force was plagued with political controversy and clan dispute (Robinson, 2016). There were internal disputes between northern and southern commissioned officers, and though it was resolved, dissatisfaction lingered with the northern side (Walls and Kibble, 2010; Metz, 1993). The true test for the army started in 1964 when Somali guerrillas started an insurgency in Ethiopia. Though the Somalian government refused to support this, the army launched their attacks when the Ethiopian force sent reinforcements to the Ogaden. At the end of the conflict, only about half of the Somali National Army survived the war. Following the broken alliance with the Soviet Union, Barre and his administration settled on an alliance with the United States from whom they received extensive military support.

Clanism was very present in Somalia especially under Barre's regime as he used this as a resource. Siad Barre filled prominent positions in his administration including in the army with members of Darood clans which was related to his clan, reer (New People Media Centre, 2005; Makinda, 2016).

Prior to the war, 1990, the International Institute for Strategic Studies estimated that the army comprised four corps and 12 divisions, 45 mechanised and infantry brigades commando brigades, one surface-to-air missile brigade, three field artillery brigades, 30 field battalions and one air defence artillery battalion. The size of the armed forces was about 65,000 though it was reduced later that year (Metz, 1993; Robinson, 2019).

g) Internal Politics

Following the defeat in Ogaden, Siad Barre's popularity plummeted and discontent arose within his generals. This led to an attempted coup in 1978.

Though some of the plotters were executed, those who escaped formed the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, the force that toppled Barre from power. In 1986, Siad Barre suffered severe injuries from a car crash and his Vice President Lt-Gen Mohamed Ali Samatar stood in his stead (Lewis, 2019). This crash and his poor health caused speculations about his leadership. To hold on to power, Barre and his ruling party Supreme Revolutionary Council became totalitarian and this resulted in more opposition.

Resistance grew in the country supported by Ethiopia's Derg administration. To curb these insurrections, Siad implemented the use of force. In 1981, the unrest was triggered in the North by the arrest of 30 Isaaq professionals and this was followed by the systemic removal of Isaaqs from positions of power. Barre then signed a treaty with Ethiopia's Leader Mengistu Haile Mariam to cease hosting insurgencies of one another. The Somali National Movement was triggered by this and launched attacks which the government responded to with human rights violations. These internal fights have greatly contributed to the civil war.

h) Economic and Resources

One of the legacies of Siad Barre and the Ogaden war was the economic deprivation in the country. Because all political positions were occupied by friends and relatives, there was direct access to embezzlement of public funds, and corruption in the administration (Compagnon, 1992). With the absolute power that he had, Barre operated a dictatorship and had access to all spoils in the country. The embezzlement of funds meant that the population lacked social amenities and access to wealth, thus deepening the economic crisis in the country. This increased the level of violence and extortion that displaced the people of the North and caused an uprising in the South. By 1990, the country was already bankrupt and experiencing food shortage. Crime became the way to sustain daily livelihood

i) Communication and Information

j) Action in Disputed Areas

The Somali conflict is not a territorial conflict, hence there was no disputed area between both sides.

V. Conclusion

Although some factors are more present than others, the Somali conflict is a great example to demonstrate that state conflicts are not caused by one factor but several. Ramsbotham, Woodhouse and Miall (2016) describe conflict as a universal feature of human society that takes its origin from several factors including economic differentiation, social change, cultural change, and formation, psychological development and political differentiation.

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Understanding Geometric Proofs and Demonstrations - A Study about Conic Sections with the Aid of Geogebra Software

By Sabrina Alves Boldrini Cabral

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Abstract- The present work has as presupposition the consideration that the teaching of Proofs and Demonstrations, starting from experimental activities, can lead the student to develop a higher level of Geometric understanding. The empirical data that allowed the construction of this assumption comes from a research conducted by Cabral (2017) with students of the 3rd period of the Degree in Mathematics. Considering the complexity of teaching and learning geometric proofs and demonstrations, not only for the student but also for the teacher, the activity described here: Discovering the properties of the Conics with GeoGebra, was developed in the sense of proposing teaching situations that lead to the student to: observe, experiment, reflect, conjecture and refute. The data obtained were analyzed according to the test model proposed by Balacheff (2000). We present in this article some data resulting from the application of this activity in the classroom followed by some related reflections.

Keywords: *geometric properties. conical curves. experimental evidence.*

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Understanding Geometric Proofs and Demonstrations - A Study about Conic Sections with the Aid of Geogebra Software

Compreendendo Provas E Demonstrações Geométricas - Um Estudo Acerca Das Seções Cônicas Com Auxílio Do Software Geogebra

Sabrina Alves Boldrini Cabral

Resumo- Nesse trabalho, apresentamos um recorte da pesquisa "Desenvolvendo o Pensamento Argumentativo Geométrico: Construindo práticas Investigativas" apresentada ao programa de Mestrado em Ensino de Ciências e Matemática da PUC/Minas, Brasil. O presente trabalho, tem como pressuposto a consideração de que o ensino de Provas e Demonstrações, partindo de atividades experimentais, pode levar o aluno a desenvolver um nível mais elevado de compreensão Geométrica. Os dados empíricos que permitiram a construção desse pressuposto decorrem de uma pesquisa realizada por Cabral (2017) com discentes do 3º período do curso de Licenciatura em Matemática. Considerando a complexidade do ensino-aprendizagem das provas e demonstrações geométricas, não só para o aluno mas também para o professor, a atividade aqui descrita: Descobrindo as propriedades das Cônicas com o GeoGebra, foi desenvolvida no sentido de propor situações de ensino que levassem o aluno a: observar, experimentar, refletir, conjecturar e refutar. Os dados obtidos foram analisados de acordo com o modelo de prova proposto por Balacheff (2000). Apresentamos nesse artigo alguns dados resultantes da aplicação dessa atividade em sala de aula seguidos de algumas reflexões relacionadas.

Palavras-chave: propriedades geométricas. curvas cônicas. prova experimental.

Abstract- The present work has as presupposition the consideration that the teaching of Proofs and Demonstrations, starting from experimental activities, can lead the student to develop a higher level of Geometric understanding. The empirical data that allowed the construction of this assumption comes from a research conducted by Cabral (2017) with students of the 3rd period of the Degree in Mathematics. Considering the complexity of teaching and learning geometric proofs and demonstrations, not only for the student but also for the teacher, the activity described here: Discovering the properties of the Conics with GeoGebra, was developed in the sense of proposing teaching situations that lead to the student to: observe, experiment, reflect, conjecture and refute. The data obtained were analyzed according to the test model proposed by Balacheff (2000). We present in this article some data resulting from the application of this activity in the classroom followed by some related reflections.

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Keywords: geometric properties. conical curves. experimental evidence.

I. Introdução

Atualmente existe uma grande necessidade de integrar aspectos relativos ao uso da Tecnologia nas atividades de cunho Educativas, especialmente no que diz respeito ao ensino-aprendizagem de diversos conteúdos matemáticos. A utilização das tecnologias no ambiente educativo beneficia a prática pedagógica docente assim como proporciona ao aluno um ensino mais diversificado e atraente.

As Diretrizes Curriculares Nacionais, para os Cursos de Licenciatura em Matemática, afirmam que: "os cursos de Licenciatura em Matemática têm como objetivo principal a formação de professores para a Educação Básica" (Brasil, 2001, p. 13) e entre as características que se esperam que os licenciados em Matemática apresentem, destaca-se a visão da contribuição que a aprendizagem Matemática pode oferecer na formação de indivíduos para o exercício de sua cidadania.

De modo geral, grande parte dos alunos egressos nos cursos de Licenciatura de Matemática ao chegarem a Universidade, já passaram por um longo processo de desenvolvimento do raciocínio lógico durante todo o Ensino Básico, no qual construiu para si a imagem de diversos conceitos matemáticos. Porém, as habilidades matemáticas são formados apenas quando a ação interiorizada do aluno atribui significado às formulações que enunciam. Nesse sentido, torna-se imprescindível durante todo o processo de formação desses profissionais, mobilizar elementos que possam contribuir para uma (re) significação desses conceitos. Dessa forma, a tecnologia e os softwares educacionais, desenvolvidos para o ensino de matemática surgem como fonte propulsora nesse processo de atribuir novos significados àquilo que já foi validado.

Na concepção de que (re) aprender matemática na Licenciatura é uma possibilidade para o desenvolvimento potencial e reflexivo dos futuros professores que, o experimento "Descobrindo propriedades das Cônicas com o GEOGEBRA" foi aplicado a uma turma do terceiro período do curso de Licenciatura em Matemática. Adaptado do "Caderno de Atividades de Geometria Analítica: aulas práticas no laboratório de computação" (MIRANDA e LAUDARES, 2011, p. 10-12) o experimento foi construído com base nas atividades de construção e análise do comportamento gráfico das cônicas.

A atividade aqui descrita, segue uma sequência didática em que, após cada construção feita, os alunos são levados a argumentar sobre o comportamento observado no gráfico construído. A fim de que pudéssemos compreender, segundo modelo proposto por Balacheff (2000), o nível de prova encontrado nos argumentos produzidos por esses discentes, bem como, analisar quais as contribuições que esse processo mediado pelo uso da tecnologia pode oferecer para a (re) significação de conhecimentos matemáticos, a atividade proposta foi desenvolvida a partir de processos de ensino previamente planejados.

II. Atividade de Prova e Demonstração Geométrica

No processo de construção do saber matemático, sustentar uma aprendizagem significativa implica em uma postura pedagógica capaz de considerar que um fato matemático está relacionado à capacidade de utilizar diferentes formas de linguagens e que, para aprender significados, transformá-los e combiná-los de forma a construir novas aprendizagens, é preciso que o professor configure diferentes formas de expressões e questionamentos sobre os mesmos significados.

De acordo com Hanna (2000), quando analisado como os alunos se comportam diante de uma situação-problema e como fazem para validar seus resultados, percebe-se que estes não possuem experiências de pensamentos que envolvam construções cognitivas complexas. Pesquisas realizadas por Cabral (2017) com 23 alunos do 3º ano do Ensino Médio, apontam que, quando submetidos a um processo de prova, os alunos, na maioria das vezes, recorrem a as definições apresentadas no livro didático ou explicações dadas pelo professor, ou seja, as operações ou os conceitos desenvolvidos por eles são ações que nem sempre utilizam diferenciações ou articulações referentes ao que se pretende provar. De acordo com Nasser e Tinoco (2003), a capacidade do aluno de justificar uma afirmativa está ligada à formação dos conceitos, a recorrência a um argumento de autoridade pode indicar a falta de compreensão do que foi proposto.

Compreender um processo de prova é compreender que o fato de uma afirmação ser verdadeira está relacionado com a consistência da argumentação utilizada nesse processo. Ao considerarem a prova um meio de comunicação de ideias matemáticas que envolvem todo um processo de buscar regularidades, propor conjecturas e pensar logicamente, os alunos alcançam novas dimensões na estruturação desse saber.

Para Balacheff (2000), as provas e demonstrações matemáticas não devem ser tratadas apenas como um fim, em si mesmas; mas devem desempenhar o papel de mediação entre o conhecimento (em seu sentido pleno) e o meio para o desenvolvimento de competências que tornem a aprendizagem significativa. Para Lakatos (1978) os alunos devem aprendê-las como um conhecimento social: os significados aprendidos não devem ser eficientes apenas na resolução de problemas propostos pela escola, mas devem também ser coerentes com os resultados socialmente reconhecidos.

Nessa perspectiva entende-se que aprender matemática consiste em perceber quais são suas questões, o que ela propõe a respeito de mundo, seus métodos, teorias e como ela é capaz de ajudar o ser humano a se compreender mais e a compreender melhor o meio em que vive.

a) Software Geogebra e as Atividades de Prova Experimental

O GeoGebra é um software aritmético e geométrico interativo, que foi idealizado em 2001 por Markus Hohenwarte, sendo disponibilizado para baixar e acessar gratuitamente. Este recurso apresenta os conteúdos matemáticos de forma experimental. Ao utilizar essa ferramenta de ensino, o professor desenvolve em seus alunos as capacidades de explorar, descobrir, visualizar e verificar conceitos, fórmulas e equações.

Dentre os diversos softwares matemáticos, o GeoGebra tem grande contribuição para a aprendizagem de propriedades geométricas, de acordo com Fischbein (1993), os objetos geométricos possuem duas componentes: uma é o conceito e a outra é a imagem. Nesse sentido, para o pesquisador, ao ensinar geometria deve-se, primeiramente, percorrer a fase da experimentação, para depois seguir para a abstração. O equilíbrio entre essas duas componentes, poderá propiciar a aprendizagem Geométrica

Para Gravina (1996), o uso de softwares com recurso de 'desenhos em movimentos' podem ser ferramentas ideais na superação das dificuldades encontradas pelos alunos na compreensão dos conceitos geométricos, principalmente os relacionados as demonstrações. Segundo Nascimento, "o GeoGebra tem a vantagem didática de apresentar, ao mesmo tempo, representações diferentes de um mesmo objeto que interagem entre si" (NASCIMENTO, 2012, p. 04).

Dentro do contexto de ensino-aprendizagem é evidente que os recursos tecnológicos possuem enormes contribuições para a Educação, colaborando para que o processo educativo se torne cada vez mais dinâmico. Os computadores, cada vez mais presentes na sociedade, se tornaram meios importantes para a modernização do ensino, permitindo e facilitando a aprendizagem através de recursos como os softwares educacionais.

A utilização do GeoGebra como recurso didático no ensino da geometria constitui um caminho que o professor pode seguir na perspectiva de chegar a uma maior satisfação em relação a aprendizagem e, por conseguinte o uso dessa aprendizagem no contexto de sua vida.

Construir modelos de objetos, com base na investigação e experimentação são, de acordo com Imri Lakatos (1978), características de uma visão construtivista, que considera como ciência a utilização de modelos explicativos para inferir dados da realidade e não uma representação da própria realidade. Com esses modelos, não se espera apresentar uma verdade absoluta e, sim, uma verdade aproximada que pode ser corrigida, modificada, abandonada por uma mais adequada aos fenômenos.

Desenvolver a capacidade investigativa e a construção do conhecimento científico com base na experimentação, compõe um dos principais objetivos para o ensino-aprendizagem de matemática de acordo com os Parâmetros Curriculares Nacionais (1997). A utilização de atividades de demonstrações experimentais em sala de aula, de acordo com Gaspar (2005) "[..] podem proporcionar situações específicas e momentos de aprendizagem que dificilmente aparecem em aulas tradicionais" (GASPAR, 2005, p.230).

A atividade de prova experimental em sala de aula, acrescenta ao pensamento do aluno, elementos da realidade e da experiência pessoal, que segundo Vygotsky (1998) podem preencher uma lacuna cognitiva característica dos conceitos científicos e dar a esses conceitos uma (re) significação. O impacto que essas atividades provocam na construção do conhecimento do aluno, tanto do ponto de vista cognitivo quanto da aprendizagem de conceitos, confirmam que a experimentação pode ser pedagogicamente válida e significativa.

b) Prova Geométrica: Modelo Proposto por Balacheff (2000)

Considerando que a admissão de diferentes níveis de argumentação exige uma reconsideração dos critérios de julgamento acerca da validade formal da prova, que o nível de aprendizagem do aluno e de exigência quanto ao valor do argumento por ele produzido devem estar relacionadas ao tipo de habilidade que se deseja construir os estudos realizados por Balacheff (2000) trazem uma noção de prova sobre o ponto de vista da Matemática praticada pelos alunos.

Em suas pesquisas, Balacheff, utiliza uma abordagem experimental da análise dos processos de prova utilizados por alunos da Educação Básica, verificando como eles comportam-se diante da solução de um problema e como fazem para validar seus resultados. Nesse processo, Balacheff identifica dois tipos básicos de provas, denominados de: "Prova Pragmática" e "Prova Conceitual".

Segundo Balacheff (2000), uma Prova Pragmática é aquela que recorre a testes de validade, busca de regularidades, exemplos ou desenhos para justificar um determinado resultado chamados pelo autor de "Recursos de Ação", ou seja, sem formalismo lógico, apresentados por meio de exemplo.

Uma Prova Conceitual, caracteriza-se, de acordo com Balacheff (2000), por formulações de propriedades e conexões existentes entre elas. As demonstrações matemáticas são exemplos desse tipo de prova, ou seja, não recorrem aos recursos utilizados pelas Provas Pragmáticas no momento de formular propriedades e possíveis relações entre elas e um determinado objeto.

Entre os vários tipos de provas conceituais e pragmáticas, Balacheff (2000), aponta para quatro tipos principais que possuem uma posição privilegiada no desenvolvimento cognitivo do aluno: o empirismo ingênuo, o experimento crucial, o exemplo genérico e a experiência de pensamento.

- *Empirismo Ingênuo*: Consiste em chegar a um resultado verdadeiro através da verificação de vários casos. Estes são muito rudimentares e também são insuficientes meios de prova.
- *Experimento Crucial*: A expressão experimento crucial refere-se a um experimento que permite que uma escolha seja feita entre duas hipóteses, considerando que o resultado obtido deve ser considerado diferente em uma ou outra hipótese.
- *Exemplo Genérico*: O exemplo genérico envolve fazer explícitas as razões para a verdade de uma proposição por meio de operações ou transformações feitas em um objeto, ou seja, parte da análise de uma propriedade particular para se chegar a uma propriedade geral.
- *Experiência de Pensamento*: Envolve a ação internalizada destacando-se de uma forma particular de representação. Isso ocorre por meio de um desenvolvimento narrativo temporal, onde as operações e fundamentações das provas percorrem um outro caminho, ou seja, exige uma maior maturidade matemática.

Para Balacheff (1987), a passagem do aluno de um tipo de Prova Pragmática para um tipo de Prova Conceitual requer, uma certa distância do modo como a ação pode ser descrita e explicitada: "o conhecimento que até agora, agiu para fora, torna-se objeto de reflexão, de discurso e de divergências" (BALACHEFF, 1987, p. 149). O caminho para Provas Conceituais está essencialmente na qualidade daquelas situações genéricas vistas pelo aluno anteriormente, ou seja, seu conhecimento adquirido.

III. Construindo o Conceito de Cônicas

a) *Experimento – Construção de Cônicas com o GEOGEBRA*

- Situação Proposta: Com base no comportamento das cônicas construídas com o auxílio do GEOGEBRA encontre um modelo matemático que represente cada situação observada.
- Objetivos: Desenvolver nos discentes as capacidades de reconhecer uma cônica, seus elementos e demonstrar algumas de suas propriedades a partir de suas representações gráficas.
- Organização da Turma: Dividir os alunos em duplas ou individualmente, conforme a capacidade do laboratório de informática.
- Procedimentos: Inicialmente faz-se uma breve explanação sobre as funções de cada ferramenta do software GEOGEBRA. Na sequência, propõem-se a realização das atividade de construção e análise do comportamento gráfico das Cônicas construídas no desenvolvimento do experimento. Na etapa seguinte, faz-se uma socialização das ideias abordadas no experimento.

b) *Aplicação e Resultados Obtidos*

Como já sinalizado, a atividade aqui descrita foi realizada com um grupo de alunos do curso de Licenciatura em Matemática no ano. Os recortes que apresentaremos a partir de agora são uma síntese dos resultados obtidos na atividade desenvolvida. Optamos por realizar algumas transcrições das falas e de alguns pontos que julgamos caracterizadores do processo desencadeado durante os experimentos. Os registros escritos dos alunos foram analisados com intuito de descortinar a relação entre a compreensão expressa pela fala e a escrita usada para representar tal compreensão.

A fim de que pudéssemos compreender o nível de prova encontrado nos argumentos construídos e quais as contribuições que esse processo mediado pelo uso da tecnologia poderia oferecer para a aquisição do conhecimento matemático, para cada etapa do experimento propúnhamos aos alunos que fizessem um registro das principais caraterísticas observadas durante o processo de construção. Ao final do experimento recolhemos todo material produzido.

Com objetivo principal de analisar o comportamento desses alunos diante de uma situação de "prova" matemática, aplicamos o experimento no segundo semestre do ano letivo de 2016, quando estávamos trabalhando com a turma a disciplina obrigatória de Geometria Analítica II.

Planejamos desenvolver o experimento no laboratório de informática da Universidade. Assim, na semana anterior da realização do experimento, pedimos ao técnico responsável pelo laboratório que instalasse o software GEOGEBRA nos computadores que iríamos utilizar.

No dia proposto para aplicação do experimento, como alguns alunos da turma manifestaram ter muita dificuldade em utilizar o computador, optamos por realizar a atividade em duplas (seis duplas). Como a maioria não conhecia o software GEOGEBRA, buscamos inicialmente, explorar algumas de suas ferramentas propondo duas atividades básicas de construção de cônicas, encontradas no Caderno de Atividades de Geometria Analítica: uma relacionada ao "traçado de cônicas" desconhecendo suas equações e outra de "construção de cônicas" a partir de alguns pontos dados .

Observamos que nessa primeira etapa os alunos que tinham mais facilidade em utilizar o computador procuraram incentivar seu parceiro a manuseá-lo para realizar a atividade proposta.

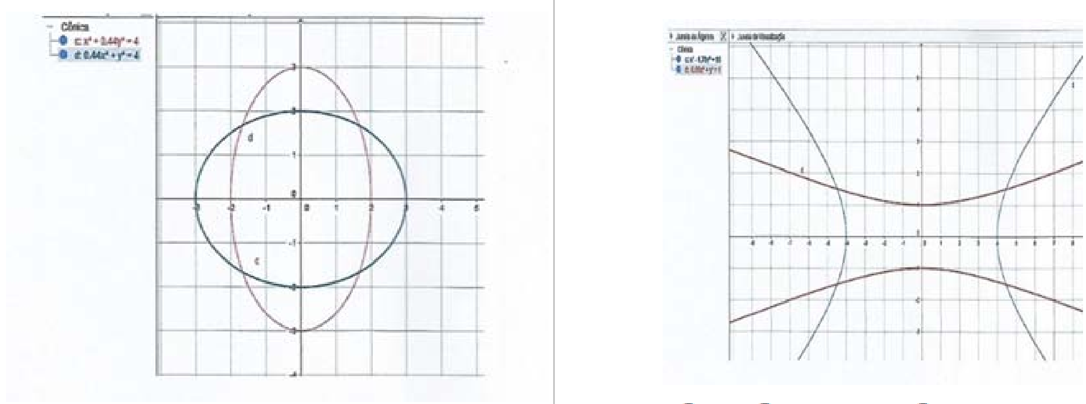
Nesse momento, chamou-nos muita atenção uma aluna, que dizia ser atendente em uma farmácia e que estava muito preocupa, pois iria ser dispensada de seu trabalho por "não saber trabalhar com o computador". Percebemos então, o quão é importante a Licenciatura não atrelar-se apenas ao ensino de fórmulas, leis e teorias, pois os espaços sociais atuais exigem das pessoas uma questão mais ampla. Entendemos que estratégias de ensino como essas não podem ser excluídas da formação de docentes, uma vez que esses futuros professores irão se deparar com alunos que utilizam frequentemente esse e outros tipos de tecnologias. Após essa socialização com material tecnológico, prosseguimos o experimento propondo a realização de uma atividade de traçado de cônicas conhecendo-se as suas equações.

Atividade 01

Digitar a dupla de equações num mesmo sistema de eixos. Analisar os gráficos e identificar suas principais características. Em seguida digite as duplas de equações: analise seus gráficos e identifique suas principais características. (Adaptado da atividade 03 "Caderno de Atividades de Geometria Analítica", Miranda e Laudares, 2011, p. 10)

Nosso objetivo nessa etapa do experimento foi analisar quais características conceituais das cônicas seriam evocadas e quais significados elas trariam para os alunos a partir de suas visualizações gráficas. Como os alunos não haviam recebido nenhuma sistematização do assunto abordado, esperávamos que os mesmos fossem capazes de reconhecer a partir da construção feita, algumas propriedades já conhecidas dessas cônicas.

Procuramos não intervir nesse processo de construção. Apenas respondemos às dúvidas relacionadas ao uso das ferramentas do software. A figura 01 mostra os gráficos obtidos, com o auxílio do GEOGEBRA, a partir das equações dadas na primeira etapa do experimento.



$$\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{y^2}{9}=1\ e\ \frac{x^2}{9}+\frac{y^2}{4}=1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16}-\frac{y^2}{9}=1\ e-\frac{x^2}{16}+y^2=1$$

Fonte: elaborado pela autora

Figura 1: Gráficos obtidos com o auxílio do software GEOGEBRA

Notamos nessa etapa do experimento, que de maneira geral alunos limitaram-se apenas em identificar os tipos de cônicas e os eixos correspondentes a elas, embora esperássemos possíveis manifestações de expressões conceituais relacionadas às suas propriedades.

> "As duas primeiras equações são de uma elipse, sendo que uma tem eixo maior na horizontal e eixo menor na vertical e a outra é o contrário dessa. As outras equações são de hipérboles". (Análise apresentada por todas as duplas de estudantes).

Para Gazire (2000), esse tipo de comportamento está relacionado ao fato do aluno está acostumado com um modelo de aula de "transmissão e recepção de conhecimento no qual quem raciocina e quem faz é o professor não o aluno" (GAZIRE, 2000, p.184).

Percebemos ser fundamental uma mudança na abordagem feita pelo professor em sala de aula, pois além da intencionalidade do planejamento mais adequado a ser utilizado ele precisa ter uma postura que favoreça a mobilização do aluno para a aprendizagem. Faz-se necessário criar um ambiente em que a aprendizagem matemática rompa com o paradigma da resolução de "listas e mais listas de exercícios".

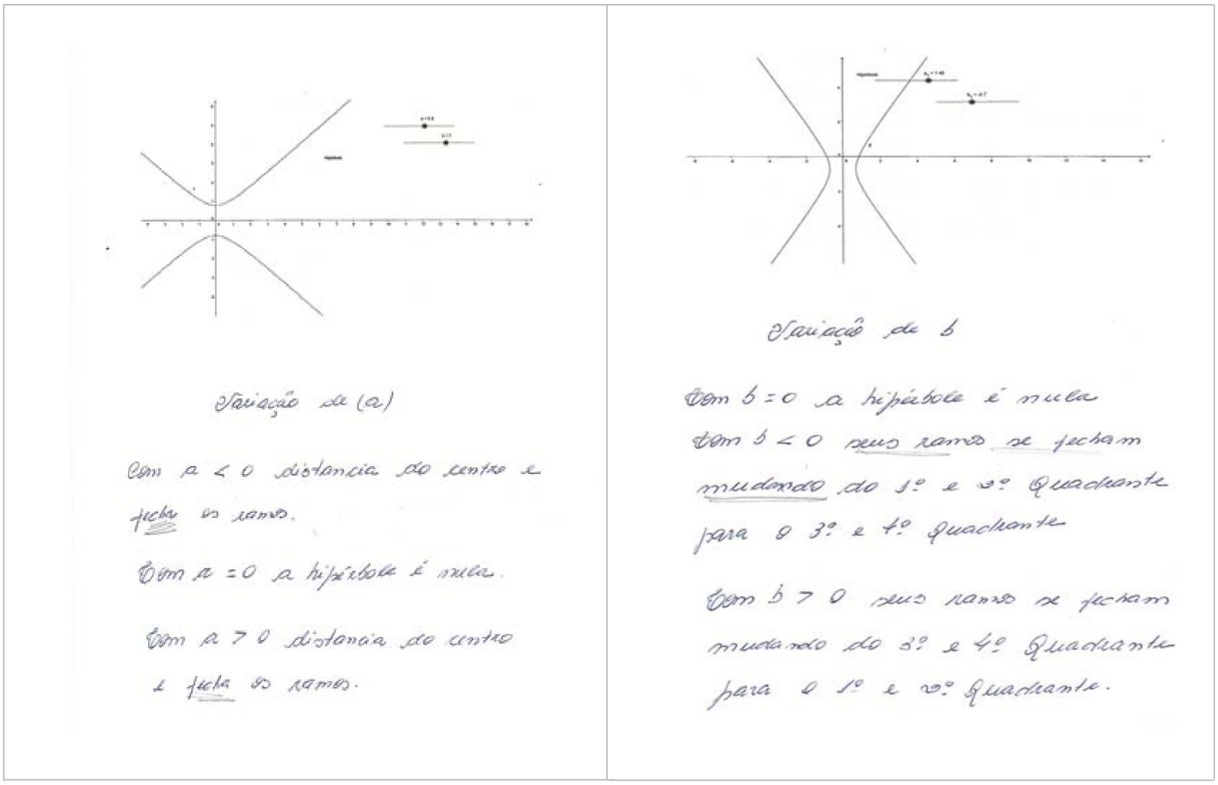
Na etapa seguinte propusemos aos alunos uma atividade de reconhecimento de "famílias de cônicas".

Atividade 02

Declare dois parâmetros "a" e "b", crie um cursor para os mesmos; digite as equações $-\frac{x^2}{b^2}+\frac{y^2}{a^2}=1\ e\ \frac{x^2}{b^2}-(y-b)^2=1$ e varie o valor de "a" e "b" separadamente pelo cursor. Faça uma análise das alterações obtidas e justifique sua resposta. (Adaptado da atividade 04 "Caderno de Atividades de Geometria Analítica", Miranda e Laudares, 2011, p. 11).

O objetivo dessa etapa foi analisar quais definições conceituais seriam evocadas e qual nível de compreensão matemático seria alcançado pelos alunos durante a realização da atividade proposta. Mas uma vez esperávamos que os alunos fossem capazes de expressar em palavras ou através de formulações matemáticas algumas propriedades das cônicas obtidas dessas equações.

Ao fazermos a análise dessa etapa, procuramos evidenciar a qualidade de comunicação matemática nos argumentos construídos. Assim, notamos, mais uma vez, que metade dos alunos buscou apenas descrever o movimento feito pelas hipérboles durante as alterações dos parâmetros "a" e "b".



Fonte: Dados da pesquisa.

Figura 2: Justificativa apresentada por três da seis duplas de estudantes do curso de Licenciatura

Percebemos que a forma como esses argumentos são apresentados estabelecem um estágio primitivo de desenvolvimento cognitivo, pois os alunos utilizam apenas imagem visual para validar o resultado apresentado. Observamos nos argumentos construídos um nível rudimentar de prova e também insuficiente.

Segundo Balacheff (2000), para que o aluno alcance um nível de prova conceitual, o mesmo deve “distanciar-se da ação e aproximar-se dos processos de solução do problema”. A elaboração dessa linguagem funcional, para o pesquisador exige uma “descontextualização” do objeto real para uma classificação de objetos independente de uma circunstância particular; uma “despersonalização” e uma “destemporalização”, ou seja, uma transformação das ações do mundo real para assim relacioná-las com as operações (BALACHEFF, 2000, p. 144).

Para Gazire (2000), a sistematização somente acontece quando a mente humana está de posse de muitos dados empíricos e não mais aceita que “basta ver para crer” (GAZIRE, 2000, p. 191). Nos demais argumentos analisados, percebemos que, embora os alunos também não tenham conseguido alcançar um nível de prova conceitual mais elevado, os mesmos buscaram construir suas conclusões com base na experiência que tinham a respeito do assunto.

Na última etapa do experimento apresentamos aos alunos uma proposta de atividade de “análise da excentricidade de elipses e hipérboles” (atividade 05 do caderno de atividades de Geometria Analítica).

Atividade 03

Plote as equações das elipses $x^2+y^2=25$; $\frac{x^2}{25}+\frac{y^2}{16}=1$; $\frac{x^2}{25}+\frac{y^2}{9}=1$ e $\frac{x^2}{25}+\frac{y^2}{4}=1$; faça uma análise de suas excentricidades e justifique sua resposta. Em seguida, em outro sistemas de coordenadas plote as equações das hipérboles: varie o parâmetro c em cada equação com a constante, faça uma análise da excentricidade e justifique sua resposta. (Adaptado da atividade 05 “Caderno de Atividades de Geometria Analítica”, Miranda e Laudares, 2011, p.11-12).

O objetivo dessa etapa era investigar a habilidade de uma demonstração matemática com base na interpretação geométrica do conceito de excentricidade. Esperávamos que os alunos fossem capazes consolidar formalmente uma definição. Evidentemente, esse não é um trabalho simples, pois exige do aluno um compromisso com a resolução do problema não só na sua eficácia prática, mas também com seu rigor teórico.

Assim, buscamos inicialmente, analisar nos argumentos construídos características que estabelecessem relações entre a comunicação dos significados compartilhados e a linguagem operacional utilizada. Nesse sentido, observamos que em geral os raciocínios apresentados evidenciaram uma boa compreensão do conceito de excentricidade.

Notamos, que ao analisarem o comportamento das elipses no plano, os alunos conseguiram reconhecer a equação como uma circunferência e relacionar essa característica ao fato de sua excentricidade ser nula. Porém, na tentativa de justificar a afirmação feita, de acordo com Nasser e Tinoco (2003), eles recorreram a um argumento de Autoridade: "alguns autores consideram a circunferência como sendo uma elipse de excentricidade nula" (justificativa apresentada por um grupo de alunos).

Mais uma vez, esse fato nos remete à ideia defendida por Gazire (2000) de que o processo mais usado pelo ser humano em sua própria aprendizagem é a "imitação". Para a pesquisadora, os alunos estão acostumados a um tipo de ensino em que os conteúdos são apresentados pelo "livro-texto" e a eles "cabe apenas decorar fórmulas e algoritmos para então aplicá-los em exercícios padronizados" (GAZIRE, 2000, p. 179-180).

Daí resulta a falta de compreensão dos alunos, como pudemos observar nos demais argumentos construídos, de que a demonstração de uma verdade geométrica não depende apenas de apresentar um aspecto particular ou circunstancial de uma determinada figura e sim, que é necessário separar do desenho dado as propriedades gerais e permanentes daquelas particularidades.

Nessa perspectiva, de acordo com Balacheff (1988), para que o aluno chegue a um nível de "prova conceitual", existe um longo caminho, que deve inicialmente passar por uma mudança radical na forma de conceber a prova: "é necessário que a justificativa que constitui a base da validação da proposição apoie-se sobre a análise de suas propriedades e essas não devem mais ser formuladas de maneira particular, mas sim de forma generalizada" (BALACHEFF, 1988, p. 227).

Quando analisamos os argumentos construídos em relação à excentricidade das hipérboles, notamos que em apenas um dos casos, ocorreu uma tentativa de se apresentar uma prova mais conceitual. Observamos no argumento construído que as alunas buscaram explicitar a justificativa apresentada de forma mais generalizada, embora a conclusão inferida tenha partido de um caso particular.

Balacheff (1988) classifica esse tipo de argumento como um nível de prova denominado de "Exemplo Genérico". Para o pesquisador as tentativas de alguns alunos em estabelecer uma prova matemática por meios de uma argumentação lógica esbarra na dificuldade de proporcionar ao problema apresentado uma configuração mais especifica: "a prática da prova exige raciocínio e ao mesmo tempo um estado específico de conhecimento" (BALACHEFF, 1988, p. 228).

Nos demais casos analisados, percebemos novamente, que os argumentos foram construídos de forma bastante rudimentar, apresentando um nível de prova classificado de acordo com Balacheff (1988), como "Empirismo Ingênuo". Nesses argumentos, as características das expressões linguísticas são insuficientes para tornar claro o nível de compreensão matemática envolvido na construção do raciocínio. Entendemos que os argumentos aqui apresentados fazem parte de uma concepção mental dos alunos que os impede de expressar claramente as propriedades de um determinado objeto e suas consequências o que implica na impossibilidade de construir linguagens conceituais mais avançadas.

IV. Considerações Finais

O que se observa, é que de maneira geral, os discentes dessa turma estão passando por um processo de transição que constitui sua identidade profissional. Percebemos que muitos alunos ao chegarem à Universidade não estão conscientes ou convencidos que o objetivo principal desse curso é a formação de professores, e que seu papel social de educador é ter uma visão ampla de que a aprendizagem matemática deve oferecer à formação dos indivíduos a competência para o exercício de sua cidadania.

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Identity for All, Service to None: A Survey of Post-Adoption Effects of Identification Policy in Nigerian Public Service

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Abstract- The adoption of digital identification is one of the key drivers of the ongoing conversations about the multiple digitisations of the Nigerian public administration. Despite the operations of identification policy in Nigeria for more than a decade, the e-identification ecosystem which is expected to drive financial and social inclusion as well as enhance e-governability is being confronted with the vicious cycle of low enrollment especially among the lower class communities. For instance, during Covid-19 intervention, the database of the indigents was revealed to be only 2.5 million in the face of extreme poverty in the country. Yet, subsequent governments emphasised the need for citizens onboarding on the national database citing the significant role digital identification plays in providing effective administration of public services. The investigation of the post-adoption effects of the identification policy on activities of public administration agencies in Nigeria shows a dim outlook. The results questioned the possibility of the ongoing digitization to effectively support the provision of governmental services to public.

Keywords: *digital identification, nigeria, policy implementation, enrollment, post-adoption effects.*

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Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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Gbeminiyi Kazeem Ogunbela [α], Kazeem Oyedele Lamidi [σ] & Bolanle Shiyanbade [ρ]

Abstract- The adoption of digital identification is one of the key drivers of the ongoing conversations about the multiple digitisations of the Nigerian public administration. Despite the operations of identification policy in Nigeria for more than a decade, the e-identification ecosystem which is expected to drive financial and social inclusion as well as enhance e-governability is being confronted with the vicious cycle of low enrollment especially among the lower class communities. For instance, during Covid-19 intervention, the database of the indigents was revealed to be only 2.5 million in the face of extreme poverty in the country. Yet, subsequent governments emphasised the need for citizens onboarding on the national database citing the significant role digital identification plays in providing effective administration of public services. The investigation of the post-adoption effects of the identification policy on activities of public administration agencies in Nigeria shows a dim outlook. The results questioned the possibility of the ongoing digitization to effectively support the provision of governmental services to public. The expectation is that the state-backed biometric scheme is fashioned to address demand of public service in the state. Policy redevelopment to reconstruct the Nigerian identification regime for the effectiveness of administrative agencies' decisions and service delivery was proposed.

Keywords: digital identification, nigeria, policy implementation, enrollment, post-adoption effects.

I. Introduction

The practice of identification is deep-rooted in the history of statecraft and governance. The official gathering of citizen information in view of Higgs (2014) predates the period of the industrial revolution. Traditionally, identification architecture was used during authoritarian regimes as an instrument of surveillance of prisons inmates and control of colonial people most especially by the colonialist states before it crept into the administration of modern cities, due to the centralisation of citizen information in the nineteenth century (Foucault, 1997; Higgs, 2014). Today, the growing complexities of globalisation and the self-regenerative nature of information technology contribute to the proliferation of schemes of identification technology in the Global North and the Global South. Identification technologies like fingerprint, biometrics, iris capturing, radio frequency identification and facial recognition are now being utilised by government bodies and multinational companies for everyday activities like crossing borders, applying for a passport, getting a driver license, collecting tax, monitoring movement, providing life chances and sorting population (Barton, Carlton & Ziehm 2007; Lyon, 2009).

In the Nigerian context, efforts have been ongoing to develop a biometric identification system after the 2007 enactment of national policy on digital identification. The policy hinges on the implementation of agencies' e-platform driven by identification technology for the dependability of citizen's identity while accessing public services. The national policy and institutional framework for an identity management system for Nigeria was deployed with the overriding policy thrust to harmonise existing identification schemes, introduce a unique national identification scheme, institutionalise a system of identity management, and establish a reliable environment of identity management. All these thrusts are expected to manifest into the attainment of a variety of the policy objectives set out in the policy document especially in the area of interoperability among government agencies. Having this in mind, it becomes probable to ask how effective is the Nigerian identification regime in aiding inter-agencies operation? Administratively and policy-wise, it is common knowledge in the theory of public policy that policies are formulated to remedy societal challenges. A policy is adjudged successful or otherwise when the outcomes of the implementation of such policy are evaluated against the set targets.

The policy on identity management system in Nigeria is expected to provide a foundational database that can be accessed by government agencies providing e-services. This is with a view to ensuring effectiveness among relevant government agencies. For instance, Aliyu (2017) asserted the core aim of the national identity management system (NIMS) in Nigeria is to provide real-time access to fifteen (15) government agencies especially in verifying and authenticating identity-related data of individuals accessing public

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services (see figure 1). Therefore, 15 applets are embedded in the general multi-purpose cards (GMPC, see figure 2) for interoperability among government agencies (Aliyu, 2017). Thus, the availability of GMPCs is necessary as well as a sufficient condition for full deployment and utilisation of the NIMS in Nigeria.

Going by the way of practical fallout from the above arrangements, grievous doubt hovers around the essence of the policy implementation. There are still concerns as to how effective can this identification scheme provide reliable information about Nigerians for provision of mass intervention palliative by the government (in form of direct benefit transfer) especially in time of national emergency. This was represented in the public condemnation that greeted the controversial e-identification-driven cash transfer to the vulnerable during the Covid-19 pandemic in Nigeria. Nigerian government claimed that the database of the indigents needed to be upgraded to 3.6 million from 2.5 million given the level of extreme poverty in the country (Royal, 2020), thereby remarking the ongoing identification scheme as ineffectual.

Previous efforts have been made by scholars to research peculiarities of the Nigerian identification regime. For instance, Osunade, Olanrewaju, and Phillips (2013) worked on a low-cost identification model, Onakoya, Adebayo and Owolabi (2013) studied Entry Relationship (ER) data model for Nigerian identity management. Ibrahim and Abubakar (2016) worked on the significance of identity management in Nigeria. Likewise, Ayamba and Ekanem (2016) worked on the social and economic benefits of implementing an identity management system and Olaniyi (2017) carried out a study on the usage of GMPCs in accessing public services in Nigeria. It could be deduced that previous studies concentrated on the prospects and the workability of the identity management system in Nigeria. Hence, the need to establish how effective is the identification scheme in achieving activities of government agencies from the perspectives of field operations.

This article provided in five parts. The first is the ongoing section where we contemporarily juxtaposed the blending of new identification tech into service administration of the state and revealed the particular concern about the Nigerian electronic identity regime, then, generally reviewed historical accounts of other cultures regarding deployment of digital identification. The third section elaborated on the methods and field surveys were made. In the next part, we analysed the administrative survey on the effectiveness of the identification regime on agencies' operations and this was immediately followed by evidence discussion while the article terminated with the concluding part.

Source: Aliyu (2017)

Fig. 1: Agencies Harmonised with NINs.

Source: Balogun (2017).

Fig. 2: Front and Back View of the NIMC Multipurpose Card.

II. Biometrics Everywhere: Is the Nigerian Case Different?

Evidence from reports issued by scholars and international institutions on the stage of an identification system in European countries pointed out that the e-identification system has been diversely deployed. According to Aichholzer and Straub (2010), several European countries have migrated to electronic identity management owing to the global trend in the identity management ecosystem. The adoption of e-identification in Europe commenced over two decades ago. It was reported that e-identification started in Finland as far back as 1999 (EU Report, 2006). This is being followed by other European countries such as Austria (2000); Belgium (2003); Denmark (2001); Estonia (2002), France (2004); Germany (2001); Hungary (2001); Ireland (2000); Italy (2000); Latvia (2004); Malta (2004); Portugal (2005); Slovakia (2006); Slovenia (2005); Spain (2006); Sweden (2006) – meaning the majority of the countries in Europe saw the importance of identity management system. These countries clearly shared the opinion that before the e-government approach can be adequately deployed, a reliable means to electronically identify citizens is germane (EU Report, 2006). Castro (2011) analysis in a study carried out to review successes and failures recorded by countries that have adopted electronic identification systems show that Estonia, a European country is a global leader in the adoption and deployment of identity management in governance.

The report which was issued in 2011 confirmed that the e-identification platform in Estonia has issued fifty-two (52) millions of electronic signature and authenticated eighty-eight (88) millions of e-transactions. Also, Europe's Digital Progress Report (2016) scores Estonia high in digital public service in the EU, citing the e-identification strategy as the main driver. Historically, the policy on identity management was launched in 2002 with the alias "Digital Estonia". Previous works, have linked the success account of the e-identification system of Estonia to series of policy initiatives and strategies which include: legal and regulatory backings that stipulated general compliance especially in the area of digital signature, privacy, and data protection; a comprehensive collaboration between government agencies and private sector partners; adequate financing; strong political leadership and competence; technological and infrastructural sophistication; aggressive awareness campaign; techno-literate citizens (OECD, 2010; Aichholze & Straub, 2010; Martens, 2010; Castro, 2011; Ducasle, 2015).

The state of identification in Africa has been sparsely categorised. Though, it appears that deployment and adoption of the e-identification system have not gotten required attention from African governments, yet, studies have shown that little effort and progress have been made in the African Identification system. World Bank Report (2017) revealed that very few countries in Africa have developed a robust identification system. Countries such as Botswana, Kenya, Morocco, and Rwanda have relatively reached an advanced stage. Nigeria, Chad, and Tanzania among other countries are at the intermediate stage while many other African countries like the Republic of Congo, Guinea, Liberia, and host of others made very little or no progress in their identification systems. The study considered the extent of coverage, robustness, integration, and utilisation of identification system in these countries and revealed that absence of reliable foundational identity systems in most Africa countries produced hub of fragmented functional registries which is affecting the development of integrated identity management in African states (World Bank, 2017).

Generally, institutional arrangement and administrative capacity of African countries in the identity management system vary, especially on a country basis. Though the common pattern is the decentralised civil registration schemes and centralised national identification system, these structures are underutilised due to poor funding and inadequate resources (World Bank, 2017). Another finding of the World Bank Report (2017) on identification systems in Africa is low coverage occasioned by overhead cost, paper-based documentation, difficult geographical landscape, scattered population distribution, and lack of patronage by the public and private users. Many African states are adopting more sophisticated technology to enhance the security features in their identity management while some still use a manual identity management system. Few countries in Africa run an identity management system in line with international best practices and standards (World Bank Report, 2017). Furthermore, the level of integration of functional databases with foundational databases in Africa countries is not impressive, but certain countries like Nigeria, Kenya are integrating their identity management databases through unique identification numbers. Another issue in identification systems in Africa is inadequate legislation and protection of individual identity-related information. Legal frameworks are not adequate to provide cover for protecting personal data and the right to reasonable use of private data by public officials (World Bank, 2017).

Existing literature on identity management in Nigeria shows that only a few scholars have written on identity management in Nigeria. Ordinarily, identity management in Nigeria has really not attracted government attention. It was not until 2007 that identity management in Nigeria was given sincere attention by formulating the national policy and institutional framework for an identity management system for Nigeria. (Aliyu, 2017). The empirical finding of Onokoya, Adebayo and Owolabi (2013) confirmed that deployment of the identity management system that manages identities of residents in Nigeria including inmates, immigrants, and diaspora is a good direction towards the transformational goal of Nigeria. The study identified a shortage of ICT manpower and the absence of training institutes as part of the challenges facing the implementation of policy on identity management in Nigeria. Also, Onakoya et al (2013) flagged off low computer education, unstable power supply, and inappropriate communication channel as another set of challenges drawing back identity management in Nigeria. Olaniyi (2017) in an unpublished thesis titled "The Role of National Electronic Identity Card in Enhancing Public Service Effectiveness: The Nigerian Case" It was revealed that truly the identity card being issued in Nigerian will provide access to basic public service especially through e-government platforms by breaking bureaucratic processes in public service. The study revealed low coverage, government bureaucracy, and lack of interoperability as the major barriers affecting the implementation of the new identity regime in Nigeria. It summarised that national identity card in Nigeria has not been fully integrated into the public service system. Similarly, Ibrahim and Abubakar (2016) did a study on the significance of identity in developing countries with a specific focus on the Nigerian economy, development, and security. The study was conducted among 60 staff of the National Identity Management Commission. The study arrived at the findings that a robust identity management system is a precursor for enhancing e-governance and national development.

In a qualitative manner, Ayamba and Ekanem (2016) argued that current identity management should be designed to accommodate innovations that will goad socio-economic and political development rather concentrates only on enrollment and issuance of GMPCs. This work identified the ambivalent nature of government, lack of trust, and low level of technology acceptance among citizens. It further concluded that the government must provide a conducive and convenient environment for the national policy on the identity management system to be sustained at the instance of regime change in government. Osunade, Olanrewaju, and Phillips (2013) presented a virgin argument, technologically oriented for "Low-Cost Identification Management System as an alternative to the current arrangement by the National Identity Management Commission into the national database repository. They argued that registration and enrollment costs will be greatly reduced with the deployment of their proposed architecture. The architecture according to them considered issues surrounding the acquisition and updating of identity-related data as well as a distribution network for GMPCs. This work might look too abstract for policy practitioners, yet it added credence to the possibility of improvement in the ongoing implementation of the new identity management system in Nigeria.

Irrespective of previous research, the main agenda of e-identification policy pointed the need for interoperability of government agencies where an individual database is jointly explored as digital resources for decision making but it's becoming clearly unclear the extent which provision of digitised information corroborated activities of government agencies because the effectiveness of identity system in providing expected back up especially during an emergency like contact tracing during a disease outbreak, social intervention for the protection of the vulnerable raises concern more than hope. This result in a hypothetical commentary that no statistically significant difference in the effects of the implementation of the policy on the activities of selected government agencies, and this was later subjected variance analyses.

III. Field and Methods

The study was carried out in Southwestern Nigeria. This was because the region had the highest coverage (enrollment) for the period covered by this study. The study covered activities of the National Identity Management Commission and three out of fifteen agencies that are expected to be linked with the national database. They included the Nigerian Immigration Service, Federal Road Safety Corps, and the Independent National Electoral Commission. Primary and secondary sources of data were utilised. Primary data were collected through the administration of the questionnaire, then later, the conduct of in-depth interviews. The target population of 2139 consisted staff in the state offices of the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) in Ogun, Oyo, and Ekiti; the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in Ogun, Oyo, and Ekiti; the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) in Ogun, Oyo and Ekiti and the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) in Ogun, Oyo and Ekiti with the following enumerated components: Ogun State (NIMC 110; NIS 303; FRSC 286; INEC 67), Oyo State (NIMC 122; NIS 312; FRSC 306; INEC 72), Ekiti State (NIMC 79; NIS 201; FRSC 218; INEC 63).

It was a mixed-method research utilising multi-stage sampling technique. At the first stage, Ogun, Oyo, and Ekiti were selected out of six states in Southwestern Nigeria using a stratified random sampling technique due to limited resources and plausibility of the survey result. The second stage involved the purposive selection of NIMC, NIS, FRSC, and INEC in each of the selected states. The selection of NIMC was based on its direct involvement in the implementation of the policy while NIS, FRSC, and INEC were selected out of fifteen (15) government agencies identified in the policy document to be linked with the new national database. Moreover, inclusion of the three agencies was also owing to the currency and consistency of their activities in identity management. Also, their inclusion became incumbent as this work aimed at testing the effectiveness of e-identification in inter-agencies collaboration. Then, the study applied a proportionate random sampling technique in selecting respondents from selected institutions across the selected states using a sample fraction of 15%. In all, a sample of 321 was selected. This was distributed as follows: Ogun State (NIMC 17; NIS 45; FRSC 43; INEC 10), Oyo State (NIMC 18; NIS 47; FRSC 46; INEC 11), Ekiti State (NIMC 12; NIS 30; FRSC 33; INEC 9). The respondents in each group were selected using a simple random sampling technique. A structured questionnaire was administered to the selected staff of NIMC, NIS, FRSC and INEC, and a response rate of 64% was achieved given the eventful nature of these institutions.

The questionnaire was designed to gather administrative testimonies on the effects of the policy implementation on the activities of selected government agencies with a scale of 6 dimensions (a – High Extent, b – Moderate Extent, c – Low Extent, d – No extent). After the results from the field survey, interview responses were analysed for possible triangulation of the field evidence. Hence, the interview sessions were held with a deputy coordinator, one facility manager, three (3) enrollment officers from NIMC and two public relation officers, and two technical officers from NIS, FRSC, and INEC. Secondary data obtained from textbooks, academic journals, official documents of NIMC and other relevant institutions, and the Internet. Given the sensitivity of activities of these agencies, adequate confidentiality of the identity and information supplied by each respondent was maintained. All the respondents had the right to withdraw from participation in the field exercise. Data collected were analysed using appropriate descriptive and inferential statistics.

IV. Administrative Survey from the Field

This section determined the effects to which the implementation of the national policy on identity management influences the activities of selected identity–related agencies. In order to achieve this, some items in the research instrument designed to gather the perception of respondents on the extent to which the implementation of the policy aided the activities of the relevant agencies thus far. The measurement scale employed to measure the extent of effect was sub-scaled into High Extent, Moderate Extent, Low Extent, and No Extent. Responses generated along these subscales were rated in order to infer the perception of the majority of the respondents regarding the extent to which the implementation of the policy aided the activities of the sampled agencies. Mean statistics (X) and standard deviation (SD) were used to support these inferences. In Table 1, the outcome of the survey showed that the implementation of the new identity regime has to a moderate extent aided real-time universal verification of citizens' identities by relevant government agencies. This position was supported by fifty-six per cent of the respondents (X = 2.84, SD =0.93). Another finding showed that sixty-two percent of the sampled staff agreed that the implementation of the new policy on identity management achieved a reduction in identity-related fraud recorded by government agencies to a moderate extent. This implies that the implementation of the new identification system has not really exerted any significant influence on the prevention of identity-related fraud (X=2.98, SD = 0.98).

Another variable tested was the proliferation of multiple identities by an individual. The survey sought after the perception of the respondents on whether the implementation of the policy has to a reasonable extent forestalled multiple identities among citizens. The result showed that only fifty-five percent of the respondents agreed that the new identity regime forestalled the issue of multiple identities to a high extent. The responses shown high variation as the distribution produced a mean value of 2.83 and a higher standard deviation of 1.45 to buttress the inference that multiple identities still exist in the new identity management regime. The result of the survey revealed that the implementation of the policy provided backup for government agencies using functional databases as sixty-nine percent of the respondents rated the performance high. The result was confirmed to be adequate by a mean value of 2.55 and a standard deviation of 1.10. This means the policy relatively provided a platform to keep a large volume of identity-related data by government agencies.

The researcher tested whether the implementation of the new identity regime had positively influenced the sharing of intelligence information among government agencies. The result revealed a low extent with sixty-two percent of the respondents. This result shows that the perception of respondents on the variable tested was evenly diverse with a mean value of 4.14 and a standard deviation of 1.39. This outcome complemented the earlier view that not all functional databases had been fully integrated in Nigeria. Management of large volume of identity-related data was rated to high extent with the response of seventy-four percent. This was also confirmed by a mean value of 2.53 and a standard deviation of 1.15. This result indicates that the new identification system being implemented in Nigeria has enough capacity to provide adequate storage for all functional databases in Nigeria but that does not mean that all identity-related agencies have fully explored this asset.

Respondents rated implementation performance low in the area of promoting e-service delivery at sixty-nine percent. This implies that the current state of the new identity regime has not exerted considerable influence in the e-service industry. This was further upheld by a mean value of 3.69 and a standard deviation of 0.98 which confirmed representativeness of the view of the respondents. The responses gathered in relation to access to the history of citizens transaction for decision making by law enforcement agencies (LEAs) showed that implementation performance was moderate with sixty-two percent of the pooled responses supporting this result, with a mean value of 3.11 and a standard deviation of 0.98. This result indicates that the view among selected identity-related agencies converged on a moderate scale that the implementation of the new regime has been assisting the law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to carry out their responsibilities.

The result of the survey also indicated that up to sixty-three percent of the respondents agree that implementation of the policy has to moderate extent eliminated paperwork related to capturing citizens' identity-related information. This might not be unconnected to the success rate of the pre-enrollment online site that reduces the number of credentials required to capture biometric data. The finding came with a mean value of 3.17 and a standard deviation of 1.08. The implementation of the policy has failed in eliminating multiple data capturing by government agencies as proposed in the policy document. Sixty-five percent of the responses gathered indicated that implementation of the policy has to no extent stopped multiple data capturing by the concerned agencies (X=4.97, SD = 1.66). This cast doubt on the policy agenda to de-fragment the identity ecosystem in Nigeria making the implementation of the policy a candidate of another inconsequential crusade of the government.

Qualitative evidence was gathered to complement findings that emanated from quantitative analysis on the effect of the implementation of the policy on the activities of government agencies. The bulk of narration in this section came from interviewees drafted from NIS, FRSC, and INEC. The researcher wanted to know whether the interviewees were aware of the policy under review. The majority of them responded positively. When asked how? An officer from NIS said that "the coordinator of Oyo State NIMC came on a courtesy call to our office". It was also asked whether the policy had a connection with the activities of their places of work and whether the implementation of the policy had actually aided the performance of their duties. The narrations from the interviewees showed that the majority of them believed the new identification regime which the policy sought to establish had direct bearing on the activities they carried out. One of the interviewees remarked:

> Yes, there is understanding that Nigeria Immigration Service should have a desk at NIMC office so that they can identify non-Nigerians who may want to register and then, they are thinking to provide a database, so that you wouldn't have to start bringing some of those hard copies like birth certificate, identity certificate, declarations because the NIMC database has captured that information already (NIS's respondent).

From the above, it is evident the new regime will aid the process of capturing people that come for issuance of passport as well as fish out non-Nigerians from the national database. Another view was aired "Yes, it's to enhance the identification process of citizens and prevent duplication of identity in the country, more so to enhance the voting process which is the mandate of INEC as an organisation". On the actual implication of the policy implementation, the majority of the respondents were negative. One of the interviewees supported this inference that "Nigeria is corrupt, the system is not well adopted" Another conviction which was raised with respect to the degree to which the policy implementation influenced activities of other identity-related government agencies was lack of commitment from the agencies to deploy NIMC's database interface in carrying out their activities as the majority of the interviewees could not pinpoint any challenges they faced in the process of accessing or interacting with the NIMC's database. As regards whether the implementation of the policy was going on the right track, the narration of the respondents showed mixed views. Some believed it was going well while others seemed to believe otherwise. One of the respondents who believed the scheme was going well said "yes it is on the right track. No two persons have the same national identification number". But, when probed further he said "the only problem is that no single government agencies have been synchronized into the NIMC's database".

Another key item in the guide was to determine whether NIMC had fully harmonised and integrated a high number of government agencies for smooth interoperability. The accounts from the participants affirmatively suggested that there was little or no interoperability among government agencies. All the interviewees responded with a "No". One of the interviewees while substantiating his view said "No, when the coordinator came, he said the process is in phases and up till now existing databases have not been synchronised". Another said "Banks capture biodata, NIMC, INEC and …It appears that there is a problem with the harmonisation of identity-related information among the agencies". Another interviewee remarked "We (INEC) collect our own data directly from eligible citizens. Obviously, it's an indication that we don't work together. I think we will come to that one day". These submissions confirmed that interoperability among governmental agencies in Nigeria is yet to be achieved after a decade since the policy came on board.

In general, the survey result was pooled from the selected government agencies as such indicated overall positions of the sampled administrators thereby not given room for individuality difference, in view of this, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test whether there is a statistically significant difference in the mean responses of the respondents on effects of the implementation of the policy on the activities of the selected agencies. Subsequently, responses gathered on ten (10) variables set out to measure respondents' opinion on the effects of e-identification policy from the selected institutions (NIMC, NIS, FRSC & INEC) were re-coded into high extent (formerly coded as very high extent; high extent; moderate extent); low extent (formerly coded as low extent; very low extent); no extent (formerly coded as no extent). The model, ANOVA within a 5% level of significance was used to test the differences.

Table 2 shows that the main effect of the implementation of the policy on activities of selected agencies yield an F-ratio of $F(3, 116) = 5.773$, $p < 0.05$, indicating that there was a statistically significant difference in the mean effect of the policy implementation on activities of selected agencies. This was sustained by a higher mean response from NIS ($M = 24.3$, $SD = 26.6$) and FRSC ($M = 24.7$, $SD = 26.4$) compared with the lower mean response from NIMC ($M = 9.3$, $SD = 6.09$) and INEC ($M = 10.3$, $SD = 7.4$). This is an indication that the effects of the implementation of the policy are being felt more by NIS and FRSC. The Post Hoc test revealed that mean response from NIMC was significantly different from NIS ($p = 0.017$), FRSC ($p = 0.014$) and not significantly different from INEC ($p = 0.997$). The mean response of NIS was significantly different from INEC ($p = 0.030$) and not significantly different from FRSC ($p = 1.000$) while the mean response from FRSC was significantly different from INEC ($p = 0.025$). Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected while the research hypothesis (alternative) was accepted meaning that there was a statistically significant difference in the effects of the implementation of the policy on the activities of selected government agencies. These results cast doubt on the possibility of the policy ensuring the effectiveness of service administration among government agencies.

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Table 1: Effects of e-identification on Activities of Government Agencies

Activity Areas	HE f (%)	ME f (%)	LE f (%)	NE f (%)	Mean	SD
The new identity regime has to what extent enhanced provision of real time universal means of verifying citizens identities by government agencies?	57 (27.8)	116 (56.6)	32 (15.7)	-	2.84	0.93
The new identity regime has to what extent promoted reduction in cases of identity fraud recorded by government agencies?	54 (26.4)	127 (62)	11 (5.4)	13 (6.3)	2.98	0.98
Proliferation of multiple identities by an individual has to what extent forestalled by the implementation of the new identification regime?	112 (54.7)	37 (18)	37 (17.6)	20 (9.8)	2.83	1.45
The new identification system has to what extent provided reliable backup for government agencies operating functional databases?	142 (69.3)	22 (10.7)	33 (16.1)	8 (3.9)	2.55	1.10
The new identity regime has to what extent promoted the provision of platform for sharing of intelligence information among government agencies?	36 (17.6)	25 (12.2)	127 (61.9)	17 (8.3)	4.14	1.39
The implementation of the new identity regime has to what extent aided government agencies in managing large volume of data?	152 (74.2)	10 (4.9)	33 (16.1)	10 (4.9)	2.53	1.15
The new identity regime has to what extent promoted efficiency in e-service delivery?	34 (16.6)	23 (11.2)	143 (69.7)	5 (2.4)	3.69	0.98
The new identity regime has to what extent provided access to government agencies in tracking transaction for decision making by Law Enforcement Agencies?	39 (19)	128 (62.4)	28 (13.7)	10 (4.9)	3.11	0.98
The new identity regime has to what extent eliminated paper work related to capturing of citizens information in your organisation?	33 (16.1)	131 (63.9)	26 (12.7)	15 (7.3)	3.17	1.08
The new identity regime has to what extent eliminated multiple data capturing by government agencies?	31 (15.1)	6 (2.9)	34 (16.6)	134 (65.4)	4.97	1.66

Source: Authors' computation from field survey

Table 2: Variances in the administrators' opinion on the effects of e-identification on agencies' activities

Descriptive				F-test				Post Hoc Test		
Subjects	N	Mean	SD	Subjects	Df	F	Sig.	Subjects	Mean diff.	Sig.
				Between Group				NIS	-15.00000*	.017
NIMC	30	9.3	6.09		3	5.773	.001	FRSC	-15.36667*	.014
								INEC	-1.03333	.997
				Within Group				NIMC	15.00000*	.017
NIS	30	24.3	26.6		116			FRSC	-.36667	1.000
								INEC	13.96667*	.030
								NIMC	15.36667*	.014
FRSC	30	24.7	26.4	Total	119			NIS	.36667	1.000
								INEC	14.33333*	.025
	30	10.3	7.4					NIMC	1.03333	.997
INEC								NIS	-13.96667*	.030
								FRSC	-14.33333*	.025

**. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.*

V. Situating the Survey into Effectiveness Narratives

On the effects of the policy implementation on activities of the government agencies that deal with identity-related information. Sixty-two percent of the respondents agreed with the position that real-time universal verification of citizens' identities had been aided as a result of the policy implementation. This means that with the National Identification Number (NIN) and other regulatory identifiers like SIM card registration and bank verification number (BVN) government agencies can determine the authenticity of individual identity. However, objection to this finding could be located in the International Bank Reconstruction and Development 2017 report titled *The State of identification system in Africa,* it was reported that only Department of State Security (DSS) in Nigeria utilises one out of 13 real-time identification solutions, as such access to the national database might not be universal as not all the identity-related agencies have been fully integrated with the NIMC's database. Reduction in identity-related fraud recorded by the government was established by the study as one of the implications of the policy implementation. This finding suggested that the new identity regime being promoted by the policy under review does not allow two persons to have the same electronic identity, the NIN is a once in a lifetime token which dies with the bearer.

However, the above finding is weakened by another finding, which revealed that after almost a decade of the existence of the policy, issues of multiple capturing of identity-related information still goes on unabated. This position was supported by evidence generated from both interviews conducted and questionnaires administered. It also correlates with the view of Osunade, Olanrewaju, and Philip (2013) that several identification regimes being operated in Nigeria led to duplication of citizen's identity. Literature evidence of Mukherjee and Nayar (2011) also confirmed that in un-harmonised identity ecosystem, duplication of an individual's identity is an issue.

There is a low incidence of sharing intelligence information among government agencies. This outcome came up with a fifty percent acceptance rate among the respondents. Likewise, the explanatory evidence to support this result was provided in the interview session. This outcome is another indication that the implementation strategies adopted for the policy were not able to promote interoperability among government agencies since many government agencies collect separated identity-related information from the same citizens in Nigeria. As a result of this, the need to share information among them might be difficult. This result tallies with Barton, Carlton, and Ziehm (2007) submission that a good number of government agencies operate disjointed databases with no platform for integration or interoperability for the delivery of public services. In a contrary opinion, Otjacques, Hitzelbeger and Feltz (2007) established several instances of interoperability among public authorities. It was proved that the identity system provides a window through which intelligence information is shared among countries. The divergence in this literature could be attributed to the difference in the research location. Otjacques, Hitzelberger and Feltz findings were based on experiences of European countries, mostly developed countries while this current study was carried out in Nigeria, a developing country. The results discussed above-raised questions on the effectiveness of implementation strategies adopted by Nigeria in implementing policy on the identification system.

The study confirmed that the implementation of the policy has not yielded meaningful results in the area of e-service delivery. This outcome cannot be isolated from the previous findings discussed above especially on interoperability among agencies. It must be noted that where there is no interoperability among government agencies e-service will not be optimally deployed. This of course stresses the reason why the implementation of the policy under review must be managed. Though, this finding negated Anderson *et al*. (2016) submissions that despite challenges facing the implementation of the identification system, in Nigeria, e-services such as digital banking, social security, online tax regime, voter registration, and distribution of subsidies were being utilised. However, Anderson *et al.* failed to acknowledge that each of these services was provided by separate functional databases, and as such might not be linked to the implementation of the new identity regime being installed within the dictate of the policy under review. The study confirmed that the implementation of the policy under review has assisted law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in carrying out their duties with a support rate of sixty-three percent. This was also established in the report of IBRD on the state of identity management in Africa. The report indicated that the State Security Service (SSS) and other security agencies are given access to NIMC's database in the course of providing security to the public. On the overall basis, the resourcefulness of the expected e-identification regime in Nigeria has not been fully harnessed by the relevant government agencies for administrative effectiveness.

VI. Concluding Remarks

Effective service administration devoid of identity fraud was cited as one of the core objects in the national policy and framework on the identity management system in Nigeria. The policy thrust aimed at institutionalising a foundational biometric identification system where all relevant government agencies access reliable information in order to call adequate administrative and service decisions while interacting with the public. This research revealed numerous uncertainties on the possibility of the policy to build a dependable e-identification network that state institutions can access for effective service delivery. Literature shows that the implementation of the policy under consideration is largely non-holistic given the ongoing practice of fragmented functional databases by different agencies (Osunade, Olanrewaju & Philip, 2013). The expectation is that an individual gets enrolled and be identified by the state for life even up to the point of death thereby creating one solid identification system that can easily be managed, but the scrappy nature of Nigerian identification ecosystem led to difficulties in intelligence sharing among government agencies in the absence of a harmonised identity management system. Harmonisation and integration of existing databases were the first calls of the policy but it appears that the implementation went on without recourse to this thrust. In addition, the enrollment component of the policy requires an upgraded approach as the system risk the possibility of identity divide, especially among the vulnerable population. If adequate measures are not put in place, the identity divide will continue to drawback on the prospects of e-service delivery especially in the period of emergency. To buttress this, the inability and incapacity of a decade system of digital identification to provide information about the most vulnerable during lockdown occasioned by the outbreak of Covid-19 for possible palliative intervention by the government raise deep uncertainties as to the very essence of the new identification regime.

In a poverty-ridden country like Nigeria with over 70 million living in extreme poverty, only 2.6 million persons were listed on the government social safety register showing a huge gap in overall coverage. The rhetoric of effective and efficient e-service delivery usually played by the state serve less where enrollment is not accessible and affordable by the critical mass. The question is how possible can the state socially protect the vulnerable without knowing them demographically. It is minimally expected that the state-backed biometric scheme is fashioned to address human development demand of the state, hence, the plausibility of the policy redevelopment to reconstruct the Nigerian identification regime for the effectiveness of administrative agencies' decisions and service delivery. As this work is limited to the application of e-identity aided solutions among the government agencies, the need to explore insight as to how cultural, political and social peculiarities are shaping enrollment behaviour among the un-enrolled population for optimum utilisation of the scheme by government administrative and service institutions becomes research calling because the primary enabler of this tech is inclusive enrollment for all.

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A Critical Criminological Analysis of the Series "When they See us" and Some Considerations about the Institutional Racism

By Patrícia Silva

Abstract- This work critically analyzes the series "When they see us", based on real facts, made available on the Netflix digital platform. This series was chosen for, to a certain extent, breaking with a white, male and heterosexual hegemony reproduced in the series main on crime. The series features the creator and director of the series Ava DuVernay, a black woman. The question to be answered by the work will be: how does the series When they see us articulate as racial and gender categories in the illegal imprisonment of the five black adolescents? It starts from the theoretical framework of critical criminology, with racial, class, sex and gender cuts. The technique used will be deductive, with the exploratory methodology of bibliography. The analysis carried out points to a central fact: the racist selectivity of the American prison system. The series managed to portray the current reality of the penal system, both in the US and in Brazil, and apply how it was strategically planned for the control of black bodies. In addition to the selectivity of the system, the series depicts the inhumane way that people deprived of their liberty are subjected, and also how gender, race and class structure this system.

Keywords: *criminology. institutional racism. series. gender-based violence.*

GJHSS-H Classification: *FOR Code: 160299*

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A Critical Criminological Analysis of the Series "When they See us" and Some Considerations about the Institutional Racism

Uma Análise Criminológica Crítica Da Série "Olhos Que Condenam" E Algumas Considerações Sobre O Racismo Institucional

Patrícia Silva

Resumo- Este trabalho analisa criticamente a série "Olhos que condenam", baseada em fatos reais, e disponibilizada na plataforma digital Netflix. Essa série foi escolhida por, até certo ponto, quebrar com a hegemonia branca, masculina e heterossexual reproduzida nas principais séries sobre crime. A série traz como criadora e diretora da série Ava DuVernay, uma mulher negra. A pergunta a ser respondida pelo trabalho será: como a série *When they see us* articula as categorias raciais e de gênero no aprisionamento ilegal dos cinco adolescentes negros? Parte-se do marco teórico da criminologia crítica, com recortes raciais, de classe, sexo e de gênero. A técnica utilizada será a dedutiva, com a metodologia exploratória da bibliografia A análise realizada aponta para um dado central: a seletividade racista do sistema prisional estadunidense. A série conseguiu retratar a realidade atual do sistema penal, tanto do estadunidense quanto do brasileiro, e demonstrou como ele foi planejado estrategicamente para o controle dos corpos negros. Além da seletividade do sistema, a série retrata a forma desumana que pessoas privadas de liberdade são submetidas, e também como o gênero, raça e classe estruturam esse sistema. Conclui-se que o Estado enquanto agente responsável pelo controle social atua de maneira rotineiramente criminosa na preservação de estruturas que remontam à escravidão, e à violência de gênero.

Palavras-chave: criminologia. racismo institucional. série. violência de gênero.

Abstract- This work critically analyzes the series "When they see us", based on real facts, made available on the Netflix digital platform. This series was chosen for, to a certain extent, breaking with a white, male and heterosexual hegemony reproduced in the series main on crime. The series features the creator and director of the series Ava DuVernay, a black woman. The question to be answered by the work will be: how does the series When they see us articulate as racial and gender categories in the illegal imprisonment of the five black adolescents? It starts from the theoretical framework of critical criminology, with racial, class, sex and gender cuts. The technique used will be deductive, with the exploratory methodology of bibliography. The analysis carried out points to a central fact: the racist selectivity of the American prison system. The series managed to portray the current reality of the penal system, both in the US and in Brazil, and apply how it was strategically planned for the control of black bodies. In addition to the selectivity of the system, the series depicts the inhumane way that people deprived of their liberty are subjected, and also how gender, race and class structure this system. It is concluded that the State as an agent responsible for social control acts in a routine criminal way in the preservation of structures that go back to slavery, and to gender violence.

Keywords: criminology. institutional racism. series. gender-based violence.

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I. Introdução

A série "*When They see us*" é baseada em fatos reais, e retrata a história de cinco adolescentes acusados injustamente de terem cometido os crimes de estupro, tentativa de homicídio, lesão corporal e motim. No Brasil, a série foi traduzida para "Olhos que Condenam", e está disponível na plataforma Netflix. O fato ocorreu em 1989, no *Central Park*, em *New York*, nos Estados Unidos. A vítima, Trisha Meili, uma mulher branca, com 28 anos e bancária. Todos os adolescentes acusados são negros, todos de classe social baixa, e um deles latino-americano.

Yusef Salam, Antrom McCray, Korey Weise, Raymond Santana, e Kevin Richardson permaneceram segregados até início dos anos 2000, quando em 2002 o verdadeiro autor dos fatos assumiu o cometimento do crime e, após a realização do exame de DNA, ficou comprovada a autoria do crime, e a inocência deles. Em 2014, a prefeitura de *New York* realizou o pagamento de US$41 milhões a título de indenização para eles.

Esse caso retratado pela série é o reflexo de um sistema falido, criado estrategicamente para o controle dos corpos pretos e pobres. Quatro, dos cinco adolescentes, foram encaminhados para reformatórios juvenis, por serem menores de dezesseis anos. Korey, o único com dezesseis anos - que não estava no local dos fatos, apenas foi acompanhar o seu amigo no depoimento para a delegacia -, foi encaminhado para uma penitenciária de adultos, e durante a sua prisão sofreu os mais diversos tipos de violência física e mental. Além da violência perpetuada nos reformatórios que eles ficaram internados, e na penitenciária que

Korey ficou preso, é importante atentar para o papel desenvolvido pela polícia (criminalização primária), como protagonista de uma perseguição que ocasionou a prisão ilegal dos adolescentes.

Além disso, ao ficar evidenciado o racismo institucional na prisão ilegal dos cinco adolescentes, foi identificado como o sistema de justiça criminal é falho ao tratar da violência de gênero. A série retratou que vítima do crime de estupro não teve nenhum amparo. As mães dos adolescentes privados de liberdades tiveram que arcar com toda a carga que as prisões ilegais trouxeram, sustentando de certo modo o sistema prisional.

Sendo assim, o presente trabalho tem a seguinte problemática: como a série *When they see us* articula as categorias raciais e de gênero no aprisionamento ilegal dos cinco adolescentes negros?

Para isso, o marco teórico a ser utilizado será o da criminologia crítica, partindo de estudos que versam sobre a intersecção de gênero, raça e sexualidade. A técnica utilizada será a dedutiva, com a metodologia exploratória da bibliografia. O trabalho será dividido em duas partes. Em um primeiro momento será abordado como o racismo institucional ainda atravessa os corpos negros, sobretudo de que forma o sistema capitalista está interligado com o encarceramento em massa da população preta e pobre, e como as características do período escravocrata está presente nesse sistema. Na segunda etapa, será retratado como sexo, gênero, raça e classe são fundamentais para sustentar o sistema prisional, além de trazer alternativas para a utilização do sistema penal, tanto estadunidense como brasileiro, tendo em vista sua ineficácia no controle de atos considerados ilícitos.

II. Os Reflexos da Escravização da População Negra Afro-Americana e a Representação Social dos Homens Negros

Neste primeiro subcapítulo será trabalhado como o período de escravidão foi fundamental para a construção da representação social destinada ao homem negro na sociedade estadunidense pós-escravidão, e como isso foi reproduzido na série. A seguir, serão apresentados os resultados da análise, a partir das contribuições da criminologia crítica, sobretudo utilizando-se das contribuições de teorias raciais para a melhor compreensão do tema abordado.

a) A Representação Social dos Homens Negros: O Caso dos Cinco do Central Park

O caso dos cinco do Central Park foi retratado pela série "*When they see us*", que demonstra muito bem como o racismo serve como estrutura da seletividade do sistema de justiça criminal estadunidense. Contudo, a série deixa de fora todo o contexto histórico estadunidense de exploração, e o lugar que os homens negros ocupavam nele, por isso, este trabalho busca relacionar os fatos narrados na série com os reflexos do período de escravização da população afro-americana. A injustiça e o racismo identificados na série, são herança dos tempos sombrios da escravização no país, que durou cerca de 240 anos, entre os séculos XVIII e XIX.

Desde as primeiras interações entre o povo ocidental e a população africana, negros e negras vivem com o estigma de selvageria, suas características físicas e comportamentais eram associadas aos animais (DURU, 2004, p. 3). As pessoas negras eram classificadas como sub-humanas em razão de suas capacidades físicas: maior resistência ao sol, maior velocidade ao correr, e mesmo tendo corpos esguios conseguiam carregar uma grande quantidade de peso. O problema mais temido pelos europeus, estava relacionado ao fato de que à população negra ao ser retirada do seu *habitat* natural, e ser colocada juntamente com uma raça "superior", eles não conseguiriam controlar seus instintos selvagens, colocando a população branca em risco (DURU, 2004, p. 5).

A escravidão como instituição desumanizou negros e negras retendo suas liberdades, reforçando ainda mais o estereótipo de animais que deveriam ficar enjaulados (DURU, 2004, p. 5). Com a abolição da escravidão nos Estados Unidos, em 1865, por meio da décima terceira emenda Constitucional, as instituições de controle tiveram que se reinventar, ou como ensina Angela Davis (2018b), necessitou ser atualizada, e surgiram outros meios para o controle da população afro-americana recém liberta.

Nesse sentido, esse período pós-escravidão no país, e com o temor de possíveis revoltas dos "escravos selvagens", foram criadas diversas leis que criminalizavam até as ações mais simples de pessoas negras, como, por exemplo, o simples fato do homem negro olhar em direção de uma mulher branca. Isso gerou uma falsa percepção de que a população negra cometeria mais crimes, quando na realidade o número de estupros ocorridos na época foi minimamente desproporcional em relação às alegações feitas (MAIER, 2008, p. 306).

> Na história dos Estados Unidos, a acusação fraudulenta de estupro se destaca como um dos artifícios mais impiedosos criados pelo racismo. O mito do estuprador negro tem sido invocado sistematicamente sempre que as recorrentes ondas de violência e terror contra a comunidade negra exigem justificativas convincentes (DAVIS, 2016, p. 172).

Assim, esse período pós-escravidão é fundamental para compreender como os reflexos da escravização dos corpos negros estão presentes no sistema penal estadunidense. Davis, ainda leciona, que o mito do homem negro estuprador é irmão do mito da mulher negra raivosa, ambos foram criados como subterfugio facilitador da exploração de homens negros e mulheres negras (DAVIS, 2016, p. 173).

No entanto, é necessário destacar que esse período pós-escravidão é marcado pelo racismo estrutural, mas que torna-se importante distinguir os conceitos entre racismo inidividual e institucional. Os primeiros autores a teorizar sobre o racismo institucional foram Charles Hamilton e Kwame Ture, que na obra *Black Power: Politics of Liberation in America*, que conceituaram como uma prática de toda a comunidade branca contra a comunidade negra (HAMILTON; TURE, 1967). Para exemplificar a diferença entre o racismo individual e o institucional, eles tratam da seguinte forma:

> Quando terroristas brancos bombardeiam uma igreja negra e matam cinco crianças negras, isso é um ato de racismo individual, amplamente deplorado pela maioria dos segmentos da sociedade. Mas quando nessa mesma cidade – Birmingham, Alabama – quinhentos bebês negros morrem a cada ano por causa da falta de comida adequada, abrigos e instalações médicas, e outros milhares são destruídos e mutilados fisica, emocional e intelectualmente por causa das condições de pobreza e discriminação, na comunidade negra, isso é uma função do racismo institucional. Quando uma família negra se muda para uma casa em um bairro branco e é apedrejada, queimada ou expulsa, eles são vítimas de um ato manifesto de racismo individual que muitas pessoas condenarão – pelo menos em palavras. Mas é o racismo institucional que mantém os negros presos em favelas dilapidadas, sujeitas às pressões diárias de exploradores, comerciantes, agiotas e agentes imobiliários discriminatórios (CHARLES; KWANE, 1967, p. 2).

Assim, essa visão dos autores sobre o racismo institucional, segundo Almeida (2019), não pode ser analisada como se houvesse uma ação deliberada de todos os brancos contra os negros, tendo em vista que isso levaria em consideração algo individual, mesmo que em grupo. É necessário observar que "as instituições atuam na formulação de regras e imposição de padrões sociais que atribuem privilégios a um determinado grupo racial, no caso, os brancos" (ALMEIDA, 2019, p. 31). Dessa forma, é possível concluir que a escravização da população negra trouxe reflexos para a sociedade no período pós-abolição, e a série vai reproduzir um desses reflexos, qual seja, a associação do homem à selvageria dos animais enquanto seres irracionais e instintivos.

Essa reprodução do homem negro enquanto um animal selvagem, também foi reproduzida em diversos filmes, o que colaborou para a manutenção desse estereótipo de criminoso, com o nítido objetivo de controlar e erradicar a população negra. Em 1915, o filme intitulado "O Nascimento de uma Nação" (*The Birth of a Nation*), se popularizou por trazer diversos estereótipos de negros selvagens, que sem restrições de liberdade, tornavam-se animais sexualmente insaciáveis. Além disso, o filme ressaltava a supremacia e o heroísmo do homem branco em detrimento do homem negro, reforçando os estereótipos, e sendo responsável pelo linchamento e morte de diversos homens negros na época (DURU, 2004, p. 6).

Fica nítido, portanto, que o fato de pessoas negras viverem livremente em sociedade ainda causava pânico no período pós-escravidão, e isso significava que era preciso tomar alguma atitude para controlar esses "animais selvagens", por meio do controle social através da criação de leis segregadoras. Ou até mesmo por meio da utilização do entretenimento para colaborar com a manutenção desse imaginário social de que as pessoas negras eram violentas.

É exatamente nesse ponto em que o contexto histórico de colonização e escravidão se cruzam com os fatos verídicos dramatizados na série. Korey Wise, Kevin Richardson, Raymond Santana, Antron McCray e Yusef Salaam já no primeiro episódio são levados para a delegacia para prestar depoimento sobre os fatos ocorridos no dia 19 de abril de 1989, no Central Park, onde uma mulher branca, com 28 anos de idade, havia sido estuprada, espancada e deixada para morrer. Ao iniciar as investigações, traçando uma linha do tempo sobre a noite do ocorrido, a promotora Linda Fairstein, responsável pela Unidade de Crimes Sexuais da Ministério Público de Manhattan, mesmo sem ter nenhuma prova do envolvimento dos garotos com o fato, proferiu a seguinte frase "e pensar que íamos mandar esses animais à vara de família e colocá-los de volta nas ruas". Nas cenas seguintes, a personagem reitera por diversas vezes a comparação dos jovens negros com animais.

Ao iniciar a análise sobre a representação dos homens negros na série, pode-se verificar algumas classificações, a demonização é uma delas. A comparação feita pela promotora Linda Fairstein é algo histórico, os colonizadores reduziam os negros a estereótipos criados pelo racismo, e um deles está ligado a mentalidade primitiva e o erotismo animal que os negros possuíam (SOUZA, 2009, p. 100). Esse tipo de representação segue durante os episódios da série, durante a primeira audiência, a testemunha Srta. Dean, que passeava de bicicleta pelo local na noite do ocorrido, diz lembrar de "um grupo de garotos fazendo sons de animais no local".

Nesse sentido, cabe aqui trazer algumas reflexões do psiquiatra e filósofo negro Frantz Fanon, que ao analisar a diáspora negra e as violências coloniais, constatou que "para a maioria dos brancos, o negro representa o instituto sexual (não educado). O preto encarna a potência genital acima da moral e das interdições" (FANON, 2008, p. 152). O mito do "*the bestial black man*" é originário da época da escravidão, onde durante muito tempo acreditou-se que os escravos negros poderiam estuprar facilmente as moças brancas devido ao seu instinto animal (DURU, 2004, p. 5).

O negro não possuía sexualidade, mas sim sexo, contrastando com o homem branco civilizado, a lascívia também era algo inerente do homem negro e seus genitais, que no século XVI eram medidos e expostos pelos observadores europeus (DURU, 2004, p. 3). "O branco está convencido de que o negro é um animal; se não for o comprimento do pênis, é a potência sexual que o impressiona" (FANON, 2008, p. 147). A demonização dos cinco meninos negros também aparece durante os interrogatórios, os quais são realizados somente por policiais homens e brancos, sem a presença de qualquer responsável, e sempre mediante muita violência, seja física ou mental.

Durante o interrogatório, que durou mais de trinta horas, os policiais fizeram uso de uma técnica chamada *Reid*. Esse método faz com que o acusado acredite que há provas suficientes de sua autoria sobre o ato, mesmo que essas provas não existam. Nessa parte, a hipersexualização do homem negro reaparece quando o policial pergunta para Raymond se ele "quis enfiar o pinto em uma moça branca". É importante mencionar que os suspeitos estavam sem advogados/as, sem familiares, ou responsáveis, por perto, enquanto o interrogatório estava sendo realizado. Além disso, a técnica utilizada é considerada controversa e proibida em diversos países.

A partir disso, é possível conferir mais uma forma de demonização do homem negro herdada da época escravagista, que é o perfil de criminoso, pois para os colonizadores brancos, os negros não possuíam escrúpulos, eram malfeitores e inerentemente criminosos (DURU, 2004, p. 4). De acordo com Angela Davis, para o imaginário hegemônico branco e europeu, os criminosos são sempre idealizados como pessoas negras, em virtude do poder persistente do racismo (DAVIS, 2016, p. 12). Ainda durante a fase de investigação, a promotora Linda Fairstein se refere aos cinco meninos negros como "bandidinhos".

Esse imaginário hegemônico foi corroborado pela forma como o país tratou a população negra no período pós-escravidão, pois o estereótipo de criminoso foi sempre reforçado pelos meios de controles sociais formais e informais.

Conforme a teoria interacionista ou da reação social da criminologia, a construção da criminalidade e do criminoso não é algo ontológico ou pré-constituído, mas sim algo que depende de uma reação social. O controle e a criação do que será considerado desvio, e quem será considerado desviante, é selecionado de forma discricionária por uma parte privilegiada da sociedade (ANDRADE, 2015, p. 205). Nesse sentido, pessoas não brancas são historicamente consideradas pré-dispostas a cometer ilícitos e, por isso, devem ser mais observadas por esse sistema de controle:

> A construção do criminoso 'tipo criminal' somente foi possível com a exposição absoluta dos encarcerados ao 'olhar dos especialistas', ou seja, a partir de uma relação concreta de poder que se estabelecia prisões, transformando em jaulas destinadas à observação de novas espécies (CARVALHO; DUARTE, 2017, p. 50).

O sistema de justiça criminal serviu, e serve até hoje, como mecanismo de controle dos corpos negros, tendo como objetivo manter o privilégio de parte da sociedade branca e rica. Isso faz com que pessoas negras continuem na base da pirâmide social, sendo pobres e oferecendo mão de obra barata e precarizada (BORGES, 2018, p. 93). Todos esses fatos verificados até aqui, justificam a razão de Korey, Kevin, Raymond, Antron e Yusef terem sido considerados os criminosos perfeitos no caso do Central Park, cinco meninos pobres, e negros, sendo um deles de origem latino-americana.

Somando-se a esse estereótipo construído historicamente, pode-se identificar a influência midiática na manutenção da população negra nesse local subalternizado, e essa influência também esteve presente neste caso. No início do segundo episódio, é possível verificar vários telejornais e programas de rádio falando sobre o caso, e ao se referirem aos cinco acusados, proferiram as seguintes frases: "eles vieram à cidade de um mundo do crack, armas, facas, indiferença e ignorância. Vieram de uma terra sem pais. Vieram da região selvagem dos pobres, e guiados por uma fúria coletiva repleta de uma energia violenta das ruas". A mídia teve um papel fundamental para a condenação dos cinco meninos, e reforçou o estereótipo de criminoso e selvagem atribuído historicamente às pessoas negras.

Além do estereótipo de animal criminoso, uma outra representação do homem negro retratada na série, é a do homem negro que deixa de se reconhecer como pertencente à uma porcentagem da população que historicamente é marginalizada, e que reproduz a opressão racista do sistema de controle social. Em três momentos esse tipo de representação aparece na série.

A primeira ocorre logo no início durante a intervenção policial no Central Park, onde um dos policiais que aborda os meninos de forma violenta, é negro. A segunda é durante as investigações na delegacia, onde um dos policiais que está auxiliando no caso é negro, porém mesmo presenciando diversas irregularidades, como: a alteração da linha do tempo pela promotora Linda Fairstein para parecer que os meninos cometeram o crime; e presenciar o interrogatório ilegal de Kevin Richardson por dois policiais brancos sem a presença de um responsável por ele no local, o referido policial não tomou nenhuma atitude que pudesse ajudar os meninos. Em um terceiro momento, mais precisamente no último capítulo da série, Korey é transferido para a penitenciária de Wende

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e, um guarda negro da penitenciária organiza o que ele chama de "comitê de boas-vindas", e Korey é espancado e esfaqueado pelos outros detentos, nas cenas seguintes o guarda diz a Korey que fez isso para que ele não se achasse estrela, o forçando a ficar na solitária.

Dessa forma, a série retrata os homens negros de forma ambígua, em um primeiro momento como um animal selvagem criminoso. Em um segundo plano, retrata o homem negro como sendo aquele que, por estar em uma posição de privilégio, acabou se rendendo às prerrogativas do sistema de controle social criado por pessoas brancas para manutenção do poder e privilégios, fazendo com que não possua empatia com seus semelhantes.

Nesta parte da análise é importante ressaltar o trabalho importantíssimo de Neusa Santos Souza, mulher negra, psiquiatra e psicanalista brasileira, em sua obra "Tornar-se negro". Nessa obra, a autora trata sobre como é ser negro em uma sociedade branca, e a partir disso analisa a experiência emocional do negro em ascensão. De acordo com Souza, após terem sido dominadas, colocadas em estado de submissão, demonizadas e serem inferiorizadas, as pessoas negras perderam as suas individualidades e concepções positivas sobre si mesmas. Esse fato fez com que pessoas negras tornassem o branco como o modelo de identidade levando em consideração as prerrogativas brancas para ascender socialmente (SOUZA, 1983, p. 19).

> O cidadão era o branco, os serviços respeitáveis eram os serviços - brancos, ser bem tratado era ser tratado como branco. Foi com a disposição básica de ser gente que o negro organizou-se para a ascensão, o que equivale dizer: foi com a principal determinação de assemelhar-se ao branco que o negro buscou, via ascensão social, tornar-se gente (SOUZA, 1983, p. 21).

Nesse sentido, esse processo de integração das pessoas negras na sociedade capitalista criou diversos bloqueios e fragmentações de identidade que por muitos anos desmantelou a solidariedade entre a população negra. Sendo assim, "aproximar-se do dominante é uma estratégia, entre outras, de sobrevivência social criada em contextos de pressão, e constante violência simbólica no sentido da negação do EU. Negar a identidade coletivamente atribuída, ou fugir à identificação com os semelhantes" (GOMES, 2007, p. 537).

A partir desse processo de dominação e pertencimento, os fundamentos trazidos por Souza contemplam a representação dos policiais negros da série que não se reconheceram nos meninos negros criminalizados de forma injusta. De acordo com Souza, o fato de pessoas negras escolherem como ideal as prerrogativas brancas correm o risco de muitas vezes se tornarem seus próprios algozes (SOUZA, 1983).

Verifica-se, portanto, que a série retratou de que forma a estrutura racista do sistema penal atravessa os corpos dos homens negros, sobretudo ao trazer à tona características herdadas pelo período escravocrata que ainda estão presentes nesse sistema. Isso somente reforça como o sistema penal está deslegitimado, e sofre uma crise estrutural, uma vez que atua de forma seletiva e discricionária. Segundo Davis (2018a), o sistema penal somente será superado, caso o racismo seja extinto da sociedade.

Posto isso, no próximo tópico será problematizada a utilização do sistema penal como função simbólica para coibir os crimes em decorrência de gênero, e como o racismo vai se articular para reforçar estereótipos herdados do período de escravização da população negra.

III. A Herança do Período Escravocrata na Utilização do Sistema Penal Como Meio de Controle Social

A série *When They see us* retrata, em forma de documentário, um crime de estupro praticado contra uma mulher branca que estava correndo no Central Park, em New York, em 1989. O foco da série é retratar a prisão ilegal dos cinco adolescentes negros, justamente para demonstrar como o racismo esteve (e ainda está) por detrás de prisões ilegais. Neste subcapítulo será abordado como o racismo, intercruzado com a desigualdade social e de gênero, influenciam na estrutura do sistema penal, centrando o debate sobre os crimes sexuais.

a) *"Se você estiver livre… Eu também estou": Como a raça, a classe e o gênero estruturam o sistema prisional estadunidense*

Na primeira parte deste trabalho foi compreendido como a série *When they see us* retratou a forma seletiva da atuação do sistema penal estadunidense, sobretudo no que se refere à reprodução do estereótipo do homem negro como criminoso. Contudo, outra análise importante que se extrai da série, que foi baseada em fatos reais, é como o sistema penal intercruzado com as teorias raciais, de gênero e de classe social foram representados na série.

Nos dois primeiros episódios da série é narrado o crime de estupro ocorrido em abril de 1989, no qual teve como vítima Trisha Meili, uma mulher branca, de 28 anos. No dia dos fatos ela estaria fazendo sua corrida naquela noite no Central Park, momento em que teria sido atacada por oito homens, e violentada no próprio parque. A vítima permaneceu em coma por 12 dias, e teve algumas sequelas. Sem maiores investigações, conforme analisado anteriormente, a polícia do local indiciou os cinco adolescentes, e durante a série foi possível observar que nenhum amparo foi dado à

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vítima, afinal, a série tinha como foco retratar a prisão ilegal dos cinco acusados.

Ao analisar o crime de estupro a partir do viés criminológico crítico feminista, estudos demonstram que o ponto central dos crimes praticados contra as mulheres é sobre uma "violência misógina pelo fato de serem mulheres" (LAGARDE, 2007, p. 153). No entanto, apesar dessa dominação, as teorias que trabalham o tema de violência sexual afirmam não ser possível limitar a violência doméstica somente sobre a dominação de gênero, para não recair em um debate raso sobre o tema.

Campos (2015) revela que há um menosprezo ao corpo da mulher quando são cometidos crimes sexuais, principalmente no cometimento do crime de estupro. Davis (2018b) faz um estudo histórico sobre o surgimento das prisões nos Estados Unidos e, em sua pesquisa, constatou que as prisões inicialmente foram criadas para o controle social dos corpos masculinos, sobretudo porque as mulheres não possuíam o *status* de indivíduo, mas sim eram propriedade de algum homem (pai ou marido). Diante disso, concluiu que "a persistência da violência doméstica é uma evidência dolorosa desses modos históricos de punição por gênero" (DAVIS, 2018b, p. 36).

É possível concluir que há um percurso histórico de dominação sobre os corpos das mulheres para ser possível compreender toda a problemática que envolve a violência de gênero, principalmente sobre o crime de estupro, não sendo possível ser feito um debate profundo sobre o tema neste momento. Contudo, a problemática que será abordada nesta parte do trabalho, a partir da análise da série e do crime de estupro, diz respeito à utilização do sistema penal como meio para prevenção/punição desse crime.

Em um primeiro momento é de suma importância revelar que há uma grande divergência dentro dos movimentos criminológicos críticos feministas[1] acerca do uso simbólico do sistema penal nos crimes de violência contra a mulher. Isso porque, a partir de uma análise abolicionista, que visa o fim das prisões, e do próprio sistema de justiça criminal, é possível que ocorra uma legitimação do sistema penal quando se está diante do uso simbólico do sistema penal como meio para coibir crimes em decorrência de gênero. Isso porque "a única resposta que o direito penal é capaz de lhe dar é a resposta punitiva, o acionamento do castigo. Não favorece a construção de mecanismos alternativos de solução de conflitos que valorizam a própria autonomia das partes" (BUDÓ; GINDRI, 2016, p. 249).

Nesse sentido, a partir dessa crítica abolicionista, mesmo que haja uma punição ao autor do fato, a seletividade do sistema penal impediria que efetivamente houvesse a aplicação da lei de forma igualitária, pela sua estrutura racista e capitalista. Ao fazer uma análise do sistema prisional estadunidense, Davis (2018b) menciona que o avanço do capitalismo, e a privatização das prisões, ocasionou um grande interesse pelas indústrias no aprisionamento em massa, com o único objetivo de se ter acesso à mão de obra barata. Outros estudos do século XIX vão indicar que o *quantum* de pena a ser aplicado a cada indivíduo também foi influenciado pela ascensão do capitalismo, pois quanto maior a pena a ser cumprida, mais mão de obra para as indústrias beneficiadas (CURTIN, 2000, p. 6).

Por isso, algumas autoras fazem uma análise cautelosa acerca da utilização do sistema penal. Flauzina (2016) faz uma análise cautelosa acerca da utilização do sistema penal. Sua análise está atrelada ao fato de que com o encarceramento dos homens, sobretudo dos homens negros, há uma dupla penalidade às mulheres. Além de serem vítimas de uma violência que é estruturada pela existência de uma sociedade patriarcal, terão de arcar com diversas outras responsabilidades interligadas com o encarceramento em massa da população masculina, o que demonstra um grande comprometimento do sistema prisional com o sexismo (FLAUZINA, 2016).

As mulheres vítimas de violência são as que sustentam os lares após a prisão dos seus companheiros, além de muitas vezes terem que prover o sustento do próprio indivíduo encarcerado, demonstrando que o aprisionamento do (a) agressor (a) não encerra a violência que é institucionalizada. Pelo contrário, a pena de prisão acaba por sobrecarregar cada vez mais as mulheres, principalmente as mulheres negras.

Esse dado foi notável na série, pois foram as mães dos adolescentes que arcaram com toda a responsabilidade por trás das prisões ilegais. Elas foram as responsáveis por contratar advogado, pelo acompanhamento nas audiências, pelas realizações de visitas, e pelo o próprio sustento da família, reproduzindo o que a sociedade patriarcal de maneira estrutural impõe à mãe, pois ela é a responsável pela criação dos filhos e filhas.

Essa realidade demonstrada pela série não destoa da realidade brasileira. Em um estudo recente publicado na Revista Brasileira de Ciências Criminais, foi constatado que nas audiências para revisão da medida de internação, em um centro socioeducativo localizado no interior do Rio Grande do Sul, as pessoas que acompanharam os adolescentes privados em liberdade, eram em sua maioria mulheres, sobrerrepresentadamente negras (SILVA; BUDÓ; DIAS, 2019).

[1] Mendes (2014) sustenta a ideia de uma pluralidade de movimentos criminológicos críticos feministas, partindo de epistemologias diversas, envolvendo outras análises do sistema penal, não somente o viés sexista.

Na série, a única exceção foi Raymond Santana, o latino-americano que foi criado pelo pai e pela avó paterna. O seu pai não mediu esforços para lutar pela sua liberdade, contratou advogado, realizou visitas durante a internação, embora após certo período ele tenha deixado de acompanhá-lo nas audiências. Mas, a maior carga enfrentada por essas mães e por esse pai, foi o sentimento de injustiça e impotência com as prisões.

Se torna emblemático ressaltar o sofrimento de Korey e de sua família. Korey, foi o único adolescente encaminhado para a prisão, pois na data dos fatos estava com 16 anos. Ele teve que passar por diversas violências físicas e psicológicas longe da mãe e da irmã. Inclusive, durante parte do cumprimento da sua pena, teve que suportar a perda da sua irmã, Marci Wise, assassinada por transfobia. Necessário destacar que a visibilidade dada pelo sistema de justiça à morte de sua irmã foi ínfima perto de todo o pânico moral causado pelo crime praticado contra Trisha. Isso porque a irmã Korey era negra, pobre e transgênera, ou seja, não tinha o perfil ideal de vítima. Considerando isso, foi possível perceber que a mãe de Korey teve que suportar toda a dor pela perda da sua filha transgênera, - isso após tê-la expulsado de casa por não aceitar a sua condição de mulher transgênera - e, ainda, ser forte para suportar a prisão ilegal e totalmente violenta do seu filho.

O comprometimento do sistema penal com o sexismo também é retratado pelo abandono afetivo do pai de Antron, que em depoimento em sede policial obrigou o seu filho a mentir, demonstrando uma postura completamente conivente com a estrutura racista do sistema prisional. Somando-se a isso, durante o julgamento do seu filho acabou saindo de casa, e também deixou de acompanhar as audiências. Ficou nítido na série que a relação de Antron e seu pai nunca mais foi a mesma, apesar do cuidado despendido pelo filho nos últimos dias de vida do pai. Esse abandono também foi emblemático, pois a mãe de Antron além de ter acompanhado todo o julgamento, e posterior cumprimento de medida, foi a encarregada pelos cuidados ao pai de Antron, quando ele foi acometido por um câncer.

Esse papel da mulher negra com forças para suportar todas as particularidades que a atravessam, também pode ser entendido como um reflexo do período de escravização. Isso se deu pelo fato de que durante o período de escravização, não havia distinção entre o trabalho das mulheres negras, e dos homens negros, pois ambos exerciam trabalhos braçais, com a distinção de que para as mulheres negras o estupro era regular e tratado com naturalidade.

Todos esses fatos, são retratados pelo famoso discurso de Sojourner Truth (1851), no qual ela questiona se realmente as mulheres negras e pobres são mulheres. Isso é questionado pela ativista negra, pois a carga histórica escravocrata demonstra que a feminilidade foi subtraída das mulheres negras, visto que desde cedo tiveram que suportar estupros, abandono forçado dos(as) filhos(as), violência contra seu companheiro, e demais violências oriundas do racismo.

A autora bell hooks (1981) afirma que essa força das mulheres negras muitas vezes foi romantizada pelos movimentos das mulheres brancas, principalmente por elas não incluírem em seus debates uma forma de superação da estrutura racista e sexista da sociedade.

> Ironicamente, enquanto o recente movimento de mulheres chamava a atenção ao facto de as mulheres negras serem duplamente vitimizadas pela opressão sexista e racista, as feministas brancas tendiam a romancear a experiência feminina negra mais do que a discutir o impacto negativo dessa opressão. Quando as feministas num único fôlego reconhecerem que as mulheres negras eram vitimizadas e no mesmo fôlego enfatizaram a sua força, elas sugeriram que apesar de as mulheres negras serem oprimidas elas conseguiam contornar os impactos causados pela opressão sendo fortes – e isso não é simplesmente um acontecimento. Usualmente, quando as pessoas falam da "força" das mulheres negras elas referem-se à forma pela qual elas percebem como as mulheres negras lidam com a opressão. Elas ignoram a realidade de que ser forte perante a opressão não é o mesmo que superar a opressão, que a sobrevivência não é para ser confundida com a transformação. Frequentemente os observadores das experiências das mulheres negras confundem estas questões. A tendência em romancear a experiência das mulheres negras que começou com o movimento feminista refletiu-se na cultura como um todo. A imagem estereotipada da "força" das mulheres negras já não é mais vista como desumanizante, tornou-se a nova insígnia da glória feminina negra (hooks, 1981, p. 8).

A série retrata, portanto, que esse papel ainda está enraizado na sociedade, uma vez que foram as mães dos adolescentes, mulheres pretas, que mais sofreram com as prisões ilegais de seus filhos, o que demonstra todas as consequências da estrutura racista e sexista da sociedade. Todos esses sentimentos retratados pela série demonstram uma ampla ambiguidade sobre o conceito de justiça e, por isso, segundo Flauzina (2016), considerar o sistema penal como meio para coibir crimes cometidos em decorrência do gênero é problemático.

Nos(as) personagens envolvidos(as), foi possível observar que a busca incessante por justiça representada pela procuradora Linda Fairsten, está atrelada ao conceito de vingança, principalmente pelo crime cometido ter sido o crime de estupro. Não à toa, é relatado no documentário que Donald Trump, ex-presidente dos Estados Unidos (na época um empresário milionário), custeou quatros anúncios no jornal de grande circulação, *The New York Times*, no valor de US$85mil, solicitando a volta da pena de morte em *New York*.

Verifica-se, portanto, que o crime cometido aflorou sentimentos distintos em cada personagem envolvido(a) na trama. Para a procuradora Linda, a justiça estava sendo feita com as prisões, e posteriores condenações, dos "animais", independentemente se eram ilegais ou não. Para Donald Trump, a justiça seria mais eficaz caso houvesse a volta da pena de morte. Para as mães negras, e para o pai, que tiveram os seus filhos presos injustamente, a justiça significava a liberdade dos seus filhos.

Foi possível verificar que a legitimação do sistema penal como uma função simbólica de conscientização da violência contra a mulheres pode ocasionar graves prejuízos, tendo em vista que esse sistema foi desenvolvido para atuar de maneira seletiva. Ficou demonstrado na série que as prisões dos adolescentes bastaram para si mesmas, pois essa é a função não declarada do sistema penal, que sofre com uma crise em sua estrutura (ZAFFARONI, 1991). Com as prisões, não houve qualquer discussão acerca do racismo institucional e da violência em decorrência do gênero, pelo contrário, o debate apenas ficou centrado na punição dos cinco adolescentes como representação de justiça.

A justiça em suas diversas formas representadas na série deveria seguir para inibir conjuntamente as violências nos reformatórios/prisões, o racismo e a própria violência de gênero. Mas, para possibilitar alternativas ao sistema penal, segundo Davis (2018a), o debate acerca do sistema prisional precisar se afastar da dualidade crime e punição. Ela atenta para a necessidade de incluir no debate sobre abolicionismo prisional melhorias no sistema educacional, na assistência à saúde, principalmente à saúde mental, além de ser necessário descobrir formas de abolir a falta de moradia.

Por outro lado, acerca do uso simbólico do direito penal para coibir os crimes em decorrência de gênero, Pires e Souza (2019) analisaram trabalhos desenvolvidos sobre o tema no Dossiê Gênero e Sistema Punitivo da Revista Brasileira de Ciências Criminais e em eventos nacionais na mesma área. Elas verificaram que a abordagem feita pelos movimentos feministas, e pelas próprias pesquisadoras, acabam por fazer uma análise rasa sobre o tema.

Elas relataram que o uso do sistema penal de forma simbólica não pode ser romantizado, mas ao mesmo tempo não deve ser minimizado, mesmo que ainda não tenham sido colhidos os efeitos desejados, sobretudo porque a não criminalização de tais condutas poderia inviabilizar o processo de conscientização da violência em decorrência do gênero (PIRES, SOUZA, 2019). Segundo elas, apesar do grande comprometimento do sistema prisional com o sexismo, o uso da lei penal não deveria ser desconsiderado por completo, principalmente com a justificativa de que as mulheres vítimas de violência, em sua maioria, não pretendem ver o seu violador privado de liberdade.

> Para tomar a sério esse argumento é importante considerarmos algumas de suas dimensões. De um lado, esse dado pode representar que as mulheres têm absorvido as críticas ao sistema penal, mas, para chegarmos a essa conclusão é preciso cotejarmos esses dados com outros índices que medem a adesão popular a demandas punitivistas como, por exemplo, redução da maioridade penal, ampliação do excludente de ilicitude para mascarar o abuso de autoridade e os homicídios cotidianos cometidos por agentes de Estado, revisão da lei de drogas, propostas de desencarceramento, entre outras. Sem uma análise mais ampla, podemos estar diante de um discurso que banaliza a violência contra às mulheres como conduta que não deve ser vista como merecedora de intervenção pública (SOUZA, PIRES, 2019, p. 151/152).

As autoras aduzem que de nada adianta as mulheres vítimas de violência não desejarem a prisão do (a) seu (sua) agressor (a), sem que haja um debate profundo acerca do racismo institucional estruturante do sistema penal, e principalmente se esse debate é afastado do tema da redução da maioridade penal. Embora esse diálogo seja bastante delicado, e que ainda não tenha convergência dentro dos movimentos feministas e abolicionistas, as autoras afirmam que deve ser investido em conscientização por meio de assistência social, e psicológica da sociedade em geral, não somente em casos de violência (SOUZA, PIRES, 2019).

Gindri e Budó (2016) ao analisarem discursos de movimentos feministas na internet – conhecido como *cibe feminismos* –, sobre a utilização do sistema penal em sua função simbólica de proteção à violência de gênero, chegaram à conclusão que é imprescindível a intersecção entre criminologia e feminismo, sobretudo para alcançar políticas criminais emancipatórias e humanizadoras.

Assim, como foi retratado na série, o sistema penal vem sendo utilizado somente como meio de controle que reproduz violências, sob um viés extremamente racista, herança do período escravocrata, conforme retratado no subcapítulo anterior. Verifica-se que durante a apuração do crime, tanto a polícia como judiciário foram coniventes com as atrocidades cometidas com os adolescentes, ao mesmo tempo em que não foram efetivas para dar qualquer amparo à vítima de violência sexual.

Foi verificado, portanto, que o conceito de justiça reproduzido na série foi ambíguo, e foi cooptado por discursos racistas e sexistas, o que colabora com as teorias aqui abordadas, de que o sistema penal não está apto para tratar das violências de gênero. Isso porque o discurso do sistema prisional a partir da sua doutrina de lei e ordem ocasiona o encarceramento em massa da população negra, ao mesmo tempo em que é falho no momento da aplicação da lei, pois está estruturado em uma estrutura racista e que também reproduz violência de gênero.

Posto isso, é possível concluir que não há unanimidade sobre a sua utilização do sistema penal como função simbólica para conscientização da violência de gênero dentro dos movimentos feministas e abolicionistas, apesar de ser muito debatido. Desse modo, a atual possibilidade é que não haja debates rasos sobre o tema, principalmente por se tratar de um tema muito complexo e que precisa ser aprofundado cada vez mais, para que a violência de gênero, e a estrutura racista, sexista e classista da sociedade sejam extintas.

IV. Considerações Finais

Este trabalho se propôs a analisar como a série *When they see us* articulou as categorias raciais, de gênero e de classe no aprisionamento ilegal dos cinco adolescentes negros. Em um primeiro momento, foi abordado como a escravização dos corpos negros colaborou para a construção do estereótipo do homem negro criminoso, selvagem, e do papel da branquidade e do capitalismo no afastamento da identificação dos homens negros policiais com os adolescentes negros retratados na série.

Como conclusão, foi identificado que o período pós-abolição estadunidense foi cercado da criação de mecanismos para colocar o homem negro em uma posição de selvagem e criminoso. As legislações criadas e a mídia foram identificadas como fatores que colaboraram para a reprodução desses estereótipos, sobretudo pela institucionalização do racismo, e que foram amplamente expostos na série. Isso ficou nítido com a linguagem utilizada pelos/as personagens, que explicitamente colocavam o homem negro na posição de animais, e como suspeitos no momento de abordagem pelos policiais.

Além disso, foi perceptível que a reprodução do racismo institucional alcançou até mesmo os policiais negros, que durante a série agiram de forma violenta com os adolescentes negros que foram apreendidos. Isso é justificado segundo a teoria de Neusa Santos, que os homens negros em ascensão social tendem a reproduzir mecanismos de opressão com o objetivo de aproximar-se da dominância branca, apesar de também sofrerem com o racismo institucional.

Na segunda parte do trabalho, foi trabalhado como sistema penal encontra-se deslegitimado, pois ao atuar de forma seletiva, não cumpre com a sua função declarada de coibir os crimes, sobretudos aqueles sexuais, pois além de perpetuar o racismo como *continuum* do período da escravização, se estrutura a partir do gênero e da desigualdade social. Foi possível observar que a vítima de estupro não teve nenhum amparo pelo sistema de justiça criminal. As mães dos adolescentes, mulheres negras, sofreram imensamente com as prisões ilegais, além de que tiveram de arcar com o custo de advogados e demais despesas durante o aprisionamento dos adolescentes, o que leva a crer que o sistema prisional é estruturado também pela violência de gênero.

Com todos esses dados analisados na série, é possível concluir que o caso dos cinco do Central Park é um exemplo de como o sistema prisional é falho, e que toda a sua estrutura é cercada pelo racismo institucional. Ao se pensar no conceito de justiça, foi verificado que há uma ambiguidade na sua utilização, e nenhum dos grupos foi contemplado. Assim, mesmo que se pense na utilização do sistema penal com uma função simbólica para coibir a violência de gênero, qualquer debate deve ser pensado com cautela, para que esse sistema não seja legitimado, priorizando sempre o fim de toda e qualquer opressão, tendo em vista que não há hierarquia entre elas.

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The Impact of Anthropocentric View on the Global Ecology: A Study of Kathmandu Valley

By Prakash Bikram Raut

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Keywords: anthropocentric, ecology, environment, impact.

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Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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Prakash Bikram Raut

Abstract- In this article the researcher unfolds the impacts of anthropocentric view on the environment and ecology of the Kathmandu Valley. The research approach adopted in this article includes the anthropocentric view that separates humans from nonhuman and nature and adversely impacts the environmental ecology. The main conclusions drawn from this study about the impacts of the anthropocentric view to nature are: anthropocentric view separates humans from nonhuman and nature, leads to the global ecological crisis, human centered perspective has caused ecological crisis in the global ecological chain, human centered view through technology has disrupted the natural environment of both urban and rural parts of Nepal and it is even harmful for humans.

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Introduction

The anthropocentric view refers to the human centric view that takes humans as the superior beings who dominate the world and all other beings are means to the human end. According to Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, Homo-sapiens are supposed to have evolved through natural selection. This view paved the way for interpreting the natural world in a different way and the long established view toward the natural world underwent change. This theory itself became a root for human centered views about the universe. This is hypothesized as an anthropocentric view that posits humans at the center and that adversely impacts the natural environment. I argue that anthropocentric views about nature have led to the deterioration of the natural world.

The purpose of this research is to explore whether anthropocentric view impacts the ecology of Kathmandu valley furthermore the reason behind the human centered attitude. Similarly, the aim of this research work is also to judge whether anthropocentric practice is the root cause of ecological crisis in Kathmandu valley.

The research applies some conceptual and theoretical tools to analyze the issues that are a global concern. As the research delimits its scope selecting the geographical area of Kathmandu valley, the issues being discussed and analyzed have a global relevance. To conduct the entire research, both primary and secondary sources have been used. In addition, the concept of environmental ethics and Eco symbiotic perspective have also been employed to analyze the environmental issues in general and Kathmandu valley in particular. Furthermore, I figured out ecocentric ideas through environmental literature and interviews.

As the epistemological assumption, the output of anthropocentric view is tested with environmental issues. Such a test researches whether the anthropocentric views impact on the ecology, and moreover given the pace of urbanization how it is likely to grow in future adding to more ecological predicament of Kathmandu valley. The research attempts to address the following research questions to study the behavior of the people living in the city areas that has promoted anthropocentric view affecting the ecology of Kathmandu valley:

1. What factors have led to the anthropocentric view among the inhabitants of the Kathmandu Valley?
2. How has such an anthropocentric view affected the environment of the Kathmandu valley?
3. How can the views derived from environmental ethics help minimize the environmental pollution at the global level and in the Kathmandu valley in particular?
4. How does anthropocentric view impact ecology?
5. Why is the relation between ecology and nature necessary?

For the followers of anthropocentric view, humans are supposed to have originated as the superior to all nonhuman species. But environmentalists argue that anthropocentrism is ethically wrong and it is the root cause of ecological crisis. Human beings, according to anthropologists and nature biologists, originated much after the world environment turned conducive for living organisms. This clarifies that all life forms including humans would not have been possible if nature did not form a life supporting system known as ecosystem. For this regard, the scientific study of nature and living organisms has produced possible evidence. For example, Darwin, a pioneer in this field came up with his theory of evolution that totally negated the divine theory, and yet the theory that explains the creation of the universe has remained inconclusive. In the same way, the universe designed by God with some purpose has been refuted by scientists with the claim that the supreme invisible being as an architect of the universe has no scientific foundation. Among all the species of animals that appeared in nature, the Homo sapiens

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learned to adapt to nature and live in a community. They also developed a language to communicate with each other. Unlike other species, they also developed tools to accumulate more food and for traveling to other places. These two qualities namely, tools and language made humans distinct from the rest of the animals. They grew up in nature, developed more tools to use resources for survival and also gave name to nature with their inherent cognitive mind. In other words, it is humans who constructed the word nature as they are sentient creatures with conscious minds. Concluding the above mentioned data, Pablo Solon, the environment activist argues "The anthropocentric viewpoint is that human beings are the central and most important entity in the world; that humans are superior to non-human life because they are the only ones that have consciousness, values and moral status" (107). Such a feature of anthropocentric view creates the superiority of human beings to the nonhuman that becomes manifest in humans consuming products of nature and manipulating the ecological paradigm to interpret nature and its phenomena. Human dominance over nature has been seen at various levels from global to local. The study aims to examine how such anthropocentric views have led to the global ecological crisis and how the attitude of the inhabitants of the Kathmandu valley too is shaped by the same view that has triggered the deterioration of the environment of the valley.

The ecological issue is global and local as well. In global standpoint, the study, compiled over three years by more than 450 scientists and diplomats demonstrates the ecological issue. Highlighting this issue, Jonathan Watts, the environmental editor of the Guardian writes "The biomass of wild mammals has fallen by 82%, natural ecosystems have lost about half their area and a million species are at risk of extinction – all largely as a result of human actions" (Human society under urgent threat from loss of Earth's natural life.). Such data elucidates the adverse effect of human activities on ecology that can produce a catastrophe for the entire ecosystem. Furthermore, such global ecology and nature, obstructed by anthropocentric views, is also reflected in Kyoto protocol. Concerning this issue, the Eco critic Jennifer Kuzma argues "The United States exited Kyoto protocol because of the influence of the fossil fuel lobby and its Stranglehold on the Republican Party, a situation that persists today" (10). This fossil fuel lobby apprehends the reduction in human friendly technology and consequently contributes to the decline of ecological equilibrium. On the other hand, censorship in such technology decreases economic output but improves the quality of biosphere. Despite the fact that ecology is more significant than economy, the United States has politicized Kyoto signature in order to favor the economy rather than ecology which is an entirely anthropocentric view.

This ecological issue, produced by the USA, clarifies the lack of solidarity which is an obstacle to protect the ecosystem. Consequently, such human spotlighted view impacts entire terrestrial, aquatic and air ecology including human beings, the fact that the existence of ecology without bio centric view is not conceivable. As a matter of fact, ecological existence is contingent on the relation amid the organisms. Emphasizing on ecological significance, Sylvia Batista illustrates, "It is worth noticing that if we consider ecology as the study of the relations that organisms establish with one another and with their physical surroundings, a post-human reading aims to look at those relations in order to problematize a privileged human position in the world" (187). The above mentioned data point out that all the organisms are in the ecological chain, whereas the privileged humans are in the center of ecology being superior to nonhuman.

In addition, the anthropocentric view clarifies that human supremacy challenges the natural environment globally. Furthermore, Eco critic George S. Session researches the ecology and argues, "The search for causes of the environmental crisis has tended to move to the deeper level of examining" (72). This environmental crisis has been recognized in the global scene and consequently appeals to conserve the ecology from anthropocentric impact. The above mentioned data indicates that anthropocentric view produces the boundary between nature and human whereas Vanessa Hull, et al researches the relation between human and nonhuman animals and concludes "In today's globalized world, humans and nature are inextricably linked" (15). But humans' attitude of taking nature for granted and viewing it simply as an object created for him has invited ecological problems. Such an anthropocentric view separates humans from nonhuman and nature and adversely impacts the environmental aspect.

Moreover, the anthropocentric view splits human beings as entities from the entire ecosystem including all flora and fauna. This has a deteriorating effect on the relationship between nature and ecology which leads to existential crises of ecology in all three aquatic, terrestrial and atmospheric levels. In the global environment, human highlighted outlooks have marginalized and disrupted ecology. For example, global warming, climate change and declining drinking water resources are evidence to divulge the cumulative impact of anthropocentric views. Such evidence clarifies that human centered perspective has caused ecological crises in the global ecological chain. The fact is that the anthropocentric view is socially fabricated knowledge to produce the intrinsic value for human beings. Moreover, this anthropocentric view produces instrumental value for the nonhuman world. Furthermore, the human centric view through technology adversely impacts the entire ecological predicament. Such data illustrates that anthropocentric views exploit nature and ecology in a vulnerable way. In this context, the paradigm to the adaptation of ecology is essential. In a broader sense, the justice for both human and nonhuman is significant to harmonize the entire ecology.

Additionally, the practices of such a human centered view through technology the surging technology as a tool of anthropocentric view impacts the relation of the biotic and abiotic environment in the earth including lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. Even scientifically, the researchers have concluded the natural disruption is the consequence of anthropocentric view through technology. Such anthropocentric view has centered the man excluding and othering nature including aquatic, atmospheric and terrestrial ecology. This trend has been increasing at a global level including developed as well as developing countries and Nepal is not exceptional.

Every year, the climatic condition of Nepal is deteriorating which adversely impacts the ecology. As shown above, the cause behind such deteriorating climatic conditions is related to human's perception about nature and their activities. According to the environmental report of The Asian Development Bank, "Nepal faces unique challenges. Temperatures are rising fastest at the highest altitudes, causing quick melting of snow and ice" (7). Such temperature rising and melting of ice justify the sign of climate change. Climate change is directly related to greenhouse gas which is the root cause of global warming.

In environmental terms, the human centered view through technology has disrupted the natural environment of both urban and rural parts of Nepal. Moreover, such a human centric idea has produced an adverse impact on the entire ecology. Claiming the impact of anthropocentric ideas, the environmental researcher Ashutosh Mohanty explains "The biodiversity was remarkably rich. But with the growth of population and expansion of the city, large-scale deforestation took place. Concrete jungles disturbing the flora and fauna of the region replaced the natural Jungle" (131). This research of Mohanty illustrates that the deep ecology is also deteriorating in Nepal due to anthropocentric views. The deep ecology rejects anthropocentrism and advocates for biocentrism. In this background, all the flora and fauna have equal rights and intrinsic value. For example, rivers, air and land are sacred in the tradition of Kathmandu valley. While observing the present cultural trend of the Kathmandu valley, the humans have exploited the sacred entity of deep ecology through modernism and consumerism. For instance, the land has been concretized, rivers have been used for the disposal of excrement and air contains emission of old vehicles. While pointing, such deteriorating deep ecology disharmonizes the entire ecology of Kathmandu valley. As a fact, the deep ecology is a sacred relation among the entire living organism. The way humans have disrupted the abiotic world, adversely impacts on the holy entity of ecology. The fact that the biotic world requires an abiotic world for survival. Such data clarifies that deep ecology is at the root of interdependence of all living organisms and non-livings entities. This relation is religious as well as spiritual concept.

The research applies different ecocentric and biocentric concepts as its theoretical tools. It includes the concept of deep ecology and environmental ethics as a central focus along with other scientifically oriented theoretical framework to analyze the issues. One dimension of deep ecology manifested in Buddhism that highlights the importance of the forest. Buddhism holds the belief that "forests are delightful, where the world finds no delight, there the passionless, for they not for pleasure" (The Dhammapada). Dhammapada proposes that forests represent the significance of nature and ecology including all the flora and fauna. This doctrine specifies that forest as the representative terrestrial ecology and nature can enhance the delight. This is the way to experience pleasure from nature. On the contrary, the anthropocentric view through technology has consumed and domesticated the forest in Nepal. Accordingly, the destination of anthropocentric view is towards catastrophe.

The above mentioned idea clarifies that modern technology and economic activities as the mode of anthropocentric views, have demoted and disrupted nature and ecology. For example, climate change, natural disaster and declining indigenous drinking water. Resources are evidence to reveal the increasing impact of anthropocentric views on ecology. This evidence elucidates that human centered view through technology has created ecological crises in the lithosphere, atmosphere, rivers, lakes and ponds. In the same way, the human centered view evaluates the human as intrinsic and nonhuman as the instrumental. According to L. Goralink and M. P. Nelsion, "Anthropocentrism literally means human-centered, but in its most relevant philosophical form it is the ethical belief that humans alone possess intrinsic value. In contradistinction, all other beings hold value only in their ability to serve humans or in their instrumental value" (Encyclopedia of Applied Ethics). This idea concludes that natural disruption is the consequence of anthropocentric views. Additionally, the practice of such anthropocentric view leads the ecology and natural environment of Nepal towards more natural calamity in the comparison of the past. To save Nepal from natural calamity and ecological crisis, the government of Nepal, local and international organizations have endeavored through environmental acts, pressure and awareness. But most of such efforts are less effective in Nepal.

Human activities based on anthropocentric views have polluted the environment of Kathmandu valley adversely impacting the terrestrial and aquatic ecology. Explaining the impact of human centric view, the environmental researcher Sadhana Kaysta and Bidur Upadhya wrote, “The Bagatti River is the dumping ground for domestic and industrial effluents. In the Bagmati river, carbonate contribution is noted to be 32.5 % from carbonate weathering and 67.5 % from silicate weathering” (26). This shows how the residents of Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur are least concerned about the environmental pollution. Similarly, the worsening geological condition of the Bagmati river demonstrates how the increasing urbanization has disrupted the built environments. The growing modernism and consumerism of Kathmandu city, the rapidly developing materialism and urbanization have skyrocketed the price of the land. This has led to the commercialization of private land consuming it for monetary value and consequently exploitation of forest areas too has increased. Such change in the land use pattern can affect the living organisms that are deprived of its natural environment as ecological predicament is contingent on the proactive role of the human organism. Forest is a source of various human needs. For example, the Eco critic Robin Sears, et al argue “Forests clearly provide subsistence goods and income through provision of forest products" (17). But the forest area of Kathmandu is decreasing every year due to human centric activities affecting the balance between humans and nature. Thus human privilege is the root cause of environmental degradation in Kathmandu valley. Moreover, the technology as the mode of anthropocentric view, is rapidly domesticating the ecology of Kathmandu valley. For example, rivers are biologically dead, and temperature is increasing due to human behavior and unethical environmental practices. Therefore, the natural environment is deteriorating in Kathmandu valley which is the adverse impact of anthropocentric view.

To elucidate the idea of environmental studies, the evolving philosophies illustrate the significance of both ecology and nature, the fact that modern society needs both nature friendly ideology and symbiotic harmony solving the unprecedented set of problems. The solution of such a problem is urgent and unavoidable for symbiotic harmony and environmental tranquility. Therefore, an option to ecological conservation is essential to sojourn the adverse impact of anthropocentric view on ecology. However, this is challenging to harmonize the entire ecology of Kathmandu valley due to increasing modernism and consumerism.

Besides, the anthropocentric view problematizes the ecology through humanism, modernism, consumerism and technology for the prosperity of homo-sapiens. As claimed by the nature writers, humanism focuses on the privilege of human beings and accordingly endangers both biotic and abiotic environments. Observing this environmental reality, Ehrlich et al, the American Biologist explains, “When humanity exterminates other creatures, it is sawing off the limb on which it is sitting, destroying working parts of our own life-support system” (Sixth Mass Extinction of Wildlife). This data clarifies that the life support system due to humanization, utilizes the nonhuman as the instrumental value. As a result, such a mode of anthropocentric view leads the organism towards the brink of extinction. According to nature writers and environmentalists, the Sixth mass extinction is supposed to happen in the future. This is the adverse impact of anthropocentric views on ecology.

In the same way, Consumerism as the mode of anthropocentric view, demands more commodities and appliances and accordingly such human needs are fulfilled through the consumption of natural resources. This is the objectification of nature which disturbs the adaptation of organisms in life supporting ecosystems. As a result, the degree of consumerism is beyond the biospheric capacity. Furthermore Mayell, Hillary explains, "Approximately 1.7 billion people worldwide now belong to the consumer class – the group of people characterized by diets of highly processed food, desire for bigger houses, more and bigger cars, higher levels of debt, and lifestyles devoted to the accumulation of non-essential goods" (67).

The demand of consumers is contingent on modern production. The point is that consumerism, in this background, supports modernism which produces a system to impact on ecology. This type of modern trend emphasizes production exploiting nature and the environment. In fact, anthropocentric views dichotomized the organism as human and nonhuman. Furthermore, the technology as the mode of anthropocentric view contributes to the Homo sapiens to fulfil the consumption.

The anthropocentric view stemming from humanism, consumerism, modernism and technology, centers the human beings and that adversely impacts nonhuman and natural environments. Such an impact of anthropocentric view is against the existence of the entire ecology. The human centered view is even harmful for humans because the existence of homo-sapiens is not possible without an ecosystem. Therefore this research focuses on why and how anthropocentric view impacts the ecology at a global level and also examines at a micro level how it has affected the geographical area of the Kathmandu valley leading to the environmental deterioration. Thus as the delimitation, this research focuses on the anthropocentric view on terrestrial and aquatic ecology of Kathmandu valley. The major emphasis is on the urban part of Kathmandu valley.

As the urban areas of Nepal have witnessed an increasing amount of environmental pollution affecting the quality of life of humans and nonhumans as well as their habitats, the research will contribute to reassessing the attitudes and behaviors of the inhabitants of the

Kathmandu valley. This will change their anthropocentric view and develop an eco-friendly view that is likely to bring positive change in the ecology of Kathmandu valley and same to global level. Such environmental awareness contributes to protecting the ecological predicament and nature. The fact that Kathmandu valley has suffered from the massive ecological crisis has been recorded by many researchers and environmentalists. This research is a continuation of examining the same issue but with a different perspective and framework which produces the instrumental value for the conservation of nature and ecology. In addition to such importance, this research rediscovers the value of environmental ethics.

In the collusion, modernism, consumerism and technology as the modes of anthropocentric view are the factors to cause the environmental degradation and accordingly ecology of the Kathmandu valley is in crisis. This is a challenging issue because both ecology and modernization are important to us. So, modification in technology seems essential.

In spite of a number of scientific researches, endorsement of environmental acts and commitment of major stakeholders, the implementation side is less effective to improve the environment of Kathmandu valley. Delaying the initialization of environmental acts on time, leads the entire ecology of Kathmandu valley to crisis. Similarly, the impact of anthropocentric views on the ecology is more in the core city area, however, less in the rural area. The adverse impacts can lead the ecology on the brink of extinction. In this framework, the human centric perspective is the root cause of environmental degradation as well as ecological crisis. Hence, modernism and consumerism as the mode of anthropocentric view has transformed the green Kathmandu valley into a polluted city which produces the crisis for the entire ecology.

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Effects of Farmers-Herders Conflict on Food Security in Benue State (2013-2018)

By Kierian Tochukwu Eze

Abstract- The sustainability of a society is basically inclined to their access to the basic need of life – food, and in such occasion where there is unavailability of food and a corresponding un-accessibility of food by the members of society, then the society is at the mercy of food insecurity and gruesomely death on a long run. This paper examines the case of food insecurity ravaging Benue state of Nigeria in the face of the rising conflict amidst food producers (farmers and herders), what the cause of this conflict are, how this conflict has affected food security and the solutions to end the conflict and boost food security within the state. The paper discovered climate change and intolerance as the causes of the conflict, loss of agro-proceed, loss of agro-manpower, cessation of farmlands, displacement of farmers and herders alike, change of farming occupation, fear of going to the farm, rise in cost of food items and deprivation of access to markets as the effects of the conflict on food security in the region.

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Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

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Abstract- The sustainability of a society is basically inclined to their access to the basic need of life – food, and in such occasion where there is unavailability of food and a corresponding un-accessibility of food by the members of society, then the society is at the mercy of food insecurity and gruesomely death on a long run. This paper examines the case of food insecurity ravaging Benue state of Nigeria in the face of the rising conflict amidst food producers (farmers and herders), what the cause of this conflict are, how this conflict has affected food security and the solutions to end the conflict and boost food security within the state. The paper discovered climate change and intolerance as the causes of the conflict, loss of agro-proceed, loss of agro-manpower, cessation of farmlands, displacement of farmers and herders alike, change of farming occupation, fear of going to the farm, rise in cost of food items and deprivation of access to markets as the effects of the conflict on food security in the region. Sequel to the findings, this paper recommends the practice of great green wall policy, promulgation of laws against intolerance practices, intensive cattle ranching system, and agro-empowerment of displaced farmers.

I. Introduction

Food security in the face of rising decline of farmers through violent conflicts is questionable. This justifies the reason for the increase in food insecurity in states like Plateau, Adamawa, Taraba, Zamfara, Nasarawa, and Benue. These states in recent times have been faced with the problem of violent conflicts between farmers and herders which has led to lots of devastating effects ranging from loss of human lives to loss of Agricultural products, lands and even animals. According to Ojekunle (2018), in the first half of 2018, Adamawa witnessed 540 deaths, Plateau 492, Zamfara 489, Kaduna 414, Nasarawa 196 and Benue 726.

In Benue state which is the area under study, no fewer than 2000 people have lost their lives to farmers-herders conflict between January 2016 and November 2018 (Amnesty International, 2018). Agbanya (2016) noted that farmers-herders clash in Ikpele and Okpopolo communities of Benue state resulted to the death of 7 farmers, the displacement of about 6000 children, women and elderly persons; and the burning down of houses, farmlands and economic trees. Whereas many has likened these conflicts to be caused by the herders, some are of the opinion that it is caused by the farmers, yet another segment of people believe it is an offspring of a long standing disagreement. Abounding also are people who's perception of the causatives of the conflict lies within nature in the dimension of lack of arable land and issues of climate change. Nevertheless, no matter what the causative is, these conflicts had done more harm than good both to the people of Benue in specific and to the entire Nigerians in entirety especially in the dimension of food security.

In the words of Okoli & Addo (2018), it appears that the herders-farmers crises in Benue state is intractably leading to increase in food shortage, damage to farmlands, destruction of crops and crop yields, hike in the price farm inputs and outputs, extermination of farmers, disharmonious co-existence of hosts and guests, depression of socio-economic activities, etc. The consequence of all these is the elusion of farm practices by the surviving farmers out of fear, the decrease in the level of manpower involved in agriculture in the state and the shortage of food available to the consumers. This in turn culminates into drastic rise in the price of food commodities and obviously food insecurity in the state.

It is also worthy to state that farms in the affected areas have been overtaken with weeds and those that were ready for harvest have been left unattended to (Okoli & Addo, 2018). These problems pose a major threat to efforts to boost food security within the state as seven out of the twenty three local governments in Benue State, namely Guma, Gwer-West, Agatu, Logo, Kwande, Buruku, Tarkam which are mostly affected are the ones with high agricultural productivity rate within the state. With the rate of these farmers-herders crisis, who would want to go the farm again knowing fully well that there exists a probability of getting killed over there? This is a question that imbibes fear into people regarding the issue of going to farm and the consequence is a negative affectivity of food productivity, availability and accessibility.

These problems need urgent and responsible steps which should be undertaken. It calls for great national and international attention as it dwells within the ambit of human survival and socio-economic development of the country. The already established measures to tackling the conflict such as government policy on open-grazing and confiscation of wandering cattle as could be seen in Ekiti state and some other states seem not to be solving the problem, rather

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exacerbating it. Hence, little or no solution is known regarding this issue, thus posing a problem on its own.

It is in cognizance of these problems that this research was embarked upon to ascertain the solution to the effect of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state. Having stated this, this study is predicated to finding answers to the following research questions:

1. What are the causes of farmers-herders conflict in Benue state?
2. How has farmers-herders conflict affected food security in Benue state?
3. What solutions can be adopted to tackle the effects of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state?

a) Hypotheses

1. Climate change, long standing disagreement, and intolerance amongst others are the causes of farmers-herders conflict in Benue state.
2. Destruction of agro proceeds, loss agro manpower and cessation of farmlands are the ways farmers-herders conflict has affected food security in Benue state.
3. Herders' anti-migration policy, Military deployment policy and intensive cattle ranching policy amongst others are the solutions to the effects of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state.

b) The Study Area

The study area of this research is Benue state. It is one of the 36 states of the Nigerian federation, located in the North-Central geopolitical zone of the country. Benue state is found within longitude $7^{0}41^{1}$ and $10^{0}0^{1}$ East, and latitude $6^{0}25^{1}$ and $8^{0}8^{1}$ North in a geographical coordinate, and is bounded to the North by Nasarawa state, to the East by Taraba state, to the West by Kogi state, to the South by Ebonyi and Cross Rivers state, to the South West by Enugu state; and to the South East by the Republic of Cameroon. The state constitutionally created on February 3, 1976 is named after the Benue River and has 23 local governments. It has rich agricultural lands and is known to be one of the highest producers of food and crop-agricultural products in the country, which has earned it the motto "*The Food Basket of the Nation*".

II. Causes of Farmers-Herders Conflict in Benue State between 2014 and 2018

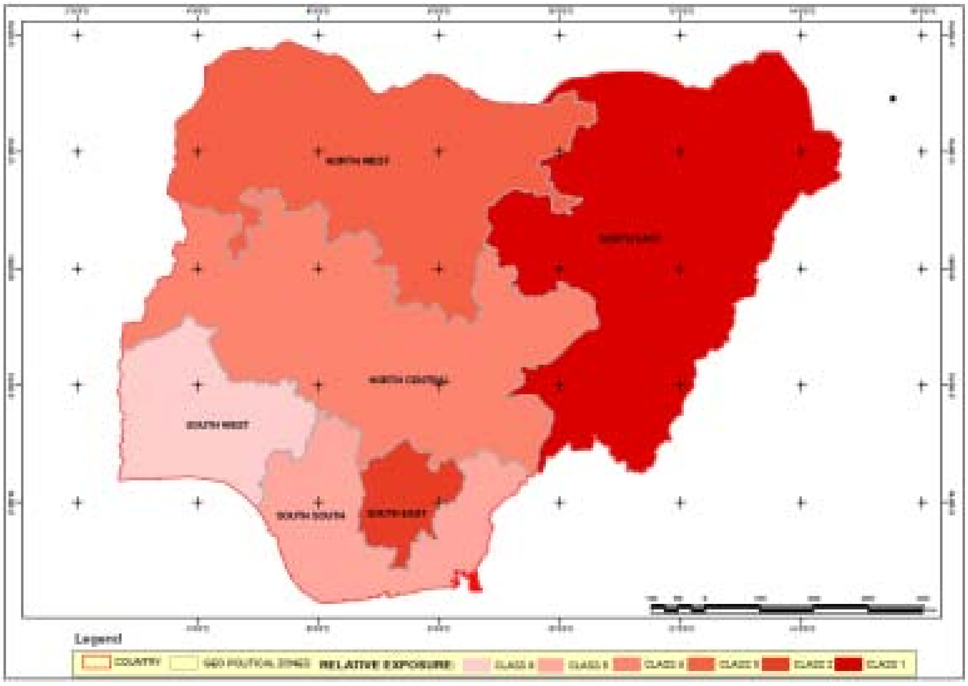
To determine the causes of farmers-herders conflict in Benue state between 2014 and 2018, the hypothetical variables of this study are tested across thematic exposition and they include:

a) Climate Change

The issue of climate change has been greatly associated with the conflict of farmers and herders in Nigeria especially in Benue state. According to Olaniyan et al. (2015), climate change manifestation through desert encroachment in the natural abode of herders especially of Fulani origin have forced these herder into migrating southward in search of pastures for their livestocks. He stated further that their migration is not devoid of conflict as they (herders) often wander into areas long claimed and cultivated by settled farmers. In support of this view, Nwosu (2017) opined that the necessitation of desert encroachment by climate change has caused more southward movement of nomadic herders in search of lush grasslands thus, increasing the frequency at which they confront with farming communities.

According to Okoli et al (2014), global weather conditioning is natural phenomenon that has led to numerous man-made consequences. The trend of global weather conditioning emphasizes the change in the state global climate which has seen country's like America in North America witnessing flooding due to heavy rainfall, China in Asia witnessing Tsunami, and Nigeria witnessing both flooding and desertification in the southern and northern hemisphere respectively.

Mere human reasoning exposes one to the thought that areas of desertification witnesses relatively low rainfall and thus the forages within these areas are usually dry and often withered, unlike in the areas that are flooded which are usually subjected to high rainfall and the flourishing of forages for livestock feeding. With such a state, migration of both humans and animals from desert encroaching area becomes inevitable as source of food is drastically reducing to a point of severity. Abass (2012) noted that it is consequent upon the live sustainability of their livestocks (cattle) that the herders (Fulani herdsmen) are seen wandering far off their homeland into the heartlands of the southern Nigeria where the pastures are greener and livestocks have access to both good feed and adequate drinking water.



Source: Special Climate Change Unit, Nigerian Federal Ministry of Environment, 2018

Figure 1: Spatial Variation in Relative Exposure and Vulnerability for Climate Change over Regions in Nigeria

From the above figure, it is pictorially evident that the Northern region of Nigeria especially North East is subjected to climate change as it could be seen that they are both exposed and vulnerable to this negative weather conditioning. This justifies the reason for the migration of the herders out of their natural abode towards the south end (North central, South West, South-south and part of South East - Benue state and environs) in search of better living condition for their flocks and themselves. Within the context of this climate change in Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Environment hold that while rainfall decline and, therefore water supply, is an exposure issue in the northern part of Nigeria, land management to prevent water loss through infiltration is crucial in the south east.

In the opinion of Apenda (2014), the migrations of the herders especially of Fulani origin is not devoid of conflict as they are descents of the ancient wandering assassin group tribally referred to as the '*Tuaregs*'. This tribe according to him was known across Sudan, Chad, Nigeria, Dahomey and Central Africa to be the terrorist nomads employed by tribes to fight other tribes. Thus, even as they travel in search of pastures for their livestocks, they not only exert dominance and vandalism over people's properties (in this case farmers), but also war against them in a bid to take their lands. Furthermore, the conflict is now being intensified with the transformation of the old pattern of transhumance from being the temporary abode of herders in a particular region for a limited and defined period of time to staying permanently for a long period of time (Azeez, et al, 2015).

Adducing it from the perspectives of Abass (2012), Azeez et al (2015), Apenda (2014) and Okoli et al (2014), one can easily infer that when climate change negatively affects the northern Nigeria, the herders over there who holds the survival of their livestock high in priority index tend to migrate southward and pending the innate quality of vandalism and conflict in these nomads, they tend to clash with the farmers over the farmers' own land.

From the perspective of Odoh & Chigozie (2012), it is rather too misleading to state that the cause of the conflict between these two parties is climate change. He stated that climate change is peculiar to the world and is an age long natural occurrence. He believed that the cause of the conflict should be viewed rather from humanitarian approach, contending that if climate change is negatively affecting the northern part of Nigeria and forcing the nomad herders to wander into the south, then the issue of climate change can easily be corrected through continuous irrigation, afforestation and ranching. In addition, he stated that virgin forests abound in the northern region where the livestock of the herders can be ranched and fed for years without any much depreciation of the forest. The validity of the opinion of these researchers could not be written off as in the words of former Ekiti State Governor – Ayo Fayose on Vanguard Newspaper dated March 25, 2015:

> ... Had these nomads taken the sambisa forest (in the north) as their grazing center before the camping of Bokoharam, they wouldn't be causing the problem of this incessant conflict with the farmers, Bokoharam wouldn't have camped there and their livestock would have lived in proper feeding

> for nothing less that 50 years... (The Vanguard, March 25, 2015; p. 3)

However, the above dimensional perception of the causative of farmers-herders conflict was faulted by Okoli & Addo (2018) who viewed the cause of the conflict from the perspective of climate change by stating that afforestation, ranching and irrigation projects adduced by Odoh & Chigozie (2012) as means of correcting the impact of climate change are capital intensive for the nomads to handle and at the same time has not been undertaken by the governments of these regions. The implication is that the devastating impact of climate change affects the nomads in their environment directly and consequently forces them to migrate southward. They however noted that the conflict could not generally said to be caused by climate change in the sense that climate change does not condition one's mind to go into disagreement with others, rather the conflict could be said to be caused by the psychological reasoning of the farmers-herders towards one another in the perspective of relationship. What Okoli & Addo (2018) meant by the above is what Ijirshar, Ker & Talumun (2015) adduced when they stated thus:

> Farmers-herders conflict in Benue state like other conflicts has no natural cause without a human dimension, the herders could easily leave the farmers' community if they are not welcomed and prevent any form of conflict or destruction of the crops and farms of the people. In the same vein, the farmer's can easily give a route to the herders to pass to other communities without necessarily confiscating their cattle, extorting the herders or pursuing them violently (Ijirshar, Ker & Talumun, 2015; p. 6)

By the virtue of the assertion of Ijirshar, Ker & Talumun (2015), it becomes ostensibly clear that there is more to humanitarian cause of farmers-herders conflict than climate change. On a similar parlance, one deduces that the persistent refusal of herders to leave farmer's community in Benue state as well as their destruction of the farmlands and farm-produces of farmers construe to the causes of the conflict between farmers and herders in the state. Little wonder, Musa & Shabu (2014) asserted that farmers-herders conflict will continue in Nigeria especially in Benue state unless the farmers understands that the herders cannot leave because their homelands are desertified and the herders understands that farmland vandalism is negative upon farmers' wellbeing and has the tendency of bringing out the bad in them.

Also observable in the context of Ijirshar, Ker & Talumun (2015) opinion is that confiscation of herders' cattle, extortion of the herders by the farmers and youths of their host communities and violent attempt to evict the herders from their host communities in Benue state are among the factors that has immensely fuelled the farmers-herders conflict in Benue state. This is not to say that climate change has not contributed to the farmers-herders conflict in Benue state as a viable causative as outrightly, it marks the origin and beginning of all factors that cause farmers-herders conflict in the state. Had the herders not left their home territory in search of a better climate condition that would be suitable for their livestock husbandry which they found in Benue state, farmers-herders conflict in Benue state wouldn't have emerged in the history of the state.

b) Long Standing Disagreement

Long standing disagreement is also a tentative causative of farmers-herders conflict in Benue state as assumed under hypothesis one. Quite a few scholars gives credence to this factor as part of what fuels the incessant farmers-herders conflict not only in Benue state in specific, but also in Nigeria in general. Among them are Muhammed, Ismaila & Musa (2015), who opined that farmers-herders conflict in Benue state is largely due to the historical overlap of farmlands with cattle routes, where farmers grow crops on the routes designated for extensive pastoral cattle husbandry because they the historical disagreement of such government policies. This is to say that the sedentary farmers have always seen the pastoral herders as a threat to their society for a long time and as such wouldn't want them to harbor their livestocks within their domain as they are in ethno-culturally in disagreement with the social practices of one another. This can be inferred to be the rationale upon which Shettima & Tsar (2008) stated that the age-long wars between the dwellers in the middle-belt region and those at the northern region of Nigeria has done more harm than good in shaping the interaction culture of the people. This implies that the intolerance and consequent conflict between the pastoral nomadic herders and the sedentary farmers in Benue state is rooted in their historical differences which has made them to perceive each other as enemies in as much as they are Nigerians.

Differing from this perspective is the direct findings of the study of Uker & Orkar (2018) which exhibited the responses of the farmers and herders in Benue state on long term disagreement as causative of their conflict. It was held in their study that long term disagreements are rare in the relationships of farmers-herders within the state, whether or not these farmers and/or herders are natives of the state. They further held that such disagreement can only be traced to the 19th century and not now. But judging from the perspective of Erondu (2014), the hatred that emanates from a conflictual situation cannot die no matter the longitude of years passed, they are rather bequeathed from parents to offspring through generational transfer. In justifying this, he stated that this is the reason that the struggle for bear and the aggression for secession is recurrent in Nigeria as till date the people that warred in the Nigerian civil war still have hatred for one another. If the assumption of Erondu (2014) holds true, then Uker & Orkar (2018)'s perception becomes a mere sham.

However, no one cannot simply write off the possibility that the farmers-herders conflict in Benue state is not caused by age long disagreement. As in the report of International Crisis Group (2017), the conflict of farmers and herders in Nigeria is not rooted in age long disagreement as part of what constitute Benue state today is mapped out from Northern Nigeria and some settlers of Benue state were original migrants from the Northern region of the country which explains the Christian-Muslim proportionate ratio in the state as most migrant herders are Islam while the sedentary farmers have mixed breed of religion consisting of Christianity, Islam and traditional religion.

In cognizance of the above, it becomes crystal clear that age long disagreement cannot be said to be a causative of farmers-herders conflict in the Benue state, but can be said to be a catalyst that can fuel the fire of the conflict if brought to the shadow of such conflict in the coming generations.

c) Intolerance

Intolerance which is a state of discountenance or disallowance of a particular person, being, thing or phenomenon from thriving in one's sight is ascribed the status of a causative of the farmers-herders conflict in Benue state. According Dare (2017), intolerance is a fundamental conflict causative in Nigeria, it has its affluence cutting across ethnic, religious, and egoistic lines and destroying the fabric of unity and social harmony in the country.

With regards to farmers-herders conflict in Benue state, John (2014) noted that ethno-religious intolerance has immensely contributed as a cause of the conflict. To him, this intolerance exists in a vertical-reciprocal dimension. On the part of the sedentary farmers, they have failed to tolerate the excesses of the herders in their communities, when cattle stray across the communities whether in the farm or not, these cattle are confiscated and rustled to the detriment of the herders thereby aggravating the angers of the herders which they usually exhibit through violent confrontation often leading to conflict and lots of social damages. On the part of the pastoral herders, they are neither tolerant nor exercising any sense of harmonious conflict resolution strategy in their relationship with the farmers. This is the reason that they are constantly on a warring term with the farmers whenever the farmers attempt to ask them out of their (farmers') community (ibid).

On similar parlance, Blench (2004) opined that in the struggle for land resource control, the farmers and the herders in Benue state have been seen on the edge of intolerance with the farmers kicking against the old grazing route by extending their farm cultivation to these areas and the same is applicable to the herders who allow their flocks to move beyond their grazing reserves and routes into people's farm thereby demolishing farm crops and reducing farm yields. Of course in the view of a typical Fulani herder nothing is more important than the herd of flocks that it rears, hence they don't tolerate any move against the survival of their cattle. This is well captured in the words of Abbas (2012; p.42) as could be seen below:

> Our herd is our life because, to every nomad, life is worthless without his cattle. What do you expect from us when our source of existence is threatened? The encroachment of grazing field and routes by farmers is a call to war

The consequent of the above scenario is the violent demonstration and counter violent demonstration by both the farmers and herders which has led to the unending problem of conflict between the two parties.

From the foregoing, it is not only a matter of certainty but a matter of evidence that intolerance has immensely been a causal factor to the farmers-herders conflict in Benue as it is observable within the context of previous research literature (both of primary and secondary source) on the subject matter.

Summarily, it could be deduced from the analysis of hypothesis one that climate change and intolerance are the main causes of farmers-herders conflict in Benue state while age long disagreement only play a passive contributory role. It was also deduced that cattle rustling, persistent refusal of herders to leave farmer's community in Benue state as well as their destruction of the farmlands and farm-produces of farmers construe to the causes of the conflict between farmers and herders in the state.

III. Consequences of Farmers-herders Conflict on Food Security in Benue State

According to this hypothesis, farmers-herders conflict has had a number of consequences on food security in Benue state especially within the period under study. These consequences are here-below tested across themes:

a) Destruction of Agro-Proceeds

Agro-proceed loss through conflict destruction has been alleged as one of the consequences of the farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state by this hypothesis. There is no doubt that the farmers-herders conflict has towed the direction of agro-produce destruction as cattle are rustled and killed, crops and farms are vandalized and left in a pitiable state and even the members of the parties involved have their lives placed on the altar of death.

There is no gainsaying to the fact that majority of Benue state people are crop farmers with only a few engaged in animal husbandry. According to Okoli & Atelhe (2014), about 73% of the farming practices in

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Benue state concerns itself with cropping and about 86% of Benue territorial occupants are into crop farming either as a sole business or on a partial or subsistence scale. The table below embedded in the report of Food and Agricultural Organization on Nigerian food security and vulnerability report gives credence to the opinion of Okoli & Atelhe (2014) as it shows that an average of 83.8% of Benue state dwellers engage in crop farming and gardening.

Table 1: Nigerian Food Security and Vulnerability Report: Distribution of Main Livelihood Source by State

States	Products from Crop Farming and Gardening	Livestock and Poultry Raising	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Skilled Salaried Employment	Transport, Petty Trading and Services	Daily/ Common Labourer	Manufacturing/ Handicraft
Adamawa	50.1	6.1	10.4	10.4	2.7	2.2	1.3
Bauchi	63.0	5.7	5.9	8.5	5.7	1.8	1.3
Benue	83.8	0.3	1.7	4.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Borno	22.6	4.0	7.7	8.5	6.9	4.0	1.5
Gombe	61.5	4.7	9.0	7.7	4.8	2.0	1.8
Jigawa	76.0	3.0	4.5	6.2	3.7	0.2	1.2
Kaduna	54.7	1.6	9.1	7.0	2.3	1.8	6.3
Kano	64.1	4.8	9.9	2.8	8.4	1.9	2.0
Katsina	70.5	3.0	11.0	4.2	1.5	1.0	2.7
Kebbi	74.5	7.7	3.5	2.7	1.3	0.2	0.5
Niger	60.1	4.3	6.2	13.2	4.7	0.5	1.0
Plateau	72.7	0.9	3.1	6.1	3.5	2.2	0.9
Sokoto	76.3	1.8	6.7	4.8	4.7	0.0	1.0
Taraba	54.0	0.2	5.8	16.7	4.0	1.5	0.7
Yobe	60.0	6.5	6.9	4.5	8.1	0.3	2.4
Zamfara	86.0	2.2	3.2	2.8	0.6	0.4	0.8

Source: Food and Agricultural Organization (2017)

According to Ofuoku & Isife (2009), more than 40 million worth of crops are usually lost annually due to the invasion of cattle herders and their livestocks in the North central region of Nigeria, especially Benue state. This has not only had negative humanitarian impact but has also immensely contributed to the issue of food insecurity in the state as many crop farmers tend to abandon both their farms and their farming occupation for other lesser occupations which in turn brings about fewer crop production and poor food availability within the state.

Table 2: Nigerian Food Security and Vulnerability Report: Reasons for Lack of Crop Production across States in Nigeria (2013-2017)

States	Lack of Access to Land	Adverse Weather	Lack of Seeds	Lack of Fertilizer	Inaccessibility of Land	Insecurity	Sample Size
Adamawa	13.0	0.8	5.9	5.0	8.8	13.4	239
Bauchi	22.8	0.0	6.3	10.1	6.3	2.5	79
Benue	19.1	0.0	3.1	3.3	5.3	22.0	55
Borno	18.2	1.3	2.2	3.1	14.5	70.0	456
Gombe	17.1	7.6	6.7	7.1	6.7	5.2	210
Jigawa	35.1	19.3	14.9	7.0	7.0	4.4	114
Kaduna	13.4	0.5	0.9	4.1	3.7	0.5	241
Kano	44.8	16.1	3.6	4.7	9.4	1.6	192

Katsina	22.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	8.5	4.3	141
Kebbi	22.8	5.4	2.2	9.8	4.3	2.2	92
Niger	16.1	8.3	2.3	2.3	9.2	8.3	218
Plateau	12.7	0.0	4.8	15.9	3.2	7.9	63
Sokoto	53.3	7.8	2.2	4.4	7.8	1.1	90
Taraba	22.2	2.9	18.8	22.2	7.7	10.1	208
Yobe	14.5	0.6	14.0	14.5	11.0	36.0	172
Zamfara	36.4	0.0	9.1	31.8	13.6	4.5	23

Source: Food and Agricultural Organization (2017)

A cursory glance at the reasons for poor crop production across Nigeria as could be seen in the table above, leaves one with the justification for farmers-herders conflict consequenting to poor crop production in Benue state. Among other factors that are listed in the table above in regards to the reasons for poor crop production, insecurity stands tall in Benue state with the support of 22 out of 55 respondents. This poor crop production in the state simply explains why food insecurity could be said to be on the increase in the state as food crop availability has declined and so is its accessibility and utilization which thus culminates into a drastic rise in food price in order to match the increasing demand of food amidst scarcity and poor supply. In a more understandable manner, the above is simply expressed in the exact words of Okoli & Addo (2018; p. 20) as thus:

> …This reduction in production and income has serious implication on food security with the capacity to reduce coping capacity of those depending on food resources for their livelihood…

On a similar note, Aliyu (2015) observed that only in 2014, the herders have lost about three thousand, two hundred (3,200) cattle. The death of these cattle although might seem insignificant to the people of Benue state because they (the cattle) belong to the migrant herders, but it has a positive correlation to food security in the state as cattle still remain the widely consumed source of protein in the state and hence, its death diminishes its availability and consequently lead to the risk of food insecurity if the trajectory of such death remains on the increasing pace.

From a prospective dimension, one can argue that destruction of agro-proceeds associated with the conflict of farmers and herders in Benue state affects not only the present food security of the state but also the future food security of the state. This is justifiable from the perspective that agro-proceeds of both plant and animal specie which are imperative for human survival through food are not only meant to satisfy the present human hunger, but are also meant to solve food security challenges of the future. Hence, they have implications for human and societal sustainability and thus are meant to be sustained either through preservation for further cultivation or through preservation for further breeding and development of offsprings.

However, with the destruction of these crops and animals that consist the major food of Nigerians as produced by the Benue people of the North central region, one begins to wonder if preservations and storage of crops and animals for future cultivation and breeding can be done when those available are not even sufficient to satisfy the hunger index of the society resulting from the conflict as people no longer farm as before and neither do they go to the farm to harvest the already planted crops, not to mention that most of the crops in the farm are either beyond maturity stage and are withering, or have already been destroyed by the herders and their straying cattle.

To this end, it becomes obvious that one of the dimensions through which the farmers-herders conflict has affected food security in Benue state is through destruction agro-proceeds.

b) Loss of Agro-Manpower

This is another variable hypothesized as a consequence of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state. Agro-manpower in this context is seen as all human requirements employed in agricultural practices to improve and increase food productivity and availability. Food security cannot be sustained without corresponding food producers. These producers are the agricultural manpower that are instrumental in the production of agricultural products – both crops, animals and other of their complementary parts.

In Benue state, food security is challenged by loss of agro-manpower who consists of both the farmers and the herders. Through the incessant herders-farmers conflict in the state, many farmers and herders have lost their lives and many others are either displaced, badly injured or scared away from their agricultural practice for the fear of losing their lives. According to The Sun Editorials dated 21 August, 2014, hundreds of farmers have been killed in Benue states and scores are the deaths of the herders alike. Olayoku (2012) also noted that between the year 2006 and 2014, Nigerian Watch database recorded 615 violent deaths related to cattle in the year 2006, 22 deaths were recorded after the herdsmen farmers conflict in 2006, 54 in 2007, 31 in 2008, 83 in 2009, 39 fatalities in 2010 and a massive increase in death toll in 2011 which puts the figure at 116, 128 deaths in 2012, 115 deaths in 2013 and a total of 27 deaths was recorded in 2014. The implication of this is that the manpower required to cultivate and rear the food crops and animals that will ensure the sustainability and security of food in the state is lost. Thus, the actualization of food security in the state becomes the act of chasing wild goose.

In the perspective of Anyabe, Atelhe & Sunday (2017), the effects of loss of agro-manpower on food security can never be overemphasized. Fathers are lost during this battle and their children are subjected to perpetual penury with no body to fend for the families' feeding need financially.

Table 3: Statistics of Agro-Manpower lost to Farmers-Herders Conflict in Benue State between 2016 and 2017

Period of Occurrence	Place of Occurrence	Agro-Manpower Loss
Jan. 10, 2016	Agatu, Benue State	45 persons dead
Feb. 2, 2016	Agatu Reprisal Attack, Benue state	7 persons dead
Feb. 7, 2016	Tom Anyim, Benue State	10 persons dead
Feb. 24, 2016	Agatu, Benue State	300-500 persons dead
Feb. 28, 2016	Agatu, Benue State	9 persons dead
March 7, 2016	Logo, Benue State	8 persons dead
March 8, 2016	Guma, Benue state	11 persons dead
March 13, 2016	Logo, Benue State	9 persons dead
March 17, 2016	Mbaya, Tombu, Burutu, Benue state	12 persons dead
March 27, 2016	Tombu, Buruku LGA, Benue state	15 persons dead
April 18, 2016	Moor, Kwande LGA, Benue State	18 persons dead
April 23, 2016	Tarka, Benue state	1 Ape Chief dead
April 24, 2016	Mass Protest in Tarka, Benue state	17 persons injured
Jan. 24, 2017	Ipiga village in Ohimini LGA of Benue State	15 persons (13 villagers & 2 herders) dead
March 2, 2017	Mbahimin Community, Gwer-East LGA, Benue State	Over 10 persons dead
March 11, 2017	Tiv Community Mkgovur village, Buruku LGA, Benue State	7 dead
March 27, 2017	Fresh herders attack at Adam village, Kwande LGA, Benue state	1 dead, 1 injured, 8 women raped
May 8, 2017	Tse-Akaa village, Ugondo Mbamar, Logo LGA, Benue State	3 dead

Source: Author's compilation from Anyabe, Atelhe & Emmanuel (2017), The Vanguard Newspaper (June 1, 2017), and Kalu (2017).

From the above table, it could be deduced that just between 2016 and 2017, a minimum of 498 and a maximum of 698 agro-manpower have been lost in the conflict between farmers and herders in Benue state. Imagine what will happen to food production and availability if such death continues at the same rate for years. Outrightly, the manpower capacity in agriculture will be thrown into extinction and food security in the state will be a tale of the past glorious history of the state as the food basket of the nation. Already from the point of such death witnessed in the state, many farmers and herders are now displaced and are no longer ready to engage in their hitherto occupation for the fear of losing their lives, hence agricultural productivity is rapidly declining at a drastic rate and food security is sacrificed on the altar of this conflict.

Table 4: Nigerian Food Security and Vulnerability Report: Prevalence of Livelihood Change and Associated Factors

States	Livelihood Change in a Year	Adverse Weather	Insecurity	Lack of Inputs	Lack of Capital	Displacement	Loss of Employment	Sample Size
Adamawa	8.6	3.9	13.7	9.8	41.2	15.7	3.9	51
Bauchi	22.9	0.7	3.6	66.4	84.7	0.0	2.2	137
Benue	67.2	12.2	53.1	3.3	8.2	19.9	4.1	49
Borno	56.9	3.6	79.3	7.2	28.6	23.7	3.6	304
Gombe	14.7	9.1	14.8	23.9	34.1	0.0	4.5	88
Jigawa	34.6	29.5	12.6	32.4	61.8	1.0	0.5	207
Kaduna	5.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	21.2	33
Kano	12.7	35.3	1.5	26.5	36.8	0.0	2.9	68
Katsina	26.8	1.9	11.2	45.3	64.0	1.2	2.5	161
Kebbi	16.3	8.2	5.2	10.3	75.3	1.0	3.1	97
Niger	10.0	15.0	13.3	26.7	68.3	0.0	13.3	60
Plateau	16.8	1.3	13.0	9.1	44.2	1.3	5.2	77
Sokoto	1.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	9
Taraba	12.9	2.6	26.0	14.3	33.8	14.3	2.6	77
Yobe	16.2	3.2	79.8	26.6	55.3	24.5	3.2	94
Zamfara	3.7	0.0	21.1	5.3	31.6	15.8	0.0	19

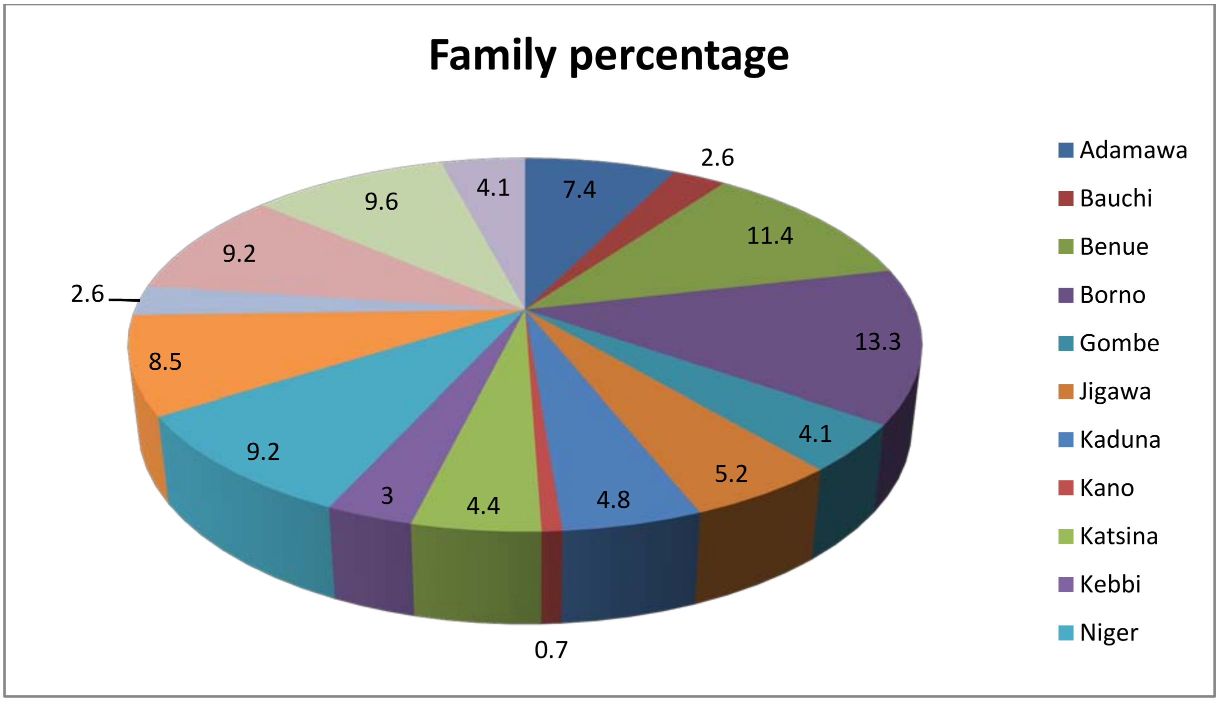
Source: Food and Agricultural Organization (2017)

Evidently underpinning the analysis above is the report of the Food and Agricultural Organization on Nigeria food security and vulnerability where Benue state ranked the highest in the number of states whose indigenes are fast changing their means of livelihood consequent upon some prevalent factors out of which insecurity ranked the highest. From the table, it could be inferred that the reason that most farmers and herders in Benue state are changing their means of livelihood is because of the farmers-herders crisis which has seen the fall of the heads of many farmers and herders alike, thus making other agro-manpower present in the state to decide between a change of occupation of joining others to the grave or the hospital as agricultural practices whether farming of animal husbandry now seem to be the shortest way to the grave in Benue state. The above is also in line with the observation of Ijirshar, Ker, & Terlumun (2015; p. 11), who posited thus:

> …this finding is in line with Musa and Shabu (2014) who reported that Yogbo town was the most affected in the area with estimated cost of property destroyed of ₦43.8 million, 30 people killed and 32 people injured. This implies that, a lot of farmers lost part or the whole of their crops resulting to low income particularly farmers who take farming as their major occupation. This conflict negatively affects their saving, credit repayment ability, food security and economic welfare of urban dwellers that depend on these farmers for food supply. Furthermore, host farmers especially women farmers who remain behind stopped going to distant farms for fear of attacks by the nomads in the bush thus becoming a source of liability to other farmers or urban dwellers…

The consequence of these deaths of farmers and herders alike, and also the shift in occupational practice of the living ones has huge negative impact on the state as their agricultural production capability is now a thing of the past, accessing food from the market is now quite difficult and the seen foods are usually at a very high price due to scarcity. Hence, the state is faced with the prevailing problem of food insecurity and consequently is skewed towards depending on others for their food sustainability. What a food basket with no underneath weave?

On a similar parlance, the table also depicts a picture of farmers and herders alike, changing their means of livelihood consequent upon internal displacement resulting from the farmers-herders conflict. Most of these agricultural producers are lost to other occupations when they are displaced and could no longer access their lands. This is because, they tend to look for alternative means of survival and livelihood since they tend to find themselves in a situation where they are displaced and are unable to access their lands.



Source: International Organization for Migration (2017), Displacement Tracking Matrix (2018).

Fig. 2: Food Shortage and Reduced Coping Strategy Index: Percentage of Household who did not enough Food or Money to buy Food in 7 days preceding FSVS

In addition, a cursory glance at the above figure reveals the evidence of the percentage of the families across states in Northern and Middle-belt region of Nigeria who neither have enough food nor enough money to buy food in a preceding 7 days. Out of the 640 families drawn generally from all the states (i.e. 40 families per state), it was noticed that 271 families are negatively affected and neither have enough food nor enough money to buy food in preceding 7 days. From the figure above, it is revealed that out of the 271 families affected, 11.4% representing 31 families from Benue state neither have enough food nor enough money to buy food in 7 days. This is to say that out of every 40 families in Benue state, 31 families are negatively affected by the problem of food insecurity. The big question is 'why is this so?'.

The answer to the above question lies on the fact that people who are the producers of these foods are gunned down in the violent clash between the herders and the farmers or are forced to either abandon their farms or change profession. With majority of Benue inhabitants specializing only in family as their source of revenue it becomes difficult for them to produce enough food for their family or have enough money to buy elsewhere when they are faced with is farmers-herders conflict. Thus, food availability, stability and security become negatively affected.

From the foregoing, it is established that one of the consequences of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state is the loss of agro-manpower employed within the agricultural fulcrum of the state.

c) Cessation of Farmlands

This is another factor hypothesized to be a consequence of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state. Cessation of farmlands is contextually seen as the forceful taking away of farmlands from the owners or any prohibition of the owners of the farmlands thereof, from accessing their farmlands.

Farmland cessation can lead to food insecurity, loss of means of livelihood and extreme hunger. This is because, in a situation where the farmland in which crops are cultivated and animals are reared is ceased, the production of these crops and animals are hampered as accessing of the land by farmers as well as cultivation and animal husbandry is prohibited. When these become the order of the day over a long period, then source of food becomes undermined and consequently food insecurity becomes prevalent as is extreme hunger, poverty and loss of livelihood means.

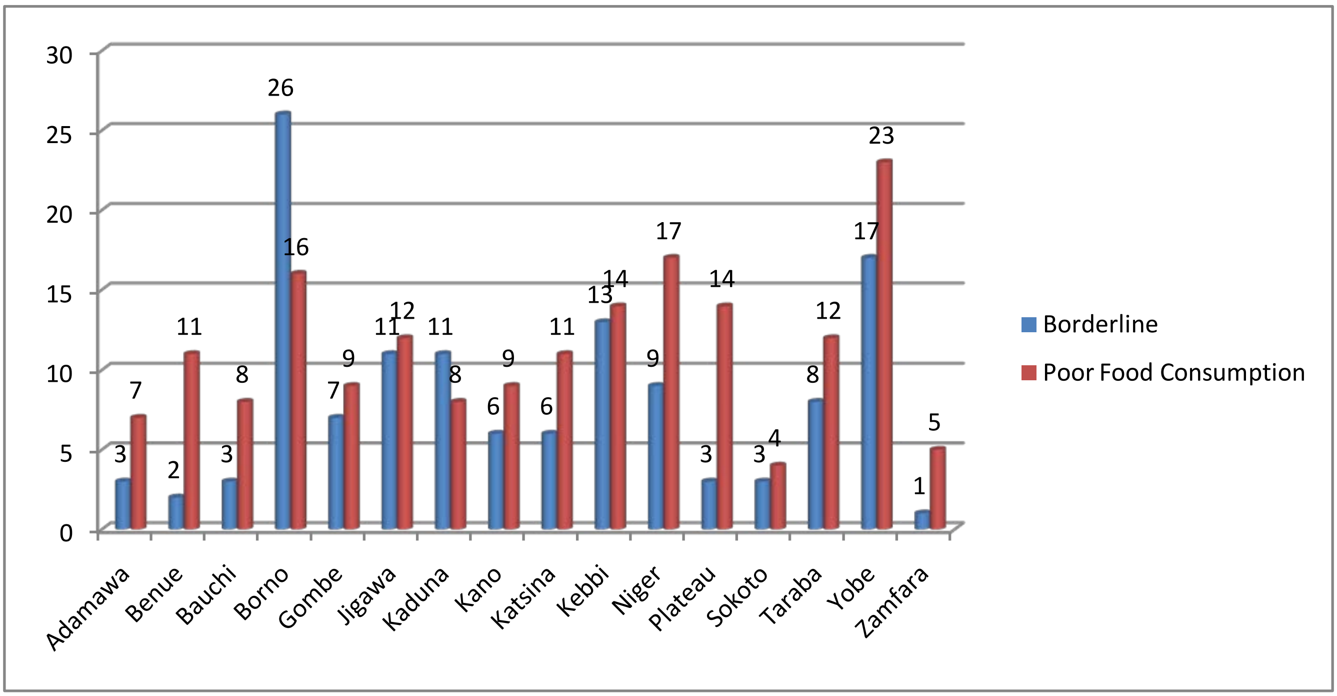
In Benue state, there has never been an account of complete seizure of farmlands emanating from the crises of sedentary farmers and nomadic herders. However, from the perspective of what comes out from violent conflicts, one can easily adduce that the superior opponent in such violent conflict will control the landed resources. For instance, in the case of the 2006 conflict between Aguleri and Umueri in Anambra state, as well as in the case of Awkuzu and Nteje 2016/17 where Aguleri and Nteje respectively overpowered their opponent and was utilizing the land of contention until the case was resolved.

Following this, in Benue state, when the herders overpowers the farmers in their conflict through the use of ammunitions such as guns and other instruments of weaponry, they tend to dominate the lands and take over them as a grazing reserve for their cattle (Atelhe, Anyabe & Sunday, 2017).

In a similar note, Nformi, Mary-juliet, Engwali & Nji (2014) also submitted that Benue state is now a battle ground between the herders and the farmers where the victor takes all until the vanquish is strong enough to regain grounds. This is to say that resources such as land and farms are seized on temporary basis by either the herders or the farmers during their conflicting period based on who dominates in the conflict. In support of this perspective and in the establishment of the fact that farmers and herders are in constant tussle for land control in Benue state, Okoli & Addo (2018; p.19) stated thus:

> …both the farmers and pastoralists have engaged in fierce struggles for access to such valuable lands which, more often than not, result in increased conflicts and violence.

The temporary cessation of farm lands by either the farmers or the herders has negative implications on the food security of the state. This is because the struggle over land and landed resources discourages agricultural productions in the sense that the land is where food crops are cultivated and on land is also where the pastoral nomads rear their animals. Thus, whenever these lands are taken away from a particular group of farmers by destroying their produce and driving them away in a violent conflicting way, food productions becomes grossly affected.



Source: International Organization for Migration (2017)

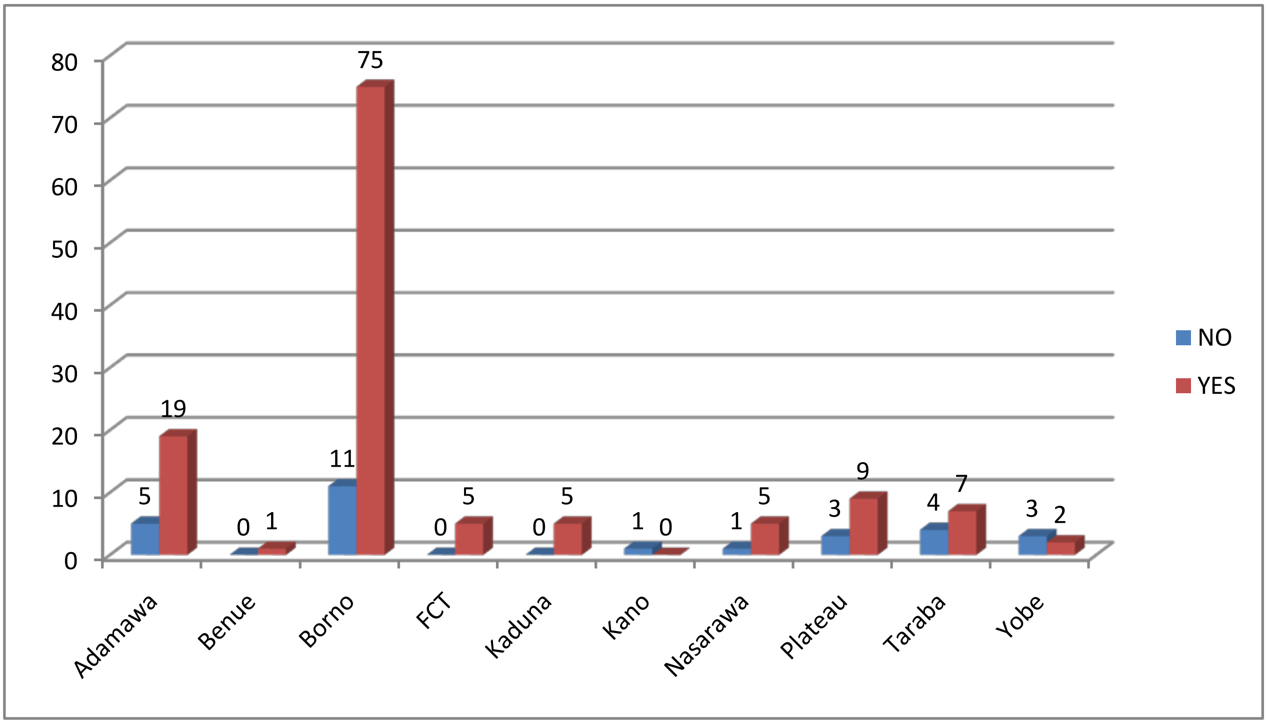
Fig. 3: Prevalence of Borderline/Access to land and Poor Food Consumption

Also judging from the figure above adapted from the report of International organization for migration in 2017, one can easily observe that access to land/ prevalence of borderline in Benue state is highly minimal consequent upon the farmers-herders conflict. This is to say that both the sedentary farmers and the nomadic herders through their continuous violent clash deprive one another of the privileged to optimally utilize the agricultural relevance of the land in the production of agricultural products and the maintenance of stability in food security.

In support of this, Ibrahim, Abdurrahman & Umar (2015) projected that Benue state will have a marginal declination of food to the point that its inhabitant will be forced to leave to other states if the violent conflict between the farmers and herders which has imbibed the fear of going to the farm into the people should continue.

Evidently, as could be seen in the figure above, when access to land by either the sedentary farmers or the nomadic herders is denied and farms are left in abandonment; the growth of crops and the rearing of animals diminishes. In turn, food availability diminishes and all the inhabitants of the state become subjected to poor food consumption.

The situation is worsened when it goes beyond just access to farmland to include access to market. This is because when there is short or no food in supply to the market as a result of lack of production of food occasioned by denial of access to land, the access of people to nutritious food in the market becomes indirectly tampered with as the little available ones will be sold at extreme high prices whereas the purchasing power of the people is relatively low. A condition like this is indirect denial of the people of their access to the market and an embrace to extreme food insecurity in Benue state. A deductive proof is seen in the figure below adapted from the report of the international organization for migration in 2017.



Source: International Organization for Migration (2017)

Fig. 4: Access to Market

In cognizance of the above, it is evident that cessation of farmland is one of the fundamental ways through which the farmers-herders conflict affect food security in Benue state. Although these farmlands are not seized on a permanent basis but on the virtue of who dominates the fore-front of the conflict until the other party regains the power of domination as rightly stated by Apenda (2016).

Summarily, from the analysis of hypothesis two, it is established that loss of agro-proceed, loss of agro-manpower, cessation of farmlands, loss of means of livelihood, displacement of farmers and herders alike, change of farming occupation, fear of going to the farm and deprivation of access to markets are the consequences of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state.

IV. Panaceas to the Effects of Farmers-Herders Conflict on Food Security in Benue State

This hypothesis looks at the solutions for solving the effects of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue State. It elicited alternative variables as the assumed solutions. These variables are thematically tested below to ascertain the prospects for solving food security challenges that are caused by farmers-herders conflict in Benue state and they include:

a) Herder's Anti-Migration Policy

Herders' anti-migration policy is a policy adopted by some states in Nigeria which restricts the movement of cattle herders across their state for the purpose of preventing conflict between these cattle herders and the sedentary farmers.

The problem of herders – farmers conflict is an age-long one that has attracted the adoption of different policies, measures and strategies towards putting an end to the hydra-headed monster which has severe consequences on the national security of Nigeria as well as its economic growth, development and food security.

One of the strategies adopted in this regard is the herder's anti-migration policy which is aimed at prohibiting the herdsmen from indulging in extensive cattle management system. This is to say that the herders are prevented from open grazing as a means of taking care of their cattle. Thus, they are neither allowed to wander through the states nor allowed to take their cattle to the open fields within the states where this policy is adopted and practiced.

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The essence of adopting this policy is to ensure that they (the farmers) don't collide and clash with the farmers who usually allege that these herders take their cattle on a destruction spree to their farmlands where their crops are being fed on by the cattle; a situation which often lead to violent conflict between the two parties – the farmers and the herders (This Day Newspaper, November 8, 2013; New Telegraph Newspaper, May 30, 2014; Ekah, 2014).

This nature of policy has been adopted in states like Ekiti, Taraba and Benue state in Nigeria. but the big question remains "has this policy been able to alleviate the problem of farmers-herders conflict in Nigeria and its corresponding effects on food security?" The answer is not farfetched as it could be seen in the research report of *International crisis group* in 2018 that despite the thriving and success recorded by this policy in Ekiti state, the reverse is the case in Benue state and Taraba state respectively. According to International crisis group (2018) the land use contest between farmers and herders which has adverse negative implication on food security in Benue state has done could not be curtailed by the herders' anti-migration policy on the account that the herders vehemently kicked against the policy and have intensified their violence on the basis of suppression of their fundamental human right.

Observable from the happenings in Benue state from 2014 - 2018 as could be seen in the research report of Okoli, Enyinnia, Elijah & Okoli (2019), upon the adoption of the policy in Benue state in November 2017, there was a mass exodus of herders from Benue state to the neighbouring states such as Nasarawa and Adamawa between December and January, 2018 where herders-farmers conflict increased in an alarming rate causing a death toll of 1,300 lives in January 2018 and displacing about 300,000 people who fled their homes.

On the account of solving a problem, creating another problem is a sin to humanity. Therefore, chasing out the herders from Benue state to other states as a an absolute way of managing their conflict with the farmers in the state and as a way of ensuring food security has only worsened the human and food insecurity problem of Nigeria as these states are on the verge of experiencing the anomalies that were witnessed in Benue state in their own state which in all absolutism is the creation of another problem for the Nigerian state.

From another perspective, the adoption of the herder's anti-migration policy in Benue state has proven itself to be an *impetus agitat* (driving force) towards societal vice of theft. This is seen in the dimension of the ongoing events in Benue state as was captured by Uker & Okar (2018) who in their findings noted that events of cattle rustling by youths in Benue state as instigated by traditional leaders are on the increased with the herder's anti-grazing/ anti-migration policy as a cover up for such horrendous act. They noted that this is one of the reasons that the herders are angrily pressing back in a conflicting manner towards the people of Benue state as no one will have his properties stolen on such ground without fighting to get it back.

According to Martin-shields & Stojetz (2018), the anti-migration policy in Benue state is only an opportunity for the aggressors (herders) to leave the state and reinforce for better attacks. This is to say that the peace, food security and development brought by this policy is only temporal and that it offers the ability for the herders to return in a more powerful way. The postulations of Martin-shields & stojetz (2018) are not doubt true as on January 10, 2018, 73 persons were recorded dead on a fresh offensive attack by the herdsmen in Guma and Logo local governments respectively (Sahara Reporters press, Jan.11, 2018). On a similar note, on March 4, 2018, another offensive attack was launched in Omusu village, Ojigbo ward in Edumoga Okpokwu local government area of Benue state by the herders on the farmers which left 26 people dead.

The most paramount thing to note in the nexus between the tripartite focus of this part of this discourse – anti-migration policy, food insecurity and farmers-herders conflict, is that the anti-migration policy in as much as it is meant to solve the problem of farmers-herders conflict and food insecurity in Benue state is a policy that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Nigerian policy. Recourse to the fact that the herders are also Nigerians and have their fundamental rights to freedom of movement guaranteed by S.41 (1) of the 1999 constitution of Nigeria as amended in 2011, one would see that prohibiting the movement of the herders is largely unconstitutional.

It is also worthy of note to state that in cognizance of S.1 (1) of the Nigerian constitution of 1999 that the constitution is supreme in Nigeria and that by virtue of S.1 (3) of the Nigerian constitution of 1999, that any law (including the statute establishing the herders anti-migration policy) which is inconsistent with the provision of the Nigerian constitution is to the extent of its inconsistency void. Thus, the herders' anti-migration policy is void and not suitable for the purpose for which it is established and adopted.

From the foregoing, it could be deduced that in as much as the herders' anti-migration policy is laudable in purpose, it holds no virtue in bringing alleviation to the painstaking problem of farmers-herders conflict in Benue state neither is it a worthy panacea for the problem of food insecurity in the state unless it is modified in a workable form with the constitution and other fundamental resolutions that won't favour one party at the expense of the other. Hence the hypothesis of anti-migration policy as an ameliorative to the problem is on this note rejected within this research finding.

b) Military Deployment Policy

Military deployment policy is a conscious effort by the government to curtail insurgence and other security threatening situations through the processes of taking the members of the military (either of the army, navy air-force or by joint task force) to the places where these insurgencies occur so as to put a check on the perpetrators through the force of the gun.

With the trajectory of insurgences in Nigeria in the dimension of Boko haram terrorism, the rise of the Niger-Delta militia, the secessionist struggle in the South eastern Nigeria and more connected to the topic of discourse, the herders-farmers conflict which has risen to the position of the 2nd most dangerous insurgence in the West African states (International Crisis Group, 2018) in contemporary times; the Nigerian state has been forced to employ her military as a social control mechanism to put-out the various insurgencies that risen against the peace of its territorial people.

This strategy is an age-long one that was introduced by the various military governments of the country during their various regimes; and it has continued to thrive till date as it has on many accounts been used especially by the present political administration of President Muhammadu Buhari. Instances include the use of the military in the 2019 general election of the Nigerian state, the use of military in curtailing the Biafran peaceful secessionist agitation in the south eastern Nigeria, the use of the military in fighting criminals after the death of Funke Olakunri in south western Nigeria and the mid-western military deployment to combat farmers-herders conflict (The Punch, August 28, 2019).

Narrowing the analysis of the deployment of military policy as a suitable panacea for the control of farmers-herders conflict in Nigeria in general and Benue state in specific. One can simply say from an outlook that the policy is worthy of emulation and most appropriate for driving away hoodlums and bringing back peace, serenity and tranquility in the state which will in-turn restore the state to the reality of it being the food basket of the nation by ensuring that there is food security in the state. On record is that on January 11, 2018 the Nigerian military deployed the members of the Special Forces unit of the army to Benue state to secure vulnerable communities and prevent further herdsmen attack on these communities (Africa News, January 11, 2018). Also on record is that the activities of the herders-farmers conflict drastically reduced within this period.

However, the question that should come to fore of the argument is, is the deployment of the military policy option the best alternative? Did it really put an end to the farmers-herders conflict in the state? The answers to these questions are obviously before us as it is also on record that on the 4th day of March, 2018, despite the presence of the military, an offensive attack was launched by the herders on the farmers, the result of which was the losing of about 26 lives. Similarly, on the 23rd of April, 2018, not lesser than 18 people (farmers and worshippers alike) including two priests were killed by suspected herdsmen in Mbalom, Benue state (The Guardian Newspaper, April 24, 2018). If the military deployment in Benue state was an effective mechanism for combating of the herders-farmers conflict and the restoration of food security in the state, then these negative occurrences wouldn't have taken place.

Nevertheless, it was also recorded by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) on the 19th of April, 2018 that the members of the Nigerian army attacked Naka community in Gwer-west local government area of Benue state killing at least 7 people and destroying over 200 houses (BBC News, April 20, 2018). This is a scenario which depicts an act of being bitten by one's dog. The soldiers who were called to protect the people turned back to attack the people. Quizzed about the incidence, the Nigerian military stated that a soldier was killed by the people of Mbakyondo village of that community who they mistook for a herdsman and the soldiers had to retaliate for the killing of their own. How can the food security be achieved and farmers-herders conflict be resolved if the farmers or the herders who produce these foods are constantly being killed by the members of the Nigerian military?

Moreso, it is imperative to note that the farmers and the herders alike are all citizens of Nigeria and their death in the hands of the military is nothing but the Nigerian state warring against its own – a mother warring against its children; and just like the Latin legal maxim ***domun contra ipsum poterit stare***, a house against itself cannot stand. Therefore, the policy of military deployment to Benue state as a means of alleviating farmers-herders conflict and fostering food security is bound to fail in its objective.

On a similar parlance, the constitutionality and legality of the adoption of the policy is a case of questionability. This is so because in line with the constitutional provisions under S. 217 (2) (b) & (c), the military are constitutionally mandated to defend the country and guard it against external aggression by staying at the borders as well as aid the civil authorities in tackling civil insurrections if called upon by the president. On this note, they are not empowered to take over the wheel of combating civil insurgencies, rather they are meant to aid the police and other civil authorities in ensuring peaceful mediation and resolution of conflicts. However, the reverse is the case in Nigeria and Benue state where the police was asked to hand over the entirety of the famers-herders conflict case to the members of the military. The result of which is the unstoppable blood bath within that region of the state.

Another pronounced factor within the ambit of military deployment policy is that it can be argued to be one of the reasons that the herders took up guns and other natures of military ammunitions with which they operate today. This is because, an ordinary nomad uses clubs and at most a cutlass as a weapon but with recent happenings, obvious it is that the herders now make use of sophisticated weaponry which were either forcefully collected from soldiers, collected from killed soldiers and even voluntarily given to them by corrupt soldiers upon their encounter at a price. It is with these weapons that large impacts are made by them in the destruction of crops, killing of farmers and even destruction of the farmers' residential houses.

From all indications as could be seen from the various dimensions of the analyses of the military deployment policy, it is proven to be a wrong policy in a wrong direction in the issue of combating farmers-herders conflict and food insecurity problem in Benue state where these issues are without doubt sending chills to the spines of both the government and the inhabitants of the state. Thus, on this note military deployment policy is not accepted as a solution to the farmers-herders conflict and food insecurity in the state.

c) *Intensive Cattle Ranching Policy*

Intensive cattle ranching is a system of animal husbandry as well as a farming practice in which animals are kept in large pens in the houses of their owners. This farming practice is usually associated with cattle or other livestock which can destroy crops and people's properties as it puts them in safety and where they can be frequently checked. Intensive cattle ranching is primordial to the native Africans of Igbo extraction that intensively or semi-intensively reared all their livestock ranging from fowl, goats, sheep, to cattle.

Intensive cattle ranching policy is one policy that has not been given wider attention by majority of cattle farmers especially the migrant cattle farmers in Nigeria. This policy which thrives in other countries such as United States of America, Australia, Brazil, India and China which are recognized in the world as the highest producers of cattle (FAO, 2019) has not received the consideration of Nigerians nor the Nigerian government.

However, relating the nature of this policy and its practice to the means of solving the farmers-herders conflict and the food insecurity problem in Benue state. One would consider the limelight of advantageousness of the policy in close comparison to its disadvantages as regards the farmers-herders conflict and food insecurity in Benue state.

On the basis of this, the intensive cattle ranching policy provides ample opportunity for the herds of cattle to be well taken care of. This is so because the cattle are usually ranched in ranges to avoid the killing of the calf by the adult bulls. Thus, it enables more production of beef and milk which on their own serve as food – providers of protein. With this food security will be improved. Thus the Benue state residing cattle farmers upon the adoption of this policy will help boost food security in this dimension.

From another perspective, the intensive ranching of cattle in pens at the farmers' home prevents the basic factor from which the farmers-herders conflict arises. This factor is nothing other than the destruction of farmers' crops and other farm produces by straying cattle. The adoption of intensive cattle ranching policy will absolutely keep cattle away from the public, crop farms and from wandering through the nooks and crannies of the communities where it destroys people's landed properties. Thus, in this, conflict between the farmers and herders will be curtailed in a drastic manner.

On the opposite extreme of the advantageousness of the intensive cattle ranching policy lie the fact that the herders that engage in the conflict with the farmers are usually from the far-northern region of the country where the problem of climate change leaves pastures for feeding livestock dried and non-palatable to the cattle. It is for this reason that they migrate from these region to other regions as nomads in search of better weather condition and environment where their livestock can be well fed. Thus, the argument of adopting intensive ranching of cattle is a move against them; it is apparently asking them to subject their livestock to the blow of death through poor feeding and un-conducive/unfavourable environmental condition, since they are to rear their livestock in their various homes.

In cognizance of the above, in as much as the intensive ranching of cattle will solve the problem of farmers-herders conflict and boost food security in Benue state, it will facilitate the incurring of loss and death of livestock on the side of the herders. It is on this note that the herders might have been reluctant to adopt such practice even though it is aboriginal to the locals of the African continent especially those of the Igbo tribe of Nigeria.

Nevertheless, it can be argued that the issue of climate change affecting the productivity of cattle is one that can be solved in a twinkle of an eye by the government and by the herders and farmers alike. One might ask how? But it is glaring that if the Nigerian government makes a move in the northern region to irrigate their environment and adopt afforestation policy over there that the region will become as vegetative as other regions of the country. Drawing inference from Malaysia and United Arab Emirate that were once affected by desertification (Osuagwu & Oruebor, 2011), the governments of these two countries transformed their various countries into green grasslands and today Malaysia is the highest producer of palm and palm produces which it took from Nigeria. If these two countries can transform their deserts into grasslands, then there is no scintilla of doubt that the Nigerian government can transform the northern region into grassland too and solve the problem of climate change for the herders making it possible for them to adopt intensive cattle ranching policy and prevent further conflicts of farmers and herders while simultaneously boosting food security not just in Benue state but in Nigeria in entirety.

From another perspective, the by-product of the activities of farmers and those of the herders are essential to the two parties. The government of Benue state and those of the states where these herders are from can simply make arrangements on an exchange of pastures for manure while adopting the intensive cattle ranching policy. With this, each party will stay in their different location and have all it needs to boost production of either their cattle or their farm crops – while the pastures will aid the herders in feeding their cattle, the cattle faeces and excreta will aid the farmers in growing their crops. This will drastically reduce to the minimal level the conflict between the farmers and the herders, it will solve the problem of food insecurity and at the same time solve the problem of climate change that forces the migrant herders to leave their states in search of better pastures – the journey on which they conflict with the farmers.

In all, it is evident that although the policy of intensive cattle ranching is not practicable in the contemporary Nigeria, that it has the tendency of curbing the issue of farmers-herders conflict in Benue state and boosting food security in the state simultaneously if adopted. Thus, as a variable within the tested hypothesis, it is accepted as a valid panacea to the problem of farmers-herders conflict and food insecurity in Benue state.

Summarily, from the analysis of hypothesis three, it is established that neither herders' anti-migration policy nor military deployment policy proved a valid solution to the problem of farmers-herders conflict and food insecurity in Benue state. Rather, intensive cattle ranching policy which is not practicable in Nigeria in contemporary times proves to possess the essentialities required to put an end to the farmers-herders conflict and boost food security not only in Benue state but in Nigeria in general.

In cognizance of the analysis of the hypotheses, it is worthy to outline the findings of the analysis below and they include:

1. From the analysis of hypothesis one, it was found out that climate change and intolerance are the main causes of farmers-herders conflict in Benue state while age long disagreement only play a passive contributory role. It was also deduced that cattle rustling, persistent refusal of herders to leave farmer's community in Benue state as well as their destruction of the farmlands and farm-produces of farmers construe to the causes of the conflict between farmers and herders in the state.
2. From the analysis of hypothesis two, it was established that loss of agro-proceed, loss of agro-manpower, cessation of farmlands, loss of means of livelihood, displacement of farmers and herders alike, change of farming occupation, fear of going to the farm, rise in cost of food items and deprivation of access to markets are the consequences of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state.
3. From the analysis of hypothesis three, it was established that neither herders' anti-migration policy nor military deployment policy proved a valid solution to the problem of farmers-herders conflict and food insecurity in Benue state. Rather, intensive cattle ranching policy which is not practicable in Nigeria in contemporary times proves to possess the essentialities required to put an end to the farmers-herders conflict and boost food security not only in Benue state but Nigeria in general.

V. Recommendations

Sequel to the research findings of this study, it has become pertinent to make the following recommendations. It is considered in the view of the researcher that if they are taken seriously and effectively implemented with a genuine sense of purpose and commitment; that they will go a long way in alleviating the effects of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state. These recommendations include:

1. The federal, states and local governments in Nigeria should combat desertification by buying into the practical idea of irrigation, afforestation and the Nigerian Great Green Wall policy. This will facilitate the growth of vegetation in every part of the country thereby curtailing the migration of herders which unavoidably breeds conflict with the farmers.
2. The federal and state government should fully take sanctionable legal actions against anyone that deprives another (in this case the herders) of their freedom of movement or settlement at a place; so long the herders do not in their settlement activity or movement attack anyone, violate or destroy anyone's property (landed or otherwise). This will curb the problem of intolerance and age long disagreement between the herders and the farmers which has catalyzed their conflict over the years.
3. The federal and state government should also fully take sanctionable legal actions against anyone that violates, vandalizes or destroys another's properties and /or anyone who's actions, activities or animals destroys the labour of another. In so doing, the herders will be put in control check as they will avoid vandalizing the properties of the farmers (landed or otherwise) and will in all alertness keep their cattle herd in check to ensure that it doesn't stray through communities destroying farmlands and its produces, lest they (the herders) become vicariously liable. This will also curb the destruction

of farm produces of both the farmers and the herders alike and explicitly boost food security.

4. Subject to the second and third recommendations above, a monitoring committee should be set up by the federal government of Nigeria in all the states of the federation with a unit under the control of the state government. This committee will be responsible for the checkmating of the activities of the farmers and herders alike to know when any or both of the parties have crossed the borderline requiring sanctionable actions.
5. Intensive cattle management policy through ranching should be adopted in all states of the federation with the government creating an *exchange of pasture for manure* link between the farmers and the herders. This will help boost peace and communal living between the two parties, end their conflict, end the indigene-settlers dichotomy between them, and boost agricultural production within the state.
6. In support of the fifth recommendation, the government of each state should establish a pasture reserve center, where pastures for feeding livestock will be grown and sold to the herders and other animal farmers at a cheap cost. This will prevent them from unnecessary migration in search of greener pastures for their livestock feed and will inadvertently prevent further conflicts between the farmers and the herders.
7. The Benue state government should adopt with all commitment and seriousness an agriculturally inclined empowerment scheme in which all those who want to indulge in agricultural production are empowered with good capital assets such as crops and seedlings for crop farmers and young livestock for animal farmers. This empowerment scheme should also come with the provision of animal feed and crop fertilizers to all registered crop and animal farmers for one year. This will help to restore people who have lost their means of livelihood and those who have shifted from agriculture as their occupation back to farming practice, and will in no distant time stabilize the price of food items and restore/increase food security in that region.
8. The federal government should call on all displaced farmers (both crop and animal farmers) in all farmers-herders conflict affected region, and empower them with a house and a loan to restart their farming occupation.
9. The Nigerian borders should also be closely watched and regulated, to prevent the influx of nomadic herders from other countries who might have been affected by climate change into Nigeria. This should be done in compliance with international instruments such as the ECOWAS protocol on the prevention of transhumance pastoralism. This will help reduce herders' migration which lead to conflict with farmers and will also help regulate the proliferation of arms by the herders as it is no news that these herders usually attack with sophisticated weapons.
10. Public campaigns and enlightenment should also be launched by the government to educate the farmers and herders and herders alike on the need for peaceful leaving and the nemesis of their crisis on lives, properties and more importantly, on access to food in Benue state and other close-by states where farmers-herders conflict thrives.

VI. Conclusion

The growing trend of food insecurity in Benue state, Nigeria and the world at large is a phenomenon that threatens human sustainability and existence. It is however awful to think that this food insecurity is an issue that is caused by our own hands through our own carelessness by indulging in conflicts such as the farmers-herders conflict in Nigeria that has had adverse effects on food security in the country. Thus, in a bid to put an end to such food insecurity problem and place human sustainability in a balance of certainty, it is worthy that a solution be given to the effects of farmers-herders conflict on food security. It is this that forms the thrust of this research with emphasis on Benue state where farmers-herders conflict has done more harm than could be merely thought about.

This study in fulfillment of its purpose has found out that farmers-herders conflict has large implications on food security in Benue state. Parts of its findings in regards to the above is that crops, animals, and other forms agricultural harvests and reserves are plundered, agricultural proceeds and manpower required for agricultural production are lost, farmlands are ceased, means of livelihood are lost, physical destructions of properties are done, farmers and herders are displaced, people change their farming occupations, access to farmlands and markets are denied, food production decreases, food items rise in price, and peoples access to food is decreased. These are the consequences of this farmers-herders conflict in Benue state which depicts a state of extremely negative food security where hunger, starvation and famine thrive. The above findings justify also the views of Okoli & Addo (2018; p. 22) who stated thus:

> …Fulani/herdsmen crises have both direct and indirect consequences on food production and security. It has been found to have led to food shortage, increase in price of food items and limit people's access to food through destruction of infrastructure necessary for food production and ultimately resulting to famine. Herdsmen crisis also lead to physical destruction and plundering of crops, and livestock, harvest and food reserves. Apart from this, it drives young people away from farming activities. Further, displacement of people creates acute food shortages in the receiving areas where they seek refuge.

This study in its analyses also identified the solution for combating the effects of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state to be the adoption of intensive cattle ranching policy. Although the policy has not been officially practiced in Nigeria except in the ancient time, its adoption in other countries of the world such as United States of America, Australia, China and Brazil seems to yield effective result.

With the identification of the above consequences of farmers-herders conflict on food security in Benue state, and the corresponding solution derived from the analysis of the hypotheses of this research with the data gathered, recommendations have been made above, which are tentatively the panacea to the trends and effects of farmers-herders conflict on food security if they should be adopted and committedly implemented.

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Fellows may join as a member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) after successful completion of three years as Fellow and as Peer Reviewer. Additionally, Fellows get a chance to nominate other members for Editorial Board.

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ASSRC

ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the membership of Global Journals awarded to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

> The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Associate membership can later be promoted to Fellow Membership. Associates are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Associate Members.

Benefit

To the Institution

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Financial

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Associates are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career | Credibility | Financial

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Associate members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

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Associate	Fellow	Research Group	Basic
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Preferred Author Guidelines

We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at submit@globaljournals.org or get in touch with chiefeditor@globaljournals.org if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

Before and during Submission

Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

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2. Authors must accept the privacy policy, terms, and conditions of Global Journals.
3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s') names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
5. Authors should submit paper in a ZIP archive if any supplementary files are required along with the paper.
6. Proper permissions must be acquired for the use of any copyrighted material.
7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

It is required for authors to declare all financial, institutional, and personal relationships with other individuals and organizations that could influence (bias) their research.

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Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

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2. Drafting the paper and revising it critically regarding important academic content.
3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

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The corresponding author should mention the name and complete details of all co-authors during submission and in manuscript. We support addition, rearrangement, manipulation, and deletions in authors list till the early view publication of the journal. We expect that corresponding author will notify all co-authors of submission. We follow COPE guidelines for changes in authorship.

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Appealing Decisions

Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

Declaration of funding sources

Global Journals is in partnership with various universities, laboratories, and other institutions worldwide in the research domain. Authors are requested to disclose their source of funding during every stage of their research, such as making analysis, performing laboratory operations, computing data, and using institutional resources, from writing an article to its submission. This will also help authors to get reimbursements by requesting an open access publication letter from Global Journals and submitting to the respective funding source.

Preparing your Manuscript

Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11'", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

Structure and Format of Manuscript

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.

Format Structure

It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, "What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.

6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

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Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.

Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- o Single section and succinct.
- o An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- o Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- o Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."

Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- o You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- o Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- o Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- o One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- o Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

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	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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