



## **Poverty, Communal Conflicts and Rural Community Development in Nigeria: The Ndiagu Amagu Erim-Ogwudu Ikwo of Ebonyi State in Perspective**

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### **Abstract**

Nigerian state has been plagued by escalating conflicts which several scholars have attributed their causes to various reasons that do not warrant people engaging in wanton killings and destruction of property. This study examines poverty, communal conflicts and its consequences on rural community development in Nigeria, with a focus on rural communities of Ndiagu Amagu Erim-Ogwudu Communities in Ikwo Local Government Area of Ebonyi State Nigeria. The theory that anchored the study is the Frustration-Aggression theory while quantitative research design which made use of survey method was employed to accomplish the purpose of the study. The data for the study were collected through structured questionnaire items and focus group discussion. The respondents were purposively selected from the study area. The findings show that poverty is the major cause of communal conflict in Ndiagu Amagu Erim-Ogwudu communities with the use of the idle youths. It equally shows that communal conflicts occasioned by poverty has dire consequences for the development of the rural communities affected, as it has disenabled both the communities, local and state governments from delivering socio-economic and infrastructural facilities to these communities. The paper recommends among other things that governments at all levels should engage the youths in a productive and skills manpower development to eradicate poverty as a human security measure while the elites who take advantage of these poor youths to champion their selfish interest should be prosecuted whenever found culpable. There should equally be enlightenment programmes to educate the community dwellers about the consequences of communal conflicts among others.

**Keywords:** Poverty, Communal Conflicts, Rural Community Development, Ndiagu Amagu Ikwo, Ebonyi State, Nigeria.

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## Introduction

Nigeria over the past decades has been engulfed with absolute poverty which has pushed the country to be recognized as one of the poorest countries in the world as indicated by Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index (2022). This is in line with the position of World Bank President, Jim Yong Kim in April, 2014 at the IMF/World Bank spring where he averred that Nigeria is one of the five countries that have the highest number of poor people (Uzoh, 2016). This position has been worsened by the continued escalation of conflicts that has almost taken over the stability of the country, especially in the rural communities where people and property are continuously destroyed on little and avoidable misunderstanding between communities, villages and towns as noted by Draman (3003). The situation became very glaring in the 1980s after the implementation of structural adjustment program which many scholars described as a failure that worsened the condition of living of the people where many Nigerians started going to bed without dinner, prompting people to start struggling for survival by all means possible (Seidman, 2006). This prompted scholars to have continued to cite poverty as one of the major causes of conflict in many parts of Nigeria.

Poverty in Nigeria with its attendant communal conflicts has continued to increase unabated despite various measures by different tiers of government. Many of the areas with the highest incidence of poverty have continued to show high level of communal conflict in the country. Omotola (2008) points out that about 70 percent of the population of Nigerians lives in abject poverty and these are mostly in the rural areas where over 70% of the population resides. These are category of people who wallow in poverty and cannot feed well, do not have access to modern health care delivery system, pipe-borne water, quality education and job opportunity or means of production and other means of survival. Since over 70 percent of the Nigerian population live in the rural areas as pointed out by World Bank, (2012) the impact of their situation is mostly vested in the rural communities where these poor people live. This poverty situation in Nigeria breeds atmosphere of frustration on the part of the majority of these rural dwellers who are trapped in this vicious circle of poverty, forcing them to become hopeless in



nature. In the face of this predicament, individuals and groups respond differently to situations as their anger is triggered off by any avoidable misunderstanding. In a precarious situation, little misunderstanding snowballs to conflict among individuals which degenerates to communal conflict, creating opportunities for the people involved in resorting to destruction of lives and the existing infrastructures in such communities (Nwobashi & Elem, 2018). At this juncture, one begins to wonder how people who live in the affected areas go about their normal businesses.

Communal conflict which has been described by various scholars including Ekpenyong (2010) and Ibrahim (2015) as a violent conflict between non state groups that are organized along shared communal identity with the use of force to injure people or property with the intention to gain control over disputed and perceived indivisible resources such as a piece of land or local political power, has been an old situation not only in Nigeria but in African continent. However, what is disturbing and more worrisome is the rate at which communal conflicts escalate in Ikwo Local Government Area of Ebonyi State forcing the local government to be recognized throughout the state as a conflict zone. The local government has continued to witness vicious circle of communal conflicts, many of which have attracted national attention. Most of these communal conflicts are seen to be issues that do not warrant people engaging in the killing and destruction of lives and property. The most disturbing is the routine conflict that occur unabated at Ndiagu Amagu Erim-Ogwudu communities of Ikwo Local government area with devastating consequences. People have continued to wonder what could be the possible causes of these conflicts in these poverty ridden communities. The search for the causes have generated various conflicting positions of scholars about the specific relationship between poverty and conflict and their impacts on rural community development. In as much as there are some agreement that conflicts impacts more on development than poverty, the issue of the impact of poverty on communal conflict and the impact on the development of the rural communities where these conflicts occur has continued to be ignored by scholars.

It is against this backdrop that this work examined the relationship between poverty and communal conflicts and its consequences on rural community development in Ebonyi State with focus on Ndiagu Amagu – Erim Ogwudu communities in Ikwo local Government Area of



Ebonyi State. To enable the study to successfully achieve this broad objective, attempts were made to provide answers to the following research questions:

1. What are the factors responsible for communal conflict in Ndisgu Amagu Erim-Ogwudu communities in Ikwo Local Government Area of Ebonyi State?
2. What is the relationship between poverty and communal conflict in Ndiagu Amagu Erim-Ogwudu communities?
3. What are the consequences of communal conflict on rural community development in Ndiagu Amagu Erim-Ogwudu communities?

The following formulated research hypotheses serve as a guide to this study:

**H<sub>01</sub>:** Communal conflicts in Ndiagu Amagu Erim-Ogwudu communities were not caused by hunger, zeal to acquire land as means of production, illiteracy, unemployment.

**H<sub>02</sub>:** The idle youths were not the instruments used by the elites to cause conflicts in Ndiagu Amagu Erim-Ogwudu communities.

**H<sub>03</sub>:** Communal conflicts were not the causes of underdevelopment of the rural communities in Ndiagu Amagu Erim-Ogwudu

## Conceptual Clarification

### Poverty

Narsir (2002) conceptualizes poverty as a situation that exists at national, community, household and individual levels. He averred that at the national level, poverty represents a state of general socio-economic underdevelopment arising from inadequate human resource endowment, poor natural resources endowment, low productivity and unimproved national income or gross domestic product, inadequate social and infrastructure facilities and services and a general inability to maintain minimum standard of living for the ordinary citizens. At the community level, he sees poverty as state of general socio-economic deprivation arising from inadequate access to social services and basic infrastructure, inadequate local employment and income generating opportunities and general appearance of physical decay and wasting of community assets. At the household or individual levels, he added, is the inability to gain access to basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, shelter and inability to fulfill basic economic and social



obligations and a general lack of self-esteem. He explained further that inadequate income to meet basic needs, lack of skill or opportunity for gaining employment, lack of access to productive assets and social constraints of self-improvement are some of the underlying factors in the incidence of poverty. Contributing to this, Adejumobi (2006) refers to poverty as lack of certain capabilities such as being unable to partake in societal endeavors.

World Bank (2016) added credence to the above contention when it states that poverty is the history process of individuals or groups being forcefully eliminated from control of the decision-making machinery that determines the production of resources in a society. It further explains that poverty manifests in various forms such as hunger, lack of food, good drinking water, clothes, shelter, good health, poor education and distribution of resources coupled with monopoly of the machinery of decision-making through coercive state apparatus. He reiterates that men must engage in production if they must survive in the production process, individuals and groups undertake complementary tasks in order to achieve common objectives.

Obadan (2002) explains that during production, in the course of time owing to increasing differences in the accumulation and appropriation of resources, the positional differences begin to reflect a new set of material reality predicted on who has acquired and controlling more of the inevitably social and political dimension, interlining first of all their dominant instrument and objects used in the production process, stating that the concept of poverty and material deprivation is a critical one in contemporary social discussions. Social and Management Sciences literature is replete with attempt by economists and other social and Management Scientists to conceptualize the phenomenon. Poverty therefore has economic, social and political ramifications. The poor are materially deprived, socially alienated and politically excommunicated. Adding to this, Narsir (2002) sees poverty as a concept that entails socio-economic and political deprivation which may affect individuals' households, or communities and which may result in lack of access to the basic necessities of life.



## **Communal Conflict**

Communal conflict is described as a struggle between non state groups that are organized along a shared communal identity over the control of power, and the available scarce resources (Itumo & Nwobashi 2017). In his views, Odoh (2006) describes communal conflict as a struggle over scarce resources that are not controlled by share rules. This may constitute attempt to eliminate or destroy rules, ones rival among others. It is always associated with antagonistic interest between two or more opposing forces or groups within the society and can be seen in a continuum range from early signals to violent crisis or war as noted by Nkwed, Udeuhele & Elem (2018). This situation usually arises when those concerned are dissatisfied with existing social conditions and as a result seek the same goals as noted by Orji (2015).

Communal conflict arises in a bid to secure the interest of one group of communal or village identity over the others. It is an interaction between interdependent people who perceive incompatible goals and who expect interference from the other party if they attempt to achieve their goals (Draman, 2003). Draman adds that conflict is embedded in society and will be difficult to separate from the social dimension. Conflict in itself refers to the fact that the parties use lethal violence to gain control over some disputed and perceived indivisible resource, such as piece of land or local political power, which follows a generally accepted conceptualization of armed conflict as stated by Galtung, (1965). The groups involved are non-state groups, meaning that neither actor controls the state and armed forces (although state actors may be involved as an important supporting actor in a communal conflict).

Finally, the groups are organized along a shared communal identity, meaning that they are not formally organized rebel groups or militias but that the confrontation takes place along the line of group identities. Some would equate the concept of communal identity with ethnic or religious identity, but as conceived here the conflict here is along village identity. The bottom line is that what constitutes the basis for a communal identity may differ across time and space.



## **Poverty and Communal Conflict Nexus**

The notion that poverty generates communal conflict has been generating a heated debate within the academic circle. While some scholars were of the opinion that there is direct relationship between poverty and communal conflict, others were of the opinion that communal conflicts were product of other factors other than poverty. However, empirical evidence suggests that chronic poverty and inequality breed communal conflict. This evidence has been disputed by some scholars including Collier (2000) and Kanbur (2007). That notwithstanding, those who were of the view that poverty is the bane of communal conflict in developing countries including Nigeria, were of the view that deprivation and inequality breeds frustration, and when people become frustrated, they turn to aggression resulting in violence at any slightest excuse including communal conflicts. This were the views of scholars such as Awaka (2012), Akwara (2013). They were of the view that more than 80 percent of communal conflicts occurred in less economic advantage states. This support their position that communal conflicts are caused by poverty and other factors that have been hindrance to the development of the rural communities.

## **Rural Community Development**

Rural community development has been the utmost concern of various governments all over the world, Nigeria inclusive. The efforts to develop the rural communities in Nigeria have necessitated the establishment of various development programs in Nigeria which dated back to the pre-independence (Chigbo, 2001). Manning (2007) agreed with the assertion when he states that the past administration initiated and implemented many programs that were directed on the improvement of basic services. It was believed that the improvement of these basic services in the rural areas would help in the creation of job opportunities and as well improve the real income of the people. This plan was carried out by the colonial masters who used ten year development plan for Nigeria between 1946 and 1956. The main aim then was to improve the production of cash crop, and due to the rural nature of the area, they embarked on the construction of roads and communications to assist them evacuate the farm produce from the hinter land.



Rural development is therefore seen as the efforts put in place to provide the rural communities with socio-economic and infrastructural facilities that would enable the rural community dwellers improve their standard of living. This could be seen in the areas of good road network, bridges, electricity, pipe born water, schools, hospitals, security among others. The provision of social amenities in the rural communities will create jobs and reduce the rural –urban migration with its associated crimes and other social vices. The rural communities in Nigeria where over 70% percent of the population resides can only be made attractive if the required social-economic and infrastructural amenities are provided, hence, every government sees rural community development as a core task to be accomplished.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The theory used for the explanation of this work is the Frustration-Aggression Theory. Frustration–Aggression Theory emerged from the work of Dollard et al. (1939). The theory argues that it is the interaction of various factors that leads to conflicts. The frustration–aggression theory postulated that frustration was a necessary antecedent of aggression, and that aggression was an inevitable consequence of frustration (Dollard et al., 1939; Miller, 1941). This portends that people are aggrieved as a result of the unbearable situations they find themselves in terms of inability to feed themselves and their family members, lack of fund to take their dear ones to hospitals when sick, inability to send their children to school and take care of some other basic needs of life.

The authors of frustration aggression theory assume that the tenet is too obvious to require much elaboration as they cantered most of their attention to the fact that whenever frustration occurs, aggression of some degree will inevitably result. This is concretized by the contention that life in a society is inevitably frustrating. This leads to destruction of lives and property at a slightest provocation by either side. This manifest if efforts to secure means of livelihood to assuage their sufferings are not secured. This theory justifies the type of reactions that leads to communal conflicts in Ndiagu Amagu community where the villages constantly engage themselves in frequent communal conflicts which ordinarily would have been amicably settled, but due to





frustration resulting from poverty level of the people, the frustration is turned to aggression which results into conflicts in the community.

## **Methodology**

This section adopted the research design, the population of the study, the sample size and method of data collation for the study. The study adopted quantitative research method and used cross sectional survey design. The study was carried out in seven villages of Ndiagu Amagu community in Ikwo Local Government Area of Ebonyi State. These villages are; Ndieke, Enyagharigwe, Okwerike, Umuomara, Ndinkashi, Nsobo and Obegu Omege. The choice of these villages was as a result of the incessant communal conflicts that occur frequently in these area.

The total population of the study is five thousand, three hundred and fifty four people being the projected population of the seven villages 2016 as drawn from the 2006 census figure (NPC, 2006). The sample size of the study is 400, applying Taro Yamane's mathematical model. The Bowley's proportion allocation formula is used to determine the sample size for each village under study. The study used primary source of data with the instrumentality of structured questionnaire. The questionnaire contained twelve Likert Scale questions which were distributed to the respondents by the researcher.

The descriptive statistical analytical methods involving frequency tables were employed for data analysis while inferential statistics using chi-Square and analytical technique were used for testing hypotheses with the aid of SPSS software. Construct validity and inter-rater reliability methods were respectively used to guarantee validity and reliability of measurement instrument and findings.



## Analysis and Interpretation of Data

**Table 1: Frequency Responses of Research hypothesis 1 questionnaire items**

Questionnaire	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total
Items	5	4	3	2	1	
1. Conflicts in Ndiagu Amagu community Is caused by struggle for land?	214 (1070)	73 (292)	8 (24)	32 (64)	20 (20)	347 1470
2. Conflicts in Ndiagu Amagu Community is Caused by level of illiteracy?	208 (1040)	91 (364)	7 (21)	29 (58)	12 (12)	347 1495
3. Communal conflict in Ndiagu Amagu is Caused by youths unemployment?	205 (1025)	78 (312)	10 (30)	31 (62)	23 (23)	347 1452
4. Coomunal conflicts in Ndiagu Amagu is caused by lack of finance?	195 (975)	88 (352)	9 (27)	25 (50)	30 (30)	347 1434
5. Conflicts in Ndiagu Amagu community is caused by ignorance	191 (955)	77 (308)	11 (33)	31 (62)	37 (37)	347 1395

**Sources:** Field Survey 2023

Table one above shows the frequency of responses to five questionnaire items bordering on hypothesis one.

**Table 2: Responses of Research Hypothesis 2 questionnaire items**

Questionnaire Items	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total
	5	4	3	2	1	
6. Ndiagu Amagu people resort into Communal conflicts as means of Livelihood?	201 (1005)	39 (156)	25 (75)	50 (100)	32 (32)	347 1368
7. The people engage in communal conflict as a means of finance for their needs?	197 (985)	70 (280)	7 (21)	38 (76)	35 (35)	347 1397
8. The people embark on communal conflicts as means of jobs for themselves?	205 (1025)	61 (244)	15 (45)	29 (58)	37 (37)	347 1409
9. The people of Ndiagu Amagu engage in Communal conflict due to misinformation	209 (1045)	82 (328)	13 (39)	21 (42)	22 (22)	347 1476
10. Ndiagu Amagu people resort to communal due to lack of understanding?	211 (1055)	71 (284)	17 (51)	32 (64)	16 (16)	347 1470

**Source:** Field Survey, 2023

Table two above shows the frequency of responses to five questionnaire items bordering on hypothesis two.

**Table 3: Responses of Research hypothesis 3 questionnaire items**

Questionnaire Items	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total
	5	4	3	2	1	
11. Communal conflict deprived government from building infrastructure in Ndiagu Amagu?	200 (1000)	71 (284)	5 (15)	34 (68)	37 (37)	347 1404
12. Communal conflict scared people from Establishing businesses in Ndiagu Amagu?	204 (1020)	67 (268)	11 (33)	36 (72)	29 (29)	347 1422
13. Communal conflict deprived people from Building houses in Ndiagu Amagu?	215 (1075)	72 (288)	9 (27)	29 (58)	22 (22)	347 1470
14. Communal conflict deprived the people From sending their children to school?	207 (1035)	81 (324)	4 (12)	37 (74)	18 (18)	347 1463
15. Communal conflicts destroyed the existing Socio-economic infrastructure in the area?	227 (1135)	78 (312)	6 (18)	9 (18)	27 (27)	347 1510

**Source:** Fields Survey, 2023.

Table three above shows the frequency of responses to five questionnaire items bordering on hypothesis three.

**Test of Hypotheses:****Table 4: Chi-Square Test of Hypothesis 1**

S/N	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total
1	214	73	8	32	20	347
	202.6	81.4	9.0	29.5	24.4	
2	208	91	7	29	12	347
	202.6	81.4	9.0	29.5	24.4	
3	205	78	10	31	23	347
	202.6	81.4	9.0	29.5	24.4	
4	195	88	9	25	30	347
	202.6	81.4	9.0	29.5	24.4	
5	191	77	11	31	37	347
	202.6	81.4	9.0	29.5	24.4	
Total	1013	407	45	148	122	1735

**Source:** Field Survey, 2023.

Chi-cal = 1172.35

DF = 16

P-value = 0.05

Chi-tab = 0.149

**Decision:** Reject null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis

Based on the chi calculated value (1172.35) which is greater than chi tabulated (0.149), the null hypotheses was rejected and the alternative accepted.

**Table 5: Chi-Square Test of Hypothesis 2**

S/N	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total
6	201	39	25	50	32	347
	204.6	64.6	15.4	34.0	28.4	
7	197	70	7	38	35	347
	204.6	64.6	15.4	34.0	28.4	
8	205	61	15	29	37	347
	204.6	64.6	15.4	34.0	28.4	
9	209	82	13	21	22	347
	204.6	64.6	15.4	34.0	28.4	
10	211	71	17	32	16	347
	204.6	64.6	15.4	34.0	28.4	
Total	1023	323	77	170	142	1735

**Source:** Field Survey, 2023

Chi-cal. = 1032.73

DF = 16

P-value = 0.05

Chi-tab = 7.13

**Decision:** Reject null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis

Based on the chi calculated value (1032.73) which is greater than chi tabulated (7.13), the null hypotheses was rejected and the alternative accepted.

**Table 6: Chi-Square Test of Hypothesis 3**

S/N	SA	A	U	D	SD	Total
11	200	71	5	34	37	347
	210.6	73.8	7.0	29.0	26.6	
12	204	67	11	36	29	347
	210.6	73.8	7.0	29.0	26.6	
13	215	72	9	29	22	347
	210.5	73.8	7.0	29.0	26.6	
14	207	81	4	37	18	347
	210.6	73.8	7.0	29.0	26.6	
15	227	78	6	9	27	347
	210.6	73.8	7.0	29.0	26.6	
Total	1053	369	35	145	133	1735

**Source:** Field Survey, 2023

Chi-cal = 783.036

DF = 16

P-value = 0.05

Chi-tab = 0.0038

**Decision:** Reject null hypothesis and accept alternative

Based on the chi calculated value (783.036) which is greater than chi tabulated (0.0038), the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative accepted.

### Summary of Findings

Following the result of the significant statistical support given to the alternate hypotheses as shown in the result of the chi-square test presented in table4, 5 and 6, the following findings were made.



1. Communal Conflicts in Ndiagu Amagu community is as a result of poverty occasioned by lack of jobs, lack of food, finance, ignorance and illiteracy
2. There is significant relationship between poverty and communal conflict in Ndiagu Amagu community
3. Communal conflicts are the cause of underdevelopment of the rural communities of Ndiagu Amagu.

### **Discussion and Interpretation of Findings**

The responses of the respondents have been regarded as being disheartening and show of frustration as youth and able bodied men who supposed to be contributing to national development, resort to forming violent groups in the rural communities in search of conflict. The responses and test of hypothesis 1 shows that poverty is the real cause of communal conflict in the communities as frustrated youths embark on violence at a slightest provocation by any perceived enemy. The variables used as indices for measuring the reaction of the people received high significant statistical support from the respondents as shown in questionnaire items 1-5 in table 1 above and test of hypothesis 1 in table 4. The people believed that lack of job, hunger, ignorance, illiteracy create opportunity for youth to be frustrated and look for every opportunity to embark on violence attack on any slightest provocation against their village. The implication is that in as much as people continue to be hopeless and frustrated, the spit of communal conflict will continue in Ndiagu Amagu community and the state in general.

The responses of the test of hypothesis 2 show that there is significant relationship between poverty and communal conflict in Ndiagu Amagu community. The variables used as indices for measuring the reaction of the people in this issue received very high significant statistical support from the respondents as shown in questionnaire items 6-10 in table 2 above and test of hypothesis 2 in table 5 above. This indicate that since the people are not educated, lack means of livelihood, lack information, cannot take care of their immediate needs, they resort to all available means to survive. The implication of this finding is that the communal conflicts cannot be separated from the poverty level of these community dwellers.





Furthermore, the findings of the responses of questionnaire items 11-15 and the test of hypothesis 3 show that the continued communal conflict in Ndiagu Amagu community has been the major reason for the underdevelopment of the area. The test of hypothesis 3 received high significant support from the respondents on this issue. The findings show that that conflicts destroyed the few available socio-economic and infrastructural facilities in this community. It equally revealed that people who would have ordinarily settled in this community to transact their daily businesses were scare of doing businesses in the place. The findings as well shows that both the Local government and state government were not comfortable in building infrastructure in the community as the previous ones built were destroyed during communal conflicts. Again, both the primary and secondary schools in the community recorded very low turnout of pupils and students, as many people registered their children outside the community. The indigenes, who supposed to help in the development of the place, resorted to buying lands and erecting buildings outside the community. During the group discussion, it was revealed that many of the good houses at Eworo shade are owned by indigenes of the community who were afraid of building at home for fear of destruction in communal conflict. This fear enable those who ought to have come together to champion the development of the place to remain mute, knowing the implication of spending more to develop what could easily be destroyed.

## **Conclusion**

The term communal conflict embraces both inter-religious and inter-ethnic conflict but also may include inter-village clashes where narrower identities define the parties. This study has examined the factors responsible for incessant conflicts between villages in Ndiagu Amagu community and the relationship between poverty and communal conflict in the study area. The study equally x-rayed the consequences of communal conflict as it concerns the development of this rural community.

The findings of the study reveal that poverty is the main cause of communal conflict in this area as unemployed youth triggers off conflict on slightest avoidable misunderstanding. It equally shows a significant relationship between poverty and communal conflict in the area under study.



In addition to this, the findings of the study equally show that communal conflict is the major causes of underdevelopment in Ndiagu Amagu community.

In view of the consequences of communal conflicts to rural community development in Nigeria, there is need to eradicate poverty to enable the people contribute their own quota to the development of the country instead of resulting to the destruction of the few existing infrastructure in the rural community , thereby throwing the rural community into cyclical poverty.

### **Recommendations**

1. Government should provide the youth with jobs that would enable them take care of their immediate needs
2. There should be regular enlightenment programmes to educate the people about the consequences of communal conflict in the various communities and villages in Nigeria
3. There should be a long -term solutions to the settlement of communal conflicts and building of trust in conflict resolution mechanism instead of the usual defeatism syndrome where one side defeats the other and takes over the ownership of the disputed area momentarily until the other side is capable of defeating and taking over the disputed area on the same basis there by creating avenue for perpetual conflict in the area.
4. There should be improvement in law enforcement to avoid taking side when controlling conflict in the disputed communities
5. The political elites who sponsors some youths into formidable arm group for political campaign and intimidation of oppositions in the community should be fished out and forced to face the law, as these armed youths resorts to violence that triggers off communal conflict once elections are over, since they must create means of survival.



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