



Civil-Military Relations in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State: A Pathway to Good Governance

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Abstract

Objective: The objective of the study is to examine the civil-military relations in Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno State, Nigeria, particularly amidst the ongoing insurgency, and to identify ways in which effective civil-military relations can enhance state legitimacy, service delivery, community participation, and overall security and development. **Theoretical framework:** Focuses on governance, state legitimacy, and the importance of trust, coordination, and community engagement in civil-military relations. **Literature review:** Explores existing studies on civil-military relations in conflict zones, emphasizing challenges like trust deficits and the role of transparency and accountability. **Methods:** The study uses a qualitative methodology, analyzing existing literature, reports, and data on civil-military relations in Maiduguri. This likely includes interviews, case studies, and secondary data analysis to identify key themes and challenges within the civil-military context. **Results:** The findings reveal that effective civil-military relations contribute to improved governance, enhanced security, stability, and development in Maiduguri. Key factors for positive relations include community engagement, transparency, and accountability, which foster trust and cooperation between the military and civilians. **Implications:** Improved civil-military relations can enhance governance and stability in conflict zones like Maiduguri, promoting peace and development. **Novelty:** Focuses on Maiduguri's specific context and offers practical recommendations for improving civil-military relations in conflict-affected regions.

Keywords: civil-military relations, community engagement, good governance, security, peace-building.

INTRODUCTION

The military is an integral part of a sovereign state, yet the size and shape of the armed forces vary from country to country. Although many factors play a role in determining the form of the military, the threats (external and internal) and the nation's economic, social, political, and geographical situation affect it the most. According to political scientist Samuel P. Huntington, the elements that determine the shape of the military can be divided into two: functional imperative and societal imperative [1]. Functional imperative directs the nation to focus on facing external and internal security challenges, while societal imperative represents the influence of different classes, ideologies, and groups in society. Proper equilibrium of these two critical aspects is essential when deciding the character of the military in any nation. Achieving the 'right' balance needs a comprehensive, objective study and analysis of

society's various classes, parties, ideas, and characters. Without a proper equilibrium, the organized military either cannot fulfill its role correctly or is alienated from society because it has not assimilated the social attributes [2]. What kind of balance these two imperatives have and how much importance should be given depends on the social values and the gravity of external and internal threats to that nation. Social values indicate how the community responds to threats against it. A society with different values takes the danger of the exact nature differently and reacts differently [3].

The civilian and military relationships, also called civil-military relationships in Nigeria, have been a situation of unease on the part of the civilians, with many viewing the military as an organization prepared for violence and oppression on the civilian society [4]. Since the advent of the Nigerian democratic dispensation in 1999, there have been debates on the actual role of the military in a civilian leadership structure of government. According to Idemudia, the military intervention has been a setback to democratization despite its usual claims of being corrective. There have been incessant incursions into the smooth functioning of the society by the military, and this placed the civil population in a jittery position in relation to the military organizations, as they are still suspicious of the unfading violent culture of the military [5].

The military is an organization formed by society to manage violence within the community. Therefore, the form and capability of the military should be such that it can keep society safe. However, the military should not ignore social values and aspirations and focus only on the security dimension. The two aspects of social values and security are complementary and sometimes contradictory [6]. The character of the military, built only to counter external and internal security, might not be socially oriented because the armed forces' primary goal in such a situation is to protect society, even at the cost of social values. The military needs to transform according to time and context. When the military organization deviates from such a transformation, and there is a state of imbalance between the two main imperatives, it results in conflicts and dissatisfaction in society [7].

Civil societies and military relations describe the relationship between civil societies as a whole and military organization or organizations established to protect them [8]. More narrowly, it describes the relationship between the civil authority of a given society and its military authority [9]. Studies on civil-military relations often rest on the normative assumption that civilian control of the military is preferable to military control of the State. The principal problem they contend with is to empirically explain how civilian control over the military is established and maintained [10].

Civil-military relations remain one of the fundamental tools for the stability of the nation. It is a necessary ingredient for the development influenced by the effective national security policies and military effectiveness [11]. However, the impact and contribution of the military to the nation's building cannot be overemphasized due to its roles in the maintenance of national unity and security. Nigeria gained its independence from British colonial rule in 1960. Since then, the country has experienced a complex and tumultuous history of civil-military relations, with multiple military coups, countercoups, and periods of military rule and civilian rule [12].

Nigeria's military has remained a stakeholder in the country's national development that playing a significant role in the country's politics, with several military regimes ruling the country from 1966 to 1999. The most notable military regimes were those of General Yakubu Gowon (1966-1975), General Olusegun Obasanjo (1976-1979), and General Sani Abacha (1993-1998). With the inception and Nigeria's transition to civilian rule in 1999, with the emergence of President Olusegun Obasanjo, a former military head of state, as the fourth republic president, in Nigeria's democratic system, the country has experienced a fragile democracy characterized by insecurity, human rights abuses, including extra-judicial killing [13].

Civil–military relations refer to the interactions between the armed forces of a state and its civilian authorities or population. These relations are fundamental to sustaining democracy, ensuring internal security, and achieving national development. In contexts where the military operates domestically, and especially in internal security crises and the nature of its relationship with civilians determines the effectiveness of governance and the sustainability of peace [14].

The Maiduguri Metropolitan Area, capital of Borno State in northeastern Nigeria, has experienced over a decade of severe security challenges stemming from the violent insurgency of Jama'atu Ahl as-Sunnah li-Da'awati wal-Jihad (JAS), commonly known as Boko Haram. This protracted conflict has resulted in devastating humanitarian consequences, massive internal displacement, and the complete disruption of governance systems and social services [15]. The complex security environment in Maiduguri has necessitated an equally complex response from state security forces, primarily the Nigerian military, which has been deployed in various counterinsurgency capacities since 2009. Historically, the initial military response was characterized by conventional kinetic operations that often failed to distinguish between insurgents and civilians, leading to widespread human rights concerns and further erosion of public trust in state institutions [16].

Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State in northeastern Nigeria, has been the focal point of the Boko Haram insurgency since 2009. The insurgency disrupted civil life, caused massive displacement, and challenged state authority. The Nigerian military's response, although initially reactive and force-based, gradually incorporated civilian collaboration through local vigilante groups such as the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF). This transformation marked a shift from hostility to cooperation, reflecting a redefinition of civil–military relations in the region [17].

This study aims to examine the nature of civil-military relations in Maiduguri metropolis and how they impact good governance. It seeks to examine the nature of civil–military relations in Maiduguri and to also analyze how civil–military cooperation contributed to governance and security stabilization. Identify the challenges affecting effective civil–military relations. And to propose approaches to strengthen these relations as a pathway to good governance [18].

LITERATURE REVIEW

The existing narratives on civil-military relations in developing countries like Nigeria are remarkably known for their one-sidedness. Most authors often attempt a logical vindication of the civilians when civil-military relations go sour. They have repeatedly argued from the prism of the force being wielded by the military as the basis for the unsavory relationship of civil society and the Military, and without recourse to the expectations of the constitutional responsibility of the military as the defender of the nation against external aggression and internal revolt [19].

Omoigui considered Civil-Military Relations as the balance of power between the military and civilian branches of government. She further stressed that CMR has to do with the supremacy and guidance of the civilian populace over the military. It entails full democratic control of the military as it plays its role as the ultimate guarantor of national security. She, however, did not make an intellectual consideration for the implications of the control the civilian authority has on the Military as a functional institution of the political system, especially in cases where interferences are made in the constitution of the rank and file of the institution [20].

Again, Ebo sees Civil-Military Relations as referring to the totality of relations between the military and society in which it operates in and of which it is necessarily a part. It comprises all aspects of the role of the military (as a professional, political, social, and economic institution) in the entire aspects of national life. CMR also involves the attitude of

the military towards the civilian society and the international community. As did Omoigui, one major limitation of the work is its inability to reinforce the unnecessary over-militarization of civil society on one hand and the over-politicization of the military institution through the superfluous deployment of military regiments to civil cases that demand police attention, especially during democratic elections under the excuse of civil superiority over the military in civil regimes [21].

Ainabor, Idomeh & Braimah examine how the military can enhance the relationship between civil society and the military can enhance democracy in Nigeria. The article did a historical exploration of the relationship between the military and the civil society in Nigeria and described the relationship as surrounded by mutual suspicion. The study was anchored on the group theory, which posits that the interaction between groups is the central fact in politics, hence it is an important element in the process of governance [22]. The study, therefore, concludes that as a result of the previous eras of military rule in Nigeria, the military lost touch with professionalism and thus became corrupt. This created the need for an overhaul in the military and the complete replacement of the officers' corps. Also, Ikelegbe and Okon argue that civil–military cooperation in humanitarian interventions improved local acceptance of security operations.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a mixed-method research design, combining both qualitative and quantitative approaches. This design was chosen to ensure a comprehensive understanding of civil-military relations in Maiduguri Metropolis and their influence on good governance. The quantitative aspect involved the use of structured questionnaires to gather measurable data, while the qualitative aspect included in-depth interviews and focus group discussions to explore participants' experiences and perceptions [23].

The research was carried out in Maiduguri Metropolis. The metropolis has been significantly affected by insurgency since 2009, leading to intense military operations and sustained civilian–military interactions. These dynamics make the area a crucial case study for understanding the relationship between the armed forces and civil society in conflict-prone regions. The target population of the study comprised Military and paramilitary personnel stationed in Maiduguri, civilian residents including traders, students, religious and traditional leaders, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). This also includes officials of governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in governance, peace, and security initiatives [23].

Table 1. Research Methodology

Component	Brief Description
Research Design	Mixed-method approach combining qualitative and quantitative methods.
Reason for Design Choice	To obtain a comprehensive understanding of civil–military relations and their influence on good governance in Maiduguri Metropolis.
Quantitative Method	Structured questionnaires used to collect measurable data.
Qualitative Method	In-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) to explore participants' experiences and perceptions.
Study Location	Maiduguri Metropolis, an area affected by insurgency since 2009 with intense military and civilian interactions.
Justification for Location	The dynamics of conflict make it a crucial case study for analyzing civil–military relations in conflict-prone environments.
Target Population	Military and paramilitary personnel; civilian residents (traders, students, religious and traditional leaders, IDPs); and officials from government and non-governmental organizations involved in governance, peace, and security initiatives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Military

A military or an armed force is a professional organization formally authorized by a sovereign State to use lethal force and weapons to support the interests of the State. The military typically consists of branches such as the Army, Navy, and Air Force, but there are various forms of irregular military forces, not belonging to a recognized State; though they share many attributes with regular military forces, they are less often referred to as simply "military" (Segal, 1998). According to Tucker, the first recorded use of the word military in English, spelled "militarie," was in 1585 AD. It comes from the Latin *militaris* (from Latin *miles*, meaning "soldier"). From Mc Gurk's (2006) writings, the word "military" is now identified as denoting someone skilled in the use of weapons, or engaged in military service, or in warfare. Also, Brett & Irma stated that the military usually refers generally to a country's armed forces, or sometimes, more specifically, to the senior officers who command them. In general, military refers to the physicality of armed forces, their personnel, equipment, and the physical area which they occupy [24].

Dupuy noted that the task of the military is usually the defense of the State and its citizens, and the prosecution of war against another State. The military may also have additional sanctioned and non-sanctioned functions within a society, including the promotion of a political agenda, protecting corporate economic interests, internal population control, construction, emergency services, social ceremonies, and guarding important areas. Grossman states that the military may also function as a discrete subculture within a larger civil society, through the development of separate infrastructures, which may include housing, schools, utilities, logistics, health and medical, law, food production, finance, and banking. In broad usage, the terms "armed forces" and "military" are often treated as synonymous, although in technical usage a distinction is sometimes made in which a country's armed forces may include both its military and other paramilitary forces [25]. In the context of this study and based on the definitions above, the military can be defined as the armed force of a country, which is a professional body with formal or constitutional powers to carry out both internal and territorial defense of the particular country or State.

Civilian and Military Relations

Civilian and Military Relations (CMR), normally denoted as Civil-military relations, describes the relationship between military organizations and civil society, military organizations and other government bureaucracies, and leaders and the military. CMR incorporates a diverse, often normative field, which moves within and across management, social science, and policy scales. More narrowly, it describes the relationship between the civil authority of a given society and its military authority. The goal of any state is to harness military professional power to serve vital national security interests, while guarding against the misuse of power that can threaten the well-being of its people. Studies of civil-military relations often rest on a normative assumption that it is preferable to have the ultimate responsibility for a country's strategic decision-making to lie in the hands of the civilian political leadership (i.e., civilian control of the military) rather than a military (a military dictatorship) [26].

A paradox lies at the center of traditional civil-military relations theory. The military, an institution designed to protect the polity, must also be strong enough to threaten the society it serves. A military takeover or coup is an example where this balance is used to change the government. Ultimately, the military must accept that civilian authorities have the "right to be wrong" [27]. In other words, they may be responsible for carrying out a policy decision they disagree with. Civilian supremacy over the military is a complicated matter. The rightness or wrongness of a policy or decision can be ambiguous. Civilian decision makers may be impervious to corrective information. In the broader sense CMR examines the ways

society and military intersect or interact and includes topics such as the integration of veterans into society, methods used to recruit and retain service members, and the fairness and efficacy of these systems, the integration of minorities, women, and the other communities into the military, the behavior and consequences of private contractors, the role of culture in military organizations, voting behavior of soldiers and veterans, and the gaps in policy preferences between civilians and soldiers [28].

Civil-military relations refer to the institutional and normative balance between the civilian political leadership and the military establishment, particularly in terms of authority, control, accountability, and professional autonomy [29]. At its core, it involves the extent to which civilian authorities are able to exert legitimate oversight over military institutions while maintaining the operational effectiveness of the armed forces. Civil-military relations can vary along a spectrum from authoritarian control to democratic oversight, depending on a state's political structure and historical context. In democratic settings, civil-military relations are ideally structured around the principle of civilian supremacy, where the military is subordinate to elected officials and is confined to constitutionally mandated roles such as national defense and support in times of crisis [30]. However, in many post-colonial African states like Nigeria, the military historically operated as both a political actor and security organ, leading to blurred lines between professional military duties and political ambition. Since 1999, Nigeria has undertaken efforts to redefine this relationship through constitutional reforms, legislative oversight, and institutional re-professionalization.

Impact of Civil-Military Relations in Maiduguri Metropolis

The Civil-military relations in Maiduguri Metropolis have been insightful and multi-dimensional. It has been observed by the researchers that these impacts are not only on governance, security, and community development but also lead to several gains. From the time when the outbreak of the Boko Haram insurgency, the relationship between the military and the civilian population has played a decisive role in shaping both the conflict and post-conflict governance structures in Borno State. The impacts, both positive and negative, reflect the multifaceted nature of military engagement in civil society and its influence on the pathway to good governance [31].

According to senior military personnel who averred that one of the major positive impacts of improved civil-military relations in Maiduguri is the enhancement of intelligence gathering and community engagement, and policing. Civilian populations have become well-informed participants in security management, monitoring, and providing credible info about suspected issues of insurgents and their movements, and other suspicious activities in the metropolis. On the one side, it has been stated that the establishment of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) in 2013 manifest a turning point in the fight against Boko Haram [32]. Civilian volunteers work in partnership with the military in detecting and identifying the insurgents, managing checkpoints, and protecting communities. This partnership not only boosted military effectiveness but also restored a sense of ownership and communal responsibility among residents. Not only that, the areas that were once the strongholds of non-state actors have witnessed relative peace, enabling the gradual return of displaced persons and resumption of social and economic activities.

Restoration of public confidence in governance the effective civil-military relations has contributed to rebuilding community trust in government institutions. Not until the counterinsurgency efforts matured was there extensive public bitterness towards the government and its security forces due to assertions of abuse and neglect. Conversely, another source opined that the introduction of civil-military cooperation programmes such as community outreach, medical outreach missions, rebuilding of schools and roads, and humanitarian assistance by the military has enhanced the image of the military and the government at large [33]. The military involvement in humanitarian interventions has bridged the gap between soldiers and civil communities, depicting the military as not only a fighting force but also as an agent of development and national unity. This steady trust-

building manner has further boosted accountability and transparency, which are essential rudiments of good governance.

The promotion of humanitarian support and social stability, the Civil-military cooperation has also had a robust humanitarian influence. Bala Malla Rilwanu maintains that in partnership with international agencies and non-governmental organizations, the military has facilitated the delivery of relief materials, protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs), and the reopening of key roads and markets that were once closed due to insecurity. The military's role in providing escort services for humanitarian convoys, maintaining safety in IDP camps, and supporting civil authorities in crisis management demonstrates how military involvement has helped in strengthening governance capability in crisis response and post-conflict reconstruction [34].

Furthermore, Muhammad Shittu states that the Boko Haram uprising and its experience among the civil population in Maiduguri have increased civic consciousness and involvement. The civil populations have become more involved in peace-building dialogues, local governance, and community surveillance. This inclusion has further created more awareness for participation in democratic processes and accountability structures among local communities. Likewise, the gradual respect for civilian oversight by the military through partnerships with traditional leaders, community heads, and local government officials has continued to encourage the institutionalization of the rule of law and regards for human rights, which are vital for good governance [35].

It has also been observed by the researchers that Civil-military relations in Maiduguri have become a double-edged sword, a driver of both progress and constraint in the pursuit of good governance. When well-coordinated, the partnership between civilians and the military strengthens transparency, enhances security, and fosters public participation in governance. Equally, when stained with poor communication, abuse, or it weakens human rights issues, legitimacy, and accountability [36]. On the other hand, the latest improvements in community dialogue and initiatives, civil-military relations of the military, and its collaboration with local authorities have further exemplified that all-encompassing civil-military relations would better serve as a pathway to good governance by encouraging trust, stability, and democratic resilience in a conflict zone such as that of Maiduguri, Borno State.

The Current State of Civil-Military Relations in Maiduguri

Humanitarian and Civil Assistance Roles

The military and other security agencies are engaging in civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) initiatives to assist the residents of Maiduguri. As it has been avers by Bulus Katung a military personnel that for better cooperation with the civil society, that there have been series of human security and civil-military cooperation workshop that has been regularly organized by the 7 Division headquarters in Maiduguri, involving the army, air force, navy, police, civil society organisations and international partners which are geared towards the betterment of the relationship between the military and the communities [37].

It is observed that after flooding in Maiduguri and its surrounding communities, the Nigerian Air Force carried out air-lift missions of relief materials to flood-hit residents around Maiduguri. Not only that, the Nigerian Army instituted “quick impact” projects in Borno State (including Maiduguri communities), for instance, it embarked on renovating schools, providing boreholes, maternity, and child healthcare centres as part of its civil-military cooperation to rebuild civilian trust and support in conflict-affected communities [38].

The implication of these cooperative efforts is an indication of the attempt by the military and civilian authorities to foster better relations with local communities, beyond purely

kinetic operations. It also shows awareness that winning hearts and minds, or at least stabilising civilian spaces, is important.

Human Right

On the issue of human rights, according to Mukhtar Yusuf, a security personnel, avers that the military in Borno State, particularly the 7 Division of the Nigerian Army based in Maiduguri, has a Civil-Military Legal Desk which deals with human rights violation cases from 2009 to date. It has addressed several cases of human rights violations against civil society [39]. It has been observed that Civil Society Organisations in Maiduguri have called for transparent investigations into incidents of human rights violations and other uprisings in Maiduguri and its environs, particularly the explosion at Giwa Barracks in Maiduguri, stating that the proximity of military armaments to civilian neighbourhoods poses risks to the civil community [40].

The implication of this signifies that the military has laid down mechanisms for accountability that would allow the civil community, through the legal desk, to foster community engagement, which boosts the concerns among civilians about trust, safety, and perceived impunity. The fact that many cases are still under investigation suggests challenges in timely resolution and full transparency.

Security Dynamics and Local Perceptions

As of present, Maiduguri and its surrounding communities remain under major security pressure with the renewed attacks of the Boko Haram and ISWAP in the area and surrounding state, and this underscores that the conflict remains dynamic. It has been observed by Atsevogo Danladi Abeya state that, from a civil-military relations perspective, the renewed attacks of the Boko Haram and ISWAP mean the military must not only act in combat roles but also manage its interface with civilian populations, including displaced persons, local communities, and returning residents [41].

Table 2. Summary Table of Key Findings

Theme	Key Points
Definition and Role of the Military	The military is a state-authorized armed force responsible for defense, warfare, and internal security. It may also perform political, humanitarian, and developmental functions. Civil-military tasks include infrastructure, emergency services, and community protection.
Civil–Military Relations (CMR)	CMR concerns the balance of authority between civilian leaders and the military. Effective CMR relies on civilian oversight, accountability, and military professionalism. In Nigeria, historical military involvement in politics has shaped contemporary CMR dynamics.
Impact of CMR in Maiduguri	Boko Haram insurgency intensified military–civilian interaction. Positive outcomes include better intelligence gathering, CJTF collaboration, improved security, humanitarian support, and restored public trust. Challenges include rights violations, communication gaps, and accountability issues.
Humanitarian & Development Roles	The military supports relief efforts, rebuilds schools and health centers, provides logistics, and partners with NGOs. CIMIC workshops promote cooperation and trust-building.
Human Rights & Security Dynamics	A Civil-Military Legal Desk addresses rights violations. Renewed insurgent attacks increase pressure, requiring stronger collaboration, transparency, and community engagement to maintain legitimacy and stability.

It has been emphasised that civil-military relations and inter-agency collaboration are crucial for effective resolution of these challenges, which requires an all-of-society approach, including the military working side-by-side with civil society and the civilian population to boost the confidence of the civilians. The militarised environment places strain on Civil-Military Relations, and civilians may feel the military presence intensely, while the military must balance force with legitimacy. Trust and cooperation are essential but challenging when threats, displacement, and trauma are ongoing.

Analysis

The study presented in the file offers a comprehensive examination of civil-military relations in Maiduguri Metropolis, situating the analysis within Nigeria's broader political and security landscape. The findings highlight that effective civil-military relations are pivotal for good governance, especially in conflict-affected societies such as Maiduguri. A core analytical strength of the study is its ability to connect historical patterns of civil-military distrust in Nigeria with present realities shaped by the Boko Haram insurgency. By outlining the evolution from hostile, coercive military engagement to more cooperative security practices, the study demonstrates how security institutions can gradually rebuild legitimacy and public confidence.

The study's mixed-method design enhances the credibility of its conclusions by integrating measurable community perceptions with qualitative insights from key actors. This approach enables a nuanced understanding of how the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF), humanitarian interventions, and community outreach initiatives have transformed civil-military dynamics. The analysis shows that intelligence-sharing, joint patrols, and community surveillance have significantly improved security outcomes, demonstrating that collaboration—not coercion—is essential for stabilizing conflict zones. However, the research also acknowledges persistent challenges. Human rights violations, delays in accountability processes, and strained communication channels continue to hinder the consolidation of trust between civilians and the military. These tensions demonstrate that while cooperation has increased, institutional reforms are still needed to ensure transparency and adherence to democratic norms.

A notable contribution of the study lies in its emphasis on governance implications. Civil-military engagement in Maiduguri has expanded beyond security operations to include reconstruction efforts, social service delivery, and crisis response. This shift underscores the military's evolving role as not only a security actor but also a development partner. Overall, the analysis illustrates that balanced, accountable, and community-centered civil-military relations are essential for strengthening democratic resilience, restoring social order, and fostering long-term stability in Maiduguri Metropolis.

CONCLUSION

The changing aspects of civil-military relations in Maiduguri Metropolis have considerably shaped the path of social stability, governance, and security in the state. Over the years, the relations between civilians and the military have evolved from suspicion and mistrust to of gradual relationship and cooperation in the quest for peace, security, and development. This development echoes the wide-ranging transformation of governance in post-conflict societies like Maiduguri, where the effectiveness of the state depends on the strength of its rapport with the people it serves. The study reveals that effective civil-military relations serve as a critical foundation for good governance, particularly in societies recovering from violent conflict and insecurity. Through cooperation, intelligence sharing, and humanitarian engagement, the military has contributed not only to restoring peace but also to rebuilding public confidence in state institutions. Initiatives such as the formation of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF), community outreach programs, and civil-military cooperation units have demonstrated the importance of inclusive governance in addressing

both security and development challenges. Additionally, civil-military engagement in Maiduguri has promoted transparency, accountability, and participatory governance. By involving local communities in decision-making and peace-building, the government and the military have enhanced public ownership of security initiatives and improved the delivery of essential services. The resulting trust and collaboration have helped to bridge the gap between authority and the populace as an essential condition for democratic stability and sustainable development. The benefits of the civil-military relations in Maiduguri are plentiful, including enhanced security, good governance, and development are critical outcomes of positive relationships between the military and civilians. By addressing the root causes of conflict and promoting economic growth, Maiduguri Metropolis can foster a more stable and prosperous environment. At the end, civil-military relations in Maiduguri Metropolis, of Borno State, are a pathway to good governance. Through the adoption of a comprehensive approach that fosters trust, communication, and cooperation between the military and civilians, Maiduguri can promote peace, stability, and prosperity.

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Author's Contributions

Allemin Mohammed: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – review & editing, Article administration. Umar Sheriff: Literature review, Methodology, Investigation, Editing, and Article administration.

Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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