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Assignment

Write an essay on Violent conflict on a geo-political zone in Nigeria.

Answer

Violence is the use of physical force so as to injure, abuse, damage or destroy. Violence can also be defined as the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, ~~maldevelopment~~ maldevelopment or deprivation.

Violent conflict involves at least two people or parties using physical force to resolve competing claims or interest. While a violent conflict may involve only non-states actors, often, the term is used as a synonym for war which involves at least one government.

In Nigeria we have six geo-political zones - which are North west, North east, North central, South west, South South and South east. But we are going to face our violent conflict on North east.

North east comprises six states. Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. This zone has been the most severely affected by conflict of any zone in Nigeria over the last decade. Conflict has been the most severely affected ^{is primarily attributable} by conflict to Boko Haram, the terrorist group responsible for human rights abuses across Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon and Niger. The violent radicalization of

the Boko Haram members and the resulting military operation have reportedly affected nearly fifteen million people since 2009. This conflict has triggered an acute humanitarian and forced displacement crises, with devastating social and economic impacts on the population. Further deepening underdevelopment and regional inequalities. The most affected states are the Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe. The most affected groups are women, children and youth. Boko Haram's tactics have included multiple modes of attack, including suicide bombing, seizure and destruction of entire villages, forced displacement, abduction, sexual violence targeting women, and forced recruitment of men. Although Boko Haram-held territory has reduced in size over the last few years, the group continues to perpetrate consistent attacks in North Eastern states.

The Nigerian government has launched Operation Safe Corridor, a small-scale defectors program, and developed a national DARR ACTION plan. Yet donors note that the military maintains tight control over the process. The screening and vetting of detainees is still not subject to civilian oversight, and many Boko Haram suspects arrested in previous years remain in detention despite little to no evidence of ties to violent extremist groups. As a result, it is unclear to what extent current efforts truly incentivize defection, while poorly prepared reintegration efforts risk creating further instability and resentment.