

**IMPACT OF BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY ON HUMAN SECURITY IN
NIGERIA**

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**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND
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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project was carried out by **FRIDAY OSCAR IDEMUDIA** with Matriculation Number: **ART1510081** in the department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Benin, Benin City under my supervision

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Date

Date

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to the Almighty God, for his mercies, faithfulness and benevolence and for preserving me against all odds in the course of my programme in the University of Benin.

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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Introduction

Nigeria has witnessed insecurity and criminality in various forms in the last two decades ranging from armed robbery, arms smuggling, human trafficking, and militancy. However, the greatest security challenge facing the country after the return to democracy in 1999 is the Boko Haram insurgency. The group Boko Haram is an Islamic insurgent group that is poised to create an Islamic state in Nigeria based on Sharia.¹ Other scholars have also argued that due to the nature of their operational dynamic; they are promoting all manners of criminality and undermining Islam, hence has referred to them as a sector that promote haram Islam.²

Borno State, like many other states in the Northern Nigeria, has witnessed several attacks emanating from the dreaded Boko Haram Islamic insurgent group operating in that region of the Country. Contemporary discussions on the activities of this terrorist group revealed that Borno State is its base.³ Analysis of the activities of the group is replete with issues surrounding insecurity, due to the linkages with economic, social, political and governance, with spiraling effects on the people of Borno State.⁴

After Nigeria returned to democratic rule, and saw hope for better future under a civilian government. Consequently, the International Community lifted economic sanctions and other security restrictions imposed on Nigeria. However, hope soon turned into frustration as the people witnessed increased levels of insecurity, economic problems and

the threat of terrorism with the Boko Haram group at the forefront. The group has become a threat to both internal and international security beyond Nigeria to her neighbours. With consistent violent attacks on security forces, civilians, churches, mosques, farms, media houses, schools as well as the United Nations building in 2011.

The group has further compounded several challenges already faced by the nation particularly in the North-East. Despite the efforts by the Nigerian government to curtail the insurgent group, Boko Haram has transformed into a transnational threat, thereby creating more concern for international community.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study is to examine the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on human security in Nigeria. Therefore the objective of the study is to:

1. examine the origin of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria.
2. examine the effects of Boko Haram insurgency on human security in Nigeria
3. examine the effect of Boko haram insurgence on socio-economic development.
4. find out the effect of book Haram on the health sector of Nigeria

Scope of the Study

This work covers from the inception of Boko Haram insurgency, and their operations in Nigeria, which subsequently have it's effect on the socio economic and political activities in the state and have led to insecurity.⁵

Methodology

In the course of the research for this project, relevant data/information obtained are mainly from secondary sources. The secondary materials that will be used in the course of this research project include textbooks and journals gotten from the library and also internet materials.

Literature Review

When Boko Haram started its terror campaign, its targets were mostly government buildings and security personnel. The terror group began to attack churches, media houses, diplomatic buildings, and universities. From being an obscure movement confined to North-Eastern Nigeria.⁶ Boko Haram, at the height of its success, emerged as the most palpable threat to Nigeria's continual existence as an indivisible nation.⁷ The inability of the Nigerian government to engage and destroy Boko Haram's insurgency at its emergence created widespread fear of insecurity and probably irreversible damage to the nation's policy and development.

According to Eme and Ibieta not only did the persistent attacks of the insurgent group created widespread insecurity and fear, but the unrelenting deeds of the group also stifled day-to-day economic and trade activities, particularly for the people of Borno State.⁸

Scholars have examined the root causes of Boko Haram's insurgency and its effects on psychological, socioeconomic, and political aspects of life and living in Nigeria.⁹ However, there are gaps in research and inadequate policy efforts to make for a

comprehensive and effective response to the Boko Haram insurgency, particularly in regard to its impact on the lifestyle of people of Borno State in the social, economic, and political realms.

The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on human security, using the activities on the people living in Borno State, as case study, as well as to examine the adequacy and effectiveness of the relief and support programs for the victims of Boko Haram insurgency. Although none of the studies and documents reviewed focused specifically on the people of Borno State as victims of Boko Haram's activities, the literature review nevertheless shows that acts of terrorism perpetrated by Boko Haram insurgents have led to severe and untold pains, suffering, and agony on the people of Borno State who have borne the severest consequences of the insurgency not just in the northern part of Nigeria but in the entire country. This chapter offers a review of the literature, an overview of the study's theoretical foundation, and historical background on insurgency in Nigeria, including an overview of Boko Haram and its operations, as well as programs and support services for victims of Boko Haram insurgency.¹⁰

Chapterisation

Chapter 1: Background to the study: This chapter one briefly explains the issues within which the study is carried out. It explains how Nigeria has witnessed insecurity and criminality in various forms after the return to democracy in 1999. Also, using Borno

State as a case study as one of the most affected State where Boko Harm insurgency is prevalent.

Chapter 2: The Origin of Boko Haram Insurgence Group: This chapter gave reason, on how Boko Haram insurgency group started in Nigeria and also exposes the founder of the insurgent group, their operations, activities as well as terrorism on various states in Nigeria. This chapter also emphasize on the effects of the insurgent group on Nigeria citizens.

Chapter 3: The impact of Boko Haram insurgency on Human Security in Nigeria: This chapter pin point on the divers effect caused by Boko Haram insurgent group. This effect is basically on the agricultural sector, health care services, shelter, education and other areas of human endeavour.

Chapter 4: Boko Haram and Its Effects on Socio-Economic Development.

This chapter discusses the effects of the Boko Haram insurgency on the Socio-Economic Development of Nigeria. It emphasizes on how the group has cause tremendous fear on Nigeria citizen with its terrorists acts that is causing farmers to flee from their farms, homes, prohibiting foreign investors in Nigeria thereby causing epileptic economy.

Chapter 5: Conclusion: This chapter gave a conclusive summary on the subject “the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on human security” and suggests some possible solutions to curtail this deadly insurgent group, by stressing the need of equipping the security agencies with a better ammunition and training so as to be able to combat the Boko Haram insurgent group.

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CHAPTER TWO

THE BOKO HARAM ORIGIN IDEOLOGY AND OPERATIONS

Religious uprising in Northern Nigeria is not a new phenomenon, however, the emergence of the dreaded Boko Haram terror group and its sophisticated military tactic and operation is a far cry from the mundane religious riots in Northern Nigeria.¹ The real name of Boko Haram was Jama'atu Ahlis Suuna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad. The phrase 'Boko Haram' means 'Western education is forbidden.' Boko Haram is an Islamist jihadist terrorist organization that is based in the Northeast of Nigeria. The Nigerian authorities have known the group has been in existence since 1995, under the name of Ahlulsunnawal 'jama'ahhijra. The Boko Haram terror group has operated under different names in the past like the Nigerian Taliban, Boko Haram, and Yusuyyah group named after their charismatic leader and founder, Yusuf. The group has adopted its official name to be 'People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad, which is the English translation of Jama'atu Ahlis Suuna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad.

Founded by Mohammed Yusuf in 2002, in the city of Maiduguri, it aimed to establish a Sharia government in Borno State under former Governor Ali Modu Sheriff.² Yusuf established a religious complex that included a mosque and a school where many poor families from across Nigeria and neighboring countries enrolled their they noted that the center had ulterior political goals and soon it became a recruiting ground for future Jihadists to fight the State. Some members of Boko Haram are foreigners who spoke only Arabic. The group made the founder's village, Kanamma their operational base in the

state of Yobe near the Niger Republic border, and it was called ‘Afghanistan. The primary objective of the Boko Haram insurgent group was to create an Islamic Caliphate in the entire Northern region based on Sharia law.³

According to Oviasogie, Boko Haram changed its mode of operation and carried out a military style operation by attacking police stations and civilian targets in the towns of Geiam and Kanamma in Yola State.⁴ The group set up command posts in the captured territories and hoisted their symbol of nationhood, the Afghanistan Taliban flag. The insurgent group continued their siege on security installations by attacking two police stations in Bama and Gworza in Borno State, carting away police assault weapons, killing some police officers and torching the stations. The federal authorities did not pay much attention to the terror group despite these isolated attacks until 2007, which changed when the group started murdering religious political rivals and their attacks on military and police installations and stations increased.⁵

The Islamic group went underground without much activity until July 2009 when they carried out a well-coordinated multi state violent campaign unparalleled since their inception which the economist magazine likened to the Taliban style attack. The aftermath of the attack left approximately 3,600 persons internally displaced, many children orphaned, and scores of women widowed (The Economist, 2009). The security personnel were not spared in the attack, more than two dozen police officers; undisclosed number of soldiers and prison guards lost their lives. In a reprisal attack or what the government dubbed quelling an insurrection, the sect leader Yusuf Mohammed was extra

judicially killed including approximately 700 members of his followers.⁶ Scores of the sect members were arrested and detained for prosecution.⁷ Most of the enemy combatants that were captured during the five state attacks were detained at the federal prison facility in Bauchi for interrogation and prosecution. The terror group in retaliation to the killings of their charismatic leader and other members staged an attack on the Bauchi prison facility and rescued their members. After freeing the inmates from the prison, they later set the facility and vehicles parked within the premises ablaze before retreating to their enclave. The Nigerian government was hopeful that the elimination of Yusuf, the Boko Haram charismatic leader would have led to the disintegration of the terror group,⁸ however, the success of the attack proved to the contrary.

The group then went underground until 2011, when under the leadership of Abubakar Shekau; it mounted successful jail breaks and its first suicide bombings of Police headquarters and the United Nations' buildings in Abuja.⁹ The activities of the insurgent group escalated when on 14th April 2014 the insurgent group kidnapped 250 students from Government Girls Secondary School, Chibbok in Borno State.¹⁰ The group had by 2014 captured a portion of Northeastern Nigeria the size of Belgium which it was administering via strict Islamic law and was threatening Maiduguri itself. Following aggressive offensives by the Nigerian military forces, the insurgent group was compelled to change its tactics away from occupying territories to guerrilla warfare and increasingly using of suicide bombers, especially female bombers against 'soft targets. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported that in 2015, forty-four children

were involved in suicide bombings, up from four in 2014. Seventeen of the bombings involving children bombers were in Nigeria, while the rest took place in Chad and Cameroon.¹¹

Although Boko Haram operation is commonly depicted as religious, several commentators, however, point to its political nature. Oviasogie argued that the factors and motivation driving Boko Haram attacks have political underlying which is suggestive that the reasons for the attacks are skewed toward inequality, uneven distribution of wealth and power in Nigeria and more so in the Northern region where the people are more impoverished in comparison to the rest of the country, rather than religion induced.¹² This argument is buttressed by the fact that a good number of Boko Haram members are highly educated and were retired lecturers and the sophistication of their weaponry. According to Schulze, the leader of the terror group received some assistance in procuring weapons through the borders of Nigeria and Chad during the early stages of their terror campaign.¹³

The effects of Boko Haram activities on the people of North-Eastern Nigeria had been catastrophic. Records of Boko Haram's operations in various parts of the North show that about 1,094 people were murdered as a result of the group's activities between July 27, 2009, and August 7, 2012.¹⁴

NEMA indicated that about 8,000 persons had been displaced and 254 schools destroyed by the Boko Haram terrorist attacks (Punch, 2015). As of January 9, 2015, Nigeria has recorded a total number of 873,703 internally-displaced people in the Northeast as a

result of Boko Haram's activities in the three states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. The figure has been increasing rapidly in the face of constant attacks by the terror group. This was in addition to 254 schools that were destroyed and 120,077 students who were forced out of school as of the end of 2014.¹⁵

I had earlier cited a United Nations data which stated that between November 2013 and November 2014, the casualty figure from Boko Haram's violence in Nigeria was about 10,340. Between November 2014 and March 2015, Boko Haram, through its activities, has also killed about 1,000 people, according to several reports of the group's activities garnered from local and international news media. For instance, the BBC reported the death of about 200 people who were killed in Kano during an attack in the city's Central Mosque on November 28, 2014, during the Friday prayers by two suicide bombers. The BBC reported another Boko Haram attack in a report titled, 'Boko Haram kills dozens in a raid in Nigerian village' where suspected Boko Haram militants were said to have killed at least 64 people in Njaba village in Borno state during a raid. They targeted men and boys before setting the entire village ablaze on Tuesday, March 3, 2015.

The British Foreign and Commonwealth Office estimated that more than 4,000 people were killed, and another 900 kidnapped in Boko Haram attacks in Nigeria in 2014. Another report in The Punch Newspaper titled '58 killed, 139 injured in Borno multiple bomb blasts' described the killing of at least 58 people on March 7 2015, following multiple bomb blasts in Maiduguri which also left 139 people injured. The BBC News titled its version of the attack, "Nigerian city of Maiduguri hit by multiple blasts.

On the economic front, Nigeria's Northeastern region had suffered an estimated U.S. \$9 billion dollars, or N274.5 billion, economic loss as a result of Boko Haram's insurgency as of 2017 (Sawalha, 2017). Borno State suffered the highest loss of approximately U.S. \$5.9 billion (N180 billion). The loss of agricultural production in the Northeast caused by Boko Haram activities was valued at US\$3.5 billion (N107 billion). Borno State had 95% of the 450,000 houses damaged by Boko Haram in the region. Also destroyed were schools, hospitals, bridges and other critical infrastructures. The scourge of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Northeastern Nigeria, and especially those of Borno State is quite burdensome. It is widely acknowledged that Boko Haram insurgency activities have dealt heavy on the people of Nigeria, as they are consistently exposed to Boko Haram violent attacks, causing deaths, economic deprivations, social and political subjugation.

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CHAPTER THREE

EFFECT OF BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY ON HUMAN SECURITY IN NIGERIA

The consequences of any act of violence are often despicable and far-reaching. The analysis of the impacts of the insurgency on human security will be based on the broader perspective of human security with particular focus on food and nutrition, health, shelter, education and protection which are the primary needs of every individual.

Food and Nutrition Boko Haram insurgency has affected Agriculture especially in some of the country's main food-growing areas. Yobe, Adamawa and Borno states worst hit by the insurgency are known to produce cowpeas, rice, millet, tomatoes, onions, yams, corns and sorghums, livestock and fish. Farmers are afraid to go to their farms as a result of fear of being attacked. A lecturer in the University of Maiduguri Abba Gambo said, "No one can move a kilometer due to fear, most of them have fled their homes." According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee, more than 1.5 million people, mostly farmers have been forced to flee their homes as Boko Haram intensified its insurgency in the past year. Also, the trade routes between the north east and the south are disrupted, hence making transportation and distribution of food very difficult. The Central Bank of Nigeria stated that the disruptions on food distribution because of the insurgency are among the largest inflationary risks faced by the economy.

Eme Onyishi noted that Boko Haram has stopped the flow of beans. They further noted that two food items, pepper and tomatoes in particular, which mostly comes from the

North and are used in most home is in short supply.¹ Consequently, the prices of food have skyrocketed. According to Osagie “A basket of pepper which was sold at the rate of N4000-N5000 (depending on the quality of the pepper) is now being sold for N8000 including transport charges as well and people who are lucky to get it earn little or no gain after they have been sold in retails.”² If these violent attacks by the insurgent group continue, it will plunge the country into a state of chronic food insecurity which is persistent and long-termed. The prices of food will continue to rise making it difficult for individuals and households to purchase sufficient and nutritious food for a healthy life. This will put individuals at the risk of hunger, starvation, malnutrition and even death. Malnutrition rates are high in areas worst hit by the insurgency and conflicts in general. According to the 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview, “a SMART Survey conducted by the national government and UNICEF in spring 2014 found GAM in Yobe states to be 15.5 percent and 13.6 percent in Borno state. Food and Nutrition insecurity are the fundamental threats to human security and the need to curtail this insurgency cannot be overemphasized”. Health The health of the people is paramount. The World Health Organisation (WHO) Report on Violence and Health launched on October 3rd 2002 stated that each year, more than a million lives are lost and many more experience nonfatal injuries as a result of various forms of violence.

Boko Haram insurgency has claimed alot of lives and inflicted injuries on thousands of people. About 75 people died and not less than 215 people were injured on Monday April 14, 2014 when there was bombblast in Nyanya District of Abuja Killing.³ On October

2nd, 2015 there was a twin blast at the Kuje and Nyanya areas of Abuja where scores were left dead and injured as well. The increasing numbers of the injured has led to the overcrowding of health care centres and hospitals with so much pressure on machines leading to their breakdown as well as the health staff working overtime.

The origin of violent crime in Nigeria is traceable to the period between 1960, and 1970.⁴ Shortly before Nigeria's independence in 1960 the British imposed a federal system of government upon Nigeria, which was alien to the concept of federalism as propagated by Wheare, who argued that federalism is made up of different branches of government, separate from each other, with their distinct authority toward a common goal.⁵ The military takeover of a democratically elected government and the establishment of military rule and command structure; was the beginning of assault on true federalism. Clamor for restructuring the current quasi federal government system by different ethnic groups in Nigeria has been very loud in recent times. These agitations led to several ethno-religious conflicts and uprising by different groups in Nigeria and have been a great test and created strains on the security and unity of the nation.⁶ Abdulahi Adamu argued that Nigeria's questionable federalism is only a recipe for conflict, a strain to national unity, peace and threat to national cohesion and peace, and an inevitable all-out war.⁷

The incursion of the military into government facilitated massive importation of arms and ammunitions into the country which was used to prosecute the Nigerian civil war. Weapon proliferation in the aftermath of the civil war put arms in the hands of the wrong

people which led to armed robberies and other gun related violence. In the prolonged years of military rule following the civil war, there were indiscriminate procurement of light weapons by individuals, some of which made its way to those who are not supposed to have them and the guns were used for devious purposes. This accentuated the level of insecurity with crime and violence such as gang killings, armed robberies, and intra and inters community clashes, became rampant.

In the Niger Delta region, crisis began to brew, which, according to Egbere, grew from mere demands for reparation and agitations for fair treatment by the indigenes in the 1980s – 1990s to confrontations, riots, demonstrations, kidnapping of oil workers, vandalization of oil pipelines and flow-stations, restiveness and killings took insecurity into a far-more dangerous dimension. By mid-1990s, the situation had worsened with near- daily bombings and wanton destruction of lives and properties in the Northern part of the country by Boko Haram insurgents.⁸ As Adagba and Co noted, the very dangerous trend in insecurity Nigeria experienced then, (and to a large extent today) “came with Boko Haram, the Muslim fundamentalist group bombing everything within reach” without regard for human lives, killing people indiscriminately, children and the elderly inclusive.⁹ Many commentators established the causes of the rise in violence and insecurity that have been detrimental to Nigeria.¹⁰ These causes included ethno-religious conflicts, politically based violence, systemic and political corruption, economic-based violence (crisis of resource control and revenue sharing), pervasive material inequalities and unfairness (marginalization), unemployment, poverty, organized violent groups,

weak security system, environmental degradation/destruction of aquatic eco-system, divide and rule policy of multinational oil companies operating in the Niger Delta region, porous borders, and terrorism.

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CHAPTER FOUR

EFFECT OF BOKO HARAM INSURGENCE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Socio-economic development to a large extent is the cardinal goal of every well-meaning government, and perhaps, it is predominantly dependent on the level of economic activities in a country. This stems from the fact that the level of economic activities is promoted by peaceful co-existence by people. A situation where insecurity is increasingly and blazingly the order of the day, socio-economic development cannot be sustained as it destroys economic, human and social capital. Indeed, the activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria have retarded socio-economic development in various ramifications. These include;

- **Food Scarcity:** It is axiomatic that the scourge of the Boko Haram has led to food scarcity in Nigeria. This is because the traders from the Northern Nigeria are finding it extremely difficult to transport their commodities to other parts of the country.
- **Migration and Abandonment of Profession:** Immigrants in the North-Eastern Nigeria are sporadically migrating from the North in their large numbers for their dire life. It should be noted that it is not the Southerners alone that are migrating from the North but also the Northerners on account of insecurity. Most of these migrants from the North are in their productive age of farming and trading.¹ The danger is that they have abandoned their profession which is largely farming and

has drastically reduced food production and compounded the problem of food importation.

- Heightens Indigenes/Settlers Dichotomy: The activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria has heightened citizenship question which encourages hostility between indigenes and settlers.
- Discouragement of Local and Foreign Investment: The onslaughts on individuals and institutions provides highly unfavourable business environment for local and foreign investors. Foreign investors contribute in no small measure in boosting the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of any country and are not left in abeyance. Foreign investors create livelihood opportunities through the creation of job opportunities and the provision of large scale products and services in the host communities. The unfavourable business environment created by the violent activities of Boko Haram no longer avail Nigeria this opportunity.
- Dehumanization of Women, Children and Men: The activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria has equally graduated to the dehumanization of women, children and men especially in areas where rape, child abuse and criminalization are employed as instruments of the insurgence. The attack and abduction of over 275 girls at Government Senior Secondary School, Chibok in Borno State, the attack on Federal Government Boarding School at Buni/Yadi, attack on ladies believed to be on mini-skirts in Maiduguri among others have rendered school children

helplessness as those Chibok girls have not be released by their abductors since 15th April, 2014.

- **Deterioration of the Nation’s Economy:** The overall effect of this insurgence on socio-economic development is that the economy is fast deteriorating. It has constituted the hallmark of socio-economic development. With the enormous resources at its disposal, leadership in Nigeria is confronted with the problem of focusing its expenditure priorities on security in disfavour of viable human capital development and other growth productivity promoting sectors.² Of course, it posed a serious challenge to a dynamic framework for the provision of job options.
- **Diversion of Attention and Increased Security Vote to Boko Haram by Government:** Another effect of Boko Haram to socio-economic Development in Nigeria is the disproportionate attention and increased security vote by the Nigerian Government. This has led to the problem of micro economic instability. To a large extent, the implication is that more people are trapped into the vortex of interlocking vicious circle of poverty.³
- **Increased School Drop Out:** As a result of Boko Haram activities, the number of school drop outs has increased especially in the north east of Nigeria. This has equally led to underdevelopment of the young people and has also increased unemployment and thuggery.
- **Collapse of Tourism Industry:** Essentially, tourism is a viable sector with abundant economic, socio-cultural benefits. Indeed, for a nation to enjoy these

benefits, it must be free from security threats. This is because security constitutes a sensitive aspect of tourism. Consequently, these benefits are lost as a corollary of security challenges posed by the sporadic bombing by Boko Haram despite abundant tourist centers in Nigeria.

- **Distroys Corporate Image of Nigeria:** Similarly, the Boko Haram insurgency has destroyed the corporate image of Nigeria within committee of nations. Globally, the image of the country is highly dented as prostitution, crime, drug trafficking, fraud and high level of corruption are the issues that are negatively affecting the reputation of Nigeria and Nigerians in the world.⁴

Create Fear Among the Citizens: Nigerian citizenry are now living in fears as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency occasioned by high degree of loss of life and damage to property and infrastructure through bombing and assassination and genocide. The list of death recorded since 2009 is interminable.⁵ Contemporaneously, the Boko Haram Mayhem had no regard for any establishment, including security, international agencies, press, private individuals, emirs, churches and mosques. It has created a scenario that nobody is safe in the country.⁶

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CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

Since the evolution of Boko Haram in Nigeria, the security of people is endangered by poverty, hunger, unemployment, health hazards, ecological degradation, food security challenges, increased, interrupted development activities, frightened off investors, and generated concerns among Nigeria's neighbors. There is a growing underdevelopment in the region, economic investment by local investors, FDIs, public and private organisations have been threatened, Infrastructural decay leading to economic backwardness of the region. Insurgency is a big economic casualty in Borno State and has continued to have negative effect on the economy of Nigeria. Insurgents harm economies by reducing consumer and investor confidence, scores of businessmen from other parts of Nigeria especially those from the southern parts or Christians have relocated from these areas to other parts of the country, their exit have affected local economy of the areas. In addition banking, transportation and telecommunication are some of the most affected with business owner suspending operations because of the inability to provide security for their employees and investment and to avoid further loses affecting livelihood and the development of critical infrastructure. The effect of insurgency on Borno and other affected state has continue to have disturbing effect on government budget, tilting more towards state security than human security. An assessment of federal budget report shows an upward review of the defence allocation, twenty per cent of the country's total budget was allocated to security in 2012,¹ it also gulped N921.91 billion

of the N4.75 trillion budgeted for the year”. Even in 2013, “the trend continued, as the allocation to defence hit N668.54 billion”. The logic behind the huge budgetary allocation to the security sector was to tackle the “threat of insurgency, threatening security and wanton destruction of lives and property. The phenomenal increase in the security vote not only enlarged the resources available to national security managers but also forcing government to invest more in state security, thus redirect investment from human related sectors such as transportation, agriculture, education, trade etc to defence. As long as violence and insurgency act persists from dissenter groups called Boko Haram, it is clear that the federal government has failed in all approaches to solving insecurity problem in the country. Given that a large number of people including women and children are at high risk of being attacked and being taken as hostages by this domestic terrorist groups and literatures reveals that the military and political approaches adopted at improving security arising from the Niger Delta militancy, Oodua People’s Congress, Bakasi boys and Boko Haram have failed to stem the deluge of pipeline and telecom hardware vandalization, illegal refineries, kidnapping, crude oil theft and bunkering. Despite all the sophisticated military hardware provided for the police and other security agents, the Boko Haram particularly persist to hit hard core targets in and around the North eastern part of the country. The affected region is not likely to resist or have contrary opinions to heavy presence of Nigeria army to save life and property. On this note, the following recommendations are made. In the first place Boko Haram is one of several profound threats to Nigeria’s stability and it constitutes a major cankerworm to security

because of its dissatisfaction with bad governance, official impunity and corruption. To address this dispute, the federal and state governments, as well as the community leaders, must develop and implement comprehensive plans to tackle physical security and also investigate the grievances that fuel insurgency. On the other hand, radical reform of governance and the country's political culture is necessary. The insecurity situation created by the Boko Haram group is threatening the existence of NYSC.²

The insecurity situation created by the Boko Haram Insurgent group is threatening the existence of NYSC scheme, which is regarded as a unifying factor in this country. For instance, out of the 4171 members of the corps that were posted to serve in Adamawa state and later trained for the Adhoc electioneering in 2011 by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), about 1041 of them fled the state before the conduct of the general elections, due to lack of inadequate security in the country.³ Following the massacre of many corps members in some of the northern states in the same year (2011), many of them besieged the NYSC Secretariat in Abuja demanding the reposting to states outside the Northern States. Today, the members of the scheme are still protesting vehemently against posting corps member to any of the crisis – ridden states in the north until peace is restored. Some of them have even vowed to quit the scheme should they be forcefully posted to such areas only to die in the waiting hands of Boko Haram Insurgent group.

Boko Haram Insurgency on human security in Nigeria, is a dynamic phenomenon and a persistent societal problem ravaging the country, Nigeria. Boko Haram has become one

of the worst holocausts in the recent history. It is one of the greatest constitutor of calamity in human history. Across the North-east of Nigeria, there are mass graves being discovered, some holding hundreds of shallow buried corpses. From the study, over three (3) million Nigerians were displaced, thousands abducted, over 100,000 killed within the six years of Boko Haram's program in Nigeria.

The study concludes that the nation ought to have learnt from the negative effects of Boko Haram on human security, health, socioeconomic development and be more proactive and stop acting as an arm chair combatant on grave issues of national concern that consistently threatens the corporate existence of Nigeria, and renders the country relatively and economically impotent. Institutional mechanism should be employed to address Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria since they are not insurmountable given an objective analysis of the causative factors.

Viable Policy Alternatives

In the face of the current problems and difficulties posed by the Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria, the following recommendations were made;

- If Nigeria as a county wishes to move forward along the right path, there is need for a serious sensitization of mind and re-orientation, especially from the political class. This is because it has so corroded the society to the level of impunity and non-chalance that everything seems to depend on the whims and caprices of the political leadership. If the political leadership can muster the political will to deal with Boko Haram group, then, their activities will be drastically reduced.

- The state should detach itself from interference with religious matters, especially from the point of view of making any religion a state religion, overtly or covertly. Neither the Federal nor the state government should have anything to do with religion as is the case in other democratic societies. Such neutrality would discourage other fanatical religious groups like Boko Haram from disturbing the peace and unity of the country in the name of imposing any particular religion.
- The effort of the Nigerian government to foster inter-religious dialogue should be intensified and Boko Haram Insurgent group should be persuaded to be active participants in the collaborative effort to ensure peace and unity in the country with a view to enthroning favourable environment for socio-economic activities.
- There is need for Nigerian government and stakeholders to strive very hard to make Nigeria a better place for children by providing adequate education and security with a view to enthroning socioeconomic development. Taking good care of children would reduce their susceptibility to child labour and deception into dangerous groups like Boko Haram where they are turned into suicide bombers and die hard militants. The abduction of Chibok girls in 2014 by Boko Haram members still challenges the responsibility of government, parents, and guardians in the promotion of the welfare and security of children and youth since they are the leaders of tomorrow. No Nigerian child irrespective of nationality should be out-of-school in this knowledge-based and technologically-driven global economy.

- Government should adopt an effective measure to ensure homeland security. This arrangement must evolve from the grass root believing that if every village or town is secured, the nation will in turn be secured. Traditional rulers and local notables in all the nooks and crannies of the nation must be effectively engaged in local policing provided they were not imposed by the government on helpless communities.
- Sponsors and sources of founding of Boko Haram should be trace with a view to bringing the culprit to book
- Security agencies should be well equipped. This is because of the training and sophisticated equipment carried about by the Boko Haram Insurgent group.

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