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**PERCEIVED FACTORS INFLUENCING BOKO-HARAM INSURGENCY IN  
POTISKUM, YOBE STATE, NIGERIA**

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**Abstract**

*This research embarks on the examination of the factors influencing Boko-Haram insurgency in Potiskum L.G.A, Yobe State, Nigeria. Literatures related to the study were reviewed. This explorative study employed both quantitative (survey with the aid of questionnaire) and qualitative (in-depth interview) methods to source for raw data from 350 residents of Potiskum L.G.A, Yobe State, Nigeria. The findings of the study revealed that; poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, poor governance, poor socialization, porous borders and so on are the major factors influencing Boko-Haram activities in Nigeria. The results also unveiled that, there are a lot of challenges in controlling the insurgence of Boko-Haram in Nigeria. Likewise, corruption, illiteracy, religion misconception, and lack of motivation by government in Nigeria enhance Boko-Haram activities in Nigeria. Finally, the study recommended that Nigerian government and Non-Governmental Organizations should intervene in order to restore their relative peace and lost glory as well as their good living. Adequate education and job opportunities should be provided for the youths. Nigerian government in conjunction with the foreign nations should put sincere control measures to Boko-Haram activities in Nigeria for the sake of posterity, peace, security, policy and societal development.*

**Keywords:** *Boko-haram, Crime, Insecurity, Insurgency, Nigeria.*

**Introduction**

Insecurity in Nigeria as a result of the activities of Boko-Haram, particularly in the North-East has been a serious challenge to Nigeria as a nation. The security of Nigeria has been under threat due to the activities and insurgency of Boko-Haram for years now. The activities of

Boko-Haram have so much adverse effects on the socio-political and economic development of Nigerians. Since 2009 Potiskum Local Government Area of Yobe State has been under attacks by Boko-Haram organization, which has affected the socio-economic, security and political activities of the State. The insurgency in Potiskum has drastically reduced government's performance in the affected areas, and poses serious security challenges in the sense that people are being denied the choice of exercising their natural freedom of movement, work and leisure due to fear of attack from Boko-Haram organization. In some parts of Potiskum the Boko-Haram group engaged in frequent bomb attacks, vandalization of properties and other violent activities as well as brutalized attacks terrorizing other innocent citizens.

Many socio-economic activities in Potiskum Local Government Area have been affected by the activities of the Boko-Haram insurgence, such as closure of some government offices, shops, schools, clinics, markets, banks and displacement of people from their homes. Some shops have been taken over by Boko-Haram organization who have made it their base, forcing the business owners to either relocate or abandon it totally. Small businesses that use to thrive in the night like Tea selling, restaurants and so on, are no longer operating as a result of the security situation. Banks can no longer travel to local government council to pay salaries due to frequent attacks along the way, staff of the local council have to come down to the state capital for their salaries which is very risky. Schools were turned to Internally Displacement Persons (IDPs) Camps and movements were restricted.

The activities of Boko-Haram organization threatens some university graduates who were to serve the nation under the scheme of National Youth Service Corp (NYSC) with the scare of being posted to Potiskum Local Government Area. The threat posed by Boko-Haram organization can also be attested to the internally displacement of people, especially Damaturu and Maiduguri. The growing insecurity in the Potiskum Local Government Area has seriously affected the socio-economic condition of businessmen fleeing to more peaceful environment in the other parts of the country such as Kasuwan Hatsi and Kasuwan Shanu. More so, the prices of foodstuffs have increased astronomically following the drastic fall in the transportation of the foodstuffs from Potiskum to the other part of the country where they are greatly consumed. This is because the traders from the part of the country find it unsafe to travel to the state where they are sold.

The pattern of Boko-Haram attacks in Nigeria include: sporadic gun shut in the communities, throwing of improvised explosive device, kidnapping, suicide bombing, use of fuel-ladien motor bikes, robbery and so on. The major places of attack include: government properties, event centres (parties), religious gathering, schools, market places, police stations, armed barracks, banks, other government ministries and others. The Nigerian Federal, State and Local Governments as well as citizens have tried to stop Boko-Haram by formation of Joint Task Force, Civilian Joint Task Force and vigilante groups. The efforts of the Federal Government of Nigeria to install peace in North-East include declaring state of emergency in Yobe State, deploying thousands of soldiers with sophisticated armouries, coalition of the Nigeria Armed Forces, Police and other Para-military organizations known as Joint Task Force (JTF) with modified strategies of combating insurgency such as the instalment of over hundred checkpoints in every nooks and crannies in North-East; all communication networks were shut down; motorcycles were banned out of use; over thousands of patrol vans (Hilux) scouting 21 hours round the cities; imposing curfew and house to house thorough checking.

Yet, insurgency escalates by hindering the success of government and public organizations, school activities, business activities and livelihood of people were affected. Also,

thousands of people were killed, many abducted and others internally displaced by the insurgents thereby rendering the affected people vagrant and unemployed. Boko-Haram insurgency has created widespread insecurity in Potiskum Local Government Area, increased tensions between various ethnic communities, interrupted development activities, frightened off investors, and generated concerns to the North-East States and Nigeria as a whole. Hence, this study aims to examine insecurity and factors influencing the activities of Boko-Haram insurgence in Potiskum, Yobe State, and challenges of controlling the menace in Nigeria.

### **Factors Influencing Boko-Haram Activities in Nigeria**

According to Idowu and Famuyiwa (2016), there is no generally acceptable factor as the sole root cause of terrorism (Boko-haram) in Nigeria. Rather, there are several factors that can be adduced as the contributive factors and why terrorism flourishes in Nigeria among which are poverty (socio-economic problem), unemployment, poor government policies, weak judiciary system and so on, as pointed out by Nweze (2004) quoted in Charas (2015). He further identified some factors enhancing insecurity in Nigeria to include among others things: poor leadership, ethno-religious crises, socio-economic inequalities, proliferation of small arms and ammunition trafficking, rural-urban migration and external influence among others. Some of these factors can be better explained as follows:

- i. **Socio-Economic Problem (Poverty):** Poverty contributes significantly to the spread of the sect's activities in Northern Nigeria. Poverty is characterized by lack of enough to feed on and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to; not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. In view of these, they may join any violence groups as majority of them are ill-informed politically, socially, religiously, economically, educationally and so on. As a result, most of the arm robbers, terrorist groups, Boko-Haram Members particularly so the foot soldiers came from poor masses; Ford (2007) quoted by Adebayo (2014: 19) stated similarly that:

Poverty has been linked to high crime rates, especially in the Niger Delta region where there is a sharp contrast between the rich and the poor. The masses cause social unrest because the wealth gotten from their territory does not get to them.

- ii. **High Rate of Unemployment:** A country with legacies of economic stagnation, a higher level of unemployment and uneven economic development such a country is a fertile ground on which terrorist seed can flourish (Umar, 2013). According to Charas (2015), we are not oblivious of the fact that there are other reasons why people engage in criminal activities, we cannot rule out the fact that activities resulting from unemployment are indirect consequences of corruption. Corruption leads to unemployment, unemployment leads to conflicts and conflicts lead to insecurity. Many Nigerian youths have become preys to terrorists and are easily radicalized. This is why according to political activist Odumakin (2012), with 60 million unemployed youths, Nigeria will have no peace. Boko-Haram leadership lures the youths with money which majority of them are unemployed. Illiterate northerners came up with the ideology that education is bad. This development has multiplied the number of unemployed and

illiterate youths roaming the street and has become an easy tool for violence. This scenario has not only deepened the existing unemployment rate, but also paints a gloomy picture of poverty in the area and Nigeria in general.

- iii. **High Level of Illiteracy in the North-Eastern Part of Nigeria:** Illiteracy is one of the major causes of insurgency and is a very strong factor leading people against their own country. Accordingly, when a young man is poor, illiterate and unemployed he becomes a clean slate for any kind of brainwashing which is more potent when it comes from religion aided by culture. This is so because this category of people lacks the intellectual power to question logically or critique what they are told. Also, the activity component of the brainwashing given to them provides a quasi-equivalent of employment, and thus they fell engaged in acting out what they have been brainwashed on (Awoyemi, 2012: 24). This also accounts for why the movement has large and committed followers among the Almajiris (Quran trainees) who depend on their teacher (Malam) for knowledge, inspiration and their daily survival. The low intelligent quotient of the recruits also manifested in why they believed in suicide bombings and automatic access to Aljana (heaven where 72 virgins will be ready to welcome them) (Olukayode, 2015).
- iv. **Poor Governance and Bad Government:** Poor governance has added more challenges to the instability and causes of Boko-haram activities not only in the North, but also Nigeria in general (Charas, 2015). Adebayo, (2004) quoted in Alli (2012: 39) that: “no country that is confronted with a long period of political instability, stagnation and regression; and is reputed to be one of the most corrupt societies in the world has a moral basis to lead others. If it tries to, it will be resisted”. Therefore, recent Boko-Haram insurgency and terrorist activities that took over most parts of the local government areas in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe may have also been caused by this problem of poor leadership and lack of political will to fight the insurgency. This is all due to corruption, indiscipline and poor fighting equipment as well as intentional collaboration to undermine the Military was so opened to the ordinary common man to notice.
- v. **High level of Inequality and Stratification:** According to Ejikeme (2014) inequality among a people in a society is sustained by how the wealth of the nation is being generated and distributed among the competing factors, individuals and/or groups of people in the society. A malfunctioning distributive system or inequality in the distribution of available resources within a society, even where the country is endowed with abundant resources, there is every tendency that few privileged people in positions of authority would be enjoying the best living conditions at the detriment of the majority who would be languishing in a state of abject poverty. This has resulted in various communal, ethnic, religious, and class conflicts that have now characterized the country and contributed to the emergence of Boko-Haram in Nigeria.

Individuals and group suffering from poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, discrimination, and economic marginalization can be used as mobilizing instruments by sinister group to get support and recruit for terrorist violence. This explains how economically deprived youth can easily be recruited by the extremist group, due to the economic hardship in the region (Umar, 2013) as cited by Salisu, Mohd and Abdullahi, (2015). The increasing rate of unemployed youth in the region which were economically deprived mostly was the recruiting target of Boko Haram.

However, as enumerated by several other scholars and stated by Idowu and Famuyiwa (2016), the challenges to the Nigerian government to control the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria include: Corruption, Possible Connection with Foreign Terrorist Groups, Proliferation of Small Weapons and Light Arms, Inadequate Intelligence officers, Inadequate Logistics, Inadequate Training and Skilled Manpower, Porosity of Borders in Nigeria, Suspected Infiltration of the Sect into the Security Agencies, Inadequate Collaboration among Security Agencies, Religion and Culture and many more.

### **Theoretical Explanations**

There is no absolute single theory that can explain all sorts of criminal act including terrorism. Therefore, the following theories were employed in this study as theoretical explanations of Boko-Haram insurgency in Nigeria.

### **Social Learning Theory**

The late Edwin H. Sutherland is widely recognized as the most important criminologist of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Sutherland is known for pioneering sociological studies of professional theft and white-collar crime. He is the best known for formulating a general sociological theory of crime and delinquency, the "differential association" theory. Sutherland asserted that, behavioral principles are not limited to learning but are fundamental principles of performance that account for: the acquisition, maintenance, and modification of human behaviour. Social learning theory offers an explanation of crime and deviance that embraces variables that operate both to motivate and control criminal behaviour, both to promote and undermine conformity. The probability of criminal or conforming behaviour occurring is a function of the balance of these influences on behaviour operative in one's learning history, at a given time, or in a given situation (Akers and Sellers, 2013).

Akers and Sellers further argued that the basic assumption in social learning theory is that the same learning process in a context of social structure, interaction and situation, produces both conforming and deviant behavior. The difference lies in the direction of the balance of influences on behaviour. The probability that persons will engage in criminal and deviant behaviour is increased and the probability of their conforming to the norm is decreased when they differentially associate with others who commit criminal behaviour and espouse devinations favorable to it.

Social Learning Theory is related to the study of Boko-Haram in the sense that Boko-Haram, like other social behaviour is learned in the environment where it is being practiced more frequently and is learned through a process of association. The theory concentrates much on how people learn to become the likes of Boko-Haram; while placing less emphasis on the 'why' and 'how' they learned in this case 'Boko-Haram'. Furthermore, contact with intimate sub-group members of the Boko-Haram exposes their preference to go against societal expectations rather than conform to such expectations which makes a neutral member of the society join the Boko-Haram sub-group. Sutherland (1939) believes that the amount of time one spends with such groups also enhances one chances of becoming a member (as in the driving force behind the Boko-Haram) by imitating and gradually assimilating their philosophical ideas.

Sutherland was salient of how to learn the following kind of anti-social behaviour that were defined as criminal behaviour as classical social tripod insurgency model advanced. A significant number of people who attend the Boko-Haram preaching (Da'awa) are in support of



their dominant role and increasing in number by the day as seen in the frequent attendance of curious people to Boko-Haram gatherings. Sutherland (1939) argues that such movements draw some members of the society who eventually adopt the beliefs of the sub-group through interaction with primary groups of the like-minds i.e. friends and peer groups.

Terrorists in Nigeria learned from other terrorist groups elsewhere such as: Al-Qaeda, ISIS, ISIL and so on. Their mode of operation is the same driven by their ideology and made possible by learning through socialization. Beginning with the basic processes, it is obvious that many Nigerians see cases of terrorism and abductions every day in many parts of the country today. The Boko-Haram sects have killed countless number of people and destroyed properties belonging to individuals and the authority. Therefore, the perpetrations of what they have learnt through global terrorism which are: Killings, maiming, kidnapping, destruction of properties, stealing and so on, which invariable affects socio-economic development (Akinfala, 2005).

Learning the Boko-Haram ideology involves learning the 'techniques', 'motives', and 'attitudes', which conform to the sub-culture 'values system'. A person becomes a Boko-Haram member because of what the theory believes are 'excesses in definition favourable to violation of laws and orders, over definition unfavourable to violation of law and order of the society'. Again, the process of learning potential Boko-Haram activity, the theory suggests, is by association with their members and involves all it could take in any other learning process. Observational learning is most effective when observers are motivated to enact the modeled behaviour. Human motivation may depend on whether you encounter a situation in which you believe that the response is likely to lead to favourable consequences for you.

### **Social Disorganization Theory**

Social disorganization had its root in the Chicago school and the work of several of its most important members: W. I. Thomas, Frederick Thrasher, and Clifford Shaw and his associates. Prominent in the work of all of the early Chicago criminologists was the idea of social control. Like Durkheim, these theorists believed that it was the absence or failure of controls that explained deviant behaviour (Hagan, 1987). However, Social Disorganization and Ecological Theory are developed in the same large network of researches. According to Idowu (2019), the theory gives sociological explanation on why people deviate and what are the problems associated to deviance. Idowu further stated that, the theory has its origins in the study of ecology which is the examination of relations between an organism and its environment.

The theory of urban ecology viewed the city as analogous to the natural ecological communities of plants and animals (Park, Burgess, and Mckenzie, 1928). The residential, commercial, and industrial pattern of urban settlement was described as developing an ecological pattern of concentric zones that spread from the center toward the outermost edge of the city. Directly adjacent to the commercial and business core of the city was a "zone in transition," which was changing from residential to commercial. It was in this area that the highest rates of delinquency were found.

According to Akers and Sellers (2013), this transition zone was characterized by physical decay, poor housing, incomplete and broken families, high rates of illegitimate births, and unstable, heterogeneous population. The residents were at the bottom end of the socio-economic scale, with low income, education, and occupation. In addition to high rate of delinquency, this area had high official rates of adult crime, drug addiction, alcoholism, prostitution, and mental illness. All these forms of deviance and lawlessness were interpreted as the outcome of social disorganization within this urban area. The Chicago sociologists emphasized that residents in this

area were not biologically or psychologically abnormal. Rather, their crime and deviance were simple the normal responses of normal people to abnormal social conditions (Akers and Sellers, 2013). Akers and Sellers (2013) further stated that the rates of delinquency in the lower class neighborhoods were highest near the inner city and decreased outwardly toward the more affluent. The theory simply states that, "traditions of criminality are transmitted through successive generations of the same zone in the same way language, roles and attitudes are transmitted".

Social disorganization theory is related to the study of Boko-Haram in the sense that the group (Boko-Haram) live affects their persistence in breaking laws and orders. In sociological parlance, the society is further classified as lower rate area and higher rate area. Irrespective of individual positions on the strata of social inequality, the theory argued that once a person lives where the Boko-Haram converge and go about their attacks one may likely learn to become one of them. They mostly informally practice their ideological beliefs and values, and this value system usually dominates the lower class including some middle class and they have a conventional value system of law and order practiced within a formalized framework. A person's physical and social environments are primarily responsible for the behavioural choices that person makes. In particular, a neighbourhood that has fraying social structures is more likely to have high crime rates. Such a neighbourhood may have poor schools, vacant and vandalized buildings, high unemployment, and mix of commercial and residential property. There are also institutions that support their activities and have conflicting moral value systems, and an enabling environment also favours them to continue to breed more members.

### Methodology

This study focuses on the Boko-Haram Insurgence: the Implications on Socio-Economic Development in Potiskum, Yobe State, Nigeria. This explorative and descriptive research designed adopted both quantitative and qualitative methods of research. The research adopted survey and it employs exploratory research method. It used questionnaires and In-depth Interview (IDI) to elicit first-hand-information from the residents of Potiskum Local Government area of Yobe State, Nigeria. The research design is analytical and descriptive in nature. The study involved 350 respondents (indigene and non-indigene) which were purposively, clustery, simple randomly and systematically selected from Ondo State, Nigeria. The quantitative data collected through questionnaires were sorted, organized, cleaned, coded, computed and processed with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version 21.0 as tool of analysis to process the data. Descriptive statistics was employed to summarize and interpret the data. Qualitative method of data analysis was employed to analyze and present the qualitative data. Both the qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used as complement and support to each other.

### Results and Discussion

The data collected from the field were analyzed, interpreted and presented as follows:

**Table 1: Factors Influencing the Activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria**

Factors influencing Boko-Haram Activities	Frequency (%)		Total
	Yes	No	
High level of poverty in the country	304 (86.9%)	46 (13.1%)	<b>350 (100%)</b>
Unemployment of the youths	324 (92.6%)	26 (7.40%)	<b>350 (100%)</b>

High level of illiteracy	312 (89.1%)	38 (10.9%)	<b>350 (100%)</b>
High level of insecurity	282 (80.6%)	68 (19.4%)	<b>350 (100%)</b>
Poor governance (corrupt political system)	314 (89.7%)	36 (10.3%)	<b>350 (100%)</b>
Porous internal borders	278 (79.4%)	72 (20.6%)	<b>350 (100%)</b>
Porous international borders	278 (79.4%)	72 (20.6%)	<b>350 (100%)</b>
Social inequality and marginalization	290 (82.9%)	60 (17.1%)	<b>350 (100%)</b>
Poor socialization system	300 (85.7%)	50 (14.3%)	<b>350 (100%)</b>

A closer examination of the above table 1 shows that, 86.9% respondents of the total sample size believe that high level of poverty in the country influence the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria while 13.1% respondents disbelieve that high level of poverty in the country influence the activities Boko-Haram in Nigeria. Also, 92.6% of the respondents were of the opinion that unemployment of the youths influences the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria while 7.4% of the respondents had a contrary opinion. Moreover, 89.1% of the respondents believe that high level of illiteracy influences the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria while 10.9% of the respondents disbelieve that high level of illiteracy influence the activities Boko-Haram in Nigeria.

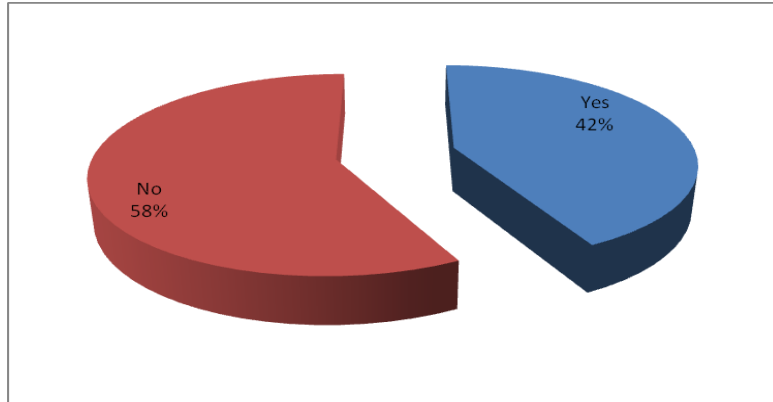
As well the table revealed that, 80.6% of the respondents agreed that high level of insecurity in the country influence the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria; while 19.4% of the respondents disagreed that high level of insecurity in the country influence the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria. Accordingly, when a young man is poor, illiterate and unemployed he becomes a clean slate for any kind of brainwashing which is more potent when it comes from religion aided by culture.

With the reference to factors influencing the activities of Boko-Hara in Nigeria, 89.7% of the respondents were of the opinion that poor governance in the country influences the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria while 10.3% of the respondents had a contrary opinion. This indicates that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that poor governance in the country influence the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria. 79.4% of the respondents believe that porous internal borders in the country influences the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria while 20.6% of the respondents disbelieve that porous internal borders in the country influences the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria.

Besides that, 79.4% of the respondents also believe that porous international borders in the country influence the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria while 20.6% of the respondents disbelieve that porous international order in the country influence the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria. Lastly, 82.9% of the respondents believe that social inequality and marginalization in the country influence the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria while 17.1% of the respondents disbelieve that social inequality and marginalization in the country influence the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria. Also, 85.7% of the respondents agreed that poor socialization system influences the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria. On the other hand, 14.3% of the respondents disagreed that poor socialization system influences the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria. This implies that majority of the respondents agreed that social inequality/marginalization and poor socialization are factors that influences the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria.

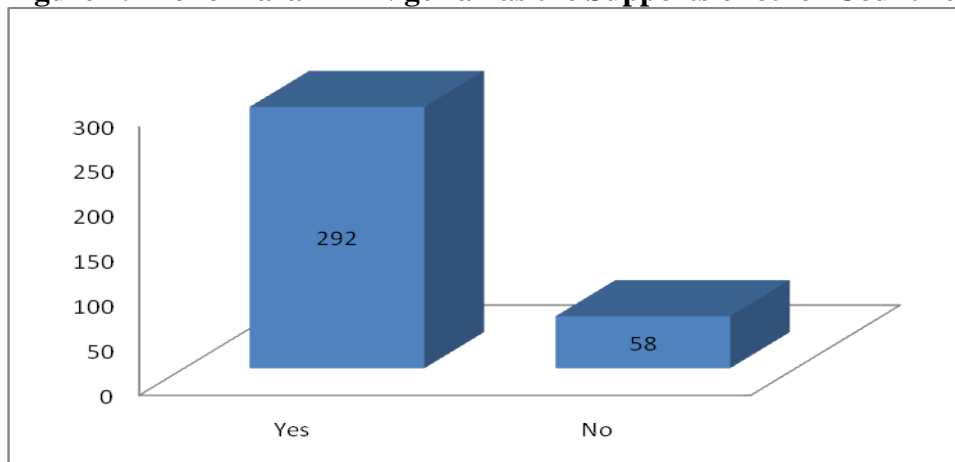
**Figure 1: Religion in Nigeria Influences Boko-Haram Activities**





The above figure 1 shows that, 42.3% of the respondents agreed that religion in Nigeria influences the activities of Boko-Haram. On the other hand, 57.7% of the respondents disagree that any form of religion influences Boko-Haram activities in Nigeria. This clearly shows that majority of the responds disagreed that religion influence the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria.

**Figure 2: Boko-Haram in Nigeria has the Supports of other Countries**



The above Figure 2 shows that, 83.4% of the respondents believe that Boko-Haram has international supports of other countries while 16.6% of the respondents did not believe that Boko-Haram has international supports of other countries. The implication here is that the Boko-Haram has international supports of other countries.

### Discussion of Findings

In the study, it was discovered that the factors influencing Boko-Haram are several and these includes: poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, insecurity, poor governance, porous internal and international borders, social inequality and marginalization, poor socialization system in the country. It is obvious that some of these factors are caused by government via unemployment and parents because government fails to provide them to the society and they are the basic human needs. We cannot rule out the fact that activities resulting from unemployment are indirect consequences of corruption. Corruption leads to unemployment, unemployment leads to conflicts and conflicts leads to insurgency. While factors like poor socialization and illiteracy are

attributed to the family. The study also found that Boko-Haram has international supports of other countries. Furthermore, the study found that, many activities in Potiskum Local Government Area have been affected by the activities of the Boko-Haram insurgency, such as closure of some government offices, shops, schools, clinics, markets, banks and displacement of people from their homes.

### **Conclusion**

This study concluded that, the group (Boko-Haram) was not mainly motivated by any form of religion in Nigeria; rather they have international supports of some other groups such as ISIS, Taliban and others. The study also concluded that poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, insecurity, poor governance, poor socialization, social inequality/marginalization, porous international borders are the major factors that influence the activities of Boko-Haram in Nigeria. Hence, Boko-Haram insurgency has adverse effects on the socio-economic and political development of Yobe State and Nigeria at large in which the following places were affected: educational system, business activities, social activities, employment status, political system and others to mention few. Consequently, the activities of Boko-Haram are threat to national development in Nigeria.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the major findings of the study and the conclusions drawn, the following recommendations were suggested in order to curb and reduce the menace of Boko-Haram insurgency in Nigeria:

- i. Zero tolerance of corruption and embezzlement should be strictly controlled in all level of government.
- ii. The Nigerian government should create job opportunities for the youths in the country. Good governance will create good economic policies and good economic policies will create job opportunities and man-power development for the youths. Invariably, this will discourage Boko-Haram activities and reduce the rate of crime in the society. Government and the rich people in the society should help the poor and empower the youths.
- iii. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) should support the Nigerian government to control the menace of Boko-Haram in the country. The NGOs should liaise with the local government authorities and the traditional rulers in order to educate people about terrorism and its causes.
- iv. Parents should adequately socialize and train their children to engage in positive (pro-societal) activities that will better their life and the society at large. It is only when the children are attached to the family, involved in the pro-societal activities, committed to the societal norms and share the belief in the norms and values of the society that Boko-Haram and other unwholesome activities will be reduced to the barest minimum in Nigeria.
- v. Government and Non-governmental organization should join hands together to educate the public about the menace of Boko-Haram activities in Nigeria. The public education and re-orientation could be done through consistent giggles on radio, national televisions and other social media networks. These media will give it a very wide coverage to the people.

- vi. The Nigerian government should ensure adequate checking point and security at the Nigeria borders with other countries. Internal security should be adequately maintained and community policing strategies should be encouraged in order to fish-out the elements (black sheep) among the residents of the Nigeria communities. Access to fire arms and other dangerous arms should be controlled and so on in order to curtail the activities of Boko-Haram insurgence in Nigeria.

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