

**National Security under Former President Jonathan's Administration: A Study
of Boko Haram Insurgency**

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Certification

This is to certify that **Aderemi Oludare, ADELEKE** with matriculation number **LCU/PG/001622** carried out this research work titled “National Security under Former President Jonathan’s Administration (A Study of Boko Haram Insurgency)” in the Department of Politics and International Relations, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Lead City University Ibadan, Oyo State for the award of Master of Science (M.Sc.) Degree in Finance and that this has into been previously submitted.

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Dedication

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty

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Acknowledgement

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“Even though the above-mentioned institutions and persons have assisted in the process of this research work, I alone stand responsible for the errors, if any, found in the work”.

Abstract

Boko Haram Insurgency is used to assess national security under previous President Jonathan. Some scholars link insecurity to individual lives and existence. Boko Haram is the result of politicians' thirst for power. This study investigates the effects that the Boko Haram insurgency had on the security of Nigeria under the administration of former president Jonathan, the origin of Boko Haram and factors responsible for insurgency in Nigeria, and the implications of Boko Haram insurgency on national security in Nigeria under former president Jonathan. Primary and secondary sources provided the study's data. This study project employed the basic percentage approach to analyze the replies, with 100% representing a sample size of 100. The data were sorted according to the study questions. $R=0.853$ implies a positive correlation. Therefore, Boko-Haram insurgency and national security in Nigeria under Goodluck Ebele Jonathan are linked. It was advised that the federal government see these people as terrorists who help and abet terrorism in Nigeria. They should be detained and convicted to act as a deterrence to others.

Keywords: National, Security, Administration, Insurgency

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

In order for Nigeria to progress and modernize, it is necessary for the country to solve safety concerns. This is very important. The continued existence of a civilization is contingent upon the state of its national security assuming, of course, that law-abiding persons are a significant contributor to the overall safety of the nation. A wave of insecurity has swept across Nigeria, leaving behind accounts of the suffering endured by Nigerians over the years.¹ Every culture and civilization has its own set of problems and challenges to overcome, and Nigeria is no exception. The standard of living of Nigerians is impacted by a variety of issues on multiple fronts, including the political, economic, cultural, and social. It is imperative that safety concerns be addressed for development projects to be successful. The protection of the populace against acts of institutionalized violence, criminal activity, and social unrest should be the primary objective of any nation's governing body. The previous president, Jonathan, presided over a period of substantial increase in criminal activity. Since the beginning of time, governments have made the maintenance of order a top priority. The early stages of man's existence were characterized by the gathering of fruit and the occasional hunting trips that were undertaken to satisfy fundamental socio-economic objectives. Safety has long been one of man's top priorities. The primary reason why people sought refuge in mountainous and rocky terrain was for their own protection.²

The crime scene in Nigeria has been made more dangerous by Boko Haram. There has been a bombing as well as the abduction of hostages. JA Da'awati Sunna Lid Boko Haram is Wal-Jihad (congregation of the People of Tradition for Proselytism and Jihad).

Boko Haram has imposed a ban on western forms of education. Initially, the organization was a small Sunni organisation with the goal of establishing Islamic government in Nigeria. The leaders of the sect did not originally advocate for violence, but their followers engaged in conflict with security personnel. Nigerians doubt Boko Haram's motives. The majority of Muslims believe that it is an offshoot of the Maitatsine sect, which was founded in 1945 with the intention of creating instability within Islam due to the fact that Maitatsine did not become a Muslim until after he passed away. A number of Christians in Nigeria are concerned that it may lead to an increase in Islamization, while others are apathetic. Boko Haram evolved as a terrorist group after the Nigerian government began targeting its members in the cities of Northern Nigeria in 2009. This resulted in five days of fierce battles between Boko Haram and Nigerian security forces, which resulted in the death of Muhammad Yusuf and other individuals in Maiduguri. The sect got off to a sluggish start in 2009. The rapid pace of growth in Nigeria has made maintaining security more difficult. The deadly campaign that Boko Haram is waging challenges Nigeria's return to democracy in 1999, which came after decades of persecution. The anarchic northern region is a dangerous and lethal zone. Internal security in Nigeria is maintained by a variety of government agencies, including the Army, Police Force, Air Force, and Directorate of State Security. There is now a significant risk to both people's lives and their property, which is fueling widespread dread. The economy, society, and political system all suffer when criminal activity occurs.

The organization resumed its use of violent tactics in 2010, which resulted in the development of new strategies and methods, including as the kidnapping of Muslim clerics, suicide bombers, and attacks on churches and mosques. The first suicide bombings that Nigerians witnessed were at the police headquarters and the United

Nations office in Abuja. Around 250 young women were taken hostage by the group on April 14, 2014, when they raided a secondary school in Borno State that was run by the government. In November 2013, the Department of Homeland Security designated Boko Haram and Ansaru as international terrorist organizations. (FTO). In 2013, members of the Ansaru sect of Boko Haram kidnapped seven construction workers from other countries. They were engaged by Nigerians. On May 22, 2014, the United Nations Committee on Al Qaeda Sanctions designated the group as a worldwide terrorist organization and placed it on a blacklist. The United Nations has included Boko Haram on its list of Al Qaeda organisations that are active in the Muslim Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). This study investigates the influence that the Boko Haram insurgency has had on the state of national security in Nigeria.

The North-Eastern Region of Nigeria is comprised of the states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe. This area is located in the northeast of Nigeria. In these states, the overwhelming majority of Nigeria's indigenous peoples adhered to either Islam or Christianity. They coexisted peacefully and went about their job without interfering with one another despite the theological disagreements between them. Their coexistence vividly illustrates what it means for there to be peace in the world: a system that is conducive to safety and frees individuals from the risk of endangering their lives, their freedom, and their property.

In 2009, the region was shaken up by the terrorist group Boko Haram, whose name literally means "Western education is evil." Sunna Lid-da'awatiWal-Jihad preaches Islam and Jihad. This group actively fought against western education and government employees of all stripes, including the military, police, and paramilitaries. Insurgents launched an offensive against Borno State. The United Nations and Force Headquarters in Abuja came under attack from insurgents. After then, churches and mosques became

the targets of attacks. Towns, villages, and government buildings were taken over by insurgents in the states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe. The ease with which insurgents overcame both the military and civilians caused many Nigerians to have doubts about the capacity of the military to combat the insurgents. The violence persisted up until May of 2015.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Under the administration of Former President Jonathan, Boko Haram had a number of influences that contributed to the country's economic and security woes. There are factors involving people as well as the economy, politics, and society. Since 2009, when Boko Haram began its insurgency, and after Mohammed Yusuf, the leader of the sect, was killed, the activities of the sect have continued unabated despite the efforts of Former President Goodluck to curtail the heinous crime of the sect; during this time, more than 10,000 people have been killed by Boko Haram. In total, the activities of the sect have resulted in the deaths of over 20,000 people. The northeastern region of Nigeria is where the majority of the sect's activities take place. As a method of conflict resolution, members of Boko Haram kidnap and sexually assault women. The impoverished are the ones who are most likely to fall victim to sect crimes, and Nigerians bear the brunt of the suffering caused by sectarian violence.³

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact that the Boko Haram sect had on the level of national security that prevailed in Nigeria during the administration of the nation's previous President Jonathan.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The major purpose of this study is to investigate insurgency in Nigeria and identify its repercussions on the country's national security. Other specific objectives include the following:

1. Investigate the impact of the Boko Haram insurgency on the Nigerian security system under the government of former president Jonathan.
2. Examine the origins of the Boko Haram movement and the contributing factors to the crisis in Nigeria.
3. Investigate the consequences of the Boko Haram insurgency on the country's national security under the administration of former President Jonathan.
4. Examine the relationship between the Nigerian insurgency and the country's security during the government of former President Jonathan.
5. Investigate the policy steps used by previous President Jonathan's government to reduce and combat the harmful impacts of the Boko Haram insurgency on national security.

1.4 Research Questions

What threats does the Boko Haram rebellion offer to the Nigerian security system under former president Jonathan?

What are the roots and causes of Boko Haram and the Nigerian insurgency?

What effect did the Boko Haram insurgency have on Nigeria's national security during former president Jonathan's administration?

What was the relationship between the Boko-haram insurgency and Nigeria's national security under previous president Jonathan?

5. During the administration of former president Jonathan, what policy initiatives were taken to minimize and offset the Boko Haram insurgency's negative effects on national security?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The fact that the country of Nigeria does not have sufficient security measures in place is a much more significant problem than the presence of the terrorist group Boko Haram. Therefore, one way to define security is as a condition of security in which there is no anxiety, fear, danger, poverty, or oppression. Security may also be thought of as the absence of these things. This phrase refers to the practice of preserving fundamental standards even when there is no opposition to such fundamental beliefs. The only aspect of national security during the time that former President Goodluck Jonathan was in office is being looked into by the investigation.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The government, other parts of the security system, and the general public will all find the research to be of great significance. In an effort to find a solution to the problem, the results of this research will shed light on the scope of the damage caused by the Boko Haram sect's operations in Nigeria during the administration of former president Jonathan and their impact on the security of the country. This information will be provided to the government as well as the general public. In addition to this, it will contribute to a better understanding of the effects that the battle with Boko Haram has had under the leadership of President Jonathan. In addition, the research will present a hypothesis that will discuss the effects that the Boko Haram insurgency had in Nigeria while Jonathan was serving as the country's president. Jonathan will soon be stepping down from his position. If this research is used, it will go a long way toward providing a

new explanation for the topic to other academics and researchers who might be interested in conducting more research in this area in the future. If this research is used, it will go a long way toward providing a new explanation for the topic.

1.7 Operational Definitios of Terms

Impact: A possible future effect or result, something that is suggested without being said directly. The fact, state of being involved in or connected to something.

National Security:The idea of insecurity or security has been the topic of several arguments.

Insurgency:To take, invalidate, or challenge the governmental power of an area by systematic subversion and violence is what this term means. Insurgency is a form of asymmetric violence due to its particular character. With this strategy, one may expect to see many methods used in an effort to achieve a target that is both political and palatable at the same time.

Boko Haram Insurgency: The term 'Boko Haram' literarily translates to 'Western education is forbidden'. It refers to the notorious terrorist group based in northeastern Nigeria, whose official name is Jama'atu Ahlissunnah Lidda'awatiwal Jihad (meaning: people committed to the propagation of the Prophet's teachings and Jihad). The Jihadist group was founded in 2002 in Maiduguri, Borno State, by a radical Islamist cleric, Yusuf. The group's ideology is based on extremist jihadism, with strict observance of Islamic law (Sharia) in Nigeria.

Endnotes

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Chapter Two

Literature Review

This chapter presents a discussion on a review of the earlier studies, highlighting areas in which the researchers agree and disagree with one another. As a direct consequence of this, there is a gap in the already available body of information, which the current inquiry aims to address. The information contained in this chapter will be organized according to the headings listed below:

- Conceptual Framework
- Theoretical Framework
- Empirical Studies
- Summary of Literature Gap

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.2.1 The Concept of Insurgency

There are numerous interpretations that can be given to the word "insurgency." According to the official definition provided by the government of the United States, insurgency is defined as "the systematic use of subversion and violence to seize, negate, or weaken the political power of a region."¹ A rebellion is considered to be the same thing as a state of insurgency from the point of view of international law. Against an established government or state that has the recognition of the United Nations, a revolt of this kind is one that is carried out. On the other hand, in this particular kind of rebellion, the people who take part are not considered to be combatants. We have a propensity to define insurgency as any form of guerrilla, terrorist, militant,

revolutionary, or any other form of irregular warfare that does not follow the rules, laws, and conventions of war and is typically carried out against a state by a non-state actor. However, this definition is not entirely accurate. Insurgency can also refer to any form of irregular warfare that does not follow the rules, laws, and conventions of war. This viewpoint is influenced by the fact that, historically speaking, non-state actors have been the ones who lead insurgencies. This conclusion was reached as a result of our investigation of professional military and security literature. This is the context in which the term "insurgency" was first employed. This research serves as the foundation for our findings. According to this point of view, we have a propensity to consider an insurgency to be any guerrilla movement, terrorist organization, or militant group (s). The term "insurgency" is used to describe the occurrence that is referred to by the military. In general, and despite the fact that each insurgency pursues its own unique set of objectives, all insurgencies employ one or more of the methods of warfare or acts of violence that have been detailed above. This is true even though each insurgency pursues its own unique set of objectives. Insurgency is typically the result of an asymmetrical war, which is yet another element that contributes to the phenomena and acts as its underpinning. When one side of a conflict starts out with a decisive advantage over the other side in terms of physical force and other instruments of power, this type of conflict is known as an asymmetric war. This advantage may come in the shape of a political influence advantage or an advantage regarding other tools of power. People who are now on the side of the conflict that is weaker would be willing to fight like bandits in this kind of scenario in order to be switched to the side of the war that is more favorable to them.² They are not rebels by choice; rather, they are insurgents due to their incompetence and their inferiority. Insurgents are rebels because they are inferior. Armed conflict that is destructive, drawn out, and dynamic is the means by

which insurgents aim to achieve the dramatic alteration of political, social, religious, and economic systems, as well as the dominance of territory and resources, and the expansion of state accommodation. Insurgents also seek to achieve these goals in order to achieve their goals of expanding state accommodation.

2.2.2 The Concept of National Security

The condition of either being vulnerable or safe, which has been the subject of much discussion, is related to the idea of security versus insecurity, and it spans a number of different dimensions. The topic of security versus insecurity has been the subject of much discussion. Many researchers in the field of academia approach the issues of vulnerability and security from a range of perspectives. Some academics make a connection between the effects that feelings of unease or security have on the lives and existence of individuals and the effects that those feelings have on those feelings themselves. Threats such as starvation, disease, and oppression pose a persistent risk to the well-being of human beings and put their security at risk on a regular basis. Insecurity is a state of concern or anxiety that develops either from a real or perceived absence of protection or from an inadequate degree of safety from potential dangers. It is possible to define insecurity as a state of concern or anxiety. Insecurities can be real or perceived, but either way, they have the same impact on a person's level of concern and anxiety since they can trigger the same kinds of thoughts. The state of being vulnerable to risk, unsettled, or subject to danger is one definition of the condition that is referred to as insecurities. One definition of insecurity describes it as the state of being exposed to risk, and this is another way of putting it. It is said that a person or object is secure when there is no threat or risk of it being attacked physically or morally, having an accident, having their belongings stolen, or deteriorating in any way. This could be applicable to both individuals and objects.³ An ongoing danger to human life,

as well as to the territories of governments, religious beliefs, assets, and establishments, insecurity can be seen as a global phenomenon. Due to the fact that it is studied from a diverse range of angles, there is no universal agreement regarding the idea of precariousness.⁴

Recent unrest in Nigeria has been caused by a number of factors, including activities carried out by Boko Haram, banditry, kidnappings, and conflicts between Fulani herders and farmers. As a result, the state of Ondo has issued an evacuation notice to the Fulani population that resides there. As a result of this, the government is now extremely concerned about the nation's security, and as a result, spending on security has soared. The United States federal government has strengthened security agencies by providing security facilities, developing and disseminating security alerts, and increasing surveillance and investigation of criminal offenses. These actions have resulted in the criminalization of terrorism, the circumvention of the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011, increased physical security measures across the country to prevent or disrupt potential attacks, and increased surveillance and investigation of criminal offenses. Every one of these steps is being taken with the goal of lowering the crime rate. Despite all of these safeguards, there is still a significant amount of danger. As a result of ongoing security concerns and the failure of the government to secure citizens' safety and security, Nigerians are asking the question, "Is it possible to have security?" Is it feasible to have both personal and property safety? Others argue that the situation has a political undertone or tendency, which is meant to suit the goals of specific political groups who are dissatisfied with the country's political expressions. They claim this in order to suit the goals of specific political groups who are meant to suit the goals of specific political groups.⁵

It is essential to investigate the notion of "security" at its most fundamental level in order to develop mental models that are accurate representations of national security. To be truly secure, one must be able to say they are free from anxiety, fear, danger, poverty, and injustice while also having the sensation of being safe. This phrase refers to the practice of preserving fundamental standards even when there is no opposition to such fundamental beliefs. Since the beginning of time, the concept of security has been linked to the act of protecting a state and its population from dangers that have the potential to cause harm, destruction, or injury. In common parlance, the term "security" refers to the safeguarding of both people and their belongings; this protection can extend to situations on any scale, from the level of the individual to that of the community to that of the nation.⁶ Since the signing of the Westphalia Treaty in 1648, which brought an end to a war that had been raging in Europe for the previous 30 years and established states as the preeminent political unit within the framework of international politics, national security has been the most sought after type of security. As can be seen, the research concentrates on both small-scale and broad-scale threats to security. Because this impacts the entire population of a state rather than just one individual citizen, there is a necessity for national security.⁷

A nation-state like this one will defend not just the geographical integrity of its nation, but also the safety and wellbeing of its residents and any visitors to the country. There are two stages that make up national security: The first part of the sentence makes reference to the overall level of concord that exists among the numerous communities and groups that make up a state, in addition to the existence of the appropriate socioeconomic and political frameworks that allow people to pursue their legal rights free from interference. The second word refers to the level of cooperation and goodwill

that the state and other parties have shown toward the international community in order to ensure that there is no threat.⁸

The nation-state was elevated to its current status as the major unit and participant in the international system as a direct result of the significant role that was played by the Treaty of Westphalia, which was signed in the year 1648. In this particular international system, all states are given the same level of respect, and each one of them continuously wonders whether or not it will permit them to continue existing. These governments rely on their authority, which is mostly comprised of their military power, to defend the wellbeing of their population and to maintain the integrity of the borders of their territories. Power eventually became linked with both national security and military might, and this association continued to strengthen through time.⁹ Since then, every state has been engaged in a cutthroat competition to bolster its authority in order to remain in existence. In order to have a complete understanding of "security" and "national security," we need to ask not only "for whom?" and "whose values?" but also "what dangers and security?" and "by what means?" Based on the responses to these critical questions, it is clear that the primary focus of Nigerian national security is on preventing external invasion in order to preserve the Nigerian state, its sovereignty, its territorial integrity, and its regime. The use of military force is the most efficient means of accomplishing this objective. It is not strategically positioned to deal with contemporary security challenges, such as the insurgency being waged by Boko Haram in the North East. The national security concept of Westphalia places such a strong emphasis on state security that it does not take into account the security requirements of the state's own citizens. By doing so, it disapproves of these requests and legitimizes the state by creating a mystique around it. This retires the state

and gives it the appearance of being separate from the individuals and organizations that make up the state.¹⁰

Internal problems, such as poverty, socioeconomic and political marginalization, joblessness, and corruption, as well as a lack of infrastructure, are more likely to be the source of national security risks in developing nations like Nigeria. This is because of the lack of infrastructure. These difficulties have an impact on the lives of individuals and pose a threat to their security; as a result, citizens are more susceptible to danger. They have placed the blame on the state and are working on eliminating, dismantling, or reorganizing it as a means of escaping their current situation. According to Sampson, "past security issues in the country have proved that repressive violence would only give momentary solace" when it comes to the suppression of dissent. The suicide bombings carried out by Boko Haram have only been significantly reduced as a result of military operations against the group. To be of greater use to the government, the State Security Service (SSS), the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) are all structured in accordance with the Westphalia idea of national security (that seeks to protect the state, institutions and regime). In recent years, there has been a growing chorus of voices advocating for a significant shift in our nation's approach to national security, one that shifts the emphasis away from protecting the state as the primary target of national security and instead puts the welfare of the individual citizen and their community front and center. As a result of these calls, an investigation into the human security dimension was carried out. This investigation resulted in the identification of seven major aspects of human security that need to be investigated in order to guarantee national security.¹¹

Since Boko Haram's rejection of government claims of a truce, there has been an increase in the number of attacks in northeastern Nigeria. Evidence such as these

demonstrates how perilous it is for the continent's largest economy and the country that exports the most oil. Even though the country and its law-abiding population are being gradually crippled by the insurgency, the real concern is that the Nigeria Army, which has until now enjoyed a worldwide reputation for bravery and war-time discipline, would be demonized. This is because the Nigeria Army has enjoyed a reputation for being well-disciplined and courageous in times of conflict. Even if it can be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the militancy has pushed the army to the point where it is on the verge of exhaustion, the overall morale of the military has been severely damaged.¹²

Boko Haram may have dragged the security and intelligence agencies of Nigeria to its knees, but the group's uniqueness is not based just on this fact alone. The accomplishments of the group extend much further than this. Two of the organization's most heinous crimes are its blatant disregard for Nigeria and its constitution, as well as its covert indoctrination of impressionable young people in extremist ideology and recruitment, with the end goal of utilizing these children as essential cogs in the machine of terror. One of the most important aspects of its criminal brilliance is the fact that it displays such blatant disregard for Nigeria and her constitution. The economic and national security of states, as well as the state's unity and sovereignty, are all seriously threatened by violent organizations and militias with international ties. In addition, the existence of Nigeria itself is in jeopardy as a result of this terrorist strike, making it a significant problem not only for the helpless people living in Nigeria but also for the government of that country and for society as a whole. Since they instigated a brief rebellion against the government in northern Nigeria in July 2009, members of the cult have carried out a number of separate attacks since that time. Because of this, the cult is now something that people all around the world are interested in. It is because

of the cult's ability to carry out both "low-scale" and overt attacks in Nigeria that it is now regarded as a greater threat. Without a shadow of a doubt, the leaders of the cult have been indoctrinated to believe that they are capable of toppling the government of Nigeria despite the wide assortment of modern weapons at their disposal. This idea has been strengthened as a result of attacks on a variety of security forces operating in the northern region of the country.¹³

As a result of the group's improved weaponry, suicide bombers, and well-coordinated guerilla tactics, the threat that Boko Haram poses to Nigeria's state now extends beyond the country's 36 states, undermining economic and social-political growth. This is the case because Boko Haram's threat to the state of Nigeria now extends beyond the country's 36 states. As the number of people killed as a result of attacks carried out by Boko Haram in Nigeria continues to rise, it is abundantly obvious that the nation is on the edge of becoming a "failed state." A growing proportion of Nigerians are beginning to question the government's ability to successfully combat Boko Haram and other violent organizations. The administration is committed to achieving victory over terrorist organizations. A violent Islamic group in the cities and villages of Nigeria's northeastern region proclaimed an Islamic empire for a significant amount of time. The danger posed by Boko Haram is orders of magnitude greater than that posed by the civil war over the secession of Biafra, the subsequent military coups, the uprisings of the Niger Delta militia, and a great number of other ethnic and communal conflicts. Boko Haram is currently posing a risk to one of the most significant institutions in Nigeria. The rebellion by Boko Haram poses a threat to the movement toward nationhood that started in 1914. Relations between the Northeast and the rest of Nigeria, on both an ethnic and a geographical level, have been tense for a

long time. Due to the fact that Nigeria is split along religious lines, it is extremely challenging, if not impossible, to create national unity.¹⁴

It has been demonstrated that the employment of deadly force is inversely connected with the quality of public services. As a consequence of this, people are forced to spend their own money to make up for the lack of public services, which in turn lowers the nation's capacity to invest in new businesses and infrastructure. If there is a possibility of armed conflict or even just the possibility of armed violence, then there is a possibility that foreign direct investment will decrease. This is especially true in situations when political tensions provide the impetus for acts of violence. Whether it is for political or criminal purposes, armed conflict has a significant and negative impact on tourism. This is true regardless of the motivations behind the fight. When there is an increase in political violence, there is a long-term loss in tourism of 25 percent, and this decrease is often significantly greater in countries that have tourist industries that are not as developed. For instance, the cruelty of Boko Haram has contributed to making the situation even worse.

2.2.3 Insurgency in Nigeria

Increased levels of insurgency pose a risk to international peace and security because they increase the number of people killed, the number of people forced to relocate, the number of refugees, and the level of food insecurity. The costs associated with the development are laid out in detail. Because of the destruction of schools, power plants, and roadways, people who take part in the conflict, are killed in the conflict, or have fled the conflict are unable to work in a productive manner. This is the case whether or not they are still involved in the conflict. In the aftermath of a war, it is difficult to disentangle the macroeconomic and microeconomic processes that lead to a

decline in economic and social rights. This is due to the interconnected nature of these factors..¹⁵.

Since the beginning of the country's current democratic government, Nigeria has been experiencing a level of insecurity and terrorism on a scale that has not been seen in recent history. This just occurred a short while ago. Assassinations, both political and non-political, have been carried out deliberately all over the country. Militia groups have emerged in the south, and an insurgency has developed in the north. There have also been kidnappings and ritual killings in the east and west. The level of regional insecurity is increasing, which has prompted authorities all over the country to establish regional security formations in an effort to slow the growth of the problem. Maiduguri, which is located in Borno state, is where Ustaz Mohammed Yusuf established Boko Haram in the year 2002. Boko Haram is a violent extremist organization in Nigeria that is led by adherents of Islamic fundamentalism. In 2004, it moved its operations to the town of Kanamma, which is located in the state of Yobe, and there it established a facility known as Afghanistan. The official name for this group is Jihadiyya al-SunnahwatiWal Jihad, which when translated from Arabic to English means "those committed to the propagation of the prophet's teachings and Jihad." In 2009, when they were still in high school, they first exhibited behavior that could be described as aggressive. A criminal act can have a wide variety of repercussions, some of which include monetary and social loss, physical and psychological harm, and a number of other effects on the victim and on the community as a whole. In point of fact, the majority of the repercussions that come from engaging in criminal activity are monetarily motivated. The cost of crime can be incurred in a number of different ways, including having direct experience with criminal activity, suffering bodily injury as a result of criminal activity, and having property stolen from or destroyed by criminals.

When illegal behavior leads to the commission of criminal acts, there are additional costs associated with the crime, such as the loss of life. It is possible that as a result of this, people will move in large numbers from areas that have a high rate of crime to areas that have a lower rate of crime. It is possible that this will also result in a loss of intellectual capital in addition to other socioeconomic concerns.¹⁶

Recent events in Nigeria's history have been characterized by volatile concoctions of violent extremism and indigenous insurgencies. The violent extremism that is plaguing Nigeria appears to be tearing at the fabric of the country's national unity. A nation that was once held in high esteem for her part in bringing peace to a number of governments in West Africa that had been ripped apart by violence is now in need of assistance from the international community in order to maintain peace and security within her own borders. The original name of this nation has been changed in order to protect the country's sovereignty. A growing campaign of terror by the Boko Haram insurgency poses a threat not only to the internal security of Nigeria but also to the regional stability throughout West Africa. This is in addition to the fact that the Boko Haram insurgency also poses a major threat to Nigeria's security. The already high levels of extremism and violence in the country have been exacerbated by the presence of an expanding number of foreign extremist groups, as well as their linkages to native religious communities. The following four categories are used to conduct an analysis of the ramifications of insurgency: There are a number of elements that can have an impact on national security, including the socioeconomic influence, humanitarian disasters, and infrastructural breakdown.¹⁷

Boko Haram has ramped up its attacks in northeast Nigeria ever since it rejected the government's assurances that it would observe a ceasefire. This suggests that it will continue to be Africa's most major security threat for the foreseeable future. The

problem is not just the debilitation that the insurgency is inflicting on the country and its law-abiding populace; it is also about the demystification of the Nigeria Army, which prior to the beginning of the insurgency had an outstanding international reputation for bravery and war-time discipline. The army's morale has suffered as a result of the inefficient use of resources, which has led to a reduction in effectiveness. One of the distinguishing characteristics of Boko Haram is the way in which the organization has completely crippled Nigeria's security and intelligence services. Its criminal prowess can be broken down into two categories: first, an overt contempt for Nigeria and her constitution, and second, the covert recruitment and use of vulnerable youths as part of the group's terror machine. Both categories contribute to its overall criminality. Both of these regions display a shocking lack of respect for Nigeria and her constitution.¹⁸

The proliferation of armed groups and violent gangs with worldwide connections has led to an increase in the dangers faced by the country and its people on a variety of fronts, including the economy, the national unity, the sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of the country. As a consequence, this terrorist act has caused tremendous anxiety among the unfortunate residents of Nigeria, the government, and even the global community as a whole, which places Nigeria's corporate existence in jeopardy. Since the cult was brought to the attention of national and international media in July 2009 when it incited an anti-government revolt in northern Nigeria, it has carried out a number of attacks since that time. These actions have placed the cult's name into question. Members of cults in Nigeria are becoming more terrified that their organization is capable of carrying out daring as well as "low-scale" acts on a widespread scale. The operatives of the cult are confident that they would be able to triumph over the Nigerian state despite the powerful armament that it possesses. The

fact that previous assaults on northern security installations have been successful lends credence to this theory.

The terrorist organization Boko Haram has expanded its influence outside Nigeria's 36 states as a result of an increase in its membership, the acquisition of more modern and sophisticated equipment (including suicide bombers), and the use of well-coordinated guerilla tactics. As a consequence of this, both the country's economy and its social-political development would suffer.

At this stage in Nigeria's history, there is no question that the country is a failed state, and the inability of the central government to stop the wave of violence perpetrated by Boko Haram is additional evidence of this. In point of fact, Nigerians are gradually losing faith in the capabilities of the country's security agencies to fight Boko Haram and any other terrorist organizations that may be operating within the country. It has been quite some time since the general population was given the assurance that the government will be successful in its fight against terrorism.

The Islamic extremist organization, which declared an Islamic caliphate, took control of a large number of towns and villages along Nigeria's northeastern border and proclaimed themselves to be the caliphate. There are a number of other factors that pose a greater risk to the state than the Boko Haram phenomenon. These include the civil conflict in Biafra, military coups, uprisings by Niger Delta militia, and interethnic and communal tensions. Both the continued existence of Nigeria as a nation and its political cohesion are in jeopardy as a direct result of the danger posed by Boko Haram. According to him, the Boko Haram insurgency has made the process of becoming a nation more difficult and unclear since Nigeria was united in 1914. This is because of the country's history. Relations between different ethnic groups and regions have become tense in the north-eastern part of Nigeria. As a direct consequence of this,

Nigeria has become fragmented into numerous smaller factions, which has made it extremely challenging, if not downright impossible, to attain national unity¹⁹.

As a result of armed war, public services become less available. The inability of the government to provide adequate services has resulted in citizens being obliged to spend their own money, which in turn has a negative impact on the investment capacity of the nation. The risk of armed war discourages direct investment from outside sources (FDI). When it comes to acts of political violence, this is something that rings very true. Acts of political or criminal violence have a devastating impact on the tourism industry. The long-term effect of political violence on tourism is estimated to be 25 percent, and the damage is far more severe in nations with tourism businesses that are less developed. The attack by Boko Haram on the northeast of Nigeria has caused damage to medical facilities, which has caused doctors and nurses to abandon the area or close down clinics. Residents have been forced to go to Cameroon, Chad, and Niger in order to receive medical treatment, which has placed a strain on the health resources available in the host town.

2.2.4 The Elite Politics and the Emergency of Boko Haram in Nigeria

The political climate at the highest levels of authority provided the incentive for the launch of the Boko Haram insurrection as well as its further spread after it had already begun. The term "elite" is frequently used to refer to those social positions that are situated at the very pinnacle of significant social systems, such as the highest positions in politics, the government, commerce, and religion. Having said that, the expression can also be used to refer to a more limited population that holds certain roles. Because of their greater riches, education, and access to culture, science, and technology, the elite of a society are considered to be the superior minority in that society. They are also the personification of a civilization's many admirable qualities.

They invariably end up acquiring control of the political, economic, and societal aspects of the life of the general people as a direct consequence of this, which is a direct cause of the problem. The political system in Nigeria is built on the political savvy, business acumen, ideological fervour, and cunning of the elite in the realms of party politics and liberal democracy. This is the basis for the country's political system. This ensures that there will be no disruptions to the system. However, as a result of the political system-wide fights in which they were engaged, this elite eventually split into the two non-homogenous colonial constructions that are Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria. These regions are known as the North and the South, respectively.

The quest for political power can be seen as one of the defining characteristics of elite politics in Nigeria. The struggles for state authority in Nigeria are analogous to war in these and a great number of other respects. To begin, the mobilization of elite forces is typically rather significant, on par with the preparation for a great conflict of any kind or magnitude. In order to win elections and take control of the government, both the northern and southern factions of this political struggle need to accumulate a sizeable number of supporters. The fact that the conflict and the elections are comparable to a war is another factor that should be taken into consideration. To put it another way, in Nigerian elections there are no losers since those who lose give up everything and the winner receives nothing. It's similar to having to pay damages to an enemy after they've been defeated in a war.²⁰ In each instance, the authority of the state is utilized as a tool of production.

After the death of President Yar'Adua, the northern elite utilized the Boko Haram movement as a means to seize control of the presidency. According to the words and attitudes expressed by members of the sect who were seized, the northern elite stubbornly refused to deploy it despite the fact that it has been utilized in Borno State in

the past. It would appear, in light of these pieces of evidence, that the political establishment in the north was on board with the religion. This idea proposes that when Jonathan was chosen president of the group, there was an increase in the number of assaults carried out against it. Those at the very top of society are quick to rally the youth, particularly the impoverished and disenfranchised young people who have been condemned to a life as street urchins and who live with opportunistic Koranic mallams. In the northern regions of the country, non-Muslims and people who are not indigenous to the area are frequently the targets of assassination attempts. At the moment, the younger generation is channeling their dissatisfaction with the government into the Boko Haram uprising by using it as a vehicle to express themselves. It would appear that the monsters that the people of Nigeria produced have turned into loose cannons and are inflicting devastation across the entirety of the country, but particularly in the north.

Because of the specific historical setting in which it is currently taking place, the Boko Haram issue may carry more weight on the political front. Despite the efforts of other Muslims to separate themselves from Boko Haram's criminal activities, it is important to note that Boko Haram is a political Islamic movement. In multi religious countries like Nigeria, where religion plays a significant part in politics, the distribution of political power is also determined by religious affiliation. Second, prior to the election of President Goodluck Jonathan, a Christian who is from the south, there was an intense political battle between some political actors in the north, the majority of whom are Muslims, and their counterparts in the south. Jonathan is from the south. The fact that the winner of the competition controlled the machinery of the state as a distribution hub for sectional interests, family members, cronies, praise singers, friends, and courtiers of government is not out of place so long as incumbency plays a

substantial part in determining election success. Jonathan's electoral victory came just three years later, following an absence of power in the south that lasted for eight years. As a result of the violence that followed the presidential election in 1993, in which southerner and Muslim Moshood Abiola was declared the winner, the north did not cede sovereignty to the south until 1999. This was due to the fact that Abiola was a southerner.

A structure of power-sharing in Nigeria that alternates between the north and the south was devised by the political elites of the country through cunning political engineering. The power was supposed to go back to the north in May 2007 under Umaru Musa Yar'Adua after spending the previous eight years in the south under the administration of Olusegun Obasanjo (1999–2007). The death of Yar'Adua in May 2010, just three months after he took office, left the northern region resentful that it had once again "lost" power to the southern region. This was the case despite a constitutional clause that ensured his deputy, Goodluck Jonathan, a southerner, would follow in his footsteps. The assassination of Yar'Adua was a direct contributor to the political upheaval that Nigeria experienced in the run-up to the general elections in 2011. In discussions on Nigerian politics, the dichotomy between the country's north and south is brought up quite frequently.

In Nigeria, the struggle for control of the country's ruling elite is a contentious and difficult one. In the aftermath of violent clashes, various groups and individuals engage in competitive behavior by violating lax rules and disrupting well-established procedures. Both the winners and the losers harbor mistrust of the established norms and procedures, which impedes the development of a reliable power transfer system and the identification of a single clear victor. As a result of the lack of law enforcement,

there is a widespread tendency toward the personalization of power and the conducting of private business in public.

Because a postcolonial state is all-powerful, organizations and individuals place a high priority on managing the enormous authority it possesses in a manner that is fair and respectful. When it comes to the question of whether someone will live or die, the answer lies in politics. In the political arena of Nigeria, there are no winners and there are no losers. Because the colonial economic enterprise encourages dependence and stagnation, which in turn leads to underdevelopment, the political power of a country grows stronger and stronger as economic resources become more concentrated or diminishes.²¹ As a result of this, the social base of the state becomes even more restricted, bringing into focus the preeminent role that politics plays in a postcolonial state. The arbitrary nature of the postcolonial state, the absence of political institutions that can act as checks and balances, and the lack of a strong social grounding all contribute to a general lack of faith in the postcolonial state among its citizens. As a direct consequence of this, the authority of this government is open to debate. The low legitimacy of the government contributes further to the loss of faith among the poor population in the government's ability to look out for their best interests. It is also common knowledge that powerful groups have a negative view of the state. A lack of faith in the state's ability to be fair and impartial is one factor that contributes to the reluctance of powerful groups to cede any of their authority or to cooperate with political rivals.

In conclusion, there is a lack of coherence among the officials of the state due to the fact that they still predominantly reflect the interests of specific sectors rather than the interests of the entire population. Even now, remnants of it can be found in many different parts of Nigerian society, particularly within the country's ethnic communities.

As a direct consequence of this, a furious prebendal war breaks out between various ethnic and other sectional groups concerning how to enhance, distribute, and defend their portion of the state's authority. As a result of what has been discussed thus far, we can draw the conclusion that the postcolonial state has made existing tensions much worse, and that the politics of Nigeria can be loosely separated into the following categories.

- i. When there is an excessive focus on power, rather than a process of negotiation, discussion, and the peaceful transfer of power, politics becomes a battle. ii. When there is an excessive concentration on power, politics remains a battle.
- ii. There is a lack of a sense of common future among the several ethnic groups that make up the country as a whole. Because of the prevalence of exclusive rather than inclusive power techniques, politics will likely continue to maintain its dominance and concentrate on power.
- iii. The state's absoluteness and tyranny are causing a broad deradicalization of politics as a result of the "politics of consensus," which is driving this phenomenon. It is a heresy to engage in what is known as "politics of consensus" in an environment that is marked by increasing exclusivism and a decreased sense of shared future.
- iv. The process of deradicalizing politics is connected to the adoption of questionable electoral and decision-making mechanisms (instead of established party- or community-based competition), such as rallies, public drafting, and nominating conventions. These mechanisms include voting for political officials and making decisions.

- v. Political leaders have a propensity to make their control more personal and take on a "sit-tight" attitude since the size of the state provides them a great deal of status and influence (self-succession).
- vi. The military, the masters of conflict and the antithesis of democracy, assumes a position of social dominance when political competition turns into a kind of ethnic warfare due to a lack of effective institutional methods to regulate it. This is because there are no effective institutional methods to regulate it.²².

In Nigeria, one of the peripheral capitalist forms that emerged as a result of the rapid development of capital during its monopoly period, these general characteristics have developed as a result of the reliance on crude capital growth and corruption. These general characteristics have developed as a result of the rapid development of capital during the monopoly period. When it comes to the redistribution of wealth, rather than the growth of it, the resources of the state so rigidly and fundamentally conform to the geometry of power. It's possible that this adverse skewness can be attributed to the class structure of the postcolonial state. The ruling elite in postcolonial Nigeria is extremely fractured, similar to the power structures that existed during the colonial era. It is a war for supremacy amongst the elite factions of the state to determine who would dominate the power in the country. This is a consequence of overestimating the power that comes with political authority, which is why it occurs in the first place. As a result of the state serving the interests of this class, which is segmented into fractions, individuals and groups that share similar goals, regardless of race or section, are excluded and marginalized as a result of this state policy. In order to attain and maintain power in Nigeria, appeals to various ethnic groups were frequently used.

The Nigerian ruling class, both philosophically and practically, supported the use of state authority for this purpose because it was seen as a means of personally

benefiting the ruling class.²³ The primary beneficiaries of government power grabs are typically the supporters of those who have achieved political power, as well as those who have gained political power themselves in terms of their personal financial well-being. The nations of Nigeria's politics are notoriously turbulent and disorderly on a regular basis. There are a variety of possible distinguishing characteristics, including religion, state, and regional affiliation. On the other hand, clan ethnicity continues to be the single most important factor in political competition. This signifies that Nigeria's approximately 250 ethnic groups are able to express themselves and participate in political action in order to achieve the goals they have set for themselves. In Nigerian politics, ethnic identification typically coexists alongside other features, albeit in a way that is more complicated than in other countries. In the same way that the North, South, and Middle Belt regions were used to define politics, so too can ethnic and religious groups be utilized to do so. Take, for instance, the predominately Muslim North and the predominantly Christian South of the country. The fact that a person belongs to a dominant or minority ethnic group, in addition to the vast number of sub-ethnic identities that currently exist, are both additional identifying features.

The ways in which people in Nigeria view the North and the South have a significant impact on the political system in the country. The petty bourgeoisie of Nigeria is responsible for the creation of the rhetoric of national unity in Nigeria, which is founded on the subject of federal character; this is the fundamental basis of the rhetoric. One of the various arguments for the sharing of public jobs that are provided in Section 14 of the Constitution that was adopted in 1999 is a reference to the "federal character." Both the requirements and the ideals of unity, fair play, and cohesiveness are violated by the theory and practice of post-awarding that is followed by the federal government. According to this notion, the degree to which individuals are located in

close proximity to one another is given more weight than the individual's level of talent or aptitude. It gives the impression that the ethnic or tribal representation at the state level is balanced out by the geographical representation at the federal level. However, what matters a great deal is the nature of those who hold positions of authority.²⁴

The passing of President Umaru Musa Yar'Adua has given rise to concerns regarding the zoning of the PDP nomination. This subject prompted a lot of debate. The debate continued even after the National Executive Committee of the party stated that the zoning principles would be maintained, but that President Jonathan may run for reelection. This disagreement has evolved into a threat to the safety of the nation as a direct result of the destructive and irresponsible language utilized by supporters of the program. Alhaji Lawal Kaita, a senior member of the PDP, stated that the North will make Nigeria difficult to manage if Jonathan runs for president and wins. Jonathan's rise to power has been described as a "slap in the face" to Northerners by Kanti Bello, who formerly served as Chief Whip of the minority in the Senate. In 2011, President Jonathan was the front-runner for his party's nomination, and he ended up winning. Junaid Mohammed, Ango Abdullahi, Isa Kaita, and Adamu Ciromaat all issued dire warnings about the future of Nigeria if Jonathan continued to serve as president after 2015. Still bitter about his defeat in the presidential election of 2011, General Muhammadu Buhari made the following threat in May 2012: "With God's permission, the dog and baboon will be soaked in blood" if election fraud occurred in 2015. There will be bloodshed if the elections in 2015 are not held in an open and honest manner. If Buhari does not win the election in 2015, he will not accept the results as legitimate because his ideology dictates this. Ango Abdullahi, the head of the Northern Elders Forum, made a prediction that Jonathan would not be president in 2015. His pursuers were given advance notice. He responded by saying, "We in the North are ready,"

daring the other party to start a fight.²⁵ At the time, Ango Abdulahi was beating the battle drums with all his might. Another prominent individual from the North, Junaid Mohammed, voiced a word of caution back in December of 2014. If Jonathan had run for politics in 2015, he anticipated an increase in violence and fatalities. According to his calculations, there are around 85 million people living in the north who will be against it. According to the data, the PDP's internal struggle and differences after the assassination of President Yar'Adua in 2010 appear to have contributed to the expansion of the Boko Haram insurgency. The comments are the fuel that not only fueled the formation of the uprising, but they also play an important part in its long-term survival. Not only did they fuel the formation, but they also play an important part in its long-term survival. There is an unceasing and insistent call for the ruling party to change the power balance from both within the party and outside of the party. The attempt by Obasanjo to win a third term was unsuccessful, his successor Musa Yar'Adua became ill, and then he passed away, throwing the party into even more disarray. Goodluck Jonathan, who was his deputy and came from the South-South geographical zone, not only completed the remainder of his boss's term but also ran for office and successfully challenged the PDP's zoning principles in the elections that took place in 2011. Following the bombings and armed attacks, which were followed by the destruction of innocent people's homes and other property, Nigeria descended into a state of complete anarchy. Since it had been used in clandestine operations in the past, the elites of the North transformed it into an open-ended political weapon.²⁶

The radicalization of Mohammed Yusuf in 2002 is said to have been the impetus for the formation of Boko Haram, according to reports coming from both inside and outside the organization. According to undercover sources, Ali Modu Sherrif, a former governor of Borno State, is said to have used the cult in 2003 in order to assist him in

obtaining the job. This information comes from the sources. There is evidence that Sheriff courted Boko Haram extremists during his campaign for governor of Borno State in 2003. Sheriff ran for governor of Borno State. He acted for two different reasons. The fact that it is expected to have more than 25,000 members across the state is evidence that popularity was a primary factor in the decision. As a consequence of this, Sheriff made an effort to coordinate what he envisioned would be an influential political movement in his favor. Of fact, tampering with votes is a common occurrence in the political system of Nigeria. The second time around, he attempted to win their support by assuring them that he would uphold their position of authority through force. When Sheriff took control of the country in 2003, he brought with him an agreement with the government that it would enforce Sharia law. After taking control of the country, Sharia law was implemented in 2003. On the other hand, the adherents of the cult were dissatisfied with the manner in which it was carried out.²⁷

As Sherrif's term came to an end, however, the governor's relationship with Yusuf, the leader of the sect, deteriorated due to misunderstandings. This occurred as the governor's relationship with Sherrif came to an end. The gang planned to assassinate him in order to get rid of the person who was responsible for bringing it up in the first place. As a direct consequence of this, the group was given the label of terrorist organization in the year 2010. The year 2011 saw the beginning of a transition in politics across the United States, and an evangelical from the South posed a challenge to those in the North by running for office that same year. This made it possible for Boko Haram to expand their goal beyond the realm of politics at the state and local levels and into the realm of politics at the national and international levels. To put it another way, once Goodluck Jonathan was given responsibility over the federal government, the political goal of eliminating Boko Haram shifted from being one that was primarily

focused on a specific region to being one that was more broadly applicable across the country. It was employed as a political device with the purpose of calling into question the legitimacy of Jonathan's presidency. It is highly significant that Kabiru Sokoto, the suspect in the attack that took place on Christmas Day in 2011, was apprehended for the first time in the mansion of the governor of Borno State in Abuja. Even after a highly dubious attempt at evasion, he was eventually apprehended, put on trial, and sentenced to life in prison after entering a guilty plea to the charges brought against him. It is possible to argue that the sect was born out of primitive tendencies as well as a North-South division in politics due to the fact that the beginning of the sect could be seen as a mirror of elite politics that were carried out under the pretext of race and religion.²⁸

In addition, political Islam is utilized by elite politics. This interpretation of Islam provides an explanation for the Islamist movement's penetration of secular politics. It involves extending the Islamic heritage beyond the appropriate religious context in which it was originally developed. Many aspects of modern human life are influenced in some way by politics and the power that they wield. To preserve these elements in their traditional form, it is necessary for there to be a "political" component. Many forms of modern Islamic activism involve seizing control of the government because many individuals are required to make use of political power in order to advance or defend Islamic teaching practices. Statements made by Major Mustapha Jokolo (Rtd) in 2005 and 2012 demonstrate that politics were a driving force behind the Boko Haram insurgency. Major Jokolo made the observation that President Obasanjo ignored Northern Muslims in their response to his "menace" on March 28, 2005 in Kaduna under the auspices of the Nigerian Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the traditional chairman. This took place under the auspices of the Nigerian Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs. Northern Muslims and

politicians in Nigeria do not have access to banks or construction companies, their troops were forcibly removed from the army after Obasanjo became president, and their children are unable to enroll in school. It is up to the emirs of the north to decide what course of action to take, he added.²⁹ He stated that Obasanjo is violating the rights of Muslims and that Muslims need to fight for their freedoms because we have been pushed to the breaking point. As more time passes, we will find ourselves in a more isolated position.

Jihadists have decided to use the terrorist group Boko Haram as a military instrument. After the Emir of Gwandu, Major Jokolo, called for war to eliminate what the caliphate viewed as its marginalization by the Obasanjo administration, the cult grew well-funded and strong in the middle of 2005. This occurred after the Emir of Gwandu called for war. After Jokolo's call to arms in 2005, there was evidence that Boko Haram had greater finances and was increasing their capacity. This was something that Jokolo was aware of in the year 2012. This suggests that Northern elites were behind the founding of Boko Haram in order to sow disorder and capture control.

It was reaffirmed by the deposed emir that Nigerians believe Boko Haram is a weapon in the hands of Northern politicians and their sympathizers who have sworn to make Nigeria rowdy for President Jonathan or any other Southerner who wins the presidency in opposition to the PDP's existing zoning strategy. Boko Haram is a weapon in the hands of Northern politicians and their sympathizers who have sworn to make Nigeria rowdy for President Jonathan or any other Southerner Northern political elites make use of the organizational structure and operational techniques of Boko Haram in order to carry out targeted assassinations and horrible acts of harm against the opposition or other perceived opponents. AliyuTishau, a leading member of the Boko Haram sect, said that:

the truth is that politicians are the root cause of this Boko Haram problem.... I was contacted by a governorship candidate to kill an opponent for a fee...some politicians are now taking advantage of the conflict between Boko Haram leadership and the authorities to execute their own agenda³⁰.

The lust for power that drives politicians is the driving force behind Boko Haram. Many Nigerians were taken aback when Atiku Abubakar, Ibrahim Babangida, and Aliyu Mohammed Gusau were named as financiers of Boko Haram by General Andrew Owoye Azazi, who served as the former national security adviser. None of the three was successful in winning the nomination for president of the PDP in 2011. As the National Security Advisor, he was aware of Boko Haram's activities. General Azazi restricted the discussion to the rules of the PDP convention, which established who was eligible to run for president. Megalomania and ambition among northern elites to rise to the position of president are two more factors that have been cited as possible motives for the violence. As the president announced his intention to run for reelection, the uprising intensified. This provides an explanation for why members of the cult who were arrested claimed to have sponsors but were unable to name them, even when a knife was held to their necks. To put it another way, a handful of ineffective federal lawmakers hailing from Nigeria's north threatened to destabilize the nation by providing financial support to Boko Haram and employing the terrorist group as a military instrument. Following Goodluck Jonathan's victory over the PDP's zoning program in 2012, there was an increase in the number of suicide attacks. After a brief respite in 2013, attacks picked back up in 2014. It was done in an effort to dissuade Jonathan from running for president in the 2015 election.³¹

The threat posed by terrorism remains one that is grave and terrifying in the context of international relations. There are many different groups, some with political

goals, some with nationalist goals, and some with increasingly extreme religious and ethnic goals, that support terrorism as a means of disseminating their beliefs and influencing political debate. There has been a rise in the number of persons killed and injured in terrorist attacks in recent years, and it appears that terrorists are becoming more selective in their target selection. Their assaults in Nigeria are significant and all-encompassing due to their affiliations with other countries and their coordinated attacks on people and government infrastructure, most notably in North Eastern Nigeria, which is where the majority of the atrocities that were illustrated above took place.³²

The terrorist campaign being waged by Boko Haram must reach the same level of intensity as the elections that will take place in Nigeria after 2011, particularly the race for the presidency. Jonathan's actions were interpreted as a power-rotation breach by the elites of the north. The judgment that the Presidential Elections of 2011 were credible was not accepted by many people in the north. As evidenced by the sect's ultimatum to southern Nigerians living in the north to return home in January 2012, the claim that Boko Haram wants to undo the union of the Northern and Southern Protectorates in 1914, which created Nigeria, is closer to Professor Soyinka's theory that the perpetrators are anarchists who, having lost power, are intent on dismembering Nigeria. This theory suggests that the perpetrators are anarchists who, having lost power, are intent on³³.

2.2.5 Origin of 'Boko Haram' as a Terrorist Group in Nigeria

The territory that comprises Boko Haram's core territory is located in Nigeria's northeastern area. Boko Haram is an Islamic terrorist group. It is an Islamist organisation with a vehement stance against the norms that humans have created. In 2002, Mohammed Yusuf laid the groundwork for what is now known as the organization, which is a Muslim group with the goal of establishing Sharia Law in place

of secular authority. It is estimated that more than one thousand individuals were killed in Nigeria in 2011 as a direct result of the Boko Haram movement. Boko Haram is a Hausa phrase that translates to "Western education is a sin," hence the name of the group aptly describes its ideology. Despite the fact that the organization came to the attention of the world community for the first time in 2009 as a result of sectarian strife in Nigeria, it does not have a defined structure or a clear chain of command. However, there is consistent evidence suggesting that the organization has connections to terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban, and others.

The term "People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teaching and Jihad" was chosen as the official name for the organization when it came time to choose a name for it. By the end of the year 2009, Boko Haram was a local Salafist group that had just transitioned into a Salafist Jihadist group. The Nigerian government and the Islamic faith as a whole are worried about the implications of increased contact with Western nations. Regardless of how educated, wealthy, or if they are driving a Mercedes Benz, The organization is committed to upholding the idea that was initially established by Muhammad Yusuf, who served as the group's founder and a previous leader. People who live in the northern hemisphere have a sense of peace and contentment in their lives since a relatively tiny but powerful elite rules them. It was emphasized that high-ranking posts in the administration could only be held by members of this select set of people. There was concern that they would foster detractors who could one day bring the organization to its knees. No matter what role you had in the organization, you were required to obtain approval from a member of the "power elite." To put it another way, the only people who were able to obtain positions of power were those who had the support of high-ranking officials.³⁴

Power elites and young men who were not influenced by an overlord coexisted in this world. For sixty years, the young people harbored resentment toward their relatives as a result of bigotry. Why shouldn't they feel resentment when the FHA general manager, a Sokoto caliphate candidate, was providing for their privileged group in Lagos? Why shouldn't they? The FHA had not yet arrived in Abuja. His primary objective was to provide employment opportunities for its members in Lagos and other locations. Regrettably, these young men were taught by their feudal masters to be uninformed and resistant to reforming the feudal system as well as to support the use of cruel punishment. The vast majority of these young guys are currently unemployed.

These lords are known for their kindness because they feed young men through their network of connections, despite the fact that they do not have a promising future. Some people who live in the north are self-employed and have a minimal education in western subjects. Some young people in the north are fluent in Arabic and can recite the Qur'an. He was a witness to northern politicians and political elites providing food for students attending Quranic schools. Students of Almajiris are required to look for alms and then barter them with their Quranic teachers. They have struggled with inefficiency and poverty, in contrast to the Ndigbo and Yoruba settlers, who have frequently advanced in their own nations.

Even though their leaders had assured them that all they required was an education in the Qur'an, they were unable to provide them with any genuine or meaningful means of livelihood. This is in contrast to the Ndigbo and Yoruba settlers, who are thriving while the locals are left as onlookers on their own country. Envy toward the newcomers and hatred toward the top group are the results of long-term frustrations that have been felt by those who are oppressed in the north. Western education and Nigeria's rapid technological advancement are two areas in which Islamic

education just cannot compete. How can Muslim zealots or preachers convince Nigerians that western education and lifestyles are to blame for the plight of most people in the north when their fellow Muslims in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and other countries in the region benefit from western technology? These nations provide as cultural examples of an Islamic lifestyle for other Muslim nations. The assertion made by Boko Haram that "Western education is bad" is not true. In its place, the religion originated from long-standing resentment toward northern elites for taking advantage of the people's ignorance. Boko Haram's official name is Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal Jihad. The name of the organization came from the lectures given by Mohammed Yusuf in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State. In his own defense, Yusuf stated that western education, which he referred to as "Boko," was prohibited in the region since it was the root cause of both suffering and poverty. He was successful in persuading his disappointed and disgruntled followers that the problem was with western education³⁵.

In the year 2002, Mohammed Yusuf established the group in Maiduguri with the intention of establishing a Sharia rule in Borno State under the leadership of Ali Modu Sheriff. He built a mosque as well as a school in which poor children from Nigeria and other nations may receive an education. The organization had been covering up its political agenda, and as a result, it quickly became a magnet for jihadists who opposed the state. Arabic-speaking people live in close proximity to one another in Chad and Niger. In 2004, the facility was moved to Yobe, which is Yusuf's home state in the country of Kanamma. Young people without jobs who were dissatisfied with their circumstances were drawn to Yusuf. In addition to this, Late Yusuf reaped the benefits of bad governance, unemployment, poverty, corruption, and political unrest. Because he draws attention to the youth's shortcomings by quoting from the Quran and teachings of

the prophet, they view him as the potential leader who will save them from the evil that threatens them and bring them to the land that has been promised to them. Northern Nigerians, in particular, are eager to see their region prosper and improve its overall standard of living. The northern region of Nigeria has a high level of poverty. A study conducted by the United Nations found that the poverty rate in the nation's 12 most northern states was twice as high as the national average. This is reflected in the health indicators. In the extreme north, the risk of malnutrition is increased by a factor of four. Life expectancy is decreased when there are 200 deaths for every 1000 births poor schooling standards. In comparison to the national average of 77%, the literacy rate in the far north is only 35%. Compared to the national average of 17%, 77% of the women living in the far north have not completed their formal education. Only 41% of children in northern Nigeria are enrolled in primary school, and the unemployment rate among young people is quite high. This leads to a cycle of poverty as well as unemployment. Anger in Nigeria stems from decades of rampant corruption, which has contributed to the country's high unemployment rate and widespread poverty. The group stays away from the Muslim community in the area and has been known to put detractors to death, including Muslim clerics. Muhammad Yusuf, who was the leader of the group at the time, was averse to accepting scientific explanations for natural phenomena if they were in conflict with the teachings of Allah. Some examples of such explanations include the idea that rain is caused by water evaporating in the sun, Darwinian evolution, and the notion that the earth is spherical. Yusuf was killed after he reiterated the group's goals of subverting democracy and reforming the educational system. After a crackdown on its members in 2009 and a subsequent resurgence, the increasing number and range of attacks blamed on Boko Haram have led some political and religious leaders in the north to believe that the group has expanded beyond its original religious composition

to include criminal elements and disgruntled politicians. This belief comes as a result of the increasing number of attacks blamed on Boko Haram. Seven years passed without any major conflicts inside the group. In 2009, after receiving information that some members of the organization were arming themselves, the government of Nigeria initiated an investigation into the actions of the group. Before that, it was reported that the authorities disregarded warnings about the growing hostility of the group, including one that was given by a military officer. Some members of the gang were arrested after the government took action, which sparked violent clashes with Nigerian security forces that resulted in the deaths of seven hundred people. An assault on a police station was carried out by Boko Haram members using poison arrows and motorcycles laden with gasoline. Mohammed Yusuf, the group's original leader, passed away while being held by the authorities. Following Yusuf's passing, the command was assumed by a person of unknown identity. After Mohammed Yusuf was killed in January of 2010, the group immediately began planning and carrying out its first terrorist attack in Borno. There were four fatalities. Since then, both the frequency and severity of violent incidents have increased. After Yusuf's passing, Abubakar Shekau assumed control of the situation. The authorities believed that Shekau had been killed during the unrest in 2009. By the middle of April in 2012, the group was responsible for approximately one thousand deaths. The Boko Haram brand is now available for licensing. In a manner comparable to that of the Bermuda Triangle. In the north, Boko Haram has resorted to kidnapping, open-fire shooting, and suicide bombing as its methods of operation. There was significant loss of life as well as property.³⁶

2.2.6 Recruitment and Funding

During the rescue operations, Muhammad Shekau's pupils were successfully rescued. He is notorious for coercing young guys against their will into joining the

organization. Despite the government's best efforts over the past few years to negotiate a peace accord with the murderous cult known as Boko Haram, the terrorist group continues to launch attacks against civilians in Northern Nigeria and Cameroon as well as governmental, commercial, and religious targets in Nigeria. In addition to kidnapping children to use as soldiers, the organization also uses other strategies to bring in new members. Because the border is so expansive, it has been successful in recruiting young men from Northern Nigeria and Cameroon. It provides assistance to low-income populations in the areas where it recruits members. It has broken into prisons, set prisoners free, and then recruited them. An increasing number of Northern Nigerian Muslims who favor Sharia law but feel excluded by Nigeria's secularism have also joined the group. These individuals prefer to live under Sharia law. Some people join because Boko Haram pays them to steal automobiles and sell them on the black market and to murder Nigerian government officials³⁷. Some of these autos that have been stolen are used in the course of robberies committed against financial institutions. Immigrants from nations that are geographically close by have joined the cult in the expectation of receiving monetary assistance.

Some of the fighters for Boko Haram are Nigerian Muslims who have prior fighting experience in other Muslim-majority nations in North Africa and the Middle East. Boko Haram is a terrorist organization that originated in Nigeria. Boko Haram's principal source of money comes from the collection of daily dues from its members. Riches earned through bank robberies, oil thefts, kidnappings, and ransom payments have been donated by Nigerian politicians, government officials, and organizations. These donations include money. It is widely thought that operatives linked with Al-Qaeda are providing financial support to Boko Haram in order to facilitate the group's efforts to recruit and train terrorists in Nigeria. The group receives financial support

from organizations located outside of it. These linkages have, over the course of time, taken on a bigger significance, which has resulted in calls for an increase in the amount of effort put forward to combat terrorism. Borno and the other regions located in Cameroon's far north provide the majority of Boko Haram's members, including Yusuf, Shekau, and others, with financial support. This group has the objective of converting Nigeria to Islam, and they are hostile to democracy as well as education that comes from the West.

2.2.7 Boko Haram as a Religious Movement

The peculiar combination of brutality and sectarianism used by Boko Haram is perplexing. The language of the group suggests that its objective is to establish God's kingdom on earth by following scrupulously to Islamic law, also known as sharia, in order to bring about justice for the people who are living in poverty. The achievement of this objective calls for the removal of any and all barriers. Boko Haram does not view the use of violence as a perversion of Islam but rather as a necessary means to an end in order to achieve their goals. The group adheres to a traditional interpretation of the word "tawhid," which may be found in dictionaries (the oneness of God or monotheism). Idolatry, which is the worship of the state, is encouraged in a culture that is secular. The singing of the national song and reciting the pledge of allegiance to the flag are great examples of this form of worship, and as a result, they are illegal and carry a death penalty. Boko Haram is able to hide out in the state of Nigeria because they believe it to be a location where the impoverished may be taken advantage of. Education and morals imported from the West, which go against to Allah's will, have been instrumental in shaping and sustaining this state. Boko Haram is the most recent incarnation of a conflict that has been going on for a long time within Islam.

Reformers in the region that is now known as Nigeria have argued for a very long time that a Muslim government is "infidel," even if the government purports to be Muslim, so long as the government is "unjust." The moderate Sufis who control Nigeria's ancient Muslim aristocracy and the Salafi Islamists who rule the country are responsible for the frequent outbreaks of violence of this kind in Nigeria. Boko Haram represents a direct danger to the shehu of Borno and the sultan of Sokoto since they are the leaders of the traditional Islamic order in their respective regions. According to the group, additional people who were murdered include the shehu's brother as well as the sultan's bodyguards. In recent years, there has been a rise of Salafism in northern Nigeria, a movement that is opposed to the secular state. Preachers who exude charisma tend to be instrumental in the formation of communities that are cut off from the rest of society. However, as a form of protest against the secular state's suppression of religion, these organizations may on occasion engage in violent acts against one another. The history of Boko Haram serves as an excellent illustration of this kind of response. Mohammed Yusuf, a well-known preacher in the city of Maiduguri, established a congregation in 2003. It isolated itself from the rest of society in order to build God's kingdom here on Earth, so it could concentrate on doing so. Up until 2009, the movement did not resort to violence in its opposition to the government of Nigeria and its rejection of Western education as being contrary to Islamic teachings. Yusuf gave the order for a frontal assault on the state, which the security forces responded to with a harsh counterattack because of the local political tensions that were occurring that year. Yusuf was killed by the police when they were clearing the area of other rebels. A video that was uploaded to social media and quickly spread throughout the internet showed the brutal execution of several hundred of Yusuf's followers. 2010 was the year that the group came out of hiding under the leadership of Abubakar Shekau, the late leader's

deputy. The goal of the reformed Boko Haram, which vowed revenge on the security forces, was to violently overthrow both the state government of Nigeria and the corrupt Islamic establishment. They have made efforts to have Boko Haram's shura, which is the group's council, take control of the Sultan of Sokoto. It is unknown how many people are involved in Shekau's Boko Haram. Despite the fact that this is a massive organization with thousands of members and affiliates, it has managed to pull off operations with at least 500 people taking part. It now appears that a greater proportion of the population approves of the activities carried out by Boko Haram than was previously believed.³⁸

2.2.8 Some Perceived Causes of the Boko Haram Insurgency and Insecurity in Nigeria under Former President Jonathan's Administration

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brutal execution of several hundred of Yusuf's followers. 2010 was the year that the group came out of hiding under the leadership of AbubakarShekau, the late leader's deputy. The purpose of the rebuilt Boko Haram, which vowed revenge on the security forces, was to violently overthrow both the state government of Nigeria and the corrupt Islamic elite. They have made efforts to have Boko Haram's shura, which is the group's council, assume control of the Sultan of Sokoto. It is unknown how many people are involved in Shekau's Boko Haram. Despite the fact that this is a vast organization with thousands of members and affiliates, it has managed to pull off operations with at least 500 people taking part. It now appears that a greater proportion of the community approves of the activities carried out by Boko Haram than was previously believed³⁹.

This may be regarded a significant reinforcement given that they are carrying out suicide bombings. There are three primary reasons that can be cited for the continuous insurgency being waged by the Boko Haram sect. They are as follows:

- i. The theory of the enormous conversion plot
- ii. The influence of Western education, which has a corrupting effect on (Islamic) belief (Imam and Aquidah).
- iii. The introduction of unethical or immoral practices into the setting in which western education is provided (Earbiyyah).

According to Gwamna, the most recent developments in politics and events around the world have made the insurgency being waged by Boko Haram even more difficult to combat. According to him, the demonstrations and killings that are currently going place in Egypt are part of a new wave of unrest and violence across the Arab world (and Tunisia and Libya and Yemen and Syria). A lot of other features of the group's activity can be explained by the ties that it has to Al-Qaeda. The actions of the terrorist organization known as Boko Haram are also said to be caused by a lack of

leadership in the country of Nigeria. This is largely due to the fact that the government of Nigeria has been unable to translate the country's vast wealth and resources into useful products and services for the general populace. As a direct consequence of this, there is now widespread poverty and deprivation. As a consequence of this, the general population is more likely to be susceptible to being brainwashed and persuaded into engaging in acts of violence. Is there any way out of the current crises of instability and violence that Nigeria is experiencing? Does the fact that religion is seen as the root of the issue imply that there is anything she may do to be of assistance? Is it feasible to bring an end to the insurgency that Boko Haram has been waging? All of these factors would produce confusion in the minds of Nigerians who are searching for a connection between their faith and their sense of security⁴⁰. The United States is weak in security skills as a result of the fact that this level of terrorism has only just lately been observed there. In addition to this, the inability to build such data collection capacities is hampered by a scarcity of resources and training.

During a speech that took place on January 9, Jonathan talked about a different subject. He stressed that the difficulties of fighting Boko Haram is increased by the fact that members of the group have infiltrated both the administration and the military. Tampering is another potential issue that could arise. According to the results of a poll that was carried out by Gallup in the month of January, ninety-five percent of respondents believed that the administration was corrupt. At the tail end of the month of January, participants in the United States and Nigerian Bi-National Commission got together to talk about different approaches to improving Nigeria's safety. In addition, the United States has indicated that they are willing to assist in the hunt for members of Boko Haram. In light of the present political environment, the staff of TELL magazine visited a variety of military installations across the United States in order to investigate

the mentality of the armed forces. It was discovered that the military' own concerns about the political unrest and security in the country had been confirmed, and those concerns were justified. There were a total of four distinct points of view that were expressed. There is widespread discontent among lower-level authorities on the state of the nation's security. They claim that their deaths were brought on by the operations of the Boko Haram terrorist group. They claimed that the dangers they faced on a daily basis as a result of their participation in the fight against Boko Haram were not worth it. According to their claims, each soldier who is on 24-hour special duty against the cult is paid an average of N500 per day and receives a total of N3,500 per week as compensation for their service. One of the soldiers voiced his disapproval, saying, "God forbid, they want us to die for Nigeria for N3,500 a week."

When there is a deterioration in the security situation, armed forces are called in to assist the police in protecting the populace in 33 of the 36 states that make up the federation. At the recent launch of a new security organization for Osun State in Osogbo, Major General Muhammad Abubakar, the General Officer Commanding of the Second Mechanized Division in Ibadan, stated that due to the deteriorating security situation in Nigeria, it is impossible for the army to remain in the barracks. He made this statement while speaking at the launch of the organization. According to him, the responsibility for maintaining security is with the police; nonetheless, we cannot continue to act as though we are safe in the same way. People all around the country have a natural dread of their own personal security as a result of the current political climate. TELL conducted interviews with a number of individuals in lower-level positions, many of whom expressed regret over their discontent with democracy. Because Jonathan received such a strong majority of the vote, they were dissatisfied

with the fact that he had not demonstrated sufficient leadership in the administration of the management of national security⁴¹.

In addition, they assert that the over N929 billion in security allocations that were allotted for an upgrade of military weapons in preparation for an anti-terrorism campaign are not arriving quickly enough and that they are put in danger each and every day as a result. However, according to a source in the security industry, many pieces of military equipment are unavailable for purchase on the open market and must instead be purchased, which is a time-consuming process. On the other hand, officers serving in positions somewhere in the middle of the chain of command are of the opinion that they would fare better under democratic rule. It was mentioned by a few different people that the days of a select few officers' colleagues controlling the careers of their fellow officers are no longer relevant. In spite of their satisfaction with democracy, the top commanders have conveyed their exasperation with what they perceive to be a lack of decisiveness on the part of the President. Do the politicians not provide the soldiers with a motive to work against the democratic process if there is resentment in the barracks? It would appear that this is not the case considering the fact that certain military

2.2.9 The Threats of Boko Haram on Nigeria National Security under Former President Jonathan's Administration

It is believed that the attack on the police headquarters was Nigeria's first suicide bombing, and the cult has claimed credit for it. Reports indicate that the attack is directed at the former head of the police inspector general's office. This strike demonstrates the group's might by demonstrating its capacity and strategy to target such an important place. In the same year, there was a second attack on a United Nations headquarters in Abuja, Nigeria, which resulted in the deaths of twenty

individuals and injuries to more than sixty others. Because of this event, the dangers posed by the group have emerged as a topic of concern on a global scale. Since 2011, Boko Haram has made use of IEDs, truck explosives, and frequent suicide bombers in addition to other forms of terrorism. Those who are a part of the gang continue to use firearms and set fires in order to wreck the towns they are a part of, causing the people who live there a great deal of suffering and traumatic memories (Plouch,). In November of 2013, the United States Department of State Security designated Boko Haram and Ansaru as foreign terrorist organizations (foreign terrorist organizations). On May 22, 2014, the organisation was placed on a "blacklist" by the United Nations Committee on Sanctions Against Al Qaeda. According to the entry on Boko Haram in the United Listings database, the group is both an Al Qaeda affiliate and an Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb organization (AQIM). During the time that Nigerian soldiers were engaged in combat against al-Qaeda in Nigeria, another flaw in the country's security system became apparent. On May 14, 2014, some members of the military in Maiduguri, Nigeria, who were battling the gang mutinied and shot their commanding officer. This took place while they were fighting the group. The soldiers were grumbling that the insurgents had an advantage in firepower due to the members of the sect using more contemporary weaponry. This issue highlights the pervasive corruption that exists inside Nigeria's national security apparatus because, despite receiving billions of Naira to combat terrorism, the Nigerian military ministry has not been able to demonstrate any positive results. Soldiers who had previously refused to battle until they obtained new weapons in Maiduguri have now accepted to fight. Previously, they had refused to fight until they acquired new weaponry in Maiduguri. According to authorities from the Nigerian Army, the soldiers who are battling Boko Haram do not have access to modern weaponry and do not have an appropriate supply

of equipment and ammunition, which makes it difficult for them to battle the insurgents. Recent threats made by the group are putting Nigeria's political harmony in jeopardy. Additionally, the organization took control of the local administrations in the states of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa. In addition, some 500 Nigerian military personnel and refugees made their way to Cameroon in order to escape Boko Haram. Shekau, the leader of the cult, has also declared the territories under his control to be a new caliphate that is governed by Islamic law in a severe manner. The government of Nigeria, despite the country's standing as the economic giant of the African continent, has been utterly unsuccessful in its efforts to address the gang problem. The insecurity caused by Boko Haram's violent actions has put the region vulnerable to a threat. At least four different routes exist through which members of the group could find their way into the perilous situation. The rise of Boko Haram can be attributed to a number of factors, including an increase in attacks on the country's borders, worldwide consequences, and a reduction in Nigeria's ability to function as the de facto leader of West African countries. The extremist group Boko Haram, which is based in Nigeria, has shown that it is capable of recruiting and training fighters from nations located in the Sahel and Sahara regions. According to a report published by the United Nations, Boko Haram and al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb are affiliated with one another (Onuoha,). The doctrine and approach of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), which is well-known in Nigeria, had a significant impact on Boko Haram (Nossiter). According to the article, several of the gang members had received training in Sahel together at some point (AQIM). During the summer of 2011, a large number of Boko Haram fighters traveled to a training center run by AQIM in Timbuktu, Mali. This communication has since been maintained. These individuals eventually went back to Boko Haram and rose to prominent positions within the organization. Boko Haram's

fighters were taken to Al-baseShabab's in Somalia so that they could learn how to make and detonate improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and how to carry out suicide assaults. Before the suicide attack in June 2011, the connection between Boko Haram and other jihadist organizations in Africa had received very little notice from the media and the public. According to a report that was published not too long ago, the terrorist organizations maintain a global network of training and recruitment camps, some of which are located in the Central African Republic and others in Cameroon and Sudan respectively (CAR). This demonstrates that the organization maintains tight ties to significant Jihadists on the African continent, all of whom are in support of al Qaeda. This demonstrates how dangerous the relationship is for all of the many countries that make up Africa. Because of this, ISIS's ability to launch attacks across borders poses a significant risk to the countries of Cameroon, Chad, and the Niger Republic, all of which are neighbors. Even while the threats made by the group have local repercussions, the rising level of violence has undermined the political, humanitarian, and economic stability of the countries that have been affected. Boko Haram's insurgency has weakened Nigeria's position as the de facto leader of West Africa and all of Africa, making it increasingly difficult for Nigeria to maintain its role as a major player in international peacekeeping operations. This is because the insurgency has weakened Nigeria's position as the de facto leader of West Africa and all of Africa. The long-standing bilateral relationship between the United States and Nigeria came to an end when the governments of both countries decided to stop trading military equipment with one another. Because of the "Leahy law" that went into effect in 1997, it is impossible for the United States and Nigerian security forces to develop a close working relationship. This is because the "Leahy law" forbids the defense and state

departments of the United States from providing assistance when there is credible evidence that (a foreign security force) has violated human rights.

The ongoing cycle of violence perpetrated by Boko Haram against Nigerians has caused significant concern among the Nigerian population as well as among the international community. The current state of insecurity in Nigeria has taken on a more precarious quality as a result of the widespread fear that the trend has moved beyond being motivated by religious or political ideology. The terrifying pattern prompted the organization to carry out its plan to destroy everything under its command. For instance, in 2009, police stations and other government buildings in Borno State, Nigeria, were burned to the ground after authorities cracked down on members of a particular sect who brazenly disregarded a law that required motorcyclists to wear protective headgear when operating their vehicles. Yussuf, the leader of the sect, was among the nearly 800 people who were killed when the violence spread to other parts of Nigeria. After this, a series of bombings and other destructive acts followed, leaving a swath of destruction in their wake.

1. Between July 2009 and June 2012, members of the Boko Haram sect carried out a series of attacks in Northern Nigeria. These attacks included the following:
2. An attack occurred on Potiskum, the Divisional Police Headquarters for Yobe State, on July 27, 2009. As a result of the attack, three police officers and one fire service member lost their lives.
3. On September 8, 2010, the Bauchi Central Prison was set on fire, and members of the group were subsequently allowed free.

4. On March 13, 2010, a different sect operation in the northern section of Jos, which is located in the state of Plateau, resulted in the deaths of 300 individuals.
5. On October 1, 2010, explosions close to Eagle Square in Abuja resulted in the deaths of 12 people and left many others injured.
6. On December 24, 2010, a bomb assault at BarkinLadi, which is located in Jos in the state of Plateau, claimed the lives of eight persons.
7. On December 31, 2010, explosions at the Mogadishu Mummy Market in Abuja resulted in the deaths of around ten people.
8. On January 21, 2011, members of a sect in Maiduguri, Borno State, were responsible for the deaths of seven people, including AlhajiModuGubio, who was running for governor of Borno State as a candidate for the All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP). AlhajiModuGubio was the brother of Modu Sheriff, who had previously served as governor of Borno State.
9. On March 2, 2011, Boko Haram was responsible for the deaths of two police officers who were stationed at the residence of the Divisional Police Officer, Mustapha Sandamu, in the Rigasa district of the state of Kaduna.
10. On March 30, 2011, a bomb that was set by Boko Haram in Damaturu, which is located in the state of Yobe, exploded, causing a police officer to be injured.
11. On April 8, 2011, a bomb went off at the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) office in Suleja, which resulted in the deaths of eight corps members and a suicide bomber.
12. On April 9, 2011, a bomb exploded at a polling station in Unguwar Doki Maiduguri, which was located in Borno State. The suicide bomber was killed in the blast.

13. A bomb assault on April 26th, 2011 claimed the lives of three persons and injured dozens more.
14. On April 29, 2011, a bomb went off in the Army Barracks in Bauchi.
15. On May 19, 2011, a bomb assault claimed the lives of three police officers and injured two troops.
16. On May 29, 2011, an explosion occurred at the mammy market of the Shandawanka barracks in Bauchi State, resulting in the deaths of many people and the injuries of many others.
17. Bombs went off on the Baga road in Maiduguri, Borno State, early in the morning of May 30, 2011, resulting in 13 fatalities and 40 injuries.
18. On June 7, 2011, a series of bomb blasts took place in Maiduguri, which is located in the state of Borno. These explosions resulted in the deaths of five people and injured several others.
19. On June 16, 2011, a suspected suicide bomber detonated an explosive device at the Nigerian Police Headquarters in Abuja, resulting in the deaths of three people and the damage of a large number of vehicles.
20. On June 16, 2011, a bomb in Damboa town, Maiduguri, Borno State, killed four children.
21. On June 20, 2011, Boko Haram attacked the Kankara Police station located in Kastina State, resulting in the deaths of seven police officers.
22. A fight between members of Boko Haram and members of the military in Maiduguri, Borno State, on July 9, 2011 resulted in the deaths of around 31 persons. Two of the security men defending a band opposite the state were also among the deceased. In addition, four people were murdered and several

others were injured when a bomb that was directed at a church in Suleja, which is located in the state of Niger.

23. A tragic explosion occurred on July 11, 2011, at a relaxation joint located on Fokados Street in Kaduna.
24. On July 12, 2011, members of the terrorist group Boko Haram detonated an explosive device on a moving military patrol vehicle, resulting in the deaths of five people.
25. Five persons were injured in an explosion in Maiduguri on July 15th, 2011.
26. On July 23, 2011, three troops were injured when an explosion took place close to the palace of the Shehu of Borno, Abubakar Garbai Elkanem.
27. Eight people were killed when a bomb went off close to the palace of Maiduguri's traditional ruler on July 25th, 2011.
28. On August 25, 2011, members of the group carried out a bank heist, during which they killed four police officers, one military, and seven civilians, and made off with an undetermined amount of money.
29. On August 26, 2011, a suicide bomber drove his vehicle into the United Nations Building in Abuja, Nigeria, resulting in 25 deaths and 60 injuries.
30. On September 12, 2011, a bomb attack on a police station in Misau, Bauchi State, claimed the lives of 27 persons and injured seven, including four police officers.
31. On September 13, 2011, members of the group carried out an attack in Maiduguri, shooting and wounding four soldiers. This occurred just a short time after the arrest of 15 members of the sect during military operations on Boko Haram hideouts in Bauchi State.

32. On September 17, 2011, the brother-in-law of Mohammed Yussuf, the deceased head of Boko Haram, Babakura Fugu, was shot dead in front of his house in Maiduguri by two members of the sect. This took place two days after he had been visited by former President Olusegun Obasanjo.
33. On October 3, 2011, Boko Haram carried out an attack on Maiduguri's Baga market, during which three people were killed.
34. On November 4, 2011, Boko Haram was responsible for the deaths of over 150 persons in Damaturu, which is located in Yobe State.
35. On November 27, 2011, seven persons were killed in attacks in the city of Geidam, which is located in the state of Yobe.
36. On December 18th, 2011, a bomb belonging to Boko Haram went off in Shuwari, Maiduguri, Borno State, killing three members of the terrorist organization.
37. On December 22, 2011, an explosion and subsequent gunfire resulted in the deaths of four persons and injured several more.
38. A blast on December 24th, 2011 claimed the lives of approximately 80 persons in Jos, which is located in the state of Plateau.
39. December 25, 2011- Niger The bombing on Christmas Day in Madalla, Niger State, claimed the lives of approximately fifty people.
40. Seven persons were killed on December 30, 2011, in Maiduguri, which is located in Borno State
41. On January 5, 2012, an attack on a church in Gombe State resulted in the deaths of around six individuals.

42. 17 persons were killed in a Christ Apostolic Church in Yola, Adamawa State, on January 6, 2012, while 20 Igbo people were killed in Mubi, also in the same state.
43. Multiple attacks in Kano on the 20th of January, 2012 resulted in the deaths of around 250 people.
44. On January 22, 2012, gunmen killed eight civilians and two military personnel at the headquarters of the Tafawa Balewa Local Government Area in the state of Bauchi. The attack also resulted in the destruction of two churches in the state of Bauchi.
45. On January 26, 2012, a another explosion took place in The Sabon Gari in Kano State, which subsequently created additional chaos throughout the state. The explosion caused a great deal of harm, including the destruction of several luxury coaches.
46. On the 28th of January, 2012, one person was slain in Gambiru, Ngala.
47. Two people have been slain in Gambiru, Ngala, on January 29th, 2012.
48. On January 30, 2012, six individuals were slain in the surrounding areas of Maiduguri, including two officers from the Air Force.
49. Two persons have been slain in Damboa on February 4th, 2012.
50. On February 5, 2012, a member of the SSS assassinated 49 people.
51. On February 7, 2012, there were five people who lost their lives in the Military Barracks Kano
52. 10 was put to rest at Kano on February 7th, 2012.
53. On the 10th of February, 2012, four members of Boko Haram were killed following a shoot-out with soldiers in Maiduguri.

54. On February 10, 2012, members of the Boko Haram sect carried out an attack on a police station in Shagari Quarters, Kano, and then engaged the police in a gun duel. February 12, 2012- Boko Haram members killed in Maiduguri
55. February 15, 2012- Jail Break In Koton Karji Prisons, Kogi State. A warden was murdered, and 199 convicts were freed in the wake of the incident.
56. Two police officers were killed and one was injured on February 15, 2012 in Minna, Niger State.
57. Two individuals were killed on February 17, 2012 in Geidam, which is located in Yobe State.
58. On February 17, 2012, five individuals were slain in the metropolis of Maiduguri 58.
59. On February 20, 2012, members of Boko Haram and troops fought each other in a market in Maiduguri. 30 individuals died
60. On March 8, 2012, members of Boko Haram were responsible for the deaths of two hostages who had been kidnapped in 2011
61. On March 11, 2012, a car bomb went off in front of the Catholic Church in Jos, resulting in the deaths of 10 people.
62. On April 2, 2012, a professor and 17 other people were killed at Bayero University, which is located in Kano.
63. On Easter Sunday, April 8, 2012, there were a total of 38 fatalities.
64. On April 9, 2012, forty individuals lost their lives in the city of Kaduna.
65. A bomb went off close to the Governor's Lodge in the state of Plateau on April 9 and 2.
66. On April 29, 2012, five people, including a Pastor, were killed while attending religious services in Maiduguri.

67. On April 30, 2012, a suicide bomber attacked a police chief convoy in Jalingo, causing 11 deaths.
68. On May 10, 2012, a bomb was discovered close to the premises of the Kings Garden Cinema in Bridge Quarters, Kano State. This was the location where hundreds of soccer fans were scheduled to witness the final match between Chelsea and Liverpool.
69. On June 17, 2012, multiple bombs went off in three churches, resulting in the deaths of 70 persons and injuries to many more.⁴²

2.2.10 Implications and Issues of Insurgency for National Security under Former President Jonathan's Administration

One of the repercussions or things that Nigeria has learned as a result of its experience with insurgency is that the state no longer has a monopoly on the means, tools, and use of force and coercion like it did in the early stages of its existence. This is one of the things that Nigeria has learned as a result of its experience with insurgency. In contrast to the way things were in the past, this currently exists. This indicates to a potentially dangerous trend in which the real and potential opponents of the state are gradually sharing control of the means and instruments of force and coercion with the state, which weakens the authority of the state. This development has the potential to be extremely harmful. Insurgents are of the opinion that the lack of security along Nigeria's foreign borders poses a huge threat to the country's overall safety and security. There is little doubt that the ease with which the two insurgencies were able to cross Nigeria's land and sea boundaries have benefited, nurtured, and sustained them. There is also little doubt that the ease with which they were able to penetrate Nigeria's airspace has also helped. The majority of the nation's militants' weapons and equipment are able to be transported into the country illegally due to the porous nature of the nation's borders.

As a consequence of this, the permeability of our borders presents a challenge for the protection of our nation.⁴³ The regional collaboration and collective security of Nigeria have been put to the test by both the insurgency and the counterinsurgency. Without the assistance of Cameroon, Niger, and Chad, Nigeria's counterinsurgency, which has Boko Haram in a state of disarray, would not be nearly as effective. Based on the results of this experiment with collective security, it appears that the security of Nigeria's neighbors is an extension of her own, and Nigeria's security policy should reflect this. Insurgency and counterinsurgency in Nigeria have both shed light on realities that will assist the country in determining whether or not it should prioritize addressing human needs over securing the country with its military and security forces, or whether it should respond to any potential military threat posed by insurgency by addressing human needs or by protecting the people. Both of these questions will be answered by the events that have taken place in the country. The United States and other Western countries spend more money on their armed forces and security forces than Nigeria and other Third World countries do. However, the insurgency in Nigeria seems to go against the principle of human needs-centered national security that is advocated by these countries. In 2010, the United States allocated 4.06 percent of its GDP to its military budget, which was far higher than the 1.5 and 1.7 percent allocated by Nigeria and South Africa, respectively (Hassan). For instance, Boko Haram could not have been defeated by addressing the human needs of the northeast; rather, this required the implementation of military and security measures. The establishment of an Islamic state is more important to the terrorists than the advancement of the northeast. The unyielding attitude with which they have responded to offers of discourse lends credence to the widespread belief that their actions are inextricably linked to Islamic fundamentalism, which does not see any value in the advancement of western

civilization. It is essential for the north-eastern region to grow in terms of human necessities; nevertheless, it is quite unlikely that this expansion will immediately address Islamic fanaticism, which is the foundation upon which Boko Haram thrives. Keep up the war against Boko Haram to bring an end to this conflict. The creation of a national security policy that emphasizes the growth of military capabilities as well as security knowledge will remain a top priority for Nigeria. Those who advocate for a national security policy that places a greater emphasis on the needs of humans are of the opinion that the government either ignores or underfunds matters related to the military and security that are not military-related. They believe that the military and security services were established so that the government could be protected against issues such as famine, poverty, unemployment, increasing illiteracy, and concerns over the environment. They apply this line of reasoning to bring aspects of national security that are not directly related to the military. The insurgency in Nigeria demonstrates that the purview of national security does not need to be expanded beyond the elimination of threats to national security and the resolution of problems associated with governance. To solve these issues in terms of maintaining national security, one solution may be to populate an appropriate environment with members of the armed forces and other security officials, as is done in the northeast. The insurgency in Nigeria raises the possibility that irredentist, separatist, and micro-nationalist tendencies could pose a threat to national security. This is particularly true among groups that are advocating for self-determination, genuine federalism, resource control, and ethnic representation in a national or sovereign national conference. Discovering, monitoring, and ensuring that such institutions are aligned with the national ethos, without cannibalizing one another, are the responsibilities of the national security services. It is imperative to put a stop to the expansion of insurgency among these groups, particularly in light of the fact that it

is official government policy to forgive and rehabilitate rebels who have legitimate grievances.⁴⁴.

The nature of the battlefield and the objectives of the conflict have shifted as a result of insurgency, which has an impact on attempts to ensure national security. When wars were conducted in the past, only military forces faced off against one another; civilians were never used as targets. Any location or person within enemy territory is fair game for insurgents to target at this point. The constantly fluctuating nature of the battlefield poses a risk to civilians and presents a challenge to national security institutions. Every civilian population that is experiencing an insurgency should be deemed an endangered group and given protection under the policy that governs national security. Militants may quickly obtain weapons of mass destruction if they make such plans. This scenario calls for projections and other forms of contingency planning. Planners of the nation's security should always keep their eyes 50 to 100 years in the future. A valuable lesson might be learned from the United States' decision not to provide military assistance or arms to Nigeria in its war against insurgents in response to a baseless accusation that Nigeria abused human rights while conducting her counterinsurgency operation. It may appear that Africa and Nigeria are extremely important to the interests of the United States and the West; nevertheless, this is not the case. In his book "Africa Doesn't Matter," Giles Bolton explains why. He explores the reasons the West does not regard Africa in a more favorable manner. Africa's unimportant. The continent fundamentally poses very little of a political or geopolitical danger to the West, which makes the region's underdeveloped markets of little interest to Western business. The steadiness of the global market is not in danger because of Africa. It's possible that Africa will be ignored. In 2015, the United States forecasted that Nigeria would split up. In light of Nigeria's projections, how can the United States

lend a hand? Kwame Nkrumah issued a warning that independent African states will have difficulties with security when expressing themselves internationally. According to him, Africans ought to disregard Western forces and rely on their own concepts in order to prevent recolonization. To put an end to its civil war in 1970, Nigeria required assistance from the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union in the form of mercenaries and weapons. 49 years after the battle began, Nigeria continues to rely on these two countries for both the supply of armaments and the provision of technical assistance. In order to lessen their reliance on foreign powers, Nigeria's national security institutions need to refocus the country's military industrial complex and take additional initiatives. Additionally, the topic of who is in charge of national security has been brought to light as a result of the insurgency. According to what we are aware, every security agency contributes to the fight against insurgency in their own unique way. In order for counterinsurgency to be successful, each agency must do its job effectively. The topic at hand is the armed forces of Nigeria, specifically the Army, Navy, and Air Force. A number of other government agencies, including the Nigerian Police Force, the Department of State Services, the Nigerian Customs Service, the Nigerian Immigration Service, the Nigerian Prisons Service, the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps, the Federal Fire Service, the Federal Road Safety Corps, and the National Emergency Management Agency, are also involved. Outside of these formal security institutions, non-governmental organizations, resource individuals, and civilian government ministries, agencies, and departments may be able to support national security activities. For the purpose of achieving national security objectives, a strategy for national security should involve the coordination of all operations and services. It is because of this that the insurgency in Nigeria appears to be a national emergency. All of these circumstances call for the full mobilization of all

available forces, including military, security, and civilian. It is imperative that the national security policy include measures for the complete mobilization of knowledge and abilities. As a component of the larger process of mobilization, actions pertaining to national security need to expand and redeploy the armed forces and other security agencies. This aspect of comprehensive mobilization was kicked off by the military, and it is recommended that other security services follow suit because there is little question that insurgency will continue to pose a threat to national security.⁴⁵ Cooperation and coordination among several agencies are essential to the accomplishment of operational goals. When certain commanders and leaders in coordinated activities insist on doing things their way, it might make it more difficult to meet the predetermined goals of the operation. Problems with coordination can also be caused by envious and egotistical attempts to maintain official privileges and rights. Leaders who are unwilling to compromise in order to achieve cohesiveness are doomed to failure. In post-degradation insurgency operations, collaboration among agencies and coordinated action are both absolutely necessary. Undermining rebel logistics, which includes cutting off supplies and challenging local and international linkages, should get special emphasis from the military. Strong intelligence, ongoing hunting for rebels, purposeful shelling of Sambisa Forest, and help from nations in close proximity would all contribute to a reduction in available supplies. Attacking the communities from which suicide bombers and other terrorists emerge will cut off supply lines for the militants. It is imperative that cities, towns, and villages be protected from rebels and their extreme ideology to the greatest extent possible. In Kenya during the 1950s, the British government cut down the supply lines of the Mau Mau rebels and forbade them to hide in the local people. Insurgents will go to great lengths to conceal their interactions with counterintelligence. There are headlines on Channels TV that say

"New Boko Haram video targets Congo." Counterintelligence operations designed to mislead Nigeria on the location, movement, and standing of terrorists (News Headlines Channels Television). Espionage and other forms of intelligence gathering are required in order to discover and disrupt rebel networks. The adage "security is everyone's business" now has a new meaning in light of ongoing insurgencies. How have the various national security agencies put this motto into practice? In this paper, we will argue that a bottom-up strategy is essential for maintaining internal security and reducing national security vulnerabilities. [Citation needed] [Citation needed] According to this concept, community police should be replaced by community security or the two should be combined. In order to ensure the safety of the community, each community should establish a security committee that includes representatives from security services. There has been a disdain for historical research within national security programs. For those who are not well-versed in history, Boko Haram may appear to be a perplexing enigma; nevertheless, for those who are, it represents a national threat that has its roots in the country's colonial era. In the 1930s, the colonial authorities issued a public warning about the dangers posed by extremist Islamic views, citing them as a threat to national security. When analyzing security concerns and locating potential national security risks, it is important to consider history and other views.⁴⁶

In addition to its effects on a country's economy and finances, terrorism also has a significant impact on a population's social and psychological well-being. Terrorism makes it more difficult to construct peaceful neighborhoods and to mobilize local resources for the purpose of national development because it destroys community trust and lowers social capital. Although efforts made from the top down to reduce violence are being hampered by the proliferation of small firearms and an increase in the

prevalence of militarism in society, commitments made in the name of security have contributed to the spread of these weapons. This is a troubling turn of events that will have many consequences. When there is an insurgency, it is difficult to govern a country since there is a halt to economic development. One additional method for calculating the cost of insecurity in Nigeria is to examine the amount of money allocated in the annual budget for security services. As a direct consequence of this, capital expenditures have been falling behind, despite the fact that the growth of both physical and human capital is practically unavoidable at this point. Inter-communal violence has spread to the states of Benue, Nasarawa, Taraba, Katsina, and Zamfara in Nigeria, in addition to Plateau and Kaduna, which are located in the Middle Belt of the country. Since 2010, recurring acts of violence in these countries have been directly responsible for the deaths of more than 4,000 people and the displacement of more than 120,000 others. The inability of federal and state authorities to investigate and prosecute crimes committed by all parties, including ethnic and economic groupings, contributed to an increase in the level of competition between ethnic groups in these five states for political dominance. In addition to this, they were unable to find a solution to the contentious issue of access to grazing grounds that existed between nomadic herders and sedentary farmers⁴⁷.

The Jos Plateau is becoming less cosmopolitan, which leads to the decline of local businesses. The disintegration of regional economies and the loss of social capital both contribute to a cycle of growing poverty, which plants the seeds for new conflicts. The insurgency has had a negative impact on the economy of the north. Many Lebanese and Indian people who had lived in Kano for a long time have relocated to Abuja and other cities in the south. Quite a few people departed the country. There has been a slowdown in the hotel industry, the banking industry, and other business sectors. Boko

Haram's attacks on civilians have been increasingly violent since the federal government declared a state of emergency in the Nigerian states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe in 2013. Since then, and particularly since January 2014, the gang has carried out daily assaults on towns and villages, as well as sieges along roadways. Boko Haram is responsible for the deaths of residents, as well as the looting and burning of homes and businesses. Food insecurity is exacerbated by the destruction of social support and subsistence networks, as well as by the bombing of infrastructure, the displacement of farmers, and the theft of livestock and food. Because they are afraid of being attacked by Boko Haram fighters, they are unable to plant or harvest their crops. The looting and violence committed by Boko Haram has resulted in the destruction of homes and the deaths of cattle herders, which has increased the risk of starvation.

Northern Nigerians are put in the difficult position of having to choose between a government that is oppressive and one that is violent. These two choices are exactly the same as one another. A new Islamic state is less of a concern to the majority of people living in the region than abuses that are modeled after the region's previous secular ones. The conflict involving Boko Haram has resulted in both internal displacement and the creation of refugees. In order to get away from the Boko Haram bombings and military operations, Nigerians are migrating into the nations that are nearby. This puts a pressure on the economies of the surrounding countries as well as humanitarian services. Women, girls, and children who have been kidnapped by JAS are facing a humanitarian disaster as a result of military operations taking place in Gwoza and the Sambisa Forest. As a result of military involvement, saved persons are cut off from the public, particularly humanitarian actors and the international community, and there is no way for independent verification of the facts to take place. The humanitarian crisis is getting worse as there are allegations that the government is

about to abandon the IDP camps (NSRP). The psychological dislocation that terrorism causes cannot be underestimated. People moving away from domestic terrorist-affected areas and into safer ones elsewhere in the country. More individuals have fled the states of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa in search of sanctuary in Niger, Chad, and Cameroon, as well as seeking refuge as internally displaced persons (IDPs) within the country (IDPs). Women and children make up the vast bulk of these victims.

During the Boko Haram insurgency that began in 2009, the North-East had the highest rate of internal migration and displacement. Migration, rehabilitation, and assistance costs are putting a financial strain on both the federal government and provincial governments. There is already an issue with unemployment, and it is a concern that these migrants will not be able to find job or other engagements. Despite the fact that they make no contribution to the economy of the country, this displaced population must be supported. As a result of the attacks carried out by Boko Haram, northeastern Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon have all sustained damage, and there is now a humanitarian crisis in the region. More than 10,000 people were killed in BokoHaram-related violence in 2014, as reported by the Nigeria Security Tracker, which is operated by the Council on Foreign Relations. IDP populations are highest in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa states. The number of internally displaced people reached 100,000 in 2009 and 130,000 in 2010. 2011-2012 saw 200,000 IDPs. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) increased to 290,000 from 2012 to 2013, then decreased to 250,000 from May 2013 to March 2014. The number of internally displaced persons in 2014 increased to 436,608 between May and June, and it reached approximately 600,000 between August and December. More than fifty percent of the 1.2 million children from northern Nigeria who had been relocated by the year 2015

were under the age of five. Cameroon, Chad, and Niger are responsible for the displacement of 265,000 children.⁴⁸

As a result of Boko Haram's activities, there are now more Nigerian refugees in the countries that border Nigeria. Over 30,000 Nigerians have sought refuge in Northern Cameroon; 1,000 have settled on Choua Island in Lake Chad; and 50,000 have settled in the Diffa region of South East Niger. In a recent briefing on Boko Haram's reverberating effect on displacement, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) cites Nigeria's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

The first is of internally displaced people (IDPs) fleeing to the south of the country in the footsteps of economic migrants. The second is of people fleeing from rural to urban areas within their states, and the third is of the secondary displacement of both IDPs and host communities who move once again when their resources have been depleted⁴⁹.

Some estimates suggest that more than three million people in Nigeria have been forced from their homes and are now classified as IDPs, which stands for "internally displaced individuals." The majority of those who have been impacted are residents of the states of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Nasarawa, Plateau, and Taraba. These are the states that have been hit most by insurgency and confrontations between farmers and herders. The results of the study that was conducted have now been made available to the general public by the Internally Displaced Monitoring Centre (IDMC). IDMC is the organization that made this discovery. Establishing the Norwegian Refugees Council, which included the IDMC as a member, was a significant step that was taken as a part of the Global Overview. In this setting, Nigeria, a nation that is exerting a great deal of effort to construct a strong democratic and socioeconomic basis,

faces an enormous amount of difficulty. A clear indication that anarchy is on the verge of taking hold in a nation is when three million people are forced out of their ancestral homes, left homeless and hungry, and denied fundamental human rights in terms of social security in their own country. According to the National Commission for Refugees of Nigeria, the federal government of Nigeria has not made much efforts to assist in the transfer of people who are internally displaced. According to the findings of the committee, the most significant obstacles to resettlements are a lack of expertise in addressing issues pertaining to IDPs, insufficient funds, and contradicting institutional functions. Government agencies have only been able to assist internally displaced people during the crisis' emergency phase since they lacked the resources necessary to assist IDPs on a long-term basis.

There are camps and places that are set up to seem like camps, but the great majority of people who have been displaced within their own country live with host families or acquaintances. There is one official camp located in the state of Gombe, eleven in the state of Adamawa, and nine in the state of Taraba. There are significant social issues that need to be addressed within these camps. The problem of the papers that IDPs have to use must be solved first and foremost. As a result of the difficulty in determining who among the displaced population is and who is not, relief supplies have been distributed incorrectly. Every day, a large number of people who are not IDPs come to the camps in order to get humanitarian relief. Second, those who are internally displaced are forced to live in camps that have deplorable living conditions. It is essential to increase the number of camps as there are now internally displaced persons arriving at the camps on a regular basis. The current encampment does not have any sleeping accommodations, bathrooms, or blankets available for use (Global Initiative Analysis,). The move has made it very clear how severely social institutions such as

schools, hospitals, and homes for the elderly and children have been affected by the disruption. As a result of the destruction of more than 900 schools and numerous hospitals, a large number of educators, medical professionals, and other health care workers have left the region.⁵⁰.

The domino effect that social conflicts have on the entire system is one of the aspects of today's more interconnected society that is one of the most frightening aspects. The solution to social differences is not to engage in negotiations between the leaders of the contending parties; rather, we must view these problems as "nested" issues, which have a considerable influence on and are profoundly impacted by their surrounding environment. Many of Nigeria's international partners, for instance, were more concerned with commerce and technical collaboration than they were with governance challenges, most notably corruption, before the outbreak of the Boko Haram insurgency. This was the case before the outbreak of the insurgency.

Northern Nigeria, Mali, the Central African Republic (CAR), South Sudan, and other nations in the region are all experiencing persistent violence, but South Sudan is the sub-Saharan nation that is being impacted the most by this conflict. Amnesty International estimates that about 600 hostages were killed in the attacks that took place in 2014 on the Maiduguri barracks in the countries of Chad, Congo, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). On a regular basis, we see soldiers invading hideouts with their guns blazing, which frequently results in the death of innocent people. Torture, extortion, and unscrupulous business practices are among the other charges.

The development of Islamist militancy in North East Nigeria is already a source of concern for Niger and Cameroon; nevertheless, the greater patterns of violence and instability touch both of these countries as well. Nigeria is a key player in the process of ensuring the safety of West and Central Africa. This is due to the country's

advantageous location, sizable economy, and position as a regional force. The relevance of this reality is further highlighted by the part that Nigeria plays in the fight against piracy and other types of maritime instability in the Gulf of Guinea. The ability of Nigeria to effectively manage its security concerns will result in the creation of a more effective framework for regional action, which will have a big influence on the entire region. This would be a positive development. Boko Haram poses an immediate and contagious threat to the region thanks to its broad and diversified membership as well as its indiscriminate and ruthless attacks. This is owing in part to the numerous religious and ethnic groups that can be found in Nigeria, as well as the country's proximity to the Sahelian jihadist front and its expansive state. The regularity with which military forces have violated international law and laws protecting human rights while combating Boko Haram, as well as the degree to which many of these crimes have been covered up, is the primary source of concern for the international community. The military has been accused of carrying out acts of revenge and violence, as well as carrying out killings that were not justified. There is a significant link between the presence of non-natives in the North and an increase in the number of violent incidents. The northern states of Nigeria are being colonized by people from neighboring countries that don't recognize Nigeria as their sovereign territory. He did not apologize for naming people from Niger Republic, Chad, and Cameroon as perpetrators of terrorist acts in the north, and he labeled them as being from those countries. This is made abundantly clear by the fact that many citizens of other nations have been apprehended on suspicion of involvement in bombings and mass murders. The Commissioner of Police has stated that the gracious gesture made by the nation should not be taken for granted, and that the police will no longer be concerned with the Africa Charter's provisions regarding the free movement of citizens. The police commissioner could no longer tolerate the presence of

these individuals from another country. It is feared that the invasion of Nigeria by militaries from other countries may weaken the already close relations that exist between Nigeria and its surrounding countries⁵¹. It is highly likely that this will have a negative impact on the balance of payments in each and every nation.

The relocation of foreign people who, in a variety of ways, contribute to the expansion of the north's economy will result in the economy of the north bearing the brunt of the negative consequences of this action. According to the reports, the relentless bombings and shootings carried out by Boko Haram insurgents have caused a great deal of misery for the people living in the northern territories of Nigeria. As a result of the financial crisis, a great number of companies were forced to make adjustments to their working hours. One example of this is the shift that commercial banks made in their opening hours, moving them from 8 am to 12 pm.⁵² Large financial institutions are making an effort to protect their commercial real estate holdings by taking this step. Customers of banks, particularly traders, are finding it increasingly difficult to deposit their daily profits in banks as a result of the shortened hours of banking operations, which are no longer to their advantage. This is because the hours have been cut back to accommodate other customers' needs. These vulnerable business owners are required to conceal their money somewhere within their companies so that they can protect themselves. As a direct consequence of this, in addition to the daily suicide bombings, there has been an increase in the number of robberies committed in retail establishments as well as burglaries. As a result of the growing insecurity in the northern part of the country, a large number of people, particularly business owners, are relocating to the southern part of the nation.

In addition, the flow of food from the north to the south, where it is consumed in much greater quantities, has been drastically reduced, which has led to a dramatic

increase in the cost of food. This is due, in part, to the belief held by merchants that it is foolish to travel to northern regions in search of potential customers. Farmers who make their living exclusively from these things have amassed a supply of these things as a precautionary measure. Because of the instability caused by the Boko Haram group, the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) program, which is widely regarded as a unifying force in this nation, is currently in jeopardy. For instance, due to the lack of security in the country, approximately 1041 of the 4172 members of the corps that were assigned to serve in Adamawa state and who were subsequently trained by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) for the Adhoc electioneering in 2011 left their posts. This departure was caused by the poor security in the country.⁵³

As a result of the killings that took place in the northern states in 2011, hundreds of corps members addressed the NYSC Secretariat in Abuja and asked to be reassigned. Participants have repeatedly stated that they will not send volunteers to nations in the north that are now experiencing turmoil until peace is restored there. Some of them have given their word that they will quit the program if they are forced to be relocated against their will and then killed by Boko Haram. Borno State Governor Kashim Shettima quickly reacted to the federal government's decision to not post NYSC members to some Northern States by lamenting the impact on their affairs and pleading with the federal government to reconsider the decision as the state's health and education sectors may suffer as a result. The decision to not post NYSC members to some Northern States was made by the federal government. Corps members working in the state were responsible for delivering more than 65 percent of the healthcare and educational services that were supplied locally, which is where 75 percent of the population lived. Boko Haram's actions undermine Nigeria's sovereignty. Allegations and counteraccusations are causing tension between the north and the south. The

majority of people living in the south are under the impression that northern politicians, still bitter over their defeat nine years ago, have made an effort to stoke religious and sectarian tensions. Many people in the South are resentful that they believe northern elites have an inherent right to rule the country. For 38 of the first 50 years of our nation's existence, political power resided in the north. After discovering that the country's current political system is different from what they anticipated and that it may be impossible to restore the status quo, they hid themselves beneath the flag of Boko Haram to express their anger and negative feelings after realizing that it would be impossible to return to the previous state of affairs. As a result of the arrogance of the sect's leaders, who subjected them to torture, excluded them from the group, and denied them fundamental human rights, they incited members of the sect as well as other oppressed people living in the same northern region.⁵⁴

A prolonged period of neglect and exploitation on the part of their families is being held responsible for the troubled young men who come from the north. According to these soldiers who are willing to give their lives for their country, the people who live in the north may be the poorest in the country. Nobody who thinks there's a decent chance they'll accomplish what they set out to do in the future wants to go out without putting up much of a fight. On the other hand, there are a lot of people who think that the current generation of angry young people is finally receiving their harvest, which they credit to the north. Reports indicate that the operations of Boko Haram in the northern provinces of this country pose a threat to the hopes and possibilities of young people in those provinces. The news that these pupils were unable to compete in the Cowbell National Secondary Schools Mathematics Competition (NASSMAC) organized by Promasordor Nigeria Ltd. is regrettable. The competition was held by Promasordor Nigeria Ltd. This year, just two schools from the north took part in the

tournament, and out of all the male students from the northern region, only one was singled out for special recognition for his accomplishments. In contrast to this condition of affairs, the region produced six, seven, and eleven champions in 2009, 2010, and 2011, respectively. It is of the utmost importance that a speedy resolution to the current security problem in the north be found, as any further deterioration of the situation might be disastrous for the educational system in the region as well as for the country as a whole. It is widely believed that politicians, specifically governors from the north, were responsible for the founding of Boko Haram. These politicians needed the organization to assist them in winning elections, intimidating their opponents, scoring political points, and rising to prominence at the federal level. The sect made an agreement with Ibrahim Shekarau, who had previously served as the governor of Kano State, to make a monthly payment of N5 million from 2004 to 2009, after which it was increased to N10 million. Additionally, the Muslim sect and the government of the state of Bauchi have come to an understanding.

After the newly elected governors of the two states took control of their respective states in 2011, the agreement was null and void and the payments stopped. As a consequence of this, the spokesman for the group stated that the bombs that occurred in the two states were appropriate. Instead of a pious Muslim organization, disgruntled politicians and the hired goons that they control are now rallying behind it. Barrister Pedro Azogu, an advocate for human rights, brought up the point that certain northern politicians' responsibilities had left them with a personal sense of unhappiness. In reference to the high number of suicide bombings and gun attacks that have taken place in Northern States, he made a frank observation about how all the young people who came from the same cultural background but were denied access to western education and instead educated to murder are the same people who would kill those

who deny them social and economic welfare. Boko Haram has accomplished its objective by achieving its goal of successfully spreading fear and disgust in the population of Nigeria. Take for example the Nigerian state of Adamawa, which is home to over 70 distinct tribes, ethnic groupings, and linguistic families all inside its borders. Despite their differences, people in the north-eastern states generally considered Adamawa to be one of the more peaceful states. However, a recent rise in the number of bombings and attacks has made life more difficult for the local population.

Prior to the current revolt, Muslims, Christians, and people of various religions coexisted peacefully alongside one another in this region. Boko Haram is the root cause of a lack of trust and dissension among those who share a shared lineage. It is now forbidden for Christians and Muslims to engage in open conversation about matters pertaining to the family. This deplorable circumstance is not merely restricted to the state of Adamawa but rather affects the entirety of the northern region. Because of the risk of students being physically assaulted at public schools in the north, many parents are reluctant to send their children to those institutions. As a direct consequence of this, many parents and guardians in the northern part of the country send their children and wards to schools in the southern part of the country.⁵⁵

2.2.11 Measures Taken under Former President Jonathan's Administration to End Insurgency in Nigeria

2.2.11.1 Formation and Deployment of Joint Task Force in Fighting Insurgency in Nigeria

As a direct response to the extensive number of atrocities committed by Boko Haram in June 2011, the federal government that was led by former President Jonathan established a special Joint Task Force (JTF) in the city of Maiduguri. The Joint Task

Force included members of the armed forces (Army, Air Force, and Navy), the Department of State Security (DSS), and the Nigerian Police Force. This strategic move was made in order to develop collaboration and pool resources among the security agencies in order to jointly confront a common enemy and bring peace to the north-eastern part of the country. This move was made in order to bring about peace in the north-eastern part of the country. The establishment of the Joint Task Force, often known as the JTF, was one further step in the direction of making sure that different security agencies are able to speak openly with one another without any of them feeling as though they are being undermined or put down. Despite the fact that it didn't become fully functional until 2012, the National Focal Point on Terrorism (NFPT) was formed in 2007 as part of a counterterrorism plan that was approved by the federal government. Members of the NEPT hailed from a variety of government entities that are actively engaged in the process of putting into action Nigeria's national security plan. The National Security Council (NSC), which reported to the Office of the National Security Advisor (ONSA), held meetings on a consistent basis to discuss matters pertaining to national security.

After the JTF was established, officers were dispatched at different times and under a variety of code names based on the level of threat that posed by the situation. In 2011, the mission that was carried out by the initial Joint Task Force (JTF) was referred to as Operation Restore Order I. In the latter half of that year, two further battalions were formed and given the codenames "Operation Restore Order II and III." In 2013, following the declaration of a state of emergency in three of the states that make up Nigeria's North-East, "Operation BOYONA" was initiated. The abbreviations of the names of the states Borno, Yobe, Nasarawa, and Adamawa are all used to represent the respective states. Prior to 2013, when it was renamed Operation Zaman Lafiya, the

operation was known as "Operation Lafia Doyle," which means "Peace by Force." Operation Lafia Doyle is the name that is still used by the Joint Task Force. The previous leader of the organization, Major General Olusegun Adeniyi, will step down from his position in March of 2020 and be succeeded by Major General Yahaya.

In 2011, a specialized task force consisting of 30,000 officers was established for the purpose of enforcing a curfew and declaring a state of emergency in the potentially hazardous districts. Additional steps were made by the government of Nigeria, such as sealing the borders between northern Nigeria and the neighboring states of Niger (Nigeria), Chad (Chad), and Cameroon (Cameroon), all of which Boko Haram frequently used as safe havens. According to Solomon, the primary goal of closing the borders was to prevent terrorists from Boko Haram from fleeing into neighboring countries and to thwart their attempts to recruit illegally admitted foreign jihadi elements. In addition, the borders were closed to prevent terrorists from fleeing into neighboring countries. As a consequence of this, the Joint Task Force was given the responsibility of executing members of Boko Haram before they could escape into neighboring states. Due to the porous nature of the country's borders, this had only a marginal effect on Boko Haram's capacity to enter the country. According to General Andrew Azazi, Chief of Defense Staff, this strategy is predicated mostly on contemporary technology, which is required to monitor, collect intelligence, and identify terrorists. This statement was made by General Azazi. This policy is predicated entirely on the technology that is essential for keeping an eye on the safety of the country. In light of this, it raises issues about the method that the country uses to put its security plan into action.⁵⁶

However, the situation got increasingly alarming as Boko Haram carried out more of its previously isolated operations. The town of Magumeri was the target of one of these

assaults. A significant number of people who lived in Magumeri were taken from this world as a result of a variety of tragic events. At least 15 members of the Civilian Joint Task Force in Bornoyesu village, personnel from NNPC exploration, contractual staff from the University of Maiduguri, and other people from this local government area were abducted and slaughtered by Boko Haram insurgents once more. In the end, several of the detainees were put to death in the month of July in 2017. Some people may argue that the fact that there are civilian JTF personnel included on the exploration team is evidence that these individuals have earned the trust of the local population as well as of government institutions and organizations involved in the conflict with Boko Haram. Boko Haram militants raided the village of Kurmiri on September 18, 2017, and killed four more people. One of the victims was the head imam of the community. According to reports, Boko Haram extremists assaulted a community while fully armed with knives, firearms, and machetes. The organization came to the conclusion that the best way to eliminate its victims without attracting unwanted notice was to use knives rather than firearms. The Joint Task Force had not been informed of any counterattacks prior to the attack.

An additional incidence that took place on November 6, 2017, serves as an instance of this concept. According to a report from a civilian who escaped the area, hundreds of villagers left the region after they were informed that Boko Haram fighters had taken the place of the military and the police in the town of Gulak. Since Boko Haram has taken control of the town, he claimed, "Hundreds of us are here in the woods, not knowing what will happen to us." They aren't audible to me at all. On November 26, 2017, Boko Haram launched an attack on the hamlet of Magumeri, which resulted in the deaths of three troops and the injuries of six more. In order to carry out their attack on the hamlet, the jihadists intended to "dislodge the Forward Operational Base in

Magumeri, Borno State." They were successful in attacking and destroying numerous neighboring platforms in addition to murdering the soldiers that were in the area.

When there were retaliatory attacks, the JTF was routinely beaten by the rebels with greater weapons and the guerilla warfare tactics utilized by Boko Haram in the North-Eastern Nigeria. None of the above-mentioned strikes saw any retribution from the JTF, and when there were retaliatory attacks, there was no retribution from the JTF. According to the Boko Haram Threat Tactic Report, in point of fact, numerous sources have demonstrated that in the midst of the Baga raid, a number of Nigerian troops switched their uniforms in order to avoid being identified as potential targets by the approaching terrorists (TRADOC). As a direct consequence of this, the JTF started going through neighborhoods looking for militants who had taken refuge there by going door to door. The Joint Task Force (JTF) carried out a series of coordinated searches with the objective of locating and removing insurgents from their hiding spots. As a result of the discovery that numerous individuals, including those suspected of being terrorists, were in possession of firearms, those individuals were subsequently detained. During the course of the mission, the same tactic was utilized to retrieve a wide variety of weaponry, including IEDs and ammo. In spite of the fact that this tactic was successful, Boko Haram has kept up its campaign of terrorist attacks in the area, which has further exacerbated the preexisting instability.

2.2.12 Impact of the Military in Fighting Insurgency in Nigeria Under Former President Jonathan's Administration

During the early phases of the conflict, most Western nations considered Boko Haram to be solely a problem affecting Nigeria. The Islamic reform movement that would later become this organization had its beginnings in Maiduguri, Nigeria, in the early 2000s. It was led by the popular Salafi preacher Muhammad Yusuf, and its followers fought

against corrupt secular governance and education modeled after the West, all while keeping close relations with the city's nobles. In 2009, terrorists affiliated with Boko Haram and police engaged in combat in Maiduguri, which led to a violent rebellion that lasted for several days. In Nigeria's brutal crackdown on the uprising, more than a thousand people were killed, including the man who was shot dead by police while being detained by the government. Also among the dead is the man who was detained by the government. As the conflict continues to develop, it is possible to segment it into three distinct stages.⁵⁷

2.2.12.1 Emergence of guerilla warfare and an ineffective initial response

After the crackdown by the government, Nigerian officials believed they had successfully put an end to the movement they had been fighting against. Abubakar Shekau assumed leadership of Boko Haram when it reemerged in 2010, and the group immediately began carrying out irregular attacks in the region's northeast. Since its covert operations became more complex over time, the Nigerian government took a significant amount of time before it realized how dire the situation actually was. In order to prepare the ground for a limited counterterrorism response, President Goodluck Jonathan then referred to Boko Haram as a terrorist organization that has ties to global jihadist networks. After a protracted discussion inside their own administrations, the governments of both the United Kingdom and the United States have designated Boko Haram as an international terrorist group. Although this designation did not immediately have any impact on the situation on the ground, it did make it less likely that the brewing crisis could be resolved peacefully. Much more recently, this has made it even more difficult to obtain funds from the United States in order to support the reintegration initiatives.⁵⁸

2.2.12.2 Expanding territorial control and military setbacks

In 2013, Nigerian forces significantly up their efforts to combat Boko Haram. However, the group's capabilities did not diminish, and the vast majority of the region's civilian population became strongly opposed to the group due to the indiscriminate nature of its tactics. The states of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa all declared states of emergency, but this did nothing but make the cycle of bloodshed worse. The governments of the United States and Europe have emphasized the critical nature of enhancing the safety of civilians and addressing the factors that contribute to acts of violence in a number of high-level announcements and negotiations. In spite of these warnings, Jonathan insisted on additional security assistance while downplaying the degree of incompetence possessed by the Nigerian military and the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation. As a direct consequence of this, relations between Nigeria and the United States have become increasingly strained.⁵⁹

Following the abduction of 276 female students from the town of Chibok in April 2014 by the terrorist group Boko Haram, officials started paying more attention to the problem. The United States and other Western nations supplied assistance in the form of technology assistance as well as the exchange of intelligence, which aided in the search for the missing girls. The United States Department of State established the Nigeria Planning and Operations Group in order to rapidly respond to the crisis in Nigeria by assembling a group of individuals with relevant regional and technical expertise as well as a military liaison. Concerns regarding potential violations of human rights committed by Nigerian security forces hampered further cooperation at a time when Boko Haram was expanding its control over the region's northeastern portion. The United States, France, and the United Kingdom shifted their focus to the countries that border Nigeria as the level of danger posed by Boko Haram to the security of the region

continued to rise. Both the Global Security Collaboration Fund and the Counter-terrorism Partnership Fund contributed to an increase in the level of security aid that the United States provides to Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. The United States government started putting pressure on the countries surrounding Lake Chad to step up their joint military efforts. This change made it possible for the United States to provide direct assistance to the government of Nigeria in its fight against Boko Haram without the risk of violating any international law. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) simultaneously began a number of smaller-scale stabilization efforts for the greater Lake Chad region in order to strengthen local community opposition to violent extremism. These efforts were carried out in the same region.⁶⁰

2.2.12.3 Impact of Corruption on war against insurgency

Unfortunately, because the office of the former NSA was unable to acquire the necessary military weaponry and ammunition, the Nigerian military was unable to provide residents of regions affected by the insurgency with adequate security. This led to a rise in the number of civilian casualties. As a direct result of the attacks carried out by Boko Haram, 160 people were killed in Benisheikh, 23 people were killed in Kukawa, and 228 people were killed in Baga. Additionally, 55 people were injured. These slayings have all taken place within the boundaries of Borno State. The attack by Boko Haram militants on Yobe State resulted in the destruction of three colleges. These colleges were the College of Agriculture (Gujba Town), two secondary schools (Mamudo and BuniYadi in Gujba LGA), and the government secondary school. The Boko Haram militants killed 62 students at each of the two secondary schools and 30 more at the government secondary school. In addition to the massacres that have taken place in these three regions of the country's northeast, Boko Haram extremists have carried out attacks in other parts of Nigeria, most notably in the towns of Shuwa and

Michika, both of which are located in Adamawa State. During the attack, the busiest mall in the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria was targeted, which resulted in the destruction of automobiles as well as the deaths of 21 people and injuries to another 25. A well-known hotel in Bauchi Metropolis was attacked by Boko Haram insurgents with a suicide bomb, resulting in the deaths of thirteen people and the injuries of 34 more (Orude). During the attack by the Boko Haram Sect on the SabonGari neighborhood in Kano, which was a predominantly non-indigenous region, approximately 45 people lost their lives. At the time of the Jumaat prayers, a number of bombs were detonated in the Kano Central Mosque, which resulted in the deaths of over one hundred people.⁶¹.

Boko Haram was able to control twenty-one of Borno State's twenty-seven local governments because the military was unable to adequately defend Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States from wandering Boko Haram fighters. Borno is one of the three states that make up the Lake Chad Basin. The following clans were appropriated by the Yobe State Sect: Buni Yadis, Bularafa, Gulan, Gulani, Bum, Ngirbuwa, Sirdi, Muktum, Gon, Katarko, and Gubja. The Boko Haram Sect was successful in seizing these cities in addition to Mubi, Michika, and Madagali in the state of Adamawa. In the end, the local hunters and troops were successful in retaking Mubi Town. The Nigerian Army is a highly disciplined and well-organized force. In Maiduguri, on May 14, 2014, a court martial was held for 18 soldiers from the 7th Division of the Nigerian Army who were protesting against the disregard for their safety during operations against Boko Haram rebels, and they were convicted in accordance with that action. The soldiers were protesting against the disrespect for their safety during operations against Boko Haram rebels. Six more people were found guilty and sentenced to prison terms that varied depending to the amount of participation they had in the rebellion. The remaining twelve people were executed by firing squad. The Court Martial came to the conclusion

that they were responsible for insubordination as well as violating the commands of their superiors. On December 17, 2014, the new Court Marshals squad for the 7th Division, which consisted of 54 service members, performed their first official duty as Court Marshals. 111 (one hundred eleven) Special Forces Battalion Troops refused to join them in their operation to reclaim Delwa, Bulabulin, and Damboa from Boko Haram in Borno State. As a result, on August 4, 2014, these troops were found guilty of plotting to rebel against the command of the 7 Division.⁶²

2.2 Theoretical Framework

In this section, we will analyze various theories that attempt to explain the topic at hand. The research did not subscribe to any one particular theory because none of them satisfactorily explained the whole subject matter.

2.2.1 Structural Functionalism

One of the more well-known sociological theories is called structural functionalism. It is generally agreed that Herbert Spencer and Robert Merton were among those who made substantial contributions to the creation of it. Later on, the concept was developed further by both Emile Durkheim (1858–1917) and Talcott Parson (1901–1979) (1902–1979). There is a mutually beneficial connection between the political, economic, religious, educational, industrial, technical, social control, and social order systems that are present in human societies⁶³. As a consequence of this, each change that occurs in society has an effect on the others.

In the past, people who believed in functionalist theory made comparisons between society and living organisms. Comparable to the various parts that make up a living organism, society is made up of a variety of parts that work together to ensure that it

can fulfill its own needs and continue to exist. These components are considered to be social institutions because of the specific roles they play in the upkeep of the structure as a whole. The structures that were discussed earlier are connected to them in a significant way. Obligations, either overt or covert, have continued to exist in order to keep society stable. A proponent of functionalism, on the other hand, would disagree with the notion that every part of the system makes a positive contribution to the maintenance of the system. People, groups, and entire societies can all stand to gain from the wide variety of aspects of society that can either be beneficial or detrimental to their well-being. This premise needs some serious rethinking.⁶⁴

The Applicability of Functionalism to Insecurity

Insecurities can be viewed as a part of the social control system that is present in human societies. This system gives some members of society the "functional circumstances" necessary for their continued existence so that the members of the societies can continue to exist. The principles of functionalism have some bearing on the subject of this conversation. In this way, one is able to evaluate the functions and responsibilities of the agencies that are created to fight against insecurity.

Some kinds of violent disputes that could result in unofficial or illegal employment include armed robberies, killings, kidnappings, and terrorist acts. These are just a few examples. People in modern Nigeria, where unemployment and poverty rates are fairly high, have the opportunity to adapt or build new ways of surviving as a result of these activities, which provide the opportunity.

Through this program, those in the security industry who work for a variety of government agencies now have the opportunity to seek jobs and progress their careers. On the other hand, nine of them may be found in their native Nigeria. Officers of the

law play an essential part in protecting the lives and fostering the well-being of the communities they are sworn to protect.

People who fall into the categories described above are able to fulfill important roles in other social institutions such as the family and the educational system because they are employed in a variety of different types of work, some of which are illegal and others of which are legal. All of these roles are necessary for the continued existence of society. Only via the institution of the family can socialization, the regulation of sexual behavior and procreation, the provision of physical, emotional, and psychological care for members, the delineation of individual identities, and the maintenance of the species as a whole be achieved. In addition to this, it gives the institution of the family the ability to pay the children's tuition at schools where the next generation is taught the skills necessary for employment in the working world and the expansion of society. Insecurities can be viewed as a part of the social control system that is present in human societies. This system gives some members of society the "functional circumstances" necessary for their continued existence so that the members of the societies can continue to exist. The principles of functionalism have some bearing on the subject of this conversation. In this way, one is able to evaluate the functions and responsibilities of the agencies that are created to fight against insecurity.

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Through this program, those in the security industry who work for a variety of government agencies now have the opportunity to seek jobs and progress their careers.

On the other hand, nine of them may be found in their native Nigeria. Officers of the law play an essential part in protecting the lives and fostering the well-being of the communities they are sworn to protect.

People who fall into the categories described above are able to fulfill important roles in other social institutions such as the family and the educational system because they are employed in a variety of different types of work, some of which are illegal and others of which are legal. All of these roles are necessary for the continued existence of society. Only via the institution of the family can socialization, the regulation of sexual behavior and procreation, the provision of physical, emotional, and psychological care for members, the delineation of individual identities, and the maintenance of the species as a whole be achieved. In addition to this, it gives the institution of the family the ability to pay the children's tuition at schools where the next generation is taught the skills necessary for employment in the working world and the expansion of society.⁶⁵

In addition, the responsibilities of security personnel help to maintain social mobility from the lowest to the highest ranks in the system that is designed to place individuals into social positions that they must be motivated to fill in society. This is because the system distributes individuals into social positions that they must be motivated to fill. It is the explicit tasks of these agencies, such as assuring individual members' employment opportunities and the general well-being of society, while their hidden roles are those of ensuring the well-being of Nigerians and contributing to the progress of the country in spite of insecurity. This theory places an emphasis on the significance of uncertainty as one of the numerous roles that are performed by Nigeria's social control system and economy subsystem.⁶⁶

Critique of Functionalism

Insecurity, which is a reflection of social control institutions in the society that have broken down, has had a detrimental effect on investments, which were intended to play a significant part in the process of Nigeria's national development but have instead been hindered by it. However, because of the uncertainty in the market, many assets have suffered losses. As a direct result of the rise in unrest, a large number of enterprises have been forced to close their doors, and others have migrated to nations that are located in close proximity to where they were previously located. These have a detrimental impact on Nigeria's total gross domestic product as well as personal savings and tax revenue (GDP). In the same way that decreased working hours and curfews, in addition to the declaration of states of emergency in states such as Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa, have a significant impact on local business owners such as akara, suya, shayi, and kosai as well as bread sellers who depend on their livelihoods on a daily basis, these factors are likely to have an adverse effect on the general population as well.⁶⁷ Because the unemployment and poverty rates in the country are already so high, it is possible that this will have an even greater impact on the criminal activity and instability in the country.

Even though some employees of Nigeria's nine security agencies profit from it in terms of legal employment and professional growth, the amount of money and human lives that have been lost as a result of insecurity is unknown. This is despite the fact that certain workers in these agencies benefit from it. According to estimates provided by Human Rights Watch, 2,800 people lost their lives as a result of militia insurgency between the years 2009 and 2012. Additionally, Human Rights Watch reports that 815 people lost their lives as a result of suspected assaults in the first nine months of 2012. In addition to the bombing of the Abuja police headquarters, ten northern states

collectively experienced "more than sixty strikes on police stations." A significant number of individuals are still nursing a variety of wounds and are in the process of making a full recovery. There has been a discernible increase in the number of orphans and widows that have been left behind by the various organizations that are engaged in the conflict. The obliteration of natural resources as well as human life is significant to the advancement of national progress for the simple reason that it halts that progress. People who work in the security industry have professional responsibilities and opportunities for career advancement, neither of which are comparable to the negative effects.⁶⁸.

Even though some people are able to play various roles in social institutions like families and schools due to the revenue from violent conflicts, money that is meant for national development for the entire population of Nigeria is regularly transferred to solve the problem of insecurity in the country. This is the case even though the money is transferred. The Christian Association of Nigeria received a donation of 50,000 naira from the American branch of the Christian Association of Nigeria as well as a donation of 100,000,000 naira from the central bank of Nigeria. In addition, the opposition governors established a 200,000,000 naira endowment. As an alternative to investing in human capital, this money may be used to reunite families of people who have been affected by instability, to reconstruct houses that have been destroyed, and to pay ransom to people who have been kidnapped.⁶⁹.

It is possible that the disruption of the lives of a great number of other people in the Northeast and the South-South due to insecurity would be too expensive. It is true that those who take part in violent wars that make Nigeria insecure keep their families and educate their children so that they can one day contribute to the advancement of society. To put another way, when established social structures in a society, such as families

and businesses, are upended, social consensus is weakened. It is possible that it will have a detrimental affect not only on the economic activities of parents but also on their psychological well-being, emotional stability, and ethnic harmony. Additionally, there is a risk that it may disrupt national integration. In addition to this, it has an impact on the educational opportunities that are accessible to the children who are raised in such households. For instance, the social, psychological, and financial effects on the families involved are multiplied when Igbo and Yoruba traders, who had been absent from their ancestral territories in northern Nigeria for a significant amount of time, eventually relocate there⁷⁰.

2.2.2 Systems Theory

Systems theory is not just used in the study of public policy, a subject of political science. Because general systems theory is interdisciplinary, it can be applied to phenomena studied in a variety of conventional scientific fields. It also applies to any system made up of interconnected parts and is not limited to material systems. In David Easton's books, the conception of systems theory is emphasised. *A Framework of Political Analysis* and *An Approach to the Analysis of Political Systems*, both published in 1957 (1965). This might be viewed as the moment the idea was put into practice in politics.

The political system is susceptible to a number of external influences, such as those from the environment or internal political events. The political system is a part of the environment in and of itself. The environment contains a plethora of social, economic, and political phenomena that act as forums for the presentation and eventual resolution of problems. In essence, the ecosystem is made up of several systems that live side by side.

These include the political, social, economic, and international systems, each of which has a set of related systems that, in some circumstances, can stand alone. Systems theory is predicated on the idea that all phenomena may best be understood by examining them as a component of a systemic whole rather than by studying them in isolation⁷¹.

According to systems theory, the political system, one of the systems in the environment, produces public policy. He goes on to say that the term "system" denotes a recognizable group of social organizations and activities that work to transform requests into authoritative choices that need backing from the broader community. He goes on to claim that the word "system" also refers to how components of a system interact and how a system can react to forces coming from its environment in order to protect itself⁷². According to a systems perspective, society is thought to be made up of a number of interconnected subsystems, the system of governance being one of them. Public policy can be based on this paradigm because the government is the main subsystem. A different approach to look about public policy is as a political system's response to environmental factors acting on it. This indicates, without a doubt, that the political system has the power to translate environmental and internal forces into public policy. Frequently, state institutions are used for this. This is supported by the fact that public policy operates in a context where it serves as the political system's response to demands emanating from that context⁷³. In the instance of Nigeria, the political system's response to the threat (including bombings and kidnappings) posed by Boko Haram was to implement counter-terrorism measures, such as a state of emergency, the deployment of troops, and other measures. Given that security is a major concern in governance, these responses may have helped the government maintain itself and keep the wheels turning. The issues that arise in society are translated into input (demands

and supports) that the political system's decision-makers can use to process them. The executive arm implements the outputs that the policymakers create in order to address social issues, but these sometimes lead to new demands because of flaws in the earlier outputs.

In line with this, the policy maker bases decisions on inputs from the outside world, such as community needs and issues. He goes on to say that decisions are made on how to solve issues or meet requirements through deliberation, compromise, and agreements; in other words, a policy (output) relating to the subject of the argument is made. The outcome of the adopted policy also provides the system with feedback. In other words, the feedback acts as a yardstick to evaluate governance. The feedback acts as the study's fulcrum as it aims to measure the effectiveness of the Nigerian government's efforts in combating the threat posed by Boko Haram.

The significance of system theory is the interdisciplinary study of systems, i.e. cohesive groups of interrelated, interdependent components that can be natural or human-made. Every system has causal boundaries, is influenced by its context, defined by its structure, function and role, and expressed through its relations with other systems. A system is "more than the sum of its parts" by expressing synergy or emergent behaviour. General systems theory is about developing broadly applicable concepts and principles, as opposed to concepts and principles specific to one domain of knowledge. It distinguishes dynamic or active systems from static or passive systems. Active systems are activity structures or components that interact in behaviours and processes or interrelate through formal contextual boundary conditions (attractors). Passive systems are structures and components that are being processed. For example, a program is passive when it is a disc file and active when it runs in memory. In addition, it is not confined to material systems but applies to any whole consisting of interacting

components. Systems theory also portrays public policy as an output of one of the systems in the environment which is the political system. Finally, system theory is a fundamental notion of general systems theory is its focus on interactions. The center in relationships lead to sustain that the behaviour of a single autonomous element is different from its behaviour when the element interacts with other elements.

2.2.3 Frustration-Aggression Theory

The Dollard-Berkowitz Cognitive Neo-association Model and the frustration-aggression hypothesis both provide examples of how frustration can lead to aggression. According to this view, the presence of frustration is a necessary precondition for the occurrence of aggressive behavior. In a different way, frustration precedes aggression. Baron and Richardson stated in 1994 that aggression is an action taken with the purpose to injure and can take both physical and non-physical forms, in contrast to frustration, which is considered as the obstruction of continued goal-directed behavior. A goal reaction in this context refers to the last operation that reinforces an ongoing behavior sequence, while frustration is the obstruction of that response.⁷⁴

Aggression of some kind is always a result of frustration. It also takes into account the response to such blockage. This implies that being frustrated entails having one's access to reinforcements prevented by a third party or by external factors, as well as having a frustrated reaction to this obstruction. One of the many possible reactions to frustration is the encouragement of some form of aggression. Frustration can lead to angry or aggressive behaviour in some cases. Nigerian political figures who operate behind the scenes may be frustrated by their inability to gain access to power, their failure to impose Islamic rule in northern Nigeria, or even youth unemployment as causes of violent attitudes like those brought on by the Boko Haram fundamentalist religious sect in that country's north. Whatever the cause, they have experienced some level of

dissatisfaction in not being able to achieve their intended outcomes. The two theories' introduction is important since the second supports the first in a positive way. The mindset of some political and economic opportunists has provided a platform for acts of terrorism.

The theory's proponent highlighted key situations where a person or group will engage in conflict. According to them, attempts made by an individual to get desired outcomes, such as power, riches, social position, security, equality, and freedom, are thwarted or blocked, which results in frustration and conflict. Conflict has also been linked causally to increased expectations that aren't met. According to this viewpoint, friction or conflict results from unmet expectations among people who have previously suffered hardship or servitude but were suddenly promised better material circumstances or freedom.⁷⁵

When people's hopes and dreams are not realized, the frustration-aggression theory explains why they become angry and aggressive. The Frustration Aggression theory, developed by John Dollard and his research collaborators in 1939, has since been expanded and qualified, but it still provides what seems to be the most common justification for aggressive behavior resulting from unmet demands. People tend to confront individuals they believe are to blame for thwarting their goals when expectation and achievement do not match. According to Ted Robert Gurr's relative deprivation thesis, "the bigger the disparity, however slight, between what is sought and what seems attainable, the higher the odds that rage and violence will result," this is the main reason it addressed. The fundamental justification offered by the frustration-aggression theory is that whereas realists and biological theorists consider that violence is a given as a natural reaction or ability, it is actually the result of vexation. The feeling of dissatisfaction may cause such a person to express his or her rage through violence

that will be directed at those he or she holds responsible or those who are directly or indirectly related to them in a situation where the lawful desires of the individual are denied either directly or indirectly as a result of the way the society is structured. This idea is relevant to this study because the Boko-Haram terrorist group's attacks on the government and citizens of north-eastern Nigeria are evidence that frustration breeds hostility. Youths now take the law into their own hands by planting bombs, killing, and committing other violent acts of terror, as well as generally causing trouble for those they believe are to blame for their woes. This is because they have held up and seen that politics in the north east have been apprehended by a group of corrupt, fake Muslims, poverty has overtaken its people, and western education has become the norm. Another fundamental tenet of the frustration-aggression theory is that all violence, whether it be domestic or international, has its origins in the frustration of the accomplishment of one or more actors' goals. That is, the irritation that results from not achieving one's own or a group's goals. Since the supply of essential human needs has always been insufficient to meet demand, every human conflict can be attributed to the impersonator's inability to meet its needs. Another fundamental tenet of the frustration-aggression theory is that all violence, whether it be domestic or international, has its origins in the frustration of the accomplishment of one or more actors' goals. That is, the irritation that results from not achieving one's own or a group's goals. Since the supply of essential human needs has always been insufficient to meet demand, every human conflict can be attributed to the impersonator's inability to meet its needs⁷⁶.

Looking at the Boko Haram terrorist assaults in Northern Nigeria, one can say that the lack of access to a western education, poverty, the creation of unemployment, and societal injustices may have been the causes of terrorism in that region of the country. In this situation, hostility may arise as a result of being exposed to a circumstance that

is so irritating as to make one feel unworthy and hopeless. Members of Boko Haram encounter difficulties, inconsistencies, and difficulties as a result of their failure to meet necessities of life including food, clothing, and shelter. He went on to say that "economic causes, including unemployment, resource waste, social impotence, and widespread corruption, are responsible for fostering the current period of violent unrest in Nigeria."⁷⁷.

It is crucial to remember that dissatisfaction can have other effects besides violence, thus it is not a given that frustration always results in aggression. However, the Frustration-Aggression theory was eventually dismissed, and the social learning and social identity theories went on to develop as a result of the lack of sufficient links between aggression and other perceptions of human behavior. The main focus would be on the deprivation-frustration-aggression theory, with social learning and social identity theories serving as complements due to the limitations of the deprivation-frustration-aggression hypothesis. According to the deprivation-frustration aggressiveness theory, frustration from deprivation leads to aggression.

2.2.4 Conspiracy Theory

It is first necessary to define some key terms since many arguments about conspiracy theories originate with disputes over what counts as a conspiracy theory and what does not. First, we identify a conspiracy as a secret plot by two or more powerful actors. Conspiracies typically attempt to usurp political or economic power, violate rights, infringe upon established agreements, withhold vital secrets, or alter bedrock institutions. This definition goes beyond simple criminal conspiracies, such as conspiring to rob a corner shop. Conspiracies such as the Watergate scandal do happen, but because of the difficulties inherent in executing plans and keeping people quiet, they tend to fail. When conspiracies fail or are otherwise exposed the appropriate

experts deem them as having actually. Conspiracy theories are attempts to explain the ultimate causes of significant social and political events and circumstances with claims of secret plots by two or more powerful actors⁷⁸.

Other theories are:

2.2.5 Ludwig Von Bertalanffy's Systems Theory

This investigation makes use of the framework provided by Systems Theory developed by Ludwig von Bertalanffy. The purpose of systems theory is to shed light on universal principles that can be used to explain a wide variety of systems operating at varying degrees of nesting and within a wide range of academic fields. This is the theory's overarching objective. The study of systems from a multidisciplinary perspective, systems theory is the study of systems. The idea was initially proposed by Bertalanffy and included in his General System Theory (GST). Since then, it has been incorporated into a number of other theories, most notably Talcott Parsons' action theory and Niklas Luhmann's social systems theory. When we talk about "systems," we're specifically talking about self-correcting systems, which take in data and then use that data to make adjustments all by themselves. Not only do our bodies have self-regulatory mechanisms, but so do ecosystems on a regional and global scale, the weather, and even the cognitive processes that occur within our own minds. A few of the disciplines that comprise this field are geopolitics, sociology, political science, family systems therapy, economics, computer science, and biology. This field also includes the study of international relations. It is a method that draws on knowledge from a wide range of fields and considers a number of points of view. Therefore, systems theory acts as a bridge to bring together researchers from a variety of fields. Systems theory is a term that was developed as a result of the development of a new scientific paradigm to describe the interdependence of interactions that are formed

within organizations. A collection of consistently interrelated or interacting groups of activities is what we mean when we talk about a system.⁷⁹

The systems viewpoint is an approach to the study of the world that is founded on the academic field of system research. In the field of systems analysis, the SYSTEM idea is absolutely necessary. A system is an organization of components that are linked together by a network of connections, according to the most inclusive meaning of the term. A system is described as a collection of interdependent interactions between its parts by the Primer group. These interactions are necessary for the system to function as a whole. The following elements make up the many parts that make up the system of a standing connection:⁸⁰The systems approach is founded on a variety of core philosophical tenets and ideas. Any observable phenomenon can be understood as an interconnected network whose components are mutually dependent on one another. It is also possible to learn more about the operation of complex phenomena by observing and researching the patterns and behaviours that are shared by all systems, regardless of whether those systems are electrical, biological, or social. One of the most significant distinctions between this model and others is that rather than putting an emphasis on the interdependence of the many components that come together to form an organization, this model places an emphasis on the independence of these components. Since civilizations are made up of complex social systems, separating the parts of an organization from the whole has the effect of lowering the organization's overall effectiveness.⁸¹

It is now generally acknowledged that the interaction that takes place between businesses and the surroundings in which they operate is the primary driver of complexity and dependence. An inspection of a product's separate parts alone is not sufficient to reveal the product's overall characteristics, as a general rule of thumb

shows us. The relationship between security and expansion can be understood via the lens of systems theory. According to the idea of systems, each change that occurs in one area of a society has an effect on the other areas of the society, regardless of whether or not the change is beneficial. Anxiety develops whenever there is intentional harm done to persons or property, armed robbery, kidnappings that end in ransom or murder, or the threat of an armed uprising such as the threat posed by Boko Haram, amongst other things. Because of this, people all across the world are filled with apprehension. When fear is the prevailing emotion in a culture, progress moves at a glacial pace. This is as a result of the fact that a diverse assortment of social activities have a favourable effect on the economy. Fear and uncertainty create an environment that is detrimental to the development of industrialization and technical innovation, both of which contribute to the acceleration of growth and the allocation of resources for development. Only when there is peace and safety present can there be progress that is sustainable. For an economy to become industrialized, substantial sums of money need to be invested in human capital, intensive capital, specialized equipment, and new commercial enterprises. Investing in itself is a high-risk endeavour. In addition to increasing the risk, systemic insecurity makes potential investors less likely to invest, drives up the cost of doing business, and accelerates the process of closing down sectors that are already in existence.⁸²

2.2.6 Islamic Fundamentalist Theory

Throughout the history of Northern Nigeria, several religious uprisings have had the goal of converting the entire nation to Islam and instituting sharia rule as their primary focus. The book *Jihad* written by Usman Dan Fodio was the source of my motivation for this. The Islamization of Nigeria was one of the proclaimed goals of the Jihad led by Usman Dan Fodio in the year 1804. It was stated in Hodgkin's statement

that Usman Dan Fodio's jihad was going to be waged "against the heathen ruler who...make no profession of Islam, is required by consent," and that this was going to take place. Ibadan warriors from southwest Nigeria were the only ones who could have stopped the Fodio Jihad conquest that was taking place near Ikirun during the Jalumi war in 1878. Farouk Abdul-Malik, the leader of Boko Haram, recently stated that the insurgency adhered strictly to the Quranic verse that states, "Anyone who is not ruled by what Allah has revealed is among the transgressors," despite the fact that the same verse also states, "To you be your faith and to me, my faith." The Boko Haram organization issued a statement on April 24, 2011, in Maiduguri, announcing that their goal was to overthrow democracy in Nigeria and replace it with sharia law. The statement was made public. In the aftermath of the Maiduguri War in 2009, Muslim clerics and ward leaders in the North plotted an attack on the organization. In response, the organization started using force against the government. According to the speaker, they would continue to fight until Islam was completely established across Nigeria and Muslims had complete access to freedom everywhere in the country.⁸³ Amnesty is not something we require because we are not willing to make any concessions.

In order for the government to be able to change the current state of affairs, it would first have to give up on democracy and the constitution, and then it would have to start enforcing the laws that are outlined in the Holy Qur'an. Prior to this, the organization demanded that the officers who were responsible for the extrajudicial killing of Mohammed Yusuf and other members of the group be brought to justice. They referred to previous governors of Northern Nigeria as "betrayals," and they demanded that all of those governors be imprisoned and put on trial for their "betrayal" actions. In order to reaffirm their ambition for a Muslim-dominated Nigeria, the Islamist militant group Boko Haram presented President Jonathan with a choice: either

convert to Islam or step down from his position as president. "I call on you President Goodluck Jonathan, you should reject this corrupt power, you should repent, and for the love of Christianity, including Obama, who declared I had commercial interests in the United States," a leader of the sect known as Abubakar Shekau said in a video posted on YouTube in Hausa. Requests of this nature are typically made by individuals who are politically excluded but who find it simpler to adjust the conditions in order to conform with the demands of their religion. It is said that Mohammed (SAW) interacted with Jews and Christians on his journey from Mecca to Medina in the year 722 AD. This took place on his way from Mecca to Medina. It is said that he never forced anyone to convert to Islam, but rather judged people according to their religious beliefs and the texts they regarded as authoritative at the time.⁸⁴

2.2.7 Poverty Theory

The development of Boko Haram in Nigeria during the administration of former President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan might be better understood via the lens of the Poverty Theory. [Citation needed] According to the propaganda sent out by the insurgents, their fight is for the people, and if they were successful, they would ensure that everyone has access to the necessities of life. The state of the local economy and population also has a significant impact on the success of recruitment efforts. Terrorists may be able to gain an advantage in an insurgency by taking advantage of societies that are technologically behind or apathetic, as well as those societies that are hostile to modernization and globalization. All of these factors are factors that produce artificial poverty in developing countries. We have a responsibility to recognize that the underlying problems that give rise to insurgencies are frequently the result of a lengthy and convoluted web of challenges that, in the end, result in unbridled wrath and violence. In countries with poor infrastructure and corrupt government, civil unrest is

more likely to occur due to a combination of circumstances, including a dearth of resources, racial discrimination, and other socioeconomic and political tensions. Economic hardship is another element that has contributed to people's willingness to participate in violent extremism as well as recruiting for and support of Boko Haram.

A substantial connection exists, according to the findings of certain studies, between the high levels of poverty in the Northeast and the aspirations of young people to become involved in anti-poverty organizations. Certain individuals in Nigeria began preaching anti-democratic and anti-government sentiments, which eventually led to the emergence of the Boko Haram insurgency that exists today. This can be attributed to the unequal distribution of wealth as well as the intellectual marginalization that exists in Nigeria. Individuals who live below the poverty line, people who are ostracized, or people who are physically threatened resort to their religious for an alternative political order that would satisfy their demand for welfares, recognition, and security. This is what the Poverty Theory shows to be the case. The world is witnessing a lot of bloody uprisings, some of which have developed into fully functional terrorist organizations like Boko Haram. According to the concept, socioeconomic circumstances have a key part in understanding the existence of religious extremist groups like Boko Haram. One example of such a group is the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Nigeria was in a hazardous position due to the fact that it had a population of over 160 million people, 330 separate ethnic groups, more than 250 languages, and a religious makeup that consisted of 50% Muslims, 40% Christians, and 10% individuals who adhered to traditional beliefs. The widespread belief among many observers and professionals is that the predominate driving force behind the ethno-religious conflict in northern Nigeria, which includes the insurgency led by Boko Haram, is poverty. This is a generally held belief. It is estimated that 90 percent of the population of Nigeria is

currently living in permanent poverty as a direct result of the failure of infrastructure development. On the human development index, it was ranked 153rd out of 177 low-income countries, despite having a rich cultural heritage and plenty of natural resources. This was the case despite the fact that it was a low-income country. Northern Nigeria, in particular, has the highest proportion of people living in poverty in comparison to the South-West and South-East regions, which respectively have poverty rates of 67.0 percent and 59.1 percent. In the north-east and the north-western parts of the country, respectively 76.3 and 77.7 percent of the population lives below the federal poverty line. Despite the fact that the nation is endowed with a plentiful supply of both natural and human capital, the unemployment rate has been steadily climbing.⁸⁵

Because the unemployment rate among young people in Nigeria is so high, the country is in jeopardy of falling behind the rest of the countries in Africa. Because Nigeria has 1.6 million young people who aren't working, there are an additional 64 million people in the country who are unemployed. When a person is unemployed, they may experience feelings of hopelessness, a sense of helplessness, and dependence on others, particularly on their family and friends. Because of their reliance on their parents, the children are unable to see a better life for themselves in the future. In this environment, the militants' major objective is to take advantage of the young people who are currently jobless. "despite Nigeria's tremendous resources and oil wealth," as stated by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), "poverty remains ubiquitous," and the nation is ranked among the top 20 poorest countries in the world. In point of fact, more than 70 percent of the population is classed as poor, and 35 percent of the population is currently living in deplorable conditions of poverty. To understand why some people in northern Nigeria are drawn to the Boko Haram terrorist group, it is necessary to have a firm grasp on the underlying development challenges

facing the region. These challenges include severe poverty and unemployment, which are made worse by rapid population growth and low literacy levels. Along with poor management, widespread corruption, and the delivery of subpar public services, these factors have helped contribute to the widespread dissatisfaction that has resulted. Some people are concerned that this may help Boko Haram recruit new members. Static economic conditions, high unemployment rates, and unequal economic growth all contribute to an environment that is fertile ground for the growth of terrorist organizations.⁸⁶

There is also the possibility that detrimental organizations will make use of the worries of individuals and communities (such as poverty and unemployment) as a means of recruiting new members for terrorist activities. Extremist groups have an easier time recruiting new members from the region's young people as a result of the difficult economic conditions in the region. Boko Haram took advantage of young people in this economically depressed region who were unemployed and used them as recruitment tools. There are a number of researchers that are of the opinion that terrorism, illiteracy, and poverty are all intertwined in some kind. These connections were enhanced by the enormous number of young people from Nigeria who live on the margins of society. In 2013, federal authorities granted the parole of some Boko Haram members' spouses and children who were incarcerated at the time. Several of the pupils said that they had sold gasoline kegs to Boko Haram for the price of 5,000 naira so that they could set fire to the schools and other structures in Maiduguri. As a direct consequence of the failure of the government to provide economic and educational opportunities, the inhabitants of the region have been forced to endure a life of abject destitution for more than a decade. These socioeconomic conditions played a role in exacerbating the violence that was being perpetrated by Boko Haram in Northern

Nigeria. It is generally accepted that economic, social, and political disparities between countries, as well as those that exist inside countries, are the root cause of most conflicts. The grievances of individuals and groups, such as those connected to poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and other types of social exclusion, may be used by those who recruit people to participate in violent forms of terrorism.⁸⁷

They believe that the Salafist sect's brand of extremist Salafism is the solution to their problems, and as a result, they are willing to join any organization that is working toward a solution to the country's economic and political inequality. Almajiris and impoverished young people in Nigeria are known as Almajiris.

2.3 Empirical Review

It is important to note that an earlier study conducted in northern Nigeria looked at the overall impact that Boko Haram has had on the economy, not simply the impact that it has had on small and medium-sized enterprises in Borno State. Since its founding in 2009, Boko Haram has actively interfered with and destabilized the actions of the government, mostly in Nigeria's northeast region. There have been 115 attacks in the north-east of Nigeria that are suspected to have been carried out by the terrorist group Boko-Haram. As a result, the region is extremely dangerous, and residents, particularly investors and business owners, are being forced to relocate to an area that is free from terrorists.⁸⁸ An investigation into the effects that Boko Haram's activities have had on the operations of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Borno state has been suggested as a response to the group's activities, which have effectively halted all economic activity in the region. It would be an understatement to say that the economic situation in the North is being negatively impacted as a result of the homicidal activities

of Boko Haram. To put it another way, because it includes customers and suppliers working together to meet the demands of the customers, small and medium-sized businesses would be the first to suffer the effects of this. The state capital of Maiduguri, which has also been the site of numerous explosions and destruction, has been the target of a recent killing spree. As a direct consequence of this issue, small and medium-sized businesses in the area have been unable to function properly. The departure of thousands of business owners to more secure locations has brought a full halt to the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the state. Stakeholders have levelled criticism at the terrorist organization Boko Haram for using the state of Borno as a base from which to carry out heinous and horrible activities. These activities have had a significant negative impact not only on the stakeholders' businesses but also on the economy as a whole. The end result of this is that criminals and political thugs now have an easier time dehumanizing the people who live in the region. Boko Haram is more than simply another terrorist organization that has carried out an attack; they are more than that. There was a significant violation of the national integrity of our country that was licensed under Creative Commons. As seen by the multiple attacks that took place in 2011, the destructive terrorism of Boko Haram continued to present a direct threat to the social order, the economy, and the political structure of Nigeria. The economy of Nigeria is significantly dependent not only on foreign direct investment but also on the country's enormous natural resources. Several states in the Northern region, particularly Borno State, rely heavily on the agricultural and international investment sectors of the economy, in addition to the exploration and exploitation of their naturally occurring renewable resources. Because of the support it has gotten, the sector that is expanding the most quickly in a number of these states is the one that deals with investments made in other countries. Despite the fact that investments from outside the

country have a major influence on national economies, these investments also benefit rural areas by delivering a diverse range of goods and services.⁸⁹ Although some acts of terrorism may be driven by religious, economic, or social issues, the majority of these acts are political in their motivations and objectives. Records reveal that Nigeria had been struggling with terrorism for quite some time before President Yar' Adua's pronouncement in 2014 that an amnesty would be granted to youths from the Niger Delta. It is very uncommon for people who have been the targets of Boko Haram attacks to dread living in the area where the incident took place and to refuse to bring their children to school if they are unsure of the level of security that is in place.⁹⁰ Boko haram's attacks occur anywhere, not only in urban or rural areas. There are no limits to what they can do.

2.4 Summary of Literature Gap

The fundamental aspects of global insecurity are undergoing fast transformation. After the war, it became a big source of concern within each country, whereas before the war, it was a huge source of concern between the countries that were engaged in the Cold War. Instability appears to be more of a problem within countries themselves, as evidenced by the events of the past few years, rather than being a problem that occurs across countries. There is no question that insecurity is an unavoidable problem in the developing world, and it may not be out of place to argue that the assimilation of western culture with traditional ways and the poor management of the security systems in the least developed countries may have compounded the endemic nature of this problem. However, when it comes to the most vulnerable countries, there is no doubt that insecurity is an inescapable problem in the developing world. The influence of Western culture on the traditional ways of living in developing countries resulted in the

transition from an informal to a formal system of security in such countries. When there is a breakdown in leadership, non-violent forms of conflict become more prevalent, which exacerbates an already dangerous scenario in cultures with the least amount of development. This problem can be traced back to the fact that violent confrontations have begun to spill over into nonviolent issues. The form of the threat, the frequency with which it develops, and the disastrous ramifications it can have on a community are all factors that differ significantly from one culture to the next. However, insecurity is a hazard to all civilizations.

Unrest in emerging nations across sub-Saharan Africa is frequently precipitated by both violent and non-violent conflict resolution strategies. The most significant contributors to insecurity in developed nations are armed conflicts, natural disasters (such as earthquakes and hurricanes), and terrorist attacks. Other types of violent organized crime are likewise a significant contributor to the feeling of insecurity. Criminals have a very difficult time avoiding accountability in industrialized societies, which makes it more difficult for industrialized societies to contain the spread of insecurity. They have been able to reach this level of productivity thanks to the robust security measures they have in place as well as the highly motivated, thoroughly trained, and adequately compensated security personnel that work for them. Because the leaders of these civilizations are also unusually intelligent and capable, the uneven distribution of resources and the lack of provision of essentials for a normal life have no negative consequences on the people who live in these communities. As a direct consequence of this, worries in such cultures have never been regarded as a significant barrier to the expansion of national economies.

On the other hand, the converse is true in many nations that are still considered to be developing. As a result of there being insufficient security, criminals are rarely brought

to justice. Because of the prevalent injustice and discrimination, people who come from socioeconomic origins with lower incomes are more likely to be charged with crimes than those who come from socioeconomic backgrounds with higher incomes. A lack of sufficient training, motivation, equipment, and remuneration, in addition to other factors, contributes significantly to the ineffectiveness and inefficiency of the security force. As a consequence of this, it becomes extremely challenging to preserve peace in the country, which is absolutely necessary for the progress of the nation. As a consequence of the many factors that were found during the course of the study, Nigeria is now dealing with a significant security predicament that has emerged. Little thought was given to the social interactions that evolved as a result of contact between various groups based on religion, ethnicity, and politics, among other things, while political, economic, cultural, and religious fears predominated. There has not been a sufficient amount of research conducted in Nigeria on the effects and consequences of insecurity caused by social contacts (such as those between company owners and their employees, between those in power and those they control, etc.) on human life and national development. This is a problem.

The problem of insecurity that persisted long after the conflict was finally handed to the authority of the central state as the number of rebels operating within countries, particularly developing countries, continued to grow. Researchers have come to view insecurity as a threat to the continued survival of humans as a result of conflicts that have taken place in the world's poorest countries without resorting to violence.

An important lesson that may be learned from the many points of view that have been presented so far is as follows:

1. The state of anxiety known as insecurity can be terrifying, restrictive, or otherwise detrimental to the lives of the people who experience it. The rationale for this is that

these things can be accomplished through the use of fear as a driving force. This phenomenon can be attributed to a variety of causes, including political, economic, religious, and environmental reasons.

2. Feelings of insecurity can result from conflicts that are either violent or benign in nature.

3. A corporate approach that may be utilized to prevent the loss of people and resources is the creation of an atmosphere of uncertainty in the workplace.

4. One might get a feeling of unease or unease at some point.

5. Conflicts that do not involve the use of violence have recently become a substantial source of insecurity, which has significant implications for the developing countries of the world.

One of the most important aspects of the definition of insecurity in a state that academics frequently overlook is the absence of suitable facilities or amenities for the safety of the people. When there is such a gap in knowledge, sociologists and other academics working in the social, behavioral, and human sciences are concerned about the implications this problem could have for the development of the nation and the wellbeing of its citizens.

As a general rule, one of the responsibilities of the state is to ensure the safety of its citizens and their possessions, as well as to provide for their fundamental requirements.

Additionally, the state is responsible for meeting the fundamental requirements of its citizens. In spite of this, it is absolutely necessary to have leaders who are both effective and efficient in order to fulfill such important responsibilities in an appropriate manner.

To put it another way, an insecure community is characterized by flawed political and social structures, which may also contribute to an unbalanced state among the other

institutions that make up the society. As a direct result of the aforementioned, there is an immediate requirement for public discourse on the topic of insecurity. This discourse is required to take into account the impact that insecurity has on the growth of the nation as well as the quality of life enjoyed by its citizens.

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Chapter Three

Methodology

3.1 Research Design

When carrying out investigations in the realm of science, a methodical approach known as a research design is utilized. This is one of the research methodologies that is used the most frequently in the social sciences, and it is used to collect data from a subsection of the population during a particular time period.

The research was carried out in the state of Borno, which is located in Nigeria. The state of Borno is home to a number of cities that rank among the most stunning in all of Nigeria. The state administration of Borno claims that the population of Borno is 4.1 million, but the federal government of Nigeria disputes this figure, and the National Population Commission of Nigeria deems it to be inaccurate. Despite these disagreements, the state administration of Borno maintains that the population of Borno is 4.1 million.

3.2 Population of the Study

For the purpose of this study, both primary and secondary sources were utilized to collect data. The primary data came from the field survey, which was conducted with the assistance of a structured questionnaire, which served as the primary instrument of study. In addition, there were quite a few primary sources, which included a variety of academic publications, such as textbooks and journals. These sources provided us with secondary data that we collected. These sources are dispersed across the academic landscape and can be discovered there.

3.3 Sample and Sampling Technique

Because of the researcher's limitations, it was determined that the best way to investigate the state as a whole was to conduct the study using a representative sample size population. The number of residents who would make up the sample was set at one hundred. The following scientific formula developed by Taro Yamani was applied in order to arrive at the appropriate sample size:

$$1 + N (e)^2$$

Where:

N is the Population

1 is the constant

e is the degree of error expected

n is the sample size

$$n = \frac{133}{1 + 133 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{133}{1 + 0.3325}$$

$$n = \frac{133}{1.3325}$$

$$n = \frac{133}{1.3325}$$

$$n = \frac{133}{1.3325}$$

$$n = \frac{133}{1.3325}$$

$$n = \frac{133}{1.3325}$$

$$n = \frac{133}{1.3325}$$

$$n = 100$$

3.4 Description of Research Instrument

We employed a number of methodologies in order to collect the necessary information for our investigation. The research included both primary and secondary sources of information. This is an absolute requirement if one is to arrive at an exact and trustworthy judgment. Because of this, the analysis of the data for this study was conducted using secondary data rather than primary data. The author acknowledges the use of secondary data obtained from reputable publications, the internet, and other pertinent texts or books in the section titled "References."

3.5 Reliability of the Instrument

The capacity of a measuring instrument to reliably produce the same results when used in the same conditions at different times is referred to as its reliability. A test of the reliability of the instrument in question was carried out with the assistance of a pilot study. In order to successfully carry out the pre-test, a questionnaire was distributed to the firms that were chosen to participate. The questionnaire was distributed to each of the five Local Government Areas in Bornu State in a total of twenty (20) copies. Everyone who was given a copy of the survey filled it out in its entirety and handed it back to the researchers. When using the Pearson Product Moment correlation Coefficient, the value of $R = 0.96$ demonstrates that the survey items are consistent.

Table 3.1: Pearson – Product Moment Correlation Coefficient showing the reliability of instrument

| Local Governments in Bornu State | First Average Response (x) | Second Average Response (y) | Xy | X ₂ | Y ₂ |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| Barna | 4 | 5 | 20 | 16 | 25 |
| Dikwa | 5 | 4 | 20 | 25 | 16 |
| Guzamala | 3 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 16 |
| Dambo | 3 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 16 |
| Hawul | 4 | 3 | 12 | 16 | 9 |
| Total | 19 | 20 | 76 | 75 | 82 |

Source: Field survey 2021

Formula:

$$\frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{(n\sum x^2 - (\sum X)^2)(n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2)}}$$

$$\frac{20(76) - (19)(20)}{\sqrt{20(75) - (19)^2(20(82) - (20)^2)}}$$

$$\frac{1,520 - 380}{\sqrt{(1,500 - 561)(1,640 - 400)}}$$

$$\frac{1,140}{\sqrt{(1,139)(1,240)}}$$

$$\frac{1,140}{\sqrt{1,412,360}}$$

$$\frac{1,140}{1188.42} = \underline{\underline{0.96}}$$

3.6 Validity of the Instrument

The term "validity" refers to the degree to which a measuring device is able to fulfill the requirements of the task for which it was designed and constructed when it is put into practice. Validity is determined by the extent to which the particular study design

or research instrument in question gives the appropriate answer from the items being sampled. Content validity was used to verify the instrument's validity. The researcher sent the instrument to two top administrators of Borno State, who evaluated the items and made sure that they were in line with the study's objectives. The researcher then used this information to determine whether or not the instrument was valid. We listened to their comments and incorporated some of their suggestions into the format and wording of the survey. The design of the instrument was such that it reduced the likelihood of certain types of errors, such as inconsistency and ambiguity.

Table 3.2: Illustration of the Distribution of Questionnaire

| Local Government Areas in Borno State | No of questionnaire shared | No of questionnaire returned | No of questionnaire not returned |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| A | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| B | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| C | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| D | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| E | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 0 |

3.7 Method of Data Collection

As methods of research for this particular investigation, a questionnaire and an interview were utilized. In order to collect the necessary information from the participants who took part in the study's sample, the researchers relied primarily on questionnaires. The survey was designed in such a way that it would provide responses to the questions that were posed in the study.

There are just two different ways that this instrument can be put together, and those are sections A and B. Section A contains personal information on respondents, whereas

Section B contains the research statement, which was developed in accordance with the study questions and hypotheses in Chapter 1. Section A contains personal information on respondents. Section B contains the research statement. Every respondent receives a list of options or choices from which they must pick one to complete the survey

.3.8 Method of Data Analysis

This study project made use of the straightforward percentage approach as its primary method of data analysis. In order to make it simpler to evaluate the responses, the sample size of one hundred (100) was represented by 100 percent of the total.

In addition to that, the statistical analytical method of correlation will be utilized during the course of the investigation. The statistical method known as correlation is applied in order to validate hypotheses and make predictions on the nature of the connection that ought to exist between two variables. As a direct consequence of this, it is utilized in the process of drawing conclusions and evaluating the critical value of a hypothesis by gathering observed values from the questionnaires that respondents were asked to fill out.

$$r = \frac{n\sum X_y - \sum X \sum y}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2] [n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Where x = independent factor

y = dependent factor

The obtained data will be processed, tabulated, and evaluated in accordance with the study question and hypothesis based on the administration of questionnaires.

Chapter Four

Data Analysis, Findings and Discussion

4.1 Bio Data of Respondents

Table 1: Gender of respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid Male | 60 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 |
| Female | 40 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Table 1 provides a breakdown, according to gender, of the individuals who took part in this research. Males made up 60 of the survey respondents, which is equivalent to 60 percent of the total, whereas females made up 40 of the survey respondents, which is equivalent to 40 percent.

Table 2: Age grade of respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid below 17years | 15 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| 18-20years | 15 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 |
| 21-30years | 40 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 70.0 |
| 31-40years | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 80.0 |
| 41-50years | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 90.0 |
| above 50years | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

The ages of the respondents are presented in the table that can be found above. This poll includes responses from 15 people who are younger than 17 years old, which

accounts for 15.0% of the overall population. There are 15 respondents who fall within the age range of 18 to 20 years old, which accounts for 15% of the total. A total of 40 individuals, or forty percent of the entire sample, fall into the age range of twenty-one to thirty years old. There are a total of ten people who responded to this survey, which represents ten percent of the population. Ten of the respondents, which accounts for 10% of the total population, are between the ages of 41 and 50, and the same number of respondents, which accounts for 10% of the total population, are over the age of 50.

Table 3: marital status of respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid Single | 60 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 |
| Married | 30 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 90.0 |
| Divorced | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 95.0 |
| Widowed | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

This table displays the marital status of the survey participants according to Table 3, which can be seen above. Sixty percent of those asked, or sixty people, responded that they are currently single. There are 30 married people who filled out the survey, which is equivalent to 30 percent of the total population. In this poll, there are a total of 100 respondents, and 5 divorced respondents and 5 widowed respondents each represent 5% of the overall population.

Tables Based on Research Questions

Table 4: Boko Haram Insurgency Constitutes Threats To Nigerian Security System

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid strongly agree | 40 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Agree | 50 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 90.0 |
| Undecided | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 92.0 |
| Disagree | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 97.0 |
| strongly disagree | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

According to the findings in Table 4, a significant number of respondents hold the opinion that the Boko Haram insurgency represents a threat to the nation's existing security infrastructure. According to forty percent of the respondents, the insurgency being waged by Boko Haram represents a significant threat to the nation's security system. According to a recent survey, fifty percent of Nigerians hold the opinion that the Boko Haram insurgency represents a threat to the security infrastructure of their country. Only two percent of people who responded were unsure about their choice. 5 percentage points of the respondents and 3 percentage points of the respondents believe that the Boko Haram insurgency does not present a threat to Nigeria's security system.

Table 5: The Origin of Boko Haram Can Be Traced to the North-Eastern Part of Nigeria

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid Strongly Agree | 40 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Agree | 50 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 90.0 |
| Undecided | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 92.0 |
| Disagree | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 95.0 |
| strongly disagree | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

The responses of those who believe that Boko Haram's origins may be traced back to Nigeria's north-eastern region are presented in Table 5. Forty percent of those who participated in the survey are convinced that the North-Eastern region of Nigeria is somehow connected to the roots of Boko Haram. According to the findings of 50 of the respondents, the origins of the Boko Haram movement may be connected to the region of north-eastern Nigeria. Only two people, or 2% of those who were polled, were unsure about the situation. At least three people out of every ten respondents disagree with the notion that Boko Haram's origins can be traced to the country's north-eastern region, while five people out of every ten respondents strongly disagree with the notion.

Table 6: There is a Significant Implication of Boko Haram Insurgency on National Security in Nigeria

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid strongly agree | 50 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Agree | 30 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 80.0 |
| Undecided | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 85.0 |
| Disagree | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 95.0 |
| strongly Disagree | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

The opinions of respondents who believe that the Boko Haram insurgency has a significant impact on Nigeria's national security are presented in the table located below. According to the findings of a survey with fifty participants, the Boko Haram insurgency has a significant influence on the state of national security in Nigeria. Thirty percent of those who participated in the survey hold the opinion that the insurgency being waged by Boko Haram has a significant bearing on Nigeria's national security. 5 percent of people who responded did not know the answer to the question. 10% and 5% of the respondents, respectively, were of the opinion that the insurgency being waged by Boko Haram had no significant impact on Nigeria's national security. The remaining respondents were of the opposite opinion.

Table 7: Unemployment and Poverty are Some of the Factors Responsible for Insurgency in Nigeria

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid strongly agree | 50 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Agree | 25 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 75.0 |
| Undecided | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 80.0 |
| Disagree | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 90.0 |
| Strongly disagree | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

According to the respondents in Table 7, two of the factors that lead to insurgency in Nigeria are the high rate of poverty and the high rate of unemployment. According to the findings of a poll with 50 participants, unemployment and poverty in Nigeria are contributing factors to the country's ongoing insurgency. Twenty-five of the respondents, which is 25.0% of the total, claimed that Nigeria's insurgency can be attributed to unemployment and poverty. Five participants, or 5% of those polled, did not know the answer to the question. Ten of the respondents, or 10%, disagree with the notion that unemployment and poverty are factors that contribute to the insurgency in Nigeria, while the remaining ten respondents, or 10%, strongly disagree with the notion.

Table 8: There is a Significant Relationship between Boko-Haram Insurgency and National Security in Nigeria

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid strongly agree | 40 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Agree | 50 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 90.0 |
| Undecided | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 92.0 |
| Disagree | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 97.0 |
| strongly disagree | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

The opinions of those who believe that the Boko Haram insurgency has a significant impact on Nigeria's national security are presented in Table 8. Forty of the respondents, or forty percent, are adamant in their belief that the Boko Haram insurgency has a significant effect on the national security of Nigeria. The opinions of fifty people, or fifty percent of the sample, indicate that they believe the Boko Haram insurgency has a significant effect on the national security of Nigeria. Only two percent of people who responded were unsure about their choice. There are 5 respondents, which represents 5% of the total respondents, who are adamantly opposed to the idea that there is a significant connection between the Boko Haram insurgency and the country's overall security.

Table 9: Politics Has a Great Impact on the Fight Against Insurgency in Nigeria

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid strongly agree | 40 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Agree | 50 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 90.0 |
| Undecided | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 92.0 |
| Disagree | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 97.0 |
| strongly disagree | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

According to the responses of the people in Table 9, politics has a considerable impact on the effort being made in Nigeria to counter insurgency. Forty out of one hundred Nigerians believe that politics has a substantial influence on the ongoing effort to counter insurgency. This is an overwhelming majority. Fifty percent of Nigerians, as indicated by responses from fifty different people, are of the opinion that politics play a key part in the country's attempts to defeat terrorism. Only two percent of people who responded were unsure about their choice. There are 5% of people who disagree with the notion that politics plays a big role in the fight against insurgency in Nigeria, and 3% of those people strongly disagree with the notion.

Table 10: Ethno-Religious Violence Has Bedeviled Nigeria as a Sovereign and Independent Country since its Return to Democracy in 1999

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid strongly agree | 40 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Agree | 50 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 90.0 |
| Undecided | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 92.0 |
| Disagree | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 97.0 |
| strongly disagree | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Since the country's return to democracy in 1999, Nigeria has been beset by ethnic and religious strife, which threatens the country's ability to maintain its independence and sovereignty. According to forty percent of the respondents, Nigeria has been plagued by ethnic and religious violence ever since the country's return to democratic rule in 1999. Nigeria is a sovereign and autonomous country. According to the findings of a survey with fifty participants, Nigeria has been afflicted with ethno-religious violence ever since the country returned to democratic rule in 1999. Only two percent of people who responded were unsure about their choice. When asked whether ethnic and religious violence has plagued Nigeria as a sovereign and independent country since its restoration to democracy in 1999, three respondents representing 3% of the total population said "absolutely disagree" that the answer was "yes," while five respondents representing 5% of the total population said "no."

Table 11: Developing Military Capability Is A Measure That Can Be Taken To Alleviate And Combat The Negative Effect Of The Boko Haram Insurgency On National Security

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid strongly agree | 40 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Agree | 30 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 70.0 |
| Undecided | 15 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 85.0 |
| Disagree | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 95.0 |
| strongly disagree | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

According to the information shown in Table 11, enhancing military capabilities is one approach that can be used to mitigate the risk posed by the insurgency led by Boko Haram to national security. Forty of the respondents, or forty percent, are adamant in their belief that increasing military capabilities is one of the ways in which the detrimental effects of the Boko Haram insurgency on national security can be mitigated and fought. A total of 30 respondents, or 30.0 percent, believe that increasing military capabilities is a workable option to alleviate and counteract the negative impact that the Boko Haram insurgency is having on national security. 15 participants, or 15 percent of those asked, responded that they did not know the answer. Ten of the respondents, which is ten percent of the total, are against the idea that there is a need to design and develop open spaces in order to prevent further environmental degradation. Five of the respondents, which is five percent of the total, are strongly against the idea that there is a need to develop military capability in order to alleviate and combat the negative impact that the Boko Haram insurgency has on national security.

Table 12: Boko Haram Insurgency has Security Implications within Nigeria, on Its Neighbours, in the Sub-Region, Regional and Even International Environment

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid strongly agree | 40 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Agree | 50 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 90.0 |
| Undecided | 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 92.0 |
| Disagree | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 97.0 |
| strongly disagree | 3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

The replies of respondents are displayed in Table 12, and they indicate that the Boko Haram insurgency has security repercussions not just within Nigeria but also on its neighbors, in the sub-region, in the regional environment, and even internationally. Forty respondents, or 40 percent of the total, are in complete agreement that the Boko Haram insurgency has security consequences not only for Nigeria but also for its neighbors, the sub-region, the regional environment, and even the international environment. Fifty people took part in the survey, representing a participation rate of fifty percent, and fifty people agreed that the Boko Haram insurgency has security implications not only for Nigeria but also for its neighbors, the sub-region, the regional environment, and even the international environment. There were 2 responders who couldn't make up their minds, representing 2% of the total. Five respondents,

representing 5% of the total, disagree with the statement that the Boko Haram insurgency has security implications within Nigeria, on its neighbors, in the sub-region, regional, and even international environment. The remaining three respondents, representing 3% of the total, strongly disagree with the statement that the Boko Haram insurgency has security implications within Nigeria, on its neighbors, in the sub-region, regional, and even international environment.

Table 13: Boko Haram has the Potential to Join Transnational Jihadist Movement Thus Posing Serious International Security Threat

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid strongly agree | 40 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Agree | 30 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 70.0 |
| Undecided | 15 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 85.0 |
| Disagree | 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 95.0 |
| strongly disagree | 5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

According to the respondents in Table 13, Boko Haram is capable of joining a global jihadist movement that presents a serious threat to the security of nations all over the world. According to forty percent of the respondents, Boko Haram has the potential to become part of the transnational jihadist movement and present a serious threat to the security of the entire world. According to the results of the survey, thirty percent of those who responded to the question believe that it is possible for Boko Haram to

become part of a global jihadist movement. 15 participants, or 15 percent of those asked, responded that they did not know the answer. Up to ten percent of those polled have the opinion that Boko Haram has no intention of joining the global jihadist movement, and up to five percent of those polled have a strong disagreement with the idea that Boko Haram may join the global jihadist movement and therefore pose a threat to international security.

Research Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1

H₀: There is no significant implication of Boko Haram insurgency on national security in Nigeria.

H₁: There is a significant implication of Boko Haram insurgency on national security in Nigeria.

Level of significance: 0.05

Decision rule: If the p-value is greater than the level of significance, reject the null hypothesis; otherwise, accept the null hypothesis.

Table 11 Test Statistics

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| | There is a significant implication of Boko Haram insurgency on national security in Nigeria under former president GoodluckEbele Jonathan’s administration |
| Chi-Square | 105.520 ^a |
| Df | 3 |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 |

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 25.0.

Conclusions based on decision rule:

We conclude that the Boko Haram insurgency had a significant effect on Nigeria's national security while former President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan was in office, which leads us to conclude that the null hypothesis cannot be true. The p-value of 0.000 is lower than the level of significance of 0.05, which leads us to this conclusion.

Hypothesis 2

H₀: There is no significant relationship between Boko-Haram insurgency and national security in Nigeria under former president Goodluck Ebele Jonathan’s administration.

H₁: There is a significant relationship between Boko-Haram insurgency and national security in Nigeria under former president Goodluck Ebele Jonathan’s administration.

Level of significance: 0.05

Decision rule: If the p-value is less than the level of significance, reject the null hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis if the p-value is greater.

Correlations

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|---|
| | | There is a significant relationship between Boko-Haram insurgency and national security in Nigeria under former president Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's administration | There is a significant implication of Boko Haram insurgency on national security in Nigeria under former president Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's administration |
| There is a significant relationship between Boko-Haram insurgency and national security in Nigeria under former president Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's administration | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .853** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .000 |
| | N | 100 | 100 |
| There is a significant implication of Boko Haram insurgency on national security in Nigeria under former president Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's administration | Pearson Correlation | .853** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | |
| | N | 100 | 100 |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Conclusion Based on the Correlation Table Above

The correlation coefficient $R = 0.853$ shows a very significant association. As a result, we find that the Boko Haram insurgency and Nigeria's national security were closely linked under the administration of former President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan.

Chapter Five

Conclusions

5.1 Summary

In recent years, the government of Nigeria has faced significant challenges brought on by rising levels of insecurity and terrorist activity. As a result of Boko Haram's operations, Nigeria as a whole, but particularly the northern region of the country, has seen a rise in the number of people being killed and the damage of property. Examples of this kind of behavior include things like bombs, suicide bombings, and other indiscriminate attacks on people, especially those who are unarmed and oblivious of their surroundings. Robbery with firearms, kidnapping, and sexual assault has all been significant difficulties for the nation. This has an effect on the rate of economic growth in Nigeria. According to the findings of this research, Nigeria's political and economic development is being held back by a high level of insecurity. Because of this, government money that were supposed to be spent on development have instead been reallocated to cover the cost of security measures. This finding is consistent with those obtained from investigations of the same nature carried out in different nations all around the world. Nigeria has been classified as one of the terrorist states by those states. Because of the catastrophe, many people have lost everything, including their lives and their possessions. There have been members of the family who have passed away. There are now millions of women who have been widowed. The future holds no promise for children who have lost both parents. Despite the frantic nature of the government's efforts, there is still cause for concern over its efforts to combat terrorism and instability in the country.

If Boko Haram is successful in its struggle against the government of Nigeria, it would have created a precedent for a situation that could occur in other countries with religiously separated enclaves that share a sense of victimhood and marginalization

with one another (Pul,:13). The violent tactics that Boko Haram uses to communicate its voice and opinions in public are an illustration of the state's inability to be more flexible, informed, and sensitive to the challenges that Boko Haram claimed to represent from the beginning of its existence. As a direct consequence of this error, Nigeria missed out on the chance to establish an appropriate forum for the courteous exchange of views regarding matters of significant public concern from the standpoint of religious groups. If the Boko Haram model is replicated in other parts of the world, then it will be conceivable for Africa to keep its reputation as a continent that is perpetually at war.

It would appear that the answers proposed by the Jonathan administration to the issues posed by the security situation in border towns are inadequate. The Nigerian government was compelled to take action and address the Boko Haram situation as early as 2011, as a consequence of pressure from the international community, most notably from sanctions imposed by the United States labeling Nigeria as a state sponsor of terrorism. The Nigerian government took this measure in response to the danger posed by the Boko Haram terrorist group. The Anti-Terrorism Act was signed into law by the president in June 2011, and a tactical security force was swiftly formed to battle the Boko Haram insurgency and restore peace and normalcy to the northeastern region of northern Nigeria. This occurred after the fight had already been going on for two years.

In 2009, the militants assaulted people using local weapons and arms; however, in 2011, as a result of the help they obtained from global terrorist networks, they gained confidence and increased the level of complexity of their operations. In a similar vein, both their method of operation and the weapons they employed were founded on this guiding philosophy. According to this, the Nigerian government was indifferent and

didn't take the insurgents seriously when Boko Haram was spreading havoc in North-Eastern Nigeria and partnering with Al-Qaeda and ISIS. Boko Haram is an acronym for the group Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. In addition, these acts were carried out at a period when the quantity of weaponry held by Boko Haram was comparable to that held by the Nigerian military. The Nigerian government has had a difficult time eliminating Boko Haram and putting an end to the attacks that they have been launching in Nigeria's northeastern region as a consequence of these and a number of other issues.

Several documentaries that can be found on the internet demonstrate how the Nigerian military was used and how Boko Haram was able to triumph over them despite the fact that their weapons were obsolete and unreliable.

How are you keeping track of the money that was set aside to be used for the fight against the insurgency? In light of the allegations of financial mismanagement, the leadership of the Nigerian military needs to provide a meaningful response to this topic. This response needs to go beyond the rhetoric of assuring the general public that Boko Haram has been defeated. If the government of Nigeria wants to earn the trust of local populations that are threatened by cross-border security concerns posed by Boko Haram, it must demonstrate its will and sincerity of purpose in forging coordinated efforts with other stakeholders to bring an end to the conflict that has lasted for far too long. This will allow the government to earn the trust of local populations.

Significant shifts have taken place inside the Nigerian military over the course of its history, which began as an oppressive colonial army and evolved into an independent national agency. Appointing military generals to positions of political leadership in Nigeria allowed the country's military to prolong and keep its grip on power for a significant portion of the country's political history. This presented a window of

opportunity for the underdevelopment of the military. Before Boko Haram emerged as an insurgent group in northern Nigeria, there were many years of peace and relative tranquility in the region. This led to Boko Haram's emergence, which had a profound impact on the operations of the military and the overall security situation in the country. The failure of the Nigerian military to keep the peace in Nigeria is the direct cause of the country's ongoing instability. When the economy is disrupted by political unrest, there is a greater chance that it will experience economic underdevelopment and, as a consequence, decline. The military of Nigeria needs to clean house, make better use of the country's resources, and guarantee the safety of the Nigerian people in order for the country to get back on track. If administrative and purchasing costs were significantly raised, the Nigerian military would not be able to accomplish the objectives it has set for itself. It is recommended that military spending and procurement be done with greater openness because the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria appears to be here to stay and the country is unable to capitulate.

5.2 Conclusion

According to the report, the insurgency led by Boko Haram has brought to light the concerns regarding Nigeria's national security. This is evidenced by the assassination campaigns that Boko Haram has conducted against well-known figures, government institutions, and religious leaders. As a result of the administration's incapacity to deal with the problem, there has been an increase in acts of violence such as stabbings, suicide bombs, and kidnappings. To understand how Al Qaeda in Africa (AQIM) and Al-Shabab (Al-Qaeda in Somalia) grew into a regional terrorist organization, one must first understand how the organization grew out of a local Salafi militia. Only then will one be able to comprehend how AQIM and Al-Shabab became what they are today. The cult poses a danger to the state of security in Nigeria. The emergence of the

terrorist organization Boko Haram in Nigeria has garnered a great deal of attention, but despite this, there has been no systematic plan to combat terrorism put into action to cope with the threat.

The level of danger that Boko Haram poses to Nigeria's national security has caused the people of that country to feel a tremendous deal of unease. As a direct consequence of this, the northern regions of the country have been the target of a growing number of arbitrary attacks, some of which have taken the form of suicide bombings and other heinous acts. As a result, businesses and retail establishments in the north have remained closed, resulting in the destruction of both life and property. Igbo people, who are vital to the economy of the north, are currently making a mass exodus back to their home states in an effort to avoid being slaughtered by the cult. According to the conclusions of the research, the deployment of forces by the federal government or the creation of states of emergency did not have a substantial impact on the insurgency that was being carried out by Boko Haram. However, in order for it to be successful, it is imperative that the dissident minority that exists within the government and that is constantly poised to destroy the approach be eliminated from the equation. Given that the fundamentalist organization has made it clear that it is open to having conversations with the federal government, the latter ought to consider adopting a dialogue strategy as an alternative.

5.3 Recommendations

Other countries in West Africa need to band together and share information with one another across the subregion if they want to prevent terrorism from spreading beyond the borders of Nigeria. Only by doing so will Nigeria have any prospect of defending itself against this danger and halting its spread. The fight against terrorism calls for the involvement of a large number of individuals.

The subregion runs the potential of becoming a battleground in the global war on terror if there is not effective coordination with organizations like ECOWAS and other regional organisations to combat this conflict. There is a chance that the expansion will continue to pose security risks to the national peace and stability until this is finished.

For any reaction to a security problem such as the one posed by Boko Haram, it is recommended to use a comprehensive approach that addresses both the symptoms and the underlying causes of terrorism. In this sense, "taking care of the concerns that contribute to an enabling environment" refers to the act of attending to those problems. In spite of recent improvements, Nigeria's unemployment rate remains alarmingly high. It is anticipated that the worst devastation would occur in the country's northeastern region, which is still a stronghold for Boko Haram. The children in the neighborhood might be dissuaded from engaging in illegal activity if more economic options are made available to them.

In order to combat the issue of illiteracy in the region, the government ought to work on increasing the number of students enrolled in local schools.

It is the responsibility of the government to deny the organization the operational space it needs to carry out its acts by stopping the group from recruiting new members, organizing or reorganizing, and launching attacks. It is imperative that any support for the cult be rejected.

In order to combat terrorism, it is necessary to enlist the assistance of international institutions that have previously dealt with problems of a similar nature. The Nigerian military desperately needs more equipment in order to effectively combat the insurgency that is now taking place. It is past time for the administration to increase the level of security in the eastern and southern regions of the country.

According to a number of reports originating from Northern Nigeria, certain well-known individuals have been accused of harboring a covert agenda that includes providing financial support to the Islamic sect known as Boko Haram. If what Ifijeh has to say is true, two of the most important financial backers of the group were Senator Ali Ndume and the late Ambassador Saidu Pindar (p. 19). These allegations are in addition to those that were made against a judicial judge from Kano State who, as evidenced by his phone record, had connections to the terrorist group Boko Haram.

In order to serve as a deterrent for those individuals who choose to hide their identities, the federal government ought to consider these individuals to be terrorists who aid and abet terrorism in Nigeria. It is imperative that these individuals be located and prosecuted in accordance with the law.

Many of the members of Boko Haram were raised in impoverished conditions as a result of the inability of their parents to afford for them to receive an education at a western university. It is necessary to bring this to the attention of the federal authorities. They are the product of a protracted era during which they were subjected to economic servitude and mistreatment.

We require all governments in crisis areas to have a primary emphasis on education in order to reduce rates of illiteracy and economic backwardness. This will allow us to minimize violence and instability caused by people in the north who are angry and fed up with the treatment they have received.

In this context, governors should make sure that "Almajiris," a population that is disproportionately underserved, get access to education that is both free and compulsory. In several of the northern states that have been ravaged by Boko Haram, the federal government has issued repeated declarations of states of emergency. The

fact that the members did not all reside in the same location was unfortunately a factor in the strategy's failure.

It is recommended that state governments and various security agencies participate in a conference with the leaders of the various sects, who are known to claim credit for the majority of the attacks, in order to discuss ways to prevent further acts of violence. It is possible that the amnesty policy that was put into effect in the Niger Delta region can also be applied to the present time period. The multiethnic composition of the country is seen as a significant obstacle to the state of the country's security. Many people in Nigeria are going through profound changes in their feelings and attitudes as a direct result of the current crisis that the country is experiencing. The message that Odita was trying to convey was that this country belongs to every single person in Nigeria and not just the Nigerian military and police.

In light of the ongoing attacks in Nigeria, the populace shouldn't be content to take a passive stance and wait in silence for the government to take action. For those who are unable to come to an agreement through dialogue, the government should establish an environment that is supportive and provide well-trained security agents with all of the tools they require to do their jobs, while citizens provide reliable information on members of the sect who are hiding out among the general population.

It is safe to state that Nigeria is not prepared to deal with the threat that Boko Haram poses in the north of the country given the current level of security awareness that exists in the country. As a result of the tragedy that occurred on September 11 in the United States and the bombings that occurred on July 7 in London, it is important to remind Nigerians that all of the most important public buildings are now fully protected with technological systems that are on the cutting edge and are able to detect and stop bomb blasts. As these wealthy nations have done, all security services should be on

high alert, and all public venues should be fully protected with cutting-edge equipment that is capable of detecting and preventing bomb blasts.

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Appendix

Questionnaire

Questionnaire on An Investigative Study on National Security during Former President Jonathan's Administration (A Study of Boko Haram Insurgency)

Respondents, thank you for your time.

To help the researcher come at a sensible conclusion, we strongly encourage you to answer the following questions honestly.

You will not be identified in any way, so feel free to answer the questions objectively and without bias.

It's been a pleasure working with you all.

Yours Sincerely,

Researcher.

Section A:

Respondents' demographics (please tick the appropriate response and complete when necessary)

1. Name of staff:
2. Years of Service:

General Information

1. Sex: Female [] Male []
2. Please indicate your age from the choices:
a. Below 25 years []
b. 26-35 years [] c. 36-45 years [] d. Above 45 years []

3. Kindly indicate your highest academic qualification: a. Primary school level []
 b. Secondary school [] c. University level [] d. Others (please specify) _____

Section B

Key:

1. Strongly Agree = (SA) - 1
 2. Agree = (A) - 2
 3. Undecided = (U) - 3
 4. Disagree = (D) - 4
 5. Strongly Disagree = (SD) - 5

| S/N | ITEMS | SA | A | U | D | SD |
|-----|--|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | Nigeria's security system is threatened by the Boko Haram insurgency. | | | | | |
| 2 | Boko Haram has its roots in Nigeria's north-eastern region. | | | | | |
| 3 | The Boko Haram insurgency has serious implications for Nigeria's national security. | | | | | |
| 4 | Insurgents in Nigeria are motivated by unemployment and poverty, among other things. | | | | | |
| 5 | In Nigeria, the Boko Haram insurgency and national security are closely linked. | | | | | |
| 6 | The struggle against insurgency in Nigeria is heavily influenced by politics. | | | | | |
| 7 | Since its restoration to democracy in 1999, ethnic and religious violence has plagued Nigeria as a sovereign and independent nation. | | | | | |
| 8 | The Boko Haram insurgency has had a negative impact on national security, and measures may be made to relieve and resist this damage.. | | | | | |
| 9 | Boko Haram's insurgency affects the security of Nigeria, its neighbors, the subregion, the region, and even the worldwide environment | | | | | |
| 10 | International security is under jeopardy because of Boko Haram's propensity to join the global movement of jihadists. | | | | | |

Biodata

A. Personal Data

Name: Hon. Oludare Aderemi, ADELEKE (ACE)

Address: No 27 Alaafin Avenue Oluyole Estate Ibadan, Oyo State. Nigeria.

Email: dareadeleke1@yahoo.com

Mobile: 08033242822

State: Oyo State

Date of Birth: 28th September, 1963

Local Government: Ibadan South-East

Nationality: Nigeria

Next of Kin: Samuel Adeleke

Home Address: No 27 Alaafin Avenue Oluyole Estate Ibadan, Oyo State. Nigeria.

B. Education Background

- M.Sc in view (Peace and Conflict) Lead City University 2020 till date
- Certificate in Financial Globalization United Nations e-learning 2011
- Certificate in Monitoring and Evaluation USAID/MENTOR 2009
- Executive Masters in project management UK PM College 2009
- Associate Chartered Economist 2009
Institute of Chartered Economist of Nigeria
- HND in Banking and Finance 2007
Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin

| | |
|--|-------------|
| OND in Banking and Finance | 2005 |
| Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin | |
| • O' Level Certificate (WAEC External) | 2003 |
| • Prospect High School Success High Sch., Abanla, Ibadan | 1975 - 1979 |
| • - Primary Sch. Leaving certificate | 1970 - 1975 |

C. Work Experience

Management and Political Experience

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Sales Rep., Beflan Nig. Ltd., Lagos | 1985-1988 |
| National Org. Sec., Liberal Convention | 1989-1990 |
| Oyo State Financial Sec., NRC | 1991-1993 |
| Oyo State Sec., DPN | 1994-1998 |
| Oyo State Pioneer Secretary, PDP | 1998-1999 |
| Pioneer State Youth Leader, PDP Oyo State | 1999 |
| Pioneer Zonal Youth Leader, PDP | 1999-2007 |
| S.S.A (Youth And Sports) to Oyo State Governor | 2006 |
| Board Members, NAPIMS Oyo State Chairman, FERMA | |
| Special Adviser (Govt. Projects) to Oyo Gov. | 2003-2007 |
| | 2007-2011 |
| State Coordinator, Oyo State GSG | |
| State Coordinator, Oyo State Goodluck/Sambo PCC | |
| Dir. of Youth Affairs, Presidential Campaign Council | 2007 - 2011 |

2010-2011

2010 - 2011

2011

2019 till date

Executive Chairman, Oyo State Pacesetter Transportation Company

AWARDS & LAURELS

- Distinguished Leadership Award by the Odua People's Congress (OPC)
- Most outstanding Ambassador by NANS Zone D
- Award of Individual Strategist, PDP Southwestern Zone
- Award of Excellence by Egbe Omo Ibadan Parapo
- Exemplary leadership Award by Oyo State Youth Council
- Patron, Council of Nigerian Youth Leaders
- Meritorious service Award by Council of Yoruba Indigenes, Spain

SOME RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

As Special Adviser to Oyo State Governor

- Worked in collaboration with necessary government agencies to ensure that all parastatals adhere strictly to the due process in all governmental transaction and procurements
- Initiate and host the first pacesetter Economic Summit
- Signed protocol agreement and memorandum of understanding (MOU) on behalf of the State
- Government with the Chinese investors

- Initiate a partnership with the State owned transport corporation (TCTC) to re-invigorate the corporation for optimum efficient services to the public
- Facilitate and organise a sustainable Youth Empowerment programme for the Youths of the State
- Led the State delegation to an international conference State RESUN in Alabama, USA on Investment opportunities in Oyo

As State Coordinator & Director of Youth Affairs, PCC

- Establish a strong and virile structure for the campaign at all tiers in the State Chapter
- Facilitate and unveil a well-equipped befitting state secretariat for the State Chapter of the campaign
- Facilitate the donation by the Executive Governor of Oyo State of 6 5 cars and buses for the State Chapter of the Campaign
- Facilitate the endorsement of President Goodluck Jonathan by the Ethnic nationalities in the South west led by the dreaded OPC
- Initiate and organise an All-Nigeria Youth/Students Summit that endorsed Goodluck Jonathan
- Initiate and organise a sensitization Seminar with the Nigerian young professionals which endorsed Goodluck Jonathan
- Inaugurate, on behalf of the DG, the international chapters of the Goodluck/Sambo Campaign Organisation in Ireland, London and Canada

D. Skills

- Member, Ibadan Polo Club
- Member, koyi Boat Club, Lagos
- Member, Ibadan Recreation Club
- Member, Egbe Omo Ibadan Parapo
- Member, Ibadan Golf Club
- Honourary Member, Rotary Club of Ilorin

Signature

Date

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University Compliance Certificate

This is to certify this thesis by ADELEKE, Aderemi Oludare, LCU/PG/001622 in the Department of Politics and International Relations, Lead City University, Ibadan, is in FULL compliance with the approved University format and style.

Name

Signature

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