INFORMATION DISORDER:
A DELIBERATE ACT OF GOVERNMENT OR AN EVOLUTION OF SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATION, A CASE STUDY OF CHIBOK GIRLS ABDUCTION IN NIGERIA.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

04 ABSTRACT

05 RESEARCH BACKGROUND

07 RESEARCH QUESTION AND SUB-QUESTIONS

13 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

27 REFERENCE

31 RESEARCH PLAN

32 ABOUT THE AUTHOR
ABSTRACT

It seems one of the havens of information disorder is confined within the domain of recurring cases of abduction of school children in the Nigerian academic institutions. The seeming tacit approach of the Nigerian government towards such malady and the consequent societal agitations for a restructured security architecture of the country tend to precipitate two prong apprehensions: whether the government is deliberately under-informing Nigerians about the intensity of insecurities in the country or whether the societal transformations triggered by the increased social media exposures has transferred the duty of honest information reportage to the society.

Reporting through the Financial Times about government dishonest communication style in respect to the covid-19 pandemic, Kelly (2020) held that so far, the tendency of the government has been to try to pretend everything was under control when it’s not. Kelly’s reports highlights dishonesty in government information system using the example of how most government communicated the incidence of covid-19 pandemic as a base to elaborate the inherent dishonesty in most of government information system. Kelly speculated that the need to give the masses hope in uneasy times seem to pose a strong bait to malign information by government and wondered if the lack of communication skills among the leaders was not the real reason that fuel information dishonesty in the public-sector runed activities. Kelly exemplified in specific terms how President Trump and his administration repeatedly lied about the covid-19 virus in a much more obvious and concerning way than the British government.

Aside Kelly reviews, it is yet to be determined whether information dishonesty is a convention that is sacrosanct among governments of the world or an inherent retainership inducement of leadership. In Kelly's writing “There’s a fine line to be trodden between delivering simple, upbeat messages, and not telling the truth" (Kelly, 2020)

1 KELLY, J; 2020. Is it acceptable for government to be dishonest at a time like this? [online] Financial Times. Available at: https://www.ft.com/content/bf9a5ca6-8fc6-423e-b19a-480b29c81c27 [Accessed 09 July 2021]
2 Ibid
3 Ibid
4 Ibid
The recent persistent increase in cases of school children abduction reminisced the abduction of 276 Chibok girls in 2014 which Sesay (2020) summarily narrated thus:

“In the early morning of April 14, 2014, the militant Islamic group Boko Haram violently burst into the small town of Chibok, Nigeria, and abducted 276 girls from their school dorm rooms. From poor families, these girls were determined to make better lives for themselves, but pursuing an education made them targets, resulting in one of the most high-profile abductions in modern history. While the Chibok kidnapping made international headlines, and prompted the #BringBackOurGirls movement, many unanswered questions surrounding that fateful night remain about the girls’ experiences in captivity, and where many of them are today.”

Aside from the precursive Chibok girls kidnapping, there seem to have been an upsurge in the school children abduction saga. In early hours of Friday, 26 February 2021, about three hundred students from the Government Girls Science Secondary School in Jangebe, Zamfara state was kidnapped by people classified as bandits. In a similar trend, some armed group of terrorists invaded the main campus of the Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic, Zaria on Thursday, June 10, 2021, and kidnapped two lecturers and eight students. Precisely on July 5, 2021 a teacher and one hundred and forty students were kidnapped from Bethel Baptist High School in Kaduna State. The abduction news is apparently endless and has triggered arguments as to the role of the Nigerian government in easing or worsening the surging abductions of persons who are mostly school children for ransom. The viability of each of the arguments, on assessment reflects a huge contradiction between most of the government press released situation reports and the news from the wider society, elaborated through verifiable foreign and social media. This research is...
The research will evolve most of its analytical and conclusive position from an already existing precipice of the 1999 Nigerian constitution which guarantees rights to freedom of expression and of the Press, as expounded in Section 39 of the 1999 Constitution. Also, the research will x-ray another facet of the constitution that hold that government at all levels owes the people a constitutional duty to protect their lives and properties, irrespective of their ethnic, religious and political affiliations.

The data collated from the aspect of the Nigerian constitution that focuses on information handling will be used to exfoliate the context of information disorder in the light of the Chibok girls’ abductions.

Another interesting background that gives rise to the research topic, which also would collaborate in swaying the direction of the research will be the article 9 of

1. Every individual shall have the right to receive information.
2. Every individual shall have the right to express and disseminate his opinions within the law.
This research elicits critical questions which are contrived to locate sources of information disorder in Nigeria, with the view to finding a mitigative channel that will contribute towards a sustainable resolution or amelioration of incidences of information disorder. These overarching questions include.

- What is the general public perception of the Nigerian government information dissemination system? Is it such that nurtures confidence and trust or such that breeds suspicion and mistrust? Is there any behavioural outcome that emanates as a result of confirmation of either of the perceptions?

- Using the instances of school child abductions in Nigerian, to what extent can adverse situation or circumstance tamper with accuracy in news reportage and to what extent can bad communication skills result to a dishonest news report?

- Based on the Chibok kidnap case, is there evidence that the Nigerian government news dissemination system usually under report events or conveys dishonest news that are in disharmony with fact checked information and news disseminated by foreign or social media? Is there any benefit or harm tied to dishonest news reports and who benefit from such falsehood?

**Literature Review**

Aside from the Financial Times report on dishonest communication by governments of the United States and Britain over the covid-19 pandemic\(^2\) the Nigerian government, going by the arguments in the public space, appears to occupy a substantial weight in the scale of information misappropriating...
country in the West Africa sub region. Adele-Oso (2016) held that, notwithstanding that it sounds pessimistic, he maintained that the information circulated in the form of official government statements has often proven to be blatant lies to the media and to Nigerians on matters of national security and the rescue of the remaining 219 schoolchildren that was kidnapped from the town of Chibok in Borno.\(^\text{13}\)

Adele-Oso (2016) recalled how President Buhari publicly declared that his administration would defeat Boko Haram by the end of 2015, and later announced that the insurgents had been “technically defeated”. He furthered that despite the President’s acclaimed technical defeat of Boko Haram, the number of innocent people killed by Boko Haram has been on the increase.\(^\text{14}\) While Adele-Ose may have given a speculative lead to inherent misinformation behaviour of the Nigerian government, his conclusion appears to have been generated from a limited sample study which focussed on the Chibok girls. Adele-Oso references is insufficient to attain acceptable conclusions that the Nigerian government is dishonest in her reports.

According to Mohammed a former political adviser to former Kano State Governor and the chairperson of the Bring Back Our Girls annual lecture, the insurgents called Boko Haram that kidnapped the Chibok girls were groomed by former governor of Borno State Ali Sheriff. Mohammed held that she was part of the committee that investigated issues of Boko Haram and regretted that the Nigerian Military who were indicted by the committee where not made to account for the atrocities they committed and their contribution in maligning information about the Chibok girl’s abduction.\(^\text{15}\) Mohammed claimed that Ali Sheriff,\(^\text{16}\) the former Borno State governor, notwithstanding the avalanche of evidence that indicts him is still roaming the street free while the government is chasing shadows.\(^\text{17}\)

For the Concerned Leader of Benue Mothers, Apedzan, the presidency and the Nigerian president has a hidden agenda, which according to Mrs Rebecca is


\(^{14}\) Ibid


\(^{16}\) Ibid

\(^{17}\) Ibid
The account of BBC under the headline “The six lives of Boko Haram's Abubakar Shekau”\(^{21}\) tend to further expose the perception of distrust in the government information dissemination system. BBC report holds that the leadership of the Nigerian military has reported the death of Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau multiple times, starting from 2009 through 2010 to 2013. BBC (2016) furthered that the report of Shekau's death continued in 2015 to 2016 up to the current year (2021) when he was again claimed to have been killed by own detonator while fighting with a rival terrorist group called Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP).\(^{22}\) CNN (2021) in a similar vein, mocked that “Boko Haram's leader was reported to have been killed on several occasions over the

Mohammed and Apedzan both expressed apprehensions and lack of confidence in the Nigerian government to churn out accurate situation report, which by implication, expressed that the Nigerian government information system cannot be trusted. However, the background of Mohammed, whom during the Chibok annual lecturer was introduced as a politician,\(^{20}\) somewhat corrupt the neutrality of the spewed audio material and delineate her views of the Chibok incidence as containing some bias.

The submission of Rebecca with respect to the distrust of government information system focused on the insecurity in Benue state, hence her story does not explain if the situation was the same in other thirsty six states of the Nigerian federation. This research will therefore further an in-depth review of other states of the Nigerian federation to ascertain if similar apprehensions and distrust of government information system is valid in other states of the federation.

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\(^{19}\)Ibid


\(^{22}\)Ibid
last 12 years, including in announcements by the military, only to later appear in a video post.\textsuperscript{23}

Contesting the argument of inconsistency against the government report in respect to issues around Boko Haram and the many deaths of Abubakar Shekua, the Nigeria's Chief of Air Staff, Air Marshal Sadiq Abubakar argued that “In any war, there is propaganda. People try to present a picture that doesn’t exist and with modern technology they can do so much.”\textsuperscript{24}

Though the Air Marshal Sadiq was pro government in his excerpt, but his apparent bias opens a somewhat perception which tend to incriminate the government more than it exonerates them from being a participant in the propaganda war. Could it be that the Nigerian government is hoisting a propaganda war with the death of Abubakar Shekua? How would such propaganda benefit the prosecution of a successful war against the terror group? What benefit will such propaganda earn the Nigerian army?\textsuperscript{25} The candid resolution of these questions will substantially constitute the focus of the research, as well as inform its progression.

More contentious is the seeming government reliance on the ISWAP submission that Abubakar Shekua has been killed after many years of inconsistent reportage.\textsuperscript{26} This latest third-party reportage, coming from ISWAP (another terror group) rather than the Nigerian army, who are commissioned to fight terror, raises contentious issues on who is fighting Boko Haram and whose onus it is to report on the matters arising from the battlefield? In the absence of the expected news from the Nigerian army whose report would the populace accept as genuine. Is it those of the presumed second in command of Boko Haram Bakura Modu aka Sahaba?\textsuperscript{27} Or that of ISWAP or the Federal Government that is still investigating if the news of Shekua death is true?\textsuperscript{28} The imperative of


\textsuperscript{24}Ibid


these questions resonates the essence of the research, whether the government is deliberately misinforming the populace, and the lure to rely on the uncensored social media news in absence of an authentic news information.

Ndujihe (2021) threw more light in the sources of misinformation through an interactive interview he held with a social crusader. Reporting under the Vanguard online news, Ndujihe (2021) reported that, the insecurity witnessed by the Nigeria and the Nigerians are a result of insincerity of leadership in relaying matters exactly as they are, arguing that leaders aught to confess their weaknesses and limitations to their citizens with openness. Ndujihe (2021) pointed that: There's also insincerity of leadership in saying one thing and doing exactly another" which the Nigerian government is apparently known for. He furthered that:

“There is greater weakness in deception and insincerity. In many nations, it is not unusual to see Government officials apologizing publicly to the citizens on errors of judgement or implementation of policies.”

Apologising for misinformation or misjudgement is apparently unnatural in the Nigerian government communication processes. The latest inclination to gag free information outlets, as demonstrated in the suspension of twitter and the subsequent gag order banning journalists and broadcast stations from reporting details of terrorist attacks and showing victims across the country, are all pointers which tend to demonstrate the position of the Nigeria government towards information dissemination. However, things are not often what they seem on the surface. Which impliedly entail that in-depth research is very necessary.

To aid the achievement of the aforesaid feat more related literatures on the research subject will be reviewed. Inquiry tools such as questionnaires will be

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Ibid


utilized to obtain random qualitative responses. The aforesaid will be complemented by interviews of stakeholders in the information industry and public sector organizations, including analysis of contradictory literatures and data.
The context of the research which is the kidnapping of Chibok girls dates to 2014, hence elicits the application of a historical methodology with a flexible blend of quantitative and qualitative data collection method.

According to Sullivan, historical evidence data collation can take a variety of forms which include primary source approach and oral approach (Sullivan 2021). The primary source variant consists of evidence procured from evaluation of original documents, artefacts, or other pieces of information that were created at the time under study (Sullivan, 2021). While the oral approach consists of evidence of stories that are not written down but passed on verbally, usually from an eyewitness to a succeeding generations.

The historical method will help the research trail the origin, growth, theories, personalities, and crisis associated with information dishonesty in Nigerian government and how it contributes to the overall information disorder. The historical method will be platformed within the context of Chibok girl's abduction. Its methodological tools will be used to authenticate the raw data from the audio and visual media in respect to what was said, by whom and when, during the abduction of 276 Chibok girls.

The significant aspect of using the historical method is that the process commands a focused attention, as a lot of visual aid like video, film, tape recorder and other forms of visual or audio data that elicit concentration comes to the fore. Also, the historical approach has the potential of tracking development of the research subject which helps to exfoliate the background and growth of any chosen field of research. The tools of historical research method will readily give an insight into the political culture of Nigeria to investigate if it portends inclinations that makes the country susceptible to information dishonesty. Historical research method is vital in assessing local
and global trends which could be used to understand current trends in the information management and future possibilities.\(^{37}\)

Notwithstanding the seeming thoroughness of the historical methodology, its usage poses several questions. The question of whether the collated data is appropriate in answering the theoretical question being posed? How was the data collected and what meanings were embedded in them at the time of collection? How should the collated data be interpreted and what meanings do these data hold now?\(^{38}\) Also, among the constraints of historical method is the inclination to investigate an overly broad subject-area which involve proper time management; inability to determine what measure of data is sufficient to reach a reasonable decision, and the problem of over reliance on the secondary sources of data among others.\(^{39}\) Nonetheless, these constraints would be overtaken by the advantages inherent in a mix research process.\(^{40}\)

**Chapter 1**

### 1.1 Operational Description of Actors Involve in Chibok Girls’ Incidents.

The excerpt of John Pepper Clark’s poem which reads that the casualties are not only those who are dead and concluded that we are all casualties (Clark 2021), infers that irrespective of having varying sides to conflict or having a victor and vanquished, that anybody impacted by the outcome of a conflict ought to be numbered among the casualties. The impact of Chibok girls’ abduction was upon the generality of Nigerians, including those whose children were not kidnapped; the misinformed and disinformed populace alike.

The Chibok girls’ abduction incident produced multiple characters, which include both the perpetrators as well as the interventionists. They chief characters comprise all the kidnapped Chibok girls, their abductors, who are known as Boko Haram, the government, the media and the nongovernmental organizations that pioneered the Bring Back Our Girls’ movement.


A brief descriptive history of the peculiar role of each of the actors will usher-in a symmetrical clarity that will induce a better understanding of their contributions towards the exacerbation of the abduction, and its amelioration, as what connects the actors will be established in the context of exploring each of their peculiar roles (Obiezu 2021).

1.2 Media

It is not patriotic to withhold from a poor performing government the reconditioning savor of a well-constructed critique of her policies. I would expect that a government that wishes to soar must encourage a civil opposition to her policies with a free media standing as a neutral conveyor of such information to the general public. Therefore, an evaluation of the degree of information disorder operating in any environment cannot be determined without verifying the nature of freedom allotted to the press and the general public. The escapades of Boko Haram and the conflicting reports that besieged their abduction actions was unfetteredly in the public domain, but what was missing was a medium to decipher the authentic information. For these contradictions the populace doesn't trust the media. (Chukwuemeka 2021).

A Nigerian journalist, said to have links with Boko Haram, the Islamist group responsible for the kidnap of 276 Chibok girls, claimed that only 15 out of the 112 still missing Chibok girls were still alive (BBC 2018), but a government spokesperson at the same time countered the claim, sustaining that the government were still discussing the release of the remaining 112 girls, furthering that there was no reason to think some of the kidnapped girls may be dead (BBC 2018).

The above highlight is a typical contradicting and recurring milieu of information disorder in Nigeria that often elicits unsureness, controversies, frustration, and inadvertent violent demonstrations. The dilemma that precipitated from these sorts of distorted perspectives snowballed expectedly into insinuative questions such as the type posed by one of the victims' sympathizers, Haruna
Dauda who echoed: "We need to know if they are alive or dead. If they are alive, let them come back to us. If they are dead, let us know so we can at least pray for them and then overcome this grief." (BBC 2018).

1.3 #BringBackOurGirls (BBOGs)

The #BringBackOurGirls hashtag took off on Twitter more than a week after the girls were taken (Aina et al 2019). The agitation was spearheaded by a former federal education minister Oby Ezekesili, and other Nigerians with large followings on Twitter. The stake of BBOGs was undoubtfully visible and loud during the heated episode of Chibok girls kidnap but there were concerns if their role informed or disinformed the Nigerian citizen? Also, there was apprehension if BBOGs movement was politically motivated (CNN 2018) or if it emanated because of increasing awareness that is fast becoming the bane of most African countries. A further dissection of the Chibok girls kidnap incidence will further highlight the role of the BBOGs.

1.3(a) BBOGs and Information disorder: This group was constantly clashing with the government as a result of lack of trust on the information and seriousness of the government to bring back the kidnapped girls. The lack of information transmission synergy underinformed the group and instigated their repeat demonstrations to gain hearing.

1.4 Chibok town and the abduction of the schoolgirls.

Chibok is one among the 27 Local Government Areas in Borno State (OCHA 2018). Chibok Local Government is in the southern part of Borno State, while Borno State is in the Northeast part of Nigeria (Smart Survey Report 2019). The city became remarkable when about 276 schoolgirls were kidnapped from the Government Girls Secondary School in Chibok local government area (Yuguda 2021). According to Allen Manasseh, who is the media and publicity head of the Chibok community, about 503 girls were at the school the night Boko Haram abducted 276 School girls. Allen Manasseh estimated that outside the few schoolgirls that was released and those who managed to escape, about 112 of the Chibok girls are still unaccounted for till date (Obiezu 2021).
1.4(a) The Abducted Chibok School Girls and Information Disorder

Despite the avalanche of contradictory narrations of the Chibok girls kidnapping, the consistent data holds that the abduction of the girls happened around 11 p.m. on the 14th day of April in the year 2014. The perpetrators of the crime were said to be militants who identified themselves as Boko Haram in the local palace language, which translates as western education is forbidden (Granville 2020). According to narration, on that very day the Boko Haram forced about 276 girls who were in their dormitories into their trucks as captives and drove them towards Sambisa Forest (Diep 2019). Few of the girls managed to escape during the journey to Sambisa Forest. The Boko Haram who are the perpetrators of the crime claim that their action was aimed at eliminating western education from the Nigerian polity. Their leader Abubakar Shekau announced that he intends to sell the 276 girls into slavery.

Aside from the reasons Shekau adduced for the kidnap, Diep (2019) analyzing Isha Sessey’s book on Chibok girls’ abduction, hold that Boko Haram had been abducting women and girls, in smaller numbers over the years. Diep (2019) continued that Boko Haram norm had been to kidnap girls and use them as sex slaves, use them as human bombs, brainwash them and radicalize them.

Though, there are questions as to why all the students waited to be kidnapped without taken to flight? Diep (2019) report held that the school rules advice the students that when anything happens that they should not leave until a teacher comes, or else they will get into trouble. The scenario upon which the school rule applied played out at the school, so the students heed the rule which resulted in their mass abduction.

So far, the government confirmed that on the 6th of May 2017 82 of the Chibok girls were freed. Though those freed were presumed freed in exchange for five high-ranking Boko Haram prisoners. But the government has not come clean to make this known to the public. Outside those freed, and those that escaped
from the abduction, the total estimate of the Chibok school girls still in captivity to date is estimated at 112.

1.4 (a) Negligence as an aspect of Information Disorder

Prior to the Boko Haram raid, the Chibok school had been closed for four weeks due to deteriorating security conditions, but the girls were in attendance in order to take final exams in physics. The contested question that open question of information disorder is the speculation that if the school was previously closed on grounds of insecurity, an informed decision would’ve been to secure the school during the exam, but because information is not usually acted upon due to lack of communication synergy between the Nigerian institutions in the country, things probably went the way it did.

1.5 Boko Haram

Boko Haram was founded in 2002 by Mohammed Yusuf in northeastern Nigeria (Birchall, 2018). The group believe in a strict application of the version of Salafi and Wahabi Islam which forbids, or makes "haram", the taking part in anything associated with Western culture. Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad, which is the official name of Boko Haram in Arabic means "People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad" (Birchall, 2018). Their doctrine bars voting in an election, receiving a western-like education, or even wearing shirts and trousers. Also, Boko Haram believe that Nigeria is runed by infidels so long as it condones multilateral religious practices. Their believes and orientation resonates their quest to overthrow the Nigerian State and hoist a complete Islamic state.

1.5(a) Disinformation About Boko Haram and weaponization of fear

A lot of Boko Haram exploits that made them appear to be succeeding was the use of propaganda (Jonah 2014). In Gestapo approach Boko Haram group created a larger-than-life image of themselves which ultimately instigates fears
to their waiting victims through misinformation. Also, the group tend to mask their real power-swap intention with the agitation against western education, yet their actions of raping and maiming innocent citizens including demand of ransoms does not in any way reflect their agitations.

1.6 The Nigerian Government

“The control of information is something the elite always does, particularly in a despotic form of government. Information, knowledge, is power. If you can control information, you can control the people.” (Clancy 2017)

Unfortunately, the quote of Clancy (2017) ought not apply to Nigeria, having delineated herself as a democratic country with the constitutional provision for freedom of speech with the attendant free press (Nwankwo 2020). Nonetheless, the practice of democracy in Nigeria is where Clancy’s quote finds feat.

The Federal Government of Nigeria is made up of the legislative, executive, and judicial, whose powers are vested by the Constitution of Nigeria in the National Assembly, the President, and the federal courts, including the Supreme Court, respectively (Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999). Also, the Nigerian constitution provides a separation and balance of powers among the three branches. (Constitution of the Federal government of Nigeria 1999). Therefore, when government is mentioned in the text, without specifying which of the arms, we refer to both the legislators, the executive and the judiciary.

Nigeria Government is presumably the major interventionist character in the whole Chibok abduction panorama. Nonetheless, the degree with which the government responses varies from her constitutional roles, either by action or inaction, is the point upon which the determine of the allegation of complicity in the Chibok kidnap incident would be substantially based. As highlighted by Clancy (2017) despotic form of government often tries to malign information as a way of controlling the people. Was that the case of Chibok girls? The provisions of the 1999 Nigerian constitution is a ready tool of consult to determine the facts.
In his twenty-one irrefutable laws of leadership, John Maxwell in his analysis hold that “Everything rises and falls on leadership” (Maxwell 1940). The information sector is not outside the maxim of John Maxwell's leadership postulations, hence evaluating the incidences of poor governance in Nigeria from the purview of information disorder as perpetrated by government agents may give a clue to the source of growing scepticism accruing from the public against most news releases by the Nigerian government (Derin 2021).

Akin to the inconsistent information which heralds the Chibok girls' kidnap incidences, the contradicting reports of the recent Lekki Tollgate killings adds as another precursor that reinforces the apprehensions of the public to the avalanche of information disorder orchestrated by the Nigerian government. The recent report on Lagos Lekki Tollgate massacre to which the Federal government and her agencies has set the strategies to refute, even after a panel report (Ogunsemore 2021), only amplify what the public already know about their Nigerian government in terms of information mismanagement (Vanguard 2021).

The continuing implants of misinformation or disinformation by constituted authorities display an outrageous modus-operandi that may completely...
An online survey link was randomly administered to a cohort of persons of Nigerian extractions. The survey was aimed at extracting non subjective perspective about insecurity and the role of government in sustaining her primary constitutional duties in the context of securing the life and properties of Nigerians. The essence was to cull up data that will be useful to inform the public opinion about the Chibok girls kidnap incidence. Below are the questions posed and how the responders answered.

2.1 Monkey Survey Report and Implications.

An online survey link was randomly administered to a cohort of persons of Nigerian extractions. The survey was aimed at extracting non subjective perspective about insecurity and the role of government in sustaining her primary constitutional duties in the context of securing the life and properties of Nigerians. The essence was to cull up data that will be useful to inform the public opinion about the Chibok girls kidnap incidence. Below are the questions posed and how the responders answered.
Olokor (2021) reported that Security agencies in Nigeria have cumulatively and illegally killed 13,241 of her citizens since 2011. This highlight reflects in the responses to the above survey question. As much as 45% percent Nigerians were very certain that they won't trust the government to provide adequate security for them. 10% were certain they could trust the government with their security. 35% merely said they would not rely on the government for their security. But the other 10% were undecided if they could trust the government to protect them. The implication of this perspective is the increasing tendency for people who has lost trust in the government security system to resort to self-help as a means of ensuring their security (Popoola 2021). The overarching loophole accruing from lack of trust on the government is the illicit open-market opportunities which may culminate in the free flow of light arms and the consequent inclination to apply these arms in the perpetration of crime.

(a) I trust the Nigerian government to provide adequate security for me.

(b) I am a student and I feel safe while studying in school?

78% of students interviewed said they don't feel safe while studying in their school. While 22% claim they feel safe while studying in their school. The implication of this survey summation is the increased students drop out and apathy towards education. This condition is pro Boko Haram agenda whose goal is to instigate fear and consequently cause students to jettison western education.

(c) I am aware of Nigeria current security situation?

55% of persons interviewed through the survey maintained that they are aware of current security challenges in Nigeria. 45% are merely and somewhat familiar with the Nigerian security situation. Awareness no doubt will induce actions. If more than fifty percent of the country’s population is aware of the Nigerian security, it further implies that they would take either precautionary measure of protection or may likely be living in fear.
(d) Do you trust the government to bring back the remaining kidnapped Chibok girls?

88% do not believe the government will bring back the remaining Chibok girls. Only 12 percent believe in the government promise to bring the rest of the girls. Response to this question delineate that Nigerian people don't believe the government. Further implication is the inclination to rely on alternative news sources or social media news which ultimately thrives misinformation and disinformation.

(e) The government media agencies provide adequate information that enable Nigerian's take safety precautions.

65% of Nigerians does not believe that the government-owned media can provide adequate information that can enable Nigerian citizens take safety precautions. 22% was unsure, only 13% believe in the Nigerian media agencies to produce adequate information that can help Nigerians take safety measures. The implication of this survey report is the reliance on foreign media for authentic news about Nigeria. At many times foreign media has often countered the news carried out by government-owned media houses.

(f) I rely on social media for information about insecurity in Nigeria.

88% of respondent said the rely on social media for their information about insecurity in Nigeria. But 12% said they don't rely on social media information.

(g) I believe the Nigerian government is doing her best about insecurity in the country.

80% percent of the sampled respondents rejected the stance that Nigerian government is doing her best to curb insecurity situations in Nigeria. But 20% believe the government is doing her best to get the country secured. This sort of perception gives insight into the reason for an increased distrust on governmental system, as well as delineate the reason for the indifference against most government polies.
(h) There is false news about security situation in Nigeria?

In a cohort of few interviewed persons in respect to security situation in Nigeria. 80% of a representative survey sample believed that there are false news circulating in Nigeria about the security situation, while 20% disagreed. The implication in an inferred sense is that more Nigerians are aware that false news are extremely in high circulation globally and Nigeria is not an exception. Also, the thriving of false information about security situation This is the inadvertent aspect societal transformation.

I know the difference between misinformation and disinformation?
From the analysis of the responses in respect to the above question, 10% of our respondents said they do not know the difference between misinformation and disinformation. But 90% percent claim knowledge of the difference between the two. This implies that Nigerians are well informed about the challenges of their country. Also, the survey result suggest that majority of the country cannot be easily deceived through disinformation (fake news) or mislead through misinformation (propaganda) conclusively pointing that majority of Nigerian population are conscious to fact-check every information before using it. Nonetheless, 10% that claims ignorant of the difference between misinformation and disinformation are the group susceptible to fall victim to propaganda and false news.

(j) I feel safe in any part of Nigerian state I find myself.

The analysis of the above question delineates that 20% of Nigeria said they feel safe in any part of Nigeria they find themselves. But 80% said they do not feel safe when they are in any Nigerian State. This feeling of insecurity accrues from a deep perceived sense of insecurity in Nigeria to which kidnapping, and abductions of school children has continued to fuel.
Chapter 3

3.1 Recommendation

3.1(a) Curbing Incessant School Children Kidnapping Through Reorientation.
Limited education offers a narrow purview of life. Hence the pursuit of Boko Haram to remove western education only reflects the limitation of the knowledge of Boko haram adherents. A resort to free education policy system that opens the opportunity to study courses other than religious studies at basic level will help instill a broad view and limit inclination to see only one's religion or viewpoint as the only and right course for mankind. A limited education or parochial educational system can limit a broad view of life, misinform and ultimately mislead the bearers, thus giving platform for information disorder to thrive.

3.1(b) Leadership Solutions
If our government cannot work honestly towards making all Nigerians realize the need to uphold our moral values, by calling a spade a spade, then the essence of government is defeated. The government must make her stand on every criminal act known and in a clear and unambiguous manner. There must be an obvious effort by the Federal Government to initiate regular public briefings on the steps they are taking to rescue the remaining Chibok school girls, and other currently kidnapped victims. Both chambers of the National Assembly, the Independent National Electoral Commission and all other stakeholders involved in the selection of political leaders must ensure that the right laws are churned out and rig-free electoral process are hoisted in a manner that will see the emergence of popular and responsible leadership through a free, fair, and credible elections. Through this means a leadership than can be trusted by her citizens will emerge.

Also, determining how to handle criminals based on ethnic extractions is rather a subtle way of giving legitimacy to crime. There must be equal punitive measures that cut across all religions, tribes and classes to all criminals. Our youths should be provided with quality and affordable education and jobs that
guarantee them a meaningful job after their education. Above all, the institutions should be made to work independently to enable the making of selfless judgements in any situation that comes to their table. Getting these things right will serve as a panacea to the country's eroding values and distrust in government information.

3.1 (c) Dubawa Fact-checking Option.

Information is an essential part of decision making. Dubawa through her fact-checking machinery has established itself as a leader in fact-checking and authentication industry. It is imperative that the government should engage such professional body to certify their information particularly as it relates to the public before taken consequent actions. A lot of wrong decisions and regrettable actions would've been nipped on bud had government fact-checked most of her information.
REFERENCE


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RESEARCH PLAN

The research is structured to span up to six months, beginning from June and ending in November 2021. The research will start with presentation of research proposition which will be submitted to the supervisor for preview. On approval the research will target to make considerable progress each month while consulting with the supervisor. Due to the brief duration of the research, data collation will be significantly culled from the internet which will be fact checked before use. Nonetheless, questions and interactions from Dubawa online seminar meetings is an expected source of further direction and research alignment. Also, the array of scholars engaging in the Dubawa fellowship programme which I was exposed to during the introductory stage presents a viable milieu for professional networking which will be relevant towards the progression of the research.
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