



Boko Haram Insurgency: A Clog to National Security and Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Paper examines that the activities of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria: a clog to National Security, peace and sustainable development in Nigeria. It viewed that Boko Haram activities in Nigeria from 2009 to date, has rendered the nation unsafe for living and insecure for business even as it hampers sustainable development of the nation, Nigeria. The work revealed that Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria has claimed the lives of more than 100 thousand people since inception, kidnapped 276 Chibok school girls in April 2014, caused investors apathy/closure of businesses in the hotbed of Boko Haram terrorism and rendered many government institutions and educational institutions unsafe for operation and insecure for living as adequate security measures are needed to be taken for National Development. Sequel to this, the work made certain recommendations in order to forestall sustainable peace, security and development of the nation, Nigeria.

Keywords: Boko Haram, Insurgency, National Security and Development

Background of the Study

Security plays a major role in the sustenance of peace and development of a nation. Any nation striving towards development must have to combat the frequency of crime and insecurity to the barest minimum. Every society or nation across the world has its peculiar problems and challenges, but the way they are addressed/tackled really matter. Nigeria is not an exception to these problems as she is faced with daunting challenges of insurgent acts perpetrated by Boko Haram. This has in no small measure, affected the well-being of the Nigerian populace (Adebayo, 2013).

Addressing issues of insecurity/security challenges in Nigeria is crucial in order to execute successful development projects/plan. Indeed, without the safety of citizens, all plans for

development, whether economic, educational, social or political could fail. Insecurity and lack of sustainable development, with special emphasis to the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria, have been the major challenges facing Nigeria's body polity/system

Since 2009 (Adebayo,2014) noted that Nigeria is confronted with daunting security challenges which include armed robbery, ethnic crisis, assassination, militancy, kidnapping and terrorism. Today, the country's nascent democracy is being tested by rampant crime and an unprecedented campaign of terror such that in the south, civil unrest threatens safety and stability (Okpaga & Innocent, 2013), to the east; gangs who kidnap expatriates for ransom lie in wait on the roads, in bars, and cities; and to the north, the Islamic terrorist group called Boko Haram is growing both in number and brutality hence the group has posed brazen challenges to the government and issued ultimatum 'leave or die' to Christians and even Moslems living in the northern Nigeria. (Okpaga & Innocent, 2013).

From 2009, Boko Haram in pursuit of their ideology, have engaged in arson, bombing, shooting, stabbing with disdain and impunity, targeting national events, public institutions, markets and sometimes Christian places of worship and Christian festivals including Mosques. An evidence of Boko Haram has reached beyond the national borders of Nigeria, expanding international network that enables it to recruit and train members from the countries of the Sahara-Sahel region. As such, urgent attention is needed to be taken by the Nigerian Government, including her neighbouring countries and the world at large in order to quench this burning act of terrorism caused by insurgent groups like Boko Haram in Nigeria.

Boko Haram Insurgency and National Security

Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria was declared foreign terrorist organization by the US Department of State in 2013. It's brutal campaign which the Nigerian Government is yet to quell, has spread to Cameroun, Chad and Niger (Zenn, 2014). According to Zenn, in May 2014, the United States deployed a small group of Military advisers to help find the kidnapped girls and France sent soldiers to Niger to help coordinate Military action in February, 2015. The African Union also authorized a joint force of 7,500 from Nigeria, Benin, Cameroun, Chad and Niger to fight Boko Haram. But despite the initial reduction of Boko Haram attacks, the Militant group have in more occasions re-established a base in Borno State, along Nigeria's border with Cameroun, and have killed more civilians and even soldiers. Recently, Boko Haram have killed

Lt. Col. Abu Ali and his colleagues: Sgt. Muazu Ibrahim, Sgt. Hussani Jafaru, Sgt. Bassey Okon, Cpt. Chukwu Simon, Able Seaman Patrick Paul (Nigerian Navy) and Pte Salisu Lawal in an ambushed attack in Maiduguri, Borno State (channelnewsreport.com). (Nigeriangist.com).

Between July 26, 2009 and December 2015, Nigeria has witnessed over 55 cases of bomb blasts across the country with casualty figure of over 10,000 lives, thousands of people injured, and many displaced. Millions of Naira worth of property has also been destroyed (Obonnaya, 2014). The problem of insecurity caused by Boko Haram in Nigeria today, has grave implications on the economic, social, educational and political sectors of Nigeria (Adebayo, 2014).

Threats of Boko Haram Insurgency on Government Institutions

Boko Haram activities in Nigeria have serious threats on Government Institutions. The Group has been able to pose its threats on series of government institutions like schools, hospitals, police stations, Army barracks, etc. This has been due to Military's lack of capacity (technologically and operationally) to combat Boko Haram Insurgency to a standstill (Judit, 2014). Nossiter, (2013) added that soldiers suffer from low morale, struggling to keep pace with a foe that is reported well-armed and trained. This makes the Nigerian Security Forces to suffer heavy losses and setbacks in curbing the insurgence perpetrated by Boko Haram.

Judit, (2014) added that the soldiers' weapon and equipment are faulty, inadequate and do not match those of Boko Haram terrorists as soldiers are sometimes forced to flee their barracks because they are being under-equipped with arms and overpowered. However, the table below, shows cases of unhampered security breaches and threats to lives and property in various Government Institutions between 2009- 2015 following the inability of the Nigerian Security Forces to combat Insurgency in Nigeria.

Table 1: Cases of Boko Haram Attacks and National Security Threats in Northern Nigeria by Boko Haram between 2009 – 2015

S/N	Date	State	Type of Violence/Attack
1.	July 26, 2009	Kannama, Yobe	Often called a precursor to later uprisings
2.	July 27, 2009	Yobe	Attack On Potiskum, Yobe State's Divisional Police Headquarters, three Policemen and one fire service officer died
3.	January, 2010	Borno	The group struck the Nigerian state of Borno

			killing four people in DalaAlenderi ward in Maiduguri metropolis
4.	March 13, 2010	Plateau	Another sect operation in the northern part of Jos, Plateau State led to the death of 300 people.
5.	September 8, 2010	Bauchi	Bauchi central prison was set ablaze and members of the sect were freed.
6.	October 1, 2010	Abuja	Explosions near the Eagle square, Abuja claimed 12 lives, leaving many injured.
7.	October 6, 2010	Maiduguri	Gunmen assassinated two security guards outside a politician's home and, several hours later, assassinated ANPP leader AwanaNgala.
8.	October 11, 2010	Maiduguri	Bombing/gun attack on a police station, injured three
9.	December 24, 2010	Plateau	A bomb attack in BarkinLadi, Jos, Plateau State, killed eight people.
10.	December 28, 2010	Jos	Book Haram claims responsibility for the Christmas Eve bombing that killed 38.
11.	December 28, 2010	Maiduguri	Assassination of a senior police officer and two others hospitalized
12.	December 31, 2010	Abuja	Explosions at Mogadishu Mammy market, Abuja, claimed about 10 lives.
13.	January 21, 2011	Borno	The Borno State Governorship candidate of All Nigeria Peoples Party ANPP, for the 2011 election, AlhajiModuGubio, brother to former Governor of the state Modu Sheriff, was killed by sect members alongside six others in Maiduguri, Borno State
14.	March 2, 2011	Kaduna	Boko Haram killed two policemen attached to the residence of the Divisional Police Officer, Mustapha Sandamu, at Rigasa area of Kaduna State.
15.	March 13, 2011	Maiduguri	Assassination of Muslim cleric Imam Ibrahim Ahmed Abdullahi
16.	March 30, 2011	Yobe	Bomb Planted by Boko Haram in Damaturu, Yobe State, exploded and injured a police officer.
17.	April 1, 2011	Bauchi	Boko Haram members attacked a police.
18.	April 8, 2011	Niger	Bomb at INEC office in Suleja, Niger State, claimed lives of eight corps members and a suicide bomber.
19.	April 9, 2011	Borno	Bomb explosion occurred at a polling unit in UnguwarDoki Maiduguri, Borno State, killing the suicide bomber.
20.	April 15, 2011	Maiduguri	Office of the Independent National Electoral Commission was bombed several people were shot in a separate incident.
21.	April 22, 2011	Yola, Adamawa	Attack on a prison at Yola, freed 14 prisoners during a jail break.

		State	
22.	April 24, 2011	Maiduguri	Four bombs exploded in Maiduguri, killing at least three
23.	April 26, 2011	Borno	Three people killed and scores injured in bomb attack.
24.	April 29, 2011	Bauchi	Army Barracks in Bauchi bombed.
25.	May 29, 2011	Bauchi	Explosion at mammy market of shandawanka barracks in Bauchi State claimed lives and left many injured.
26.	May 30, 2011	Borno	Bombs exploded early morning on Baga road in Maiduguri, Borno State, 13 dead and 40 injured.
27.	June 7, 2011	Borno	Series of Bomb blasts occurred in Maiduguri, Borno State, claiming five lives and leaving several others injured.
28.	June 16, 2011	Abuja	Nigerian Police Headquarters, Abuja bombed by a suspected suicide bomber, three killed and many vehicles damaged.
29.	June 16, 2011	Borno	Four children killed in a bomb blast at Damboa town, Maiduguri, Borno State.
30.	June 20, 2011	Kankara, Katsina	Seven policemen killed when Boko Haram stomed Kankara police station in Katsina State. Two of the security men guarding a bank opposite the state were also killed.
31.	July 3, 2011	Maiduguri	A bombing in a beer garden, results in the death of at least 20 people.
32.	July 9, 2011	Borno	A clash between Boko Haram and the military left about 31 people dead in Maiduguri, Borno State.
33.	July 25, 2011	Borno	Bomb explosion near the palace of traditional ruler in Maiduguri claimed eight lives.
34.	August 12, 2011	Borno	Muslim cleric, LimanBana was shot dead in Ngala, Borno State.
35.	August 25, 2011	Borno	Sect members killed four policemen, one soldier and seven civilians and carted away undisclosed sum of money in a bank robbery.
36.	August 26, 2011	Abuja	A suicide Bomber Drove into the United Nations Building in Abuja, 25 killed and 60 injured.
37.	September 12, 2011	Bauchi	Seven people, including four policemen killed during a bomb attack on a police station in Misau, Bauchi State.
38.	September 13, 2011	Borno	Sect members shot and injured four soldiers in an attack in Maiduguri, shortly after the arrest of 15 sect members, during military raids on Boko Haram in Bauchi State.
39.	September 17, 2011	Borno	Brother in-law of Mohammed Yusuf, the Slain leader of Boko Haram, BabakuraFugu, shot dead in front of his house in Maiduguri by two members

			of the sect two days after he was visited by former President OlusegunObasanjo.
40.	November 4, 2011	Yobe	About 150 people killed by Boko Haram in Damaturu, Yobe State.
41.	November 27, 2011	Yobe	Seven people killed in attacks in Geidam, Yobe State
42.	December 18, 2011	Borno	Three members of Boko Haram were killed when their bomb detonated in Shuwari, Maiduguri, Borno State.
43.	December 24, 2011	Plateau	About 80 people killed in bombing in Jos, Plateau State.
44.	December 25, 2011	Niger	About 50 people died on Christmas Day bombing in Madalla, Niger State.
45.	December 30, 2011	Borno	Seven people killed in Maiduguri.
46.	January 5, 2012	Gombe	About six people died in a church attack in Gombe State.
47.	January 6, 2012	Adamawa	17 people died in a Christ Apostolic Church, Yola, Adamawa State while 20 Igbo people were also killed in Mubi in the same state.
48.	January 20, 2012	Kano	About 250 people killed in multiple attacks in Kano.
49.	January 22, 2012	Bauchi	Two churches destroyed in Bauchi State, two military personnel, a DPO and eight civilians were killed by gunmen at the headquarters of TafawaBalewa Local Government Area in the State.
50.	January 30, 2012	Borno	Six people killed in Maiduguri environs including two Air Force Officers.
51.	February 4, 2012	Borno	Two people killed in Damboa.
52.	February 5, 2012	Yobe	SSS man killed.
53.	February 7, 2012	Kaduna	5 people were killed in the military Barrack.
54.	February 7, 2012	Kano	10 killed in Kano
55.	February 10, 2012	Borno	4 Boko Haram members were killed during soldier shoot-out in Maiduguri.
56.	February 10, 2012	Kano	Boko Haram sect attacked a Police Station and engaged the Police in gun duel in Shagari Quarters, Kano.
57.	February 15, 2012	Kogi	Jail Break in KotonKarji. Prisons, Kogi State. A warder was killed and 199 prisoners released.
58.	February 15, 2012	Niger	2 police men killed and injured in Minna, Niger State.
59.	February 17, 2012	Yobe	2 people killed in Geidam, Yobe State.
60.	February 17, 2012	Borno	5 people killed in Maiduguri metropolis.
61.	February 20, 2012	Borno	Boko Haram and soldiers clashed in Maiduguri market 30 persons died.
62.	March 8, 2012	Sokoto	Boko Haram killed1Briton and 1 Italian who were

			abducted in 2011. They were killed during rescue attempt.
63.	March 11, 2012	Plateau	A car bomb denoted outside Catholic Church in Jos, killing 10 persons.
64.	April 2, 2012	Kano	A Professor and 17 others were killed in Bayero university, Kano.
65.	April 8, 2012	Kaduna	38 people killed on Easter Sunday.
66.	April 9, 2012	Kaduna	40 people were killed in Kaduna.
67.	April 9, 2012	Plateau	Bomb explosion near Plateau State Governor's lodge.
68.	April 29, 2012	Borno	5 worshippers including a Pastor were killed in Maiduguri.
69.	May 10, 2012	Kano	A bomb was defused around the premises of Kings Garden Cinema, Bridge Quarters, Kano State where hundreds of soccer fans were billed to watch the final match between Chelsea and Liverpool.
70.	June 17, 2012	Kaduna	Multiple bomb attacks on 3 Churches killing 70 people and injured scores of others.
71.	July 7, 2012	Northern States	Over 100 people were massacred in multiple attacks.
72.	August 7, 2012	Okene, Kogi	Deeper Life Church was attacked, leaving 19 worshippers dead.
73.	December 25, 2012	Borno	A church was set ablaze leaving 27 persons dead.
74.	April 29-30, 2013	Baga, Borno	The sect struck leaving 228 people dead.
75.	July 6, 2013	Mamudo, Yobe	Government Secondary School was attacked; about 41 children and a teacher were murdered.
76.	September 29, 2013	Yobe	44 students and some teachers were killed in the town same day in Gujba College of Agriculture, Yobe State.
77.	January 14, 2014	Borno	121 Christian villagers killed by Boko Haram militants in Konduga.
78.	January 15, 2014	Borno	106 killed on the village of Izghe, Borno state by Boko Haram gunmen.
79.	January 15, 2014	Borno	90 Christians and 9 Nigerian soldiers killed in Gwosa by Boko Haram
80.	April 14, 2014	Abuja	Over 88 people killed in a twin bombing attack
81.	April 15, 2014	Borno	Chibok school girls kidnapping 276 female students in Borno state kidnapped by Boko Haram
82.	May 5, 2014	Borno	GamboruNgala attack at least 300 people killed in the twin towns of Gambor and Ngala in Borno state by Boko Haram militants.
83.	May 20, 2014	Jos	At least 118 villagers killed by car bombs
84.	May 21, 2014		27 villagers killed by Boko Haram gunmen in northeastern Nigeria
85.	June 1, 2014	Adamawa	At least 40 people killed by a bomb

86.	May 2, 2014	Borno	Gwoza massacre, at least 200, mostly Christians killed in several villages by Boko Haram
87.	June 20-23, 2014	Borno	70 people killed and 91 women and children kidnapped by Boko Haram militants in Borno State
88.	June 23-25, 2014		Around 171 people killed in a series of attacks in the middle Belt of Nigeria.
89.	June 26, 2014		Over 100 militants killed by the Nigerian military during a raid on two Boko Haram camps.
90.	July 22, 2014	Borno	51 people killed by Boko Haram in Chibok
91.	September 19, 2014	Borno	Around 30 people killed by Boko Haram militants at a busy market in Mainok, Borno state
92.	October 31, 2014	Gombe	At least 4 people killed, 32 injured and 13 vehicles destroyed by an explosion at a bus station in Gombe
93.	November 2, 2014	Kogi	Kogi prison break, 99 inmates in Kogi state freed by suspected Boko Haram rebels.
94.	Nov. 3-10, 2014	Yobe	A double suicide bombing in Yobe state killed 15 Shiites on the 3rd and 46 students on the 10th
95.	November 26, 2014	Borno	Over 45 people killed by two suicide bombers in Maiduguri, Borno state
96.	November 27, 2014	Borno	Around 50 people killed in Damasak by Boko Haram militants.
97.	November 28, 2014	Kano	Kano bombing, at least 120 Muslim followers of the Emir of Kano, Muhammad Sanusi II, killed during a suicide bombing and gun attack by Boko Haram. The 4 gunmen were subsequently killed by an angry mob.
98.	December 1, 2014	Borno	5 people killed by two female suicide bombers who detonated explosions at a crowded market place in Maiduguri, Borno State.
99.	December 6, 2014	Niger	270 prisoners freed from a prison in Minna
100.	December 11, 2014	Borno	30 people killed and houses destroyed by Boko Haram militants in Gajiganna, Borno state.
101.	December 13, 2014	Borno	Gun Suri kidnappings, between 32 and 35 killed and between 172 and 185 kidnapped by Boko Haram in Borno state.
102.	November 30, 2015	Borno	Boko Haram destroyed a military base (157 Battalion), while 107 soldiers were believed to be missing in action.
103.	December 9, 2015	Borno	Boko Haram abducted some women in Bam-Buratai, while a family of six was missing in Borno state.
104.	December 10, 2015	Borno&Yobe	Boko Haram killed seven civilians in the Kamuya village, which is located along the border between Borno and Yobe state.

Source: Durotoye(2015),Oropo (2015),Okpaga (2013), Chijioke (2013), Chinwokwu (2013), Ogbonaya (2013) Ugwu and Eme (2012) and Authors compilation.

Table 1 shows the level of high significant influence of Boko Haram Insurgency on Nigeria’s National Security (2009-2015). It gives a detailed catalog of cases of Boko Haram attacks and threats to Nigeria’s National Security (2009-2015).

Also, the figure below further shows the rate of security challenges at various locations of the State (Nigeria) as a result of poorly equipped arms and equipment in curbing Boko Haram’s threats to lives and property in Nigeria.

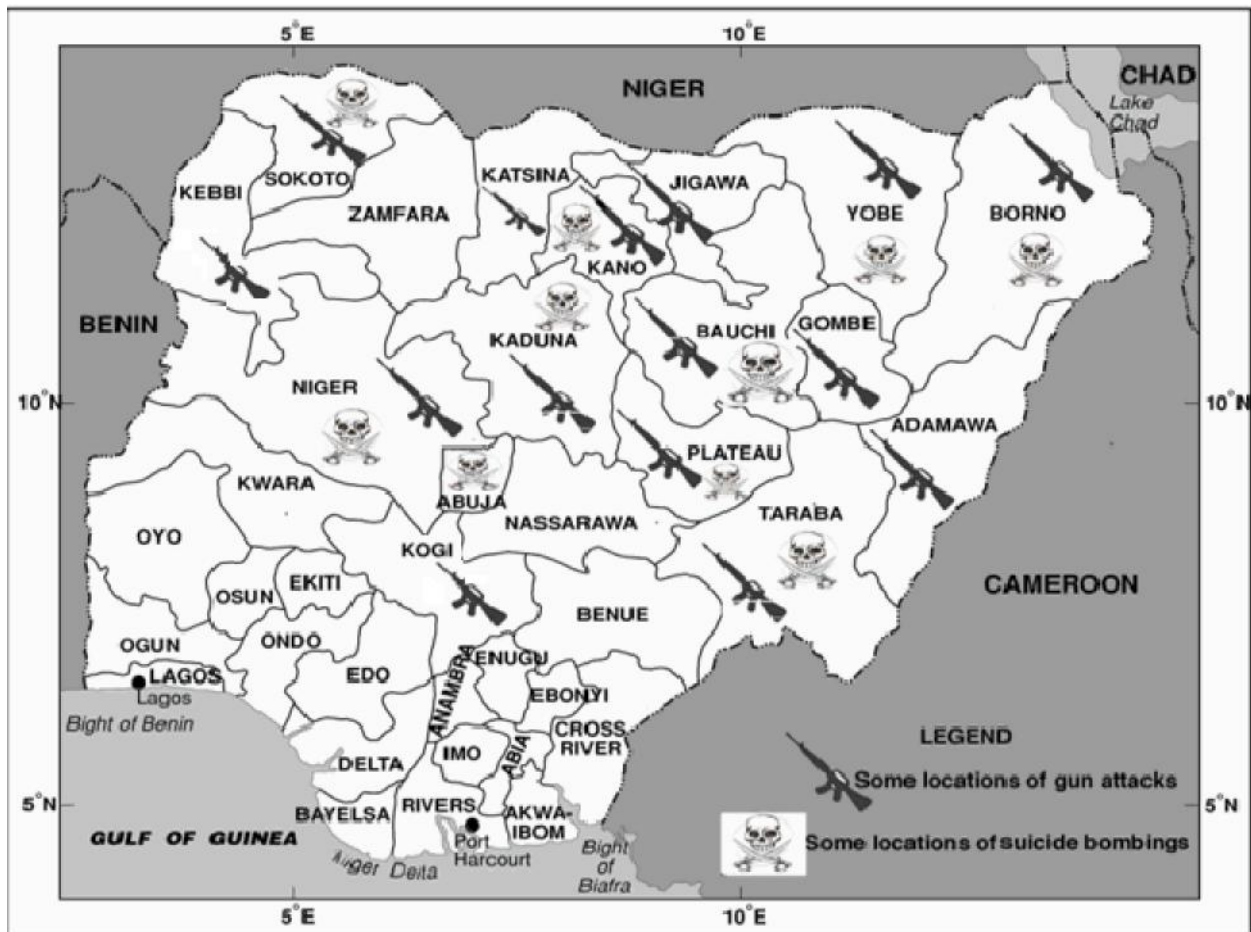


Figure 1: Locations of Boko Haram’s attacks and suicide bombings in Nigeria.
Source: Marc-Antoine Pe’rouse de Montclos, 2014

The figure above explains that poor implementation of human and natural security has been the challenge and has resulted in crimes like terrorism, kidnapping, bombing, Boko Haram and all sorts of security breaches in Nigeria. The smuggling and the spread of illegal arms and weapons by Boko Haram and other anomic groups occasioned by bombing and burning of people and public places, have been alarming in the state. The use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) tactic by Boko Haram has gained prominence in Nigeria as they have been planted along Roads, churches, public places, Bus stops, Parks, Bridges, Rail lines among others. The alarming rate of insecurity posed by Boko Haram could impede development and sustainable peace and stability.

Besides, Ogunbanwo opined that security as a concept should be applied in its broadest sense to include economic security, social security, environmental security, food security, the equality of life security and technological security (arms and equipment). He opined that where all these are lacking, tendencies of insecurity like kidnapping, high crime rate, poverty, food shortage, Namara, (1983) concurred that any society that seeks to achieve adequate military security against the background of acute food shortage, population explosion, low level of production and per capital income, low technological development, inadequate and efficient public utilities and chronic problem of unemployment, has a false sense of security. This ugly trend as noted by Oluwarotimi, (2012) poses a threat to governance and to the future of the nation's agricultural productivity level, private sector investment volume, petroleum sector growth rate, manpower and overall economic and educational development. Therefore, "security is a prerequisite for successful development and governance in Nigeria."

Boko Haram Insurgency and its threats on sustainable Educational Development in Nigeria

Analysts and scholars listed numerous effects of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria to include economic, political and social as well as educational in Northern States of Nigeria (Ayangese, 2010; Uzodike, 2012 and Yakubu, 2012). Economically, it could be viewed from two different perspectives, namely, the states and individuals. Particularly, residents of Adamawa, Borno, Yobe and neighbouring states are seriously affected by the activities of Boko Haram insurgency. By their nature and operation in the areas, the economic activities of the states mentioned are dead which led to migration of people from the affected place due to restiveness. Thousands of people have died in the sect's bloody campaign.

Hence, there has been reduction of people's patronage of the products and goods from Northern Region because of rumour that members of Boko Haram are planning to send poisonous products from their region to other parts of Nigeria. 97 percent of businesses have been negatively affected by the security problem. Some of them had to close down; some of them had to retrench their workers while others had to cut down the number of hours of operation. Also, the insurgencies of Boko Haram have reduced drastically government derivation from the affected regions due to restiveness in those places as well as reduced investment and growth of business in the affected places without excluding government executed projects. Insecurity in Adamawa, Borno, Yobe, Kano etc alone has cost the Nigerian economy N1.3 trillion (\$6 billion) as a result of attacks by the Boko Haram group (Mahmood, 2014).

Educationally, schools are not left out as parents are rejecting their children schooling in volatile North. Many schools have closed down due to Boko Haram activities, and talented lecturers, teachers have abandoned their schools for another schools in another peaceful States, leading to brain drained. Anyandike and Nkechi (2003) noted that irrespective of age, sex and nationality, once there is an attack by the Boko Haram, the survivors often dread staying in such places and may hesitate sending their children to school especially when they are not too sure of the security measure that have been put in place.

However, the following figures below further shows Boko Haram influence on Education in Nigeria

Influence of Boko Haram Insurgency on Education in Nigeria.

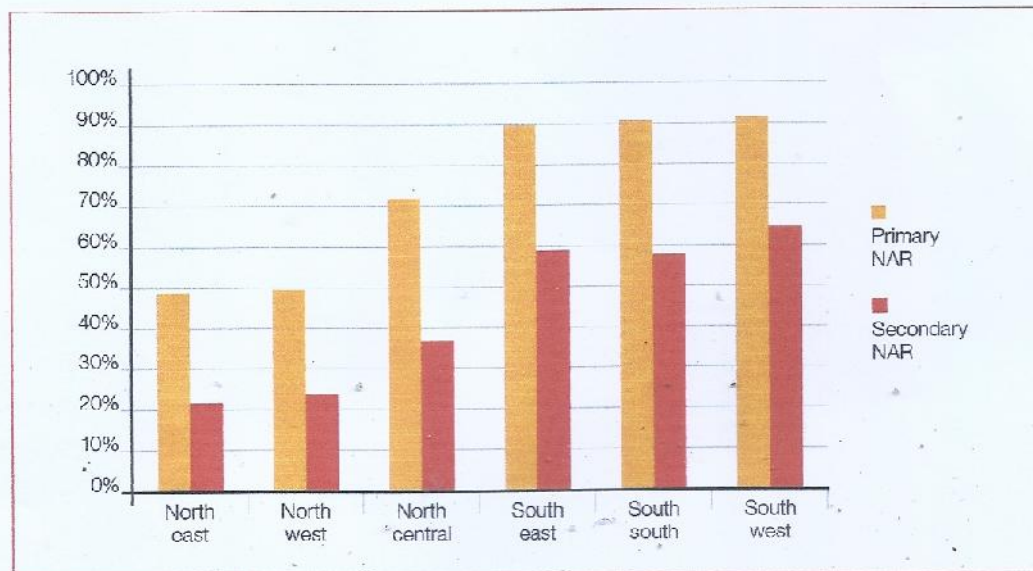


Figure 2: NARs by geographical zone Source: MICS, 2011

The figure (2) shows that the Northeastern States have some of the lowest enrolment rates in Nigeria which shows a great level of influence of Boko Haram on education.

The Table below shows the dates of targeted attacks on Education in Nigeria.



Table 2: Targeted Attack on Education in Nigeria, 2009- 2012

Dates	Schools damaged/ destroyed	Impact on students/ teachers	Notes
July 2009	1 or 57 destroyed (depending on reports)	Temporary closure, not all schools rehabilitated a year later	Maiduguri, Borno state (Boko Haram)
2010–2012		6 university personnel kidnapped, one killed	Various universities, mainly in the south
September 2010		Kidnappings of 15 young students	Abia state (extortion).
October 2010		Kidnapping of a headteacher	Eket, south east (extortion)
October 2010		Muslim cleric and his student killed	(Boko Haram)
December 2011	1 school damaged	At least 7 students injured	Reprisals against Muslims
April 2011		4 students and 1 lecturer killed	Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic, Kaduna state (riob supporting former military leader Mohammadu Buhari, who backed the imposition of Sharia law)
July 2011	1 school damaged		Rocket fired at Muslim school
July 2011		2 lecturers killed	Maiduguri University, Borno state (Boko Haram)
January– March 2012	12 schools destroyed	"At least" 5,000 students denied access	Maiduguri, Borno state (Boko Haram)
January– October 2012		7 university staff members kidnapped, 1 died in custody	Federal College of Education, Rivers state
April 2012	1 university building damaged	20 students killed	Bayero University, Kano state; Gombe University, Gombe state (Boko Haram)

May 2012	2 schools damaged		Kano state (Boko Haram)
May– November 2012	“At least a dozen” schools damaged		Borno state (Boko Haram)
October 2012		25 people killed, mostly students	Mubi, Adamawa state (Boko Haram)
October 2012		1 headteacher killed	Potiskum, Yobe state (perpetrators and motives unknown)
Estimated total impact	13 or 69 schools destroyed, at least 16 schools damaged and 1 university building damaged	12 university staff kidnapped, 5 killed; 1 Muslim cleric killed; 2 headteachers killed; 50 students killed, at least 7 injured and 15 kidnapped; at least 5,000 students denied access to education	

Source: CFBT Trust, 2014

Again, the study also reveals that Table 2 of the targeted attacks on education in Nigeria, 2009-2012, further proves the level of threats of Boko Haram on education (**see table 2 above**). Nkechi (2003) adds that the attendance of pupils and students in these warring regions of Insurgency tends to be affected when once there are threats of security. Hence, Adeyemi, (2014) maintained that most of the girls who instead of learning to read and write in schools, get married off in their teens, while the boys are often recruited into terrorist ranks, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and instability. Oladunjoye, (2013) again reveals that the activities of Boko Haram on Education have made some corps members, who are serving the nation under the scheme of National youth service corps (NYSC), seriously reject being posted to some parts of the North for fear of insecurity.

. The influence of Boko Haram Insurgency on Education in Nigeria, has led to having many children out of school as a recipe for disaster. Hence, measures are needed by the appropriate security agencies to curb the upsurge of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria.

Conclusion

The work shows that Nigeria is confronted with the problem of insecurity. This is made manifest in the Boko Haram's murderous campaign against individuals and institutions in the Northeast region of Nigeria. The upsurge of terror unleashed by the Islamic religious sect is rather unprecedented with monumental loss of lives and property, thus posing serious threats to Nigeria's National Security and sustainable educational development.

The problem of insecurity as identified in this study is the outcome of frustrated expectations which breed aggression. The work maintains that the way the Nigerian society is structured, paved way for frustration and that people are inevitably compelled to express their frustration through various shades of anti-social behaviour, including violent responses that are directed at those perceived to be responsible for their predicaments or are readily available to be used as political agents for destructive purposes.

Recommendations

From the foregoing, it is evident that the general security, peace and stability remain threatened by the menace of Boko Haram. Therefore, the work put forward the following recommendations:

1. The Nigerian Government and its Military agencies should carryout practical and sustainable security sector reforms through: massive exposure and intensive training and retraining of security personnel on the art of security intelligence in counter-terrorism operations.
2. Consistent deployment of security personnel is only a first aid measure. The long term solution by Nigerian Government/leaders is good governance with a robust institutional framework that ensures a prudent and effective management of resources to better the lot of its citizenry.
3. The Nigerian Government and its agencies should be practical and tangible in reprioritization of government expenditure in favour of poverty alleviation measures,

including the creation of job opportunities and other welfare packages to forestall peace and development.

4. Steps should be taken by the Nigerian Government and its agencies to change the climate of secrecy fear around radical Islam by encouraging greater public orientation and discuss on the causes and ways to address radicalism in Nigeria.
5. Joint border security should be employed at the regional level should be strengthened from time to time to help maintain peace and stability in Nigeria.
6. The need for proper strategy/dialogue is also necessary. Nigerian leaders, ambassadors and mediators should apply proper strategy of dialogue with these warring leaders of the sect to foster peace and stability.

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