International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Conflict Management Strategy and Insecurity in Kaduna State, 2010-2021

Iferenta, Charles[1] and Akujuru, Chukwunonye Abovu[2]

[1,2]Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, Rivers State University, Nkpolu-Oroworukwo, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria

Abstract

The study examined the relationship between conflict management strategy and insecurity in Kaduna state, between 2010 and 2021.The critically reviewed the various conflict/insecurity management strategies adopted by the government in tackling the insecurity in the state.The study explored the conflict trap theory, ethnic competition and ethnic segregation theory, structural conflict theory, chaos and complexity theories and conflict resolution theory. It then finally anchored on the conflict resolution theory. The Conflict Resolution Theory is a four-stage process, which enables groups to work towards resolving inter-group conflicts in a non-threatening, non-coercive and non-confrontational environment. The theory advocates the use of negotiation, mediation, conciliation and arbitration in conflict management.The research design used is the quasi-experimental; data for the study were collected through primary sources. Data were analyzed using the mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study have shown that conflicts have great effect on socio-economic development. Conclusively it is evident from the study that there is significant relationship between conflict management strategy of negotiation, mediation, arbitration, conciliation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria. The study recommends the use of a decentralized approach to conflict management; youth entrepreneurship should be encouraged, amongst others.

Keywords: Conflict, Conflict Management Strategy, Negotiation, Mediation, Arbitration, Conciliation, Insecurity, Kaduna State

INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary world, the security of life and property remains significant to the socio-economic survival of any given society. To achieve that the government owns the responsibility of adequately providing security in a given social formation. Security is the most vital element in human life. Without it, social, economic, and political achievements cannot be attained, (Charas, 2015). Every nation struggles to protect and deepened its core values, aimed at enabling people to live their lives in free and secured environments according to their shared common beliefs by preserving their national interest, identity, and sovereignty leading to a state of national security, first it deals with the state as the most important object to security or traditional security later it metamorphous to non-traditional security which deals with human as referent object to security, (Baldwin, 1997). There is no doubt that the spate of insecurity in the country is alarming. There are several security challenges which cut across the nooks and crannies of the country since the country came out of her 19th years of uninterrupted military dictatorships, there was high anticipation that democracy would engender good governance which would eventually results in rapid economic growth, improvements in the standard of living and restore political stability. It is a sad commentary that return of democratic governance in Nigeria has not yielded expected results. There have been increased ethno-religious and political conflicts which result in the emergence or ethnic militias, political assassination, kidnapping, acute unemployment, abject poverty, farmers-herders conflict and poor infrastructural facilities which have posed a serious threat to national security (Egwemi and Aliu, 2010).

Johnson, Scholes and Whittington (2008) assert that Strategy is the objective and scope of a State for continuity to accomplish an advantage in a varying atmosphere; through its configuration of resources and competence to fulfill stakeholder expectations. Similarly, Kavale (2012) viewed strategy as the long-term goals and objectives determination, the adoption of courses of action, and associated allocation of resources required to achieve goals.

Gareth (2010) opined that strategy is an indispensable tool for a state to be more proactive than reactive in shaping its future; it makes a state to initiate and influence activities so that it can exert control over its destiny. It is therefore agreeable that strategy is the blueprint or pointer that guides a state toward the accomplishment of its intended goals and objectives through appropriate strategic planning; this includes strategy formulation, implementation, evaluation, and control. Strategic planning is the process of predicting the future status of a state through the definition of the ideal potential state. This process is a key element of strategic planning for every organization's survival (Sotirios & Nikolaos, 2016). Literature has revealed that strategic planning as a process which involves a series of steps that will determine the current status of a state which includes its vision and mission. Proper strategic planning is essential to every state because it enables them to manage any crisis that might arise in the State.

Sawalha, Jraisat, and Al-Qudah (2013) defined crisis as a deviant condition that is associated with high hazard which could produce quick municipal policy alteration because it threatens public trust as well as drawing media and public interest. The first scholar to develop the theory of organizational crisis was Hermann who stated that crisis concept can be divided into three dimensions, (a) threatens high-priority values of the state, (b) presents a

limited amount of time in which a response can be made, and (c) its unpredicted or unanticipated by the state (Hermann 1963, as cited in Holmgren, 2015). Other scholars have given various definitions of crisis. Coombs (2010) argued that there is no unanimously accepted definition of crisis; the author gave a widely acknowledged definition of crisis as the insight of an unpredictable event that jeopardizes important expectancies of stakeholders and can gravely influence performance and create a harmful outcome in a state. However, Brockner and James (2008) opined that appropriate management of the crisis by stakeholders will lead to a state productivity hence, a state should view crisis more as an opportunity rather than a threat. Hutchins (2008) classified crisis into two different types, natural and human-induced crisis; he classified natural crises as fire, hurricanes, and earthquakes while he classified terrorist attack, corruption, bribery, and scandal as a human-induced crisis.

Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to assess the conflict management strategies and insecurity in Kaduna State between 2010 - 2021.

The specific objectives of the study include:

i.   To determine the extent to which conflict management strategy of negotiation relates to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria.

ii.   To ascertain the extent to which conflict management strategy of mediation relates to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria.

iii.   To determine the extent to which conflict management strategy of arbitration relates to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria.

iv.   To ascertain the extent to which conflict management strategy of conciliation relates to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The research questions for the study are:

i.   To what extent doesconflict management strategy of negotiation relate to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria?

ii.   To what extent doesconflict management strategy of mediation relate to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria?

iii.   To what extent doesconflict management strategy of arbitration relate to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria?

iv.   To what extent does conflict management strategy of conciliation relate to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria?

Hypotheses

Ho_1: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of negotiation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria

Ho_2: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of mediation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria.

Ho_3: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of arbitration and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria

Ho_4: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of conciliation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

Social scientists have always devised theories in their attempts to explain the nature, causes, and effects of events in their societies. To this end therefore, the following theoretical frameworks which are deemed much relevant, suitable and appropriate to this work are considered:

Conflict Trap Theory

The exponents of this theory are Paul Collier, V.L. Elliott, Havard Hegre, Ankle Hoeffler, Marta Reynal-Querol and Nicholas Sambanis. To them, conflict trap denotes that once a conflict has erupted, it tends to develop a momentum of its own. Peace seemingly becomes elusive and hard to restore. Even when peace is restored it often does not endure (Collier et. al 2003). The exponents of conflict trap ascribed the lengthy pattern of a typical conflict to a number of interlocking factors Conflicts in multiethnic societies are enduring possibly on account of their ready vulnerability to the rallying, massaging and mobilization of ethnic sentiments for both the warring groups and the government. In addition, in a plural society, particularly where the population has significant grievances, conflict usually becomes an effective political strategy for pursuit of their interests and goals. Also, even if the custodians of power and authority in the society are willing to concede to the demands of the groups, they are usually neither trusted nor believed to have credible means of committing the warring factions to agreement. The warring groups might be afraid that once they hold the olive branch the custodians of power and authority would renege on any agreement (Collier et. al 2003). Furthermore, it is also contended that it is even difficult for the custodians of power and authority to concede to demands of the warring groups because such could encourage the flowering, proliferation, mushrooming and radicalization of other groups, which often have opposing objectives. Also, a significant pattern to lengthy conflict is the extremely unequally distributed income and a

very low average income, possibly on account of the cost of sustaining conflict is low if there is an expansive layer of economic destitute and possibly significantly weak institutions such as the security agencies, which are unable to deter and apprehend violators of the laws. More so, sustaining conflict has become easier because the warring groups have easy access to armaments for prosecuting conflict (Collier et. al 2003).

Yet, very important to the lengthy pattern of conflict is that once a conflict has occurred a template is raised. It becomes difficult to return to status quo. Presumably, conflict reinforces hatred, and may shift the balance of influential interests in favour of continued conflict. Also, the criminal entrepreneurs that profit from the conflict would do anything including sabotaging peace process for it to continue. According to Paul Collier et. al. (2003):"violence entrepreneurs, whether primarily political or primarily commercial, may gain from conflictto such an extent that they cannot credibly be compensated sufficiently to accept peace. Those whosee themselves as political leaders benefit from war because they can run their organizations inhierarchical, military style with power concentrated in their own hands, something much moredifficult to justify in peacetime. Those who see themselves as extortionists benefit from the absence ofthe rule of law in the areas they control. However, leaders see themselves as if they will haveinvested in expensive military equipment that will become redundant once they agree to peace.Asking a rebel leader to accept peace may be a little asking a champion swimmer to empty pool".

Following from the above assumptions, the conflict trap theory is apt and relevant for the appreciation of the challenges of ethno-religious conflict management in Nigeria. It offers deep insights to the interlocking factors that sustain conflict. It presupposes that once conflict has occurred it lengthens and becomes challenging to restore peace on account of a number of factors such as ethnic pluralism, proliferation of arms, existence of income disparities, existence of expansive republic of hoodlums and the activities of criminal entrepreneurs. The conceptual and theoretical excursion reveals various perspectives for the appreciation of violence. Notably, each of the perspectives may be perfunctory, deficient, incomplete and restrictive but in sum they are illuminating and complementary.

Ethnic Competition and Ethnic Segregation Theory

Ethno-religious connotes the concept of ethnic group. Ethno-religious group refers to ethnic groups with religion as a potent marker of their ethnic identification. Kaufmann, ascertained ethnic conflicts refer to disputes concerning the power relationship "between communities that see themselves as having distinct heritages". Therefore, conflict may also occur because a particular ethnic group considers itself as indigenous or "sons-of-the-soil," and migrants enter the region (Fearon, 2003). The conflict between indigenous and immigrant groups involves competition over resources including land, jobs, services, and natural resources. Conflict also results when unifying values are disturbed, with the members of particular group reacting to a perceived attack on their values (Lambert, 2009). The conflict between groups may or may not be manifested in group riots, communal violence, and/or civil war.

Ethno-religious violence refers to an event in which groups are involved in acts of aggression against each other, and in which individuals participate in the violence as a group and upon the basis of ethnic and religious identification. Adopting the definition by Lambert, ethno-religious violence must include physical dimension and individuals participate as members of a community, instead of through direct self-interest in the dispute. Therefore, ethno-religious violence is synonymous with what Horowitz (1985) calls as a deadly ethnic riot, which is "an intense, sudden, though not necessarily unplanned, lethal attack by civilian members of one ethnic group on civilian members of another ethnic group, the victims chosen because of their group membership".

Barron (2006), generated a list of hypotheses on why ethnic groups fight, based on economic, social, and political dimensions. From the economic perspective, the points of contention between two groups include economic rivalries and supply of public goods, poverty, inequality, property rights, and the process of economic development and structure change. In the political dimension, particular consideration is given to the role of the state and civil institutions as the mediator between ethnic groups and violence (Kanbur, 2017). Most of the arguments state that institutional design and unequal state policy favoring one ethnic community often produces violence. The competition over political representations also gives a reason for conflict, in which some of the conflicts occur during election campaigns (Toha, 2015). Competition over political representation may use both ethnic divisions to mobilize support, and intra-elite competition at the local level to manipulate "long term primordial's social patterns" (Coppel, 2004). The inability of the state to control conflict also becomes the pathway of how small protests and demonstrations may end up in ethnic conflict (Smith 2006). From the social dimension, ethnic diversity may increase the possibility of conflict when it intersects with inequality. Varshney (2002), argues that a fragmented social infrastructure in which participation in an informal association is built on religious and ethnic groups may cause violence to occur in one area while others remain at peace. He emphasizes that the interaction between ethnic and religious groups in urban areas is insufficient to prevent escalations of conflict.

Conflict Resolution Theory

According to Burton (1991) conflict resolution means terminating conflict by methods that are analytical and that get to the root of the problem. It points to an outcome that, in the view of the parties involved, is a permanent solution to a problem (Burton, 1991). The Conflict Resolution Theory is a four-stage process, which enables groups to work towards resolving inter-group conflicts in a non-threatening, non-coercive and non-confrontational environment. It often paves the way for official negotiations by initiating attitudinal changes in public opinion and decision makers. Traditionally, conflict resolution has largely been based on negotiation, mediation, conciliation and arbitration. Though Burton (1991) distinguishes between Conflict Resolution, Management and Settlement, for purpose of this study, we shall use them interchangeably, and together, since they all serve the same purpose of bringing about peace. Conflict Management is by alternative dispute resolution skills and can confine or limit conflict; while conflict settlement is by

authoritative and legal processes and can be imposed by elites. But conflict resolution aims at proffering a mutually agreed permanent solution to the conflict. The wisdom towards solution is for the conflicting groups to work out their problems in an analytical way, supported by third parties who act as facilitators and not authorities. The purpose of this process is to enable the participants to come to the understanding that all participants have legitimate needs and identity that must be satisfied and recognized in order to resolve the conflict. Burton further states that conflict resolution is, in the long term, a process of change in political, social and economic systems. It is an analytical and problem-solving process that takes into account such individual and group needs as identity and recognition, as well as institutional changes are required to satisfy the needs (Burton, 1991:91). The theory has three major assumptions

1. Between individuals or groups, conflict emerges from having opposing interests, or competing for scarce resources.

2. Struggle and conflict lead to some individuals or groups controlling and dominating others, and that pattern of subordination and domination are self-perpetuating.

3. Dominant groups disproportionately influence resource allocation and societal structure.

One of the key phenomena of this method of Conflict Resolution strategies is to deal with protracted social conflict, a type of conflict based particularly on identity related needs of ethno-national or communal groups. These identity groups, whether formed around shared ethnic, racial, cultural, or other characteristics, will act to achieve and insure their distinctive identity within a society. When they are denied physical and economic security, political participation, and recognition from other groups, their distinctive identity is lost, and they will do whatever is in their power to regain it(Azar, 1990). The application of this type of Conflict Resolution mechanism, involves critical processes or stages that enable group representatives to work towards resolving conflicts in a non-threatening, non-coercive and non-confrontational environment. This process paves the way for official negotiations by initiating attitude changes in public opinion and decision makers. These processes include: First, Series of problem-solving workshops, seminars or commissions. These are designed to bring influential people from the respective factions (communities and government) in the conflict together to explore alternative means of defining their conflict. The goal is to transform their perception about the conflict from zero-sum to win-win (Cunningham, 1984).

The second process is to influence public opinion and to change the attitudes and perceptions of the communities. These changes will be based on the alterations that were made by the belligerents in the problem-solving workshops. This according to Kelman is by no means a simple or automatic process, but one that takes time, and a great deal of perseverance and patience. Before the communities can be targeted, the workshop participants must first convince the decision makers in their communities of the veracity of their newfound perceptions. After this has been achieved, the wider communities can undergo a process of transformation. Mass communication, academic journals and conferences and special events can be very important in this process, since they help with perceptional changes. The third process is Cooperative Economic Development (CED) it is engaged as a means to enhance problem solving oriented conflict resolution. It is a cooperative venture whose good is to alleviate the worst material suffering of the contentious communities. It is usually directed toward the groups that have been perceived to have been historically neglected, victimized and underdeveloped like the southern Kaduna people and others like the almajiris. Any conflict resolution strategy should target the creation of jobs for the teeming unemployed youths of the area and mass education programmes. It is this sub-group that are the most involved in the conflict, crime and criminality in the region. They provide the richest armies to exploit and recruit for banditry and terrorism. Azar(1990) notes that the satisfaction of basic needs of the victimized (restive youths) either along communal lines or as part of a national strategy, should be the ultimate priority of government developmental policies. Pat (2010) has noted the importance of job creation for success of peace process. He noted however that these material gains will not eliminate the conflict but will help to alleviate it in the worst sections of the communities and it will provide people with tangible proof that can change and can work. (Pat in Cunningham, 2010).
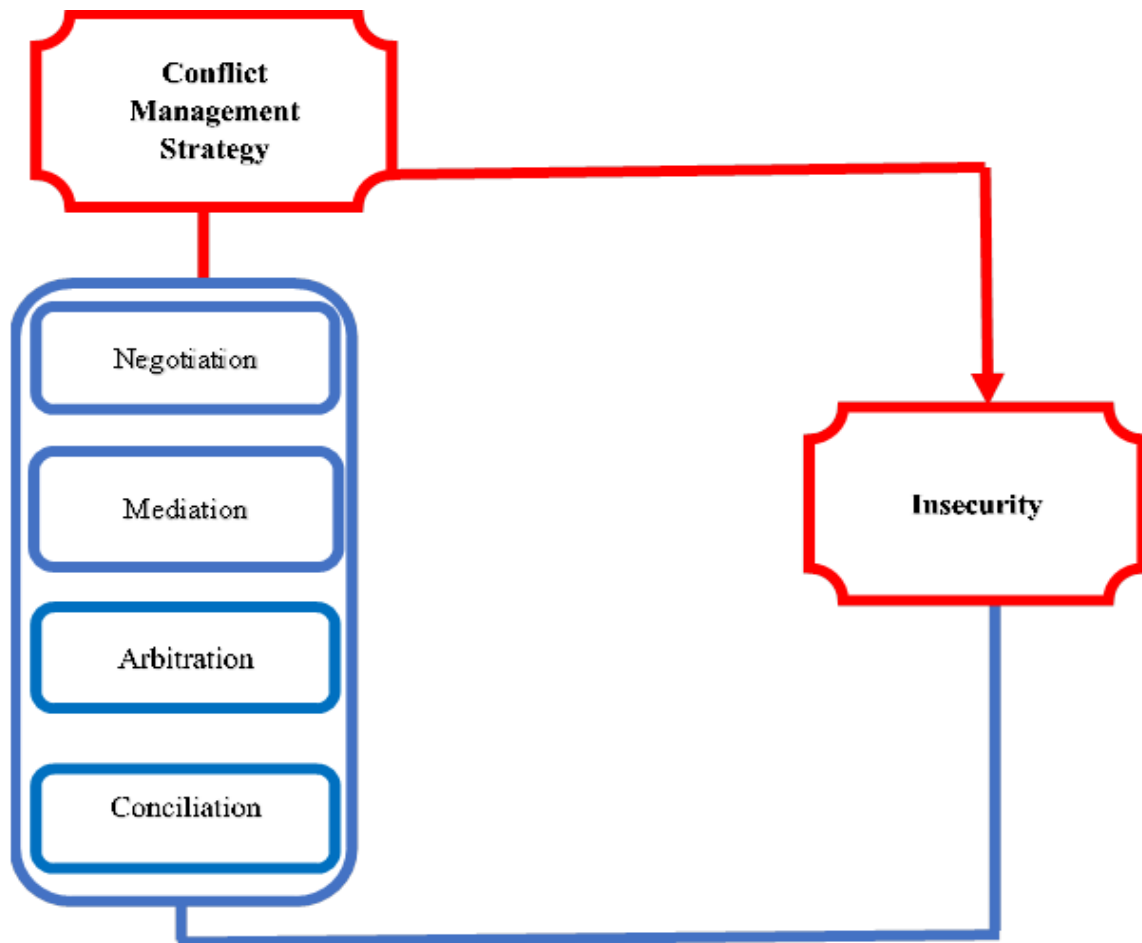
Conceptual Review

Figure 1:   Conceptual Framework of the Relationship between Conflict Management Strategy and Insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria

Sources: Ozoigbo, B. I. (2019). Insecurity in Nigeria: Genesis, Consequences and Panacea. *European Journal of Social Sciences Studies, 4*(4), 98 – 108

Udoh, E. W. (2015). Insecurity in Nigeria: Political, religious and cultural implications. *Journal of   Philosophy, Culture and Religion,* 5, 1 – 7.

Concept of Conflict

Whenever two individuals opine in different ways, a conflict arises. In a layman's language conflict is nothing but a fight either between two individuals or among group members. No two individuals can think alike and there is definitely a difference in their thought process as well as their understanding. Disagreements among individuals lead to conflicts and fights. Conflict arises whenever individuals have different values, opinions, needs, interests and are unable to find a middle way (Jeong, 2000).

Conflict is defined as a clash between individuals arising out of a difference in thought process, attitudes, understanding, interests; requirements and even sometimes perceptions. A conflict results in heated arguments, physical abuses and definitely loss of peace and harmony. A conflict can actually change relationships.

Friends can become foes as a result of conflict just as in the case of Tim and Joe. A Conflict not only can arise between individuals but also among countries, political parties and states as well. A small conflict not controlled at the correct time may lead to a large war and rifts among countries leading to major unrest and disharmony (Nicholson, 1992).

Conflict has a multiplicity of definitions, but they all point to the same thing. David Francis (2006) defines it as the pursuit of incompatible interests and goals by different groups; for Mike Oquaye (1995) it is the sequence of interactions between groups in society, between groups and governments, and between individuals; Lewis Coser (1995) sees it as the struggle over values, claims to status, power and scarce resources in which the aims of the opposing parties are not only to gain the desired values but also to neutralize, injure or eliminate rivals; William Zartman (1997:167) sees it as a normal state of human interaction; as an inevitable aspect of human interaction, an unavoidable concomitant of choices und decisions.

OniguOttite (1999) views conflict as a natural announcement of an impending reclassification of a society with changed characteristics and goals with new circumstances of survival and continuity, and this entails struggle, competition, rivalry for objects to which individuals and groups attach value, which could be material or non-material. perhaps, a more comprehensive definition of the concept of conflict is that given by Miller (2005) as a confrontation between one or more parties aspiring towards incompatible or competitive means or ends (which) may be either manifest, recognizable through actions or behaviours' or latent' in which case it remains dormant for some time, as incompatibilities are unarticulated or are built into systems or such institutional arrangements as governments, corporations, or even civil society.

Given the gregarious nature of man, which is seen in his activities within the state and with other fellow man, there is bound to be a struggle for various interests, and this is probably the reason for various interests, and this is probably the reason for R. J. Rummel's definition which states that:

A situation of conflict is created by attitudes transformed into interests. Interests, which are a drive toward specific goals, are a necessary condition of a situation of conflict are capabilities and expectations, particularly those defining the credibility of – the will to carry out – promises, threats, authority, expertise, love. Capability involves the resources we have to manifest our interest. Together, interests, capability, and will define a situation of conflict (Rummel, 1977:6).

Thus, interests play very important roles in all the conflicts that necessarily arise in human society. It is very difficult to imagine a conflict-free world as long as the world is compromised of human beings, who are by nature interest-seeking.

Conflict Management Strategy

Conflict management can be defined as the process of dealing with (perceived) incompatibilities or disagreements arising from, for example, diverging opinions, objectives, and needs. Effective conflict management techniques limit or prevent negative effects of conflict, while enhancing potential beneficial effects, without necessarily solving the conflict. A central distinction in the conflict management literature is that between *conflict stages* (how conflicts evolve), *conflict states* (the occurrence or perception of disagreement over, for example, goals, beliefs, or task-related ideas), and *conflict management strategies, styles, or frames* (i.e., the different ways of dealing with perceived disagreements). Accordingly, theoretical and empirical work in conflict management can roughly be divided in three categories, those trying to better understand (i) the different *stages* in a conflict cycle; (ii) the *functions* of conflict, examining the benefits and detriments of conflict states within organizations; and (iii) which *strategies, styles* and *frames* people apply when dealing with conflict and when they are most effective in managing conflict. The focus in this entry will primarily be on conflicts within organizations (rather than between organizations/countries etc.) so, for example, between individual coworkers, between multiple team members, between different departments, and between staff and senior management. The way people manage conflicts can range from complete avoidance of the conflict issue, to yielding, compromising, more constructive problem-solving approaches, or trying to force one's opinion. Conflict management procedures can also differ in terms of being informal or formal, with or without the help of a third party, aimed at managing the conflict or at solving it, and are often influenced by cultural differences and the stress that conflicts evoke.

Dimensions of Conflict Management Strategy

There are four (4) methods of conflict resolution. They are: negotiation, mediation, arbitration and conciliation. These will be considered in detail below.

Negotiation

Negotiation is a skill in the process of conflict settlement (Negotiation Journal, 2003). Negotiation is the process of achieving understanding and mutual agreement in situations where differences arise between two or more parties (Dhanesh, 1988). Negotiation provides the opportunity to identify the need and clarify the resources of the parties. Hence the realistic goals of the parties would emerge. This helps in solving the conflict by specifying and expanding the resources. It is a way of settling conflict through the re-distribution of resources by the adjustment of the type and magnitude of resources. The purpose of negotiation is to handle the conflict in multiple perspectives in order to converge the differences through the development of common goals involving a better recognition of the situations of both parties (Negotiation Journal, 2003). In particular, conflict can be arisen through oversimplification of the negotiation processes (Twemlow and Sacco, 2003, Derik and Ann, 2012). Such misjudgment is due to mistaken perceptions of the other personality and intentions. The process of negotiation therefore needs an equivalence or what Zuckerman (2001) referred to as ―quality of power‖, for the negotiation to be effective. The fundamental reason for negotiation is to bridge the gaps caused by misunderstanding and clarify differences. Both parties can then resolve or settle the conflict in the light of mutual awareness. Hence, negotiation provides the opportunity to mutual agreement in settling conflict. Negotiation is the starting point of the mutual commitment to resolve the conflict, during negotiation, the involved parties, that is, the Government Officials and the insurgents, cultivate the sense of working together and bear the responsibility of resolving the conflict. Negotiation minimizes gaps of service expectations (demands) and service provision from both parties. In the compromising style of conflict management, negotiation is the common technique and skill used to balance the interest of both parties (Leung, 2010).

Mediation

Mediation is used only when the cost and benefits of its application are justified, because it is expensive and time-consuming (Ann, 2012). However, it is very effective in resolution of major territorial (land) disputes. Mediation can be applied in conflict resolution for reaching sustainable agreement

(Susan, 2003). In the process of mediation, a mediator reaches a mutual and sustainable agreement through the assumptions of specified tasks and the procedure of communication between the concerning parties in the conflict. However, it is noteworthy that the introduction of a mediator as a third part implies additional resources. When the other conflict management strategies of avoiding, dominating, obliging, compromising and integrating contribute little or nothing towards resolving conflict, the introduction of a third party (mediator) may be considered. Otherwise, the introduction of mediation right from the beginning of the conflict is a waste of resources. The assumption of a neutral role of a mediator as a third party may be hard to apply in some cases because their neutrality may not convince the parties involved in the conflict. It should be noted also that, if the frequency of conflict is high, the frequent use of mediation would be very expensive. Do these tactics and strategies work? The answer is a qualified yes (Kressel and Pruitt (1989). They judge the median settlement rate to about 60% with a range between 20% and 80% (Bercovitch, 1989; Kressel, 1985; Kressel & Pruitt, 1985; Wagner, 1990). While this average is lower than one would like, we should bear in mind. Schwebel's (1985) observation that mediation frequently attacks conflict causes; consequently, it is as much a preventive measure as it is one of resolution. Mediation frequently improves the interaction between disputants. Specifically, it improves their communication (Kelly &Cugy, 1989; Shaw, 1985, 1986), reduces stress (Zarski, Knight & Zarski, 1985) and an occasion, which provides the disputants with problem-solving skills that they can rely upon in the future. Looking at another indicator of success, we find the disputants' satisfaction with the mediation process to be quite high. Kressel and Pruitt (1989) report it is typically about 75% even for disputants who fail to reach agreement (Pearson & Thoennes, 1989; Roehl and Cook, 1989). Disputants tend to be satisfied with mediation because they retain control of the situation; mediation is inexpensive; usually it takes into consideration all aspects of the dispute; it allows for catharsis, with confidentiality; and in general, it is viewed as fair. These processes and tactics played a great role in the management of the Niger Delta conflict through the tactics of the Amnesty programme. Normally, because of Mediators' efforts and disputants' satisfaction with the processes, compliance with mediated agreements is typically very high, about 77% (Roehl & Cook, 1989).

Arbitration

The discussion on mediation underpins a concise report on arbitration. An arbitrator can employ any of the strategies or techniques used by a mediator. Hence arbitration also involved a neutral third party to arbitrate the conflict. The most powerful third party role is that of an Arbitrator (Agyris, 1990). He listens to the presentations of both sides, examines written materials and other evidences relating to a case, and then makes a determination of who is right and who is wrong or how a conflict should be 95 settled (Nathan, 1999). Usually, the arbitrator's decision is binding and cannot be appealed (Burton, 1997). Thus, he is the most powerful type of intermediary and/or third party. This approach works well when the parties simply want a settlement, and do not worry about loosing control of the process or the outcome (win-win). For parties that want to maintain control, however, the other forms of intervention (mediation, negotiation) are often preferred (Burton, 1997). The disadvantages of extra resources, the requirement of mutually agreed authorization of the arbitrator together make arbitration a rare occurrence. It is a complicated procedures and the need for a qualified arbitrator will make the application of arbitration not practical in conflict management. In addition, the cost of hiring an arbitrator may even be higher than paying a mediator. It is impossible to consider arbitration as a common method in any conflict management strategy.

Conciliation

Rather than mediating or arbitrating, the third party can provide conciliation (James, 1987, Webb, 1986). For the distinctions between negotiation, mediation, arbitration and conciliation there appeared to be more similarities than differences. Conciliation is less formal than negotiation, mediation and arbitration and is more voluntary. Conciliation gives less control to the third party and more to the disputants. In conciliation, the third party provides an informal communication link between the disputants and has a primary goal of improved relations, rather than settlement of the issue. It involves a process in which the third party tries to bring the parties in conflict to agreement through improving communication between them, helping them interpret the issues that divide them, and exploring avenues towards a peaceful settlement. In this way the parties in conflict discover some mutuality of interest, which could be capitalized on for the resolution of the conflict. James (1987) observed that conciliators not only let the disputants define and settle the issue; they also refrain from seeking information or judgment prior to the conciliation. There is evidence that conciliation (Blain & Goodman, 1987) do help to manage conflict. Yet because of its nonassertive nature, it seems less effective than mediation.

The Concept of Insecurity

The concept of insecurity is a crosscutting and multi-dimensional concept which has been subject to debates. Insecurity is viewed differently by different researchers, some associating it with how it affects individual lives and existence. UNDP (1994) sees human security to include chronic threats like hunger, disease and repression. The state of fear or anxiety stemming from a concrete or alleged lack of protection or inadequate freedom from danger is seen as insecurity (Beland, 2005; Achumba, Ighomeroho and Akpor-Robaro, 2013). In another view, Achumba et.al. (2013) opined that insecurity is a state of being subject to danger, exposed to risk or anxiety. A person or think is said to be secured when not being exposed to any form of danger or risk of physical or moral aggression, accident, theft or deterioration (Eme and Anyadike, 2013).

For the purpose of this study, insecurity is seen as a chronic threat to human life, territories, states, religious beliefs, properties and institutions among others. It should be noted, notwithstanding, that there is no consensus definition of insecurity since it is often approached from different perspectives.Analysts have examined different sources of insecurity. Cameron and McCormic (1954) pointed out some sources of insecurity. They include: emotional response to sudden external threat from within; relatively constant threatening external situation; threat from within; threat to beliefs especially religion.

Achumba, Ighomeroho and Akpor-Robaro (2013) identified two (2) major sources of insecurity: remote factors, and immediate and proximate factors. The remote factors include: lack of institutional capacity resulting in government failure; pervasive material inequalities and unfairness; ethno-religious conflicts; conflict of perceptions between the public and government; weak security system; loss of socio-cultural and communal value system. On the other hand, immediate and proximate factors include: porous borders; rural/urban drift; social irresponsibility of companies; unemployment/poverty; terrorism.

Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria

Many scholars have identified religious, political, intolerance, mismanagement of resources, subversion, sabotage, espionage, armed robbery, muting and coop d'état and so on as the main cause of insecurity in Nigeria. Yes, they are, however, there are deeper structural problems arising from the inherent contradictions and that of the global financial economic crisis which are engendering conflicts and crisis that are manifesting in forms of political and religious, intolerance, corruption and resource mismanagement. These structural problems are:

- Issues of good government and accountability that is still a mirage and lacking among our leaders, be it at the local government, state government and federal level. The issue is also lacking in the private sector of the economy. (Azee, 2005; Babawale, 2007.

- Poor nature and scope of economic development this Centre on what has been happening to poverty what has been happening to unemployment and what has been happening to inequality? (Alkali 1997, Muo, 2007).

- The effects of rapid population growth on the economic development of Nigeria. This has been identified as a major cog in the wheel of economic development in Nigeria and reasons for internal security threat since 1960 (Bolatinwa,1987, Buhari 1987, Lawal,1995).

- Electoral fraud as impediment to Nigeria's search for internal security. Nigeria has a long history of electoral rigging and fraud that have been frustrating the wishes of the people to choose those who exercise political power. Precisely because of this history, elections in the country have often been associated with political tension and indeed violence and crises. (Adekanye, 1990, Chukwuma 2006, Daniel 2001, Jibrin 2006).

- Growing rate of poverty and the Hungary among Nigerians. Poverty is a situation or condition of hopelessness and a condition of being poor and wretched Aliyu (1979) defined poverty as a situation in which people live below a predetermined standard value in terms of income and conditions of living, hence the rating and description of individual and nations as being poor. About 50% of Nigerians live below poverty line and about 70% live in rural areas with no infrastructure, food, shelter and so on. According to Aliyu, most Nigerians are hungry and always aggressive and intolerant. The effect of poverty and lack of food makes the poor to indulge in violence and antisocial activities which threatens the security of the state. (Agbede 2005, Eitzen 1980, Obasanjo 1999, Olagbemiro 199, Sunday Punch, 2006).

- High rate of illiteracy among Nigerians. The rate of illiteracy is very high in the country, figures from various education departments showed that education in some part of Nigeria has sustained a progressive decline over the years. The implication is that social, political and economic mobilization policies of the government do not trickle down to the majority of the youths and other agents of peace. (Alli 2006, Alphousus 2009, Suleiman 2008).

- The consequence of corruption and unethical practice in Nigeria. Corruption is essentially the product of man's greed for earthly grandeur, power and authority. It exists when an individual illegally or illicitly puts personal interest above those to the people and the ideals she or he is pledged to serve. Generally the in consequences of corruption and unethical practice in Nigeria are multi-dimensional and multi-faceted. The implications are overwhelming and have far reaching negative implications for internal security required for the nations co-existence and development. These consequences include: poor leadership, underdevelopment, unemployment, concentration of wealth on the hands of a few, political instability, internal insecurity and discouragement of foreign investors e.t.c. (Apenda, 2006, Igbama 2007/2008, Orngu 2006, Adule, 2005).

- Synergy between national security and democratic rule. The linkage between national security and democratic rule is that of mutual transmissibility of impacts and repercussions. Therefore, with prolonged years of military rule, it is expedient to note that only a democratic framework can provide succour to Nigerians at this critical security conjuncture, and create scope necessary for the transformation for the state from the authoritarian form experienced under the military rule to a people centered one. This will open up channels hitherto blocked for dialogue, negotiation and peaceful settlement of conflicts. (Suberm, 2003, Odogin 2005, Arowesegbe 2005).

Empirical Framework

Several studies (empirical and descriptive) have shown that terrorism and insecurity hinders growth and development of a nation. Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013) noted that security avails the opportunity for development of a nation. Ewetan and Urhie (2014) noted that insecurity hinders business activities and discourages foreign and local investors. Adegbami (2013) in his study opined that insecurity is detrimental to general well-being of the people, and has led to destruction of business and properties, and relocation of industries. Udeh and Ihezie (2013) also noted that insecurity challenges Nigeria's effort towards national economic development and consequently its vision 20:2020, and scares the attraction of foreign investment and their contributions to economic development in Nigeria. Gaibulloev and Sandler (2009) noted that terrorism (transnational terrorist attacks) had a significant growth limiting

effects and that terrorist incident per million persons reduces gross domestic product per capita growth by 1.5% in Asia. On the other hand, terrorism increases risk and uncertainty that limits investment and hinders foreign direct investment (Gaibulloev, 2009; Abadie, and Gardeazabal, 2008).

Blomberg, Hess and Orphanides (2004) carried out a study on 177 countries ranging from 1968 to 2000 (pooled cross section data). The panel estimates showed that terrorism has a small effect on per capita income growth for all samples, and it reduces investment. Tavaries (2004) carried out another study on the cost of terrorism, using sample size ranging from 1987 to 2001. The result showed that terrorism had a significant but negative impact on GDP growth. Gupta *et al* (2004) studied the impact of armed conflict and terrorism on macroeconomic variables, using asample size of 66 low- and middle – income countries. It was observed that conflict indirectly reduces economic growth by increasing the defense spending share of government expenditure.Eckstein and Tsiddon (2004) investigated the effect of terrorism on the macro economy of Israel, using quarterly data from 1980 through 2003. Applying vector auto regression (VAR), the result showed that terrorism has a significant negative impact on per capita GDP, investment and exports.

Gaibulloev and Sandler (2009) in their study 'the impact of terrorism and conflicts on growth in Asia 1070-2004'observed that transnational terrorism attacks had a significant growth-limiting effect. It reduces growth by crowding in government expenditures. Achumba, *et. al* (2013) in their study insecurity in Nigeria and its implication for business investment and sustainable development indicated that insecurity challenges in the country is enormous and complex and would continue to be, if the situation remains unabated.Otto and Ukpere (2012) carried out a study on national security and development in Nigeria. They observed that there is a positive relationship between security and development while insecurity is debilitating to the economic development of many less developed economies. Sandler and Ender (2008) concluded that 'given the low intensity of most terrorist campaigns, the economic consequences of terrorism are generally very modest and short-lived. The economic influence of terrorism is anticipated to surface in specific sectors that face an enhanced terrorism risk, such as the tourist industry or FDI'. These conclusions were drawn from their study' Economic consequences of terrorism in developed and developing countries.

DogaraJe'adayibeGwamna (2004) in his article examines the grave danger of religious conflicts. He stressed the need for tolerance without which religion will become liability instead of blessing. He argues further in line with Bala Usman (2002) dominant manipulative thesis that external forces are at work in the crises.According to Ayo Dumoye (2007), there is no gain saying the fact that conflicts have negative impact on political stability and economic development of any nation, because "ethnic conflicts and economic crisis are mutually reinforcing. Poverty, he said, exacerbates ethnic conflicts, which in turn obstructs economic growth.
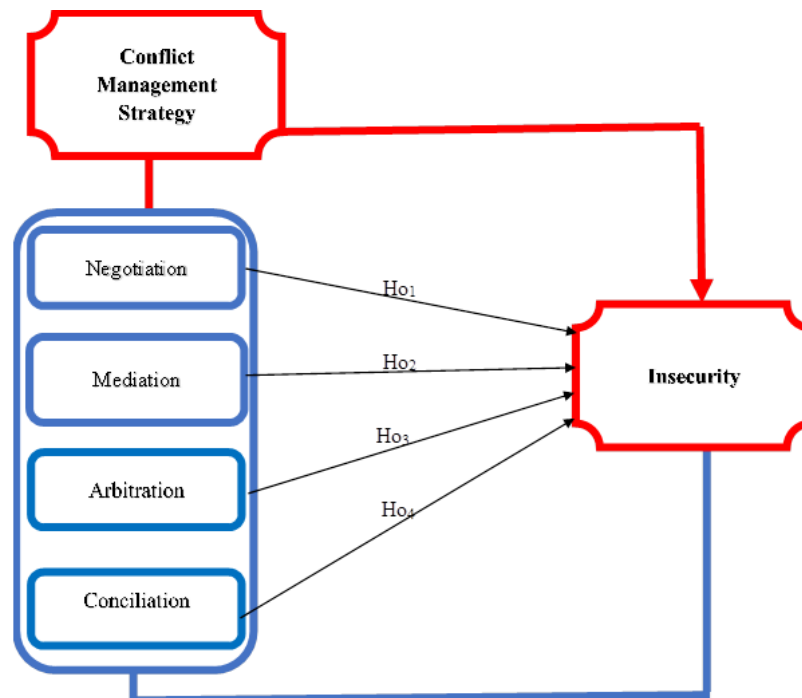

Figure 2:   Operationalized Framework of the Relationship between Conflict Management Strategy and Insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria

Sources: Ozoigbo, B. I. (2019). Insecurity in Nigeria: Genesis, Consequences and Panacea. *European Journal of Social Sciences Studies, 4*(4), 98 – 108

Udoh, E. W. (2015). Insecurity in Nigeria: Political, religious and cultural implications. *Journal of Philosophy, Culture and Religion*, 5, 1 – 7.

Based on the above review the study hypothesize that:

Ho$_1$: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of negotiation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria

Ho₂: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of mediation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria.

Ho₃: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of arbitration and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria

Ho₄: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of conciliation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a cross-sectional survey research design approach.

The population of the study consisted of the population of the residents in Kaduna State which is 6,066,562 according to the national census (NPC,2006).

In determining the sample size for this study, the study used the Taro Yamane formula as follows:

$$N = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where; n =   Sample Size

N   =   Population Size=6,066,562

 e   =   Level of Confidence =0.05

Therefore:

S=6,065,562/(1+6,066,562)^2)

S=6,066,562/(1+15166.405)

S=6,066,562/15166.405

S=399.97

Which approximates to 400.

In this study, percentages, ratio, frequency distribution, scaling, ranking and other statistical tools were used to analyze and achieve research objectives. Pearson's Product moment correlation coefficient was used to test the extent of relationship between individuals and collective variable(s). also, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient was used to test the hypotheses formulated in the study. All these analyses were computed through the use of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) IBM SPSS statistics 25 version.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The section presented,analyzed and interpreted data collated from the respondent based on their responseso each of the item on the structured questionnaire and the secondary data.Out of the four hundred(400) copies questionnaire distributed, only three hundred and sixty-four (364) were filled and returned. So, the analysis was based on the three hundred and sixty-four (364).

Research Question 1: To what extent doesconflict management strategy of negotiation relate to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria?

Table 1 gives the detailed analysis on how extent to which conflict management strategy of negotiation relates to insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria has been examined to determine its effect on insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria and to show its descriptive statistical outcome based on the questions deposed.

Table 1:   Extent to Which Conflict Management Strategy of Negotiation Relates to

Insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria

	QUESTION ITEMS ON NEGOTIATION	MEAN	Standard Deviation
1	To what extent does government use negotiation to handle insecurity?	3.8496	1.0480
2	To what extent are staff in government agencies are very skillful in negotiation methodologies?	3.7744	0.91797
3	To what extent does negotiation offer veritable opportunities to manage insecurity?	3.9474	1.0023
4	To what extent does government introduce any soft landing in the negotiation?	3.8271	1.0262
5	To what extent do citizens talk good about government's willingness to use the best negotiation instruments/facilities for handling of insecurity?	3.6992	1.1077

Source: Survey Data, 2023, and IBM SPSS Statistics 22 Window Output

Keys: VLGE = very large extent, LGE = large extent, MDE= moderate extent, LWE = low extent, VLWE: very low extent, S.D: standard deviation.

Table 1 shows that five question items represent a dimension in the 5-point scale. The data revealed that with the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.9474±1.0023, the respondents agreed that to a large extent government use negotiation to handle insecurity. This is followed by the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.8496±1.0480, implying that to a large extent banks use negotiation to conduct their marketing activities and this elicits insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria. The data also revealed that to a large extent government introduce any soft landing in the negotiation; the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.8271±1.0262 confirm statistically the respondents' agreement that government introduce any soft landing in the negotiation. With the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.7744±0.91797 the respondents indicated that to a large extent staff in government agencies are very skillful in negotiation methodologies. Finally, the data in Table 1 revealed that with the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.6992±1.1077, the respondents agreed that to large extent citizens talk good about government's willingness to use the best negotiation instruments/facilities for handling of insecurity.

Research Question 2: To what extent doesconflict management strategy of mediation relate to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria?

In order to ascertain the extent to which mediation as a dimension or component of conflict management strategyrelatesto insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria, the study used 5 question items on the 5-point scale as shown in Table 2:

Table 2: Extent to Which Conflict Management Strategy of Mediation Relates to Internal

Security Crisis in Kaduna State, Nigeria

	QUESTION ITEMS	MEAN	Standard Deviation
1	To what extent does mediation offer veritable opportunities to manage insecurity in government?	3.5188	1.16516
2	To what extent does quality of interaction between government agencies and citizens affect mediation and insecurity?	3.3910	1.34747
3	To what extent does passing information on mediation lead to the achievement of conflict resolution in government?	3.6992	1.10086
4	To what extent does government give rooms for staff to suggest new ways or approach for giving citizensenough information and allowance for mediation towards conflict resolution?	3.7820	1.06841
5	To what extent does the contribution of citizens on mediation elicit conflict resolution as far as insecurity is concerned?	3.6316	1.06936

Source: Survey Data, 2023, and IBM SPSS Statistics 22 Window Output

Keys: VLGE = very large extent, LGE = large extent, MDE= moderate extent, LWE = low extent, VLWE: very low extent, S.D: standard deviation.

As shown in Table 2 above, the responses of the respondents have indicated the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.7820±1.06841, showing that the respondents collectively agreed that to a large extent government give rooms for staff to suggest new ways or approach for giving citizens enough information and allowance for mediation towards conflict resolution. Also, with the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.6992±1.10086 it is quite obvious that the respondents indicated on the aggregate that to large extent passing information on mediation lead to the achievement of conflict resolution in government. As to the extent to which the contribution of citizens on mediation elicit conflict resolution as far as insecurity is concerned, the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.6316±1.06936 indicate aggregately that the contribution of citizens on mediation elicit conflict resolution as far as insecurity is concerned. The data additionally revealed that to large extent mediation offers veritable opportunities to manage insecurity in government; this is shown by mean and standard deviation scores of 3.5188±1.16516. Finally, the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.3910±1.34747 indicate that the respondents agreed moderately that quality of interaction between government agencies and citizens affect mediation and insecurity.

Research Question 3: To what extent doesconflict management strategy of arbitration relate to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria?

Table 3 shows the descriptive statistical results on the effect of extent to which conflict management strategy of arbitration relates to insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria. The outcomes from the five question items on the 5-point-scale show a distribution indicating that Arbitration is a veritable platform for conflict management strategy, and itrelationship to the effective handling of insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria.

Table 3: Extent to which conflict management strategy of arbitration relates to insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria

	QUESTION ITEMS	MEAN	Standard Deviation
1	To what extent does the quality of interaction between government agencies and citizens arbitration mechanism that directly influence the handling of insecurity?	3.7895	1.13520
2	To what extent does government's arbitration strategy offer veritable opportunities to manage and handling insecurity?	3.4962	1.14564

3	To what extent are there opportunities to develop government agencies affect the use of arbitration to resolve conflicts by government?	3.3008	1.36507
4	To what extent does government provide staff the leverage and latitude to use arbitration to handling insecurity?	3.6015	1.16085
5	To what extent does government usually manage insecurity witharbitration machinery?	3.4211	1.23221

Source: Survey Data, 2023, and IBM SPSS Statistics 22 Window Output

Keys: VLGE = very large extent, LGE = large extent, MDE= moderate extent, LWE = low extent, VLWE: very low extent, S.D: standard deviation.

Table 3 shows that the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.7895±1.13520 as indicated by the respondents implying that to a large extent the quality of interaction between government agencies and citizens arbitration mechanism that directly influence the handling of insecurity.Also, the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.6015±1.16085 imply that the respondents were favorable to the large extent option that government's arbitration strategy offer veritable opportunities to manage and handling insecurity. This kind of disposition is in support of the fact that government's arbitration strategy offers veritable opportunities to manage and handling insecurity. The data revealed that the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.4962±1.14564 as indicated by the respondents confirm moderately that there are opportunities to develop government agencies affect the use of arbitration to resolve conflicts by government. The mean and standard deviation scores of 3.4211±1.23221 depict moderate agreement by the respondents regarding the extent to which government provide staff the leverage and latitude to use arbitration to handling insecurity.The respondents were inclined to the moderate extent option as revealed in the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.3008±1.36507 indicating that government usually manage insecurity with arbitration machinery.

Research Question 4: To what extent does conflict management strategy of conciliation relate to insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria?

Table 4 shows the descriptive statistical results of the extent to which conflict management strategy of conciliation relates to insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria.

Table 4:   Extent to which conflict management strategy of conciliation relates to insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria

	QUESTION ITEMS	MEAN	Standard Deviation
1	To what extent does government provide conciliation mechanisms for handling insecurity?	3.7970	1.05715
2	To what extent does government offer conciliation conveniencesto handle insecurity in the community?	2.2782	1.24531
3	To what extent does government recognize that conciliation provides citizens with veritable options to manage insecurity?	3.3985	1.31966
4	To what extent does the quality of interaction between government agencies and citizens affect conciliation as a good strategy to resolve conflict?	3.6917	1.10220
5	To what extent does government's conciliation instrument offer veritable opportunities to manage conflict in the country	3.2030	1.22326

Source: Survey Data, 2023, and IBM SPSS Statistics 22 Window Output

Keys: VLGE = very large extent, LGE = large extent, MDE= moderate extent, LWE = low extent, VLWE: very low extent, S.D: standard deviation.

Table 4 revealed the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.7970±1.05715 indicating that to large extent government provides conciliation mechanisms for handling insecurity. Also, the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.6917±1.10220 signpost the fact that to a large extent government offers conciliation conveniences to handle insecurity in the community.

The data as indicated by the respondents have revealed the mean and standard deviation scores of 2.2782±1.24531 implying that to a low extent government recognize that conciliation provides citizens with veritable options to manage insecurity. Also, the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.3985±1.31966 indicate that to a moderate extent banks recognize that interaction between government agencies and citizens affect conciliation as a good strategy to resolve conflict. Table 4 shows that the mean and standard deviation scores of 3.2030±1.22326 indicating that to a moderate extent government's conciliation instrument offer veritable opportunities to manage conflict in the country.

Statistical Results and Discussion

Test of Hypothesis One

Hypothesis one: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of negotiation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria**.**

Table 1:	Conflict Management Strategy of Negotiation and Insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria

Correlations

Negotiation Insecurity

Negotiation Pearson Cor. 1.400 .817**			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	000
	N	364	364
Insecurity	Pearson Cor.	.817	1.400
Adv.	Sig. (2-tailed)	000	.
	N	364	364

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed

Source: SPSS 25.0 Output, 2023

Result of Pearson Correlation showed a positive correlation between conflict management strategy of negotiation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria with a correlation coefficient of 0.710. This relationship showed that the conflict management strategy of negotiation has significant relationship with insecurity by 71%. This positive relationship is statistically significant ($p<0.05$) and in consonant with *a priori* expectation. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis, that is, our estimate is statistically significant. This means that conflict management strategy of negotiation has significant relationship with insecurity in Kaduna, Nigeria.

Test of Hypothesis Two

Hypothesis two: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of mediation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria.

Table 2:	Conflict Management Strategy of Mediation and Insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria

Correlations

Mediation. Insecurity

Mediation Pearson Cor.	1.175	.710**
Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
N	364	364
InsecurityPearson Cor.	.710	1.175
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
N	364	364

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed

Source: SPSS 25.0 Output, 2023

Result of Pearson Correlation showed a positive correlation between conflict management strategy of mediation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria with a correlation coefficient of 0.710. This relationship showed that the conflict management strategy of mediation has significant relationship with insecurity by 71%. This positive relationship is statistically significant ($p<0.05$) and in consonant with *a priori* expectation. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis, that is, our estimate is statistically significant. This means that conflict management strategy of mediation has significant relationship with insecurity in Kaduna, Nigeria.

Hypothesis three: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of arbitration and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria.

Test Of Hypothesis Three

Table 3:	Conflict Management Strategy of Arbitration and Insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria

Correlations

Arbitration Insecurity

Arbitration Pearson Cor.	1.345	.705**
Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
N	364	364
Insecurity. Pearson Cor.	.705	1.345
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
N	364	364

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed

Source: SPSS 25.0 Output, 2023

Result of Pearson Correlation showed a positive correlation between conflict management strategy of arbitration and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria with a correlation coefficient of 0.705. This relationship showed that the conflict management strategy of arbitration has significant relationship with insecurity by 70.50%. This positive relationship is statistically significant ($p<0.05$) and in consonant with *a priori* expectation. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis, that is, our estimate is statistically significant. This means that conflict management strategy of arbitration has significant relationship with insecurity in Kaduna, Nigeria.

Hypothesis four: There is no significant relationship between conflict management strategy of conciliation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria**.**

Test of Hypothesis Four

Table 4: Conflict Management Strategy of Conciliation and Insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria

Correlations

Conciliation. Insecurity		
conciliationPearson Cor.	1.472	.792**
Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
N	364	364
InsecurityPearson Cor.	.792	1.472
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
N	364	364

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed

Source: SPSS 25.0 Output, 2023

Result of Pearson Correlation showed a positive correlation between conflict management strategy of conciliation and insecurityin Kaduna State, Nigeria with a correlation coefficient of 0.792. This relationship showed that the conflict management strategy of conciliation has significant relationship with insecurity by 79.20%. This positive relationship is statistically significant ($p<0.05$) and in consonant with *a priori* expectation. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis, that is, our estimate is statistically significant. This means that conflict management strategy of conciliation has significant relationship with insecurity in Kaduna, Nigeria.

Discussion of Findings

Management Strategy and Insecurityin Kaduna State

The study revealed that the effective management strategies adopted in Kaduna include use of media and education, use of dialogue between and within ethnic groups by government and non-governmental organizations, use of Kaki security outfit involving police, military and civil defense. This is in sync with the findings of Okafor (2007) who reported the use of outfit such as Hisba and Yanki in form of vigilantes in conjunction with police and military is a good option. Okafor (2007) also added that use of local security outfit such as vigilante reflect the norms and belief of the local people and therefore command more respect and confidence of Nigerians.

Kwara and Ademola. Adelehin (2018) also opined that deployment of security such an operation Harb in Kunama (scorpion sting), community level conflict management and resolution, Great Green Wall Agency (GGWA), Information and Communication Technology (ICT) through the effort of Centre for Information Technology and Development (CITAD) and some pragmatic intervention by civil society organization of inter-ethnic and interfaith dialogue, promoting and protecting the right of all citizens irrespective of race, ethnicity, gender, socio-economic class and age and preventing insecurity and conflict targeting the most vulnerable areas and ethnics (Buesher, 2013) were reported to be crucial in resolving conflict.

It was also suggested that in proffering solution to menace of crisis/insecurity Government should endeavor to check proliferation of firearms in the hand of unauthorized persons by partnering with the civil society organizations.

The use of education and media as source of unification is in line with the finding of Gunut, (2004) who advised that religious education in Nigeria should include practicing what is preached, creating fear of God, commitment and dedication in the citizens. According to Gunut (2004) education is an instrument "per excellence" for effective national peace and security in any nation.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions have been made: There is significant relationship between conflict management strategy of negotiation, mediation, arbitration, conciliation and insecurity in Kaduna State, Nigeria**.**

Recommendations

From the results and conclusion, it was recommended that:

1. There should be a decentralized and integrated approach to security reduction to accelerate poverty eradication, rural growth, and social protection.

2. Aside the above addressing all the factors responsible for electoral malpractices and post-.

3. Youth entrepreneurial villages can be developed and piloted in each geo-political zone of the country to absorb the teeming unemployed youths. For instance, a pilot agricultural village will have: [a] several agricultural science graduates; [b] cleared farms; [c] solar power infrastructure for lighting; [d] tents or simple hostel and general bathrooms for housing; [e] bank loans guaranteed by government; basic farming equipment; and [f] assistance with marketing intelligence.

4. Based on ethnic-religious conflict to be avoided, every religious group should respect each other's faith as no religion is superior to other religions. However, Section 38(1) of 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria makes provision for the citizen's freedom of thought, conscience, and religion.

REFERENCES

Abadie, A. &Gardeazabal, J. (2008). Terrorism and the World Economy. *European Economic Review 52*(1), 91-98.

Achumba, I.C., Ighomereho, l. &Akpor-Robaro, M.O. (2013). Security Challenges in Nigeria and the Implication for Business Activities and Sustainable Development.*Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development, 4*(2),68-80.

Adegbami A.A. (2013). Insecurity: A Threat to Human Existence and Economic Development in Nigeria. Port Harcourt, Nigeria: Geocilia integrated services Ltd.

Adule, P.M. (2005). *Nigeria curious democracy*. Makurdi: Paafa Ways Ventures.

Agbade, E.A. (2005). *Poverty alleviation through agricultural credit policies: A review of guaranteed scheme fund (ACGSF)*. Kano: University Press.

Agbanje, O. E. (2009). *Our realities and the way forwards, economic development our target.*   Ibadan: Spectrum Book Ltd.

Aja-Akparu, A. (2008). National security imperative for national good government and democratic stability in Nigerian. Enugu: Redeemed Printing and Publishing co.

Akanbi, M. (2004). Corruption and the challenges of good governance in Nigerian. 6th Faculty of Social Science Guest Lecture, University of Lagos.

Ake, C. (1967). *A theory of political integration*. Homewood Illinois, Dorsey.

Akindele, S. T. (1998). Federation in Theoretical Perspectives. *Ife, Social Science Review*: *Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, OAU, Ile Ife.4*(3), 15-364.

Alli, G. (2006). Alleviating poverty in Northern Nigeria. A Paper Presented at the Annual Convention of Zumanta Association USA, Minneapolis MN.

Alloysius, A. (2005). *Electoral politics, elite conspiracy and sovereignty of Nigeria*. Lagos: Amada books.

Alophonsus, N.O. (2004). *Contemporary public issues in social studies education in Nigerian*. Enugu: Redeemed Printing and Publishing co.

Alubo, O. (2006). *Ethnic conflict and citizenship crises in the central region; programme on ethnic and federal studies (PEFS).* Ibadan: Department of Political Science, University of Ibadan.

Apenda, A. Z. &Adega A.P. (2006). Leadership, followership, National Development in Nigerian; Issue and Problems. *FAJ.: Faculty of Arts Journal, A Publication of the Faculty of Arts, Benue State University Makurdi 3*(1), 23-38.

Arowesegbe, B. L. (2005). *Democratic ideals and minority right in Nigerian.* Lagos: Udu Press.

Artwood, B. (1998). Corruption, a Persistent Development Challenge. In *Economic Perspectives: Corruption and Development.* U.S. Information Agency.

Attah, B. (2006). Threat to Democracy in Nigeria. A Paper Presented at a World Press Conference

under the Auspices of Yoruba Leaders Forum (YLF) Lagos.

Avweromre, I.L, (2014). Insecurity and Democracy in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. A seminar Paper for a Ph.D. award in Political Science. Unpublished.

Azeez, C.T. (2005). The real world of democracy. Lagos: Methodology Publishers.

Babawale, O. (2001). Understanding good governance in Nigerian. Ibadan: Akin Books.

Babawale, T. (2007). Good governance, democracy and democratic best practices. *CBAAC Occasional Monographs*.

Balarinwa, M. K. (1987). *Population and Economic Consequences. Population Education Monograph*. 6. Lagos: NERD Press.

Beland, D. (2005): The Political Construction of Collective Insecurity: From Moral Panic to Blame Avoidance and Organized Irresponsibility. *Center for European Studies: Working Paper Series* 126.

Bello, E. (2003). The real cane of Nigeria Democracy. *African Political Affairs*, *25*(5), 25 - 48.

Blomberg, S.B, Hess, G.D, Orphanides, A. (2004). The Macroeconomic Consequences of Terrorism*Journal of Monetary Economics, 51*(5), 191-215.

Briggs, C. (1990). *Challenges of National Security in Nigerian Democratic Setting.* Accra: Newsday Academic Publishers.

Buhari, A.L. (1997). *Straight to the Point ICAN Economics*. Ilorin: Unilorin Press.

Campbell, A.J. (2009). *Underdevelopment and Development Challenges in Nigeria.* Lagos: MacEvans Publishers.

Chukwuma, C.S. (2006). *Can Nigerian be the China of Africa?* Lagos: Adegozo Ltd.

Cyril, D. (1997). *Meeting the current challenged of national security.* Lagos: National Publishers.

Daniel, O. E. (2001). *Perspective on stable democracy for Nigerian.* Lagos: Muhamsad Commercial Press.

Diamond, L. (1999). Developing democracy towards consolidation. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.

Dudley, B.J. (1973). *Instability and political order: Politics and crisis in Nigeria*. Ibadan: Ibadan   University Press.

Eckstein, Z. &Tsiddon, D. (2004). Macroeconomic Consequences of Terror: Theory and the Case of Israel.*Journal of Monetary Economics,* 51(5), 78-90.

Eghosa, E.O. (1985). The Complexities of Nigerian Federal Character and the Inadequacies of the Federal Characters Principle in Nigerian. *The Journal of Ethnic Studies, 16* (5), 102 – 117.

Eitzen, D. S. (1980). *Social problems*. Boston Allyn: Bacon Inc.

Elaigwu, J. I. (2005). Nigeria: Yesterday and today for tomorrow. *Essays in Governance and Society*. Jos: Aha Publishing House.

Eme, O.I & Anyadike, N. (2013).Security Challenges and Security Votes in Nigeria, 2008-2013. *Kuwailt chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review 2*(8), 65-73.

Ewetan, O. &Urhie, E. (2014). Insecurity and Socio- Economic Development in Nigeria.*Journal of Sustainable Development,* 5(1), 87-108.

Fleiner, T. (2002). Federalism, Decentralization and Conflict Management Multi-Cultural Society. In Federalism in a Changing World Learning from each other. Switzerland: International Conference on Federalism Galler.

Gaibulloev, K. & Sandler, T. (2009). The impact of Terrorism and conflicts on Growth in Asia.*Economics and politics,3*(1), 1031-1037.

Gunut, V. (2004), "Peace Education and Peer Mediation: in Shadrack Best G. (ed.). Introduction of Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa. Ibadan, Spectrum Books ltd.

Gupta, S. Clements, B. Bhattacharya, R. & Chakravarti, S. (2004). Fiscal Consequences of Armed Conflict and Terrorism' in Low-and Middle- Income Countries. *European Journal of political Economy, 20*(2), 790-801.

Harnischfeger, J. (2014). Boko Haram and its Muslim Critics: Observations from Yobe State. In Marc-Antoine Perouse de Montclos (Ed.), *Boko Haram: Islamism, politics, security and the state in Nigeria*. Leiden: African Studies Center.

Ikenga, F.A. &Efebeh, V. (2013). Boko Haram: A New Wave of Terrorist Movement in Nigeria. Warri: Grace Communications International.

Imobigbe, T. A. (1990). Doctrines for and Threat to Internal Security. In A.E Ekallo and Vogh M.A. (Eds.) Nigerian defence policy: issues and problems Lagos: Malthaouse Press Ltd.

Jake, D. (2018). Socio-Economic Development and Insecurity in Nigeria: A Study of Boko Haram. *Developing Country Studies, 8(*6). 20 – 35.

Jibrin, I. (2006). *Legislation and the electoral process: The term agenda and the future of Nigerian democracy*. Lagos, Panof Press.

McNamara, R. (1968). *The essence of security*: New York: Harper and Row. Columbia: University Press.

Muo, I.K. (2007). Good Governance and Economic Development. In *Corruption and Challenges of Human Developmen*t (Ed.) Babcock: University Press.

Nwanegbo, C.J. &Odigbo, T. (2013). Security and National Development in Nigeria: The Threat   of   Boko   Haram.*International Journal of Humanities and Social Science,4*(2), 760-766.

Nwogwugwu, N. (2012). Militancy and Insecurity in the Niger Delta: Impact on the Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment to Nigeria. *Kuwart chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review,1*(1), 57-69.

Nwolise, O. B. C. (2008). Fundamental Importance of National Security in a Post Civic-War Democratic Polity; Repositioning the Nigerian Contemporary. Ibadan: Ibadan University Press

Obasanjo, O. (1999). Budget address to the joint session of the national assembly in selected speeches of president Olusegun Obasanjo. Lagos: Federal Government Press.

Odofin, E. (2005). *Democracy and internal security.* Ibadan: Ibadan University Press.

Ogbonnaya, U.M. &Ehigiamusoe, U.K. (2013). Niger Delta Militancy and Boko Haram Insurgency: Nation Security in Nigeria,*Global Security Studies. 4*(3), 34-42.

Okeke, M. (2008). Economy: Pull and Push Factors. *Zemith Economic Quarterly 3* (3), 5-11.

Olagbemiro, F.O. (1999). *Poverty in the midst of plenty: The case of Nigerian.* In C. Ezeomah& F. O. Oyetunde (Eds). Innovative approach to education and human development (4). Jos: LECAPS Nigerian Ltd.

Orngu C. S. (2006). *Anti-corruption in Nigeria: A Paradox.* Makurdi: Aboko Publishers.

Otite, O. (2000). *Ethnic pluralism, ethnicity and ethnic conflict in Nigerian.* Ibadan: Shaneson C.L. Ltd.

Ozoigbo, B. I. (2019). Insecurity in Nigeria: Genesis, Consequences and Panacea. *European Journal ofSocial Sciences Studies, 4*(4), 98 – 108.

Sandler, T. & Enders, W. (2008). Economic Consequences of Terrorism in Developing Countries: An Overview. In P.Keefor and N. Loayza, eds, 'Terrorism, Economic Development and Political Openness'. Cambridge; Cambridge University Press.

Stibli, f. (2012). Terrorism in the context of globalization,*AARMS 9*(1), 20-34.

Suberu, R.T. (2003). *Ethnic minority conflicts and governance in Nigeria*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books.

Suleiman, T. (2008). The Historical Perspective of Education in Kaduna State and its Present Status. A Paper Presented at the Sensitization Workshop on the Report of the Committee on the Management of Post Primary School in Kaduna State.

Takaya, B. (1995). The Structure of Conflict in Nigerian Federalism" In IsawaElaigwu& R.A. Akindele (Eds). Foundation of Nigerian Federalisms 1990-1995 series. National Council on IGR Abuja.

Tavares, J. (2004). The Open Society Assesses its Enemies: Disasters and Terrorist Attacks' *Journal of Monetary Economics.4*(2), 45-61.

Udoh, E. W. (2015). Insecurity in Nigeria: Political, religious and cultural implications. *Journal of Philosophy, Culture and Religion*, 5, 1 – 7.