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Write an essay on a violent conflict on the geopolitical zone you are from.

Conflict is a confrontation between individuals or groups; resulting from opposite or incompatible ends or means. Violent conflict is when at least two parties using physical force to resolve competing claims or interests. I am from the southwestern region of Nigeria. The South West Nigeria is one of the geopolitical zones of Nigeria, consisting of six states which are Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo state. The South West region is home to two of Nigeria’s three largest cities: Lagos and Ibadan.

In southwestern Nigeria, disputed access to land by natives and settlers has served as a basis for violent conflicts among members of the two major ethnic groups in the region. To the Yoruba indigenes, the Hausa-Fulani are migrant settlers who should neither own nor lay any claim to land rights in any part of their communities, which the Hausa-Fulani see differently. The resulting tension created by the opposing frameworks and perceptions of land ownership among members of these groups is at the root of the violent conflicts experienced in the region, especially between 1999 and 2015. Violent ethnic conflicts driven mainly by land-based disputes have occurred among members of the Arogbo-Ijaw and Ilaje communities in Ondo State, the Ife-Modakeke in Osun State, and the Saki-Iseyin and Hausa-Fulani in Oyo State. Other conflict areas include Ajegunle and Ketu Mile 12 within the Lagos metropolis as well as Bodija in Oyo State. Between 1999 and 2015, a total of twenty-one violent ethnic clashes due to land disputes occurred in Sagamu, a metropolitan city in the Ijebu Remo Local Government Area of Ogun State. The conflict, which erupted in Sagamu in July 1999, not only was ethno-religious in nature, but spilled over into Kano State in January 2000. This spiral effect extended further into Ibadan in Oyo State in April 2000, when Hausa-Fulani pastoralists killed a Yoruba man, after which an angry mob descended on Hausa-Fulani pastoralists in the Ibadan area and killed two beggars in Agbowo, a suburb directly opposite the gate of the University of Ibadan. On the third day of the violence, violence in Kano State in northern Nigeria boiled over and led to yet another reprisal attack against members of the Yoruba community in the Sabon Gari area.

Another violent conflict is Operation Wet e. Operation Wet ẹ was a violent protest that took place in Western Nigeria between violent political factions, the Hausa-Fulani natives and some members of the Nigerian National Democratic Party during the First Republic which eventually led to the first military coup in Nigeria on 15 January 1966. The term "Operation Wet ẹ" was coined from the setting ablaze of politicians and their properties with petrol, with many victims of the political violence killed by "neck lacing." During the early 1960s, violence was on a rapid rise in the political system of Nigeria which led to the introduction of Operation Wet e whereby political gangs were used to disrupt elections. Operation Wet ẹ was significantly used in 1962 when Chief Ladoke Akintola and Chief Obafemi Awolowo were embroiled in a protracted crisis thus leading to a high rate of violence and acts of lawlessness with law makers engaging themselves in vicious physical combats in the Western regional parliament. It led the country to civil war.