

**INFORMATION SHARING FOR CONFLICTS MANAGEMENT AMONG
TRADITIONAL RULERS IN THE EMIRATE COUNCILS OF THE CENTRAL
SENATORIAL ZONE, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA**

Dr Muhammad Zannah-Bukar Badia, CLN

Library Department,
Nigeria Arabic Language Village
(Inter-University Centre for Arabic Studies)
Ngala, Borno State
mzbadia78@gmail.com

Prof. Zakari Mohammed,

Library and Information Science Department,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria,

Dr. Habibu Mohammed,

Library and Information Science Department,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria,
&

Dr. Abdurrahman Jibril,

Library and Information Science Department,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Abstract

This study focused on the Information Sharing for Conflicts Management among Traditional Rulers in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone, Borno State, Nigeria. Three (3) research questions guided the study. The three (3) research questions sought include: how do the traditional rulers share information for Conflicts Management, to what extent the information shared among the traditional rulers are useful for conflicts management in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone, Borno State, Nigeria among others. The research methodology used was descriptive survey design. The population of the study comprised of 4724 members of traditional rulers in the Emirate Councils, and 354 was used as sample size according to Krejcie and Morgan Table. The researcher used proportionate stratified sampling and simple random sampling techniques. These are methods in which samples are classified into groups according to given characteristics / peculiarities of the variables. Self-developed questionnaire was used in data collection. Data collected from the research questions one and three were analyzed using frequency counts and percentages and research question two was analyzed using mean score and standard deviation (SD). The findings of the study revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that information was mostly shared through council meetings etc. The study concluded that effective and efficient information sharing among the traditional rulers help them manage conflict as it occurs. It was recommended that, the traditional rulers in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone of Borno State should consider information about sources, true situation,

false situation, perpetrators, scope and casualties involved in the conflict in order to take meaningful decision

Keywords: *“Information Sharing, Conflict, Conflict Management, Traditional Rulers, Emirate Councils”*

Introduction

Conflict or dispute is part of the human daily activities. It encompasses the time for peace, development and social well-being of the population. It cut across all dimension of society. From the time immemorial, there is no historical claim about a society that is free of conflict. Conflict in human community or society may be blamed on different values, needs, interest and the scarcity of available resources which access to them must be fought for or controlled.

Information sharing includes providing information, confirming the information has been received, and confirming that the information is jointly understood. Information sharing is an important component of information behavior. It is an essential activity in all collaborative work. It helps to bind groups and communities together (Davenport & Hall 2002) in Savolainen, (2017). Information sharing, according to Jessica and Leslie (2009) in Mohammed et al (2017) describes the provision of data, facts, opinion, understanding, knowledge etc. between various organizations, people and technologies. Conflict creates lapses and these lapses create social inequalities among people, organizations and nations. Conflicts cannot be managed when information preserved and managed employs falsehoods, half-truths and deception. According to Sullivan (2017) in (Sawyer), there are three types of conflicts: interpersonal conflict, which is a type of conflict that occurs between two persons; intrapersonal conflict is a conflict that happens within an individual's personality related to his emotional, intellectual and moral being; and intragroup conflict, which happens when individuals in a group struggle against society or a social force and conditions produced by society such as poverty, political revolution, social conventions or set of values.

Traditional rulers as Malami (2011) observed, are indigenous leaders or persons who by virtue of heredity or are people with proven tract of records nominated, appointed and installed in line with the provision of their native laws and customs. The essence is to manage, settle and resolve disputes / conflicts arising within, between or among the members of community by the instrumentality of laws and customs of the people in their particular community or society. For

centuries before the advent of colonialism, governance in different parts of present-day Nigeria was synonymous with traditional institution and their rule. Therefore, every society is expected to live in peace and harmony. A society is said to be peaceful if it is free from any dispute or conflict to enable it develop and grow. However, if there are disputes or conflicts, then reverse is the case with the society. There is then need for conflict management. According to Badia (2024), conflict management refers to the process of identifying and addressing conflicts in a constructive and effective manner. It involves understanding the nature of the conflict, identifying the underlying issues and interests of the parties involved and developing strategies to resolve the conflict and prevent it from escalating further. Effective conflict management requires good communication skills, active listening, empathy and the ability to negotiate and find common ground. Conflict management is important in both personal and professional settings. It can help to prevent misunderstandings, reduce tension and stress and promote productivity and teamwork. When conflicts are handled effectively, it can lead to better communication, increased trust, and stronger relationships (Badia, 2024).

The Central Senatorial Zone of Borno State comprised of eight Local Government Areas. They include: Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Jere, Konduga, Mafa, Dikwa, Ngala, Bama and Kala-Balge Local Government Areas. It comprises of Dikwa Emirate Council, Bama Emirate and four Local Government Areas of Borno Emirate Council. The Borno Emirate Council has sixteen Local Government areas, ten of which are located under Northern Senatorial Zone, two are under Southern Senatorial Zone and four are under Central Senatorial Zone of Borno state. Moreover, the Dikwa Emirate has three Local Government Areas. These are Dikwa, Ngala and Kala-Balge, whereas Bama Emirate has one Local Government Area which is the Bama Local Government.

Statement of the Problem

In the Central Senatorial Zone of Borno State, Nigeria, traditional rulers within Emirate Councils play a vital role in community governance, conflict resolution, and maintaining social harmony. However, challenges in effective information sharing among these traditional rulers have led to inefficiencies in conflict management, which hampers the peaceful coexistence of the diverse communities within the zone. The lack of coordinated communication, inadequate access

to critical information, and inconsistent conflict resolution strategies result in mismanagement of disputes, escalation of tensions, and loss of trust among local populations.

Moreover, traditional leaders often operate in isolation, with limited platforms for collaborative decision-making and knowledge exchange, which exacerbates the challenges of managing inter-community conflicts. In this context, it is crucial to explore and develop a robust information-sharing framework that will facilitate effective communication, timely exchange of conflict-related data, and the harmonization of conflict resolution approaches among the traditional rulers.

Despite various measures taken by both traditional rulers and the government, conflicts continue to persist within the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone of Borno State. Even with the modern channels of information sharing made possible through technological advancements, issues such as land disputes, grazing rights, clashes between farmers and herders, and religious conflicts remain significant challenges. Particularly, the Boko Haram insurgency has entered its second decade, resulting in the loss of thousands of lives and the destruction of property worth billions of naira. Efforts to reduce conflict have included utilizing multiple information-sharing channels, such as face-to-face interactions, radio, television, worship centers, and social media. However, this research aimed at investigating the existing gaps in information-sharing practices among traditional rulers in the Emirate Councils of the Central Senatorial Zone of Borno State and to propose sustainable solutions that enhance conflict management, promote social cohesion, and strengthen the capacity of traditional institutions to address emerging conflicts effectively.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. How do the traditional rulers share information for Conflicts Management in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone, Borno State, Nigeria?
2. To what extent do the information shared among the traditional rulers are useful for conflicts management in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone, Borno State, Nigeria?

3. What are the challenges hindering information sharing for conflicts management among the traditional rulers in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone, Borno State, Nigeria?

Literature Review

Sharing of information between and among individuals and groups in the contemporary global community today is a daily and continuous activity. People do share information through various established procedures. Information sharing, according to Rafaeli and Raban, (2014), is the act of providing helpful answer to a request for information. Information sharing by no means implies that it is a simple issue. Sharing is variable and is subject to attenuation by various environmental influences. Information may be shared in different levels in private and public spaces; at work or non-work settings; by people from different disciplines depending on the content requested. The quality and reliability of the information shared and its acceptance, its trust, and willingness to ask for it are all variable too (Rafaeli and Raban, 2014). Sharing is responsive. It depends on the kindness of colleagues, friends, or any individuals that possesses the information. As information sharing is very simple, responsive and continuous activity, the traditional rulers should lay down guiding principles that will guide them in sharing and utilization of information among themselves for the benefit of their communities and the country at large. Community radio according to Echezona (2007) can be used to disseminate information to the rural people to alert them of impending crises. Information could be repackaged in a language the rural people can understand, and such information could also be disseminated through cinema, drama, cartoons, and music.

Conflict management as Makinde et al (2023) postulated, involves a process of reducing the negative aspects of conflict while increasing the positive aspects. Conflict management aims at limiting and avoiding violence between two parties. It has three different stages; the pre-conflict stage, conflict stage, and post-conflict stage (Ogunbayo, 2019). Pre-conflict stage: which is a proactive conflict management stage where peacemakers make an effort to resolve any kind of disagreement before it escalates into physical combat. This stage is very crucial, as it eradicates the cost of violent conflicts (Malak et al., 2020). Conflict stage: This is the time when third parties make an effort to mediate and end hostilities between actors involved in ongoing

conflicts (Ogunbayo, 2019). The management of conflict at this stage is an indication that efforts were either not made to settle the dispute at the pre-conflict stage or that such efforts were unsuccessful (Malak et al., 2020). Post-conflict stage: At this stage, efforts are made by a third party to ensure sustainable peace after the initial conflict has ended in order to avoid a reoccurrence of conflict in the future (Ogunbayo, 2019). This normally takes the form of post-conflict economic reconstruction and peace building. The main causes of the initial conflict are thoroughly interrogated, victims of such conflicts compensated, and perpetrators brought to justice to ensure lasting peace (Malak et al., 2020).

The difference in the ideas and opinions of individuals result in a conflict. One needs to adjust with each other to some extent to avoid conflicts and better relations. When the right information is used at the right time, conflicts and fights can be prevented. Its adverse consequences like stress, anxiety and unnecessary tensions can also be avoided (Prachi, 2015). Traditional rulers are always expecting very clear and straightforward information from the people. That one should not always expect the other person to understand everything on his own. Haphazard information only adds on to confusions and result in displeasure and disagreements (Badia, 2024).

Thus, information is useful for conflict management among traditional rulers because there is a paradox in group decision-making processes between traditional rulers' aversion to expressing dissenting opinions and the need for them to do so to improve the quality of the decision outcomes. It has been observed by Prachi (2015) that, framing decision processes as solving problems rather than making judgments or as inquisitive deliberations rather than persuasive advocacy reduces premature convergence by encouraging receptivity to dissenting information and opposing points of view. That high levels of receptivity to dissenting opinions by traditional rulers induces thoughtful consideration of criticism and alternative suggestions and increases their senses that they can safely share information from the community members on their dissenting opinions without incurring interpersonal risks.

Information sharing will be successful when there is no any factor hindering its flow in the society. Traditional rulers and their subjects in Central Senatorial Zone Emirate Councils of Borno State suffered from assassinations and deadly threat as a result of leakage of information to the security agents on the moves and operations of the Boko Haram insurgents for instance.

The traditional rulers will find it very difficult to share information among colleagues, security agents and their subjects if there is no assurance of leakages to the insurgents or informants of the insurgents. During the midst of the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state when information is leaked to the insurgents, they will fish out the informant and assassinate him. Therefore, this condition is a threat to life and security of the traditional rulers and all other members of the community. Lack of or shortage of information flow in a community can cause conflicts and its escalation. In this regard Laloo (2002) noted that, since 1970, more than 30 wars have been fought in Africa, the vast majority of them are intra-state. In 1996 alone, 14 of the 53 countries of Africa were afflicted by armed conflicts, accounting for more than half of all war related deaths world-wide and resulting in more than 8 million refugees, returnees and displaced persons. However, it can be understood that some of these conflicts would not occur, if there were adequate information sharing among the perpetrators of the conflicts and peace makers before the conflicts manifest. In other words, if there were information sources that are accessible to everybody, then the war would have been stopped. Adequate information flow is a stimulus that reduces uncertainty and denotes the knowledge communicated, concerning some particular facts, subjects or events. It has been noted that lack of adequate or balanced information (sharing) was the most significant cause of most of the violent conflicts.

As Echezona (2007) observed that, lack of coordination among the security agencies in the area of information sharing and collaboration leads to escalate the conflict when it occurs. There should be an adequate co-ordination in information sharing between them in order to hang the conflict in the bud. In a need for establishing a sanitised information sharing system, there is also a need to constitute or create a distortion free environment in the process. For information to be of optimum use, it must have the following qualities: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, currency, clarity and must be cost effective (Vidanapathrina, 2012).

Methodology

Descriptive survey design according to Orji (2016) is a design often used when a researcher intends to elicit responses from a relatively large number of respondents by administering pertinent instruments for collecting primary data on a portion of the population known as sample. The researcher chose this design due to its efficiency in collecting substantial data from a large participant. The population of this study comprised of the Borno, Dikwa and

Bama Emirate Councils with their three Shehus (Emirs), forty-five (45) District Heads, three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Village Heads and four thousand three hundred and thirty nine (4339) Ward Heads of the emirates was studied in which a sample of 354 was made based on Krejcie and Morgaan Table for sample size determination.

Data Analysis

This section presents the data analysis of the study. It analyzed and discussed the data based on the research questions raised. They are presented under the following sub-headings:

Procedure through which Information is Shared among Traditional Rulers for Conflict Management in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone, Borno State, Nigeria

The respondents were asked to indicate their views on the seven (7) options provided in relation to the procedure through which information is shared among the traditional rulers for conflict management. The responses of the traditional rulers were analyzed and presented in table 1.

Table 1 Procedure through which Information is Shared among Traditional Rulers for Conflict Management

S/N	Procedure of Information Sharing by T.R for Conflict Management	Borno Emirate		Dikwa Emirate		Bama Emirate		Total	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1	Through council meeting	43	15.3	60	21.4	132	47.0	235	83.6
2	Through individual meeting	19	6.8	44	31.2	3	1.1	66	23.5
3	Through letter	29	10.3	47	16.7	3	1.1	79	28.1
4	Through phone calls	25	9.0	21	7.5	12	4.3	58	20.6
5	Through social media	12	4.3	17	12.1	2	0.7	31	11.0
6	Presentations	15	5.3	20	7.1	4	1.4	39	13.9
7	Through sending messenger	11	3.9	39	13.9	3	1.1	53	18.9

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Table 1 presents the procedures through which information is shared among traditional rulers for conflict management in Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone of Borno State Nigeria. From the table it can be seen that the highest response is 235 (83.6%) representing council meeting as the procedure through which information is shared among the traditional rulers for conflict management in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone Borno State Nigeria. This indicates that it is in the positive side because it has a benchmark of above 50%. The total number of respondents that constituted 235 from the three (3) Emirate Councils is that in Borno Emirate Council 43 (15.3%), Dikwa 60 (21.3%) and Bama Emirate Council 132 (46.9%). It was followed by, through letter writing with 79 (28.1%), through individual meeting with frequency of 66 (23.5%), through phone calls with 58 (20.6%), through sending messenger with a frequency of 53 (18.9%), presentations with 39 (13.9%) and through social media channels with 31 (11.0%). These are all in the negative side having a benchmark of below 50% which is the approved benchmark.

The least response is 31 (11.0%) indicating the responses of the respondents that indicated social media as the procedure through which they share information for conflict management among them in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone Borno State Nigeria. The total number of respondents that constituted 31 from the three (3) Emirate Councils is that in Borno 12 (4.3%), Dikwa 17 (6.0%) and Bama Emirate 2 (0.71%) that indicated social media as the procedure for sharing information among them for conflict management. This means that the total number of the respondents that indicated social media as their procedure for information sharing is 31 from the total number of 281, while the remaining 250 respondents did not use social media as a procedure for information sharing. This means entails that majority of the respondents did not use social media as a procedure for information sharing for conflict management. This entails that majority of the respondents indicated that the procedure through which they share information among them is through council meeting. This entails that the total number that indicated council meeting as the procedure for sharing information is above the benchmark of 50%. This finding is in line with Tan (2016) who asserted that traditional authorities usually share information with their colleagues, seeking answers to some challenging issues in interactive face-to-face communication (in form of meeting). This implies that the council meeting is the procedure of sharing information which is used most among the traditional

rulers for conflict management. While council meetings remain the most effective and widely used method, there is a need to explore ways to integrate modern communication methods to complement traditional approaches, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency and inclusivity of conflict management efforts.

Extent at which the Information Shared are Useful for Conflicts Management among the Traditional Rulers in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone, Borno State, Nigeria

The respondents were asked to indicate their views on the options provided in relation to the extent at which the information shared are useful for conflicts management among the Traditional Rulers in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone, Borno State, Nigeria. The responses of the traditional rulers were analyzed and presented in table 2.

Table 2 Extent at which the Information Shared among the Traditional Rulers are Useful for Conflict Management

S/N	Extent at which the Information Shared are Useful	Highly Useful			Useful			Rarely Useful			Not Useful			Undecided			Total			Total Mean	Total SD
		Borno	Dikwa	Bama	Borno	Dikwa	Bama	Borno	Dikwa	Bama	Borno	Dikwa	Bama	Borno	Dikwa	Bama	Borno	Dikwa	Bama		
1	Information about the parties involved in the conflict.	125(44.5)	69(24.6)	27(9.6)	6(2.1)	9(3.2)	15(5.3)	0(0)	1(0.4)	9(3.2)	0(0)	0(0)	4(1.4)	6(2.1)	0(0)	6(2.1)	141	79	61	4.46	0.57
2	Information about the root causes of the conflict.	110(39.1)	39(13.9)	28(10.0)	21(7.5)	2(0.7)	15(5.3)	0(0)	14(5.0)	8(2.8)	10(3.6)	0(0)	5(1.8)	0(0)	0(0)	5(1.8)	141	79	61	3.89	0.51
3	Information about potential solutions	113(40.2)	67(23.8)	21(7.5)	6(2.1)	1(0.34)	20(7.11)	19(6.8)	18(6.4)	11(3.9)	3(1.10)	0(0)	3(1.1)	0(0)	0(0)	6(2.1)	141	67	61	4.75	0.21
4	Defensive information	58(20.6)	38(13.5)	12(4.3)	50(17.8)	21(7.5)	21(7.5)	21(7.5)	18(6.4)	14(5.0)	12(4.3)	2(0.7)	7(2.5)	0(0)	0(0)	7(2.5)	141	79	61	3.89	0.31
5	Evidential information.	65(23.1)	45(16.0)	7(2.5)	43(15.3)	21(7.5)	19(6.8)	33(11.7)	10(3.6)	9(3.2)	0(0)	0(0)	9(3.2)	0(0)	3(1.1)	17(6.0)	141	79	61	3.80	0.27
6	Confessable information.	93(33.0)	23(9.2)	9(3.2)	27(9.6)	49(17.4)	20(7.11)	21(7.2)	5(1.8)	8(2.84)	0(0)	2(0.7)	12(4.3)	0(0)	0(0)	12(4.3)	141	79	61	3.91	0.27
7	Pleading information	88(31.3)	43(15.3)	15(5.3)	43(15.3)	20(7.11)	13(4.6)	10(3.6)	14(5.0)	5(1.8)	0(0)	0(0)	13(4.6)	0(0)	2(0.7)	15(5.3)	141	79	61	3.95	0.21
Source:		Field									Survey,						2024				

Table 2 presents the extent at which the information shared are useful for conflict management among traditional rulers in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone of Borno State Nigeria. Analysis of result in this table indicated that information about potential solution is the one which has the highest mean score of 4.75 followed by information about parties involved in the conflict which has been indicated as having the value of 4.46, then pleading information with 3.95, confessable information with 3.91, information about root causes of the conflict and defensive information both having the mean score of 3.89. However, the least recorded mean score of 3.80 was of evidential information. All of the recorded mean scores are greater than the benchmark of 3.0. From all indication this means that the traditional rulers in these Emirate Councils are seriously concerned about effective management of the conflict in their domains. The finding in this study is in line with Bashar and Fahd (2016) who reported that, all of the traditional rulers are appointed by their superior leaders (Shehu or Emir in Nigerian context) of the Emirate in question. These ruler’s sources of judgement and jurisdiction are from the Holy Qur’an and Prophetic traditions (Hadith and Fiqh) which guide them on relevance of living in peace and harmony. And also provide them on measures to take to avoid potential conflict in their respective local councils. This implies that information about the potential solution is the one used most among the traditional rulers for conflict management. The traditional rulers in the Emirate Councils of the Central Senatorial Zone of Borno State prioritize actionable and solution-oriented information for conflict management. This focus highlights their proactive approach to resolving disputes and maintaining peace in their domains. The reliance on information about potential solutions as the most significant factor suggests that these rulers are keen on practical and forward-looking strategies rather than merely addressing immediate or superficial issues.

Challenges Hindering Information Sharing for Conflict Management among Traditional Rulers in the Emirate Councils of the Central Senatorial Zone of Borno State, Nigeria

The third-research question was raised to find out from the respondents their views in relation to the challenges hindering information sharing among them for conflict management. The responses of the traditional rulers were analyzed and presented in table 3.

Table 3 Challenges Hindering Information Sharing for Conflict Management among Traditional Rulers in the Emirate Councils

S/No	Challenges	Hindering	Borno	Dikwa	Bama	Total
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	Information Sharing	Em		Em		Em			
		F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)
1	Lack of detailed information about the conflict	122	43.4	58	20.6	53	18.9	233	83.0
2	Lack of credible source of information	118	42.0	55	19.6	41	14.6	214	76.2
3	Untimely information	44	15.7	39	13.9	34	12.1	117	41.6
4	Lack of stable communication network	6	2.1	26	9.3	23	8.2	55	19.6
5	Lack of trust among parties	7	2.5	47	17.7	17	6.0	71	25.3
6	Distorting the information in the course of sharing.	15	5.3	42	15.0	26	9.3	83	29.5
7	Lack of stable power supply	37	13.2	22	7.8	15	5.3	74	26.3
8	Lack of unity among the rulers	99	36.2	58	20.6	19	6.8	176	62
9	Sabotage to information sharing by some rulers.	112	39.9	50	17.8	28	10.0	190	67.6
10	Lack of coordination of information sharing.	110	39.1	62	22.1	31	11.0	203	72.2

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Table 3 presents the challenges hindering information sharing among traditional rulers for conflict management in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone Borno of State Nigeria. From the table it can be seen that the highest response is 233 (83.0%) representing lack of detailed information about the conflict as the challenge hindering information sharing among the traditional rulers for conflict management in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone Borno State Nigeria. This indicates that it is in the positive side because it has a benchmark of above 50%. The total number that constituted 233 from the three (3) Emirate Council is that Borno Emirate 122 (18.2%), Dikwa Emirate 58 (12.6%) and Bama 53 (18.5%). And it was followed by lack of credible source of information with total frequency of 214 (76.2%), lack of coordination of information sharing among the rulers with frequency of 203 (72.2%), sabotage to information sharing by some rulers with 190 (67.6%) and lack of unity among the rulers has 176 (62%). And all of the above are above the approved benchmark of 50%. This indicates that all of the four are above the approved benchmark. The

least response is 55 (19.6%) indicating the responses of the respondents on lack of stable communication network as the challenge hindering information sharing among the traditional rulers in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone, Borno State, Nigeria. The total number of respondents that constituted 55 from the three (3) Emirate Council is that in Borno Emirate Council 6 (2.1%), Dikwa Emirate 26 (9.3%) and Bama Emirate Council 23 (8.2%) that indicated lack of stable communication network as the challenge hindering information sharing among the traditional rulers for conflict management. This signifies that the total number of respondents that indicated lack of stable communication network is 55 from the total number of 281, while the remaining 226 of the respondents did not see lack of stable communication network as a challenge. This means that the majority of the respondents did not see lack of stable communication network as a challenge for information sharing among traditional rulers for conflict management.

This denotes that majority of the respondents indicated that the challenges hindering information sharing among the traditional rulers is the lack of detailed information about the conflict. This means that the total number that indicated that lack of detailed information about the conflict is above the benchmark of 50%. This finding is in agreement with Bako and Ibrahim (2018) who reported that lack of comprehensive information (holding information with only little exception etc.) were the challenges experienced by the traditional rulers in Daura Emirate Council, while resolving inheritance related conflicts. This implies that lack of detailed information about the conflict is the most challenge hindering information sharing among the traditional rulers for conflict management. Therefore, by addressing these barriers, the traditional rulers can enhance their effectiveness in conflict management, contributing to improved peace and stability in the region.

Findings of the Study

1. It was found out that council meeting is the procedure through which information is shared among the traditional rulers for conflict management in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone Borno State Nigeria.
2. It was found out that, information about potential solution is the one which is mostly shared among the traditional rulers for conflict management in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone of Borno State, Nigeria.
3. It was found out that, the most challenge hindering information sharing among the traditional rulers was lack of detailed information about the conflict in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone of Borno State, Nigeria.

Conclusion

The findings of this study indicate that the primary method of information sharing among traditional rulers for conflict management in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone, Borno State, Nigeria, is through council meetings. These meetings serve as a platform for dialogue, decision-making, and exchange of critical information. Furthermore, the study reveals that the most frequently shared type of information pertains to potential solutions for conflicts. This suggests that the traditional rulers prioritize finding resolutions over other forms of information, such as the details of the conflict itself, in their efforts to manage disputes within their communities. However, the study also highlights a significant challenge i.e., the lack of detailed information about conflicts. This absence of comprehensive conflict data appears to be the primary barrier to effective information sharing and may hinder the traditional rulers' ability to address issues in a timely and informed manner. Consequently, this challenge calls for the development of better mechanisms for gathering, verifying, and sharing conflict-related information. While, the council meetings provide a necessary forum for information exchange, addressing the identified challenges,

particularly the lack of detailed information, is crucial for improving conflict management practices in the Emirate Councils of Central Senatorial Zone, Borno State, Nigeria. With enhanced information sharing, traditional rulers will be better equipped to foster peace, resolve conflicts, and strengthen their roles in community governance.

Recommendations

1. The traditional rulers should consider procedures such as phone calls, social media, letter, sending messengers etc. for information sharing among them for conflict management. This is because sharing information through these procedures will yield more desired results with current, faster and immediate communication.
2. The traditional rulers should also consider effective sharing of information about root causes of conflict, parties involved, source, perpetrators of the conflict among others for proper decision making.
3. The Federal Government and the Borno State Government should resolve the challenges hindering prompt information sharing such as lack of stable communication network, lack of stable power supply, credible sources of information among others for proper achievement of the aim and objectives for establishment.

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