

Governance and Boko Haram Insurgents in Nigeria: An Analysis

Imaji Zekeri Ojonomiache Sule

PhD Candidate, School of International Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia
Imaji_sule@yahoo.com

Prof. Dr. Ranjit Singh a/l Darshan Singh

School of International Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia

Dr. Muhammad Fuad Othman

School of International Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia

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Abstract

This paper will examine Governance and its effects that led to the emergence of Boko Haram insurgents in Nigeria. Governance which is about providing services to the populace but in Nigeria the reverse is the case, leaders are not answerable to the yearning of the generality of the people due to corruption, illiteracy and poverty leading to the emergence of the group in 2002, as a result the attention of government functionaries have been diverted to how the activities of the insurgents should be curtailed instead of service delivery. The government has been involved in buying guns and other war equipments. An exploratory method of data collection was carried out using secondary data such as news papers, journals and texts. The findings revealed that effective governance no longer takes place in the affected areas such as the northeast part of Nigeria because government offices are closed; children no longer go to school for fear of been abducted; markets were closed; banking services not rendered or hours of services reduced. The paper then recommends that the sources of income; and supply of weapons to Boko Haram be blocked by the Nigerian government, there should be improvement on educational provision; poverty and corruption must be reduced so as to combat the Boko Haram activities and thereby creating enabling environment for good governance to take place.

Keywords: Governance, Boko Haram, Insurgents and Terrorism

1. Introduction

Insurgencies has been as old as civilization but became most prominent after the September 11 2001 bombings of the United States by Al-Qaeda. The bombings were carried out on world trade centre which has adverse effects on America and globally (Rogan 2007).

Boko Haram started as a small radical Sunni Islamic organization with preaching and a limited support from among the Sufi Islamic communities in the Northeast of Nigeria, the anti-western ideology of the Boko Haram terrorist group, earn it the concern about its potential relationship with other groups such as Sunni extremist and other terrorist groups elsewhere, including al-Qaeda as well as al-Qaeda affiliates such as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) in Algeria and Mali and al-Shabaab in Somalia. (Reuters,2013).

Fundamentally, it is the responsibilities of the state to protect the security of lives and property of its citizens and the entire nation which includes the protection of territorial sovereignty and the guarantee of the country's socio-economic and political stability. However, these functions of the Nigeria state has been taken for granted by the ruling elites in the country hence the emergency of Boko Haram insurgents. (Duru and Ogbonnaya, 2010:2).

The first and main reason for the emergence of the Boko Haram insurgents in Nigeria could be regarded as religious, yet there are other reasons apart from the religious factor. Boko Haram's aim is to turn Nigeria into an Islamic country to be ruled with Islamic Sharia law which was already adopted in most of the Northern states. Some researchers referred to this reason as a camouflage. But for the conservative Yusuf, the leader of the Boko Haram, the sharia law was not enforced strictly enough hence the need to get it enforced through Jihad (Nossiter, 2010:1).

Some factors such as political and socioeconomic frustrations which are all over Nigeria and more prevalent in the

Northeast Nigeria where Boko Haram thrives along with poverty, unemployment, and lack of education which are much higher here than other parts of the country also serves as reasons for the emergence of Boko Haram.

As reported by the National Population Commission, literacy rates are much lower among states in the Northeast part of Nigeria with about 72 percent of children around the ages of 6-16 who never attended schools in Borno state, where Boko Haram was founded hence availability of readymade recruits into Boko Haram (Unite Education for Orphans, 2011, Sighted in Wikipedia, 2013:2).

This paper therefore seeks to answer questions such as: How do government activities led to the emergence of Boko Haram in Nigeria? What are the effects of Boko Haram activities in Nigeria, and what then can be done by the government to curtail the incidents of this group thereby creating a secured environment in the country?

2. Literature on the Emergence of Boko Haram Insurgents in Nigeria

The early members of Boko Haram were people such as Aminu Tashen Ilimi, who was involved in the founding of the early evolution of Boko Haram (Gusau, 2009). However, there are differences in opinion over the precise date and conditions under which the group that became known as Boko Haram was first established.

Despite the existence of various conflicting accounts, it is agreed by most observers that in 2002, a Muslim cleric by name Ustaz Mohammed Yusuf, established a religious complex with a mosque and an Islamic boarding school in Maiduguri in Borno state, along with a prayer group which he called "Jama'atul Ahlul Sunnah Lidda'wati wal Jihad" loosely translated from Arabic as "people committed to the propagation of the Prophet's teachings and jihad (Chothia, 2011). The same group is better known by its Hausa and Arabic language name as Boko Haram, meaning "Western education is sinful" (Adesoji, 2009, p: 100).

Teachers at this school have been known to abuse these children, in some cases taking a portion of whatever people gives them, and in other cases using them as foot soldiers in religious clashes (Saidu, 2011). This was the kind of school that was established by Yusuf.

The present ongoing terrorist attacks in Nigeria by Boko Haram is both of religion and political in nature. Mantzikos, (2010) in his work titled "The Absence of a state in Northern Nigeria: The case of Boko Haram" Argues that:

At the moment, there is an external dimension to the rise of terrorism in Nigeria. An Islamic terrorist group called Jama'atu Ahlus-Sunnah Lidda'Awati wal Jihad- meaning 'People committed to the propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad'. The sect is popularly called 'Boko Haram'- a combination of the Hausa word, 'boko' meaning 'western education' and the Arabic word 'Haram' meaning forbidding or sin which figuratively means 'Western education is a sin' (Mantzikos, 2010, p.1).

Mantzikos further maintained that " Boko Haram which started operation in the year 2002 as a domestic Islamic group metamorphosed in 2011 into international terrorism in its tactics, due its collaboration with outside terrorist groups" The outside terrorist organizations includes al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (Al-Shabaab), which are all affiliates of al-Qaeda terrorist network.

The first leader of the group was one Mohammed Ali in Maiduguri of Borno state in the Northeast of Nigeria, it was during his time that the group declared Maiduguri city and Islamic establishment as intolerably corrupt and irredeemably, hence it embarks on hijra (a withdrawal along the lines of the Prophet Mohammed's withdrawal from Mecca to Medina). It moved to a village called Kanama, in Yobe state. The group called on Muslims to join the group and return to a life under 'true Islamic law, with the aim of making a more perfect society away from the corrupt establishment (Walker, 2012, p.2).

Walker further states that in December 2003, the group clashed over a fishing pond rights with the community where they flew to, the group had clashed with the police, at the first instance, the group overpowered the police and took their weapons. The Nigerian armies later intervened, seize the group's mosque and subsequently overpowered the group and killed almost 70 members of the group including their leader, Mohammed Ali.

Walker (2012, p.4) reports a bloodier event that took place between the police and the Boko Haram sect in July 2009. He stated that the group was travelling en masse to the funeral of a fellow member where they were stopped by the police traffic officers, who were enforcing the tightened restriction on motorcycle helmets and an argument ensued. A member of the group was then reported to have fired on the police, injuring several of them. The group further attacked police stations in Bauchi and Yobe state, killing scores of police officers. After the episode, Yusuf released several video sermons in which he explicitly threatened the state and the police with violence.

The above event led the Bauchi government to crack down on the group, arresting more than seven hundred members. In Maiduguri, the police surrounded the group's mosque, but members of the sect managed to break out and

for three days they had the run of the town. They roam the city acting independently, fighting police when they come across them and killing Muslims and Christians indiscriminately.

Walker further narrated that the police eventually regained control of Maiduguri, and embarked on bloody purge of the group's member and any one they suspected as Boko Haram supporter or sympathizers. Dozens of people were rounded up and executed without trial, Muhammed Yusuf was arrested by the army and handed over to the police, who killed him within hours and claimed that he was shot while trying to escape (Walker, 2012, p.4).

After the conflict with law enforcement agents, the remaining youth among the group went back to Maiduguri to join the other group lead by Mohammed Yusuf who was said to have embarked on an intensive and largely successful, in the recruitment of members such that he had over 500,000 members before his demise (Madike, 2011, p.2). Madike also alleged that Yusuf taxed each members one naira daily, meaning that he received about #500,000 per day for the welfare provided which includes school and mosque where many poor families from Nigeria and neighboring countries enrolled their children.

3. Theoretical Framework

There is no doubting the fact that theories of conflict and violence have dominated the literature as it relates to Boko Haram in Nigeria such as class theory of terrorism; Jihadism; theocratic Islamic states theories; conspiracy theory etc. But all these did not individually explain reasons for the evolution of Boko Haram and its impact on the challenges to security in Nigeria; they seem to have looked at the phenomenon from a single cause perspective. On the contrary, the theory of structural violence shall be used to help in the analysis of this paper.

3.1 Structural Violence Theory

The theory of structural violence states that some violence are avoidable but becomes inevitable due to deprivation of some basic human needs in the areas of political, socioeconomic and cultural structures, because those suffering from these deprivations are linked with the variables mentioned above by structural violence theorists. Structural violence may occur as a result of lack of human agencies such as the government which may make an action of a person to result to unequal distribution of resources.

Structural violence exists when some groups, classes, genders, nationalities, etc are assumed to have, and in fact do have, more access to goods, resources, and opportunities than other groups, classes, genders, nationalities, etc, and this unequal advantage is built into the very social, political and economic systems that govern societies, states and the world (Galtung, 1969). For a long time however, there tends to believe that failure of existing state systems to satisfy the need for identity as the primary source of modern ethno-nationalist struggles also leads to violence in societies (Burton, 1997). The structural violence theory has its largest proponents from the intelligentsia, prominent amongst them are Johan Galtung (1969); and (Burton, 1997).

One of the schools of thought which blame socioeconomic conditions for the violence act such as those of Boko Haram activities in Nigeria is premised on the human needs/ structural violence theory. It argues that human beings have some basic needs to achieve and when the failure to do this is caused by somebody, it then leads to conflict (Rosati et al, 1990 cited in Faleti, p. 51). This theory is likened to that of frustration-aggression theory of violence, which states that frustration is a product of aggression (Dougherty and Pfaltzgrate Jr, 1990: 266).

The theory sees relative deprivation as the main difference between what one expects but unable to get which is seen as a gap between aspirations and achievement which brings about psychological state of frustration and aggressive attitudes coming out of such situation (Midlarsky, 1975:29).

It is further argued that Nigeria's socio-economic index seems to confirm the views of human needs/ structural violence theory. Nigeria ranked 16 out of 176 in 2013 on the index table where the socio-economic factors being the root causes of violence in Nigeria and particularly in the Northern part where unemployment among the youths; corruption; poverty; injustice; and a worsening standard of living is the order of the day.

In the interpretation of the Boko Haram's evolution and violence activities, the proponents of Human needs/structural violence theory admits that there is endemic poverty and hopelessness in Nigeria generally but more severe in the northern part of Nigeria. It was debated that "the root cause of violence and anger in both the north and southern part of Nigeria is endemic poverty and hopelessness; hence the Nigerian government was advised to address the socio-economic deprivation in the country which is most severe in the north (Herskovits, 2012).

Some scholars also reaffirm that the very high incidence of poverty in Nigeria is generally seen as a northern

problem. The three northern regions have an average poverty incidence of 70.1% compared to 34.9% of the south's three. While the Southern part of Nigeria record the lowest poverty incidence, the Northern part has the highest with 70% of the people living below \$1 per day, which is equivalent to N129 per day," (Lukman n.d.). Frustration as a result of economic deprivation may lead to violence in some developing countries (Dougherty and Pfaltzgrate, Jr. 1990: 266). This is the present situation as currently taken place in Nigeria of today.

It is pertinent to argue that the north's socio-economic crisis lies in its system of patrimonial economic system, which disallow women from participation in economic activities, and the bad governance in Nigeria that places distribution above production (Aregbesola, 2012). Aregbesola further argued that the non participation of women in economic activities does not lead to violence and terrorism, yet, it is only the adult males that sustain that society; because, for the male to Sustain their family has become difficult, especially with the north no longer with political power at the center makes the Northern elites unable to meet up their demands which in turn makes it difficult for crumbs to go to the less privileged and hence, violence in the Northern part of Nigeria (Aregbesola, 2012).

Economically, there is competition for scarce resources which also play some role in the political violence in some developing countries (Oberschal 1969; Nelson 1969). There is complaint from the Northern part of Nigeria claiming to be at disadvantage in the federal allocation structure, despite the prevailing illiteracy; poverty; and ignorance in that part of the country, this situation makes it difficult for the North to develop industrially and hence their engagement in violence activities (Daily trust, online, February 24, 2012).

Some argued that poverty and unemployment are not excuses for terrorist activities by Boko Haram because, other parts of Nigeria do experience adverse socio-economic conditions. The North West and North central also have beggars on their streets yet they did not use the poverty excuse to go into violence activities. (People Daily, online, June 26, 2012).

From the above perspective therefore, the researcher will then wish to state that, other factors such as religion contributed to the evolution of Boko Haram in Nigeria as explained in of the theories, but not addressed in the Daltung structural violence theory, because not every socio-economically deprived individual will be motivated to lend support to acts of violence perpetrated by the Boko Haram insurgent group in Nigeria which has some devastating impact on the security and development situation in Nigeria as a result of its own activities.

4. Methodology

The method of data collection for this research was that of qualitative one. Qualitative research is a method of inquiry that produces results in words rather than statistics (Bello, 2007). It is a research based on behavior; person's live functioning of organization, interaction between nations and cultural phenomenon (Straus and Corbin, 1998). The research adopts several approaches which will include explanatory and historical approach of study with emphasis on documentary as well as library researches. Particularly, the emphasis on sources of data for this paper was historical sources, primary documents, contextual study and analysis of documentary evidences. There include government documents and reports; Newspapers and Magazines; speeches from government and internet. This paper is basically conceptual because it is from an ongoing research work.

5. Government Activities that Brought About the Emergence of Boko Haram in Nigeria

The factors on the part of government that brought about the emergence of Boko Haram insurgents in Nigeria are numerous and interwoven but for analytical briefings, we shall look at them as follows:

5.1 Lack of good Governance

Good governance is a system where by society's resources is been managed transparently with accountability as well as given room for popular participation in governance among others by responsible leaders (Aro, 2011: 160). While good leadership has been referred to as leadership that is driven by the concept of 'patriotism', 'honesty' and 'mean-well for the Nigerians' which will reflect through good governance (Aro, 2011, p:64).

Leaders are entrusted with resources for the benefit of Nigerians as a whole, but Nigerian leaders use these resources largely for the benefit of few people directly and indirectly in government. It is therefore argued that bad governance on the parts of government leaders, both at the three tiers of government in Nigeria don't utilized judiciously their monthly allocations, to better the lots of the ordinary people. Mallam Lamido Sanusi Lamido; The Governor of

Central Bank of Nigeria, collaborated with the view when he stated that 25% of Nigeria Annual Budget is been allocated to National Assembly alone (Brock, 2012). During her visit to Nigeria in 2009, the then-US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton reiterated that 'the most immediate source of the disconnect between Nigeria's wealth and its poverty is the failure of governance at the federal, state, and local government levels. ...Lack of transparency and accountability has eroded the legitimacy of the government and contributed to the rise of groups that embrace violence and reject the authority of the state' (Clinton, 2009,p:1).

It is the view of this that the researcher wishes to observe that the inability of the Nigerian government to consciously manage public resources entrusted on them for people's interest that have contributed greatly to the emergence of Boko Haram insurgents in Nigeria. If these entrusted resources have been used for the benefit of the whole Nigerians, youth would not be available for easy inducement for insurgency or terrorism.

5.2 Corruption

In Nigeria, the high level of corruption greatly weakens the strands of trust between the state and its citizens. Nigeria is ranked 139th out of 176 countries in Transparency International's 2012 corruption perceptions Index, by this implication the 35th most corrupt country in the world (TI, 2012). For instance, some argued that "there are so many symptoms of corruption and that corruption are killing Nigeria, a slow, painful death" (James, 2012, p: 22). Throughout the country, there are myriad examples of what John Alexander described as the "concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a very few, with nepotism and tribalism as key factors (John, 2009, p: 49).

There is a link between corruption and violence. Corruption delegitimizes the state and fractures the relationship between government (state) and the people (society). Corruption of state officials undermines the rule of law and the authority of the state, thereby leading to hostility by citizens who came to view the state as an "enemy" (UNODC 2005, p: 89). In such circumstances, citizens tend to resort to the use of force and self-help, making outbreaks of violence a real possibility (Yusuf, 2012, p: 451).

Corruption has become an instrument used to underdeveloped Nigeria, it pave ways for terrorism because resources that could have been used to empower the people have been converted to private use and drastically reduce the resources available for development as well as provision of social services such as education, medical care, energy, and provision of portal drinking water, thereby making room for people to be frustrated and angry as well as create enabling environment for easy inducement of youths to be recruited into terrorism and other social vices (Olaide,2013).

In his recent personal account of the Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970), the late Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe described Boko Haram as a product of economic deprivation and corruption in the northeast of Nigeria. In his words, 'economic deprivation and corruption produce and exacerbate financial and social inequities in a population, which in turn fuel political instability' (Achebe, 2012, p: 250).

5.3 Poverty

Despite oil mineral resources as well as availability of other natural resources and coupled with the fact that Nigeria is Africa's second largest economy, majority of Nigerians live below the UN-designated poverty threshold With no access to jobs or a decent education, and a minimum wage, in some parts of the country is at \$50/month or less (Abdel-fatau, 2009, p: 7). The level of absolute poverty in Nigeria was 60.9 percent of the population in 2010, an increase from 54.7 percent in 2004, according to the National Bureau of Statistics (in Brock, 2011, p: 27). As at January 16th, 2013, it was stated by the Vice President of World Bank that there was improvement on poverty rating of Nigeria from 48% to 46% in 2012 (Adebayo, 2013).

President of the United States of America, Barack Obama, has tactically lent his support to the school of thought alluding the growing terrorism in Nigeria to poverty, blaming the upsurge of terrorist groups on the fact that "countries are not delivering for their people and there are sources of conflict and underlining frustrations that have not been adequately dealt with"(Obama,2013).

This extreme poverty in the Northeastern region of Nigeria leads to vulnerability and insecurity and even though, poverty does not always lead to terrorism, terrorism does take advantage of misery, knowing that despair creates favorable conditions for terrorist projects and action (Okemi,2013,p:4). This is the exact case with the situation of Boko Haram terrorist group in the Northeast zone of Nigeria.

5.4 Unemployment

There are not less than 40 million Nigerians without jobs today. On the average, 14.60% are unemployed from 2006 - 2011 and by December, 2011, it increased to 23.90%. This is based on the number of people actively seeking for job as a percentage of the labor force (NBS, 2013). By the current United Nation Human Index as at this year(2013) Nigeria is rated 153 out of 186 countries, that is, 33 position in the ranking (World Bank Report,2013)

In Nigeria today there are lots of unemployed youths, who do not belong to any fundamentalist or radical group but are easy tools in the hands of the rich or terrorist organizations. With some little financial inducement, they can carry out any terrorist act. These youths are easily available for criminal acts because they have nothing doing and nobody cares about their well being. Those in government in Nigeria today only make political and economic promises in order to secure the people's vote, but after they have won; promises are abandoned to their fates. This is the critical meeting point that has enhanced the emergence and growth of militancy and terror groups in Nigeria (Chinwokwu, 2013, p: 270).

Unemployment has adverse effect on the youths; it makes them available in all parts of the federation and particularly the Northeast Nigeria for easy inducement for militancy, terrorism and other social vices. No wonder, Iwuanyanwu is of the view that the high level of unemployment in the Northeast is alarming and the government needs to address the issue if it hopes to win the war against insecurity in the country. (The Punch Newspaper, 2012).

In view of this development, the Nigerian Minister of Finance therefore advised that the government should do something fast towards the direction because of the concomitant effect of the youth unemployment which normally manifests itself in various negative forms such as kidnappings, armed robbery, militancy and Boko Haram terrorism which are all negative outcome of unemployment (This day November21, 2013).

5.5 Education

Education in Nigeria is widely considered as sub-standard in its present form. In Nigeria at any given point in time, you find students roaming the streets without going to school, it is either university lecturers are on strikes for several months at a time (For instance, Lecturers in Nigerian Universities were on strike in July, 2013 till November, 2013) Demanding for reforms or simply requesting for payment of some pending arrears.

Low level of a country is argued to be caused by low level of educational advancement because, those without education in the society forms the ready and willing recruits, the jobless and miscreants who perpetrate considerable vandalism and terrorism on innocent citizens as in the case of Boko Haram's prevalence in the Northeast Nigeria where most youths engaged in almajir practices instead of schooling thereby making them readily available for recruitment into Boko Haram insurgents. (Mbachu, 2011, p: 234).

5.6 Social Injustice

The social injustice in Nigeria can be said to be among the factors emanating from the government been responsible for the present Boko Haram insurgents in Nigeria at the moment. As argued by some scholars, it is stated that the ultra-violent turn of Boko Haram must be traced back to the extrajudicial killing of its charismatic leader, Muhammed Yusuf, and the bloodletting of its members. This episode from the Nigeria security agents prompted the Boko Haram to seek vengeance. For many Boko Haram members, the killing (without trial) of their founder was the catalyst event that served to foment pre-existing animosities that stemmed from arbitrary arrests as well as the torture and killing of group members by state security forces. Prior to 2009 Boko Haram was seen as radical in its preaching, but without ultra-violent (Onuoha 2012)

In November 2011, during the trial of six Boko Haram suspects, one group member told the court that their mission was to avenge the death of their founder extra-judicially killed by the government. (ibid). Not surprising, since 2010 Boko Haram fighters have raided over 60 police facilities in at least 10 northern and central states, as well as in Abuja, and killed at least 211 police officers (Agbiboa 2013).

6. Effects of Boko Haram Activities in Nigeria

To say that the deadly activities of the Islamic sect, Boko Haram, are killing the economy of the North is an understatement. In most states in the North, the devastating socio-economic effects of the sect's serial killings and bombings, especially in Borno, Yobe, Niger, Kaduna, Kano, Plateau (which is more of ethno-religious conflict),

Kogi, Bauchi and recently ,Sokoto, has destroyed economic and commercial activities with many people relocating to other places.(Adebayo,2014).

In Maiduguri, Borno State, where the sect originated, the frequent bombings and clashes between Boko Haram and security agents have weighed down seriously on commercial and businesses activities in the city as many business have reportedly crumbled while many people have fled the state.(Adejumola, and Tayo, 2012).

The Maiduguri Monday Market said to be the biggest market in the city is reported to have been seriously affected as hundreds of shop owners, especially Southerners are said to have closed their businesses and left the troubled city. About half of the 10, 000 shops and stalls in the market were said to have been abandoned by traders who have fled the city. (Oshio, 2009).

Banks and their customers are also said to be operating under difficult situations and have reduced their business hours to guard against being attacked by members of the sect. According to the Borno State Commissioner of Information, Mr. Inuwa Bwala, it will take the state 20 years to recover from the current predicament it has found itself. (Ome, and Ibietan, 2012).

The attack on Kano has been very devastating because the city has always been the commercial centre of western Sudan for the past 500 years. The city had been the economic base of the North before neighboring countries like Niger Republic, Chad and northern Cameroun emerged as nations. But today the story is different as business and commercial activities has taken a turn for the worse in the city as a result of the security problems occasioned by frequent killings and bombings. Investors who have been doing business in the city for ages are said to be relocating their businesses due to the unending security challenges in the city. (Okereocha, 2012).

Boko Haram insurgency and terrorism are bad signal to foreign investors. Economic experts have described President Goodluck Jonathan's economic reform as an effort that may yield no results due to the insecurity in Nigeria. It is also argued that the only problems with the nation's business environment were insecurity and mismanagement, because the issue of investment is also about the issue of security for the fact that no investor will come to invest in Nigeria with the current security challenges perpetuated by Boko Haram (Baiyewu, 2012).

Boko Haram insurgents has increased the cost of doing business by the private sector as well as providing public services for the citizenry because resources that would have been invested in increasing output, fund education, health and other welfare programs are diverted to crime control and prevention as well as buying of arms and other war equipment. As stated by the Nigeria's Finance Minister, Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, key allocation of funds in the 2013 budget, over N950 billion was allocated for national security purposes, comprised of N320 billion for the Police, N364 billion for the Armed Forces, N115 billion for the Office of the NSA, and N154 billion for the Ministry of the Interior (This Day, 2013). This amount doubles that of education and health etc. which is detrimental to national development. The development of a society largely depends on the rate of crime. If the crime rate is high, it always scares away or discourages investors from coming to Nigeria to do business. (Adebayo, 2013).

It was also reported that due to the activities of Boko Haram and other factors in Nigeria, the ability of the manufacturing companies to employ youths into its workforce has been disrupted by the continuous decline in the sector, thereby further increasing the number of youths on the street for recruitment by Boko Haram. In 2009 alone, about 837 factories have collapsed and shops closed. Many of these firms that collapsed or closed operation blamed it on insecurity, vandalization of equipment and sabotage, epileptic power supply, among other reasons. This number is likely to increase if the crime rate and Boko Haram insurgents goes further unabated. (Okafor; 2011).

The Boko Haram insurgents became too sophisticated and frequent in its attacks to the extent that the U.S. Embassy in Nigeria issued an emergency warning to its citizens living in or visiting the country about the potential of Boko Haram attacks on major hotels in Abuja, including the Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Sheraton Hotels and Towers, and Nicon Luxury Hotels (U.S. Embassy, Nigeria, 2011). With this type of signal, interested investors won't like to visit Nigeria for business any longer.

7. Recommendations and Conclusion

There is no gain saying that virtually all the countries that have become economically strong and stable did not achieve the fit under an in secured environment as been experienced in Nigeria today, and so people and government of Nigeria need to be concerned about the low level of performance by government of the country and make concerted efforts towards arresting the downward trend. Consequently, government at all levels would need to ensure security of lives and property in order to create the necessary enabling development, provision of qualitative welfare services as required of the government.

Boko Haram along with other crime activities such as armed robbery, assassination, and kidnapping which has created fear in the people and hence reduction in the country's growth and development as a result of bad governance should be tackled with all seriousness by the government mainly through blocking sources of funds, and weapon supply by Boko Haram group and most importantly human security must be adequately handled by the Nigerian government so that poverty, unemployment, provision of qualitative education been the purpose for the existence governance be put in proper perspective.

Security agencies must be empowered, motivated and adequately mobilized to combat criminality and insecurity to the barest minimum. Also, effective legislation that will adequately punish offenders and deter potential criminals must be put in place. A situation where criminals are offered amnesty and put on bumper payroll will not only undermine state security, but also encourage more people to take into criminality with the expectation of amnesty and consequent monthly salary from the government, just for being repentant criminals. An example of this is the Niger Delta Amnesty Program in 2009 and the offer of amnesty to Boko Haram insurgents of recent by the government.

Intelligence gathering by the security agencies should be intensified, as this will nip many of the security problems confronting the nation in the bud. Also, border patrol should be enhanced and there should be a proper and efficient regulation of the influx of immigrants or aliens, in order to forestall their recruitment into the Boko Haram insurgents.

The government of Nigeria should evolve poverty alleviation programs that should positively change the lives of the people, particularly the youths. Government should be able to provide the citizens with social, economic and political conditions which are necessary for happy people with relative prosperity which are necessary agents for national security.

Employment of youths must be taken seriously by government because if more youths are employed, it automatically reduces the army of youths available for recruitment into various criminal activities such as insurgents like Boko Haram. From all indications, creation of jobs for the youths will bring about reduction in crime, and hence a boost in sustainable good governance will return to Nigeria.

All government functionaries at all levels must abstain from corrupt practices while fighting crime and insurgents. The Billions of Naira voted for security both at State and Federal levels for some obvious reasons are not used for the purposes of curtailing these problems. (Oshio, 2009).

Education must be all encompassing in Nigeria. Government should as a matter of must carry the Almajiri system in the North along educationally so as to make the children in the system useful to themselves as well as the society.

To this end, education must be aggressively pursued and made compulsory for Nigeria children including the Almajiris.

It is obvious in this study, that the Boko Haram insurgents has given Nigeria bad publicity, and adversely affects its business size, with investors discouraged from investing in the country. It further reduces the national funds that would have been used for development of the country, discourages investments and reduces funds that should have been used for development. Consequently, if Boko Haram insurgents is adequately curtailed, and security of lives and property is guaranteed in Northeast Nigeria and other part of the country, rapid development in the area of good governance which is the sole responsibility of the government and highly needed at this stage of the nation's existence, will have an enabling environment to take place.

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