

Title Page

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF OPERATION TSARO IN
ATTAINING SECURITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN
YOLA-NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ADAMAWA STATE**

BY

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DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to all Nigerians who earnestly search for peace and security for sustainable development of our great country Nigeria.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In 1999 the internal dynamics and international pressure and persuasion combined to push Nigeria towards the embrace of a political system that is based on global principles of democracy. The system however, came along with its questions and challenges, central among which is the challenge to sustain and maintain democracy and turn it into a culture and way that is acceptable and workable for the largest majority of our people. This involves managing internal tendencies especially security issues and problems that could impinge on the survival of democracy. Some of the major security challenges then confronting the nation had been identified to include political and electioneering conflicts, socio-economic agitations, ethno-religious crisis, ethnic militias, boundary disputes, cultism, criminality and organized crimes, civil or organized rebellion resulting from a number of socio-political development including ethnic disagreement and national resource contentions.

It is an established fact that, democracy in its essence implies the interplay of various interest and shades of opinion in the mode of political parties and pressure groups. Desperate, intolerant and ruthless contests among political parties, political leaders and their followers often resulted in violence, security breaches, killings and destructions which threatened the very democracy that they seek to partake in. The political, ethno-religious, and criminal activities committed either individually or collectively create

insecurity and breach of peace that are likely to or indeed affect legitimate existence of the country. Adamawa State was not left out in the unfolding security challenges. Between 1999 and 2007 when Operation Tsaro was established, the State witnessed its own share of security challenges.

The primary concern of every responsible and responsive government is the maintenance of law and order and general security within its area of jurisdiction be it Federal, State or Local Government. This is imperative, because without law and order, no meaningful socio-economic and political development can be achieved. It is in view of this, that the Adamawa State Government since the inception of the civilian administration in the State in 1999 gave maintenance of law and order and general security top priority through the establishment of Joint Security Outfit to help ensure the security of people and property.

The State, being a border State with the Republic of Cameroun is bedeviled by a lot of security challenges such as Armed Robbery/Banditry, Farmers/Graziers clashes, Internal/International Boundary disputes, Urban crime, Cattle rustling, etc.

The menace of armed robbers and bandits constituted one of the most serious security challenges facing the State of recent. Their activities have made life extremely difficult for law abiding citizens throughout the State who are continuously harassed, intimidated, brutalized, maimed and sometimes killed in their encounter with these men of the underworld. They normally operate with reckless abandon especially on rural

market days in the case of rural areas and on the high ways on daily basis. Evidence abound that the crime rate in a month sometimes reached as many as twenty cases throughout the State.

A security report from the Chairman Mubi-South Local Government dated 7th December, 2010 summed up the security situation “I write to intimate you on the security situation of Mubi-South Local Government Area. The situation is now becoming out of control as there is hardly a day that will pass without the people witnessing two or three armed robbery incidence both in villages and along the various roads. The people are being terrorized by robbers who are in most cases use very sophisticated fire arms”.

Also on the 28th August, 2011, the State witnessed yet another gunmen attack in Gombi Local Government Area during which two Police Stations and Banks were attacked and sixteen people were feared dead. Many policemen and a soldier were among an estimated 16 people who were killed.

What was most disturbing about the activities of the armed robbers/bandits was their courage to operate in Yola-North Local Government the State Capital in broad day light seizing valuable property and cash worth millions of Naira.

Investigations have revealed that most of these criminals come from far away Chad and Cameroun Republics. Some have been confirmed to be rebels from warring factions from Chad who are after arms, ammunitions and food for their groups. These criminals

collaborated with Local Criminals to perpetrate their nefarious activities. They, in the course of their activities had recruited many idle and criminally minded youths into their group.

Successive administrations in the State have been making concerted effort to combat these security challenges. These efforts include the establishment of Joint Security Outfits.

On the 19th August, 2007, the then Brigade Commander, 23 Armoured Brigade Yola after the State Security Council Meeting in a letter Ref. 23 ARMD BDE/62/G (OPS) addressed to His Excellency, the Executive Governor, informed him of the establishment of a Joint Security Outfit Code named “Operation Tsaro”. The Joint Operation included the Army, Air-force, Police and the State Security Service.

The state was divided into sections with Sector Headquarters located at Mubi, Song, Fufore, Numan, Toungo and Mayo-Belwa. Each would be headed by an officer. The sectors were further divided into 18 observation posts to ensure effective coverage of the State.

The personnel of the joint security outfit were made up of a total of two hundred and fifty-five persons drawn from the Army, Air-force, Police and State Security Service.

The financial and logistics implication of administering the joint operations on a monthly basis amounted to Fifteen Million, Four hundred and Fifty-five thousand Naira (N15,455,000.00).

The Brigade Commander envisaged that “in respect of security of the State Capital, major towns and villages, the police and SSS would intensify patrol and crime intelligence gathering and dissemination respectively. It is therefore, expected that when all the inlets and outlets along the major roads into the State Capital are properly manned round the clock and random checking of vehicles along the major streets of the State Capital, the armed bandits would find it extremely difficult to operate and escape, hence the desirability of adopting this proposal”. The Defence Headquarters in a Signal Ref. AHQ/63/240/21 dated 19th June, 2008 accordingly approved the establishment of the Operation Tsaro and directed the Brigade Commander to liaise with Nigeria Air-force for necessary incorporation in the conduct of the operation.

The Brigade Commander in a Standing Order for personnel of all Security Agencies involved in the Adamawa State Internal Security Operation charged them with the responsibility of defeating violent crimes before its commission, combat banditry and armed robbery in Adamawa State.

The study therefore designed to assess the impact of the operation in attaining security which is a prerequisite for sustainable development in all levels of government

1.2 Statement of Research Problem:

Since the commencement of the present political dispensation in 1999, Nigeria has witnessed increasing number of security challenges that constitutes threats to our existence as a sovereign nation and sustainable development at all levels of government.

These security challenges are diverse and complex, ranging from political, economic,

social and criminal with alarming dimensions and consequences. This informed the establishment of Operation Tsaro in 2007 by the Admiral Murtala H. Nyako's administration to address these security challenges and provide conducive atmosphere for sustainable development at State and Local Government levels.

Five years now after the establishment of Operation Tsaro, the security situation in the State and Yola-North Local Government in particular leaves much to be desired. The State Government spends over two hundred and seventy-five million Naira as Ration Cash Allowance monthly for Operation Tsaro. This excludes State Government assistance to Security Agencies in the State. However, despite all the colossal amount being budgeted annually for security at State and Local Government levels, the security challenges continue unabated. This has greatly affected the socio-economic and political development in the State at large and Yola-North Local Government in particular. Hence the desire to undertake the study to assess the impact of the operation. Lack of adequate enlightenment of the citizenry on the formulation of security policy, cooperation and collaboration between and among the citizenry and security agencies could be responsible for the many decimal performance of the security outfit in Yola-North Local Government which is the seat of government.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objectives of the study is to assess the impact of Operation Tsaro in attaining security for sustainable development in Yola-North Local Government Area.

The specific objectives are to:-

- (i) determine the sources of security threats in Yola North Local Government of Adamawa State.
- (ii) examine the impact of security threats on socio-economic and political development of Yola-North Local Government of Adamawa State.
- (iii) examine the effectiveness of the security measures adopted by the operation to realize the set objectives of the operation in Yola-North Local Government Area.
- (iv) identify the challenges facing the Operation Tsaro in enhancing security in Yola-North Local Government Area of Adamawa State.

1.4 Research question

Research questions are imperative in any research work. The study will therefore attempt to provide answers to the following questions to a view to realizing the overall objectives of the study.

- (i) What are the possible sources of security threats in Yola-North Local Government Area of Adamawa State.
- (ii) How have these security threats impacted on the socio-economic and political development of Yola-North Local Government Area of Adamawa state
- (iii) How effective are the security measures adopted by Operation Tsaro in attaining security in Yola-North Local Government Area
- (iv) What are the perceived challenges facing the Operation Tsaro in achieving security in Yola-North Local Government Area of Adamawa State

1.5 Significance of the Study:

The need for national security, peace, stability for sustainable development at all levels of government cannot be over-emphasized. The study would therefore appraise the impact of Operation Tsaro in attaining security in Yola-North Local Government of the State. The study will also provide scholars, researchers, additional information and research materials for further study and fill gaps in the existing literature on security a pre-requisite for any meaningful development.

1.6 Scope of the Study:

The scope of this research project covered the period 2007 to date when the operation was established by the Murtala Nyako's present administration. In terms of territory the research is limited to Yola-North Local Government Area of Adamawa State.

1.7 Limitations of the Study:

The study was constrained by time and finances to undertake visit to States where similar security frameworks were established. However, secondary data drawn from Newspapers Reports, electronic (Internet) materials and mass media was able to over-come these limitations.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 National Security:

The Origin of the modern concept of “National Security” as a philosophy of maintaining a stable Nation State can be traced to the Peace of Westphalia, where in the concept of a sovereign became the basis of a new International order of nation states.

As an academic concept, National Security can be seen as a recent phenomenon which was first introduced in the United States after World War 11 and has to some degree replaced other concepts that describe the struggle of States to overcome various external and internal threats.

The concept of national security became an official guiding principle of foreign policy in the United States when the National Security Act of 1947 was signed on July, 26 1947 by U.S President Harry S. Trauman. The Act created important facets for American National Security such as the precursor to the department of defense, subordinated the military branches to the new cabinet level position, of the Secretary of Defense, established the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The U.S National Security Act of 1947 was set up” to advise the President on the Integration of domestic, military and foreign policies relating to national security.

Harold Brown, U.S Secretary of Defense from 1977 to 1981, in the Carter Administration defined National Security in his 1983 book ‘Thinking about National

Security; Defense and Foreign Policy in a dangerous world as “National Security is the ability to preserve the nations physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve its nature, institution, and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its borders”

In 2010, Barack Obama included an all-in compassing world-view in his definition of America’s National Security interest as:-

- i** The Security of the United States, its citizens and U.S allies and partners.
- ii** A strong innovative and growing U.S. economy in an open Inter-National Economic system that promotes opportunity and Prosperity.
- iii** An International order advanced by U.S. leadership that promotes peace, Security and opportunity through strong cooperation to meet global challenges.

In National Security as in the case of National Power, the military aspect of security is an important, but not the sole. Authorities differ in their choice of nation security element. Besides the military aspect of security, the aspect of diplomacy or politics, society, environment, energy and national resources, economy and security from narcotic cartels are commonly listed as non-military elements.

2.2 Grand Strategy for National Security:

In 2001, the former President of Nigeria, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo for the first time in the national life of Nigeria articulated a policy on National Security titled “Grand Strategy for National Security” while the policy focused on a basic area of security concern to all citizens which is physical, the document however recognized that, attainment of physical security as would adequately reassure the citizenry, depends on other parameters of national development. Such areas being economic independence, social/cultural sturdiness and political stability which could provide a supportive base for being a vibrant and relevant member of the now much compressed international system.

Edeh (2003) in a lecture delivered to participants of Security Awareness Course for Security Administrators on the Grand Strategy for National Security (2003) observed that the document sought the participation and cooperation of all Stake-holders for attaining the objectives of the document which include economic vibrancy, social wellbeing, a friendly intergrating foreign policy appropriate to prevailing International Politics, the sustenance of a confident, well equipped Defence Sector in alignment with the foreign policy strategy; a reinvigorated, reoriented and friendly law enforcement sector and management of information as to ensure confidence in government.

Nigeria according to him, is a country generally acknowledged to comprise some of the most resourceful and spirited people in the world. Despite the dynamism of the individual Nigerian however, the nation has remain paradoxically bugged down by lack

of commensurate development to the bewilderment of the rest of the world due to its inability to harness and effectively deploy these vibrant human resources into development process.

The physical security visions as enunciated in the policy document be it at the level of individual concerns of safety of life and property from criminals or the more fundamental level of territorial integrity and maintenance of sovereignty, cannot be realized without first addressing the problems of decaying infrastructure, erosion of the value system and moribund human resource deprived of the opportunity of intellectual research and creativity which has robbed the country of the technological capacity imperative for the comparative and competitive advantage to benefit optimally from the international economic system.

The Grand Strategy for National Security as released by the former President according to him, is subject to as many perspectives as the number of those who seek to interpret and pursue its attainment. He therefore, proffer some of the prerequisite measures for achieving this revolution. These include:

(i) Re-evaluation of the socialization process:-

He observed with dismay that contemporary Nigerian children and subsequent adult citizens are subjected to a multi-pronged, but wrong process of socialization which manifests perennially in a lack of confidence in the Nigeria State and everything Nigeria. He argued that there is general preference for foreign food

even where there are domestic equivalents. This according to him, undermines Nigeria's economic development by retarding technological curiosity as her citizens focus across the seas to a perceived EL-Dorado of cultural, economic and social superiority. The contemporary socialization process omits to inculcate the desire to achieve immortality through sacrifice to the nation or encourage creativity for the sake of development.

(ii) Re-orientation for restoration of the value system:

According to Edeh M, the problem of Nigeria is not that of wrong value system but that of undermining and eroding of correct values. What is therefore needed is a process of re-orientation.

(iii) Practice of Transparency in Government:

The paper identified lack of transparency in society and administration as a bane of Nigeria development and its extremely foolhardy to continue to think that since others are not willing to cooperate to do something to reverse the trend it should be embraced by all and allowed to continue. It therefore, behooves on every individual to address this problem with any given opportunity, so as will make desirable impact either radically or incipiently.

2.3 National Security, Social Order and the Quest for Human Dignity in Nigeria:- Some Ethical consideration

Philip (2001) in his essay in Nordic Journal of African Studies 10 (2) pp. 245-264 sexamines the ethnical factors embedded in the problem of national security in Nigeria.

He argues that the foundation of Nigeria's national security needs to be redefined due to the visible failure of the hitherto restrictive military and economic approaches to national survival and development. He examines the connection between Security Issues and moral consideration by analyzing the moral and social values indispensable for the establishment of enduring national security in Nigeria. He discussed the ethical challenges confronting Nigeria in its quest for the establishment of enduring and genuine national security and sustainable development, both from a historical and conceptual point of view.

He observed that underlying the quest for national security in Nigeria is the issue of political morality which focuses on the question of defining the relationship between the State and the various groups in the society. He identified the problem of the moral basis of Nigeria's security to be a vital imperative of national reconciliation, national survival and national development in the new millennium. He is particularly concerned with showing the pattern of ethical degeneration that led to the systematic and institutional erosion of personal and collective peace, safety, stability and harmony within the Nigerian society.

He posited that the history of Nigeria shows that the practice of genuine moral conduct and the guarantee of adequate personal and national security for all segments of the society has been an elusive and futile project. An examination of the spectrum of national life according to him reveals the incidence of corruption in high and low places,

conflict and confusion in various communities and regions, greed and selfishness as the guiding principles of human social interaction, as well as a situation of passive lawlessness in the conduct of daily life.

Further evidence of the dismal state of national security is seen in what is described as the diminishing standard of living and the deteriorating social infrastructure and educational system. Erstwhile national government failed to consistently and committedly maintain the core social values and physical infrastructures necessary for establishing and sustaining national security, national survival and social-political well-being. Some of the infrastructure that has remained in a chronic or permanent state of disrepair, low performance and even stagnation, thus constituting a severe threat to the national security of the country include the country's Airport, Sea port, Oil refineries, strategic inter state highways, railways bridges etc.

He concluded that Nigeria can only achieve enduring national security and development when it has adequately clarified the pressing problems of ethical conduct that have encompassed every realm of national life. Nigeria he argued cannot establish and maintain national security unless there is an improvement in the quality of performance in social and public life which is at promoting a sense of community, national integration and moral responsibility among the designers of public policy and social action.

2.4 **The Nigerian State and National Security:**

Orok (2000) in his paper *The Nigerian State and National Security* defines National Security as the ability of the Nigerian State to successfully pass her national interest, being able to protect the core values of the state and be able to maintain same through victory in case of a war. He opined that in national security, there is an interplay between individual, national and international security. He argued that if individual is not secured, the state cannot be secured and if the state is under attack from an external source, the state and the individual cannot be secured. He however observed that in Nigeria, the state has become so powerful as to become a threat to the individual and nationalities.

He argued that the political and historical development of Nigeria since inception could explain the virtual abandonment of sovereignty to a military and political cabal within the state. It is this usurpation of sovereignty by this group and the exercise of the authority if confers without legal recourse to the populace in lieu of an acceptable referendum and constitution, he concluded, that makes an overview of the Nigerian state and its national security perspective a nightmare, because the state has become the

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greater source of threat to its own survival as there are no core values to define except corruption.

Finally he identified military, political, economic societal and environmental security as

those National Security elements that Nigeria needs to effectively manage if it has to ensure National Security.

2.5 National Security in Nigeria:

Emmanuel (2010) defines national security as an intricate network of system of defence measure, aimed at ensuring the safety of government, the state and their nationals. Through overt and covert measures of military intelligence operation, under cover disruptions of the sinister activities of men and women with misplaced consciousness, the security of the people, their state and government is ensured.

He identified food security, personal security from hoodlums, armed robbers, pen-robbers and muggers, job security so that citizens can live meaningful lives and secure their homes, children, wives, ageing parents and kiths and kin and security of highways and bye-ways to enable mobility and free movement of people as some of the elements of national security.

He argued that at the level of government, a state must manage its resources well and should frown upon misuse of national funds. Government must retrieve proven stolen national wealth and reserves the eternal right to trace national wealth whenever it can be found to guarantee national security.

2.6 Democracy and Internal Security in Nigeria: A Context Analysis:

Mijah (2007) in his paper titled Democracy, Internal Security and the challenges of

policing in Nigeria argued that in Nigeria, as in other countries, there is evidence of correlation between democratic government and the National Security. He opined that from 1999 to date, Nigeria has experienced considerable erosion of domestic security as evidenced by the increasing proliferation of private security organization, calls for State police, and the prominent place which matters of Internal Security enjoyed in the campaign agenda of almost all political parties in Nigeria during recently concluded general elections. He argued that the State of relative insecurity in Nigeria is the result of the deficit of democratic governance in the country. He blamed the democratic governance in Nigeria for not instituting sufficient policies and programmes to alter the structure of imbalance and inequity entrenched by colonialism and prolonged Tuthoritarian military rule. Colonialism he argued imposed on Nigeria a structural imbalance in the configuration of Nigeria's federation in which the Northern part of Nigeria accounts for as much as over one-half of the country's land mass (79%) leaving the Western, Mid-western and Eastern regions with 8.5% and 4.6% respectively. This arrangement according to him, mad the Northern part of the country more populous than the rest of the country put together, accounting for over one-half of Nigeria's estimated population of 140 million people. By virtue of its large population, the Northern part of the country dominated in governance and control of political power making almost impossible outside a democratic framework for any other parts of the country to control political power at the centre. It is in the area of the determination of citizenship and the exercise of citizenship rights that this imbalance entrenched a seed of insecurity.

The multi-ethnic character of Nigeria and the failure of the Nationalist Project to evolve a true nation and corresponding national identity, ethnic, religious and other primordial points of reference assumed added importance. The eventual transformation of identities along primordial lines and the entrenchment of negative identity, politics made ethnic and religious identities the basis of inclusion or exclusion in the distribution of resources. These transformations of identity and the entrenchment of negative identity policies in Nigeria, as part of the wider causality of insecurity in the country according to him gained ascendance under situation of crisis and adjustment in Nigeria (Jega 2003).

The structural imbalance in the ethnic, religious and regional composition of Nigeria and the manipulation of such identities can be said to be responsible for the various ethno-religious and even communal conflicts in Nigeria, especially in the more heterogeneous Northern part of the country.

Other areas of concern to National Security according to Dr. Mijah include the neo-liberal reforms especially of the economy as implemented in the period of democratic rule in the country and championed by the West under the aegis of the trio of the World Bank, IMF and the WTO, the deteriorating economy and social condition in the Niger Delta area that have been ignored by contemporary policies and actions; the official corruption in the public service and the seeming lack of capacity by the ruling elites to address the structural and other causes of insecurity in Nigeria have engendered a climate of widespread credible threat to National Security.

2.7 The National Security Implication of HIV/AIDS:

Journals PLOS Medicine June 2006 Issue in article The National Security Implication of HIV/AIDS defines National Security as the protection of a State's territory, population and interest against external threats. The journal while recognizing the humanitarian dimensions of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, national security analysis rely on the human impacts of the disease to be large enough to affect the military, political, and economic interest of the State. According to the journal the US National Intelligence Council estimate argues that infectious diseases threaten US Armed Forces deployed Overseas, and exacerbate social and political instability in key countries and regions in which the United States has significant interest.

The journal presented three arguments linking HIV/AIDS pandemic and National Security. The first argument describes the impact of HIV/AIDS on individuals critical to the maintenance of State and International Security; Soldiers and Peacekeepers. The second argument suggests that the epidemic in some Sub-Saharan African nations may cause instability and failure, while the third argument focuses on the security effects of the worsening pandemic on the large, strategically important States of Russia, India and China.

The effect of HIV/AIDS on Soldiers according to the journal cannot be overemphasis. Accurate data on the prevalence of HIV among Soldiers the journal argues, is difficult to obtain because affected States either do not collect or do not want HIV prevalence data published. However, despite the lack of reliable data, there is evidence that the

disease is affecting African Militaries. Ugboga Nwokosi and Ademola Ajuwon states that “AIDS is now the leading cause of death in Military and Police Forces in some African countries accounting for more than half of in-service mortality”. The US National Intelligence Council also estimates that “HIV/AIDS probably will complicate staffing in the Military Officers Corps of Nigeria and Ethiopia.

Also, concern about peacekeepers spreading HIV/AIDS while on mission brought the pandemic to the attention of the UNSC in 2000. The then US Ambassador to the UN Richard Holbrook according to the journal argued that it was a cruel to send peacekeepers to conflict to find that they have unintentionally spread HIV.

In addition to peacekeepers directly spreading HIV, high rates of HIV among the militaries in troop-contributing countries may make it more difficult to staff peacekeeping mission. High rates of HIV in the South African and Nigerian militaries in particular, which are major contributors of peacekeeping troops, may imperil African-led responses to regional crisis such as that in Sudan. Countries may also be less willing to contribute personnel for peacekeeping operations if soldiers risk returning from the mission infected with HIV. Among Nigerian Peacekeepers in Sierra Leone, HIV prevalence increased with the length of duty, from 7% to 10% to 15% over three years (Folalu, unpublished data).

The effect of HIV/AIDS on State stability is perhaps the least studied yet also the most feared, potential impact of the disease on security. The US National Intelligence

Council argues that high rates of HIV/AIDS are “likely to have significant economic, social, political and military implication” in certain countries.

The repercussion of HIV affecting State stability differ depending upon the country and region affected. To date the journal argues Sub-Sahara Africa has been the highest affected region and the pandemic is seen to represent a direct national security threat to countries in this region. Although there is remain lack of evidence, directly linking HIV/AIDS and State stability, Peter Piot of UNAIDS warns “How can government function, public service operate, agriculture and industry thrive and law enforcement and militaries maintain security when they are being stripped of able-bodied and skilled women and men”. A number of authors according to the journal argue that the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS poses significant risks to state stability in highly affected States warning that the epidemic will “produce a huge and impoverished orphans cohort unable to cope and vulnerable to exploitation and radicalization”.

The final argument linking HIV/AIDS and national security has focused on more traditional national security concern by arguing that a “second wave” of HIV could destabilize powerful countries and regions critical to the US and, by extension, global strategic interests. The nations typically included in this group the journal observed are Russia, India, and China. Nicholas Eberstadt estimates that intermediate to severe epidemics in Russia, India and China could account for between 193 and 259 million cases of HIV by 2025 – more than six times the global total of people living with HIV/AIDS today.

The journal concludes that successfully negotiating these risks is critical to ensuring that the public health-national security nexus benefits the fight against HIV/AIDS strengthening the evidence base on the links between HIV/AIDS and national security is therefore essential.

2.8 Denying Safe Haven in Afghanistan:

Lt. Gen. William Caldwell IV in the journal of International Security Affairs established a correlation between literacy and national security.

The General who served as the commanding general of NATO Training Mission Afghanistan (NTMA) since November, 2009 in a paper titled Denying Safe Haven in Afghanistan stressed that there is need to address illiteracy in order to successfully build the Afghan Army, Air-force and Police. He argued that the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan considered literacy to be an essential component of counterinsurgency. He observed that the earlier task as a military command to want to put rifles not books in the hands of the Afghans was counterintuitive. He argued that the International Counterinsurgency campaign needed armed men to combat the Taliban. The United States surge needed to be supported by an Afghan surge if it has to succeed in the war against insurgency.

It did not however take long, before the NATO Training Mission Afghanistan discovered the crippling effects of illiteracy and innumeracy among the Afghan force. The statistic of illiteracy according to him was striking as only about one in every ten

recruits from Afghanistan's "Lost Generation" entered the force with any level of literacy. They could not even count to ten or write their names.

However, after training, equipping and fielding over 110,000 new Afghan Soldiers and patrol men, it was discovered that Afghans needed and desired the educational opportunities denied them during successive decades of war. In 2010, the NTM-A according to him introduced a literacy programme at military and police training sites throughout Afghanistan. As a result, about 3,000 Afghan teachers could now deliver literacy training to almost 85,000 soldiers, airmen and police every day. Already 120,000 Afghans have completed some form of literacy training and their ranks continue to grow monthly.

In retrospect, he argued, literacy has become the essential enabler supporting the bravery and warrior ethos of the Afghans. A literate soldier according to him must be able to read maps, to plan operations, a numerate artillery-man must have mathematics skills in order to compute firing tables, and an educated policeman must be able to interview people and write investigative reports. The Afghan Security Structures formalize and professionalize through a comprehensive training and education programme; the gap with insurgent groups widens and the trust of the people they have volunteered to protect increases.

The education and professionalization of the Afghan military and police according to him, is in stark contrast with the efforts of Afghanistan's enemies. Where literacy training has now uplifted Afghan human capacity and empowering individuals with

opportunity, he observed, those committed to intimidation and violence are attempting to destroy the potential of a nation. Through literacy he concluded, Afghan Soldiers, Airmen, and Police can better serve and protect their country to prevent the return of those committed to violent oppression and the use of terrorism.

2.9 Nigeria may collapse in 2030; US military experts

The report written by five U.S. military scholars and entitled “Failed State 2030: Nigeria a case study” dated February, 2011 is one of the many periodic scenario building analysis undertaken by U.S. Military think tank on the future of countries within the spheres of economic interest of the U.S.

In the 156 pages latest report, the US Airforce officers posit that “Nigeria’s lack of unifying national identity, history of corrupt governance, religious and cultural schisms and shifting demographics may cause the state overtime to break apart”

The experts believe that Nigeria’s history of tribal and religious conflicts, endemic corruption at all levels of government, poor national planning, uneven development, social disorder, rampant criminality, violent insurgency and terminal weak governance provides an environment that could portend eminent collapse and failure.

2.10 Adamawa State in Dire Need of Solution to Rising Spate of Crime:

Activities of men of the underworld seem to be on the increase in Yola even as the Commissioner of Police Adamawa State Command, Adenrele Shinaba, promised tough times for criminals and pervious of violent insurgency across the length and breach of the State.

In recent times Adamawa State has come under intense violent attacks by men of the underworld and other criminally inclined minds with the police seemingly clueless on how to check the social drift and looming anarchy in the State.

The State had been on the news following violent attacks launched in Mubi and Yola in rapid succession which culminated in the exodus of non indigenes especially the Igbos from the State. Cases of day light robbery also seem to be on the increase despite presence of policemen manning strategic locations within the metropolis, a development that has now become a serious source of concern to the teeming law abiding and peace loving citizens of Adamawa State.

The seeming rise of armed robbery in the State capital despite the proliferation of police check point and the visibility of more police and military joint operations aimed at curtailing the rising wave of crime is to say the least worrisome.

2.11 Security in Nigeria: A Socio Political Harmattan

Dickson (2001) in an article in Desert Herald observed that in this harmattan season, it's a known fact that the security of the nation has been greatly compromised by the activities of certain individuals as robberies on a James Bond in the South-West, kidnapping on a Mexican Wave in the South-East and rape elsewhere and BOKO HARAM holding sway up the country.

He argued that it's a common knowledge that the President is not even protected at all and you can get at him at anytime. The government and his agents he further stated are

dust blind; outdated security equipment such as CCTV and bomb detection equipment are being bought and installed in Abuja. From Sokoto to Lagos, Ogun to Yobe, Abia to Kaduna States there is so much fear and apprehension among Nigerians that government can no longer protect its citizens.

There are no real interests to control the activities of Boko Haram either decisive action, negotiation or dialogue because of vested interest.

He concluded that Nigeria is a tenderbox beyond imagination. Decades of hatreds and fear are closer to the surface here than even in the Balkans. Abuja the National Capital is beginning to look like Islamabad with check points and security operatives everywhere while Nigerians are angry, divided, fed up with abuse as social injustice smells everywhere.

2.12 My Neighbour, the Terrorist:

Okey (2012) in an article titled “My Neighbour, the Terrorist” ‘Desert Heralds’ Newspaper observed that before our very eyes, Nigeria have been transformed into mini-Baghdads and Kabuls. “If you stand in a crowd in many a town in the Northern part of Nigeria, chances are that the man or woman standing next to you is quiet literally a ticking explosive. In a traffic, the car in front of you or behind you or to your right or left, may well be a vehicular bomb seconds away from detonating”. In such a situation he argued, life is nasty, brutish and (potentially) short; worst, circumstances of such extreme volatility and unpredictability mean that fear – a crippling brand of fear – is a constant companion to life.

2.13 National Security:

Ohanyere (2012) observed that drug abuse is detrimental to national security. The use of illicit drug creates criminal tendency in the user. Some people also take illicit drugs to help them acquire courage and heartlessness they need to commit evil. It is a general rule that drug abuse increases crime rate in any society, particularly violent crimes like armed robbery, homicide, aggravated assault and rape. Crime on the other hand is a security issue. Any nation where the level of crime is high is not safe. It is also obvious that since the advent of drugs in Nigeria cities and urban centres in the country have become vulnerable to violent crimes.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design:

The research attempts to assess the impact of Operation Tsaro in the Yola North Local Government Area of the State with a view to identifying causes of insecurity, their impact on the socio-economic development of the Local Government and challenges being faced by the Operation in attaining security for sustainable development in the study area.

The researcher will administer questionnaires in the eleven wards of Yola-North Local Government namely; Ajiya, Alkalawa, Limawa, Gwadabawa, Nassarawo, Luggere, Jambutu, Yelwa, Karewa, Doubeli and Rumde and analyze the result with a view to achieving the objective of the study.

3.2 Population of the Study:

A sample of 700 people from the eleven wards of the Local Government Area namely; Ajiya, Alkalawa, Limawa, Gwadabawa, Nassarawo, Luggere, Jambutu, Yelwa, Karewa, Doubeli and Rumde will be used for the study. The population of the study area is obtained using the number of voters aged 18 years and above in each polling unit of the eleven wards of the Yola-North Local Government Area. The researcher also used the formula 46.8% of the population of voters (18 years and above) in each ward of the Local Government to arrive at the population of those between the ages 0-17 years in the Local Government Area as shown in table 3.0

Table 3.0

S/NO.	WARDS	POLLING UNITS	POPULATION		TOTAL POPULATION
			18 YEARS AND ABOVE	0-17 YEARS	
1.	Ajiya	12	6,000	2,808	8,808
2.	Alkalawa	16	8,000	3,744	11,744
3.	Limawa	14	7,000	3,276	10,276
4.	Gwadabawa	17	8,500	3,953	12,453
5.	Nassarawo	20	10,000	4,680	14,680
6.	Luggere	14	7,000	3,276	10,276
7.	Jambutu	9	4,500	2,106	6,606
8.	Yelwa	12	6,000	2,808	8,808
9.	Karewa	20	10,000	4,680	14,680s
10.	Doubeli	24	12,000	5,616	17,616
11.	Rumde	10	<u>5,000</u>	<u>2,340</u>	<u>7,340</u>
	Total		<u>84,000</u>	<u>39,287</u>	<u>123,287</u>

SOURCE:- NPC

The researcher chose Yola-North Local Government Area of the State for the study because it is cosmopolitan and seat of Government which makes it possible to assess the impact of any government policy or programme.

3.3 Sample of the Study:

The population of the eleven wards of Yola-North Local Government Area as already shown is one hundred and twenty-three thousand, two hundred and eighty-seven (123,287) using voters list. The researcher intends to administer 700 questionnaires in the entire study area. The distribution technique adopted to distribute 700 questionnaires over the different wards of the study area is COCHRAN:- $N = \frac{nh \times n}{n}$

Nn

Where nh = the population of the sample size
n = the number of questionnaires to be

administered

Nn = the total population of the study

The distribution of the 700 questionnaires in the entire study area is as shown on table

3.1

TABLE 3.1 – THE SAMPLE POPULATION OF THE STUDY:

S/NO	WARDS	POPULATION OF THE STUDY AREA	NO. OF QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ADMINISTERED IN EACH SAMPLE OF THE STUDY AREA
1.	Ajiya	8,808	50
2.	Alkalawa	11,744	67
3.	Limawa	10,276	58
4.	Gwadabawa	12,453	71
5.	Luggere	10,276	83
6.	Nassarawo	<u>14,680</u>	58
7.	Jambutu	6,606	38
8.	Yelwa	8,808	50
9.	Karewa	14,680	83
10.	Doubeli	17,616	100
11.	Rumde	7,342	42
	TOTAL	123,287	700

3.4 Sampling Technique:

The researcher adopted random sampling technique to administer the questionnaire. The choice of Yola-North Local Government Area for the study is because it's cosmopolitan and seat of Government which makes it possible to assess the impact of any Government policy and programme.

3.5 Method of Data Collection:

The researcher adopted primary source of data collection to obtain relevant data for the study. This was carried out through the administration of questionnaires in eleven (11) wards of the study area.

3.6 Description of the Instrument(s) for data collection:

The study utilized closed ended questions as instrument to obtain primary data for the study because it is easy to fill, it saves time and keep the respondent focus on the subject.

3.7 Instrument(s) for Data Collection:

Questionnaire will be utilized in the study to generate appropriate response for the study.

3.8 Validation of Instrument(s):

The major instrument for data collection which was the questionnaire was constructed under close supervision of the researcher's supervisor who vetted and satisfied with the questions before it was administered in eleven wards of the study area.

3.9 Method of data presentation/analysis:

The study utilized frequency count, percentages, and mean to analyze the data obtained from the field.

3.10 Instrument(s) of data analysis:

Data analysis would be mainly through frequency count, percentages and mean.

The coding system was five (5) points, Likert type scale that had 5 to 1 in order of Strongly Agree (SA) 5 points, Agree (A) 4 points, Disagree (D) 3 points, Strongly Disagree (SD) 2 points and Invalid (I) 1 point, while cut off point mean = 3.0

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Data Presentation and Analyses

The data presented below and subsequent explanation represents data presentation and analysis.

Table 4.1 Number of Questionnaires

Number of questionnaire Distributed	700
Number of questionnaire returned	636
Number of invalid questionnaire	176

Source: field survey, 2012.

Table 4.1 shows seven hundred Questionnaire was distributed. Out of the number six hundred and thirty six returned. Out if the six hundred and thirty six questionnaires, one hundred and seventy six were invalid.

Background information of Respondents

Table 4.2 Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	435	68.4
Female	201	31.6
Total	636	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4.2 indicates the sex of the respondents. 68.4 % of the respondents are male while 31.6% are female. The majority of the respondents are male.

Table 4.3 Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18 – 25	176	27.7
26 – 32	183	28.8
33 -39	80	12.6
40 – 46	72	11.3
47 – 53	74	11.6
54 – 60	40	6.3
61 – 68	11	1.7
Total	636	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4.3 shows the age bracket of respondents Ages 26-32 has the highest score of 28.8% while respondents ages 61-68 having the lowest score of 1.7%. In the view of the above, the majority of the respondents fall within the ages 26-32.

Table 4.4 Highest education qualification of respondents

Highest Educational qualification	Frequency	Percentage (%)
WASC/GCE	167	26.3
NCE/OND	201	31.7
HND	143	22.4
B.Ed/B.A/B.Sc	84	13.2
M.Ed/M.A/M.Sc	25	3.9
Others	14	2.3
Total	636	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4.4 reveals that majority of the respondents are NCE/OND holders scoring 31.7%. Holders of other specify qualification 2.3%. The majority of the respondents are therefore NCE/OND holders.

Table 4.5 Occupation of respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Civil Servant	176	27.7
Security personnel	91	14.3
Business	99	15.3
Artisans	35	5.5
Unemployed	76	11.9
Student	159	25.0
Total	636	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4.5 reveals that 27.7% of the respondents are civil servants while 5.5% are artisans.

Table 4.6 Period of domicile of respondents

Period of domicile	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1 – 5 years	28	4.5
6 – 10 years	107	16.9
11- 15 years	127	19.9
15 years and above	120	18.8
Since birth	254	39.9
Total	636	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4.6 indicates that 39.9% of the respondents are domicile in the local government since birth with 4.5% of them that are domicile between 1 – 5 years.

Table 4.7: Research Question 1; what are the Possible Causes of Insecurity in the Local Government

S/No.	Item	5	4	3	2	1	Mean (\bar{X})	Decision
7.	Criminal activities of foreign and local men of the underworld cause insecurity in the local government area	264	254	56	52	10	4.12	Accept
8.	Spillover effect of internal crisis in neighboring countries lead to insecurity in the Local Government Area	209	275	57	87	8	3.93	Accept
9.	Politics often leads to insecurity in the locality	328	260	16	21	11	4.37	Accept
10.	Leadership style of administration in the locality can breed insecurity	241	303	43	35	14	4.14	Accept
11.	Religious intolerance contributes to insecurity in the local government area	237	277	50	65	7	4.06	Accept
12.	Insecurity is caused by high level of poverty in the locality	306	217	38	66	5	4.17	Accept
13.	Unemployment is the major cause of insecurity in the Local Government Area	329	224	28	49	8	4.21	Accept
14.	Drug abuse among the youth of the Local Government leads to insecurity	341	219	19	48	9	4.31	Accept
15.	Arrogant display of affluence by politicians can cause insecurity in the Local Government	277	306	28	23	2	4.31	Accept

Analyses on Table 4.7 shows that in question item 7 that out of 636 respondents (41.5%) strongly agree with the statement that criminal activities of foreign and local men of the underworld causes insecurity in the Local Government Area while 254 respondents (39%) also agreed. However (8.8%) strongly disagree, and 8.2% disagree too and (1.6%) of the item questions were invalid. The mean response of 4.12% indicates agreement with the statement.

Question item 8 shows that (32.8%) strongly agree with the statement that spillover effect of internal crisis in neighboring countries lead to insecurity in the Local Government Area while (43.3%) also agreed. On the other hand 8.9% strongly disagree, 8.2% disagree and (1.3%) of the item question were invalid. The mean response of 3.93 indicates agreement with the statement.

Question item 9 shows that (51.6%) strongly agreed with the statement that politics often leads to insecurity in the locality while (40.9%) agreed. (2.5%) strongly disagree with the statement, (3.3%) disagree and 1.7% of the item question was invalid. The mean response of 4.37 indicates agreement with the statement. On the other hand question item 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15, has the mean response of 4.14%, 4.06%, 4.17%, 4.21, 4.31 and 4.32. The entire mean is above 3.0 of our cut-off point indicating agreement with each of the question item

Table 4.8 Research Question 2: How has the Insecurity impacted on the Socio-Economic and Political Development of Yola-North Local Government Area?

S/No.	Item	5	4	3	2	1	Mean (\bar{X})	Decision
16.	Insecurity leads to the imposition of curfew which often affects economic activities in the area	279	317	11	21	8	4.32	Accept
17.	Insecurity leads to fear of being attack which often creates mutual suspicion among the citizenry	243	352	14	19	8	4.26	Accept
18.	Insecurity leads to migration of people to other areas for safety which often affects economic activities in the Local Government Area	293	284	22	30	7	4.30	Accept
19.	Commercial motorcycle business in the Local Government is banned because of insecurity	330	254	15	29	8	4.37	Accept
20.	Insecurity in the Local Government negatively affects socio-political gathering	217	257	76	75	11	3.93	Accept

Analysis on table 4.8 also shows that all the mean response are above 3.0 i.e. question item 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 has the mean response of 4.32, 4.26, 4.30, 4.37 and 3.93 indicating total agreement with the statement.

Table 4.9 Research Question 3: How Effective are the security measures adopted by Operation Tsaro in the Local Government Area?

S/No.	Item	5	4	3	2	1	Mean (\bar{X})	Decision
21.	The activities of Operation Tsaro in attaining security in Yola-North Local Government Area is highly effective	148	52	297	118	18	3.06	Accept
22.	The operation pattern of Operation Tsaro in combating insecurity in Yola-North Local Government Area is effective	133	355	23	110	15	3.76	Accept
23.	The method of operation adopted by Operation Tsaro in addressing insecurity is moderately effective	126	348	31	116	15	3.71	Accept
24.	The <i>modus operandi</i> adopted by Operation Tsaro in meeting its objective is not effective	65	181	132	239	19	3.05	Accept

On the other hand analysis on table 4.9 on all item question shows the mean response above 3.0 indicating agreement with all the item statement.

Table 4.10 Research Questions 4: what are the perceived challenges by Operation Tsaro in attaining security in the Local Government?

25.	Poor awareness by the public about the activities of Operation Tsaro affects their productivity	229	317	58	23	9	4.15	Accept
26.	Poor relationship between Operation Tsaro and the public makes them ineffective	252	265	51	59	9	4.09	Accept
27.	Shortages of the patrol vehicles to effectively cover the area of responsibility (AOR) could be a major challenge to Operation Tsaro	310	220	44	51	11	4.21	Accept
28.	Poor Ration Cash Allowances (RCA) and irregular payment of same can lead to low morale on the performance of Operation Tsaro	313	202	40	68	13	4.15	Accept
29.	Lack of close collaboration and sharing of intelligence among the services in the operation can be a challenge in the activities of the Operation Tsaro	221	317	43	47	8	4.09	Accept
30.	Accommodation problem often face by men of Operation Tsaro affects the effectiveness of the operation	143	178	62	240	13	3.31	Accept

Lastly, table 4.10 showing question item 21, 22, 23 and 24 with mean response of 3.06, 3.76, 3.71 and 3.05 above 3.0 indicate agreement with all the item statement. Having subject our data to analysis using mean our result yield positively to the question item.

4.2 PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

The study assessed the impact of operation Tsaro in attaining security for sustainable development in the Yola-North Local Government Area of Adamawa State and discovered as follows:

- (i) That the possible cause of insecurity in Yola-North Local Government Area is high level of drug abuse among youth of the study Area.
- (ii) The effect of insecurity on the socio-economic development of Local Government was the fear of being attack which often creates mutual suspicious among the citizens.
- (iii) The security measures adopted by Operation Tsaro in the Local Government were assessed to be effective.
- (iv) The perceived challenge by Operation Tsaro in attaining security in the Local Government Area was the poor awareness by the public about the activities of the operation and lack of close collaboration and sharing of intelligence among the service in the operation.

4.3 DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS

The study was aimed at assessing the impact of Operation Tsaro in attaining security for sustainable development in the Yola-North Local Government Area. The study therefore discovered that the possible causes of insecurity in the study area was the high level of drug abuse among youth of the Local government Area who are also the productive segment of the study area. These findings support the views of Ohanyere (2012) who discovered that drug abuse is detrimental to security of any society, because the use of illicit drugs creates criminal tendency in the user and help them to acquire courage and heartlessness they need to

commit crime there by increasing crime rate in any society particularly violent crimes like armed robbery homicide, assassination, assaults, and rape. He also discovered that since the advent of drugs in Nigeria cities, urban centers in the country have become vulnerable to violence crimes.

The findings also discovered that the effect of insecurity on the socio-economic and political development of the local government is the fear of being attack which often creates mutual suspicious among the citizenry. This finding is in agreement with the view expressed in the official report of the department of special services (1999) that the activities of the men of the underworld have made life extremely difficult for law abiding citizens throughout the state who are continuously harassed, intimidated, brutalized maim and sometimes killed in their encounter with these men of the underworld. Okey (2012) also posited that if you stand in a crowd in many towns in the Northern part of Nigeria, chances are that man or woman standing next to you is quite literally a ticking explosive..... in such a situation he concluded that life is nasty brutish and (potentially) short. Most circumstance of such extreme volatility and unpredictability mean that fear- a crippling brand of fear- is a constant companion to life.

The study equally discovered that 55.8% of the respondents adjudged the activities of operation Operation Tsaro to be effective. This finding is opposed to the views expressed by Mohammed I. (2012) that there was a seeming rise of armed robbery in the State capital despite proliferation of police check point and the visibility of more police and military joint operation at curtailing the rising wave of crime.

Olusegun (2001) in his document, **Grand strategies for national security** and reviewed by Edeh (2003) sought the participation and cooperation of all stakeholders for attaining security and friendly Law

enforcement sector and management of information as to ensure confidence in government.

This view underscores the need for operation to be all inclusive as against the finding of poor awareness by the public about the activities of the Operation and collaboration among the service in the Operation.

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

The study assessed the impact of Operation Tsaro in attaining security for sustainable development in Yola-North local Government Area of Adamawa State.

The study adopted field survey to obtain primary data for the research work. The research discovered that drug abuse among youth in the Local Government Area was responsible for the high level of insecurity in the Local Government, while fear of being attack by unknown gunmen arising from general insecurity in the Local Government created mutual suspicion among the citizenry which affected the socio-economic and political development of the Local Government Area. Although the research discovered that the security measures and other modus operandi adopted by the operation was effective in fighting violent crimes, banditry and armed robbery in the Local Government, it was however discovered that lack of awareness of the activities of the operation by the public couple with the lack of collaboration, cooperation and sharing of intelligence among the services that were involved the operation had continued to be a major challenge to the operation.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The study was designed to assess the impact of Operation Tsaro in attaining security for sustainable development in Yola-North Local Government of Adamawa state.

The result of the assessment as contained in chapter four revealed that the operation pattern of Operation Tsaro in combating insecurity in Yola-North Local Government Area was effective. The result therefore

justified the colossal amount being spent on the operation by the State Government every month. However despite the commendable effort of the operation in realizing its set objectives of defeating violent crimes, armed banditry and robbery in the state, it has however been observed that lack of awareness of the activities of operation by the public and lack of collaboration, cooperation and sharing of intelligence among the services involved in the operation has continued to be a major challenges to the operation.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made.

- (i)** The operation in collaboration with the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency embarked on enlightenment campaign in the media on the danger of drug abuse, identify, arrest and rehabilitate already victims while those in illicit drug business should be arrested and prosecuted.
- (ii)** The operation should through regular interactive programmes in the media on the activities of the operation and increased security presence along major streets in the State Capital to build public confidence in the operation, and allay their fears to go about their socio-economic and political activities that will put the Local Government on the path of sustainable development.
- (iii)** The operation should as a matter of urgency intensify patrols and usual ‘stop and check’ of vehicles along major streets to scare away criminals and make it difficult for them to operate within the state Capital.

(iv) The State Government should procure more operational vehicles, fitted with communication equipment, increase personnel to man strategic locations in the State Capital and enhance the monthly ration cash allowance to raise the morale of the troops in order to make the operation highly effective.

(iv) The operation must seek the cooperation and participation of all stakeholders through deliberate re-orientation of the security.

(v) The inter-service collaboration, cooperation and sharing of intelligence among the services in the operation should be encouraged in order to secure loyalty, commitment and confidence in the operation for effective performance.

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE

Modibbo Adama,
University of Technology,
Department of Management
Technology,
Yola.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a student of the above mentioned Institution conducting a research work on the topic: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF OPERATION TSARO IN ATTAINING SECURITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN YOLA-NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ADAMAWA STATE. This research is in partial fulfillment of the award of Masters Degree in Public Administration.

In the light of the above therefore, I solicit for your assistance and cooperation in filling the questions to enable me carry out the research work efficiently and effectively.

I assure you that all information needed, are for academic purposes only, and I promise you that all information will be treated as highly confidential, please.

Yours sincerely,

PRINCE TALMON Z. F.

SECURITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE (SIAQ)

SECTION A:- Background Information of respondent.

Instruction:- Please tick (X) at the appropriate space provided and give your opinion where required.

1. Sex of Respondent (a) Male () (b) Female ()
2. Age of Respondent (a) 18-25 () (b) 26-32 () (c) 33-39 ()
(d) 40-46 () (e) 47-53 () (f) 54-60 () (g) 61-68 ()
3. Highest educational qualification of Respondent (a) WASC/GCE ()
(b) NCE/OND () (c) HND () (d) B. Ed/BA/B.Sc. ()
(e) Med/MA/MSc ()
(f) Others (specify).....
4. Occupation of Respondent (a) Civil Servant () (b) Security Personnel ()
(c) Business () (d) Artisan () (e) Unemployed ()
(f) Students ()
Others
(specify).....
5. Ward of Respondent:.....
6. Period of Domicile in Local Government in years. (a) 1-5 yrs ()
(b) 6-10 yrs () (c) 11-15 yrs () (d) 15 yrs and above ()
(e) Since birth ()

SECTION B: Possible causes of insecurity in the Local Government.

S/NO.	ITEM	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE
7.	Criminal activities of foreign and local men of the underworld cause insecurity in the Local Government Area.				
8.	Spillover effect of internal crisis in neighbouring countries lead to insecurity in the Local Government Area.				
9.	Politics often leads to insecurity in the locality.				
10.	Leadership style of administration in the locality can breed insecurity.				
11.	Religious intolerance contributes to insecurity in the Local Government Area.				
12.	Insecurity is caused by high level of poverty in the locality.				
13.	Unemployment is the major cause of insecurity in the Local Government Area.				
14.	Drug abuse among the youth of the Local Government leads to insecurity.				
15.	Arrogant display of affluence by politicians can cause insecurity in the Local Government.				

SECTION C:- Effect of Insecurity on the Socio-economic and Political Development of Yola-North Local Government.

S/NO.	ITEM	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE
16.	Insecurity leads to the imposition of curfew which often affects economic activities of the area.				
17.	Insecurity leads to fear of being attack which often creates mutual suspicion among the citizenry.				
18.	Insecurity leads to migration of people to other areas for safety which often affects economic activities in the Local Government Area.				
19.	Commercial motorcycle business in the Local Government is banned because of insecurity.				
20.	Insecurity in the Local Government negatively affects socio-political gathering.				

SECTION D:- Effectiveness of the activities of Operation Tsaro in the Local Government Area.

S/NO.	ITEM	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE
21.	The activities of Operation Tsaro in attaining security in Yola-North Local Government Area is highly effective				
22.	The operation pattern of Operation Tsaro in combating insecurity in Yola-North Local Government Area is effective .				
23.	The method of operation adopted by Operation Tsaro in addressing insecurity is moderately effective				
24.	The modus operandi adopted by Operation Tsaro in meeting its objective is not effective				

SECTION E:- Perceived challenges by Operation Tsaro in attaining security in the Local Government.

S/NO.	ITEM	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE
25.	Poor awareness by the public about the activities of Operation Tsaro affects their productivity				
26.	Poor relationship between Operation Tsaro and the public makes them ineffective.				
27.	Shortages of the patrol vehicles to effectively cover the area of responsibility (AOR) could be a major challenge to Operation Tsaro.				
28.	Poor Ration Cash Allowances (RCA) and irregular payment of same can lead to low morale on the performance of Operation Tsaro.				
29.	Lack of close collaboration and sharing of intelligence among the services in the operation can be a challenge in the activities of the Operation Tsaro.				
30.	Accommodation problem often face by men of Operation Tsaro affects the effectiveness of the operation.				