
ASSESSING CIVIL–MILITARY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION IN THE STABILIZATION PROCESS OF POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES (A STUDY OF YOBE STATE, NIGERIA 2016 -2021)

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ABSTRACT

Civil – military relations is a vital aspect of any society, this is because the two groups are mutually dependent on each other, the fact that both parties exist not, by chance but by design and as a necessity, makes their relation and cooperation inevitable. In most society the military institution is set up to provide security for life and property of citizens and to protect the territorial integrity of the state. To do this aforementioned work the military not only need the support of the civilians but they have certain roles to play in facilitating the realization of their goals and objectives. This paper explores the relationship between civilians and military in North-East Boko-Haram insurgent post-conflict societies and the need to foster cooperation among the two parties as a way towards winning the war and stabilizing the entire society. Survey method is employed in collection of data through the use of primary and secondary sources of data collection, questionnaires and textbooks, journals, periodical and internet materials. It is the belief of this paper that if both parties cooperate and through good relationship in their dealings peace and progress will be the hallmark of the area again, where growth and development can once flourish.

Key terms: Civil, Military, Relations, Stabilization, Post-conflict, Society

Introduction and Background to the study

Civil –military relation is a vital part in the process of stabilizing post conflict societies the military whose constitutional responsibility is the provision of security for life, property and more importantly the protection of the territorial integrity of a nation and where necessary waging war and winning wars must do that in cooperation with the civil society, But the question often ask is “ How can two different actors civilian and military with different orientation, different objectives and goals work together” in the bid to providing security for life and properties as well as waging and winning wars such as the Boko-Haram insurgent and terrorist attack. This is the question this paper tries to provide answers.

Civil-military problem is an inevitable part of every society, institution created to protect the polity must be given sufficient power but not to become threat to the polity. We form communities precisely because we cannot provide for all our needs and therefore must depend on other people or institutions to do our bidding. Civilization involves delegation, assigning decision making from the individual to the collective (in the form of a leader or leaders) and consigning the societal protection function from the leader to specialists or institutions responsible for violence. Civil-military relation is problematic because it involves balancing two vital and potentially conflicting societal group or institutions. On the one hand, the military must be strong enough to prevail in war. One purpose behind establishing the military in the first place is the need, or perceived need, for military force, either to attack other groups or to ward off attacks by others. Like an automobile's airbag, the military primarily exists as a guard against disaster. It should be always ready even if it is never used. Moreover, military strength should be sized appropriately to meet the threats confronting the polity. It serves no purpose to establish a protection force and then to vitiate it to the point where it can no longer protect.

Indeed, an inadequate military institution may be worse than none at all. It could be a paper tiger inviting outside aggression strong enough in appearance to threaten powerful enemies but not strong enough in fact to defend against their predations. Alternatively, it could lull leaders into a false confidence, leading them to rash behavior and then failing in the ultimate military contest such as what is happening between Ukraine and Russia. On the other hand, just as the military must protect the polity from enemies, so must it conduct its own affairs so as not to destroy or prey on the society it is intended to protect? Because the military must face enemies, it must have coercive power, the ability to force its will on others. But coercive power often gives it the capability to enforce its will on the community that created it. A direct seizure of political power by the military is the traditional worry of civil-military relations theory and a consistent pattern in human history. Less obvious, but just as sinister, is the possibility that a parasitic military will destroy society by draining it of resources in a quest for ever greater strength as a hedge against the enemies of the state. Yet another concern is that a rogue military could involve the polity in wars and conflicts contrary to society's interests or expressed will. And, finally, there is a concern over the simple matter of obedience: Even if the military does not destroy society, will it obey its civilian masters, or will it use its considerable coercive power to resist civilian direction and pursue its own interests?

Statement of Problem.

Civil-military cooperation is a collective term for all kinds of interactions between civilian organization including individual national and international bodies with the deployed military forces. Both actors normatively seek for co-operation because they can concentrate on what

each could do best rather than fighting trench wars against each other in the same theatre of operation Civil-military relationships can themselves serve as explanatory factors in explaining other political phenomena of interest. Of course, inherent in the civil-military relations is the notion that different patterns of relations differentially contributed to military effectiveness and the provision of adequate national security

The issue of concern here is that the relationship between the civilian and the military has over the year been absurd and dismal especially in most African countries Nigeria inclusive, this account for the incessant military intervention in Africa countries polity as exemplified by coups and counter coup, as a result of the poor relationship between civilians and military there is always the displace of civilian regime with another one because the former had failed to perform its duties towards them adequately; and in other scenario the military sweep away the civilian regime and take over the government themselves. This has led to political instability and poor governance in most African countries, the poor relationship between the two group manifest in different ways even among the ordinary citizen whom the military are established to protect as the citizens are been molested, torched, beaten, threaten and in some case raped and deformed by the military Thus, the relationship between the civilian and military deserves to be examined and to seek better and more cordial relationship between the two indispensable and dependent groups for peaceful and harmonious coexistence Methods Survey method is employed in collection of data through the use of secondary data such as textbooks, journals, periodical and internet materials

Objectives of the study

To examine the relationship between civilian and military in North-East Nigeria

To assess if the relationship between the two groups is cordial or not

To suggest areas of cooperation among the two groups which can enhance winning the war and stabilizing the society

Research questions

- i. What is the relationship between civilians and military in North-East Nigeria?
- ii. How will you assess the relationship between the two groups?
- iii. What are the areas of cooperation between the civilians and military that you may suggest?

Review of Related Literature

Typologies of Civil-Military Relations

Looking at the ways in which the military institution can realize its corporate goals, Finer, distinguishes four types of civil-military relations. In the first category, he puts all cases whereby the officers exercise their legitimate and constitutional influence on the civilian government, like any other pressure group, to attain goals such as an increase of military budget; in the second, when the officers use the threat of some sanction or blackmail to reach similar ends; in the third, when they displace a civilian regime with another one because the former had failed to perform its duties towards them adequately; and in the fourth category, the officers decide to sweep away the civilian regime and take over the government themselves. A problem with hi typology is its heavy reliance on the degree of military intervention. This makes it difficult to draw a distinction between the behavioral and

structural similarities of the military institution and regimes in different states, whereas intervention has been pushed to different levels but the role of the military in the society and politics is similar.

Huntington, on the other hand, bases his typology of civil-military as quoted from David Remnick, 'A Comparative Typology of Civil-Military Relations. He classifies them into three categories. In the first category, he distinguished those cases which resemble a palace coup; in the second, those resembling a reform coup; and in the third, those resembling revolutionary one. The problem with his typology is that his attention is not only subjective but elusive as well. It fails to consider that a military intervention may start as one type of a coup but the military could be forced to undergo certain radical changes. In an attempt to overcome the limitations of Huntington's model, Janowitz makes a significant step by differentiating civil-military relations in western states from those in the peripheral ones. He classifies civil-military relations in western states into three categories: Aristocratic, Democratic and Totalitarian.

With respect to peripheral states, he classifies civil-military relations into five categories: authoritarian-personal, authoritarian-mass, democratic-competitive, civil-military coalition, and military oligarchy. The problem with his typology is that it does not take into account the degree of autonomy which civilian leaders can have from the military. By failing to clarify this, he makes quite difficult the distinction of the role of the officers in a democratic and in an authoritarian system. Learning from the mistakes of the previous writers, Lucham tries to offer a more complete model. He bases his typology of civil-military relations around three factors: the strength or weakness of civilian institutions; the strength or weakness of the military institution and the coercive, political and organizational resources at its disposal; and the nature of the boundaries between the military establishment and its socio-political environment. By examining these three variables,

Lucham' typology classifies civil-military relations based on the roles which the military institution plays in a country's political life. He divides them into categories in which the military exercise's objective, constabulary, apparat. Samuel Huntington, 'Patterns of Violence in World Politics' in his edited work changing Patterns of Military Politics and subjective control as well as in cases of a nation-in-arms from cases in which a praetorian, a garrison or a guardian state has been established the problem with Lucham's typology is that it neglects the role of the international environment (political, economic, and military on a country's civil-military relations. In the same direction as Lucham, but accepting Huntington' definition of "praetorian societies" Nordlinger, and Clapham and Phili try to formulate supplementary typologies of civil-military relations. After a careful examination of the three models of civilian control, traditional, liberal and penetration models, Nordlinger argues that there is no single model of civilian control which can be both widely applicable. The category Objective Control, describes a situation in which military and civil power are balanced. This often occurs in Western European and North American states. Constabulary Control describes the situation in which the political power of the civil institution exceeds that of the military. Sweden and postwar Japan are examples. In the case of Apparatus Control, a ruling party apparatus has emerged and balances the power of the military with the assistance of such tools as ideology, purges, and secret police surveillance. USSR, the East European Countries, Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy and Tito's Yugoslavia were examples. In the case of a Nation in Arms, the civilian institutions are more powerful than the military ones, as in Israel, whereas in a Revolutionary Nation in Arms, the military's strategic and political functions are shaped by political imperatives.

The cases of Algeria, Vietnam and Cuba during their revolutionary war fit this category. Subjective Control describes a situation in which there is a near-identification of civilian and military power groups. Such is the case of the 19th century caudillos and landowners of Latin American countries. In the Garrison State the political power of the military exceeds that of civil institutions, such as in the case of Britain and Germany during the First World War. In the Guardian State the military is relatively free to define its own relations with its environment, whereas in the Post-Colonial Guardian State, the military and other political institutions were the remnants of the colonial era. The Praetorian State describes situations in which sections of the military assist civilian groups which have common interests. As for the case of Political Vacuum, both the civilian and the military institutions are weak.

According to Huntington, "in a Praetorian system there is the absence of effective political institutions capable of mediating, refining and moderating group political actions. Social forces confront each other nakedly; no political institutions or professional political leaders are recognized and accepted as legitimate intermediaries to moderate group conflict. Whereas Huntington argues that praetorians is an element which characterizes all peripheral countries, Lucham argues that the peripheral countries are divided into guardian and praetorian types. Thus, he differs from Huntington's definition.

Lucham, asserts that the traditional model of civilian control is based on the premise that there is an absence of civilian military differences. The Liberal Model entails the maximum depoliticization of the military. Civilians are responsible for political decision-making and the military accepts a subordinate position. The Penetration Model assumes the penetration of the armed forces with political ideas and political personnel. Eric 13 effective. Hence, he uses as criteria the extent of governmental power which the officers exercise and the ambitiousness of their objectives. He distinguishes three types of praetorian officers: the moderators, the guardians and the rulers. The first tend to exercise veto power on a variety of governmental decisions without having to assume political power themselves. The second, after overthrowing the civilian government ten to assume political power themselves for a limited time. They aim to prevent the destruction of the status quo and to return political power to the civilians. The last, not only want to control the government but also being quite ambitious aim to transform their society.

Clapham and Philip argue that they are not interested in how the officers can gain political power but, in the ways, they use it. As a result, they come to classify four types of military regimes: Veto, Moderator, Factional and Breakthrough. As determinants for their classification, they use the unity of the military command structure, the level of differentiation of the military from civil society, the level of perceived threat from civil society as well as the level of autonomous political organization. Interestingly, they are also concerned with the results of military regimes. They divide them into six categories. The hand back, civilian renewal, authoritarian and factional clienteles, military-party state and the case of an impasse. It is possible that other writers might have come up with new typologies. Based on the known ones, however, one should not look at them as a strict set of categories. These typologies have not been built up out of direct study of civil-military conditions in each country, Nordlinger, *Soldiers in Politics* allude that the Veto Regime corresponds to Huntington's category; the cases of Chile and Argentina constitute an example. The Moderator Regime corresponds to Huntington's guardian type; Turkey, Brazil (1945-64) and West African states fit this category.

The Factional Regime is an outcome of a personal coup by a disgruntled officer. The case of Amin in Uganda and Batista in Cuba are two examples. As for the Breakthrough Regime it is the classic example of a radical reforming military regime. Such cases are that of Libya

(1969), Egypt (1952) and Ethiopia (1974). Christopher Clapham and George Philip (eds), *The Political Dilemmas of Military Regimes* from extrapolations of their historical records which heavily rely on socio-structural factors. Even when cultural and ideological factors are included, they are very broadly discussed.

From the reviewed literature it is pertinent to say that since the elements which characterize civil-military relations in each country emerge out of conditions unique to the country and its institutions, the countries are not and should not to be treated as mere examples of an ideal type. Instead, one has to pay particular attention to their particular characteristics, while at the same time keeping these typologies in perspective

Civil-Military Relations in Nigeria

Civil-military relations in Nigeria dates back to pre-colonial period beginning with the establishment of local security personnel to provide security for life and property for the citizenry, more importantly Civil-Military Relations in Nigeria can be view from the first republic which witnessed a resentful military in Nigeria. According to Ademoyega (1981), the military were not happy with the political class and the fact that the British deliberately created tripartite political condition in the country. The Nigerian military at that time had some revolutionaries who were ideological. In essence, there was no synergy between the military and the civilian leaders as most of the soldiers that participated in coup claimed that they were oblivious of the political situation of the country. That was the reason the military claimed they executed the coup to save Nigeria from collapse and disintegration. They even considered themselves as nationalists carrying out nationalistic role.

The second republic was truncated after merely four years of democratic rule. It might not be out of point to say that the military during the second republic were in hurry to return to power. The military officers at this period perceived the civilian leaders as corrupt individuals who cannot steer the nation's ship to desired destination. This implies that the military still had their reservation toward the civilian rule. During the third republic, the military retained their hegemony despite the transition to democratic rule at the states level. The then military president, General Ibrahim Babangida, rather than handing over to the acclaimed winner of the June 12, presidential election, handed power over to an interim administrator. The system of government in the third republic could be described as diarchy in which the civil and military rules were run concurrently. The third republic therefore witnessed the military control of the civil rule.

The role of the armed forces must be appreciated in a democracy. The civil-military relationships have dovetailed into rendering some humanitarian services in the modern democratic society. There are cases of the military personnel offering free medical services to the civilians. In modern society, the military no longer see themselves as mere instrument of state defense but a part of the civil world. The development of which has indicated the capacity of the military to take on civilian roles, especially, in the role of nation-building. According to Huntington (1957), there are three forms of national security policy that defines the role of the military in any nation-state. They are: (a) Military security policy (b) Internal security policy and (3) Situation security policy. The military security policy refers to the essential role of the military in defending the territorial integrity of a country against external aggression or evasion. The internal security policy implies that the military can be utilized in the suppression of insurrection or revolution within the state. While the internal security implies that the military can contribute in a limited way in the maintenance of law and order, through an integrated approach to conflict management in the state.

The Nigerian 1999 constitution, section 217 states that there shall be armed forces for the federation which shall consist of an Army, a Navy, and an Air Force. Their roles are stated as follows: a) Defending Nigeria from external aggression. This role is in line with the Huntington's military security policy. This is mostly considered by most scholars as the primary duty of the military. b) Maintaining its territorial integrity and securing its borders from violation on land, sea or air. c) Suppressing insurrection and acting in aid of civil authorities to restore order when called upon to do so by the President, but subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly. d) Performing such other functions as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly. The military must operate based on professional training to serve the democratic state and subject itself under the civilian control. According to Finer (1962), military should display a high level of professionalism. The military should see their role from the angle of subversion of both internal and external threats in addition to international peace-keeping Civil-Military Relations in the Fourth Republic

The civil-military relations in Nigeria under the fourth republic have taken a favorable pattern. The interest in civil-military relations stemmed from the peculiar features of the military. At the onset of the fourth republic, the executive had positioned itself to dominate the military. The reason could not be far-fetched considering the military background of the first President of the fourth republic. In his speech at the National War College in Abuja on the 24th of July 1999, he laid out his plans to reform the military by establishing civilian supremacy an institution set up to protect the state can at the same time turn around to brutalize the civilians and overthrow a legitimate and democratically elected government. Obviously, the military rule constitutes an aberration in every state due to the fact that they are not trained to rule rather they are trained to defend. After series of military regimes in Nigeria that spanned for almost 30 years since the country gained independence, the transition to democratic rule gave a new dimension into the relationships between the civilians and the armed forces. The observed patterns or dimensions of civil-military relations suggest a position of subordination

Civil-Military Relations in North-Eastern Nigeria (2000 -2016)

It is imperative to know that most work on civil-military relations centered on the military as an established institution of the state for the purpose of protecting the citizens, their property and the territorial integrity of the state and how the civil leaders (government) controls the military and make them subordinate to them, This paper is however, concerned with the relationship between the military and the ordinary civil citizen, whom they are supposed to protect and safe guard in the insurgent affected communities, especially in a post-conflict situation. There have been reports of incidence of rape, molestation, threat to life and property and outright brutality on the part of the military on civilians in North-East Nigeria and indeed Yobe state in particular. Report of violation of fundamental human rights by the military in insurgent affected communities as reported by Human Right Organizations is not new and violation of rights as well as disregard to rule of law, now constitute the bowl of contention among citizens as far as the military are concerned.

It is not an understatement to say that civil-military relation in North-East Nigeria is not anything to write home about as evident in poor human relation, mistrust, uncooperative attitude on the part of the civil society and the military, lack of regard for the rule of law, disregard for constituted authority, including the state and its leadership as well as lawlessness. Civil – military relationship has been an issue of a great concern to government and citizens over the years especially in conflict and post conflict societies this is because the two group who are supposed to work hand in hand sometimes see themselves as two

opposing camps and therefore see each other as enemies rather than partners in progress, this is why group often seek better civil-military relationship for a better and harmonious society.

Scope of the research

Yobe state according to the National Population Commission (NPC) 2006 census has a population of 2, 321,591 people live in the state making it one of the states with the lowest population density of 49 people per km² in Nigeria (Bello, 2013a). Yobe state is made up of seventeen Local Government Areas (LGAs), they include Bade, Busari, Damaturu, Fika, Fune, Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Jakusko, Karasuwa, Machina, Nangere, Nguru, Potiskum, Tarmuwa, Yunusari and Yusufari, Yobe state is one of the states where Boko-Haram insurgents and terrorists has unleashed untold hardship on the people and destroyed properties worth billions of naira since the year 2009 up-to-date.



Figure 1.1: Map of Nigeria showing states of the federation.
Source: Nigerian official website.

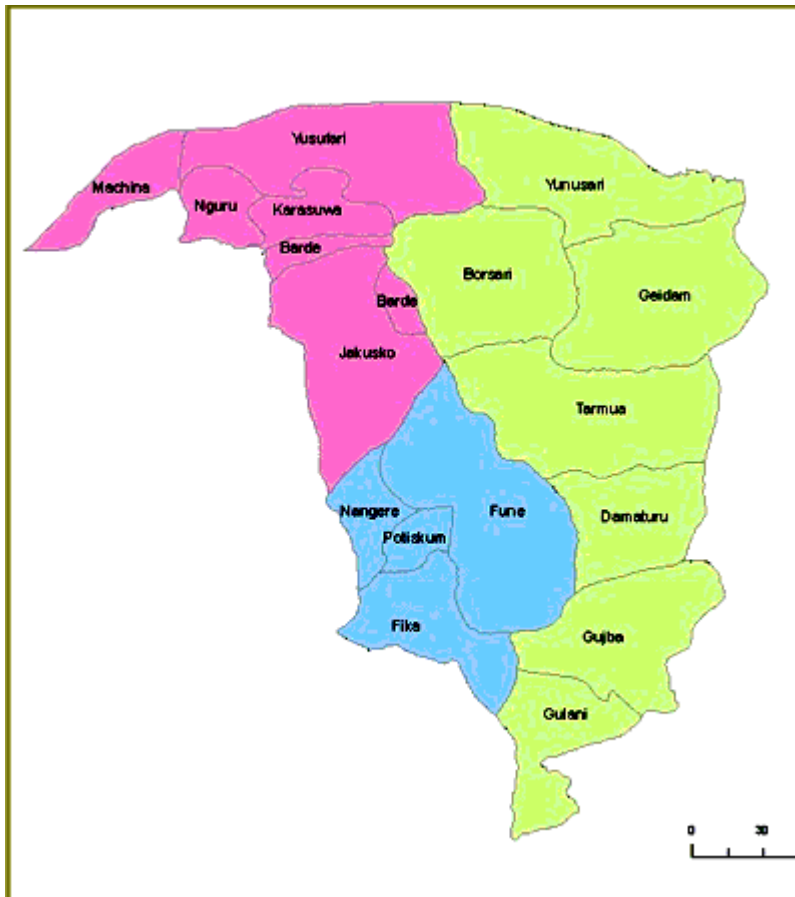


Figure 1.2: Map of Yobe State showing the three Senatorial Districts
Source: NNPC, 2006.

Data Analysis and Presentation

This research work examines the relationship between the military and civil society in the stabilization process of Yobe State, one of the six states in the terrorist and insurgency, post-conflict society, this is with the intent of understanding and knowing the cause, effect and ways to enhance better relationship between the two groups. To achieve this objective, questionnaires were distributed to people in the area under study in order to elicit relevance information; a total of 210 questionnaires was distributed to respondents across the three geopolitical zones in the state, otherwise referred to a senatorial district, seventy (70) questionnaires were purposeful distributed in each of the three senatorial districts among selected clusters which are Military, Civil Servants, farmers, women group, academicians, student, traders and business communities. Out of the 210-questionnaire distributed, 203 were filled and returned which is 96.7% of the distributed questionnaire this is analyze and presented as follows.

On the bio data of respondent, ages between 18 – 30 are 70 in number which is 33.3% of the sampled population, those between the ages of 31- 50 are 98 in number which is 47% of the sample population while those aged 50 and above are 42 which is 20 % of the sample population. Marital status, single are 56 respondents which is 27% of the sample population 112 respondent are married, they constitute 53.3% Divorce 28 respondent which is 13.3% of which Widows is 14 respondents which is 6.7% of the sampled population. Educational qualification, School certificate holders 84 respondents 40%, National/ Higher National Diploma holders 70 respondent which is 33.3%, Bachelor of Science holders 14 respondents

which is 6.7% of sampled population and PhD holders 14 respondent which is 6.7% of sampled population.

Occupation, farmers are 42 and they constitute 20%, traders 42 which is 20% of respondents, civil servants 56 respondents which is 26.7%, contractors 14 respondents 6.7% and unemployed 28 respondents which constitute 13.3% of the sampled population. There are 126 male respondents which constitute 60% while female respondents are 84 which represent 40 % of the sampled population. Thirty (30) structured questionnaires were used to elicit information from the 203 purposely selected respondents across the three senatorial districts in the state about civil-military relationship and possible ways to improve the relationship.

Respondents' response to the question of the inevitability and necessity of military – civil co-existence and mutual relationship in every society, 56 respondents which is 26.7% of sample population strongly agree, 84 respondents 40% simply agree, 28 respondents 13.3% undecided while 28 respondents which is 13.3% of sample population disagree while 14 respondents 6.7% strongly disagree. From the above responses, it is evidently clear and certain that civil-military co-existence and mutual relationship is definitely inevitable in all human society because they both need each other for the continued survival of society, it is imperative to say that military as an institution of the state is an agent of government for protection of the territorial integrity of the state, property and life of citizen therefore without state there will be no military and without citizen there will neither be state nor government talk less of the military.

Question raised as to whether there is the need or awareness and necessity to seek ways to foster co-operation amongst civilians and military in Yobe state and by extension Nigeria. 70 respondent which is 33.3% of the sample population strongly agree, 98 respondents 46.7% agree, which 14 respondents which is 5.8% disagree, and no respondent for strongly disagree, conversely from the above responses it can be affirm that majority of the respondents illustrated above (strongly agree and agree) that more and better ways to foster co-operation among civilians and the military especially in post conflict society(ies) that are undergoing resettlement, rehabilitation, reconciliation and reintegration.

There is the belief and assertion that there is usually hostility between civilians and military in conflict and post conflicts war-torn societies. This is also affirmed by the response of 56 respondents 26.7% and 70 respondents 33.3% in there strongly agree and agree statement as response to the question raised on these issues from the distributed questionnaires.

Findings of the Research

Empirical evidence abounds and shows that there is no doubt about this assertion as illustrated by physical assaults done by military on civilians in crisis regions across the world Yobe state and Nigeria inclusive. This is further affirmed by respondents view that the hostility between civilian and military own largely to mistrust between the two groups as attested to by 70 respondents from the field survey carried out in the research area which is 33.3 % of the sample population and 84 respondents 40% of sampled population who opined strongly agree and agree. While 14 respondents 6.7% disagree. This research work reveals the contending assumption that military do not respect rule of law and so do not respect fundamental human rights during crisis or war and more-so in post-conflict societies, 28 respondents representing 13.3% of the sampled population strongly agree that the military do not respect rule of law, 112 respondents agree with the assertion and they constitute 53.3% of sample population while 28 respondents representing 13.3 % disagree.

Inferring from the above, majority of the respondents opined that military do not respect rule of law and so does not respect fundamental human right. Similarly, 42 respondents representing 20% of sampled population concur to the assertion that military humiliate civilians during conflicts and in post-conflict societies, this assertion is further reaffirmed by 126 respondent which is 60% of sampled population who also agree that military often humiliates civilians during conflict or in (post-conflict societies) while the remaining 34 respondents 16% disagree and strongly disagree. Majority of the respondents 42 and 126, a total of 168 respondents who opined as strongly agree and agree, constitute 80 % of sampled populations, this can also be buttressed by human rights report in the North-East between 2014 – 2021 which shows incidences of abuse of human rights and violation of rules of engagements (Human rights report 2017/2018).

Thus, there has been several reported cases of abuse of human rights in Nigeria North -East conflict and post-conflict society and non-conformity with the rules of engagement and thus, professionalism of the military has been put to question in this regard which calls for training and re-training of the officers for better performance, this is also affirm by Africa Defense forum (ADF) Magazine of June 2023, Research findings reveals that there is the need for cooperation between civilians and the military in their attempt at finding lasting solutions to conflict and building a peaceful society. More so, for the military to win wars they requires the cooperation of civilians through the provision of information, there is therefore the need to seek ways to enhance cordial relationship between the two groups, particularly in post-conflict society undergoing – resettlement and rehabilitation.

It is pertinent to say that in post conflict society undergoing stabilization process effort must be geared towards civil -military co-operation, it is true that the military in every society are established to provide security of life and property and the protection of the territorial integrity of a nation, military must therefore subject themselves to civil authority at all time. One of the very important roles of the military in post-conflict society is disarmament, this is necessary and important, if the stabilization efforts must achieve its objectives of returning War-torn society to peace and harmony. More attention needs to be paid to maintenance of law and order, re-orientation of civil societies towards understanding the roles and function of the military in society and the need for cooperation at all time.

Possible Research Outcome

Post-conflict societies otherwise referred to as War-torn societies, have peculiar challenges and problems, ranging from destruction of life and properties, displacement of people from their original abode, lack of infrastructure such as health facilities, water and electricity among others. Government must pay more attention to the provision of basic need and social infrastructures, in order to improve the standard of living of the people. Specific and purposeful policies and programs must be put in place to reduce the suffering of the poor majority, such as the North-East Development Commission (NEDC), while attention need to be given to rehabilitation resettlement, reconciliation in post conflict societies.

Research findings shows that the lack of military presence in most of the rural areas in North-East region and particularly in Yobe State, gave room for the initiation, growth and conscription of unemployment redundant youths in to militant and terrorist groups such as Boko-Haram insurgence and terrorist group, bandits, cattle rustling, among others. Government must double efforts in establishing military base in the North-East rural areas and Nigeria remote areas in general, in the same vein the military need to be better equipped with modern and sophisticated weapons to fight wars insurgents and terrorist.

The military also need to be motivated through better salaries and allowances as well as provision of better condition of services (accommodations, health-care policies and safety gargets) among others. Finding of this research reveals that the military as an institution of the state whose primary responsibility is the protection of the territorial integrity of the nation, safeguarding life and property of the citizen has for a long time deviated from this constitutional assigned role as they are often involve in politics and governance thus, the rank and file of the military has been politics they interim by seizing power and control of government at all level there by abandoning their constitutionally assigned responsibilities of defense and security.

Over 80% of the respondents from the sampled population concern to this as empirically illustrated in their seizing of power through coup d'états over the years beginning from 1966, 1976, 1983, 1985, 1994, till 1999, when the military eventually handed over power to civil authority after almost three decades of military rule. It is therefore imperative for the military to depolarize and avoid unnecessary interference so the body polity of Nigeria and indeed African countries, Sudan, Somalia, Mali and Niger, this has devastating effect on their development. There is doubt that efforts are on in enhancing better civil military relationship in Nigeria as exemplified through sense of workshop, seminars and conferences aimed at closing the gaps between the two groups not only in Nigeria but international such as Bridging the civil – military divide one conversation at a time by Allan Brown on TEDX talk (TEDX West point).

In Nigeria over the years group sought better civil – intelligence gathering as reported by TVC News Nigeria, in an interring with Gambia Army PRO on civil military relations reported by the Fatu Network talked of the efforts put in place to enhance better civil – military relation. The chief of army staff 2018 annual conference sow Brigadier Buratai divulges efforts taken to improve civil – military relations in conflict region and Nigeria in general.

Conclusion:

Efforts have been on in attempt at improving relationship between civil society and military in different parts of the world parties largely in conflicts post – conflict society these effect have to large extent yield positive result but more need to be done in this regard, the professionalism of the military remain and issue of discuss and need to be emphasis at all time, through routine training and re-training while on the part of the civil society more orientation and sensitization is required about the role of the military and their modules operatives, they must be ready and willing to cooperate with the military at all time this is the only avenue through which both party can be of assistance to each other.

The civil society must assist in information gathering and must be willing and ready to provide the military with useful information that could lead to arrest of criminal elements in the community and the nation at large. Military must abide by their code of conduct and ethical principles in the discharge of their responsibility, in similar vein the civil authority must be low abiding and be ready to live with one another peacefully. Military must know that they are established primarily for protecting the people their property and the territorial integrity of the nation, this must be their watch word, they must operate within the provision of the constitution provision of modern tools is imperative to their success in any conflicts or war such as the Boko Haram insurgency and terrorist attack in the North East Nigeria.

Recommendations

To build a good and solid civil-military relations between the civilian and military, the military should know that they are established for the sole purpose of providing security for life and property of citizens and securing the territorial integrity of the state and not to brutalize the very group they are meant to defend and protect, the operational control of the military should be done in such a way that the whole hierarchy of the military are passionate about their role as protector of the civil society and as such be mindful of their duty while, the civilian should know that the military is there for them as people to provide the enabling environment in form of peace and harmony for them to achieve their individual and group objectives. The military should return to their ideological etiquettes, as this will guide their conducts and relation with the ordinary citizen.

The professionalism of the military should constitute the priority of every member of the armed forces. The military should see their role as protecting the civilians and not to be use by their might to intimidate them. The civilian should work hand in hand with the military by providing the much needed administrative, logistic and information to the military to enable them do their work of provision of security for all by the military. Cases of human right abuse by the military should be investigated and culprits brought to book. There is the need for sensitization of the civil society about the role and programs of the military in any given community so as to keep them informed of military engagements in their locality, this will prepare the minds of the citizens and keep them alerted. The above will promote cordial relationship between civilians and the military. This will enable the civilian to exert a high level of control over the military

Finally, Government must motivate the condition of service of the military and improve their remunerations in term of salaries and wages as well as other benefits. More attention must be paid to maintain law and order in post conflict society to prevent reoccurrences of hither to situations, program of resettlement relationship and reconciliation must be a continuous one and not a once and for all issue program targeted at venerable people and people emerging from the suffering melted in the conflict situation must be pursue with rigor.

Lastly peace building efforts must be seen as a pre-conflict issue and not of a post-conflict issue, this will prevent occurrence of conflict and ensure cordial relationship peace and unity among the people where growth and development can be achieved.

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