

THE INSURGENCE AND SOCIO-POLITICAL ECONOMY IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT: *This paper examines the issue of Boko Haram insurgency and its implications on socio-political economic in Nigeria. We used survey questionnaire based on economic, social and political activities in the country, data were collected from stakeholders with evidence from newspapers. The findings include the following; the activities of the insurgency have crippled the economic activities which are as results of unemployment, poverty and illiteracy in the Northern-part of Nigeria. This suggests that this may constitutes serious threat to lives and property of Nigerians thereby hindering business activities and discouraging foreign investors. We find that the role of religious leaders encourage the activities of the insurgency, the political elite in the Northern-part of Nigeria also contribute to the insurgency as a result of bad governance. We recommend that Government must be proactive in dealing with security issues, use modern methods of intelligence gathering, adequate training, and motivation among security personnel and encourage the youth in going to school.*

KEYWORDS: Boko Haram, Terrorism, Security, Socio- Economic, Political, Questionnaire, and Government

INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Insurgency is a threat to the economic, political and social security of a nation and a major factor associated with underdevelopment; because it discourages both local and foreign investments. Also, it reduces the quality of life, destroys human and social capital, damages relationship between citizens and the states, undermining democracy, rule of law and the ability of the country to promote development (Akhain, 2012).

On the state of the country, when people feel insecure, their appetite to invest, buy or rent from the product of investment reduces; and that is why all over the world today, any country that radiates an environment of insecurity naturally repels investment initiatives from both the international community and its own local investors. Every society across the globe has its peculiar problems and challenges in which Nigeria is not an exception. Today, insecurity is one of the greatest problems bedevilling various countries in varying degrees. It affects policies of government and also retards development (Ifijeh, 2011)

A number of analysts have variously attributed the disturbing trend to political dissatisfaction, ethnic and religious differences, perceived societal neglect and pervasive poverty among the people. Some scholar attributed insecurity to the desire of man to satisfy his inordinate ambition of lust for power and this has often led to the irrational use of violence against the state, private organizations and the general public with the ultimate objective of achieving selfish goals (Akhain, 2012).

In recent times, there has been an upsurge in the frequency of crime in Nigeria. The problem of insecurity which used to be one of the lowest in the hierarchy of social problems facing the country seems to have assumed an alarming proportion since the end of Nigerian civil war in 1970. During the pre-colonial and colonial era, insecurity was merely handled by the Federal Government using the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Nigeria Police Force. The magnitude of insecurity in Nigeria has become so grave that the Army, Police Force, Air Force, Directorate of State Security, etc. have all been drafted into maintaining internal security. Even at that, the military which is saddled with the responsibility of defending the territorial boundaries of the country sometimes flee out of the country to neighbouring Cameroun in fear of the insurgents and they call it tactical manoeuvre. This has led to palpable fear among the populace as security of lives and property can no longer be guaranteed. The phenomenon of crime has impacted negatively on the economic, social and political life of the nation over time.

It is worthy of note that over the years, different sets of groups had risen in Nigeria with real militancy approach in prosecuting their objectives. Notable among these group are the Oodua People's Congress (OPC) within Yorubas, Bakassi Boys and Movement for Actualisation of Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) among Igbos, Niger-Delta Militant in the South - South as well as Boko Haram in the North.

Ekanem, et.al (2012) revealed that Boko Haram have been in existence right from the 1960s but only started to draw attention in 2002. It is on record that this particular group have been operating under the name Shabaab Muslim Youth Organisation with Mallam Lawal as the leader since 1995 but leadership of the group shifted to Mallam Mohammed Yusuf when Mallam Lawal left Nigeria. The emergence of Boko Haram insurgency has introduced a terrorist dimension hitherto unknown in the criminal space of Nigeria. Series of bombings have been carried out by the sect as well as taking hostage of innocent citizens including over 200 students in Chibok in 2014. This has raised both international and national concern which had also led to a campaign by civil societies called the Bring back our girls' campaign. The Islamic terrorist group is growing in number and brutality. The continued rise in insecurity in Nigeria if not checked, may result into greater investor apathy for the country and low inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It would make institutional investors look for other stable economies to invest their capital.

Against this background, this paper examines the impact of terrorism Boko Haram insurgency on the socio-political and economy in Nigeria. The pertinent research question is that to what extent has the activities of Boko Harm insurgency have affected the socio-political and economy in Nigerian. The rest of the paper is organized as follows section two which is the literature review, section three methodology, section four is illustrate as finding of the study, section five and six show the conclusion and recommendation of the study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Insurgency

Scholars and theorists have given different definitions of insurgency. While some of these definitions are closely related, others are not so related but contain common elements and this still makes the subject technically difficult. Perhaps, insurgency is best understood by first

considering what it is not. Liolio, (2013) posited that insurgency is not terrorism or conventional war, though they share some similarities such as the use of force, or guerrilla tactics to achieve an end which is often political. Basically, the difference between insurgency and terrorism lies in the scope and magnitude of violence. While for instance, terrorism rarely brings about political change on its own, insurgency attempts to bring about change through force of arms. Similarly, terrorists often apply a wide range of damages when compared to insurgents. On the other hand, while conventional war involves adversaries more or less symmetric in equipment or training, insurgency involves adversaries that are asymmetric and weak. Traditionally, insurgencies seek to overthrow an existing order with one that is commensurate with their political, economic, ideological or religious goals (Gompert and Gordon, 2008).

Moreover, Kilcullen (2006) revealed that insurgency is a struggle to control a contested political space between a state (and a group of states or occupying powers) and one or more popularly based non-state challengers the author also tries to draw a line between classical and contemporary insurgencies thus: while the latter seek to replace the existing order, the former sometimes strive for the expulsion of foreign invaders from their territory or seek to fill an existing power vacuum. In summary, insurgency connotes an internal uprising often outside the confines of state's laws and it is often characterised by social-economic and political goals as well as military or guerrilla tactics. Put differently, it is a protracted struggle carefully and methodically carried out to achieve certain goals with an eventual aim of replacing the existing power structure.

Terrorism

The term 'terrorism' was coined from the word terror derived from a Latin verb 'terrere' meaning 'to frighten'. Alao (2011) observes that terror cimbricus was a panic and state of emergency in Rome in response to the approach of warriors of the Cimri tribe in 105 BC. In modern time, it has been adopted to mean a wide range of deployment of force largely targeted at civilian population by disgruntled elements within the society to direct the attention of government to the plight of militants or to force a change of government. Regardless of the problem associated with the definition, certain attributes of terrorism manifest in bombings, assassinations, armed assaults, kidnappings, hostage situations and hijackings. The study agrees with Cunningham Jr. (2003) that a wide variety of actors from individuals like (Carlos Illych Ramirez -the Jackal; the Unabomber) to groups like (Tamil Tigers, Provisional IRA, Hamas, Boko Haram) to institutions like (Gestapo, KGB, SAVAK) and finally to governments and states such as (the Taliban) practice what we define as terrorism. The involvement of America in Vietnam, Iraq, Pakistan, Libya and Egypt among others was seen as terrorist act. In addition, Reich (1998) revealed a strategy of resistance to the modern state, terrorism emerged some half century after the French revolution, when the term originated as a description of the state regime of terror

Moreover, Johnson, (2011), claimed that Boko Haram is not the first Islamic fundamentalist sect in Nigeria to adopt violence as a weapon of operation. In the 1970s and 1980s, one Mohammed Marwa, that was widely acknowledged as dangerous to peace and stability of the nation formed the sect that was known as Maitatsine. He instigated riots in the country which resulted in the deaths of thousands of people as this explains why some analysts view Boko-Haram as an extension of the Maitatsine riots. "Boko-Haram" was derived from Hausa and Arabic words. "Boko" in Hausa means "western education" and "Haram" an Arabic word means "sin" (Obinna, 2011 and Sani, 2011).

Furthermore, Boko Haram insurgents have been severally called terrorists in many quarters. According to the United States Department of Defence, terrorism is “the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious or ideological”. Inherent in this definition are the three key elements of violence, fear, and intimidation. All three elements coalesce in instigating terror in the victims or those at the receiving end. The American Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on its part, defines terrorism as “the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives”. The U.S. State Department, on the other hand, understands it as the deployment of “premeditated politically motivated. Violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.

The Boko Haram terrorist scourge in contemporary national relations creates a public atmosphere of anxiety and it has undermined confidence in government. The terrorists ‘unpredictability and apparent randomness makes it virtually impossible for government to protect all potential victims. The public demand protections that the state cannot give frustrated and fearful, the people then usually demand the government to make concessions to stop the attacks or protect their citizens, automatically has implications for citizens loyalty to their government and when citizen’s loyalty to their government is in doubt, then national stability is threatened.

The greatest threat the Boko Haram terrorism possess in Nigeria is that it prevents national discussion or negotiation and force decision under pressure e.g. declaration of state of emergency in Boko State by the presidency (National News, 18/07/2011). It sways public affairs. Thus national and international agreements are altered, law are made or changed and the regulations on people, institutions and services are involved virtually at the command of small numbers of individuals holding guns or bombs. —The fear of Boko Haram is, to state the fact, the beginning of wisdom in some states of the northern part of Nigeria|| (National News 30th January, 2011). In spite of the threat Boko Haram terrorism possess to Nigerian peace, security and stability, this sect terrorism had certain positive results in contemporary national relations. It is demonstrated in the area of improvement on the national security opinion in Nigeria especially on national critical infrastructure either installation of close circuit television CCTV to cover the federal capital city with the control room expected to be located at the force headquarters for central coordination (Vanguard, September, 2011) training and retraining of security operation of modern equipment, having identify database of Nigerians, reactivation of the police forensics department and bring it up to date etc. which are headway to ensuring national security of the country.

Theoretical Framework

Acts of terrorism are manifestations of unresolved conflicts and the inability of the government to overcome the challenges are reflections that the root cause(s) of the conflicts are not identified and therefore the correct mechanism could not be adopted to manage or resolve it. Scholars have propounded so many theoretical models to explain the prevalence of terrorism but for the purpose of this study, a combination of cognitive dissonance, frustration aggression and asset to liability theories are adopted. Adekanye (2007) enumerates set of factors that largely explain the processes that metamorphose into conflict situation that can as well lead to terrorism and these are the structural background conditions, precipitating and

triggers factors. Festinger (1951) developed a theory about communication's social influences, referred to as cognitive dissonance which is one of the most important psychological concepts that shed light on terrorist behaviour. Cunningham, Jr.(2003) observes that: Men prefer a situation of stability in respect of values, behaviour and their environmental conditions. When people experience a difference between what they perceive and what they desire (cognitive dissonance), they seek to reduce this dissonance by reducing this gap through actions, filtering information or altering perceptions. Cognitive dissonance is therefore experienced whenever there is a discrepancy between preferred value and actual value states. Such a situation has the tendency to produce hatred, anxiety, fear and the desire to hurt or eliminate the source. The discrepancies could manifest within economic, social, cultural political and religious spheres as these issues form the micro level of analysis that could be regarded as the structural background conditions operating at individual level.

Cunningham Jr. (2003) discusses asset to liability shift theory which serves as a root of terrorist strategy. The theory assumes governments view states and local government areas within its jurisdiction as assets that must be defended against internal or external aggression. It goes further to state that acts of terrorism will cost the government valuable lives and money in defending these assets against a sustained terrorist campaign as experienced with the Boko-Haram. The theory assumes that after the government suffers significant losses, the asset will become instead, a liability and the government will decide to forfeit the asset and cut their losses. Hence, the goal of the terrorist in this instance is to destabilize the country and make it 'ungovernable' as this could lead to a situation of break-up of the country or imposition of Islamic ways of life. This is anchored on the assumption that during anti-terrorist campaigns government will overreact and become oppressive in order to combat the terrorists as this will expose the weakness of the government to the populace like the extra-judicial killing of Mohammed Yusuf the founder of the Boko-Haram sect. This in turn will make the members of the public withdraw their support for the government and develop sympathy for the sect. Though the theory had been criticized but it reflects significantly the philosophy behind Boko-Haram sect and to a large extent while the governments have been unable to overcome the challenges posed by the sect. As described by John Dollard, that most common explanation for violence behaviour is instability to fulfil needs.

The Effects of Boko Haram Activities on the Nigerian Economy

Terrorism has various dimensions and manifestation across nations. In Nigeria, the Boko-Haram sect has carried out their attacks in the form of abductions, bombings, suicide bombings, assassinations, armed assaults amongst others over the years of its uprising. The popular areas usually attacked by the sect include recreational centers, office complex, social gathering, religious centers, beer parlors, residential buildings, industrial plants, etc. This section examines the socio-economic effects of Boko-Haram activities.

The Effect on Economic Development

Nigeria is a country endowed with natural and material resources, all competed favorably with one another in securing a big chunk of foreign exchange earnings for the country in the early 60s, the discovery of oil and the unprecedented wealth accrued from it in the 70s soon emerged Nigeria as a major foreign exchange earner. In spite of the natural and mineral resources with which the country is endowed coupled with numerous governmental policies and programs to foster peaceful co-existence among the multi ethno-religious entities which make up Nigeria, the country has virtually become a battle field where incessant ethno-

religious and political crises are staged. The implication of the crisis on economic development is that the instrument which is supposed to be used for sustainable development is conversely being used for destruction and vandalization purposes (Mohammed, 2002). In essence, it gulped the Nigerian government millions of naira to put in place numerous amenities which were destroyed during crises. Resources which could have been used to improve these amenities and embark on other developmental project would have to be used on restructuring and replacing what had been damaged during the crisis.

In most cases, government compensated victims of these crises and this gulped millions of naira which could have been used to develop the economy. Apart from the fact that many virile men of the nation are seriously affected in the crises which consequently led to their death. The country's source of revenue is equally affected by crises. The Niger Delta for example, had shaken the country's economy to her root.

Since no economic development could take place in an atmosphere of fear, anarchy and insecurity. It therefore implies that Boko Haram menaces are bane to economic development. Looking at it internationally, Boko Haram crisis has added to the fear of foreign investors that are in Nigeria. The cases of kidnapping of expatriates in Nigeria are no more news. One wonders how foreign investors could decide to establish in the War Zone. Apart from the fact that the image of Nigeria has been dented globally as a country which breeds social miscreant and criminals, these crises have also made investors to flee the nation's troubled spots particularly Plateau State. Also neighboring states have had their economies disrupted by the influx of the crisis. As a result of these blasts, the citizens mostly those who come from other parts of the country have relocated from their states especially those from different ethnic regions. This does not mean well for the economic development of the country. The greatest of these scenarios is the amount of funds being diverted to security issues and related matters. The aim is to enable the country meet the challenges of the present threat in the country. These funds can be best utilized in providing infrastructure in the country. There are no good roads, electricity and other vital amenities yet the Federal Government has to raise funds to take care of the little established institutions. The irony is that while the country is striving towards capacity building, the Boko Haram menace is crumbling all its effort (Leadership Newspaper, 2012).

The Effect on Social Development

During the colonial era, Nigerians lived in peace with one another; this is because the colonial masters merged under the hegemonies suzerainty of colonial masters. The social background of Nigerians then can be surely said to be peaceful until the exit of the colonial masters when things started falling apart. The people of Nigeria faced one another with serious enmity, hatred and they did not want to see one another again (Aborisade, 1999). The social background of Nigeria turned from peaceful to chaos which finally gave birth to a cankerworm that ate deep into the very fabric of Nigerians social system. The implication here is that to attain social development in Nigeria became impossible because the people living in the northern parts are no longer in unity. Imam (2004) revealed that education is very vital in attaining social development. The nation has been striving to put in place amenities for the purpose of elevating the education standard of the country. This is, however, hampered by incessant closure of schools and institutions in the northern parts of the country. Many schools had been burnt down while many were forced to close down for months in particular University of Maiduguri which in effect made the interaction of innocent youths impossible and created a very bad opportunity for parents of different ethnic groups to

withdrawn their children from school. The education of innocent youths was equally disrupted under tumultuous situation created by the Boko Haram sect, as many were forced to emigrate from the crisis area and this emigration took two patterns temporary and permanent emigration. Those who emigrated on temporary basis came back after several weeks or months; however, those who opted for permanent emigration were mostly indigenous suffered losses and felt their continued stay in the crises areas is like casting one's life into prediction. Every social gathering that attracts individuals especially the elites in the society is prone to attack. The issue of bomb scare is worthy to note in this aspect. From past occurrences, it is no longer a new thing to witness in on-going activity been disrupted due to security reasons. In the last campaign towards the last general election, bomb threat was constantly a factor to reckon with, though, this are not directly traced to Boko Haram sect, the argument here is that most people may pretend under the guise of the sect of perpetuate evil in the country. The fear of Boko Haram now becomes the beginning of safety. The resultant factor is that the Boko Haram group directly or indirectly has contributed towards the disruption of social activity in the country.

The Effect on Political Development

It is an undeniable fact that a nation that witnesses crisis almost on an annual basis could not be said to be politically stable. The Boko Haram crisis which dichotomized the country's Police Forces was said to have been responsible for the outbreak of the Abuja Police Headquarter bombing leaving six (6) people dead including Police Officers and civilians. In essence, Boko Haram crisis breeds unstable government which is very crucial to sustainable political development (The Nation News, 2011). Consequently, the Federal Government now spends more time seeking how to deal with the menace of Boko Haram. Because of the sensitive, dangerous, and very deadly nature of Boko Haram activities, attention is now focused on them. Boko Haram has seriously threatened the adequate, efficient and effective implementation of the transformational agenda. Indeed, the transformational agendum has been Boko Haram by the violent group. This is seriously a wrenching development (Leadership Newspaper, 2012).

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This section describes the data instrument and source of the instrument, and explains the pilot study. Also focuses on the data collected by a survey questionnaire from the stakeholders of insurgency in Nigeria

The source of data instrument

A survey questionnaire was administered through a stratified random sampling to respondents which comprise the following; Civil Servant, Academic, Student, Corporate bodies, Religion leader, Armed forces personnel and civil right organisation. In Nigeria out of 460 survey questionnaire administered to the respondents, 400 were received this indicates 86.95 percent response rate. Stratified random sampling was used in selection of the population for this study. In addition, Nigerian Daily newspaper was also used in supporting the evidence.

Pilot study

A pilot study was conducted among the stakeholders through the administered of the survey questionnaire prior to the final administered of the survey questionnaire to the stakeholders. The purpose of the pilot test is to refine the questionnaire so that respondents will have no problem in answering the questions. Secondly, to ensure that there is no problems in recording the data and to obtain some assessment of the questions' validity and reliability of the data that will be collected so that the research question will be answered. Through pilot study validity and reliability can be measured in order to make sure that the survey questionnaire actually represents the reality what the study is to measure. In making sure the scale of the study is reliable we checked the reliability of the scale by checking the internal consistency through Cronbach's alpha coefficient and the result indicated 0.80 Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Ideally, Pallant (2010) explained that Cronbach's alpha coefficient of a scale should be above 0.7 .

Table 1 showing the characteristics of the respondents for the survey questionnaire

Respondents	frequency	% frequency
Sex:		
Male	224	56
Female	176	44
Educational Background:		
Diploma/certificate	100	25.0
Professional certificate	50	12.5
Bachelor degree	130	32.5
Master degree	110	27.5
Doctoral degree	10	2.5
Stakeholders:		
Civil servant	60	15
Religious leader	70	17.5
Armed force personnel	80	20
Business men	60	15
Academician	50	12.5
Students	30	7.5
Civil Society	50	12.5
Geo-Political Zone		
North-West	80	20
North-East	100	25
North Central	70	17.5
South-West	60	15
South-East	50	12.5
South-South	40	10

Table 2: Illustrating the Descriptive Statistics of the Variables

Variables	Number	Mean Value	Standard Deviation
Econ(Hinder_growth)	400	4.87	0.59
Econs(Negative effect)	400	4.82	0.70
Econs(Shutdown-Actty)	400	4.75	0.66
Econs(Fund_Significant)	400	4.00	1.58
Econs(Comm.Actty)	400	4.73	0.68
Econs(Resources_DD)	400	2.00	1.66
Soc(Social_Proverty)	400	4.20	1.24
Soc(Social_Reglion)	400	4.00	1.40
Soc(Social_Group)	400	4.00	1.42
Soc(Social_Iliteracy)	400	5.00	0.85
Soc(Social_Umplyment)	400	5.00	0.79
Soc(Social_Leadership)	400	4.80	0.46
Pol(External_Funding)	400	4.10	1.26
Pol(Political_Elite)	400	4.50	0.83
Pol(Bad_Governance)	400	4.40	1.17
Pol(Federal_Govt)	400	2.00	1.37
Pol(Security_Agencies)	400	2.10	1.44
Pol(Amnesty)	400	3.00	1.26

Result of Data Analysis

This section provides the results of the data analysis for this study

Table 3: Showing the value of the Mean, Standard Deviation and percentage of Frequency for the Insurgence and Economic variables

Statements	Variables	Mean	Standard deviation	% Frequency
Boko-Haram activities has hindered economic growth in the Northern part of Nigeria	Econs(Hinder_Growth)	4.87	0.59	SA=92.4 A=5.7
Boko-Haram has a negative effect on economic activities of Boko-Haram	Econs(Negative_Effect)	4.82	0.70	SA=90.5 A= 6.7
Many organisation have closed down due to activities of Boko-Haram	Econs(Shut_Actty)	4.75	0.66	SA=83.8 A=12.4
The huge fund spent on security by the federal government over the years has made significant impact in fighting insurgency	Econs(Fund_Significant)	4.00	1.66	SA=47.6 A= 4.8
The operation of Boko-Haram in the North has crippled commercial	Econs(Comm_Actty)	4.73	0.68	SA=81

activities				A=15.2
The demand for equal distribution of state resources has contributed to the growth of Boko-Haram	Econs(Resources_DD)	2.00	1.66	SD=21.9 D=24.8

Results of the impact of Insurgence on the Economy activities in Nigeria

Table 3 provides the view of the respondents on how the insurgence affects the economy activities. The respondents strongly agree and agree that Boko Haram activities hinder economic activities and growth and Federal government spend huge amount of fund on security and this have made significant impact in fighting the insurgence. In addition, the respondents believe that the activities of Boko Haram have crippled the commercial activities in the Northern parts of Nigeria. However, the respondents strongly disagree that the demand for equal distribution of resources has contributed to the growth of Boko Haram activities.

Table 4: Illustrate the value of the Mean, Standard Deviation and percentage of Frequency for the Insurgence and Social Activities variables

Statements	Variables	Mean	Standard deviation	% Frequency
Boko-Haram emerged as a result of poverty in the North	Soc(Social_Proverty)	4.20	1.24	SA=61.9 A=16.2
Boko-Haram has ethno-religious motive	Soc(Social_Religion)	4.00	1.40	SA=47.6 A= 9.5
Boko-Haram has a particular group or religious as its main target	Soc(Social_Group)	2.15	1.42	SD=12.4 D= 29.5 U=16.2
Illiteracy in the North contributed to the emergence of Boko-Haram	Soc(Social_Illiteracy)	5.00	0.85	SA=74.3 A= 18.1
Youth unemployment has contributed to insurgence in Nigeria	Soc(Social_Unemployment)	5.00	0.79	SA=75.2 A=15.2
Religious leaders in Nigeria has a greater role to play in the fight against Boko-Haram	Soc(Social_Leadership)	4.80	0.46	SA=82.9 A= 16.2

Results of the impact of Insurgence on the Social activities in Nigeria

Table 4 illustrate the opinion of the majority of the respondents on impact of insurgence on the social activities in Nigeria. The results indicate that higher percentage of frequency of the respondents strongly agree and agree that Boko Haram emerged as a result of poverty in the

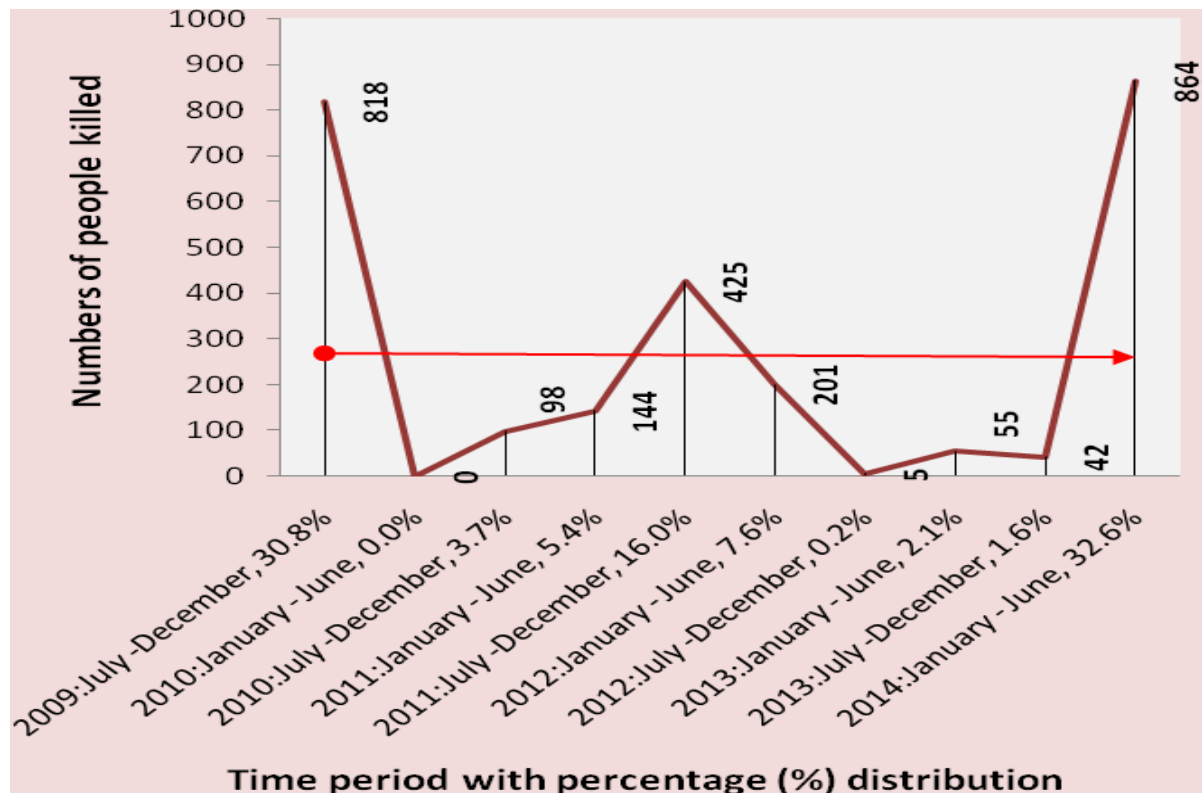
Northern part of Nigeria. The respondents claimed that Boko Haram has etho-religion motive, Illiteracy contributed to the emergent of Boko Haram, youth unemployment contribute to insurgence in Nigeria and religious leaders has greater role to play in fighting Boko Haram by providing adviser role and preaching against violate activities of the sect. Although, the respondents strongly disagree that Boko Haram has a particular group and religious as their target. This result suggest that initially people see it as a target to a sect of religious group such as the Christian however, when Boko Haram started to lunch attack on both Muslim and Christian people now see it as not a target to a religion group.

Table 5: Showing the value of the Mean, Standard Deviation and percentage of Frequency for the Insurgence and Political Activities variables

Statements	Variables	Mean	Standard deviation	% Frequency
The major source of Boko-Haram funding is external	(External_Funding)	4.10	1.26	SA=60 A= 9.5
Political elites in the North are behind the Boko-Haram activities	Pol(Political_Elite)	4.50	0.83	SA=68.6 A= 21.0
Boko Haram is a fallout of bad governance	Pol(Bad_Governance)	4.40	1.17	SA=72.4 A= 14.3
The federal government has done much to curtail the activities of Boko-Haram	Pol(Federal_Govt)	2.00	1.37	SD=14.3 D= 30.5
Security agencies are well mobilized and motivated to curtail insurgency in Northern part of Nigeria	Pol(Security_Agencies)	2.10	1.44	SD=17.1 D= 32.4
Dialogue and amnesty is the best approach to end Boko-Haram in Nigeria	Pol(Amnesty)	4.00	1.26	SA=35.2 A= 27.6

Results of the impact of Insurgence on the Political activities in Nigeria

The results obtained from the mean and percentage frequency (Table 5) show that majority of the respondents strongly agree and agree that major source of Boko Haram is external, political elites in the North are behind the Boko Haram activities, Boko Haram is a fallout of Bad governance, and dialogue and amnesty is the best approach to end Boko Haram in Nigeria. However, the respondents strongly disagree and disagree on the statements that Federal government has done much to curtail the activities of Boko Haram and that security agencies are not well mobilised and motivated to curtail insurgency in Northern part of Nigeria. This finding may be due to lack of willingness on the parts of the governance by politicised the security situation in the Northern parts of Nigeria.

Figure 1: Recorded Deaths from Boko Haram Attacks (2009-2014)

Source: Author's content analysis of Nigerian daily newspapers

Figure 1 above testifies to the devastation that Boko Haram insurgency has unleashed on the Nigerian society in general and the North-eastern part of the country in particular. Among the ten (10) time periods that was captured, killing in the 1st (30.8%) and the 10th (32.6%) periods were alarming. Killing were minimized within the 2nd and 9th time period except on the 5th (16.0%) when Nigerian government reversed in her decision to negotiate with the Boko Haram group. This development has invariably undermined peace and security in the country; unarguably therefore, the menace portends great implications to the wellbeing of the country.

CONCLUSION

Based on our finding from the above Table 1-5 and Figure 1 there are evidence that the Boko Haram Insurgence have a negative effect on the Economic, Social, Political and Security of the people of Nigeria as a whole. The dangerous dimension the insecurity challenge has posed by the fundamentalist group Boko Haram has heightened serious fears among Nigerian populace. The trend has led to incessant suicide bombings and all sorts of attacks in the northern parts of the country with little or no provocation. Consequently, lives and properties are lost, business ventures and shops have remained closed especially in the north. Most regrettably, the people of southern part of Nigeria who are the life-wire of economic activities in the north are relocating in large numbers to their states of origin to avoid losing their lives in the hands of the sect.

RECOMMENDATION

Considering the level of security consciousness in this country, one may be constrained to state that Nigeria is not yet ready to tackle the issue of Boko Haram menace in the north. It is pertinent to remind Federal Government of Nigeria that after 9/11 disaster in United States and July 7 bombings in London, all important public facilities have been well guarded with modern technological gadgets capable of detecting and preventing bomb blasts. It is not out of place if Nigeria should borrow a leaf from these advanced countries by ensuring that all the various security agencies are put on red alert and ensure that all sensitive public facilities are properly guarded with modern technological gadgets capable of detecting and preventing bomb blasts.

In addition, the multi-ethnic nature of Nigeria is regarded as one of the major challenges facing the security situation of the country. This condition has obviously generated a lot of primordial feelings and sentiments among Nigerian populace. Every Nigerian should know that this country belongs to all of us and each person has a responsibility not just the security agents. In this respect, Nigerians should not fold their hands indefinitely waiting for the government to tackle the incessant bombings and gun attacks alone thus; the public provides reliable information on the whereabouts of the sect's members who are residing in the midst of the people. Furthermore, the Federal government should provide enabling environment and adequate tools to well trained security agents to perform their duties.

A purely state-centric approach is insufficient for combating non-state security threats like religious terrorist groups. Thus, President Jonathan's response to the terrorist threat, with its emphasis on a large security force presence in the northern states (a full 20 percent of the country's budget has now been dedicated to the defence sector) is understandable, but is unlikely to completely quell the violence. What is needed instead is the kind of intelligence led policing that builds trust between citizens and a government that is perceived as legitimate, just, and effectively moving the country toward a better future. We hope with new president Buhari that just sworn in as Nigeria president the issue of insurgency will surely died down.

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