

GLOBALIZATION, NATIONAL SECURITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF INSURGENCY IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Over the past two decades, the world has witnessed increased interdependence emanating from the activities of globalization. The main driving forces of this process are technology, policy and competition and it subordinate domestic economies to global market conditions and practices. The paper examines national security issues and the unethical blood shed caused by the terrorist organization called Boko Haram in the northern Nigeria and the entire country in the current pattern as armed bandit and herdsmen activities in the era of globalization. Successive governments have tried all measures to curtail it with no significant success recorded. Insurgency in northern Nigeria has posed a multifaceted threat to the nation since 2009, and the threat range from religious, political, social, economic and cultural point of view. However, adequate attention has not been paid to its socio-economic consequences. Therefore, this paper examined globalization, national security and the socio-economic implication of insurgency in northern Nigerian development; it examined the conceptual framework, theoretic insight to the study; Chronicle of Boko Haram attacks in northern Nigeria as well as chronicle of Fulani herdsmen attack in the country, it also looked at the socio-economic consequences of insurgency in northern Nigeria in detail, culminating in retardation of growth and development in the country. The paper recommended the need for serious commitment in the part of government in equipping the security agents to fight insurgency, fight corruption, need for community policing, detribalize security structure and prosecute sponsors of the sect without fear and favour.

Keywords: *Globalization, National Security, Boko Haram, Insurgency, Northern Nigeria and Socio-economic, Consequences.*

Introduction

Globalization can be seen basically as one of the most important forces impacting on global economy. It is accepted that the world economy has become more integrated due to the process of globalization (Onimisi, 2014). Despite, the fact that globalization is not a new phenomenon, the intensity of the process increased since 1990 (Mostert, 2003). This increasing intensity in the process of globalization is evident in the socio-economic consequences of Boko Haram insurgency in Northern Nigeria. And since the return to

Democracy in 1999, religious intolerance has assumed a new dimension in the country. The present waves of insurgency in Nigeria ranging from the activities of the Boko Haram sect, Fulani herdsmen, Armed Bandits and incessant killing and kidnapping in the country has raised fundamental questions whether Nigeria is a lawless society.

It is observed that one of the major issues confronting Nigeria today as a nation is sectarian crises manifesting in different ways and pattern. However, solution proffered to the evident devastating consequences of the insurgency in the Northern part of the country especially in the north-east region has not yield positive result, hence successive administrations have had distraction of religious crises characterized by mistrust, suspicion and destruction of lives and properties currently taking the forms of genocide.

Conceptual Framework

Under this section, the following key concepts shall be examined namely: globalization, national security and Boko Haram insurgency.

1. Globalization

Globalization was defined by Giddens (1990) as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happening are shaped by events occurring miles away and vice versa, this definition or concept embodies some interrelated ideas of accelerating interdependence (Ohmae, 1995). Accelerating interdependence is understood to be the growing intensity of international enmeshment among national economic and societies, such that development in one country impacts directly on the other country. 'Time space compression' refers to pattern to which globalization appear to shrink geographical distance and time no longer seem to be major constraints on patterns of human organization and interaction. (McGraw and Perraton, 1999). Globalization refers to the integration of market in the global economy leading to the increased interconnectedness of national economics increased trade-which has become increasingly free following the collapse of Communism (J.Akikibofori, Personal Communication, October 13, 2019). Globalization can be seen as the process of interaction and integration among people, companies and government worldwide. Similarly, globalization is the conscious interaction and integration between developed and developing nations of the world with the view to share ideas, engage in mutual understanding that is of benefits to both parties in line with global best practice (Aristotle, 2012).

2. National Security

Security is freedom from, or resilience against, potential, harm caused by others. Beneficiaries of security may be of persons and social groups, objects and institutions, ecosystems or any entity or phenomenon vulnerable to unlimited change (William, 2008). Security is therefore a powerful political tool in gaining attention for priority items in the competition for government attention. It also helps establish a consciousness of the importance of the issues so labelled in the mind of the population at large.(Williams, 2008), (Buzan, 1991 p.370). Ken Booth sees "Security as the plus, being some freedom from life – determining threats, and therefore some life choice". (Booth, 2007).

The concept of national security cannot be discussed without making reference to the meaning of the phrase 'state'. A state is the most inclusive organisation which has formal institutions, for regulating the most significant contracted relationship of man within its scope

(Omimisi, 2014 p.81), Anifowose, 1999 p.85). The state plays a major role in the security of her citizens, security is the major function of the state (Buzan, 2003). Therefore, national security can be seen as a nations military capabilities or the struggle to overcome internal and external aggression. National security is an appropriate and aggressive blend of political resilience and maturity, human resources, economic structure and capacity, technological competence, industrial base and availability of natural recourses and finally military might. (National Defence College of India, 1996).

3. Boko Haram Insurgency

The phrase '*Boko Haram*' means "Western or non-Islamic education is a sin". It is an Islamic group that is seeking for the imposition of Sharia Law in Nigeria. The original name of this group is *Jama'atu Ahlis SunnaLidda' awatiwat - Jihad*, which in Arabic means people committed to the propagation of the Prophet Mohammed's teaching (Danjibo 2010 p.13). Therefore, it should be noted that the emergence of Boko Haram crises in July 2009 changed the familiar phase and pattern of religious violence, riots and disturbances in Nigeria. However, aside the daily loss of lives and properties, the fear and animosities among the Nigerian populace particularly the threat posed to the security, economy, democracy and integration of corporate society are alarming (Olumuyiwa and Oshomoh, 2018 p.214). This situation has made it difficult for the citizens and residents in some parts of northern Nigeria such as Bornu, Yobe, Zamfara, Kaduna, Bauchi, Plateau, Benue, Niger and Katsina, states in carrying out their legitimate businesses.

Various scholars have attributed Boko Haram insurgency crises to bad governance, poverty, corruption, religious fundamentalism and manipulation. (Onuoha, 2012 p.2, Bamidele, 2012 pp.32-42, Danjibo, 2010 pp.13-16). The sect has been described as the world deadliest and destructive terrorist, both in terms of brutality, mindless savaging and flagrant disobedience to the principles of peace and stability (Punch Newspaper, 2015 p.8). This deadly sect unleashed terror, tension and fear in the minds of every Nigerian as well as that of the international community.

Boko Haram as a group of Islamic fundamentalists is committed to carrying out of Holy war (jihad) and Islamizing northern states of Nigeria and probably conquering the entire country through jihad. Bornu state is believed to be the sect stronghold as would be state in the table shown below. The Boko Haram sect focuses their attacks on state security forces like the police, soldiers, civil defence and prison wardens, worship centres, community, religious leaders, politicians and civilians who they consider as enemies. However, what drew global attention was the sects attack on the United Nations Building at the Nigeria's capital city Abuja, on the 25th August, 2011. (Olumuyiwa & Oshomoh, 2018 p.214; Akande, 2012 p.1).

Globalization has played a crucial part in the activities of terrorist in the country, as there is evidence that some of the detailed elements of Boko Haram have link with foreign militant groups including North-African based Alqaeda in the Islamic Megreb (AQM). At the same time, Boko Haram remains focused on domestic Nigerian issues. Each time an attack takes place the sects spoke-person do claim responsibility attributing the attack to national grievances.

Chronicle of Boko Haram Attacks in Northern Nigeria

Table capturing the Provocative attacks of Boko Haram in Northern Nigeria.

DATE	STATE	LOCATION OF ATTACK AND NUMBER OF DEATH AND INJURY
July 27, 2009	Yobe	Attack on Potiskum, divisional police headquarters three policemen and one fire service officer died.
March 13, 2010	Plateau	Another set of operation in the northern part of Jos, Plateau state led to the death of 300 people
Sept. 8, 2010	Bauchi	Bauchi central prison was set ablaze and members of the sect freed, death record unknown.
Oct. 1, 2010	Abuja	Explosion near the eagle square, Abuja cleared 12 lives, leaving many injured
Dec, 24, 2010	Plateau	A bomb attack, in Barkin Iadi, Jos, Plateau, state killing eight people
Dec. 31, 2010	Abuja	Explosion at Mogadisu main market, Abuja, claimed about 10 lives.
Jan. 21, 2011	Borno	The Borno state governorship candidate of All Nigerian People Party (ANPP), for the 2011 election Alhaji Modu Gubio, bother to the former governor of the state, Modu sheriff, killed by sect members alongside 6 others in Maiduguri Borno state.
March 2, 2011	Kaduna	Book Haram killed two policemen attached to the residence of the Divisional Police Officer, Mustapha Sandamu at Rigasa aka of Kaduna state.
March 30, 2011	Yobe	Bomb planted by Boko Haram in Damaturu, Yobe exploded and injured a police officer.
April 8, 2011	Niger	Bomb at INEC Office in Suleja. Niger State, claimed lives of eight (8) corps members and a suicide bomber respectively.
April 9, 2011	Borno	Bomb explosion occurred at a polling unit in Ungwar Doki Maiduguri, Borno State, killing the suicide bomber.
April 26, 2011	Bauchi	Three people killed and scores injured in bomb attack.
April 29, 2011	Bauchi	Army barrack in Bauchi bombed, number of death unknown

May 19, 2011	Bauchi	Three (3) policemen killed and two (2) soldiers injured in bomb attack.
May 29 , 2011	Bauchi	Explosion at mammy market of shandouwanka barrack which claimed lives and left many injured
May 30, 2011	Borno	Bomb exploded early morning in Baga road in Maiduguri killed 13 and 4 people injured
June 7, 2011	Borno	Series of bomb blasts occurred in Maiduguri, claiming 5 lives and living several injured.
June 16, 2011	Abuja	Nigerian police headquarters, Abuja bombed by suspected suicide bomber, three (3) killed and many vehicles damage
June 16,2011	Borno	Four (4) children killed in a bomb blast at Danboe town Maiduguri.
June 20, 2011	Katsina	Seven policemen killed when book Haram stored Kankara police station in Katsina state. Two (2) of the security men guarding a bank opposite were also killed.
July 9, 2011	Borno	A clash between Boko Haram and the Military left 31 people dead.
July 9, 2011	Niger	In Suleja Niger State a bomb also explode targeted at a church killed (4) and injured many others.
July 11, 2011	Kaduna	Tragic explosion at a relaxation joint in Fokades street, number of death unknown.
July 12, 2011	Borno	Boko Haram threw on explosive device on a moving military patrol vehicle, which claimed five (5) lives.
July 15, 2011	Borno	Explosion in Maiduguri injured five people.
July 23, 2011	Borno	An explosion close to the palace of the Shehu of Borno, Abubakar Garbai Elkanem, injured three (3) soldiers
Jan. 3, 2012	Jigawa	Boko Haram attack a police station in the town of Birini killing a teen girl and wounding a police officer
Jan. 5, 2012	Gombe	Six (6) worshippers killed and ten (10 others wounded when Boko Haram gunmen attack a church in Gombe City
Jan. 9, 2012	Borno	Boko Haram gunmen shoot dead secret police operative

		along with his civilian friend as they leave a mosque in Biu.
Jan. 10, 2012	Yobe	Five (5) policemen and a teenage girl in Damaturu, Yobe state
March 5, 2013	Adamawa	25 people were killed in the two hour assault, including the deputy chief of the local prison, where 127 inmates were freed
March 18, 2013	Kano	A suicide bomber attacked a bus station in a predominately Christian area of Kano, killing 41 passengers and injuring others
May 7, 2013	Yobe	At least 55 killed and 105 inmates freed in coordinated attack on army barrack, a prison and police post in Bama town
June 16, 2013	Yobe	A team of suspected Islamist militants attacked a school in Damaturu, killing 13 people, including students and teachers
July 13, 2013	Yobe	42 people mostly students killed in an attack on secondary school in restive Yobe state.
Sept. 29, 2013	Yobe	40 students of college of Agric were killed while 150 sustained injuries
Feb. 25, 2014	Yobe	Many students of Federal government college Buni Yadi were killed
April, 20, 2014	Borno	270 Chibok school girls were adopted. Leah Shaibu still missing.
April 30, 2014	Abuja	75 people killed in a Bus station bombing
May 15, 2014	Borno	150-300 killed in market attack
May 20, 2013	Jos	Two bomb blast at a market place and parking lot next to hospital, 118 people died, 56, injures.
June 17, 2014	Yobe	Many children were killed near a viewing centre in Damaturu
Dec. 24, 2014	Borno	Book Haram opened fire at Gwoza UBA where 50 elderly people died in Bama
Jan. 7, 2015	Borno	Boko Haram killed up to 2,000 people in Baga.
Jan. 10, 2015	Borno	Bomb attack at market, killing 19 people

Jan. 25, 2015	Borno	Boko Haram launched a major assault on the city many died
Jan. 26, 2015	Borno	Attack by hundreds of gunmen, many died
Jan. 31, 2015	Borno	Boko Haram launched attack, but repelled by the army
March 7, 2015	Borno	Five suicide bomb blast 54 dead and 143 wounded
March 24, 2015	Borno	Boko Haram launched attack 400 women and children in Damasak
March 28, 2015	Borno	The sect attacked Nigeria army base killing five (5) soldiers
Sept. 25, 2016	Borno	Boko Haram killed at least eight (8) soldiers in the double attack
Jan. 7, 2017	Yobe	Attack in Nigerian army base killing five (5) soldiers
March 18, 2017	Borno	Four (4) female suicide bomber blew themselves up killing six (6) and wounding 13 at the outskirts of Maiduguri city
Sept. 3, 2017	Borno	The sect kidnapped 40 young adults, women and children and killed 18 in the town of Borno, south east Maiduguri
April 26, 2018	Borno	Boko Haram killed 4 civilians in the outskirts of Maiduguri.
July 15, 2018	Borno	Hundreds of Nigerian soldiers went missing after ISWAP, forces only overran army base
Sept. 8, 2018	Borno	ISWAP capture the town of Gudumbali, death toll unknown.
Dec. 2, 2018	Borno	ISWAP launched offence and captured Baga, death toll unknown.
Jan. 11, 2019	Borno	ISNAP launched several attack in Nigerian military base, including those of Magumeri and Gajiam killing many.
Feb. 23 2019	Borno	Boko Haram killed one (21) soldier and wounded 20 others on Saturday in Maiduguri
June 17, 2019	Borno	Many children were killed near a viewing centre in Damaturu
July 28, 2019	Borno	Boko Haram opened fire at Gwaza where 50 elderly people died in Bama.

Sources: Compiled by the authors from secondary sources. Also in <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/boko-haram-insurgency>.

According to Voice of America News (VOA) dated July 28, 2019, Boko Haram over the past 10 years have killed over 30,000 people, displaced militants and created one of the world's largest Humanitarian crises. The extreme are known for the mass abductions of school girls and putting young women and men into suicide vests for attacks on markets, mosques, church and other high traffic areas. The insurgent group, which promotes an extreme form of Islamist fundamentalism and opposes western state education, has defied the claims of President Muhammadu Buhari's administration that the insurgency has been crushed. The violence also has spilled into neighbouring Chad, Niger and Cameroon.

Theoretical Framework

Since globalization is a multifaceted, complex phenomenon, it can be explained in a number of alternative ways. Even within an international relations framework, there are numerous theoretical explanations, which generally focus on the live of the great paradigmatic debate. Realism (neorealism), neoliberal institutionalism, and neo-marxism provide the most influential tools for understanding the way globalization affects international politics in relation to the activities of the Boko Haram sect, armed bandit and Fulani herdsmen in the country. While Constructivism put more emphasis on building it into a broader context of social interaction. For the purpose of this study realist theory will be utilized.

During the course of the last three decades the intensity and extent of global interconnectedness has grown to be ever more apparent in every sphere from the cultural to economic and now environmental. Economic integration on a global scale has increased as the growth of global production, finance and beyond within a rising worldwide market economy. Contemporary globalization shares characteristic common with earlier phases, but is differentiated by some distinct organizational elements, creating a world which is increasingly shaped by novel technologies, a universal economy, the emergence of global and regional systems of governance, new means of global regulation and the rise of worldwide systemic crises. (Onimisi, 2014 p.82). Globalization has significant consequences for international politics as it has brought about a shift in the type and nature of political organizations with one distinguishing aspect of this being the rise of global politics. Furthermore, the forces and processes of globalization have significant ramifications for the theoretical approaches to international politics. (McGrew, 2005 p.20; Held, 2004 pp.73, 89; Walt, 2002 p.197, Onimisi, 2014 p.82).

Realism was born as a theoretical approach to international relations in the inter-war period of 1919-1939 and as an ideological rival to idealism. The theoretical approaches rising from the realist tradition offer an explanation of politics as it is in reality as opposed to the normative theoretical approaches that provide recommendations and instruction for political activity with regard to who gets what, when and how. The realist theories tend to concentrate on the permanent historical experience and the doubtful of effort and attempts to rise above the competitive character of political life. (Dunne and Schmidt, 2005 p.162; Guzzini, 1998 p.16; Walt, 2002 p.199).

The principle of survival in the realist tradition is of paramount importance as all realists argue that in international politics the core objective of the state is survival. For realist survival is an objective which once attained, lays the foundation for the achievement of all other goals. In an attempt of ensuring and guaranteeing the survival of the state, it may opt to choose one

of two means- power or security maximizing to achieving this end. This gives rise to two emerging strands of thoughts within the realist paradigm, namely defensive and offensive realism. In the aspect of defensive realism, Waltz and Grieco (1997; as cited in Onimisi, 2014 p.82) maintain that security is the principal interest of the state and as a result states will only seek to acquire the required amount of power necessary to guarantee survival. As a result, he opined that the states will not aim to acquire increasing levels of power of this process at the expense of its own security. On the other hand, offensive realists argue that the ultimate objective of every state is to gain hegemonic status quo even if such an action would place their own security in jeopardy. As it's the case of environmental victimization of the northern region by both the armed bandits and terrorist groups operating in the region. Furthermore, defensive realism holds that states will enter into alliances in order to balance the power when faced with aggressive or strong states, while offensive realists argue that competition is rise in the international system because states are willing to risk their security and survival in an aim to enhance this status in the international system (Onimisi, 2014 p.83; Dume & Schmidt, 2005 p.174, Walt, 2002 p.204, 207; Guzzini, 1998 p.127).

The third fundamental assumption of realism self-help is conceptualized in the context of the international system lacking an overreaching authority figure. As a result of this state of anarchy in the international system states must provide for their security themselves as no one else will. Furthermore, because of the anarchic and competitive nature of the international system, states can never entrust their security or survival in another state. However, in the process of providing for its own security and aiming to secure it survival, the actions carried out by the state in question feeds the growing insecurity and perception of dangers and threats of other states. This drive for survival and security dilemma, originated when the military armament of one state create an irresolvable ambiguous perception as to whether the action taken are for defensive or offensive purpose. The conclusion to this scenario is that one states pursuit of security is the cause for another's insecurity, and the military arrangement undertaken by one state is likely to be followed by that of its neighboring states. (Onimisi, 2014 p.83; Intetticom, 2012, Dunne and Schmidt, 2005 p.175; Walt, 2002 p.200, Guzzini, 1998 p.127).

Chronicle of Fulani Herdsmen and Farmers Clashes in Nigeria

In northern and central Nigeria Fulani militants continue to engage in an aggressive land grabbing policy. They seek to replace diversity and difference with a monochrome ideology (similar to Boko Haram's) that is imposed with violence on those who refuse to comply. Thousands of Christians have been killed since the insurgency began.

Fulani herdsmen and farmer clashes are dated to 2012. Before then, there has been peaceful relationship among farmer and herdsmen across the states in Nigeria, except few cases of minor misunderstandings this did not claim life (Nzeh, 2015, Doyin, 2017, Aliyu et al, 2018:121). The current feud stated because of farming, grazing land and water, of which the farmers accused the herdsmen of damaging their crops by failing to control their animals while the herdsmen on the other hand, claimed that the farming community steal their cattle (Aliyu et al, 2018).

Table showing Herdsmen activities in Nigeria

DATE	PLACES	CAUSALITIES
April 5, 2014	Galadima village	Community leaders and over 200 resident were killed with unknown number serially injured.
Feb. 18, 2016	Okokolo village in Agatu LGA	Five (5) persons killed and properties destroyed.
March 5, 2016	Alla, Akwu, Adagbo, Okokolo, Oduglanto, Ogbaulu, Egba and Obaganji communities in Agatu.	Agatu attack and masscares where Fulani gunmen militia killed 300 (in the word of the IGP) and 500 (in the words of the Senate President) David Mark and over 7,000 displaced.
April 12, 2017	Two villages in Gashaka local Govt. Areas of Taraba state.	About 15 persons were killed.
April 19, 2017	25 local govt. blocked Benin Asaba Highway	In protest of earlier killing of about 23 persons by Fulani herdsmen.
April 21, 2017	Lagun village in Iyana Offa, Atagba Lapata and Surrounding in Legulu LGA of Oyo state.	A night guard killed, village of massacred at night and valuables carried away.
March 4, 2018	Benue	Fulani herdsmen attacked Omusu village of Okpokwu LGA, killing 26
April 25, 2018	Seven villages in nimbo in Uozumi LGA Enugu	About 40 persons killed and properties destroyed
June 16, 2018	Delta, Ossisa community	45 year old farmer shot dead.
June 20, 2018	Ugondo, Turan and Gobo-Nenzey in Logo LGA of Benue	59 persons were killed
August 2, 2019	Ogun	Five Pastors were abducted by Fulani herdsmen on their way to attend an annual church conference in Ogun.

Source: Compiled by the authors from secondary sources.

Arising from the activities of herdsmen, it is estimated that over 283 people were killed and 97 kidnapped in July; 353 were killed and 60 kidnapped in June (Premium Times, 5 August 2019). On the 2nd of August, 2009, five (5) RCCG Pastors were abducted. The General Overseer

of the Redeemed Christian Church of God, Pastor Enoch Adebayo, claims that *“the country has never been this bad.”* (Nigerian Tribune, 3 August 2019).

Socio-Economic Consequences of Insurgency in Northern Nigeria

Arising from chronicle of Boko Haram attack in Northern Nigeria and the chronicle of Fulani herdsmen attack examined prevailing in the study. It is imperative to state here categorically and unequivocally that the constant attack by Boko Haram insurgents, armed Bandits and Fulani herdsmen has endangered socio-economic activities in Nigeria, which have also affected National development.

The security challenge posed by the insurgent set has reached a point where indigenes and non-indigene are forced to leave the northern region to avert being killed, stop business owners closed down their shops. However, the economic activities of Yobe, Borno, Adamawa, Benue, Plateau, Gombe, Kaduna, Katsina, Zamfara, Taraba and Bauchi as well as other northern states where the sect spread their tentacles have been crippled economically. (Folola and Heaton, 2008 p.126-130, Olamuyiwa, 2018 p.210). Local investors who normally are supposed to contribute to the economic development of the area have left since no profit minded investor would want to invest his capital in a violent or war ridden environment.

Financial Banking transactions have also been affected and it has become very important for the bank in the affected areas to review their operational hours from usually opening 8.00a.m. closing 4.00p.m; to unusual time from 9.00a.m to 12.00 noon. On the other hand, the areas noted to be red-flag danger areas the bank has no alternatives than to shut down those branches to safer areas on this singular act means most banking staff job is at stake. In the word of Dauda: *“this arrangement has made it difficult for customer especially traders to deposit their daily proceeds in the bank due to the limited banking operational hours that are no longer in their favour”*. (Dauda, 2014 p.251-253). This situation has forced business owners to be hiding their money either in the shop or at home. This could best explain the major reason for the rising cases of shop breakings, burglaries and home robbery in northern Nigeria. The prices of goods have been increased due to shortage of production and supply from the north to the south where goods are largely consumed. (Olamuyiwa, 2018). The northern farmers find it difficult to carry out their legitimate right of farming and in some cases; goods are stockpiled wasting in the hands of farmers because the traders from the south are scared to travel to the north to buy goods. Example of this is the killing of four traders on the 5th of May and ten (10) more on the 28th of June from Bodija Market Ibadan Oyo State in 2013 when they travelled to Borno state to buy goods. Therefore, immediately after the killing, it was reported that the Ibadan foodstuff traders association placed an indefinite ban on travelling to the north to purchase beans on its members (NAIJ Report, 2016).

The issue of the ever-growing number of Internally Displaced Person (IDPs) has become a serious societal problem and it is dangerous to economic development. The population of IDPs in the north is worrisome because many of them are family men and women who ordinarily are supposed to fetch for their family. The fact there is that IDPs have their basic rights to existence, food, clothing, shelter, education, security among others. However, funds meant for the development of the country are now channelled towards basic needs for the IDPs. On 26th of November, 2015, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) distributes 1,120 bags of rice, 2,240 bags of maize, 2,120 bags of millet, 280 bags of cements,

roofing sheets, ceilings, tissues, mattresses, detergent and mosquito nets. Over N800 million has been spent by Yobe State government at a Pompomari IDP camp, Damaturu. (Daily Independence, 2015 p.6). There are issues of victimization on going in the IDPs camps as stronger individuals are reported to be oppressing weaker ones, as well as issues of rapes coupled with the deplorable health conditions at the various IDP camps spread across the northern Nigeria.

Reduction of government derivation in the affected northern states as a result of the increased restiveness in that region as the activities of the sect continue to blossom. Investment and growth of business is at the lowest level because the security challenge makes it impossible for the government to execute vital projects in the area. It should be noted that the security challenges in northern Nigeria have cost the economy of the country over N1.3 trillion (The Sun Newspaper, 2016 p. 22).

The activities of Boko Haram insurgency have threatened national integration. The National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) established in 1973 was targeted to enhance national integration, but due to the activities of the sect in the northern part of the country the programme is currently in jeopardy as many parents from the southern extraction of the country no longer want their children to be posted to the north for fear of being killed. Corps members forcefully posted to the north out of their consent are redeploying to the south. Even in the security services like army, Air-force, DSS, Police among others, who are of the southern extraction once posting comes which requires one to serve in hot spot state like Borno many officers and men either resign from the service or run away for fear of being killed. Today, the inability of the non-indigene to live and exercise their legitimate rights in the north have created fear many northerners living in the south and many of them are also moving out of the south to the north. It is therefore crystal clear that the activities of the sect if not stringently dealt with and avoid being politicized will destroy the political entity called Nigeria. (Olumuyiwa & Oshomoh, 2018 p.220).

Political manipulation, the activities of the sect have been used as an instrument to manipulate votes in favor of the north, the problem of Nigeria is the fear of one ethnic or religious group dominating the other through political means. According to Agbaje, 1990:9, democracy allows conflict in the society to be resolved by rational argument and persuasion rather than by violence coercion. The manipulation of religion by northern politicians to win election is contributing to the political backwardness in the country. In April, 19, 2011, a polling booth was bombed in Maiduguri by Boko Haram because of its perceived domination by opposition party (Johnstone, 2012). In 2015 general election between former President Goodluck Jonathan and the incumbent president Muhammadu Buhari, the sect issued statement warning residents not to participate in the election as a result of these; many eligible voters became scared and decided to stay away from the polling booth. Hence, causing disenfranchisement of voters. The IDP camp in Borno state experienced high level of election manipulation ranging from hijack of ballot boxes and vote buying in the presidential election between President Buhari and his main challenger Alhaji Abubakar of the PDP. It was reported that the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) has arrested two party agents with a whopping sum of N1.5m in cash used for vote buying on the Saturday, March 9, 2019. The suspect by name Abba Ali Abbari in Konduga LGA of Borno state, he was arrested at the NYSC internally displaced person camp. Also, arrested was Garba Isah (a party agent) with over

N300,000 in the act distributing to the voters at Kokowa and Doran Baga in the camp. (S.Adamu, Personal Communication, April 9, 2019).

Education is worst hit by the activities of the Boko Haram Sect in northern Nigeria. Apart from the fact that the agitation of the sect is that western education is forbidden and un-Islamic, formal education has remained the bedrock of human and capital developments in Nigeria. The weapons and ammunition they use are products of globalization, educational research and development, yet they see education as sin. Today, millions of children from the north no longer have access to basic education. The insecurity has led to the death of many teachers and students as school properties were destroyed making it impossible for pupils to go to school. This warranted the Borno state government to close down public and private school for eighteen (18) months. Education is one of the major institutions contributing to the sustainable development of the society and if it's affected, the economic activities of the state will be threatened (Olumuyiwa & Oshomoh, 2018 p.220).

Recommendations

Empirical study of the challenges bedeviling Nigeria today has revealed that the activities of Boko Haram sect, armed bandits and Fulani herdsmen has affected the socio-economic development of the northern Nigeria in particular and the whole country at large. Based on this discovery, the following recommendations are made.

1. That the protection of lives and properties of the citizen or any country is the primary reason or objective of either the state, local or federal government. To achieve this objective, there is need for our country's security apparatus to be well equipped to fight terrorism in the country. It is disheartening that money meant to buy equipment for soldiers in order to fight insurgency has been directed by some people to private pocket and as a result, many soldiers are running away from fighting the sect because of lack of equipment's. Ironically, about 12.1 billion dollars meant for arms procurement targeted to equip the security operatives was misappropriated by Col. Sambo Dansuki (rtd), a security adviser to former President Jonathan. With the arrest and probe of Dansuki under President Buhari administration it was revealed that many influential Nigerians including past state governors were beneficiary of the funds. One wonders if the ill-equip security agents could withstand the sect that are armed to the teeth with sophisticated weapons (The Nation Newspaper, 2016). Corruption which is an institutional problem in our security solved be corrected so as to strengthen our security agents to fight terrorism in lien with global best practice.
2. Socio-economic deprivation and the severe wealth inequality among the people must be addressed by the Nigerian government in other to discourage Nigerian youths from patronizing terrorist acts.
3. Emphases should place on education the government alongside religious institution should discourage the wrong orientation and ideology held unto by the sect that western education is a sin.
4. Politicians irrespective of their states and political affiliations, who have been identified as financing or supporting the sect should be prosecuted according to the provision of the law. This is crucial as political motivation has been pointed as one major factor responsible for the insurgency in the country.

5. The need to establish community based policing, which would be residents of that particular community, its believed that except this done securing Nigeria will not be properly achieved as the army and police cannot effectively police the country due to its numerical strength per the size of the country.
6. President Muhammadu Buhari should as a matter of urgency detribalise Nigerian security structure as currently witnessed under his regime as the level of insurgency is deepening, broadening and widening under his leadership.

Conclusion

The activities of Boko Haram sect, armed Bandits and Fulani-herdsmen has heightened fears among Nigerians, most especially those living in the northern part of the country. The activities of the sects have led to the death of many Nigerians and properties with billions of naira to be destroyed from 2012 to date. Shops, schools, churches, mosque and infrastructural facilities have been damaged or affected as a result of the activities of the terrorist groups. Looking at the chronicles of the activities of the sect as well as that of the Fulani-herdsmen coupled with the killings especially that of Agatu of Benue State which drew international attention shows that Nigeria is no longer safe and secure, except terrorist activities comes to an end. The religious and political under tune has also been identified as a major issue, corruption weakens and collapse public morality, unemployment, tribalism and segregation are part of the problem, which needs to correct. This paper is aimed to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on current development.

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