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**ASSESSMENT OF BOKO HARAM AND ITS IMPLICATION ON KAGA LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT AREA, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA**

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***Abstract***

*Boko Haram figuratively implies that western for non-Islamic education is a very controversial Nigeria militant group that seeks for the imposition of sharia law in the entire northern states of Nigeria. The hierarchical structure of the group is not presently well defined. The official name of the group is Jama'atu Ahlis sunna lidda awati wal jihad, which in Arabic translates to people committed to the propagation of the prophet's teaching and jihad literally therefore the group means Association of sunn's for the propagation of Islamic and for Holy war (jihad) and Islamized northern states of Nigeria and probably conquer the entire country through jihad. So far, the group has been waging the war successfully in its area of stronghold. Boko Haram made its presence known in 2004, in Yobe states, and by 2011, it made its presence known to the global community by bombing the United Nations Headquarters in Abuja, especially in the last two years, it has willfully attacked hundreds of buildings and killing many innocent Nigerians. In spite of the calamity the group has caused the government seems not to know how to clip the group's wings. In this research work, therefore, effort will be made to philosophically and legally appraise the group activities and its implications on Nigerian National integration. We will look at the socio-economic implication of the group in Nigeria economic development also the drive of the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria and possibly suggest solutions that will assist in curtailing their activities in Nigeria.*

***Keywords:*** *Assessment, Boko Haram, Implication, Kaga LGA,*

## INTRODUCTION

Boko Haram the group originated in 2002, in the capital of Maiduguri, Borno state in northeast of Nigeria, under the leadership of Islamist cleric Mohammed Yusuf. It is commonly referred to as Boko Haram, which collectively translates to 'Western education is sin.' According to CFR, and with "aims to establish a fully Islamic state in Nigeria," Yusuf's followers consisted predominately of individuals from the impoverished north: Islamic students, clerics, and the unemployed. Prior to 2009, the small group of Islamists openly challenged the state with impassioned speeches. Kyari Mohammed, in 'The message and method of Boko Haram,' explains it was not until July 2009 that the group moved from this "dawah (proselytisation) phase to violent armed struggle." Yusuf was summarily executed while in Police custody, and following this development, the group not only grew more radicalized, but it also broke into factions. Abubakar Shekau is the current leader of the militant group.

Regarding the methods of violence utilized in this new phase, Boko Haram has adopted targeted assassinations, suicide bombings, and hostage-taking, with an increasingly global reach. Since the middle of 2010, the group has targeted media outlets, journalists and schools, as well as kidnapped both locals and foreigners. The group's strength and resilience has succeeded in posing a significant threat to the government. CFR highlights that, "Boko Haram fighters often are, indeed, better armed and equipped than the government's forces." Crisis Group furthers that wealthy politicians and businessmen funded the group in the past, before, as a former member of Nigeria's State Security Service (SSS) puts it, "they lost control of it." Nevertheless, Boko Haram's political ties have allegedly continued. July 2009-December 2013

In July 2009, following an alleged disagreement with police forces, 14 Boko Haram members were shot in a joint military and police operation. The military suppressed the group's reprisal revolts in six northern states, with the crackdown leaving over 800 dead, the majority of which were sect members and civilians. Attacks continued, culminating in the 30 July 2009 execution of Yusuf in custody. From August 2011-June 2012 Boko Haram violence significantly escalated, with the suicide bombing of a UN building, and multiple attacks on security facilities, banks, mosques and churches,

resulting in high numbers civilian casualties. In October 2012, Human Right Watch released a report accusing Boko Haram's "widespread and systematic murder and persecution" as likely amounting to "crimes against humanity." The second Boko Haram instigated 'State of Emergency' was declared in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa states, May 2013, and from June-October 2013 multiple confrontations between Boko Haram and state forces resulted in hundreds of deaths. In September 2013, Boko Haram was suspected of an attack on a college that killed 40 students. Crisis Group then reported in December 2013 that 200 insurgents, dressed in military uniform, coordinated an attack on state military targets in Maiduguri, and later that month, several hundred fighters attacked military barracks outside Bama.

In early 2014, the frequency and scale of Boko Haram attacks, mainly targeting civilians, increased significantly. In February, the group killed at least 59 people, when they opened fire at a high school in Yobe State. In March, at least 75 people were killed in Maiduguri blasts, attributed to Boko Haram. In April, Boko Haram gunmen abducted 276 Chibok schoolgirls from their dormitory in northeastern Borno state, merely hours after more than 70 people were killed in a bomb attack near Abuja. In May, three separate attacks, a Boko Haram assault on the town of Gamboru Ngala on the Cameroon border (at least 336 deaths), a car bombing in Jos (at least 118 deaths), and an attack on a military base in Yobe State (49 deaths) killed more than 500. Throughout Jun and July at least another 2,000 casualties were recorded in multiple attacks, among which was the Gwoza massacre killing at least 200, mostly Christian, in several villages in Borno State and a series of attacks in the middle Belt of Nigeria, killing around 171 people. Until the end of 2014 at least another 6, 000 deaths were recorded as a result of continuous violence. In early January the deadliest single massacre to date was recorded as a series of mass killings were carried out by Boko Haram militants, destroying the entire town of Baga in north- east Nigeria, killing as many as 2, 000 people. Boko Haram now controls up to 70% of Borno State, which has been most affected by the insurgency. The cumulative death toll varies according to sources, ranking from 7,500 deaths in 2014 according to the Nigerian Social Violence project (John Hopkins University Africa Program) to 18,000

according to the Nigerian Security Tracker (Council on Foreign Relations). Furthermore, cumulative deaths since the start of the insurgency range from 11, 121 to 33,000.

President Jonathan signed the Terrorism (Prevention) Act in 2011, amended in 2012. The bill authorizes the death penalty, upon conviction, for any individual conviction of stated terrorist acts. State security officials have also gained extra powers, without legal encumbrances, including two declared states of emergency (the first initiated in December 2011 in Borno, Yobe, Plateau and Niger states, and the second, May 2013 until present in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states), and the cutting of cellular service in May 2013. Despite these added measures, the Nigerian government has failed in its responsibility to protect its citizens from deadly incidents, which possibly classify as 'crimes against humanity.' Security officials have proven unreliable, allowing Boko Haram "freedom of movement" and access to vulnerable targets, and "the majority of the insecurity burden will continue to be shouldered by the public," states Serrano and Pieri, if a new approach to this ongoing crisis is not initiated. For in fact, out of desperation from the lack of protection offered by the state, local youth vigilantes have taken the responsibility upon themselves, forming the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF).

Leading international organizations' reports on Nigeria's human rights situation in 2012 and 2013 have provided consistent and repeated mention of documented atrocities by Nigerian military and police forces (JTF), including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary dragnet arrests, illegal and arbitrary detentions, and torture. Amnesty International stated in its Annual Report 2012 that, "hundreds of people were unlawfully killed, often before or during arrests on the street. Others were tortured to death in police detention," adding that few police officers had been held accountable. In its World Report 2013, Human Right Watch repeated the same allegations against Nigerian's forces, and supported such impunity claims, explaining that authorities had not yet prosecuted the relevant individuals for unlawful killings dating back to 1999.

The Nigerian government's handling of the insurgency has significantly contributed to the radicalization of the Boko Haram, pushing "the movement to the extreme end of the spectrum." It is suggested that the

June 2009 shooting of Boko Haram members at a funeral procession, just prior to the July uprising, was seen as “a declaration of war,” as was the extrajudicial killing of Yusuf. Boko Haram has since identified the civilian population as a key tool for their protection and operational success against the JTF, and as a result the JTF has “resorted to taking vengeance on the whole civilian population.” This indiscriminate response has garnered Boko Haram greater support in the community, even with their knowledge of the group’s own role in atrocities. The state’s inability to protect its population, marred by the JTF’s lack of distinction between civilians and combatants, has had the effect of increasing Boko Haram’s confidence in their endeavors, as well as its membership numbers.

Weak political leadership by President Jonathan also contributed to the escalation of the conflict. The President was often poorly informed and did not grasp the gravity of the situation, failing to provide political guidance in order to navigate an effective counterinsurgency. Moreover, the Nigerian military is increasingly overwhelmed, as it is not appropriately trained and strongly undermanned to fight an insurgency that spans 150,000 square kilometers. In dire need of security sector reform, the army is experiencing a high rate of desertions and accounts of Nigerian soldiers fleeing military bases in fear of Boko Haram attacks are a testament to the need of military strengthening. Most of all, Nigeria must cooperate more closely with regional actors and accept assistance from neighboring countries.

Boko Haram as the name implies does not have one particular meaning. The name more or less connotes different meanings to different people. The group is a Nigerian Islamic group that seeks the imposition of Sharia law throughout the whole of Nigeria. Figuratively members of this group believe that “western Education is a sin”. Presently, the group has an undefined structure and chain of command. It is of a paramount importance to note that the official name of the group is “Jamaa Atu Ahlis Sunna, Liddaa Await Wal-jihad”, which means or rather is tantamount to “people committed to the propagation of the prophet’s teaching and Jihad. Since its formation in 2002 in Maiduguri by the leader of the group Mohammed Yusuf, the Boko Haram has been a northern in the flesh of Nigeria’s security agencies precisely the police forces, over its opposition

to western education that it believes is a sin. In the year 2004, the Islamic fundamentalist group relocated its base to Kanamma, Yobe state. The new location was named “Afghanistan”, and leaving members of the Nigerian police lifeless.

The various crises due to bombings carried by the Boko Haram in Kaga local government area: On September 19, 2013 Benisheikh was the scene of a massacre by Boko Haram where over 159 residents were killed. In addition, Boko Haram has made repeated attempts to block the Maiduguri to Damaturu road; in most cases, road users and villages along this axis have been caught in cross fire between the military and Boko Haram.

Boko Harm members also attacked and killed 25 people in Mainok village in 2015. On December 14, 2017 Troops of the Nigerian Army on Wednesday repelled a violent attack by the Boko Haram insurgent at Mainok community in Kaga local government area of Borno state. The affected populations in the communities visited are mixed. They comprise of IDPs that have returned to their areas of habitual residence and those that are not directly affected by insurgency but fled their areas of origin due to insecurity and the activities of the military. For instance, the community leaders interviewed in Kaga indicated that the military often gives, instructions to people in neighboring communities to vacate their communities to enable them root out the insurgent. This action has invariably increased the influx of IDPs into their communities.

The team observed that most of the displaced families reside both in spontaneous settlement informal camps and with host families. The team visited one unofficial camp in Benisheikh, (Government Secondary School Benisheikh), the place was set up by the government as an informal camp. It host IDPs from some liberated communities around Benisheikh which include Galangi, Zakurari, Shettimari, Burgumma, Jalori, Shettimanuri and Walari. Alajiri is a spontaneous camp with about 20 HHs. The IDPs arrived in the camp about five to seven months ago after an attack on their community; women and children arrived first from Gwatala village which is approximately 30KM from Ngamdu town. Some IDPs families are also hosted in the Ngamdu hospital; most of them were displaced Burgumma, Kadowu, Shettima-Shitiri villeges.

The overall analysis of these camps illustrates limited or lack of responses of both government and non-government aid agencies. The increasing number IDPs from areas of operation of the military require very well managed service and a coordinated relief response. Implications among the people of Kaga Local Government Area are, Killing of peoples, Disturbing business, No peace of mind, Displacement of people, Lack of food basic securities, Distortion of properties, Communities is not peace, Effected many things like trading, farming, working, stop business opportunities, and created hatred among people.

### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Assessment of Boko Haram and its implications on Kaga Local Government area, Borno state Nigeria. It is no longer new that the activities of the Boko Haram and other similar political and religious sects have often led to loss of properties, lives, and even the breakdown of laws and order, peace and security in Kaga, and the Nigeria society at large. It has been observed that a lot of attacks have been made onto many states, which include even the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. What puzzles most observers is the fact that most of these attacks are not carried out by suicide bombers yet the culprits often get away unharmed. This leaves a big question mark in our security agencies as regards to their duty in the protection of lives and properties, and the procurement of weapons of mass destruction to combat this menace which is eating deep into the Nigerian society today. Without being said, Boko Haram crisis do not have any advantage instead it is a vicious and wicked act carried out by individuals for their selfish desires, the motivating factor being to control the religious and political power. However, it is the above stated problems that instigated the researcher into investigating on the topic "Security challenges and its implication on Kaga local government area, Borno state in Nigeria using Boko Haram sects as case study".

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The main objective of this study is to determine Assessment of Boko Haram and its implication on Kaga Local Government Area of Borno State. The specific objectives are to:

- i. To assessment the immediate cause of Boko Haram crisis in Kaga LGA.
- ii. To examine the implication of Boko Haram crisis in Kaga LGA.
- iii. To identify the factors that Boko Haram will be tackle in the Kaga Local Government area.
- iv. To make suggestion to the Local, State, Federal government and security agencies on how to tackle the Boko Haram crisis.

## LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

To scholars and observers (Pham 2011; Olagunju 2011; Adebayo 2011; inter alia), the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria is a product of an attempt by some northern states to Islamize the entire country. According to Olagunju (2011: 10) we thought that Boko Haram people, because they say they do not want Western education, were really illiterates. We can see now that they are not. It is an ideological war that they are fighting.

However, Huntington thesis tends to ascribe to traits qualities that are actually determined by context. The fact that the targets of Boko Haram are Christians, Muslims and ordinary Nigeria citizens (regardless of their religions inclinations) makes his position inadequate to fully explain Islamic fundamentalism, at least in the Nigerian context. Boko Haram whose real name is Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda' Awati Wal Jihad (the Sunni Community for the propagation of the prophet's Teachings and Jihad), is a radical Islamic group founded in 2002 by Mohammed Yusuf in north-east Nigeria. The group is also active in other geographically contiguous states which include Cameroun, Chad and Niger. Estimates put its membership between 600 and 10,000 ("The Guardian" 2014). Although Boko Haram has been linked with al-Qaeda over the years, it expressed support for the Islamic State (IS) in 2014 and pledged formal allegiance on 7 March, 2015. In its early days, many observers saw the group as a social movement meant to articulate the collective interest of the poor (Olagunju 2011). Although Boko Haram was not a violent movement at its inception, it has killed more than 5,000 civilians between July 2009 and June 2014 (this includes at least 2,000 in the first half of 2014, in a series of coordinated attacks predominantly in north-east, north-central and central Nigeria (The Guardian 2014; Sergie and Johnson 2014).

The evolution of Boko Haram is a response to the socio-economic flux borne out of a combination of decades-long mismanagement and pervasive corruption in Nigeria. Perhaps, this explains the adaptive nature of the group's methods and membership in the ever changing circumstances of the country's environmental ecology. According to Pérouse de Montclos (2014: 45): This has allowed for multiple descriptions of the group to endure, bridging different narratives of terrorism, insurgency and criminality, where different drivers of conflict and instability have converged.

### **CONCEPTUAL ISSUES**

Ethno-religious violence has be devilled Nigeria as a sovereign and independent country since its return to democracy in 1999. The Boko Haram insurgency has continued to pose a serious threat to the country's security system and corporate political entity (Zenn, 2014). Since the violence re-emergence of the Boko Haram in 2010 the attacks and suicide bombing carried out by the group was increasing beyond the national boundary. Furthermore, in pursuit of their violence objective, the sect engages in bombing police station, schools and Mosques. The sect also engages in kidnapping of foreigners, and the recent tactics of kidnapping women. The group kidnapped more than 206 school girls in Chibok town of Borno state. According to Anyadike (2014), the changing dynamic of the operations and tactics of the group confused many scholars and analysts. Its initial campaign of violence targeting security personnel and their formations have now expanded to include civilians, non-governmental targets and the entire Nigeria populace.

Kaga is a local government in Borno state in the north-eastern Nigeria. And it is a community of Borno state. The local government was forming in (1976) from the split of the northern eastern state. The effect of insurgency has been far reaching and has effect of whole of thing including the socio-economic development of Kaga local government in Borno state and north-eastern part of the country at large.

The root causes of the insurgency is yet to be unraveled as a lot has been said about the various causes of insurgency discovering the root causes of insurgency would solved the problem half. When it is critically tackled

through the case is very fragile and strategic in its approach so we consider dialogue as a bold step unraveled or toward ending however escalating crises as a result. Livestock, business was also completely earn along with other sensitive access of the state productivity, Loses of Live, Kidnapping and Abduction, Damaging of Human Habitation, Recession of the Economics of the State, Drop in Education, and Devastation of Infrastructure Like, Road, Transport, Electricity and Vandalize of Borehole etc.

Nigeria government has over two years worked on a different method of seeking an end to the bloody insurgency in northern Nigeria which has resulted in massacre by armed Islamic terrorist Boko Haram of over 12000 Nigeria but there is a cacophony of opinion from a cross segment of the Nigeria. Society of further attack by these armed marauders has demonstrated that the method employed by the Nigeria government is either not working or is too slow to show positive result one those ways that the current government has made up its mind of these insurgency is through what is call carrot and stick approaches meaning that both force and constructive dialogue are on the card. Although these method have been appended by every prominent Nigeria.

The major violence started in 2009 between the Boko Haram and Nigerian security forces. This violence has claimed the lives of more than 1000 people with over 700 killed in Borno State capital Maiduguri (Umar, 2012). This violence has exposed the weakness of Nigerian security system by its inability to curb the crisis on time. Subsequently, the group carried out another attack, when it orchestrated a large prison break in Bauchi in 2010 which freed more than 700 inmates including the sect members. This prison break shows how capable the group is in undermining the security of the country and exposes its weakness to the international community (VOA, 2012). The sect claimed responsibility for police headquarters attack that was believed to be the first suicide bombing in Nigeria in 2011. The attack is said to target the former Inspector General of Police. This attack shows how powerful the group is with its ability and strategy to attack such an important place (Blanchad, 2014). In the same year, the group carried out another suicide attack on United Nations Headquarters

in Abuja in which twenty people were killed and more than sixty were injured (Nossiter, 2011).

The attack drew the attention of the international community about the threats of the sect that is now beyond the national issue. "The Boko Haram attacks since 2011 have featured improvised explosive devices (IEDS), car bombs, and periodical suicide bombing. The members of the group cause a lot of damages and unpleasant moments to the people by continuing burning and destroying the communities using arms and arsons (Plouch, 2014). This made the United States security department to designate Boko Haram and Ansaru as foreign terrorist organizations (FTO) in November, 2013. Subsequently, the United Nation Committee on al Qaeda sanction blacklisted the group on 22 May 2014. The United listing entry describes Boko Haram as an affiliate of Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) (Nicholas, 2014).

Furthermore, there were a lot of incidents that happened while soldiers are fighting the group that exposed the weaknesses of Nigeria security for tackling the menace of the group. These incidents are; on 14 May 2014, some of the battlefield soldiers fighting the group in Maiduguri attempted a mutiny by firing off their commanding officer. The soldiers had complained that the insurgents outgun them as a result of more sophisticated weapons used by the sect members. This problem shows endemic corruption within the Nigeria security system, where billions of naira was allocated to defense ministry for the fight against terrorism, but the outcome has not yielded any achievement. In a related issue, a group of soldiers fighting the group in Maiduguri had refused to go to the battlefield until modern weapons are provided to them. The Nigerian Army officials are not ready to fight Boko Haram; a Nigerian soldier said, the soldiers fighting the insurgents has no sophisticated weapons and adequate arms and ammunitions which made it difficult to confront the insurgents (this day Newspaper, 2014).

The threats posed by the group recently are undermining the existence of Nigeria as one political territory. The group captured more than local government in the affected states of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa. And about 500 Nigerian soldiers and refugees flee Boko Haram to Cameroon (Sahara Reporters, 2014). Moreover, the sect's leader Shekau

declares areas under the sect's control as new caliphate that would be governed according to strict Islamic codes (Sahara Reporters, 2014). All these have exposed the weaknesses of Nigerian government to curb the problem of the group, despite the country being the giant of Africa. According to Onuoha (2014), also Boko Haram has become a threat to regional security and its violent activities have impacted regional security. These threats by the sect can be assessed from at least four dimensions. Namely, the group expansion in the form of recruitment, training, equipment and funding its target, the increase problems of border attacks, transnational implications of these attacks, as well as diminishing the potential of Nigeria as a defector leader of West Africa.

An evidence of Boko Haram's reached beyond the national borders of Nigeria, expanding international network that enables it to recruit and train members from the countries of the Sahara-Sahel region. The United Nation report was quoted to have linked Boko Haram with al Qaeda in the land of Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). (Onuoha, 2014). The group has a good connection with one another, and Boko Haram was influenced by the ideology and tactics of the (AQIM) (Nossiter, 2012). According to the report, many of the group members were trained in Sahel alongside (AQIM). These connection countries where a large number of Boko Haram members attended (AQIM) training centre in Timbuktu Mali during the summer of 2011. These members later came back and became the influential figures of the Boko Haram.

Boko Haram dispatched some other members to far away Somalia to join Al-Shabaab run training camp, where members were taught on how to construct and detonate improvised explosive devices, and how to carry out suicide bombing. Before the June 2011 suicide bombing, there was little attention to the connection between Boko Haram and other Jihadist groups in the African region. Also, the groups run an international network of recruitment, training and indoctrination camps in different countries Gao, and Kidal in Malia, Cameroon, Chad, Sudan and some cells in Central Africa Republic. This shows how the group has well connected with major African Jihadists, which are all allies of al Qaeda. And shows how dangerous the connection will be to the entire African countries. Subsequently, the expanding of the cross-border attacks by the group poses a serious threat

to neighboring countries in the region, among which are Cameroon, Chad, and Niger Republic. Nevertheless, the threats of the group have transnational implications; the deterioration nature of the violence affected economic, humanitarian, and diplomatic stability of the affected countries.

The Boko Haram insurgency has reduced the power and influential role of Nigeria as a de facto leader of the West Africa and the entire Africa, this violence posed a serious security threats that hinders the country to continue its influential role in peacekeeping operations in many countries. Consequently, the Nigerian and U.S government's long bilateral relation had broken when the later refused to render military hardware assistance to the former (Guitta, & Simcox, 2014). Government of United States would not work closely with Nigerian security forces as doing so would violate the 1997 "Leahy law" which prevents the U.S defense and state Departments from providing assistance if there is credible information that (a foreign security force) has committed a gross violation of human right. Olojo (2013), one significant factor that has stimulated the drive towards violent extremism, recruitment and support for Boko Haram are economic deprivation. Moreover, national bureau of statistics report (2012) shows the level of poverty in the area. According to the report, the Northeast of the country where Boko Haram is strong has the higher figure of 77.7% of relative poverty. Individuals grievances such as poverty, unemployment and illiteracy, were used as mobilizing instruments by the group to get support and recruit for terrorist violence (Olojo, 2013). Adesoji (2010) stress that, marginalization and imbalance distribution or implementations of resources are the major factors that led to poverty in Nigeria which simplified the recruitment process of the group. Moreover, the failure of Nigerian leaders to establish economic policies that will improve the living standard of people and create employment opportunities among the youth has created a vacuum of unemployment, poverty and illiteracy among the youth, which resulted in various communal, ethnic, religious, and class conflicts that have now characterized the country and contributed to the emergence and Boko Haram.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The Boko Haram insurgency first appeared in Maiduguri in Borno State, northeast Nigeria around 2002. The group's objective was to establish an Islamic state and institutionalize Sharia law in Nigeria, particularly the northeast region. Boko Haram activities in the northeast of Nigeria have created a serious security threat to Nigeria and its neighbors in the Like Chad region. The group engaged in guerrilla warfare using indiscriminate attacks on civilians, and military forces. Despite efforts by the Nigeria government to combat the group, Boko Haram's activities continue to spread across the region. To address the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria, this study looked at Mao's Theory of Revolutionary War as a guide to understand the group. The research analysis revealed that the Boko Haram insurgency has closely adhered to Mao's theory of revolutionary war since its inception. This means that Mao's theory of revolutionary war can be applied to the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria in order to find more effective methods than have been used so far by the government of Nigeria to fight Boko Haram. Therefore, this research recommends the government of Nigeria use efforts to defeat the group focused on; socio-economic development, improved intelligence network, training and equipping the army and military collaboration with allies among others.

The researcher used systems theory as its guiding principle. The systems theory is defined by Ludwing Von Bertalanffy. "System theory is the interdisciplinary study of systems in general, with the goal of elucidating principles that can be applied to all types of systems at all nesting levels in all fields of research." The theory originated from Bertalanffy's General System Theory (GST), and it was adopted in other fields such as Talcott Parsons' action theory and Niklas Luhmann's social system theory. The word systems referred to self-regulating systems that are self-correcting via feedback. Self regulating systems are found in nature, which includes the physiological systems of human body, local and global ecosystems, in climate and in human learning processes (Von Bertalanffy, 1968). Systems theory serves within the area of systems science itself as well as bridge for interdisciplinary dialogue between autonomous areas of study. The early investigators used systems theory for defining a new way of thinking about science and scientific paradigms due to interdependence of relationships

created in organizations. The system composed of regularly interaction or group activities interrelation. The systems theory defines interdependence between groups of activities in the society, whenever there is occurrence of something in one sector of a society; it affects the other sectors of the society. The system viewed that, the social insecurity occurred due to Boko Haram insurgency of attacks, destructions of lives and properties, armed robbery, kidnapping and raping and other social violence which affected social sector of the society. This has negatively affected economic sector whereby companies and industries were closed, internal and external investments stopped, unemployment increased and other economic activities negatively affected due to the lack of peace and security. This has badly reflected to political sector where it created confusion in government policy formulation and implementation.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **THE STUDY AREA**

This study is focus on Kaga Local Government area. It is one of the oldest local government area created in 1976 during the local government reforms of the late general Murtala Mohammed's military government. Kaga local government area is made up of three districts namely Kaga, Galandi and Dandalwa.

### **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The population of the study comprises of people of Kaga Local Government area of Borno State. The entire population of the study is over 500,000. The postal code of the area is 601. The justification of adoption of the population is that to individual give equal and independent chance to being part of the sample.

### **SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES**

The sample size for this study is hundred (100) respondents; they are drawn from the public, businessmen, farming, students, workers, and government. One hundred (100) respondents of different communities in Kaga and working experience in the various communities were randomly given questionnaires. The information obtained was used in arriving at

objectives and purpose of this study. For this research, a stratified random sampling technique was employed with an element of sample randomly. This was done essentially for the purpose of avoiding subjective bias likely to arise from the personal choice of sampling unit.

#### METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

For the purpose of this study the method used in data analysis is percentage, analyses and frequency counts were employed in order to achieve a more comprehensive interpretation of responses. The formula used in finding the percentage frequency is Yamane's:-

$$n = 1 + N (e)^2$$

Where

n = sample size

N = population

1 = constant

e = level of significant (5%)

$$n = \frac{1 + 95 (0.05)^2}{95}$$

95

$$n = \frac{1 + 95 (0.0025)}{95}$$

95

$$n = \frac{1 + 1.0114}{95}$$

95

$$n = \frac{2.0114}{95}$$

n = 100

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

These respondents were given a series of questions in an interview and whatever the majority of them maintained as their professional opinion the researcher would take such opinion as the fact to the presented. The survey was carried out on the Kaga Local Government. Information was gathered through questionnaires and the Local Government Area reports.

**Table 1: Implication of Boko Haram on Kaga Local Government in Borno State?**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	30
No	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

In the table above 30% of the respondent have been said they known Boko Haram on Implicating the Local Governments in Borno State while 20% of the respondents have been said they don't know with 20% of the respondent that Boko Haram is not Implicating the Local Governments in Borno State

**Table.2: Implication in Kaga L.G.A?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Lack of job	35	60
Lack of indiscipline among the youth in the society	15	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above shows that 35 of the respondents join the opinion of lack of job represent 60%, while 15 of the respondents have said that lack of indiscipline among the youth in the society representing 40% in Kaga Local Government.

**Table 3 Boko Haram in its implication ramification dangerous to the people of Kaga Local Government?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	65
No	5	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table above indicates that 45 of the respondents said Yes on Boko Haram in its implication dangerous to the people of Kaga Local Government

representing 65%, while 5 of the respondents which said No to the Boko Haram in its implication dangerous to the people of Kaga Local Government which represent 35% in the Kaga Local Government.

**Table 4: Economic implications of illicit Boko Haram implication on Kaga Local Government people?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Retard their productivity	30	40
Affect their level of reasoning	10	20
Leads to crisis	5	20
All of the above	5	20

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

From the above table shows that 30 of the respondents which said retard their productivity representing 40%, 10 of the respondents go on affect their level of reasoning representing 20%, also 5 of the respondents said leads to crisis representing 20% and 5 of the respondents said all of the above representing 20% in the Kagal Local Government Area.

**Table 5: Boko Haram lead to armed banditry/political thuggery?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	80
No	10	20
Total	50	100

The table above indicates that 40 of the respondents said Yes to Boko Haram lead to armed banditry/political thuggery representing 80%, while 10 of the respondents said No to the statement representing 20% in Kaga Local Government area.

**Table 6: the government through the National Security (NS) addressed youths on the effects of Boko Haram implication in your local government?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	70
No	5	30

<b>Total</b>	50	100
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From the table above shows that 45 of the respondents said Yes that government addressed youths on the effects of Boko Haram implication in their local government representing 70%, while 5 of the respondents said No to the statement representing 30% in Kaga local government area.

**Table 7: The most effective implication of Boko Haram among youth?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
It affect their lives	30	40
It affect their education	10	20
It lead to killing of their parents, and family	10	20
<b>Total</b>	50	100

From the table above indicates that 30 of the respondents said its affect their lives representing 40%, 10 of the respondents said its affect their education representing 20% and also 10 of the respondents go on its lead to killing of their parents, and family members representing 20% in Kaga Local government.

**Table 8: Government provided jobs to the youths in other to make them not to join Boko Haram activities in their local government?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	30
No	30	40
<b>Total</b>	50	100

From the table above shows that 20 of the respondents said No that government is provided job to youths in other to make them not to join Boko Haram activities in their local government representing 30%, while 30 of the respondent decided and said No government is not provided jobs to youths in other not to make them join Boko Haram activities in their local government representing 40% in Kaga Local Government area.

## **FINDINGS**

For quite some time now, Nigeria has been experiencing unprecedented level of insecurity as a result of Boko Haram Implication. Based on the prevailing insecurity situation, the researcher argued that Boko Haram Implication has far-reaching devastating consequences for local governments social, development. The insecurity has further proved that Borno is a 'failing state', characterized by militancy, ethno-religious conflicts, armed robbery, assassination, electoral malpractices, political ineptitude and pervasive corruption. All these have threatened the legitimacy and the corporate existence of the nation. Accordingly, the researcher concluded that Boko Haram Implication is a creation of the Nigerian State which has failed to resolve the aged long knotty national questions, hence the manifestations of various forms of violence in the Kaga L.G.A and Nigeria country at large.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

From the discussion so far, the Boko Haram insurgency represents the worst threat to Nigeria's peace, security and stability. Boko Haram Phenomenon can be attributed to the failure of the Nigerian government to provide basic social services to the teeming population in the country and a Nigerian people has not sense of citizen hood. Though, this cannot be justification for armed insurrection and violence. The threat posed by the fanatical has negatively impacted Nigeria polity, jeopardizing its social, political and economic development. The major aspiration of the sect is to destroy Nigeria's democratic institutions and to enthrone Islamic Sharia rule rather than its existing secular system. Compelled by the spate of violence and the impunity with which the Boko Haram has been ravaging the North, the federal government responded by mobilizing its security forces to tackle the menace. Through, the sect has shown resilience, the federal government is daily improving its counter-terrorism measures to the effect that the activities of the sect are now restricted to only three states in the North, namely, Borno, Adamawa and Yobe State. Through the combined effort of the troops from Chad, Cameroon, Niger, the Nigeria army is having upper hand in the war against the insurgents. Many of the

Boko Haram captives including women and children have been rescued from Sambisa forest, the den of the Boko Haram in Borno State.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Our study showed that Boko Haram capitalizes on popular frustration with leaders, poor government service delivery, and dismal living conditions of many northerners. Based on these insights we hereby make the following recommendations:

- i. The Boko Haram crisis is already having domestic bad effect concerted effort is needed at this stage so as to forestall a spillover effects to the other region. The economic cost of governments in action would be utterly calamitous. To this end, a fact-finding commission, involving all major stakeholders should be convened to interact with all those who are directly or remotely connected to Boko Haram so that the spate of violence can stop.
- ii. There is also urgent need to make leadership in the north to show deeper concern for the problem at hand. They must reach out to Boko Haram leadership who live among them and find ways of talking to them to drop their guns and bombs. This is important because the economy in the north and indeed Nigeria is under great threat and the time to act is now.
- iii. Since poverty and unemployment are among the root cause of Boko Haram insurgency there is an urgent need for a strong social protection scheme with special preference for the north. Food, shelter, health care and employment creation should be the bedrock of this scheme. Women, children and youths should be the target they should be empowered through vocational training. While mosque, churches, and NGOs should be utilized. The North need to know that the president is going extra-ordinary length to fix their problem.
- iv. Government should numerous its effort at Nation building, take a hard look at the root causes of the current problems in order to find lasting solution to Boko Haram insurgency and other terrorist group.
- v. An improved intelligence gathering is needed to curb future violence. What we are witnessing in Nigeria are the consequences of lack of national intelligence security system that fails to recognize that contemporary system demands more reliable and timely intelligence than guns and armored personnel carriers.

- vi. Government should as a matter of urgency review its current approach and expand its effort to combat the militant activities and be more responsive to issues of security by genuinely tackling them to minimize their dangerous implications, thus improving the investment climate.

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