



Reintegration of the Nigerian civil war veterans into civil society in Malumfashi district of Katsina Emirate, 1970-2014

Shehu Ladan Army, Mannir Salisu, Mu'ammar Bello

¹ Department of General Studies, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina, Nigeria

² Department of Banking and Finance, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina, Nigeria

³ Department of Social Development, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina, Nigeria

Abstract

This work examines the Reintegration of Nigerian Civil War Veterans into Civil Society in Malumfashi District of Katsina Emirate, 1970-2014. In the course of the research, those veterans were studied and interviewed to complement their roles and contributions during and after the civil war. Some objectives of the study includes to examine the military recruitment in Malumfashi District, identify various methods of becoming a veteran, identify the successes and setbacks in their struggling of their entitlements, discuss various economic activities they engaged themselves in after retirement to mention but few. This research work examines how the veterans found themselves out of the military service and their efforts and plights towards earning a living. The work discusses the impacts of the Nigerian Civil War on the people of Galadima District of Katsina State. The researcher adopts the use of both primary and secondary sources of data. However, qualitative research methodology was also used where the researcher employ the use of oral and written interviews with the available veterans, their families, colleagues and relatives to mention but a few. At the end, the researcher summarise the struggles of the veterans, successes and problems they faced after service. This coupled with some suggestions as measures to be taken in aiding them in their tireless efforts in maintaining the one Nigeria which we are living in today. The aim of this research work is to let the government and those concerns know about the current life of the veterans, with a view to assisting them in their struggles for survival and at the end aiding them to attain success in their life endeavours. The work reveals that the veterans were faced with quite a number of problems such as non-payment of allowances, the issues of missing-in-action soldiers and so on. However, the veterans were able to achieve some of their goals by establishment of the Nigerian Legion. The work finally reveals the need for government to assist them by paying all the outstanding entitlements and provision of farmlands to enable them engage in agricultural activities.

Keywords: Reintegration, Civil War, Veterans, Demobilization and Southern Katsina.

Introduction

In military history throughout the world, the post war period in every country recorded commitment of governments for reintegrating the war veterans into civilian life of civil society. In most cases, during wars, governments recruit large number of soldiers in order to execute war and win battles so as to completely ensuring victory among the warring parties. For instance, after the American Civil war, quite a number of soldiers were demobilised and reintegrated into different communities where they belong. Similarly, in Chad, Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo or any other nation, the reintegration processes took effect in the aftermath of their civil wars. However, in Nigeria there was recruitment of personnel in the Nigerian Army before the outbreak and during the Nigerian Civil War. The soldiers fought purposely to make Nigeria a single entity, united and autonomous. The Soldiers were from different parts of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Northwest inclusive. In Katsina Emirate, particularly Malumfashi District, historical facts have confirmed the existence of the Nigerian Civil War Veterans in the three (3) local government areas.

This research work observed that there were casualties of war who survived with injuries and continued to manage their lives in harsh conditions. After the war, some Nigerian civil war veterans decided to continue with the military service, while others retired voluntarily, demobilised or abandoned the service with reasons or without reasons.

This research work intends to analyse the processes and impacts of the reintegration of the Nigerian Civil War veterans into civil society with special focus on Malumfashi District of Katsina emirate. It should be noted that reintegration is not a new phenomenon in world, most especially in those countries that were affected by either civil or conventional war or happened to wage a revolution such as United States of America, France, Liberia, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria.

For instance in Liberia, the struggle for power had eventually started in about 1970s when the last American Liberian in person of William Tolbert emerged to be Liberian president. In 1980 sergeant Samuel Doe took power and killed Tolbert brutally and installed himself as president. From the emergence of Doe until the resignation of Taylor in 2003, Liberia had suffered from series of unrest, insurgency as well as terrorism.

After the Liberian Civil War, in 2003, 2004 and 2008 the "Liberian Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programme; Strategy and Implementation," was prepared by the Draft Interim Secretariat, Monrovia. The ex-combatant was targeted to be enrolled into job training and education program. However, under this program, ex-combatant was to be provided with the opportunity to acquire skills to support themselves and to participate in the community reconstruction process. Ex-combatants were to select one of one of four training programs such as formal education, vocational training,

public works or agriculture/livestock/fishing. Moreover the successful disarmament program are crucial to reintegration program into the society, they should not be expected to bear the entire burden of creating social stability following an armed conflict. The Liberian Government had realised that, the failure to properly reintegrate to ex-servicemen could potentially cause civil unrest in Liberia which could in turn, be exploited by individuals in tent on destabilizing the electoral process or the efforts of the newly elected government. Going by the above, the Liberian government decided to seek for foreign aid so as to raise enough money for the successful reintegration. Therefore, the disarmament and reintegration program of about 43, 000 ex-combatants was funded by the United Nation and donations managed through a trust fund

The above is the picture of reintegration process in Liberia with the view to curtail the lingering phenomenon of insurgency that frustrated the country's economy. Though, the reintegration process in Liberia was faced by number of short-comings and criticisms which the researcher will not dwell on it. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, after more than 70 years of brutal Belgian colonial rule, the Congolese gained independence on June 30, 1960. But few days after the independence, the euphoria of the independence was swiftly aborted. The first riot took place in Leopoldville in January 1959. Thus, by 1960 there was an election and Patrice Lumumba emerged the winner and eventually became the Prime Minister while Joseph Kasavubu was the President. The capturing and assassination of Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba on 17th January, 1961 by the Katanga Region Secessionists under 'Moise Tshombe' was the immediate factor that galvanised the outbreak of Civil War in DRC which resulted to loss of about 100,000 lives.

In the 1990s, the Democratic Republic of Congo suffered from violence as spill over from the Rwandan genocide ignited a war involving ten other African countries.

At the end of the war, about 50% off ex-combatants had improved their livelihoods since demobilization, and as of September 2011, 64.7 % were engaged in productive economic activity or schooling one year after demobilization. About 13,738 targeted children were removed from armed forces and reunited with parents by September 2011. Congolese armed forces were targeted by a National Program for Demobilization and Reintegration (PNDDR) sponsored by donor partners, while irregular armed groups were addressed by a set of local agreements. In 2002, there was the establishment of Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program (MDRP). It was designed to finance and coordinate regional peace while working with the DRC to encourage former combatants to return to civilian life through Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration program (EDRP). The EDRP and the government fostered sustainable social development and macroeconomic stability by demobilizing ex-combatant and supporting their socio-economic reintegration. Reinsertion packages consisting of \$300 plus a bicycle and reintegration packages of \$600 were granted to the ex-combatant. However, the MDRP also founded an additional \$100 million. The first phase of the program was from 2004 to 2008, and it was led by the National Commission foe Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. The second phase, from 2008 to 2011, was led by the implementing agency and was financed by an additional

grant of \$50 million from International Donor Agencies. As the government continuous to guide demobilization and reintegration whereas the African Development Bank (ADP) provides reintegration support for ex-combatants in the provinces of Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale and South Kivu. This program provides vocational training and promotion of self-employment in agriculture for a targeted 20,500 ex-combatants, 1,000 of whom were women. Therefore, the ex-combatants struggled to re-join productive society EERP. With this development, over 80 % of the demobilized benefited from reintegration assistance.

The above indicates how civil war ignited the issue of demobilization whereas demobilization brings about reintegration in the Democratic Republic of Congo, it treats how it started and the processes that involved during the course of reintegration. Though, it was besieged by numerous setbacks and shortcomings.

From the above explanations, the reintegration exercise had taken place in Nigeria in the aftermath of its civil war as it shall be discussed in the subsequent chapters.

Literature Review

With regards to the topic; "Integration of the Nigerian Civil War Veterans into Civil Society in Malumfashi District of Katsina Emirate", there is the virtual absence of materials which the researcher may need to use during the course of this research. Meanwhile quite a number of literatures exist on the history of Katsina State and various issues that affected the civil war veterans in Nigeria. However, such literature may have or may not have direct empirical bearing with the reintegration of the civil war veterans, but provided us with some basic knowledge on the study area and Katsina state as a whole.

Elaigwu in his book *The Military and the Management of Civil Crisis in Nigeria 1960-1993*, focus on the commitments of the Nigerian Armed Forces to internal security operations. It treats the emergence of the Armed Forces in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the roles they played during the First and Second Republic election crises as well as in different religious conflicts in Nigeria. However, it discusses the role played by Nigerian Forces in tackling a number of civic crises such as well as political crises and so on. It traces the seriousness of the Military Administration in its efforts to ensuring peace among the various Nigerian Communities, this couple with the zeal to address issues in international affair with the inception of Economic Monitoring Group (Ecomog). The work really contributed to the understanding of the roles played by the Nigerian Army in quelling internal crises in Nigeria.

"The Pensioner", lay emphases on the importance of 15th January of every year as a day to appreciate the efforts of great heroes who paid the supreme price for the love of Nigeria by declaring it a public holiday as Armed Forces Remembrance Day. It was a day when the civil war was finally put to an end, and the Republic of Biafra was reabsorbed into the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The federal government also used this day to appreciate the veterans for their meritorious service to their Fatherland because they truly deserved to be honoured. The veterans on this day carried out some humanitarian activities in the federal Capital Territory Abuja and its environs as well as other states of the federation to reciprocate the public support to them. They go out in numbers to carry out environmental sanitation, traffic control, visit patients in hospitals and an

empowerment of widows as well as dependants of their fallen heroes. They also visit other veterans suffering various degrees of incapacitation. By this gesture according to this publication many Nigerian citizens are still rendering services to their beloved fatherland hence copying from the initiative of the veterans. This definitely will enlighten the general public about the contributions of the Nigerian legion to the development of their society and nation building in general.

S.A. Gumel's paper on "Disengagement and Entitlements of Retiring Personnel", defines the concept of disengagement and its origin in military services and what the retirees are entitled to, such as pension and gratuity and other allied benefits or compensations. He examined how the various governments and private business organisations developed or adopted suitable system to effectively cater for gratuity, pension and other needs of their workers. He traced the history of pension administration in Nigeria coupled with the variation in the amount paid among groups or sectors and in some cases outright non-payment of retirement benefits due to corruption. He points out how the Federal government of Nigeria has demonstrated reasonable commitment towards meeting the pension obligation even as they continue to rise. He also discussed on the issues involved regarding documentation requirements and processes for payment of entitlements. He finally discussed on the termination of service contract and entitlements of retiring personnel of the Armed Forces of Nigeria.

Another important literature worth of noting is "*The Nigerian Civil War Forty Year After What a Lesson?*", edited by Adejo which offers useful insights into this research. The book was produced by the Historical Society of Nigeria. Various aspects concerning the Nigerian Civil War and its aftermath were rigorously treated by many scholars. These include the causes of the war, roles of the Nigerian Army Engineers during the war, local technological innovations by the Biafrans and so on. It treats the post war patterns of socio-economic relations between the Igbos and the peoples of the north central Nigeria. The work also discusses the social impacts of the war in the emergence of other social conflicts such as Ijaw struggles, the Oduduwa People's Congress (OPC), Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign States of Biafra (MASSOB) and so on.

The report of the United Nations entitled "Liberian Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programme; Strategy and Implementation," examines how the ex-combatant were targeted to be enrolled into job training and education program. It also reveals that the ex-combatant were to be provided with the opportunity to acquire skills to support themselves and to participate in the community reconstruction process. Ex-combatants were to select one of one of four training programs such as formal education, vocational training, public works or agriculture/livestock/fishing. Moreover the successful disarmament program are crucial to reintegration program into the society, they should not be expected to bear the entire burden of creating social stability following an armed conflict. The Liberian Government had realised that, the failure to properly reintegrate to ex-servicemen could potentially cause civil unrest in Liberia which could in turn, be exploited by individuals in tent on destabilizing the electoral process or the efforts of the newly elected government. Going by the above, the Liberian government

decided to seek for foreign aid so as to raise enough money for the successful reintegration. Therefore, the disarmament and reintegration program of about 43, 000 ex-combatants was funded by the United Nation and donations managed through a trust fund.

A.A. Lipede and S.A. Sati, (eds), "*Transition and Development in Nigeria*", examines various aspects of od development in Nigeria especially social development through national program like MAMSER, rural women and development process as well as rural and regional development in the country. The book treats disengagement of Nigerian and other African military from politics which was negotiation (Nigeria, Benin, Togo and so on). Another form of transition of transition of African military from politics was forced transition through popular violence eruption in some countries like Algeria, Cameroun and Democratic Republic of Congo. Other forms of the transition from politics by African military were through electoral defeat like in Cape Verde and Zambia. The tactical delay by various Nigerian military regimes to civilian rule despite their promises that they would go back to barracks for the constitutional job are featured in the book. Even though, the book does not treat neither aspects of the demobilisation, retirement or any policy to this effect.

B.O. Tongha in his paper titled "The Relevance of Physical Fitness for Military Personnel" laid emphasis on the vitality of physical activities to both service and retired military officers. He emphasised that physical fitness is a crucial element for success in battle; it is not just for Front Line soldiers. He added that physically fit soldiers are able to handle stress better, work longer and harder during and after service and recover faster than those who are not fit. He also examine how physical fitness enhances muscular endurance and strength, flexibility, agility, speed, power, coordination and cardio-respiratory endurance and so on. These shows that even after service, the Civil War have impacted on the morale of the veterans and engage them in various life activities hence they are physically fit and are equal to any task that may be available to them in peace assurance.

Y.A. Yakubu, Presentation on "Elements of Leadership, Leadership techniques and Strategies", urged officers in service to begin to invite a body which will govern the pursuance of their entitlements from the government and other bodies concern. Therefore, this initiation will immensely help the civil war veterans all over Nigeria to begin to think about initiating a leadership idea after service. Such may include the association of Nigerian Legions, Defence and Police Officers Wives Association (DEPOWA) to mention but few. This has made it possible for the civil war veterans in Malumfashi area of Southern Katsina to establish a formidable Nigerian Legion Association which will serve as an example to the entire people of Katsina state. It is also through the activities of this association that the veterans were able to achieve a lot of progress and development.

S.L Army's B.A. (Ed.) project entitled "Teachers Perception of Special Education" (2011), examined the different understanding of education on specially targeted population, its importance and mode of operation. It is clear that some officers who served during the Nigerian civil war lost some parts of their body or lost some functions of their body system. Such may include eyes, ears, legs, hands or loss of sensory organs. As such they may be categorised under special target population who need to continue to be

educated by enlightening them on programmes and activities that directly or indirectly affected them. Measures and ways to carry out educational processes to those retired officers were put in place, hence, education being a continuous process in life.

Another work of note is by Ali, *The Federal Republic of Nigerian Army: The Siege of Nation*, which examines family background of the author, his life, his career in the Nigerian Army and the nature of discipline in the Nigerian Army before the Nigerian Civil War. He points out the role played by the Second Division. He discusses the development that followed the Nigerian Army after the civil war such as establishment of some important training centres like Command and Staff College Jaji, general development in the Nigerian defence sector, coups and counter coups were equally discussed.

Also, Garba in his book *Revolution in Nigeria: Another View* while responding to the writing of Alexander Madiebo, *The Nigerian Revolution and Biafran War*, reveals the causes of the January and July 1966 coup and counter coup and the development followed up to the break out of the Republic of Biafra. He re-examines issues of nepotism, tribalism, sectionalism, suspicious as well as domination that characterized the Nigeria's first republic as put forward by Madiebo. He discusses the role of the Nigerian Army during the Civil War, the aftermath of the war especially how Igbos people were fully reintegrated in the country by the people who they regarded as their enemies during the civil. Issues concerning the 1976 military coup that toppled the government of General Murtala Muhammad were also discussed.

M. Aliyu in his thesis titled "The Evolution of the Nigerian Army from the Pre-colonial to Post-colonial Periods" traced the colonial constabularies, the Nigerian Regiment and the Nigerian Army, the roles of regiments in World War I and II. The work also discusses the politicization of the Nigerian Army after independence, the issue of quota system in recruitment and the roles of the Army in the Nigerian Civil War. However, the study merely mentioned the demobilization exercise in the Nigerian Army in the pre-colonial and post-colonial periods which this work seeks to entangle.

Research Design

Bordens and Abbott (2002), Research design is the process and overall plan chosen to incorporate the different components of the study in an orderly and logical manner to ensure that research problem have been effectively addressed. It also constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data.

Additionally, the study is qualitative since data has been collected through interviews with various Civil War Veterans in Malumfashi, Kafur and Kankara Local Government Areas of Katsina State

Study Population

According to Kothari (2004), Population is a group persons, items or objects in which the sample is being taken for measurement. It is defined as a group of people, events or things of interest in which the researcher needs to formulate inferences based on sample statistics. Thus, the target populations of this study are the Nigerian Civil War Veterans in Old Malumfashi District of Katsina State.

Sampling Technique

Sampling refers to the method or technique of choosing an appropriate sample, or a representative portion for the population for determining the characteristics of the entire population (Singh and Masuku, 2014). Collecting data from the entire population is time consuming and expensive. Thus, a researcher needs an appropriate samples size so that to make inferences about the population based on that sample. The researcher used random selection from the affected Local Government Areas in the study areas due to insecurity issues. They are Malumfashi, Kankara and Kafur Local Government Areas of Katsina State.

Method of Data collection

Data was collected by a structured questionnaire. The structured questionnaire has 4 points scale of measurement with options STRONGLY AGREE (SA), AGREE (A), DISAGREE (D), and STRONGLY DISAGREE (SD). The instrument was developed by the researcher after intensive review of the literature and consultation of experts and field trial. The respondents were organised in their respective Local Government.

Instruments for Data Collection

The instrument used by the researcher in this research work is the questionnaire to enable the researcher access the response by the respondents.

One among the above will be used as instrument for data collection in this study. The questionnaires were divided into two parts, i.e. Part A and Part B. The Part A was used to collect bio data on the respondents, while Part B contained items on the socio-economic life of the Nigerian Civil War Veterans.

Validation of the Instrument

Validity is the degree to which an instrument measures what is supposed or expected to measure and performs its designed function (Kothari, 2004). It is nearly impossible for an instrument be 100% valid. In this regard, the instrument used in this study is subjected to face and content validation which was conducted by experts in the field of Military History from Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria as well as Umaru Musa Yar'adua University Katsina. Accordingly, validation of the instruments involves collecting and analysing data to assess the accuracy of an instrument.

Reliability of the Instruments

The reliability of the instrument refers to its quality of being trustworthy or dependable in measuring what it is designed to measure. The reliability of the instruments was established using the test-retest method. However, the reliability test was done from the data collected during the pilot survey.

Methodology

The researcher used different methods of data collection. in order to arrive at relevant data. To this effect, the work depends on the following:

1. Primary sources

In pursuance of this study, primary sources of data collection which include Archival materials and oral interview were heavily depended upon. The oral interview

contained both structured and unstructured questions. The respondents shall be the civil war veterans themselves, their friends, families and relatives. The researcher will establish questionnaire on the pieces of paper to his interviewers most especially the civil war veterans that are available in Malumfashi District of Katsina State. However, the use of face to face interview was also put in place.

2. Secondary sources

However, published and unpublished works which include Seminar papers, journals Articles, projects, theses as well as textbooks on history were used. However, any other sources of relevant materials for data are consulted by the researcher.

Results and discussion

This research has achieved the main objectives of those Nigerian civil war veterans in Malumfashi district of Katsina Emirate as they experienced various changes in their lives after service. The nature of their struggles in pursuance of their entitlements, be it, pension, gratuity and other welfare services was worthy of emulation. It discussed how they found life after service and how they were involved in their communal growth and related responsibilities. The work also examined the successes achieved in the process coupled with the difficulties encountered in the struggle to earn a living.

The researcher was able to review the various available literatures relevant to this research work which include books, journals, published and unpublished articles and so on. Despite the paucity of materials, the researcher endeavoured to manage the available literatures that have direct or indirect relationship with the study Area; be it politically, socially, economically, and religiously and so on. This was done in order to have at least an empirical insight and knowledge about the study area and Katsina State in general. The reviewed literatures discussed the recruitment and demobilization policies and process, the position of Galadima District in Katsina State and Northern Nigeria in general. However, the issue of disengagement and entitlements of retiring personnel as established by the Military Pension Board is discussed. Other issues that are in this includes the education of ex-military officers because quite a number of them became physically challenged due to illnesses and wounds they sustained during the civil war. It is also brings to the limelight the conception and establishment of the Nigerian Legion as a mechanism that championed the course of their struggles to sustain their lives after service and as an agent for the alleviation of difficulties that are associated with the discharged and retired officers. By and large, this work discussed the cordial relationships that existed between the traditional institutions and the masses which brought about the unification of people from different backgrounds as brothers and sisters as a result of migration that prevailed for quit a period of time. The chapter discussed some economic activities of the people of Galadima District like farming, fishing, trading, animal husbandry to mention but few. This aimed at making the research work very worthy and reliable hence it is built up on the work of other scholars and intellectuals for easy referral and future referencing.

However, the work discussed the land and people of the study area where the examination of relationships between the Galadima District and its neighbouring communities

were highlighted, coupled with the Military recruitment which was done through enlistment, conversion and conscription. The main objectives of such recruitment processes were to establish a formidable re-enforcement that will yield success for the Federal Military government over its Biafran counterpart. It also discussed the impacts of the Nigerian Civil War on the people of Galadima District such as unity among the people for the defence of their mighty country. The work also explained the role played by the traditional institutions, elders, religious clerics and the poets on the issue of recruitment into the Armed Forces in Malumfashi District.

Moreover, different methods of becoming a veteran were discussed as far as the Nigerian Army is concern depending on the mode of establishment. It was also been observed that, some of the procedures are established by the service itself like sickness and over-age, while others are produce either directly by the government or by the personnel themselves, like compulsory retirement, demobilisation and voluntary retirement. It is important to note that, each and every method mentioned above has its procedure and methods of application.

From the content of this research work, we learned that there existed some of the Nigerian Civil War veterans in Malumfashi District of Katsina Emirate which include Captain Hassan Maidawa, Captain Bello Maikudi, Sergeant Bature Ibrahim, Corporal Habibu Sa'idu, Corporal Abubakar Abdullahi and Lance Corporal Shu'aibu Musa among other civil war veterans. It is highlighted that the veterans found themselves in the military through enlistment, conscription as well as conversion from Nigerian Police Force. The work also revealed that those veterans suffered from different levels of illnesses and injuries, coupled with the socio-economic hardship that became a serious headache to them and which they appealed to the relevant military authorities to come to their aid. It was as a result of the hardship that led to the establishment of the Nigerian Legion Malumfashi Branch to continue with the struggle for survival. This work also revealed that, the Nigerian Legion Malumfashi Branch recorded a number of achievements such as the registration of their members, enrolling them into National Health Insurance Scheme, organising workshops and seminars for the ex-servicemen, securing office at the old local government secretariat among other achievements. On the other hand, the veterans faced problems like non-payment of allowances, the issue to missing-in-action soldiers, and stoppage of monthly allowances by the local government authorities and so on. Finally, the work disclosed the appeal made by the veterans to the government to assist them in all endeavours of life most especially the provision of farmland for cultivation to sustain them and their families.

Acknowledgment

This research work is sponsored by the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) through the Institution Based Research (IBR) grant

Conclusion

This study examined the Reintegration of the Nigerian Civil War Veterans into Civil Society in Malumfashi District of Katsina State 1970-2014. It also is set to achieve the main objectives of Nigerian civil war veterans in Malumfashi area of southern Katsina as they experienced various hardships in

their lives after service, the nature of their struggles over the pursuance of entitlements, be it, pension, gratuity and other welfare services. It discussed how they found life after service and how they are involved in their various communities' development agenda. It also examined the success in the process coupled with the difficulties in their struggles to earn a living. During the course of this research work various available literatures that are relevant to this research work were reviewed. The work also discussed the land and people of the study area.

We have seen from the work that there are different methods of becoming a veteran as far as the Nigerian Army depending on the nature of its application. It is also observed that some of the modes were established by the service itself, like sickness and over-age, while others are produce either directly by the government or by the personnel themselves, like compulsory retirement, demobilisation and voluntary retirement. We have also learned that there are existing Nigerian Civil War veterans in Malumfashi District of Katsina State. The study revealed their appeal to the relevant military authorities to come to their aid. I also revealed the hardship they were faced with after retirement which led to the establishment of the Nigerian Legion Malumfashi Branch to continue with the struggle for survival. Put differently, the study have revealed that the Nigerian Legion Malumfashi Branch recorded a number of achievements such as the registration of their members, enrolling them into National Health Insurance Scheme, attending workshops and seminars, securing office at the old local government secretariat among other achievements. On the other hand, the veterans are also faced with problems such as non-payment of monthly contributions to some of its members, the issue of missing-in-action of some of their colleagues in battle, stoppage of monthly allowances by the local government authorities and so on. The study has also disclosed the appeal made by the veterans to the government to assist them in all its endeavours of life most especially the provision of farmlands for cultivation and sustainability of their families.

Reference

- Gusau A. Issues in security awareness. Acts Resources Gusau A. Issues in security awareness. Acts Resources Limited, 2013.
- Mainasara A. The Five Majors – Why We Struck. Hudahuda Publishing Company; Zaria.
- Tongha B. The Relevance of Physical Fitness for Military Personnel. Pensioner Magazine, 2015, 5(1).
- Olawunmi B. The Examples of Sierra Leone, Kenya and Rwanda – The Lessons for Nigeria. Pensioner Magazine, 2014, 4.
- Jemibewon D. A Combatant in Government. Heinemann Educational Books (Nigeria) Ltd; Ibadan.
- Emeka OO. Because I am involved. Spectrum Books Limited; Revised Edition 1991.
- Oluleye J. Military Leadership in Nigeria 1966-1979. University Press Limited; Ibadan.
- Achike O. Groundwork of Military Law and Military Rule in Nigeria. Fourth Dimension Publishers; Enugu.
- Oyediran O. Nigerian Government & Politics under Military Rule 1966-79. Macmillan International College Edition.
- Millet R, Murray W. Military Effectiveness. Unwin Hyman; Boston, 1988.
- Tunji S. Military Pension Board is a Delight to the Armed Forces and the Nation. Pensioner Magazine. 2015;5(1).
- Army SL. Community Contributions in Curbing the Menace of Kidnapping, Armed Robbery and Rural Banditry. Seminar Paper presented at Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina. 2018.
- The Pensioner. The Publication of the Military Pension Board. Pensioner Magazine. 2015;5(1).
- Dahiru U. Migrant Communities in Malumfashi Town. MA Dissertation, School of Post Graduate Studies, Umaru Musa Yar'adua University; Katsina, 2016.
- Elaigwu VA. The Military and the Management of Civil Crisis in Nigeria. Nigerian Defence Academy Press; Kaduna, 2003.