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OPEN – GRAZING IN THE MIDDLE BELT REGION NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

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Abstract
This paper examined the effects of open grazing to Human capital development and sustainable development in the middle belt region of Nigeria. This came about as a result of incessant clashes between farmers and pastoralists which have resulted to destruction of lives, agricultural farms, burning of houses and schools, creation of refugee camps and untold hardship to the people of the region over grazing resources. The clashes have led to the disruption of school calendar, shutting down of schools and forcing children out of school in some parts of the country. The study was guided by Frustration-Aggression theory. Documentary and content analysis were employed in the study. The study recommended amongst others, sensitization of the pastoralist to modern agricultural development to help create an enabling environment for sustainable development and for education sector in particular, so as to build the needed Human Capital for the achievement of Sustainable development goal four in Nigeria. (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education).

Keywords: Grazing Activities, Fulani Herdsmen, Sustainable Development, Land Trespass, Middle-Belt Region.

Introduction

Herdsmen and farmers clashes have been on the increase for over three decades. The clashes are occasioned by the destruction of agricultural farms of the aborigines by the cattle of the Fulani. Naturally the Fulani by their nature are migrants who leave their traditional abode in search of greener pasture for their flocks. The Fulani who occupy the Northern area migrate down south for greener pasture for their cattle to graze. In the course of entering the shores of the southern and middle-belt regions of the country, their cattle cause great damage to farm land, resulting to conflicts and confrontation with the indigenes with its attended adverse effects on the economy, education food security etc.

Between the year 2000 and 2015, there have been reported cases of conflicts and confrontation between the Fulani and the indigenes of the areas they migrated to. The media (print and electronics) is awash with reported cases of clashes between the Fulani from the North and the inhabitants of the Plateau, Kogi and Benue States in the middle belt region of the country and some other parts of the country.

Benue State, popularly referred to as the country's 'Food Basket', has not known peace till date because of herdsmen attacks. Farmers in the agrarian communities of the state have abandoned their farmlands and fled to safer climes because of herdsmen's attacks. They are today living as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at various IDP camps in the state. The situation is not different in neighboring Kogi, Taraba and Plateau States. Schools that suppose to train the needed manpower that will enhance development were shut down due to conflicts, thereby adversely affecting education which is one of the most powerful instruments for both the development of man and transformation of the human society. Wilfred (2018) opined that the persistent herdsmen attacks on Benue communities had disrupted the school calendar and forced 300,000 children out of school. He further said, "200,000 of the figure are secondary school students and 100,000 are primary school pupils, which cut across three local government areas." The future of our children is under attack and education in those conflict areas is under attack and has been compromised completely due to the situation we find ourselves in. In the herdsmen and farmers' crisis, the isolated targets are usually the school children.

Currently, farmers in most of the affected states who have been displaced from their farms and homes by the herdsmen are recounting their ordeal. Their lamentations are not only pathetic, but also tragic and inhumane. So worrisome is the fact that despite government's assurances of tackling the ugly situation, herdsmen are still having a field day. Their temerity and brazen mode of unperturbed operation calls has led to many questioning the country's security apparatus. It is also very unfortunate that the killings are taking place at the peak of harvest for farmers in the affected areas. A situation many believe may cause food scarcity in the country, if not properly and quickly addressed. Essentially, in all these development, government has to find a lasting solution to the frequent clashes between the herdsmen and their neighbours. Though the Nigerian constitution of 1999 as amended allows every citizen to conduct his/her business in any part of the country as desired, the clause does not state that Fulani herdsmen should destroy the lives and properties of others.

Statement of Problem

There has been public outcry and expression of worry over the declining school enrolment in some states in Nigeria. This in turn affects educational quality improvement in the areas and Nigeria at large. School enrolment has been an area of discourse neglected by researchers, but which has now become a force to be reckoned with as far as growth and the achievement of the Sustainable development goal is concerned. In most states across the country, for over two decades, there has been a steady decline in school enrolment (Obi, 2001). This steady decline in school enrolment as a result of crises between the cattle herdsmen and the indigenes of the area, which in most cases cause people to flee for their lives. This crisis has affected school enrolment, the quality of teaching and educational quality improvement advocated for all in this millennium. As precious human and animal lives are lost and crop yields damaged, food security is not only being hampered but precious manpower to support economic growth is reduced. The herders' trespass and the farmers' reverse-aggression have undoubtedly posed great danger to food security and have also deterred foreign investment in Nigeria. Federal government of Nigeria and authorities have created camps for internally displaced persons, but this seems not to have yielded meaningful results as most people are afraid to return to their homes. This in turn affects the population of the area and school enrolment. The aim of the research is, to determine the effect of open cattle grazing on human capital development in Nigeria and how can the dangers be mitigated in order to place Nigeria on the track of sustainable development?

Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of this study is to examine the effect of open grazing system on Human capital development and Nigeria's sustainable development. The specific objectives of the study include to:

1. Determine the extent open grazing disrupts school enrollment in Nigeria
2. Determine the extent open cattle grazing affect food security in Nigeria.
3. Examine the effect of open cattle grazing on foreign investment.

Review of Related Literature

Conceptual Review

Concept of School Enrolment

School enrolment refers to the number of pupils/students that a school registered over a period of time (Obi, 2001). The author further stated that enrolment determine the viability of a school, where the school enrolment is growing, there is hope of continuity, on the other hand, where there is steady decrease in enrolment, the school may fold up with time. In Nigeria, primary and secondary schools enrolment are categorized into male and female. In a school that is purely male school only boys are enrolled, while in the school that is purely female, only female pupils//students are enrolled. According to Oguche (2011) school enrolment can be positive or negative. It is positive when the enrolment is increasing, while it is negative, when it is decreasing. Positive school enrolment is desirable by all stakeholders in the education industry as this will guarantee continuity and bring about the attainment of stated educational objectives. Many schools and colleges set enrolment goals overtime to ensure growth in enrolment and continuity in the school system. These goals can be attained through a combination of academic programmes, institutional academic plan, aggressive marketing of academic programmes, student services and institutional strategic plans. Many factors affect school enrolment, these factors are discussed below.

Factors that affect School Enrolment

Government Policy: The government of a particular state or nation may decide to introduce free education as part of her obligation to the people, this bring about increase in enrolment, while introduction of school fees and other levies bring about decrease in enrolment. In Nigeria, the introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1976 (FGN,NPE 2004) by president Olusegun Obasanjo the then Military Head of States of the Federal republic of Nigeria has led to increased school enrolment in primary and secondary schools. This is because parents that cannot afford to pay school fees had opportunity to send their children to school. On the other hand when school fees was introduced in primary and secondary schools in some states in Nigeria, enrolment decreased, this is because most parents cannot afford to pay the fees for their children, because of poverty.

In addition, performance of students in external examinations can either increase or decrease school enrolment. Akagwu (2012) note that when students perform well in a particular school in external examinations like West African Examinations Council (WAEC),National Examination Council (NECO) and National Board for Technical Education (NABTEB),students will run to such school to register for external examination, this will boost the enrolment of that school. The reverse is the case where students don't perform well in external examinations, such school will be deserted by students. In Nigeria, emphasis is on paper qualification, candidate prefer schools were they will pass their external examinations no matter the cost.

However, teachers, principals and proprietors of schools should beware of their school being labeled as miracle centre. Parent/Guardian Transfer: Parent especially the working class can be transferred from one workstation to another. This affects enrolment of that school (Oguche & Rabah, 2001).When a child is leaving in favour of a particular school, enrolment of the school the child is moving to will increase, while the enrolment of the school he is leaving from will decrease. Managerial Ability: Managerial ability of school administrator brings about increase or decrease in school enrolment (Ochai, 2010).The ability of a school administrator to put together the available human and material resources in a school give room to efficiency increased enrolment. Proper management of human and material resources brings about discipline and academic excellence. This attracts parent and guardian to send their children to such school. On the other hand, where the leadership is not efficient, there will be indiscipline, the result is decrease in enrolment.

Furthermore, village politics affect school enrolment.(Obi, 2001) people in the same neighborhood may decide to direct their children to attend a particular school, at the expense of other schools around, this can boost the enrolment of the school that was given priority. On the other hand, the school that was not favoured will have decreased enrolment.

Village politics abound all over in Nigeria due to communal clashes and land dispute as a result of the land tenure system that characterized communities in Nigeria. This has constantly affected school enrolment. Apart from the above points, Old Boys Associations (OBA) has strong influence on school enrolment (Ogbonnaya, 2013). People that finished from a particular school can encourage their children, friends and relation to attend the school they finished from. This is bound to increase the enrolment of that school. On the other hand, where the activities of old boys are not pronounced, there will be increase in enrolment. Oguche & Haruna (2016).

In addition rural urban migration has effect on school enrolment (Akpa, 2003). The more people migrate to urban area, all things being equal, the more the school enrolment. On the other hand, the place where people migrate from will have reduced enrolment. In Nigeria, migration is high due to Boko Haram insurgencies in North Eastern Nigeria, flooding in parts of the country and activities of the Fulani Herdsmen. etc. These factors affect school enrolment from time to time.

Birth rate has a very strong influence on school enrolment. (Akpa, 2003) note that birth rate is the number of birth per thousand of the total population. He state that the higher the birth rate, the higher the enrolment, the lower the birth rate, the lower the enrolment, this is because surviving children must be enrolled in schools. In Nigeria, birth rate has increased over the years because of the practice of polygamy, improved medical facility and personal hygiene. This has positive effect on school enrolment.

Finally, infant mortality can have a very serious influence on school enrolment. Infant mortality is the rate at which children die; the higher the infant mortality, the lower the enrolment, the lower the infant mortality, the higher the enrolment. In Nigeria, infant mortality has reduced because of the introduction of immunization, availability and access to medical facility and reduction in superstitious believe. Children that are alive will have right to education. This has led to increased enrolment.

In addition to the general factors that affect school enrolment mentioned above, the researcher observed that for over three years now in Nigeria, the Fulani herdsmen's crises has caused a very serious decline in school enrolment, leading to poor quality educational improvement and retardation in growth and educational advancement. This factor if not well addressed in Sub – Saharan Africa and Nigeria in particular will jeopardize our attaining the sustainable development goal come 2030.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development first appeared in the World Conservation Strategy put forward by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 1980 where economic growth was seen as an enemy of environment (Stern, 1997, 146). But prominent meaning of SD is the Brundtland Report (WCED, 1987) proposed that sustainable development is "development that meets the needs of the present generation while letting future generations meets their own needs. In recent years, economists have made progress in articulating their conception of sustainable. Crucial to this is that scholars have been able to synthesized SD into three pillars; economic development, social equity and environmental protection pillars (United Nations, 2007 and Oladeji, 2014, 12).There are two main criteria of sustainable development; Weak Sustainability (WS) and Strong Sustainability (SS). "Weak sustainability" refers to non-declining total capital (productive base) in the form of physical, human and natural capital. The WS rents from natural resources could be invested (substituted) in manmade capital and/or human capital to ensure sustainable development. Strong sustainability on the other hand, means a threshold level of some forms of capital (physical, human, social, and natural) to be preserved in physical terms. In economic literature, it is the WS criterion that is been employed most widely according to Amsalu et al. (2011, 11) because of scarce resource with alternative uses. Weak sustainability is all about forms of capital that are substitutable for each other. More so, SS requires in addition to WS, the stocks of capital (K) should not be declining, addition to‟ is preferred because a situation in which natural capital is preserved while other forms of capital are allowed to decline significantly can hardly be called „sustainable development‟ (Adejumo and Adejumo, 2014). Tern (1997, 146) stated that there is a consensus among a large number of economists that the weak sustainability supports the capital theory approach (CTA) and is a useful means of measuring sustainability especially in inform policy making (Carson et al., 1994; Steer and Lutz 1993). There are also

a growing number of critics who question whether this is a useful way to address sustainability (Common and Norton 1994; Common 1995).

Though the human needs included in the definition is of recent thinking coupled with Soubbotina (2004) and Harry (2010) views that human beings are the epicentre for sustainable development. The criterion of this study is trying to capture sustainable development as much as possible from the weak sustainable development capital approach (productive base) that is substantial to be bequest to next generation with human capital bias, a position Martin (2006, 6) also agreed. Eric (2010) equated weak sustainable development with sustained growth. The productive base consists of all forms of capital assets in a given economy such as; physical (reproducible- manufactured) capital, human capital (skills and knowledge embodied in humans) natural capital (energy, minerals, forests, water, and land). An example is how provision of Air condition (AC) suffices heat caused by high temperature in the daytime.

The Concept of Foreign Investment

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is portrayed as a unique occurrence in the current influx of globalization Baltagi, (2006). It includes the assembly of investment reserves from foreign financial investors into the host economy. It might bring about an exchange of proprietorship from household to foreign investors or as an extension of profitable limit and capital arrangement in a nation Adelopo, Omoteso and Obalola.(2010). FDI is additionally an investment in genuine resources where genuine resources comprise of physical things such as manufacturing plants, land, capital products, enterprise and inventories Adeleke, (2010) FDI is additionally observed as a motor of development as it gives the genuinely necessary funding to investment, expands competition in the host nation ventures, and helps neighbourhood firms to turn out to be more beneficial by receiving more product innovation or by putting resources into human as well as physical capital Ajayi (2006). The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (1983) characterizes Direct Investment undertaking as a consolidated or unincorporated venture in which a solitary foreign speculator either Controls 10 percent or a greater amount of the normal offers unless it can be built up this does not permit the financial investors a successful portrayal in the administration of the endeavour or controls under 10 percent (or more) of the customary offers or voting power of the endeavour yet has a successful depiction in the direction of the undertaking. FDI may likewise be viewed as an investment that acquires the enthusiasm for big business which works outside the residential region of the speculator Kamaraj, (2008).

Human Capital Development

The concept of human capital refers to the abilities and skills of human resources of a country, while human capital development refers to the process of acquiring and increasing the number of persons who have the skills, education and experience that are critical for economic growth and development of a country's economy (Okojie, 2005). Also, Ejere (2011) posited that human capital refers to the human factor in the production process; and consists of the combined knowledge, skills or competencies and abilities of the workforce. Of all factors of production, only human beings are capable of learning, adapting or changing, innovative and creative. Human capital formation or development, following Harbison (1973), can be seen as the deliberate and continuous process of acquiring requisite knowledge, skills and experiences that are applied to produce economic value for driving sustainable national development. The significance and relevance of human capital development in the achievement of meaningful and sustainable economic growth and development have been widely acknowledged in various studies. In the absence of substantial investment in the development of human capital in any country, sustained economic growth and development would only be a mere wish, never a reality. Therefore, the place of human capital development in economic growth cannot be overemphasized Oladeji and Adebayo (1996) opined that human resources are a critical variable in the growth process and worthy of development. They are not only means but, more importantly, the ends that must be served to achieve economic progress. In addition, the wealth and prosperity of nations rest ultimately upon the development of people and the effective commitment of their energies and talents. Capital and natural resources are passive agents. The active agents of modernization are human beings, for they alone can accumulate capital, exploit natural resources and build political and social organizations (Sankay, Ismail and Shaari, 2010). Harbinson (1973) aptly summarized the importance of human capital to economic and development by stating that "human resources

constitute the ultimate basis for the wealth of nations. Capital and natural resources are passive factors of production; human beings are the active agents who accumulate capital, exploit natural resources, build social, economic, and political organizations, and carry forward national development. Clearly a country which is unable to develop the skills and knowledge of its people and to utilize them effectively in the national economy will be unable to develop anything else".

Impact of Open Grazing System on Human Capital and sustainable Development in Nigeria

The most powerful tool in the twenty first century is Knowledge, Information and Skill (KIS). The United Nations estimate showed that knowledge economies account for about 7% of world GDP and it is growing at 10% annually. The UN report showed that 50% of productivity growth in the European Union was considered as a direct result of the use an production of information and communication technology (Ezzat and Mohamed, 2012, 34).The importance of human capital is reinforced by the dramatic rise over the last decades the role knowledge and innovation play in development. Technology which is using science to solve local and practical societal problems speaks of the huge potential that lies in human capital.

In a Punch Newspaper report of Tuesday, April 18, 2018, the Executive Secretary of Benue teaching service board, Prof. Wilfred Uji disclosed at a press conference in Markudi, lamented that the herder/ farmers crisis had adversely affected the education system, especially the primary and secondary school system. He stated that the persistent herdsmen attack on Benue communities had disrupted the school calendar and forced 300,000 children out of school.

Education occupies a unique role in improving human capital in a multiple ways. It ranges from enhancing productivity and peoples‟ ability to sustain a livelihood, adopt new technologies, and be better parents and citizens of building the awareness, attitudes, skills and partnerships needed to tackle regional and global development challenges like economic, social and environmental issues (Birger and Ruth, 2013:3). This can manifest in the kind of nursery, primary, secondary and tertiary education besides the available health facilities for the citizens. Government, regional, international Funds and non-profit organisations‟ efforts in the form of expenditure on education and health, quality of environmental laws including provision of support facilities have been recorded as ways of improving human capital (Bloom et al., 2001and Florian, 2003).Skill education and sustainable development relationship can be said to be complex and dynamic as education affects all sectors of economy; Agricultural productivity, enhances the status of women, reduce population growth rates, enhance environmental protection, and generally raise the standard of living. For example, literacy and numeracy allow farmers to adapt to new agricultural methods, cope with risk, and respond to market signals. Literacy also helps farmers mix and apply chemicals (e.g. fertilizers and pesticides) according to manufacturers' directions, thereby reducing the risks to the environment and human health. A basic education help farmers gain title to their land and apply for credit and use basic technology for production which in turn boost output.

Herdsmen Migration and Grazing Conflict between Pastoralist and Local Farmers in Middle-Belt region of Nigeria

Crisis associated with pastoral migration and grazing conflict between herdsmen and local farmers has been reported more in the Benue-Plateau area than any other region in Nigeria. Between 2000 AD and 2015, No month passes without skirmishes being reported between herdsmen and the indigenous people of Benue and plateau State. The crisis has been located in the fact that the herdsmen having invaded the area unleash their cattle's on the farms of the Tiv and this leads to loss of agricultural product. For instance, vanguard edition of 7th April,2015, p. 7, reported that suspected herdsmen killed 28 people, injured many in Benue, sacked (3) three villages in Governor elect, Ortoms home town. The sun edition of the same 27th April4 2015 p.8, reported that suspected herdsmen attacked Benue community; Adeke, Mbadiwan, in Gurua district of the local government, killed several people and injured many. According to the paper, the attack left the community in ruins. The most significant areas affected in the continuous attack over a decade are, Benue and Plateau States.

The National Commission for Nomadic Education has lamented the adverse effects of clashes Daily trust newspaper March 7, 2018 P.12 reported 12 schools shutdown in Benue over farmers/herdsmen clashes between herdsmen and farmers on nomadic education across the country. He said that the clashes in Benue State alone had led to the closure

of 12 out of the 24 nomadic schools in the state. The Executive Secretary, Prof. Bashir Usman, according to the paper disclosed at a workshop for nomadic teachers in the South-South region held in Benin, Edo State. He said, "The conflict is definitely affecting child enrolment in nomadic schools, particularly in Benue State. We have 24 nomadic schools there; 12 of them have been shut down completely due to the conflict and they have all moved to Nasarawa State.
In Benue, Plateau, and even Nasarawa states, government appears to be hamstrung on what to do to the recurrent crisis in the areas. In the case of the middle belts earlier mentioned, politics has added another dimension in the entire crisis. Instructively, these crises has led to forced migration, impacts negatively on security of lives and property, resources for life sustenance and general well being of the people and most importantly in the Human capital development of the region. The migration to and the creation of IDPS in these areas caused explosion in populations which in turn have multiple negative effects on the resources and infrastructures of the areas.

Killings Threaten Food Security in Nigeria

The persistent herdsmen attack on farmers in the middle belt region of Nigeria from 2011 to date, has, in no small measure, deprived the nation of not just lives and valuable properties, but pose greater threats to the food security in the region and the country at large. Irked by the herdsmen attacks in Benue State, known for large quantity production of food, the state chairman of All Farmers Association of Nigeria, Comrade Aondona Kuhe, told The Guardian newspaper of 17th march 2018 that the most painful aspect of the killings is that cattle now feed on farmers seedlings stored in bans. He maintained that with the raining season setting in, there is no sign that the displaced farmers would return to their ancestral homes to continue with their farm works, noting that even if they finally return, they will not get seedlings to plant. According to Kuhe, "even at the moment, there is food insecurity due to the attacks. Prices of food items have astronomically jumped up. Our seedlings are being eaten up by cattle and there is no peaceful environment to farm despite the deployment of a military personnel to the state." Another community member of the same guardian newspapaer, Nguaan Iorshe, who hails from Ukpam in Guma Local Council, lamented for the setting ablaze of farm lands and distruction of farm produce to the herdsmen attack. This means that there is impending hunger in the land which in other words spelt doom to the nation.

Empirical Review

Oguche, Haruna & Ikani (2016) carried out a study in Omala Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria on effect of the fulani herdsmen crises on schools in Nigeria: the perspective of declining school enrolment in Omala local government, Nigeria. It was found out that students left the school after the crises. This has implication on the future of the students, the educational development of the Local Government Area, Kogi state and the Nigeria in general. Generally, the crisis has brought more hardship to pupils and students living with their parents in Bagana and the entire Local Government Area. Educational activities came to a halt as school buildings were burnt down, while school enrolment decreased because of emigration. The survey equally revealed that teachers posted to the area also fled for their dear lives, while those who remained to offer skeletal services just to protect their job are cautious of these insurgents. The carnage brought about increased school enrolment in some parts of the local government that are not affected by the crises. This has created management problems for teachers and head teachers in such area. The emotional and psychological problems created in the people as a result of the fear further lead to decreased enrolment. Most parents who have returned from the internally displaced people's camp preferred to stay at home with their children, than sending them back to school to continue their education
In a research conducted by Abugu. and Onuba (2012) titled, 'Climate Change and Pastoral Conflicts in the Middle Belt and South-East Nigeria: Implications on Human Resources of the Regions'. The study examined the relationship between climate change and pastoral conflicts as well as their effects on human resources of both the middle belt and south eastern Nigeria. It is ex-post-factor in nature and thus relied heavily on literature with qualitative data and descriptive method of analysis. In the main, Deprivation, Frustration and Aggression theory was employed to anchor the study. At the end, the study revealed that pastoralists migrate due largely to extreme and unfavorable weather conditions occasioned by climate change. The paper noted that the strength of a nation lies in her resources. However, pastoral conflicts occasioned by climate change has had a far reaching negative consequences on resources of these

regions, ranging from waste to absolute destruction and depletion of both human and material resources. The paper recommended that active and sincere government intervention through the establishment of grazing corridors or ranches in the regions, funding of research and development and establishment of regulatory frame work will help stem the tide.

Chukwuemeka, Aloysius & Eneh (2018) in a study titled The Logic of Open Grazing in Nigeria: Interrogating The Effect on Sustainable Development, which relied heavily on secondary data, and content analyzed with a view to determining whether they support or vary with the study's stated objectives and the degree of such support or variation, opines that cattle breeding is a private business and not that of government, therefore allowing cattle's to stray is a primitive practice. Agricultural produce contribute in great measure to GDP and therefore any attempt to frustrate farmers in Nigeria will spell doom to sustainable development. As a panacea to this problem, the paper recommended effective regulation of grazing and farming activities in Nigeria through efficient land-use laws/ legislations and administration, Pastoralists buy lands and build ranches in lieu of the obnoxious proposal of cattle colony since cattle rearing is a private business.

Adawo (2011) study used an econometric model to examine the contributions of primary education, secondary education and tertiary education to economic growth of Nigeria. These variables were proxied by school enrolments at various levels. Other variables included physical capital formation, health measured through total expenditure on health. In all primary school input, physical capital formation and health were found to contribute to growth. Secondary school input and tertiary institutions were found to dampen growth. Among others, this paper recommends that there should be adjustment in admission process in favour of core science and technical oriented course. The paper also recommends that schools should be adequately funded.

Isola and Alani (2012) evaluated the contribution of different measures of human capital development to economic growth in Nigeria. It used data from Nigeria and adopted the growth account model which specifies the growth of GDP as a function of labour and capital. The model also included a measure of policy reforms. Based on the estimated regression and a descriptive statistical analysis of trends of government commitment to human capital development, it was found that though little commitment had been accorded health compare to education, empirical analysis showed that both education and health components of human capital development are crucial to economic growth in Nigeria.

Few studies have demonstrated that terrorism and insecurity thwart the development and improvement of a country. Nwanegbo and Odigbo. (2013), Noticed that security profits the open door for the advancement of a country. Ewetan and Urhie. (2014) Noticed that insecurity obstructs business exercises and debilitates distant and close financial patrons. Adegbami. (2013) In his investigation opined that insecurity is inconvenient to the general prosperity of the individuals, and prompts the obliteration of business, properties, and migration of projects

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework for this study is adopted from the Dougherty and Pfaitzgraff (1971) theory of deprivation, frustration and aggression. The theory was initially adopted by Mac Dougherty in (1937). The theory is anchored on the premise that aggression is always a function of frustration and the occurrences of aggressive behaviour always presuppose the existence of frustration. According to Dougherty and Pfentzgraff (1971) Aggression is defined as an action with the intent to harm and can be physical and non-physical. The central theme of the theory is that scarcity is the product of insufficient supply (impact of climate population explosion) or unequal distribution of resource as a result of deprivation which ultimately leads to aggression. (Miller 2009) operating from this assumption, conflicts do not occur; rather there must be a reason for such conflict. For instance, depletion of natural resource can lead to competition for scarce resources and this competition can also lead to deprivation of the weak and vulnerable access to these resources.

On the issue of frustration, it means that one's access to reinforce is being thwarted by another or possibly by particular circumstances and that one's reaction to this thwarting is that of annoyance. Miller argued that frustration is both a necessary and sufficient condition for aggression which can lead to serious conflict. Frustration instigates aggression

against targets that are to some degree related to that source. In the same vein, climate induced scarcity is the main source of frustration and which may be misdirected by the aggressor on the wrong target. This misdirection of aggression against the wrong target may be counterproductive. In other words the innocent people are more vulnerable to the effects of aggressive behaviour when it is misdirected.

In his contribution, Wolf (2001) noted that war over scarce natural resources is neither strategic nor rational. The mechanism assumed to govern the posited sustenance of instigated forces following frustration should equally affect the sustenance after. A practical deduction from this notion is that, the pastoralists are frustrated due to weather events. The realities starring the pastoralists in the face forced them to migrate and as they migrate, series of challenges are encountered which in turn brings frustration. On a final note, Gilick (2009) noted that natural resource conflict is as old as man. He however sees conflict as a struggle over values and claims to scarce resources in which the aims of the opponents are to neutralize, injure or to eliminate their arrivals.

Theoretical application

Violent transgressions occur because of the accumulation of residual instigator effects of frustration. The aggressive behaviour of the pastoralists is traceable to the resource depletion or scarcity which in the long-run affects their economic wellbeing. If a herdsmen losses his flock to drought and water scarcity, he may be frustrated because of the loss of livelihood. From this reality, he may be aggressive and since, he cannot channel it to the natural causes, he may in the long-run channel it to any person or group that obstructs his migration to a safe area.

Again, conflict usually occurs when the pastoralists tramples and feeds upon the crops of the farmers or agricultural products and other essential facilities in the regions. No rational being or farmer can stand idle and watch his means of livelihood being destroyed by herdsmen cattle. As a result of this reality conflict and confrontation is bound to occur. The main thrust of the conflict is the loss of the means of livelihood. As has been noted earlier, within the middle-belt region (Benue, Plateau and Nasarawa states and the South-east, crisis caused by the Fulani intrusion in to their land has remained unresolved.

Methodology

In order to appropriately capture the effect of Open cattle grazing on human capital development on the achievement of sustainable growth in Nigeria, the study employed documentary and content analysis in determining whether they support or vary with the study's stated objectives and the degree of such support or variation.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This study examined Human Capital and Sustainable Development: Effect of Open – grazing in the Middle belt Region of Nigeria. Essentially, the paper argued that incessant clashes, conflict and confrontation between the indigenes and Fulani herdsmen have adversely affected the school enrollment and education system of the region. The paper adopted deprivation, frustration theory to link or associate the conflict to the study area. The pastoralists are frustrated over lack of resources and grazing land for their flocks as well as the death of the flocks. It is the frustration that forced them to migrate to other areas. The resultant invasion of the lands of their hosts often causes the conflicts and confrontation resulting to loss of human and material resources as well as crippling of economic activities in the areas. The study is expost-facto and relied heavily on qualitative method of data collection and used descriptive analysis.

Human capital development is the ground pillar for sustainable development and therefore any attempt to frustrate it in Nigeria will spell doom to our achievement of sustainable development. The study proposed the following remedial measures:

1. The Federal ministry of Agriculture and natural resources should from time to time organize sensitization programs for the pastoralist in modern agricultural development as it is normally done for crop farmers. This will help create an enabling environment for sustainable development as a whole and the education sector in particular, so as to build the needed Human Capital to achieve Sustainable development goal four.

2. Pastoralists should be made to buy lands and build ranches as cattle breeding is a private business and not that of government as any other businesses in Nigeria. No sentiments should be attached as some of these cattle are owned by prominent and well meaning Nigeria, besides roaming of cattle is no longer fashionable especially in this 21st century.
3. There should be regulative framework put in place by government that will prohibit open grazing of livestock and imbibe the international best practice of ranching for the wellbeing of the livestock and humans that consume them, as well as put a stop to the recurring decimal of conflict on the affected areas.

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