

## Security Management and the Challenges of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone

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### Abstract

The provision of safety, security and justice to all citizens is important for legitimacy and effectiveness as it helps build the confidence needed to overcome societal mistrust in violence-affected economy. Globally, the strategic nature of security is constantly evolving. From the sea-pirates operating in the horn of Africa to the terror strikes in the North East and the pastoralist-farmers crisis in Nigeria, the security situation in Nigeria has become enormous and embarrassing to government and the society. To curb insecurity, it is imperative to investigate and identify its sources and causes. As such, this paper is designed to access, scrutinize and clarify different causes and sources as well as management of insecurity which affect the sustainable coexistence of the Nigerian state. The theoretical framework for this work is system theory and the method adopted is essentially the content analysis and survey method. This study shows that the barriers affecting sustainable coexistence of the Nigerian state which makes it difficult to tackle the menace of insurgency in the country are but not limited to: Ethno-Religious Conflict, Poor Security System, Insincerity in acquisition of modern day equipment's, Unemployment/Poverty as a social menace that persistently continues to retard the development of the Nigerian Society, the people's belief and personal perceptions, among others. Thus, it is recommends that government should increase the number of well-trained personal and provide them with modern equipment in order to curb the menace of insecurity towards ensuring coexistence of the Nigerian state. Also, there should be periodic seminars and workshops for security personal and the general public to enrich their knowledge and learn new ideas on the modern techniques of combating insecurity as it will be among the ways of ensuring sustainable coexistence of the Nigerian state.

**Keywords:** *Management, Security, Insurgency, Boko Haram, Sustainable, Nigeria and Society*

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### **Background to the Study**

Security is said to mean the quality or state of being secured. It implies freedom from danger, freedom from fear or anxiety and freedom from the prospect of being laid off. Security from these perspectives is holistic and encapsulates the total wellbeing of a person in persons (Nwogu 2012). In recent times, insurgency has become a harsh reality in today's Nigeria society; it has come in different forms of manifestations of kidnapping, suicide attacks, self-suicide bombing, corruption, armed robbery and the like e.t.c. (Enders, 2002; Lake, 2000). Several attempts have been made to reduce the inflicts of these insurgency in the Nigeria economy, (Luechinger, 2003); the Nigeria government has tried using a counter insurgent force as policy deterrence, with the imposition of sanctions, to curb actual attempts by putting appropriate measures in place to reduce the menaces of insurgent in the country. Despite these, the level of insecurity in the country is still high, this has made Nigeria to consistently rank low in the Global peace index (GPI, 2012), signifying a worsened state of insecurity in the country. Adagba, Ugwu and Eme (2012), Uhumwuangho and Aluforo (2011) are of the view that the efforts of government have not yielded enough positive result.

However, the outbreak of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria marked yet another phase in the recurring pattern that violent uprising, riots and disturbances have become in Nigeria. Given the heterogeneous nature of the Nigerian society, the religious sensitivity of Nigerians, the situation could perhaps not have been different. But what is alarming is the forceful attempt by religious fundamentalist to impose a religious ideology on a constitutionally recognized secular society (Nwogu 2012:43). Boko Haram poses an enormous and complex threat to national security and not only has it been inimical to human security, economic development and political stability, it has also portends harmful ramifications for the corporate existence of Nigeria. Thus, it could be argued that it is the governments' inability to efficiently address poverty and unemployment and other social malaise inimical to the good life that have combined to create an environment in which religious sects like the Boko Haram flourished. Some cases, the situations had gotten worse. (Usman 1987, Ale 2009) posted that the maintenance of law and order in Nigeria has been very challenging to the extent that the ability to manage internal security by security agencies is being doubted by the citizenry. The government which is constitutionally charged to provide security and ensure the welfare of all persons within the polity has although, taken some steps to address these emerging trends of violence and suicide bombings that pose major challenges to security in Nigeria but these efforts have not proven effective. It is against this background that this research is anchored to investigate the effect of security management and the challenges of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Security situation in Nigeria has become enormous and embarrassing to government and the society. Currently, the issue of Boko Haram cannot be over-looked, particularly as it has become one of the greatest threats to government in Nigeria. The activities of the group threaten the fabrics of Nigeria and are capable of disintegrating the country. It is pertinent to state that Boko Haram has taken a new dimension and has continued to improve on the methods of attacking their targets. It has advanced from the stages of assassination,

gunpowder plot to that of bomb-planting explosive attacks, suicide bombing, sporadic shooting in busy areas, including schools, supermarkets, religious places and more recently kidnapping e.g. the kidnap incident of the Chibok school girls, Dapchi school girls and Liya Sharibu that attracted the attention of the international community. Nwogu (2012:43) observed that Boko Haram has grown from an issue of local nuisance to a frontier of international terror. Its rise to international terror group status has been marked by unabated audacious and brutal terror attacks that have shaken the country to her roots. More so, Boko Haram poses enormous and complex threat to the management of national security in Nigeria, which is a major challenge to human security and economic development. Akinferinwa (2011:109) pointed out that Boko Haram is undoubtedly one of the problems in Nigeria. He noted that it is a major component part of the problem. And also stated that, Boko Haramists do play the role of a catalytic agent in the worsening of one Nigeria's main problems; national unity. From this viewpoint, it can be seen that Boko Haram is a serious challenge to security in Nigeria. Apparently, this paper is designed to access, scrutinize and clarify different causes and sources as well as management of insecurity which affect the sustainable coexistence of the Nigerian state.

### **Research Questions**

This paper attempts to ask the following questions:

- i. What are the causes of Boko Haram insurgency in the Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone?
- ii. What are the roles played by security managers in cubing insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone?
- iii. What are the challenges associated with security management of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone?

### **Objectives of the Study**

The paper is designed to access, scrutinize and clarify different causes, sources of insecurity and how government manager these insurgencies to maintain a sustainable coexistence of the Nigerian State. Specifically, this paper attempts to achieve the following objectives;

- i. To access the causes of Boko Haram insurgency in the Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone.
- ii. To identify the role of security managers in cubing insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone.
- iii. To find out the challenges associated with security management of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone.

### **Conceptual Framework**

#### **Concept of Insurgency**

Insurgency according to O'Neil, (1990) is an organized movements aimed at the over throw of a constituted government through the use of supervision and armed conflict. The term insurgency is often used to cover a wider scope of low intent conflict and is often linked inextricably to terrorism as terrorism is a tool that many insurgent groups use to further their agendas. Bernard, (2005), maintains that insurgency is the state of fear or anxiety stemming

from a concrete or alleged lack of protection. It refers to lack or inadequate freedom from danger According to Chalk, Byran, Hoffman, and Rosenau, (2001) certain conditions can transform a dissatisfied future of the population into an insurgency, people resist because of the government (or occupying power) or unwillingness to meet the legitimate needs of the population, the lack of government or occupying power and control can be real or perceived. Insurgencies often make use of the media to present the image of an unresponsive or unprepared government. Corrupt and inefficient governments cannot provide basic services, create jobs, encourage growth or improve the lives of the general population, this is why terrorism has become such a popular tool for insurgents; the government's inability to protect its citizens and destroy the insurgents is placed across the pages of the international press and becomes a daily reminder of lack of government control. In addition to the above O'Neil, (1990) gave additional elements that are common to all insurgencies in varying degrees. The combination of these elements determines the overall effectiveness of an insurgency and provides likely targets for counter insurgency efforts. These elements are ideology, organization and goal, environment and geography, the strategic approach (mao'slenin or castro's strategy) phase and external support, e.t.c.

Insurgency is an ambiguous concept. The United States Department of Defence (2007) defines it as organized movement that has the aim of overthrowing a constituted government through subversive means and armed conflict (Cited in Helleesen, 2008:14). This definition suggests that insurgent groups employ unlawful means towards achieving an end, which could be political, religious, social or even ideological. The goal of insurgency is to confront and overthrow an existing government for the control of power, resources or for power sharing (Siegel, 2007:328).

### **Concept of Boko Haram**

The term "Boko Haram" comes from the Hausa word 'boko' meaning "Animist, western or otherwise non-Islamic education" and the Arabic word 'haram' figuratively meaning "sin" (literally, "forbidden"). Boko Haram opposes not only Western education, but Western culture and modern science as well.

Boko Haram, referred to by themselves as al-Wilāyat al-Islāmiyya Gharb Afrīqiyyah (Arabic: الولاية الإسلامية غرب أفريقيا), (Islamic State West Africa Province, ISWAP) and Jamā'atAhl as-Sunnah lid-Da'wahwa'l-Jihād (Arabic: جماعة أهل السنة للدعوة والجهاد, "Group of the People of Sunnah for Preaching and Jihad"), is an Islamic extremist terrorist group based in northeastern Nigeria, also active in Chad, Niger and northern Cameroon (Niworu 2013).

The Boko Haram is largely an insurgent group. Insurgency according to Mohammed (2014) was perpetrated by Boko Haram, an Islamist movement which operated in north-eastern Nigeria and came to prominence in 2009. It was a fringe group under the leadership of Mallam Mohammed Yusuf, a fiery scholar resident in Maiduguri, who had not fully committed to violence before 2009. This therefore supports the argument that:

*Through subtle and open harassment, Boko Haram was goaded into an open confrontation with the Nigerian state and violently suppressed in July 2009.*

*Thereafter, it went underground, rebuilt, and resurfaced in October 2010 with a remarkable prison break at Bauchi and has since changed to applying terrorist tactics via targeted assassinations, drive-by shootings, suicide bombings, and massive deployment of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), vehicle-borne IEDs, and, lately, kidnapping and hostage taking (Mohammed in Pérouse de Montclos:2014: 9). Most of the globally recognized traits of terrorism can be seen in all Boko Haram operations. They are organized, brutal and intentional in all their struggles.*

### **Concept of Security**

Security is frequently regarded as a common sense term that can be comprehended by "unacknowledged consensus". Security which signifies "state of being secure," originates from Latin *Securitas*, from *securus* "free from care". Furthermore, it was later supplanted by *sikerte*, from a prior obtaining from Latin; prior in the sense "security" was *sikerhede* and *sikernesne*. Security is the protection of the state and its natives against a wide range of damages and issues. The term "security" might be taken as a condition of being shielded from threat or tension. For a nation, security suggests states of peace, steadiness, order and advance. National security cannot be equated to military might, defense or law implementation alone. It goes beyond all of that to accommodate far more reaching issues. The national security of a country determine how the face of the international security would look like. In this manner "National security" can be traced to the Peace of Westphalia where the idea of a sovereign state, governed by a sovereign, turned into the new international order of nation states.

There are plenty of definition in the word 'security'. Buzan (1983) explained security from the stand point of state primary responsibility within the context of human security. In his own view, human security includes political, economic, social and environmental threats. Also, Nwolise (2009) made his contribution that security can be refer to as the "condition of feeling happy and safe from danger and harm". Imobighe said "Security has to do with freedom from danger or with threat to a nation ability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and legitimate interests and enhance the wellbeing of its people. This internal security could be seen as the freedom from or the absence of those tendencies which could undermine internal cohesion and cooperate existence of the nation and itself ability to maintain its vital institutions for the promotion of its core values and socio-political and economic objections, as well as meet the legitimate aspiration of the people, internal security..." furthermore Gwarzo (1998) defined national security as freedom from higher or form of threat to a nations' ability to protect and defend itself, promote its cherished values and interest and enhance the well-being of its people which means that national security is not only restricted to weapons and military preparations but also the well-being of the people as well as any threats to any of these constitute a threat to national security (Jacob, 2009).

### **Concept of Terrorism**

Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism: (1998). terrorism is "any act or threat of violence, whatever its motives or purposes, that occurs in the advancement of an individual or collective criminal agenda and seeking to sow panic among people, causing fear by harming

them, or placing their lives, liberty or security in danger, or seeking to cause damage to the environment or to public or private installations or property or to occupying or seizing them, or seeking to jeopardize a national resources.”

League of Nations Convention Definition of Terrorism (1937): terrorist acts are “all criminal acts directed against a State and intended or calculated to create a state of terror in the minds of particular persons or a group of persons or the general public.”

Terrorism according to Ekaterina (2008), is a sort of violence that uses one-sided violent approach against civilians. It also engages uneven violent confrontation against a stronger adversary, which could be a state or a group of states. Chomsky (2001) defines terrorism as “the use of coercive means aimed at populations in an effort to achieve political, religious or even other aims”. The US State Department defines terrorism as “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience” (cited in Isyaku, 2013). The United Nations (1992) defines terrorism as “an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by semi- clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons. For Lesser (1999:6), international terrorism can be referred to as an act in which terrorists cross national borders perpetrate attacks within the territory of other states. The targets of attacks could be embassies, individuals, schools, government parastatals, security institutions, international organizations, et cetera. Terrorists could also hijack ships on the high sea and planes in the air. Therefore, terrorism is an act aimed at achieving social, political, religious, economic and even psychological goals through the use of coercive and intimidating acts outside the context of legitimate warfare activities that conveys some forms of messages to an audience. In view of this, various authors use terrorism and insurgency interchangeable but terrorism attack is more deadly than that of insurgency in areas of confrontation towards government and their ideology.

### **Some causes and sources of insecurity which affect the sustainable coexistence of the Nigerian state**

The causes of insecurity are as follows:

#### **i. Ethno-religious conflicts**

Among the various ethnic groups and religion in Nigeria there is arisen distrust and lack of confidence. According to Hazen & Horner (2007), Salawu (2010) and Igbuzor (2010), ethno-religious conflict is a major source of insecurity in Nigeria. Frequent and persistent ethnic conflicts and religious clashes between the two dominant religions - Islam and Christianity present the country with a major security challenge. In every part of Nigeria, there exists ethno-religious conflict which according to Ibrahim & Igbuzor (2002) have arisen as a result of new and particularistic forms of political consciousness and identity often associated with ethno-religious identities. As Adagba et al (2012) have noted, claim over scarce resources, power, land, chieftaincy, local government council, control of markets and sharia among other trivial issues have resulted in large scale killings and violence among groups in Nigeria.

#### **ii. Weak security system**

This arises from inadequate equipment for the security arm of government both in weaponry and training. This is in addition to poor attitudinal disposition of security personnel. In most cases, security personnel lack the expertise and equipment to handle such situations in a way to prevent them from occurring. Even when this exists, some personnel get influenced by ethnic, religious or communal sentiment and are usually swallowed by their personal interest to serve their people, rather than the nation. People as a result become saboteurs of government effort by supporting and fuelling insecurity through either lacking vital security information or aiding and abetting criminals to acquire weapons or to escape the long arm of the law.

#### **iii. Unemployment/poverty**

As a result of high level of unemployment and poverty among Nigerians, particularly the youths, they are adversely attracted to violent crime. Adagba, Ugwu and Eme (2012), Nwagboso (2012) noted that the failure of successive administrations in Nigeria to address challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities are the major causes of insecurity in Nigeria.

#### **iv. Weak Borders**

One major immediate factor which has enhanced insecurity in Nigeria is the porous frontiers of the country, where individual movements are largely untracked. The porosity of Nigeria's borders has serious security implications for the country. Given the porous borders as well as the weak and security system, weapons come easily into Nigeria from other countries. Small Arms and Light Weapons proliferation and the availability of these weapons have enabled militant groups and criminal groups to have easy access to arms (Hazen and Horner, 2007). Nigeria is estimated to host over 70 percent of about 8 million illegal weapons in West Africa (Edeko, 2011). Also, the porosity of the Nigerian borders has made it possible for unwarranted influx of migrants from neighbouring countries such as Republic of Niger, Chad and Republic of Benin (Adeola and Oluyemi, 2012). These migrants which are mostly young men are some of the perpetrators of crime in the country.

### **Strategies for addressing the menace of the Boko Haram Insurgency by security management**

Boko Haram's activities in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone have blighted the lives of millions of Nigerians since 2009. The indifference which for years exemplified the government's response to the insurgency is increasingly being challenged. Amid proclamations of security victory, federal, state and religious authorities need to do far more if they are to consolidate gains and realize the objectives set out in "The Buhari Plan" for rebuilding the northeast. The strategies are as follows;

**1. Recognition of Boko Haram:** The Nigerian government must recognize that Boko Haram does not comprise ignorant fanatics, but rational and strategic individuals who remain capable of threatening the unity of Nigeria. Interviews with alleged Boko Haram members in custody indicate that although they lack Western education, the majority possess a capacity

for critical thinking. This, combined with their knowledge of the local environment, has proved extremely potent. Better understanding of the group must form the basis of all military, political and legal engagement (Barkindo, 2017).

**2. Reconstruction:** The adherence of all state authorities and local politicians to the immediate reconstruction of schools, hospitals and other basic infrastructure destroyed during the conflict is essential. In Borno, Yola and Adamawa states efforts to clear landmines and unexploded bombs should be undertaken before displaced communities are asked to return home. These efforts would not only support communities returning to restart cultivation but would be a first step in the long process of re-establishing the state as a provider of services to citizens in the region (Barkindo, 2017)

**3. Open channels of dialogue:** Federal and state government(s) should support efforts to co-ordinate local community dialogue. There must be open channels of communication between Christians and Muslims, and between victims and perpetrators. Initiatives should be designed to ensure that women and youth are active participants and have their voices heard; they could be led by women's groups, local authorities (such as traditional rulers and religious leaders that still have the respect of local communities), and civil society groups with established structures, capacity and credibility (Barkindo, 2017)

**4. Creating a Ministry of Northern Affairs.** Just like the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs—to help address the numerous challenges in the north, including the problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and radical Islam. This establishment would be one way of winning the hearts and minds of the locals and cooling local grievances on which Boko Haram feeds.

**5. Understand how Boko Haram communicates:** Despite its rejection of all the manifestations of globalisation, Boko Haram has effectively exploited modern technology for mobilisation and recruitment. The group has multiple factions, dispersed leaders and many sources of funds: technology underpins its ability to operate. Nigeria's government and security agencies should carry out intensive analysis of the group's use of information technology, its technological capacity, how it channels its messaging both at home and internationally. This would provide valuable insights that can be used to counter Boko Haram.

**6. Conducting speedy and fair trials, under Islamic laws, of those found to be Boko Haram activists or funders and letting the law have its full course.** Having suspects stand for trial for months or even years creates a backlash, and often has a way of mobilizing sympathy for the suspects. It may also be strategic to try the suspects under Islamic laws since the sect members have openly rejected Western civilization, including its jurisprudence. Whatever punishment is meted to them under Islamic jurisprudence will not be seen as part of Western conspiracy against Islam.



**7. Instituting a sort of Marshall Plan for the northeast aimed at winning the hearts and minds of the local populace.** The plan should aim at providing quality education, building local capacity and providing jobs.

**8. Exploring the option of offering amnesty** to the more moderate members of the sects while side-lining the hardliners and finding means to effectively neutralize them.

### **Roles to be played in cubing insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone**

The roles of the stakeholders in the security management model are discussed below:

#### **The Role of the Government**

To overcome insecurity there is need for intelligence gathering and surveillance so that law enforcement agents could be proactive and reasonably predict potential crime with near perfect accuracy rather than being reactive. As noted by Adagba, Ugwu and Eme (2012) the menace of insecurity no doubt calls for a new approach that will be founded on credible intelligence gathering". Government must not only continue to engage the security personnel, it must, more than ever before, recognize the need to devote more attention to security intelligence, capacity building to meet the global best practice standard and acquisition of modern technology. Although, the Nigerian government has resolved to adopt the use of Computer-based Closed Circuit Television cameras in public places especially in Abuja to monitor and record events that take place in a particular location, (Ogunleye, Adewale, Alese and Ogunde 2011) have argued that for it to be effective, government must ensure that the scheme is well managed, the cameras should be recording, with good quality images, and any incident caught on camera should be followed up by the police or other appropriate authority. Computer-based Closed Circuit Television cameras are cameras used to monitor and record images of what takes place in specific locations in real time. The images collected are sent to a monitor and recorded on video tape or as digital information. It is a surveillance technique that aims to prevent crime by increasing the perceived risks of potential offenders in engaging in criminal acts. They can be very effective in maintaining security through incident reduction or post-incident analysis, to act as a deterrent or to provide valuable support to security.

#### **The Role of Civil Society**

Civil society is the arena outside of the family, the state, and the market where people associate to advance common interests. It is the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens or individuals and organizations in a society which are independent of the government. As a result of the inability of government to provide adequate security, Ebohon, and Ifeadi, (2012) are of the opinion that Nigeria should move from a state-centric to a human security paradigm, move from an elite centered to a people centered security management approach and involve civil society in the state security project. There is need for civil society to advance the importance of security in Nigeria. With the active involvement of civil society in security management, we should have less violence, human rights abuses and social injustice. One of the roles of civil society is to convince other stakeholders that action is better than inaction and that insecurity does not have to be accepted as a necessary evil. They have to play the roles of critic, catalyst and

advocate of those interests. It is also essential to raise public awareness, to awaken society to the disastrous effects of insecurity and to get across the message that fighting it is possible. In many countries, civil society is the watchdog and the vanguard to warrant that other stakeholders respect their boundaries. They also play a major in the area of raising public awareness as well as in lobbying for concrete change or in helping to initiate and carry out a process of reforming national integrity.

### **The Role of Religious Groups**

The two main religious groups in Nigeria have a major role to play in ensuring security in the country. The teachings of religious groups are one of the bases of value development in the contemporary world. The role of values in human security cannot be over emphasized. It is a known fact that values govern behaviour. Where social values and norms concerning fundamental human right in both public and private places have been distorted and violated, the people and government tend to live in an atmosphere of instability and insecurity (Clifford, 2009). If every religious group can tolerate the other, then religious crisis which has been a problem in this country will be abated. In addition, worship centres should not be used as avenue for instigating members to be violent or to engage in activities that can affect the peace of the country.

### **The Role of Communities**

It is important to note that security management can be significantly aided by the cooperation of local communities. Depending on our perceptions and sincere feelings as regards our collective responsibilities towards lasting peace in Nigeria, communities should strive to live peacefully with other communities. They should also be vigilant of strangers in their localities to ensure that criminals do not have easy access to their communities.

### **The Role of Individuals**

Security should be seen as everybody's business. As individuals we need to cultivate the habit of security consciousness and to report any security situation to the appropriate authority (not only the police) immediately. Every individual must evince a high level of security awareness and alertness. This is because individuals understand their communities better and any report of suspicious behaviour or activity could lead to actionable intelligence leading to disruption of attacks. Through the early detection of impending conflicts and its prevention, it will help to provide a safe and enabling environment for the people to operate in, and for economic development to thrive.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The theory guiding this work is systems theory. The system analysis of the political system popularized by David Easton is adopted as a theoretical approach underpinning the study. The system theory is an analogy that shows a collection of interrelated parts which forms some whole. The idea is that if all the parts are working effectively the overall objectives can be achieved. A system can be open or closed. Nigeria is an open system. A key feature of open systems is their interdependence on the environment which may be relatively stable or relative uncertain at a particular point in time. This feature is of considerable importance to political

and economic system which needs to adapt to the changing environment if they are to flourish. Nigeria needs the Northern economy to achieve her economic objectives. The focus of the approach is on the analysis of factors and forces that engender stability and instability in the political system strengthens its relevance to explaining the deep linkage between the dysfunctionality in governance and the challenges of poverty, inequality and insecurity in Nigeria. The political system within the Eastonian framework is an input and out-put mechanism which deals with political decisions and activities and performs integrative and adaptive functions relevant to the transformation of the society (Johari, 2011). Moreover, the mix of the environment, citizens' demand and support (inputs), and the policy output from the system are core factors that affect the structures and processes involve in the authoritative allocation of values and are thus fundamental to the stability and survival of the political system (Johari, 2011).

The centrality of citizens' demand and support (inputs) and policy output to the failure of democratic governance in Nigeria and the attending social tensions and security threats it provokes is the major concern of the study. The inputs in the political system according to Easton consist of citizens' demands on the polity and the support they extend to the system. Supposedly, inputs in this context refer to those demand made by the Boko Haram. Demands made upon the political system by the political elites and leadership is with-in inputs. Meanwhile, supports entail the structures that enable the political system to manage demands put on it, while outputs relate to those demands that are converted into authoritative policies and decisions. Importantly, obtaining a balance among these critical variables of the political system is germane to its capacity to overcome inevitable challenges pose by the various forces from within, as well as the maintenance of stability and survival of the polity. Conversely, the inability of the political system to address critical demands from the Boko Haram, or respond positively to important feedback from its policy outputs have the capacity to undermine support for it. Moreover, intra-elite conflicts regarding policy articulation or allocation of scarce resources, preference for elites demands and inability of the structures and institutions of the system to manage citizens' demands equitably can engender popular distrust, instability and stresses of the political system (Johari, 2011).

### **Methodology**

The method adopted is essentially the content analysis and survey method. The population of the study comprise of following *states*: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe which made up the Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone. It occupies slightly less than one-third of Nigeria's total area and had a projected *population* for 2011 of 23,558,674. The technique used in drawing the sample size is Taro Yamane (1967) formula defined as:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where n = sample size

N = total population size

1 is constant

e = the assume error margin or tolerable error which is specified as 5% (0.05) in this study.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} = \frac{23,558,674}{1+23,558,674 (0.05)^2} = \frac{23,558,674}{58896.685} = 400$$

The sample size of 400 was chosen to effectively carry out the research study. This is capable of providing an effective study devoid of size complexity and other inconsistencies.

The respondents were purposely sampled because of their participation and experience in security management in the North East geopolitical zone of the country.

Bases on this distribution sample size, the questionnaires were distributed in such a way that the entire security agent were represented and the Purposive Sampling Techniques, was used to select the different categories of the respondents from the security agencies in the study area to include; 35 Nigerian Army, 35Nigeria Police Force, 35Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, 35Nigeria Immigration Service, 35Nigeria Prisons Service, 35Federal Fire Service, 35Nigeria Customs Service, 35Federal Road Safety Corps, 35Nigerian Navy, 35Nigerian Air Force and 35 Security State Service while the remaining 15 respondents was drawn from the local vigilante group members because of their participation, interactions and experience with the security agencies in their areas towards the management and control of Boko Haram insurgency. For the purpose of this research study, data were collected from two main sources which are primary and secondary source of data.

### Data Presentation and Analysis

Bases on the 400 questionnaires administer and interviews conducted only 327 were returned representing 81.75% of the targeted population, while 73 questionnaires were not returned representing 18.25% of the entire study population.

**Table 1:** Are there factor(s) responsible for the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone?

Option	Number of respondent	Percentage%
Yes	239	73.1%
No	88	26.9%
Total	327	100%

**Source:** Field Survey, 2019.

A critical look from the above table revealed that 239 respondents representing 73.1% agree that there are factor(s) responsible for the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone, while 88 respondents representing 26.9% said no that there are no factor(s) responsible for the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone.

**Table 2:** Factors influencing Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone

Option	Number of respondent	Percentage %
Religion, Ethnicity the people's belief and personal perceptions.	93	28.4%
Unemployment/Poverty	81	24.8%
Poor Security System	78	23.9%
All of the Above	75	22.9%
Total	327	100%

**Source:** Field Survey, 2019.

From the above table 2, 28.4% of the respondents which are made of 93 respondents who are the majority said that Religion, Ethnicity the people's belief and personal perceptions is the factor influencing Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone, 81 respondents representing 24.8% said that the Unemployment/Poverty is the factor influencing Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone. On the other hand, 78 respondents, representing 23.9% of the sample population are of the different opinion that Poor Security System is the factor influencing Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone, whereas 75 respondents representing 22.9% of the entire population said that all of these factors are responsible for Boko Haram insurgency in the country. This finding is corroborated with the interview conducted with Usman Dalami, Abubakar Toro and Jafaru Mohammed among others (22/5/2019) of the Nigeria Army said that most of the time the perpetrators claim that religious belief, poverty and because nothing for them to do has been the reason why they mostly join the Boko Haram group.

**Table 3:** Roles played by security managers in curbing insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone

Option	Number of respondent	Percentage %
By developing policy that promote peace and unity in crisis region	116	35.5%
By empowering the state governments to fight against Boko Haram	132	40.4%
Exploring the option of offering amnesty to the more moderate members	79	24.1%
Total	327	100%

**Source:** Field Survey, 2019.

From the above table 3, 35.5% of the respondents which are made of 116 of the respondents are of the view that the government need to develop policy that promote peace and unity in crisis region towards regulating Boko Haram Bombardment in the Country, 132 respondents representing 40.4% said that the government need to empower the state governments to fight against Boko Haram for it is the sure way towards regulating insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone, whereas a 79 respondent representing 24.1% said the government need to Exploring the option of offering amnesty to the more moderate members.

**Table 4:** Challenges associated with security management of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone

Option	Number of respondent	Percentage %
Insincerity in acquisition of modern day equipment's	115	35.2%
Ethno-Religious Conflict	81	24.8%
Poor Security System	76	32.2%
Bad governance	55	16.8%
Total	327	100%

From the table above, 115 respondents representing 35.2% affirmed that the Challenges associated with security management of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone is due to insincerity in acquisition of modern day equipment's, 81 respondents representing 24.8% said that the Challenges associated with security management of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone is due to Ethno-Religious Conflict. However, 76 respondent representing 32.2% of the sample population said that the Challenges associated with security management of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone is due to the Poor Security System in the country, where as 55 representing 16.8% said that the challenges face in implementing policies against terrorism is due to the bad governance in the country.

### Conclusion and Recommendations

This study declared that insurgency, is hazardous and holds many negative effects on individuals, families and the society as a whole. The study reveals that security manager's failure in tackling the menace of insurgency on Nigerian society leads to insecurity of lives and properties, loss of human resources, reduction of the level of development, unemployment, permanent disability on the victims and poverty. This study shows that the barriers affecting sustainable coexistence of the Nigerian state which makes it difficult to tackle the menace of insurgency in the country are but not limited to: Ethno-Religious Conflict, Poor Security System, Insincerity in acquisition of modern day equipment's, Unemployment/Poverty as a social menace that persistently continues to retard the development of the Nigerian Society, the people's belief and personal perceptions, among others. There is an urgent need for the Nigerian government to take a decisive step to tackle the problem of insurgency and other related criminal activities across the country.

There is need as a matter of priority for government to meets the following recommendations.

- I. Nigerian government should established high trust of equity and equality environment among the two dominant religious within the zone and the entire country at large. Also, all Nigerians citizens should volunteer information that could lead to arrest of suspected Boko Haram members. The police on the other hand must establish an improved friendly relationship with the public so that members of the public can be able to volunteer information confidentially. Such volunteers or agents must not be exposed by the police because they may be targeted by armed criminal gangs. Security involves both the police (other security agents) and the public.

- ii. Government should increase (recruit) the number of well-trained police and provide them with modern technical equipments such as helicopters, effective communication devices, surveillance cameras, sophisticated armed and ammunitions, trained dogs, adequate patrol vehicles, etc. This will burst their morale in combating armed robbers more effectively. If such equipments are provided and the police salaries and allowances are increase, the police will be motivated to combat crime assertively and improve their performance. Government should periodically organize and send security personals into national and more advance countries of the world for training, seminars and workshops. As these series of training, seminars and workshops will provide opportunity for officers to enrich their knowledge and learn new ideas on the modern technique of combating crimes and insurgence.
- iii. Government should also engage in a serious pragmatic revolutionary economy recovery to create jobs opportunity to engage the abandoned young graduates who are roaming on the streets doing nothing. “An idle man is a devil workshop”.
- iv. The Nigeria boarder should not only remain closed but be strictly and surveillance regularized to avoid illegal proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

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