



DEVELOPING A SOCIAL CASE WORK THEORY AND INTERVENTION SKILLS IN WORKING WITH VICTIMS OF BOKO HARAM TERRORIST ORGANIZATION AS STRATEGY FOR NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

It is the claim of this paper that despite the Victim support fund, the Presidential intervention package, the Safe School initiative etc., Boko Haram has consistently unleashing a theater of blood bath and mayhem in the north east Nigeria that is characterized by massive Loss, grief and other social problems considered to be complex, hard to solve, a product of interlocking issues, and hard to understand to the extent that finding solution to the problem in the east, seems to have no stopping rule, or criteria upon which to determine "solving. This crisis impacts on survivors as much as they face to dangers in their lives. Thus, most of them need to be supported until they can solve their problems, be relaxed and do their daily activities. The problem is that, all of these laudable efforts are devoid of social case workers as central coordinating partners. Profession of social workers is to assist individuals who are seeking help. What comes to bear is how to efficiently help the clients especially, those traumatize and suffer from post trauma stress disorders and other economic problems since all there lively hood seems to varnish overnight. Clients who have suffered from this terror therefore need special care. Generally, the role of social workers in helping the individual in situation is significant. To this end, the present paper tries to describe the process of social casework and those skills required for social workers to help the survivors. These skills include: situational supporting, hopefulness making, consoling, assuring, concentrating, solutions developing and referral. The paper revealed the need to theoretically contextualize the case work skills in other to have sustainable outcomes as a way out for the north eastern states in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Social Case Work Intervention Skills, Victims of Boko Haram Insurgences, case work theory Sustainable Development*

INTRODUCTION

Man-made disasters shrouded in terrorism, insurgency, mayhem, blood bath, carnage, b in Terrorism seem to be increasing in frequency and intensity in the world. Whether caused by hurricanes, tsunamis, armed conflicts, pollution of the earth, air and water or other forms of environmental degradation including global warming, the effects on people's well-being can be enormous and responding to them is usually extremely complicated. When these hardships are inflicted by people who use violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political, religious aims and the likes on other fellow man, the perpetrators and the victims are also other People's relatives, friends', brothers' etcetera within well-established social relations. This means that these other people close to them can disappear alongside their livelihoods, homes, hospitals, roads, transport, telecommunications networks and schools. This can lead to an uncontrolled roller-coaster ride of emotions encompassing fear, anger, loss and grief amongst others as people worry about the insecurities and impoverished states into which they have been plunged. But this is not all. Other sources of danger can also come to the fore. For example, the tsunamis that devastated the countries bordering the Indian Ocean in December 2004 spread into countries that were undergoing armed conflicts that had already endangered people and their physical environments, adding further complexities such as unexploded mines that had been moved from their original location to wreak havoc elsewhere. Those involved in salvaging such situations have to be aware of and take into account the possibility of accidentally coming across one of these in their subsequent activities. Additionally, catastrophic events can often lead to people re-assessing their lives, the concepts they use to explain the world and what takes place within it; and use these experiences to initiate new relationships between and amongst diverse peoples at local, regional, national and international levels. Social workers have an extensive history of being involved in people's responses to terrorized communities, individuals, territories and disasters. And, they have done so at a number of different levels over time.

In Nigeria, the form of Boko Haram terrorist group fits into the description as a preface to this very line you are reading. The idea of the social worker as someone who works with or counsels individuals has been a recurrent and powerful notion in social work throughout its history (Younghusband, 1959). It has also been closely associated with some of the key values of social work and in particular recognizing the inherent worth of the individual and respecting the person. Counseling and casework of course also appeals to those whose view of social work as a whole is one in which helping or supporting individuals is a key

component. There is also implicit in the role of the social worker as counselor or caseworker the idea that change will be involved in the behavior or outlook of the client or service user. It is the loss of the casework or counseling role which has been seen to be a major issue for social work as provided through public services. In modern societies where traditional norms and values have either broken, or are fast breaking down, situations, of what Durkheim refers to as “anomie” have become quite common. Though individual means of livelihood in many countries have generally improved, many people still face difficult existential conditions, for example in situations characterized by war, famine, poverty, crime, disease, and associated personal and familial traumas and maladjustments. Social workers (caseworkers) are required to mitigate the effects of these problems. To intervene effectively, social workers need to make sense of clients and their situations. Bisman (1994), Aldine Etel (1970), Hopton (1998), Richmond (1917). Their role in providing support and a sense of belonging to maladjusted persons are too enormous such that their professional skills and knowledge, social case workers help in assessing the clients’ needs and applying agency, community and public welfare resources and programmes to address relevant social, health or economic problems. They help clients who become eligible for a variety services designed to improve their economic, social and/or health functioning, thereby working toward improving the clients’ quality of life or standard of living. (<http://www.socialworkers.org>) Davies put the notion of helping the vulnerable more forcibly when he asserted that:

The essence of social case wrapped in social work is maintenance: maintaining a stable, though not a static society, and maintaining the rights of and opportunities for those who in an unplanned uncontrolled community would go to the wall (Davies, 1981, p.209 cited in; Bamford, 1990 p.33). we see the nature of an unplanned migration and unplanned change the people from the north east experienced in Nigeria we are also a witnessed to the uncontrolled patterned of the community disintegration and retrogressive nature of communities in the north east as reported the news,

Social case work from this perspective then is about assisting, supporting and enabling certain sections of the community. It is concern with those who suffer from the negative effects of social structural inequalities. In Nigeria, this concern with inequality and poverty has become increasingly important because of what is seen to be the growing gap in modern societies between the rich and the poor or disadvantaged, Jordan and Parkinson (2001), Jones et al. (2004) and the need to care for the community in Community Cree (2003). In Nigeria terrorism and insurgency has contributed what Ibid (2001), (2004) and (2003) has contributed

In a society where the gaps between the haves and have nots have widened and continue to widen, the social policy role of social work is going to be of major significance (Bamford, 1990, p.168). and social case work might be ... really concerned with freeing the poor and the marginal underclass from subordination and exclusion (Ferraro, 2003), just as it were with the internally displaced in the north eastern Nigeria Lwahas (2015) Social change occurs when new situations emerge alongside or over old ones. These situations bring with them certain conditions which may be defined by concerned people as “socially problematic” or as “social problems”. A social problem thus exists when a significant number of people or a number of influential people feel that a particular condition is harmful and that something has to be done to rectify it. The skills of social workers may be employed to alleviate adverse social conditions through their operational public, private, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations. The fact that social workers operate in so many and diverse settings are; itself indicative of the significance of social work in the development of desolate and dysfunctional communities, persons and institutions. Through them social workers provide a wide variety of social services to meet social needs or mitigate social problems.

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATIONS

Boko Haram: Boko Haram, which calls itself Wilāyat Gharb Ifrīqīyyah, and Jamā'at Ahl as-Sunnah lid-Da'wah wa'l-Jihād', is an Islamic extremist group based in northeastern Nigeria, also active in Chad, Niger and northern Cameroon. Wikipedia

Social Case Work Theory: case theory approach to social work assessment provides a framework to formulate assessments that are clear and directly related to the real-world problems clients presents

Social Case Work: a Clinical evaluation or estimate of the nature, value, or quality of victims of Boko Haram terrorist attacks in North Eastern Nigeria about current dignity and self-worth at the time of displacement or attack about the victims psychosocial study, intake report, or social history

Social Work intervention Skills: Through skills of observation and assessment, social workers are able to analyze and explain situations, develop hypotheses about potential outcomes, and select intervention methods to achieve desired outcomes. Implementing intervention methods requires skills in communication and knowledge in building, maintaining and sustaining relationships, as well as critical reflection and analysis in order to evaluate the intervention's effectiveness (whether through formal or informal evaluative methods). Green Lister (2012), Trevithick (2012), Lwahas (2018)

Sustainable Development: Sustainable development, which has been defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) as: ...development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Case scenario "A": The eight-year-old client, "Amina", is in primary two and has been residing with her maternal grandmother for the past years along with her ten-year-old sister and two older male cousins. "Amina" cries often, is uncommunicative at home, picks fights with children at school, and does poorly in school work. Records show that Amina's mother was raped by Boo Haram jihadist, now abused drugs and had several abusive relationships in past marriages and had "Amina" in her third marriage now. "Amina" does not know her father, who was kill nine years ago at the wake of the insurgency.

How does the social worker understand these facts? The social case worker looks closely at Amina's sad face and remembers information from her classes about attachment theory (Bowlby, 1977) that discontinuities of parenting can result in depression.

The social case worker has always been drawn to object relations theory (Winnicott, 1989), which offers the social case worker a way of understanding Amina's problems. The social case worker decides that Amina has poor social relations with others because her split between good and bad was not resolved before she reached one year old and because of that she has low self-esteem resulting from lack of a supportive caregiver during infancy. Deciding that Amina is depressed, the social case worker recommends weekly therapy sessions to help increase her self-esteem, utilizing play and supportive group therapy.

What do we think of the social case worker's approach to this case and how she came to an understanding about Amina? Some may worry that the social case worker was too quick with the diagnosis of depression, possibly neglecting other explanations for Amina's problematic behaviors. What if, instead of struggling with issues in her past, Amina is being abused now, possibly by her older male cousins? Or in worse case scenarios abducted like the "Chibock" girls or becomes a rape crisis victim. Or perhaps her symptoms are the result of her mother's repeated rape and drug use during and after pregnancy? Most practitioners would probably agree that the social case worker needs a fuller understanding to be sure she is on the right track. More information is necessary about Amina's current

home environment along with a learning assessment from the school and a current medical examination. If Amina is currently residing in an abusive situation, she continues to be at risk without assessments of the risk to determine whether it was high or low before intervention aimed at providing her with a safe environment. Likewise, should the social case worker have physiological problems making learning difficult, targeted help from the school at this early age could prove highly productive. Missing in the social case worker's assessment and intervention is a deliberative process of building an understanding that accurately explains Amina as a client's symptoms.

There are disconnects in "case A" in the sense that there are no deliberative process of building an understanding that accurately explains Amina's symptoms. Neither does it provides a structure for the social case worker to follow in comprehending Amina as an individual in need of help. Accordingly, case "A" only emphasized on engaging literature and direct focus on the empirical evidence in the Amina's life. Even though that is not too bad but the need to professionally articulate what is happening with Amina at a specific period in time is key to a risk assessment for a plan support structure in intervention within the context of the north east to Amina in relation to her coping mechanism and presenting problem and context of the north east situation.

Methodological flaws in diagnosing case "A" using case theory is that... 1. There is no orderly explanations of the confusions in Amina's life experiences

There are may be concepts, propositions and hypotheses but the skills to relate these concepts into propositions, develop hypotheses, and avoid inference of particular Amina's instances by reference to a general law or social work principle as fallacies; is lacking in formulating a case theory that would fit into the context of the north eastern Nigeria.

Therefore, in other to arrive at the examination of Amina's specific case with an identified personal problem, common factors other than the same problem by Amina such as social isolation and genetic family history must be in relation to whether other persons without the identified or presenting problem by Amina do not share these features or not. Only then can we engage theses identified problem with the social work process and develop a plan support structure for the factors of social isolation and genetic because we have identified Amina's Family history associated with depression as the meaning attached by the social worker to Amina's narrative and other intake variables, leading to shared construction of a new reality for Amina, reflected in the intervention.

Social case scenario “B”: Developing a case theory!

Based at an urban community mental health center which provides services to victims of Boko Haram in Bagga, in Borno state, the social worker, (author), meets with Halima, a forty-five-year-old woman. Currently unemployed, Halima completed tenth grade and has held various jobs, usually as a sales clerk. She lives with her twenty-five-year-old daughter, has little interaction with her family, and keeps very few friends. Halima came into the session complaining that she feels sad and has little energy. When the social case worker (the author) pushes for specificity, the social worker learns that Halima often sits around the house all day doing nothing, sleeps about twelve to fourteen hours, watches TV about six to eight hours, and is losing weight because she does not eat very much. The social case worker asks how long Halima has felt this way and learns that Halima has had these bad feelings on and off since her early teens, when she used to think of killing herself. These thoughts often alternated with great bursts of energy when Halima felt wonderful. Asking how it is that she is now asking for help, she learns Halima feels worse since testing positive for HIV, three months ago after being gang raped by Boko Haram members. The social case worker formulates the following case theory:

Halima's recent HIV diagnosis is exacerbating her long term social isolation and reinforced by untreated rape crisis hence a possible clinical depression. Goldstein (1995) and Jue (1994), indicate that stigma from AIDS often socially isolates these patients, while Mancoske (1996) points to their greater risk of suicide. Individuals need an active energy exchange with others as Greene (1991) explains in her discussion of systems theory, and for a long time Halima has had no person with whom she can talk openly. Her long history of severe mood swings suggests bipolar disorder. Evidence supports a biological basis for treatment of depression (Sperry, 1995). Jensen (1994) points to a psychosocial perspective combined with a biological perspective.

In the above we can identify the development of theory construction here...where depressions and rape stands for concept describing different conditions of Halima as empirical indicators relevant to her as an individual in the north eastern situation of Nigeria. Accordingly, observed behaviors for Halima in this context are the associated problems of sleep and sleep disorders an average more hours

in a day suggest a disorder and also, has severe mood swings, and an overall lack of functioning are scientific.

Further, there are causal linkages between Halima's Rape. Halima's social isolation, Halima's illness, biology, and Halima's depression as deduction that Halima's symptoms are explained by her biology, social isolation, and disease.

Correspondingly, the social case worker refers to general theories of systems, biological and psychological, and social explanations for understanding depression and the psychosocial effects of AIDS.

From the foregoing case scenario, the social case workers strategies is intervention

1. Increasing social supports and...
2. Medical consultations to consider chemotherapy for possible bipolar disorder.

Evaluation: A general focus on just AIDS, or only the social isolation, or solely the clinical depression of Halima ignores important variables. The social case worker is aware that zero harm reduction of these narrow interventions is potentially harmful to Halima.

When we compare the social worker's approach to understanding Halima's case with our earlier example of Amina, we can see the enhanced practice by the social case worker. The practitioner is now able to directly link the understanding of theory to Halima's intervention based on concrete evidence. The social worker was also explicitly able to establish an evidence base. In stating of Halima's case, the social worker here engaged specific propositions and hypotheses and then goes ahead to identify them with general theories to prevent fallacies in assessment and treatment plan from a wider bio-psychosocial model, and social factors

THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL CASE WORKER IN CONTEXT: NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA

The assumed function of Social Case Worker and the role of the social worker, in understanding the context in which they are situated in north eastern Nigeria are what Evers Evers (2003) and Munday (2003) asserted as... understanding the social and political factors which have influenced the development of social work or social services in context...across north eastern Nigeria is necessary to appreciate the very different forms they take and the directions they may take in the future. Social work does not operate in a vacuum. Social work operates within the ambit of the law and within complex contextual issues of social structure and

social change. There are a number of contextual factors to be acknowledged in our understanding of the role to be played by social work and social case workers, including but not limited to the following.

*Social change, Demographic Change, Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion, Internationalization of Social Problems, Modern Communications Technologies;*We shall consider them one after the other viz...

Social change and the Role of the Social Case Worker in North Eastern Nigeria

In an attempt to developing a social case work theory and intervention skills in working with victims of Boko Haram terrorist organization, it is imperative to understand the social context of the social structural changes as an important role of the Social Case Worker in other to fit theory into testable context in North Eastern Nigeria. This is because the role of social case worker are structurally as they are culturally influenced by major social changes which have occurred over the past two or three decades.

For example in the past three decades, it was characterized by similar terrorist insurgencies as currently witnessing by the Boko Haram otherwise known as the Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad but has mutated into its current form. It is important to state from the outset that an attempt to forcefully impose religious ideology or belief on the Nigerian society since her independence in 1960 especially in the Northern part is not new.

The first major attempt in the post-colonial period was led by the leader of the Maitatsine sectarian group in 1980s and eventually led to large scale uprisings. Thus, it can therefore be said that the emergence of this dreaded Islamic sect popularly known as the Boko Haram had its root and inspiration from colonial period as well as from the "Maitatsine" uprisings of the early 1980s in particular which has mutated or undergone social change processes into Boko Haram. Hitherto, during the colonial era, a revolutionary Mahdism which received little elite support but attracted "radical clerics" disgruntled peasants and fugitive slaves sought unsuccessfully to overthrow the British colonial regime which controlled the Sokoto Caliphate founded after the jihad of Usman Dan Fodio. With stark resonance to today, northern Muslim elites made a pact with the British colonialists that they would rule indirectly in return for British education not being imposed on the protectorate (Dearn, 2011). This scenario had undergone massive social structural changes to the Maitatsine era.

The Maitatsine uprisings of the early 1980s, inspired by Cameroonian (that explain why the Boko Haram has a structural widespread to Cameroon) dissident preacher Muhammadu Marwa, catalyzed by massive socioeconomic

inequality and, following on from constitutional debates in 1977 which polarized the country, were the first incidence of Islamic fundamentalist agitation against the secular state. Again, this arrangement underwent very serious social structural changes that gave birth to at around the same time, two other Islamic fundamentalist groups emerged, Jama'atu Izalatil Bidi'a Wa'iqamatic Sunna ("Society of Removal of Innovation and Reestablishment of the Sunna"), founded 1978 in Jos and known as "Izala", and the Islamic Movement of Nigeria, a Shiite movement led by Sheikh Ibrahim El-Zakzaky, funded by Iran and in which Yusuf was thought to be a "major player" - exactly how and when Yusuf was involved and how this related to his links with Sheikh Jafar is unclear (Dearn, 2011). Western education, Western culture and modern science. the movement seeks to impose Sharia across all Nigerian states (Bumah, 2009).

The former leader Mohammed Yusuf said education "spoils the belief in one God". The sect - full name Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad ("People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad") - seeks to create an Islamic state governed by Sharia law in Nigeria by, seemingly, whatever means it has at its disposal and at whatever human cost it deems necessary (Bumah, 2009). The intent of the movement is aimed at replacing modern state formation with the traditional Islamic state, because Western values run contrary to Islamic values. Umma Mahammadiya- Muslim faithful and Dar-ul-Islam- Islamic community cannot be compromised in the face of Western influence in the Nigerian secular society. Therefore, the moral decadence and evil in the society is as a result of the embrace of Western civilization, and thus, in order to curb such evil, an Islamic society must be entrenched by destroying modern political institutions and infrastructures.

The philosophy goes hand in hand with the entrenchment of the Shari'a law in the society. The embedded philosophy of the Boko Haram movement can be inferred to explain the reason why police and armed forces formations, government establishments and properties are the target of destruction by the movement.

In addition, it is also an ideological belief of the movement that, any member who fight and die- either by suicide bombing in the process of establishing a Sharia state by destroying modern state formation and government establishment would automatically go to Aljanna- paradise or heaven (Danjibo, 2009).

One could then understand the reason why the movement has large and committed followers among the Almajiris- Qur'an trainees who depend on their Mallam/teacher for knowledge, inspiration and their daily survival. The ideology and philosophy of Boko Haram movement was aptly captured by Tell Magazine thus: *The mission of the sect was to establish an Islamic state where orthodox*

Islam is practiced. Orthodox Islam according to him (Yusuf Mohammed, leader of the sect) frowns at Western education and working in the civil service because it is sinful.

Hence, for their aim to be achieved, all institutions represented by government including security agencies like police, military and other uniformed personnel should be crushed (Tell, 10th August, 2009, p. 34).

One noticeable factor is the nature and scope in which Boko Haram has undergone massive social change or the social change that has taken place between the revolutionary Mahdism, the Maitatsine era, the Jama'atu Izalati Bidi'a Wa'iqamatic Sunna ("Society of Removal of Innovation and Reestablishment of the Sunna"), and the Boko Haram in north eastern Nigeria.

Another influenced by major social changes which have occurred in north eastern Nigeria over the past two or three decades the shift from rules of engagement in security operations code name the "*Operation Sawdust* that was carried out in 2005 by the police.

Now, the force of social change has forced a code named "Operation Lafia Doley" meaning... "Peace must reign" or literary... "Peace by force" this is yet another shift from Police to full Military operation that is also devoid of military social work in the region.

Understanding the Social change helps the Social Case Worker develops theoretical position that would fit the individual-in-situation of the North Eastern Nigeria in this case...HALIMA

Demographic Change and the Role of the Social Case Worker in North Eastern Nigeria

In particular these include major demographic change such as the increasingly high birth rate in most communities of the eastern region and a move to a much older age structure. This is because most youths and adolescence got conscripted and died in the insurgency. As Munday (2003) points out the significance of birth rate means that in the future there will be a shortage of adult children to look after elderly relatives or vice versa. This will have an obvious impact on the provision of social services more generally other than just social work and may well contribute to the further erosion of professional boundaries as new mechanisms and initiatives for providing affordable care for the elderly have to be found.

The context in which Demographic Change takes place in the north east is such that every male young or old are mercilessly killed and the female are taken into slavery (forced marriage or sold out as slave sex in the black market) massive migration are carried out by the escaped living the areas desolate

Munday (2003) and others also point to the continuing change in the nature of the family and the move away from the 'traditional' family model with its implication for the growth of one parent families and 'multi parent' families. All these killings and raped happened at the time when Ibid (2003), alluded the fact also that more women are entering the labor market which will also have an increasing knock on effect on the provision of care and others have pointed to the fact that women may be less inclined than previously to view social work as an attractive career proposition. This would be those women who wants to practice case work in the north east and those who those women who were forcefully detached from their role as care givers

Social work also now operates in a very different world from that in which Kilbrandon reported in terms of the priority areas to be addressed. In particular, in addition to the specific situation of the elderly and ageing population, social work is now practiced in a context in which there have been a large number of scandals or problematic cases involving children and which have had an impact on the social work role. The rise in drug related problems has also contributed to the work of social work both in terms of work with drug users and also in terms of the implications for increasing drug use on children that got conscripted into arms war and families that were forced to take as war conquest and control or even those who chose to attempt to forget their ordeal

Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion and the Role of the Social Case Worker in North Eastern Nigeria

The inequalities between different sections of the population in Nigeria's geopolitical spread as in elsewhere characterized, forms the basis of argument from a number of commentators (Jordan and Parkinson, 2001; Munday, 2003; Unison, 2004; Jones et al., 2004) that the distinctive role to be played by social work should not be lost. Without social work and the role that social case workers could play in the type of environment the north east found itself, many members of the north eastern state communities would continue to suffer the negative consequences of exclusion poverty, ill health, poor housing, and low educational attainment and so on.

The impact of the activities of the group called Boko Haram in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. Their activities have paralyzed almost all sectors of the north eastern region of Nigeria activities. Terrorism has impeded peace and progressive development in the area without description. Boko haram insurgency has\nd hindered political development, affected rapid economic growth and distorted socio-cultural equilibrium and led to environmental and agricultural

deterioration. Many scholars have discussed its consequences according to their observation and background but for us to achieve comprehensive social work assessment; we shall take briefly on the aspects mentioned as thus; political, economic, social and environmental consequences.

Political Impact

What makes a nation state is the ability of a collection of people and nation to belong together within a geo-political environment as a nation. But with conflict, good and acceptable government is not guaranteed. As it affects the voting pattern so it affects appointment, government policies Conflict within communities.

Economic Impact

Literature on conflict has more patronage of discussion on economic consequences Oluyole 1958; Lauer 1978, Ikpeze, 1997,) Conflict and war by Boko Haram also leads to dislocation of people from their base. This leads to disruption of economic activities the fear of Boko Haram is everywhere. Financial activities have been paralyzed as everyone live in fear. People are now scared of gathering together. Business activities have also not been left in this game of fear as everyone is standing with one leg, calculating to avoid where the next possible target is.

Social Impact

Social development has been described as the process by which the well- being of any society and its people is ensured through collective action Visa-a-vie the changes taking place in policies, economic and social life of the people (Akukwe 1978, Uzoegbunam 199, Okafor 1997). The typical social development programmes jeopardized by the activities of Boko Haram in the north east includes the following; family welfare services, Health, Housing, community development, Youths service and women development, Education. Just like it is of the political and economic situation, internal conflict and conflict hinders social development. Enumerating the consequences of activities of Boko Haram on the earlier itemized social structures, we have;

Education: the Boko Haram is to frustrate the western education which to them is a sin, higher institutions has become a dreadful area a group's main target is western education. A practical impact of it is that notices were sent to some major higher institutions in the region and some other country. Many students are dead, traumatized been molested all in the name of searching. People, cars, have to queue up at the gate for searching. The academic activities have been jeopardized

lecturer's lives in fear and the Chibok Girls still remains indelible with a growing #tag

Agriculture and food supply: This is affected in many ways. Firstly, the land which is very essential for agricultural production has become battlefield or occupied by this group. Almost all parts of Borno state and other parts of the Northeastern Nigeria which formed the major food supply to the country have been fled. Hunger and squalor therefore is eminent in Nigeria.

Security: One of the "basic needs" of man according to Igbo (1997) is security-freedom from poverty, want, diseases, hunger and danger.... and terrorism brings all these, most serious of them being security from danger. The attacks and bomb explosion causes not only death of the soldiers but also of innocent civilians. Life is full of insecurity and uncertainly under terror. Fear has become part of the people as everyone thinks of the next targeted area of the Boko Haram

Social Amenities: Social amenities like schools, Houses, Hospital, Markets, Electricity telecommunication towers, roads, bridges, markets, dams, commerce, baking, schools. Hospital recreation and tourism etc has been greatly affected by these activities.

Family Welfare Services: These includes pre- marital counseling, single parent services, services for neglected and abused children and elderly human psycho-physical stability and development of individual and family unit. Others include foster and foster care, referrals, vulnerability

Environmental Effects

The environment has always formed a central part of the development focus. The conflict has led to environmental degradation, poverty and hindered rapid economic growth and development.(Nwanegbo 2004).

The following are the consequences of the conflict on environment.

- i. Pollution by war equipment (Bomb) on the environment by gases, chemical and toxics, Radio-actives
- ii. Refugee problems to neighboring countries and cities and its consequences effect on their own environment like over population, destruction of their forests, over-cultivation and grazing of their lands, social and cultural breakdown, economic cost on the host towns and countries etc. Chad, Benin Republic and the cities closer to Maiduguri will testify better. This group may not stop its violent campaign and government may not curtail it. In the interim, social work and social case work has the responsibility of working in the lives of both the victim and the perpetrator against all odds

The Internationalization of *Boko Haram* terrorism as a Social Problems

The growing internationalization of the Boko Haram terrorism and insurgency in the north eastern Nigeria especially as a result of the mass exodus or movements of people within the region to central region or meddle belt of Nigeria at one hand. On the other hand, reports in the Nigerian and foreign press about the activities of such groups as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (SGPC) in Algeria, Tablighi clerics from Pakistan, and Wahabist missionaries from Saudi Arabia in Northern Nigeria, as well as the report of the training of some fundamentalists in Al-Qaeda camps in some foreign countries, offer proof of Boko Haram's links with fundamentalist groups around the world are to certain extent true (Adesoji, 2010). Anti-western value postures Boko Haram philosophy or ideology and objectives organizational planning, armed resistance, and modus operandi is Taliban (Danjibo, 2009) making it a terrorist outfit as branded by the international community as against the Maitatsine sectarian group as localized. Foreign collaboration, especially with the Al-Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), (Sunday Tribune, 2012) seems to come to stay and exported from Nigeria as well. In 1995, the group was said to be operating under the name Shabaab, Muslim Youth Organization Akin to Elshabbab in Kenya operating from the Indimi Mosque, located along Damboa Road, Maiduguri, Borno State Danjibo, 2009. 7; Adesoji, 2010.100)

The modus operandi of the Boko Haram movement has been fashioned after the Taliban in Afghanistan. This has made some to conclude that the sect must have sent its members to Afghanistan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Iraq, Mauritania and Algeria for training. Other argued it could be that the Boko Haram modeled itself after the Taliban simply to acknowledge its source of inspiration. Recent claim of allegiance to the Islamic State in Syria is yet another dimension to it. This development has made for Internationalization of the Boko Haram as a wicked Social Problem because of the above and a number of scholars and stakeholders in the country as well as international community to conclude that the sect has different kinds of support from known terrorist nations of the world.

The growing internationalization of the Boko Haram terrorism and insurgency in the north eastern Nigeria has added a new dimension to the role to be played by social work. In particular, migration has meant that social case workers must now have a more international outlook than before in seeking to address the needs and experiences of individuals from different ethnic, cultural and political backgrounds. This enlargement is becoming a greater rather than smaller issue with wider intensity and extensity of the problem day by day. Interestingly, the temporary suspension of international command borders will itself have

implications for the development of social work as there is a need to develop common qualifications and training programmes as a central case in the international social case work. Lwahas (2015), Askeland and Payne (2001:13-23), Barclay (1982) currently there are about 700,000 IDP in Niger, Chad and Cameroon

It can be no coincidence that there is considerable activity in international professional arena to foster cooperation, collaboration and harmonization of activities in the social work field Billups (2002), Cox (2006) Dominelli (2000). Social case work in Nigeria has not influence IDPs in Nigeria because of government prolong out long neglect Lwahas (2015), Where those concerned are asylum seekers, the fear is that social work will once more be drawn into a monitoring or surveillance rather than supportive and caring role (Ruch, 2000). For more details of the above see video by UNICEF on <https://fbstatic-a.akamaihd.net/rsrc.php/v2/y4/r/-PAXP-deijE.gif>

UNDERSTANDING THE NEXUS BETWEEN SOCIAL CASE WORK THEORY AND NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA

The fact that much of the academic and professional literature relates to social work in an urban setting has also been the focus of discussion by those who argue for a form of social work which acknowledges that much social work is practiced in rural settings, and that rural social work may have to take a very different form from the primarily urban (Turbett, 2004). This understanding becomes crucial in understanding how social case work would interestingly engage specific cases from the rural and urban areas of the same region under focus. the feature of engaging the north east Nigeria with social case work is that rural social work identifies the importance of what could be said to be lacking in much urban social work - the direct working with people in their communities and the notion of not just working in but, with communities. We would argue that there is much to be learnt from a further exploration of the value of and specific nature of rural social work - especially for future developments in specific localized area. Turbett (2004) points to distinctive features of rural social work and in particular emphasizes the community role and face to face involvement with service users as significant. The allocation of scarce resources, both human and financial, with in a rural context might also merit further consideration

The geographical position of north eastern communities in Nigeria; the isolation of the social workers; the distribution of resources; accessibility to social work assistance; and the potential for the deployment of modern information and communications technologies allowing access to direct social work help all merit

greater exploration for their relevance to the context of the north east Nigeria as it is elsewhere. Rural social work is relevant not just for north east Nigeria but also for most countries in Africa where large sections of the population live in rural communities that present the common issues of poverty, exclusion, ill health and limited labor market opportunities. This also explains why the only Social case work is an arm of social work from the forgoing therefore, it appears that social work has a core mandate and values that delights in helping individuals, groups and communities. With the support of voluntary, and protection of government or eclectic approach, Social work in its various forms addresses the multiple, complex transactions between people and their environments, and aims at enabling all people to develop their full potential, enrich their lives, and prevent dysfunction(<http://www.sozialarbeit.at/>).Conventionallysocial work tends to fall under three major methodological categories.

SOCIAL CASE WORK

Traditionally, this approach has focused on those individuals who could not achieve a fairly normal adjustment to life and needed outside attention. It is concerned with people who are in particular situations of need. Casework is done on a person-by-person basis, in situations where privacy is necessary in attending to individual problems, for example, in a hospice, a women's shelter, or a drug rehabilitation center. The idea of a social worker acting as a caseworker or a counselor is a recurrent and powerful notion in social work throughout its history, and has also been closely associated with some of the key values of social work and particularly recognizing the inherent worth of the individual and respecting him or her. Casework also appeals to those whose view of social work as a whole is one in which helping or supporting individuals is a key component (<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/>). The method involves bringing change in the behavior or outlook of a client. According to Popple and Leighninger (2004: 8), "social work is a core technology in social welfare institution, the institution in society that deals with problem of dependency; that is every member of society has a number of social positions or statuses that go with specified roles, and if a member fails to perform his/her roles adequately or social institutions fail to extend help to them, then social stability is threatened and social work has to intervene.

Popple and Leighninger (2004) further point out that the social work profession has two targets. *The first target* is that of helping individuals who are having difficulty meeting individual role expectations, which is referred to as micro practice or clinical social work (social casework).

The other target of social work concerns those aspects of social institutions that fail to support individuals in their efforts to fulfill role expectations; this is referred to as macro practice. *Social casework* involves working with the client to:

- j. Assess and identify individual and family strengths and needs
- ii. Develop a case plan to provide appropriate supports and services
- iii. Implement the case plan using community resources
- iv. Coordinate and monitor the provision of services, and...
- v. Evaluate client progress and the case plan to determine continued need for services.

Besides social case work, there are many other aspects or branches of social work they include but not limited to...

- i. **Social Group Work...** Farley et al, (2006:9), DuBois and Miley, (2005:38), Reid, (1983) as cited in DuBouis and Miley, (2005), Brown, (2002)
- ii. **Community Welfare Organizations...** DuBois and Miley, (2005), Estes (1997:43), Rubin and Rubin, (1992:3), Farley et al (2006)
- iii. **Social Administration...** (<http://www2.rgu.ac.uk>). (<http://depts.washington.edu>)
- iv. **Social Work Research...**Friedlander, (1958: 293), Krysk and Finn (2007)

The general theme to be drawn from this section of the analysis is the need for a greater international perspective in social work, which is voiced in a number of the protocols of influential social work bodies and finds expression in the number of social work training courses which include fieldwork placements overseas.

SOCIAL INDICES OF DEVELOPMENT AS A PARAMETER FOR GAUGING SOCIAL CASE WORK AND THEORY ENGAGEMENT IN THE RE-CONSTRUCTION OF NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA

Certain prerequisites of development and development issues must be on ground as a yardstick with which social case work would gauge its level of engagement with communities in the North East for termination of cases in the region in the first place, before even issues of re-construction and re-building of north eastern Nigeria for social case work again to engagement these communities as yet part of the processes. According to Walter Rodney (1972), at the level of the individual, development has the implications of increased skill and capacity, freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well-being as indices for development. At the level of society, he goes on; the concept connotes increasing capacity to regulate internal as well as external relations. All these socio economic factors are far from being on the increased in skill in north east Nigeria. There is

no freedom of expression as an attempt is met by being singled out for isolated attack. Religious leaders and traditional rulers like the traditional ruler of Goza within this region were singled out for annihilation. Creativity children and youths are contextually suspended and delinked from well-established historical background of the El-kanem Borno-Kanuri Empire and cultural heritage of self-discipline, resilience and responsibility. There is an impaired material well-being as indices for development

As for Todaro and smith (2003), the term development may mean different things for different people and may be defined from different perspectives. From the economic perspective, development means the capacity of a national economy, whose initial economic status has been more or less static for a long time, to generate and sustain an annual increase in its gross national product (GNP) at the rates of perhaps 5% to 7% or more. Todaro continues to indicate that development has also been economically defined using rates of growth of income per capita or per capita GNP taking into account the ability of a nation to expand its output at the rate faster than its population. Thus, any nation may be said to be achieving some level of development if its per capita output is growing faster than its population. Economic development has further been seen in terms of the planned alteration of the structure of production and employment. The situation in the North East Nigeria is such that we may say; the region is heavily unplanned with several alterations of the structure of production and underemployment and unemployment because of the Boko Haram attacks on the one hand. On the other hand, there is rather a population diminishing faster than government could actually rate the growth of income per capita taking into account the inability of the region to expand its output at the rate faster than its population could be replaced. There are closed to 20,000 already dead with about 800-900 on the run as IDPs in neighboring Chad and Cameroun.

Apart from the aforementioned economic views, there are some social indicators of development, including gains in literacy, schooling, health conditions and services, and provision of housing; development has, therefore, been redefined in terms of reduction or elimination of poverty, inequality and unemployment within the context of a concomitant height during the insurgency in the past three years. Poverty and poverty related mentalities have been replaced with abject poverty and want in north central Nigeria. Schools have been closed for the past three-four years, hospitals have suffered from prolong deprivations hitherto the insurgency talk more of now that hence the health sector is north eastern Nigeria, and social case workers are not there for the most part. Hence, social case work is the way

it is. Social services, social security and social welfare are not there hence things are the way they are in order to improve the quality of people's lives.

That is, for any country, if poverty, inequality and unemployment have all declined from high levels, then that implies some level of development for that country (Todaro, and Smith, 2003). These indices are all in the reverse in north east Nigeria. Additionally, Stutz and De Sousa (1998: 543) note that the United Nations has devised a Human Development Index (HDI) to measure national human development of both developing and developed countries; this HDI comprises demographic, social and economic factors such as life expectancy, literacy rate and per capita purchasing power, respectively. according to UNICEF (2005), While Life expectancy in Nigeria is 46.94 we would not be out of place to make inferences that by 2015 now, Life expectancy in the north east region has now been reduced to 1-5 in Damboa, 13-25 in Goma (Borno axis), 20-27 in Northern Adamawa state and 20-30 in Yobe while over 70% of Nigerian citizens live below the poverty line (International benchmark is \$1.5 per day), and Nigeria is ranked 156th out of 187 countries in the world ranking of nations using the Human Development Index (UNDP, 2011). In the north eastern region, we would not be far from saying that 99% of the population is below the poverty line and ranked number one before the middle belt. Nigeria's Human Development Index (HDI, 2011) at 0.459 lags behind the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 0.463 and the world average of 0.682 the inequity-adjusted HDI is even further disappointing at 0.278. The low point in the global scale is 0.456! The Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) shows that 54.1% of the population lives in poverty, with 57.3% in intense deprivation (HDI, 2011). Other HDI for Nigeria include: Life expectancy 51.9 years; Education index 0.442; Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index 0.310; and Gross National Income per capita 2,069. Current statistics reveal that 1% of Nigeria's population; enjoy the privileges of 80% of its oil wealth. Thus, 99% of the populations have barely 10% of the overall wealth to struggle over. In the north eastern Nigeria, it would be barely 0.01% enjoy the privileges of 80% of its oil wealth

Fourth, Nigeria is ranked 14th as the world's most failed state in the 2011 rankings released by Fund for Peace, an American independent non-profit research and educational organization. The survey which considered 177 countries used the following criteria: Group Grievance, Uneven Development, Legitimacy of State, Public Services, Security Apparatus, and Factionalized Elite. Nigeria's position dropped sharply from 54th in 2005, to 22nd in 2006, and 14th in 2010 and 2011. Nigeria was only better than the likes of Somalia, Chad, Sudan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Haiti and Iraq. By our earlier inferences, we may also say that by 2015

this situation is nearer than closer these other countries in the context of the north eastern Nigeria alone.

There is neither material nor social growth in north-east Nigeria. Rather, there is decreased productivity. There is only a quantitative landmass with no qualitative changes in peoples' lives, attitudes of hate speech continued unabated with a growing global presence in U-Tube threats, dysfunctional institutions and external relationships with other Nigerians as though, they are not part of Nigeria. "It is an ongoing, dynamic process by which individuals identify themselves as an ending-emptying community and are collectively disempowered to use the necessary knowledge, values and organizational skills to sustainably share and enhance that community's resources bring about positive change for the benefit of all its members; development is realization of rights, especially economic, cultural and social rights aimed at ending poverty, inequalities, suffering and injustice" that social work seeks to stand for (Oxfam Community Aid Abroad, 2001)

SOCIAL CASE WORK AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

social case work and global development and the need to export, utilized, engaged and are all well domesticated and advocated by Tonnies, 1887), Fink et al (1968:27) (Farley et al, 2006: 13) as Social work does not only address needs and problems at the personal or family level but also at the neighborhood, national and international level.

SOCIAL CASE WORK AND DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH EAST NIGERIA

Nigeria, specifically the north east region is amongst the rapidly changing societies of the so-called Global South. It becomes imperative therefor that certain traditional values and norms are preserved in order to prevent total social and cultural breakdown and related chaotic situation of normlessness, lack of self-identification and the absence of a sense of belonging.

It is also important that Nigeria, specifically the north east regional societies avoid the pitfalls of developmental mistakes experienced by developed societies. By virtue of their professional training, social case workers are strategically positioned to provide the necessary safeguards in this regard.

There seems to be general recognition that social work has in the past treated only the most overt problems of urban destitution and maladjustment. The profession has done little to promote the welfare of the majority population, especially where the vulnerable and rural people are concerned.

Consequently, many social workers have come to realize that their conventional approaches have had rather limited impact on social needs and problems in Nigeria, specifically the north east region as it were with other developing countries or even when compared with other regions like the south east. As a result, social workers have begun to seek new ways of expanding social work's professional roles in order to deal more effectively with the problems of mass deprivation in this region. Thus, they have begun to explore how they can apply the social case work developmental model to tackle social needs and problems obtaining in these kinds of impoverished societies (Midgley, 1978:174).

In further attempts to improve people's quality of life globally, the social work profession has expanded its services into international social work and international social case work which has been a critical component of the United Nations' efforts to rehabilitate the people displaced and traumatized by war in such regions as the Balkans and sub-Saharan Africa (Farley et al, 2006: 13). Political instability in the war-ravaged countries is usually the result of inequality and oppression which often translates into political resentment, unrest and conflict. A country with a high level of inequality is not conducive to peace and stability (Graaff, 2004:11). As expected, social workers operating in these war-torn regions are required to provide much needed aid and counseling, part of which pertains to HIV and AIDS (Farley et al, 2006: 13).

Rapid social change in the less developed countries which the north eastern Nigeria is a part is closely linked to the technological, economic and political changes occurring in these societies. Notwithstanding these phenomenal changes, not enough attention has been given to the human and social repercussions of these forces of modernization. Although we are witnessing relatively high levels of economic growth in some parts of south-south and south west/east Nigeria, the rise in material standards does not seem to be commensurate with improvement in human values and social standards.

Although economic growth creates increasing opportunities for better life and social progress, these achievements do not automatically generate genuine development that can torpedo development to the north east. Unequal distribution of power and resources tends to generate conflicts and violence in society, hence, social workers should be concerned with structural change aimed at redressing inequality and improving the responsiveness of institutions to people's needs. In this regard, social work employs advocacy and empowerment as strategies for promoting client control and involvement in all aspects of their lives (Bernstein, 1995: 55). To have equality in income and access to goods and services, improvements in individual living standards, to promote freedom and self-esteem and to effect positive changes in popular attitudes and institutions; deliberate efforts have to be made to seize and utilize the opportunities of economic development in both developed and less developed countries as it were with north east and other geographical zones within Nigeria,

To be sure, the twin processes of industrialization and urbanization taking place in North East Nigeria do pose great challenges for social work in the same way as

they have done in developed social case work practice. The major consequences of these processes for the North Eastern Nigeria, which are almost the same as those that have taken place in the developed world over the past two centuries, include rural-urban drift, disintegration of the role of the family, unplanned parenthood, individualism, increased crime and delinquency, physical and mental disability, slums, unemployment, inadequate social services, and sexual immorality/rape.

Social work is needed in this region to minimize the strains and stresses associated with these social problems and to provide programmes of social improvement which will prevent individual maladjustments and social disruptions. Social case workers can contribute to the formulation of social policies and programmes which, if properly conceived and implemented, will enhance economic development.

SOME SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE IN THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REBUILDING OF THE NORTH EAST NIGERIA

Victim support fund, The Presidential intervention package, The Safe School initiative, Federal ministry of housing and Borno State Government housing projects units in north east Nigeria

THE POVERTY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REBUILDING OF THE NORTH EAST NIGERIA

Clearly, current efforts as mentioned in the above suffer from the following...

First, the Victim support fund suffers from a Cross-cutting category of needs assessment identified to be largely experienced across different groups and categories of victims scattered in diverse IDPs

These were:

- Information; Safety and protection from re-victimization by secondary vulnerability, Practical needs; Emotional needs; Support navigating the Criminal Justice System; and Fair treatment, respect and acknowledging harm
- The need for information as a priority for victims of terrorism insurgency, disaster and crime (Ringham and Salisbury, 2004; Rock, 1998; Maguire, 1985) is crucial role for social case workers who are completely absent from the team arrangements in all the above efforts. Victims receiving accessible, timely and accurate information about the support services available to them in relation to the progress of their case through the government agencies are absent. Safety and protection from re-victimization
- Safety and protection from re-victimization has been identified for social case workers working concern for victims of terrorism and other crime and crime related problems (Ringham and Salisbury, 2004; Maguire, 1985).

Practical needs, included:

- Financial support for accessing compensation (including Criminal Injuries Compensation) or welfare; advocacy to participate in the CJS, or to access or communicate with a range of services and organizations such as local councils regarding housing issues or employers relating to time off work; healthcare, to meet physical or mental health needs; housing, to meet safety needs; and childcare, to enable victims with caring responsibilities to engage with service providers.

Despite all of the above, new kinds of individual needs seems to be developing parallel to these organization and grown parallel to the changes in the welfare state. If the Nigerian welfare state were in order, you wouldn't need all of the above in the first place. With a glimpse of the welfare state in the change agenda of the Buhari administration, insinuations are thick in the air that it cannot redeem the five thousand naira social security stipend. This draws us back to the fears of the disorderly state of the Nigerian welfare state. Now that they this issues are seemingly or unseeingly in effect, the current material sense of it, secondary victimization seems to be and order of the day Winkel Etel (1998), Rock P (2004) Pierson (1998) National Audit Office (2001) (2002: 23), Fattah (1992b), Elias (1992a) Those who are helped by Victim Support are often people with loose bonds to society and people of low class. As victims they can get help from Victim Support, but the need derives from lacking service in the welfare state. NGOs have come to complement and strengthen organizations in the public sector as the Nigerian welfare state is weakened. All of these actors share the same goal: reducing vulnerability and protecting and supporting affected people. This does not, however, guarantee that they will work in a coordinated and collaborative way. There has been repeated poor coordination and collaboration. Lack of effective collaboration can lead to a failure to deliver the protection and support to victim's right. Threats and risk has replaced the social democratic ideas of social security as it were with the neo-liberal conception of crime.

SOCIAL WORK AS A SOCIAL-FUNCTIONING-MECHANISM IN TERRORIZED AND INSURGENT COMMUNITIES

Social workers joined the rescue effort as rescue team workers when Boko Haram drops a devastating boom as terrorism hits Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan etc. In the immediate aftermath, social workers, coming from all cities and counties throughout the world and from both public and private sectors.

The victims are waiting for their family members to be rescued from collapsed buildings, digging out corpses from under debris, conducting funerals for the dead, searching for shelters and transportation between the temporary shelters and the wreckage, collecting and distributing food and supplies to the victims. Social workers further responded with consolation of the injured and families of the dead, restoration of transportation, collection of assessment information for

psychosocial support, seeking out vulnerable populations, linking victims' needs with resources, empowering other volunteers during the period of emergency (Family Well- beings Association, R.O.C. 1999). For instance, after massive coordinated attacks and gigantic boom blast that rocked most of parts of the region and beyond in the table below...

Date	Casualties
July 26, 2009	Boko Haram launches mass uprising with attack on a police station in Bauchi, starting a five-day uprising that spread to Maiduguri and elsewhere.
September 7, 2010	Boko Haram attacked a prison in Bauchi, killed about five guards and freed over 700 inmates, including former sect members.
October 11, 2010	Bombing/gun attack on a police station in Maiduguri destroys the station and injures three by the group
December 24, 2010	The group carried out a bomb attack in Jos killing 8 people.
December 28, 2010	Boko Haram claims responsibility for the Christmas Eve bombing in Jos that killed 38 people
December 31, 2010	The group attack a Mammy market at Army Mogadishu Barracks, Abuja, 11 people died
April 1, 2011	The group attacked a police station in Bauchi
April 9, 2011	The group attacked a polling center in Maiduguri and bombed it
April 20, 2011	A bomb in Maiduguri kills a policeman.
April 22, 2011	The group attacked a prison in Yola and freed 14 prisoners
April 24, 2011	Four bombs explode in Maiduguri, killing at least three.
May 29, 2011	Bombings of an army barracks in Bauchi city and Maiduguri and led to death of 15 people

May 31, 2011	Gunmen assassinate Abba Anas Ibn Umar Garbai, brother of the Shehu of Borno, in Maiduguri.
June 1, 2011	The group killed Shehu of Borno's brother, Abba El-kanemi
June 7, 2011	A team of gunmen launch parallel attacks with guns and bombs on a church and police stations in Maiduguri, killing 5 people.
June 16, 2011	Bombing of police headquarters in Abuja, claimed by Boko Haram. Casualty reports vary.
June 26, 2011	Gunmen shoot and bomb a bar in Maiduguri killing about 25 people
August 16, 2011	The Bombing of United Nations Office in Abuja, killing over 34 people by the group
December 25, 2011	Bombing of St. Theresa's Catholic Church, Madalla, killing over 46 people
January 6, 2012	The Sect attacked some southerners in Mubi killing about 13 Igbo
January 21, 2012	Multiple bomb blast rocked Kano city , claiming over 185 people
January 29, 2012	Bombing of Kano Police Station at Naibawa Area of Yakatabo
February 8, 2012	Bomb blast rocked Army Headquarters in Kaduna
February 15, 2012	Koton Karife Prison, Kogi State was attacked by the sect and about 119 prisoners were released and a warder was killed.
February 19, 2012	Bomb blast rocked Suleja Niger State near Christ Embassy Church, leaving 5 people seriously injured
February 26, 2012	Bombing of Church of Christ in Nigeria, Jos leading to the death of about 2 worshippers & about 38 people sustained serious injuries.
March 8 2012	An Italian, Franco Lamolinara and a Briton, Christopher McManus, who were Expatriate Staff of Stabilim Visioni Construction Firm were abdicated in

	2011 by a splinter group of Boko Haram and were later killed.
March 11, 2012	Bombing of St. Finbarr's Catholic Church, Rayfield, Jos resulting in the killing of 11 people and several others wounded.
April 26 2012	Bombing of three media houses (Thisday Newspaper in Abuja killing 3 & 2 security officers & injured 13 people; Thisday, the Sun & the Moments newspapers in Kaduna killing 3 persons & injured many others
April, 29, 2012	Attack on Bayero University, Kano, killing 13 Christian Worshippers, a senior non-academic staff & two Professors
April 30, 2012	Bomb explosion in Jalingo, claiming 11 persons and several others wounded.

Source: Authors' Research (2018)

...some social workers who worked in local authorities within the region were the first to arriving at the stricken areas. Besides, social workers were representing the government to take charge in delivering the services such as evacuating some survivors to nearby hospitals, "temporary housing for the victims", "mortgage loans for those displaced" and counselling to prevent the victims committing suicide.

The functions and service programs of social workers from both public and private sectors fall into two phases. The first phase is rescue and resettlement; and the second is reconstruction. Dodds and Nuehring (1996), Webster (1995) and Banerjee and Gillespie (1994) have identified that social workers are an important part of all phases of the terrorist and disaster management cycle, such as formulating and/or implementing preparedness plans, response plans, recovery plans and mitigation. Social workers can assisted organizations that serve clients in the community to establish preparedness and mitigation plans when Boko Haram struck.

Social case workers can address the special needs of clients and carry major responsibility for the relief needs of vulnerable groups including individual persons and families living either in the community or in temporary shelters during the response period (Zakour 1996; Cherry and Cherry 1996; Webster 1995; Shahar 1993; Phifer and Norris 1989; Seroka, et al 1986).

Furthermore, social case workers are an important part of rescue and resettlement; and the reconstruction recovery plans, at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels as discussed in the internationalization of the Boko Haram issues

above, such as organizing a community's recovery within the region, searching out benefit programs, writing grants, and advocating for government programs, etc (Sundet & Mermelstein 1996; Dodds and Nuehring 1996; Cooke 1993; Dufka 1988). According to the above literature, social case work functions in problematic areas as described can be aid as follows (Yueh, 2004):

- i. Support for individuals and families;
- ii. Link individual's needs and resources and help the clients to access resources;
- iii. Prevent severe physical and mental problems;
- iv. Prevent individuals, families, groups, organizations, communities from breaking down;
- v. Intervene to change micro and macro systems to improve clients' well-beings.

The north eastern Nigeria lies in a terrorist zone. From the myriad and catalogue of table presenting the date and havoc of Boko Haram in the region have caused among 450 to 40,000 fatalities in the region between 2010 and 2012 i.e. a spade of about a year or so.

Usually, social workers work in the front line during the emergency response to victims. They are not only government representatives, accompanying families waiting for the survivors from the debris; but also they provide emotional support for families in the shelters and help the families arrange funeral ceremonies. The majority of both administrators and front line social workers have a social work background. They do what they can and are capable to do. The social workers become substitutes for the government during the emergency relief; and the governments could then carry out their responsibilities based on what the social workers are doing.

REALITY OF THE SOCIAL WORKERS PLAYING KEY ROLES IN THE NORTH EAST

Unfortunately, social work education programs and practice have not created a specialty focus on terrorist programming in North Eastern Nigeria. Doubtlessly, social case workers have little or no important roles in all phases of the victim management phases including the emergency relief and the recovery, preparedness and mitigation plans in a legally structured manner as a framework of action.

Second, in other to develop a literature that would be important for social workers to know what is the extent of the assistance programs that they have delivered in victim case management and aid, this paper was written. But as it is, with many

other academic papers as it were in this journal, none would be contacted to glean from the contextually discussed matters arising as specific issues in mitigation. This makes me wonder whether academics matters to policy implementers or implementers use policies to implement their pockets. The end result is an abandonment of this paper that would improve social case work education, practices and research on victims of Boko Haram aid in North East Nigeria in case of an attempt to reconstruct and rebuild the area.

Social Case Workers work in the front line during the emergency response to victims but social case workers are not government representatives who should accompanying families waiting for the survivors from the debris as provided by section two of the 1999 constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria as amended. Social case workers having a social work background that provide emotional support for families in the shelters and help the families arrange funeral ceremonies. But majority of both administrators do not, they do what they can and are capable to do without professional skills. This means endangering the entire victims into a double victimisation called professional dangerousness. The social case workers become substitutes for the government during the emergency relief; and the governments could then carry out their responsibilities based on what the social workers are doing but without the social case workers.

Third, however, the difficulties that social workers have in the procedures include the lack of system integration, leadership uncertainty and their instructions, the ambiguity of policies and rules, chaotic rescue bases, their own uncertain roles, limited concentration of aid services due to mishandling, overlapping of resources, the inflexibility of related legislations.

Fourth, usually, the Social Case Worker work in a team with psychologist, psychiatrist, counsellor and other proficient when occur terrorism; Therefore, the clients are referred simply within the team and cases are very familiar to the team. But in the case of the north eastern Nigeria, there is no team work. The de-professionalization thesis seems to more with the social case work as isolationism seems to be the case with these disciplinary tributaries for the social case worker to glean from in other to help victims of Boko Haram survivors in the north east. Based on the above discussions, social workers need to know how to deal with crisis intervention including information and resources integration, volunteers organization and distribution, material, food and monetary compensation distribution, death and funeral management, needs survey, vulnerable people identification and discovery, housing arrangements, etc.

SOCIAL CASE WORK SKILLS IN WORKING WITH BOKO HARAM SURVIVORS

According to Trevithick (2012), Social work skills must include the following

- Plan courses of action to achieve identified outcomes
- Communicate in an open, accurate and understandable way
- Adapt communication for a range of audiences
- Facilitate each person's use of language and chosen form of communication
- Maintain the trust and confidence of individuals, families, careers, groups and communities
- Work effectively with those whose views or values conflict with your own example a Christian social case worker working with a Muslim client or vice versa
- Negotiate with others to achieve agreement in complex situations
- Challenge others when necessary, in ways likely to achieve change
- Apply critical thinking to information from a range of sources
- Analyze and synthesize complex information
- Apply creative thinking to resolve complex problems
- Make professional judgments about complex situations
- Use your own interpersonal and other skills and knowledge as a resource
- Apply person centered approaches
- Balance person centered outcomes and the well-being of others
- Exercise assertiveness, power and authority in ways compatible with social work values
- Access and use information and communications technology systems for the collection, storage and dissemination of information
- Access and use professional supervision and support in situations beyond your own knowledge or experience
- Use research skills
- Discussed a range of practical measures designed to enhance feelings of safety among victims, such as enhanced community and human security (Mawby, 2001), and refuges for victims. These measures could also reduce the likelihood of repeat victimization.
- Synthesize knowledge and practice Combine communication skills and relationship-based social work skills with the intervention method.
- Critically analyze the usefulness of applying the theories and methods to social work practice with individuals, families, groups or communities, particularly in regard to empowerment and anti-stress and anxiety disorders.
- Critically assess the strengths and limitations of social work theories and methods e.g. (in the context of the north eastern Nigeria).

- Strategies for improving accessibility included using a combination of oral and written information (in a range of languages), and the use of clear, non-technical language.
- The social case worker must be considered important to strike a balance in terms of the amount of information provided; a perceived risk associated with providing too much information was that it may overwhelm victims and impair their understanding of their coping mechanism if strength based approaches are utilized by the social case worker
- Apply critical thinking to reflect on your own practice that is to say, the social case worker must have to engage in critical reflection to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention methods, which will include asking the following questions: 'What happened?; How did it compare with previous experiences?; How did I do?; How well did I do?; What could I have done better?; What could I have done differently?' (Adams, 2009 iii) alongside obtaining service user and career feedback.

Armed with these skills, the social case worker should be mindful of the fact that, usually people lose the supportive systems when Boko Haram strikes. The systems that have been entailed love, confidence and assurance in this case, social case work skills in working with Boko Haram survivors should include but not be limited to the following...

Situational supporting, Hopefulness making, Consoling, Assuring, Concentrating, Solutions developing, Referrals

Situational supporting. Therefore, social case worker should prepare supportive groups to clients in working with survivors of Boko Haram attacks. This includes the expansive support activities in communicating. In this way, the interestedness, attention, helping ability, attitude, responsibility and knowledge of social case worker inform the feeling of safety to client. In the use of situational supporting skill, the social case worker gives the opportunity to client and confirms his/her for describing the attack. The description of attack and its stress can prevent PTSD (Lawrence, 1993).

The social case workers in the above case, should group the survivors of the Boko Haram mayhem. In this way; they accumulate the survivors to group. The survivors integrate their experiences and feelings in adjacency of each other. Usually, this skill is used to helping clients for psychiatric empty and prevention of emotional reaction.

Hopefulness making: The hope of this case work skill is a basic antidote and the achievement agent to goals. The hope calm individual and he/she feel that there is lifeline in future (Lawrence, 1993).

Generally, the despair and depression are the normal reaction of a terrorized attack or crisis. Therefore, the first stage for making hopefulness is emotional and functional evaluation of client. Then, social case worker encourages the client for starting activities and mobilizing his/her abilities. The encouragement of client, minimize his/her disinterestedness feeling, inability and despair. In addition, the conceptual skills and rational discussions should be used for acquainting of client from despair and self-disinterestedness feeling. The social workers should use various methods for reinforcing client and selecting new programs. The urgent cases should be referring to psychiatrist or psychologist is necessary when these methods cannot change the disappointment attitudes and particularly when a thought disorder is perceived.

Consoling: The consoling is ancient and helpful approach to appeasing the bereaved clients. Especially, this skill is favourable for clients who believe to religious duties and afterlife as crucial to understanding the context in which victims are characterized in the region. One possible way is for the social case worker use clergy for making hopefulness and appeasing the individuals. Because, this religious communication is one of the best tools that habituate the grief reaction in clients so far as they are appeased, empowered and reactivated one verse in the Bible said... "For the death of a believer is great gain"

Assuring: The assuring is the way that social worker assure verbally the client to behaviours affects and his/her feelings (Lawrence, 1993). It is like that we remunerate the client and make him/her hopeful to next activities. The purpose of this skill is the increasing assurance, developing abilities, decreasing anxiety and encouraging acceptable behaviours. The below girls help the social worker who uses *assuring skill effectively*.

- i. Approving with client's statements.
- ii. Predicting conclusions and expressing them to client.
- iii. For example, social case worker tells to client: *"it is arduous for you that adjust to darling's grief, but you can sustain grief and loss well"*.
- iv. Objective exempling:
- v. It means that the social case worker indicates individuals who have had problems similar to client's problems and have solved them, successfully.

Concentrating: In this skill, the social case worker asks client that he/she concentrates on his/her strengths and voices or writes on paper them.

Generally, it is plausible that individuals contemplate on their debilities in crisis and journalise them. This attitude accompanies with self-accusation and depression usually. The framing of strengths and abilities list with objective examples can make client to self-concentration and self-analysis. It means that client should concentrates on incidents that have resulted pleasure outcomes for him/her. The using of this skill makes client able to resuming by reconnecting the foregone activities and self-control until he/she can encounters to facts of crisis and status quo.

Solutions developing: One of the people traits is the limitation of their comprehension after Boko Haram attack and this, is created by psychological pressures of graphic mental pictures replayed in the mind repeatedly. This limitation makes individuals that consider the limited solutions to overcoming the status quo. Thus, they feel the internal stress, disability and may be thinking suicide an escapist way.

In this situation, the social case worker should try to concentrating client to variety and rational solutions or proffer to client the possible solutions. In this way, the social case worker supports the client at first until decrease his/her anxiety and then help him/her for realistic understanding of the terror. Finally, the worker guides client to helpful manner that he/she adjusts to situation and solves his/her problems.

Refer: The referring is the skill that social case worker compels the client who is informed from other assistance resource and refers to it (Louis, 2000). The refer skill entail the new start point for client. Sometimes, the expert social case workers cannot completely help the client too. Naturally, this failure may be made by social worker's unskillfulness, dissociating client and complicated problems like rape with impunity by the Boko Haram members with pregnancy. The referring is the current manner for continuing assistance to clients and if it is considered a number of things follow from this, with important implications for Social Case Worker:

- i. Social Case Worker should be aware to services that solve client's problems.
- ii. The Social Case Worker primes the client for referring.
- iii. The Social Case Worker consults to individuals or institutions that client is referred to them. This is very easy if the Social Case Worker knows the Eco-map of the region very well

- iv. **The Social Case Worker** allows the client makes decision about using new services.

DISCUSSION AND CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE

First, The Boko Haram phenomena as social menace in the north east have no definitive formulation no stopping rule, or criteria upon which to determine "solving" as solutions could be true or false considering that no complete lists of applicable "moves" for a solution to the problems in the region is it. This is because, always more than one explanation stands out depending greatly on the individual perspective. But then, the Boko Haram nightmare is a reflection of a symptom of another problem that has no definitive, scientific test in which solving or attempt to solve it completely changes the design space or context in which it operates or thrives in the region.

Second, Developed from the client's intake, case theory presents social work practitioners' understanding of a particular victims of Boko Haram terrorism in north eastern Nigeria as strategy for developing unique plan for specific problematic condition at a specific point in time within the context of the north east.

Third, Just as social case work approaches the client as unique, the same way it sees and engage the Boko Haram insurgency in the region as uniquely different from the same impact and environment in which the same phenomenon of Boko Haram thrives in the meddle Belt region as a problem that is uniquely different form other regions in which they also operate. While social case work has skills for care and development that could be harnessed for specific rebuilding and reconstruction of the region, its claims remained fully responsible for its actions considering that the Boko Haram problem is not understood until after the formulation of a solution by either the government or the people of the community without any stopping rule.

Fourth, During each of the Boko Haram unleashing of terror, several social workers get involved with skilled intervention aid; both in the immediate aftermath and during occurrences. Disappointingly, most Nigerian social workers participated in the emergency response with limited training in terrorized and disaster aid scenarios. Terrorist, insurgent and disaster aid is not included in the social work curriculum at the polytechnic, college and other diploma level. This means that society and professional educators in Nigeria have not realized social work roles and functions during disasters (Yueh, 2004). Furthermore, the number of social workers who are trained are unless less than the number of social workers who are involved in helping victims and survivors of the Boko Haram

insurgency in the north eastern Nigeria. Social work education programs have not yet created a special focus on Boko Haram de-programming as it were with other emergency issues like disaster.

RECOMMENDATIONS

First, Social case workers need to help settle vulnerable people, including daily life arrangement, guidance, grief therapy and counselling, life care, integration non-governmental resources, improving community cohesion, rebuilding families and communities.

Second, Social workers must consider and confront both social context and individual content of behaviour and accordingly rely on bio-psycho-social theories where behaviour is a function of the individual client's biological and psychological content and the social context – the social work domain in this sense... north eastern Nigeria

Third, for the social case workers working in governmental settings, their Boko Haram insurgency aid services focus on information and resources collection and integration, and how to unify and coordinate the volunteers during the emergency and distribute their tasks into all sorts of aid services.

Fourth, for those social case workers from voluntary agencies or students and faculties from academia, they have to contact the local government first; for the purpose is to link with public social case workers first and integrate with their aid services. For the social case workers from the private agencies, they also need to identify who are the agents of the clients and who are the program executors funded by the government? When conflicts arise between the client's needs and governmental instructions, how social case workers respond and how they balance their professional commitment to ethics and their career responsibilities from the bureaucracies becomes a key issue.

Fifth, the curriculum of related Boko Haram survivor's aid services and practices should be presented in social work departments of all Nigerian universities considering the changing nature, the demographic indices and the growing internationalizations of the Boko Haram insurgency as frequently getting worse.

Sixth, Nigerian social workers need to face and react to this reality, as future members of a team that will work on terrorized community relief. It is recommended that instructors have one or two sessions of social work curriculum to discuss Boko Haram response. Including how social work students work with victims and their families, communities, how they apply all sorts of resources for the victims, how they be helpful for the families when their family members are

dead, and funeral ceremony procedures. Furthermore, the student's practicum designs also can emphasize this.

Seventh, Ensuring information is accurate considering the importance in order to manage victims' expectations, and reduce the risk of disappointment about processes or outcomes.

Eight, it must also be considered as crucial that information was tailored to the communication needs of the individual victim.

CONCLUSION

In this article, the author has defined the terms of social case work and the development of the north east Nigeria. Within the context of these definitions an attempt was made to establish the relationship between the two concepts and as they relate to the concepts of social change demographic context and the growing internationalization of the issue of Boko Haram as wicked social problem . The contributions social work makes to development are many and varied. Social Case work stands out as discussed in the above. This is essential in order to avoid high material and economic standards without consequent matches in human and social standards. The mentioned study found that social workers have significant roles and functions in both rescue and recovery stages especially in linking the victims' needs and resources. Social workers also have unique disaster mandates to support vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, children, and elderly people; help the agencies and organizations for effective responses; provide therapeutic interventions to survivors; and organize recovery programs that improve the community's ability to address their own unmet needs. Social workers also worked with many professionals and organizations that were active in disaster aid services. Thus, the coordination or case management skills of social work can be applied to disaster aid procedures (Wenger 1978; Gillespie 1991).

The roles and services that social workers provide in disaster are once that they have performed in their practice and for which they have been trained in their social work curriculum. For example, theories and practices that social workers apply in the disasters, such as crisis theory, resources linking, needs assessment, searching for vulnerable people and providing support and post-disaster counselling to people are exactly those that social workers utilize in their intervention skills in their various employment fields. Moreover, social workers under critical and changing phenomena during emergencies will stimulate their learning, creative thinking, innovation, and productive activities during the rescue stage. Individual social workers have to strengthen their knowledge of the impact

on the victims and the community responses of the post-disaster period (Shahar 1993).

The using of personal and social resources performs the important role in the problem solving. Social worker uses these resources in variety methods by accomplished assessment. He/she accompanies and readies the client for doing activities. In addition, he/she help to client in order to expressing his/her feelings (Shahar, 1993), thinking better, coercing him/her to operation. The social worker gives to client the information, recommendations, explanations and assists to him/her for designing the daily plans and activities at crisis (Chen, 2000). These skills pacify symptoms, decrease discomforts and make the hopefulness, perception, thinking, feeling, adaptation and adjustment for client. Finally, the termination of social case work process in crisis is very important. However, it terminates when the client can find the solution of problems has learnt the new functional modes and performances (Eghlima, 2003).

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