**ABSTRACT**

**TERRORISM AND INSECURITY IN A BORDERLESS WORLD: PERSPECTIVE STRATEGY OF STATE RESPONSE TO THE NEW SECURITY CHALLENGES IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY**

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*This study examines terrorism and insecurity in a borderless world: perspective strategy of state response to the new strategy of state response to the new security challenges in a developing economy. The key security challenge in Nigeria is terrorism, and it is the major focus of this thesis. Bandit activities have frustrated economic and technological transformation, as they have kept Nigeria in an everlasting state of economic dependence, loss of productive human resources, and general apathy and restlessness. Unless the situation is checked and reversed, Nigeria will remain dependent and underdeveloped perpetually. Therefore, the study relied on data derived from primary and secondary sources. A sample size of 682 respondents was selected to represent the total number of people living in the North-East region of Nigeria. Thus, data were collected using questionnaires and analyzed using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) to test hypotheses using linear regression and Chi-square. Additionally, this thesis utilizes evidence from the literature reviews and the available information gathered during a trip to the North-East to develop a survey of public opinion about terrorism and insecurity in the northern state of Nigeria. This thesis covers responses to questions related to terrorism and insecurity. The results confirm what the respondents believe are the root causes of terrorism: unemployment, poverty and economic problems, dislike of government, extreme political ideology and religious fanaticism, and manipulation by politicians. Based on this scenario, the study recommended that the government should provide employment opportunities to the youths who are major agents of terrorism and insecurity as this will help in solving the problem in Nigeria. The use of military action against those terrorists can be a solution to the problem of terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria and this can be possible only if the right things are put in place.*

***Keywords:*** *Banditry, Economy, Terrorism, Insecurity and State Response,*

**Introduction**

People have been looking for the best ways to protect lives and property for thousands of years, and security is seen as an important value in all regions and countries.The idea of security is complex, and in the previous century, it was a hot topic of debate among academics all over the world (Olomojobi, 2015). A state of being secure is a situation whereby a person is free from danger, not at risk of physical or ethical hostility, mischance, theft, or degradation. Security has long been associated with preventing individuals from being wounded, murdered, or exposed to dangerous situations. Terrorists in Nigeria have devised a strategy that includes mass devastation of public and civil property such as oil establishments, police stations, places of worship (churches and mosques) as well as other religious buildings, as well as targeting civilians and government institutions such as the forces and other security agencies. In recent years, there has been a lot of growth in the analysis of terrorist data at the country level. This is because there is more and more information about global terrorism available.

Terrorism is defined as an organised violent attack on a target with the intention of destabilising a legally established government and instilling terror in the general population in order to achieve socio-political objectives. In essence, it is a forced or planned act of violence, threat of violence, or use of violence that is meant to make the target afraid so that the perpetrators can get the target to do what they want (Anyaoku et al., 2005).

In recent years, Boko Haram has become a focus for researchers and politicians interested in Nigerian and African politics. At this moment, several parts of the organization are said to be unknown. The grounds for this radicalization, as well as recruiting methods, member characteristics, and allegiance to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Magreb, Ansar Dine in Mali, or Al-Shabaab in Somalia, are all up for debate.

Academics interested in state theories and colonial studies consider the group as an indication of Nigeria's dissolving state. Poverty is to blame, according to sociologists and social anthropologists. Southern Nigerian politicians and lobbyists blame northerners for the state's domination. Counter-terrorism and security experts are focusing on the group's foreign linkages and the threat they pose to West Africa's stability (Mantzikos, 2010). Nigeria's survival and unity have been jeopardised since the emergence of the violent Islamist group Boko Haram. Boko Haram has been on a killing spree, launching large and destructive terrorist attacks that have killed a lot of Nigerians, destroyed infrastructure, and stopped the country's plans for growth (Mantzikos, 2010).

Armed insecurity is a sort of crime that Nigeria's National GNAM has designated as a national priority (Global Network for Advanced Management). Nigeria's north-east borders, termed "Kwanta-Kwanta," have been plagued by insecurity and illegal invasions from conflict-ridden neighbors such as Chad, Niger, and Cameroun (which means "lay down, lie down"). Animals are being stolen in the area by armed bandits known as' Udawa.'

According to a UN assessment from 1999, "insecurity is becoming an escalating problem in portions of northern Nigeria." In recent years, robbers identified as remnants of Chad's civil war rebel army and aggressive ranchers known locally as "Udawa," who are thought to originate in Niger, have killed a higher percentage of people and robbed much of their property.

People in Cameroon's Sarau and Belel states have been terrorized by a band of bandits operating in the bush near the Cameroonian border.Bandits are notorious for kidnapping people and robbing tourists; after abducting families, they frequently demand large sums of money (The Daily Trust Newspaper, 2008).Despite the dramatic, episodic, and exaggerated nature of these media reports, they demonstrate that the country is uneasy. Nigerian border police are ill-equipped to fully police the numerous illegal entrance sites through which these highly competent criminals enter the country undetected. Furthermore, wherever they choose to operate, armed bandits overwhelm Nigerian law enforcement officials (Bobbo, 1999). Armed insecurity seems to have overwhelmed the police, and criminals seem to be one step ahead of them. Officers often respond after the criminals have left the area or finished their crime, which is very worrying (Olujimi, 2005).

Prior to the development of the Boko-Haram terrorists, this was a source of instability for the Nigerian nation-state. But cross-border terrorism is happening in Nigeria right now because of the country's instability, which was already mentioned.

In a borderless world, terrorism and insecurity: a governmental response strategy for developing security risks in a growing economy Boko-Haram is a Hausa word that is roughly understood to be "Western education is wicked." The "JamaAtulAlhulSunnahLidda' WatiWal Jihad" cult, which claims to be faithful to Prophet Mohammed's Hadith and Islamic Jihad, is disseminating it. According to Johnson, Boko Haram's founder (Mohammed Yusuf) was highly influenced by '1bn Taymiyyah (a fourteenth-century legal philosopher) who advocated Islamic Fundamentalism. Yusuf is believed to have established a mosque and an Islamic school in Maiduguri in 2002, soliciting the cooperation of mostly Northern Nigerian students and neighbouring countries like Niger, Cameroun, and Chad in his efforts to turn Nigeria into an Islamic nation (Farouk, 2012). Boko Haram's commander scolded Northern Nigerian Moslems for backing an illegitimate, non-Islamic government and preached a retreat philosophy. Boko Haram gained a wide range of support after its pioneers spoke out against police brutality, political debasement, and cruel government treatment (Johnson, 2011).

In July 2009, massive police and military crackdowns were carried out in Nigeria's northern states of Bauchi, Borno, Yobe, and Kano as a result of Boko Haram's inability to observe motorbike restrictions. Almost 800 people were killed in the disaster, including Mohammed Yusuf, who was slaughtered without due process. As a result, Boko-Haram, also known as' Yusufiya, 'has carried out a series of suicide bombings and assassinations across northern Nigeria, as well as conducting a prison break in Bauchi in 2010, liberating over 700 people. Over 18,000 people have been slain by Boko Haram, and the cities of Damaturu, Maiduguri, Bauchi, and Kano have been reduced to ghost towns. Nigeria has been rocked by insecurity, with the number of people slain reaching a new high.

This insecurity problem has escalated to the point where resolving the crisis that is jeopardising Nigeria's statehood demands not only a multi-stakeholder strategy, as some have advised, but also a multi-pronged one. The deaths of loved ones, the loss of property, and the absence of security in the country's north-east caused the entire country to lament the insecurity.

## Statement of the Problem

Boko Haram's terrorist operations have impeded Nigeria's economic and technological development, putting the country in a constant condition of economic dependency, the loss of significant human resources, and general indifference and dissatisfaction. Unless the matter is addressed, Nigeria will remain dependent and underdeveloped perpetually. Nigeria's most major security issue is terrorism, which is the subject of this article. Furthermore, the extent to which Boko Haram's brand of terrorism has disarticulated Nigeria must be investigated in this article. What has the Nigerian government done to keep the country from imploding due to the Boko Haram insurgency?

Essentially, this work will ensure that we understand what we are dealing with, as the researcher discovered that there was insufficient intelligence in high places in Nigeria to recognise that, just as nations realised that a new kind of war exists that is distinct from conventional war, a new war of terrorism has arrived in Nigeria, and this work will attempt to comprehend the politics of terrorism and devise policy solutions. This paper will generally focus its attention on terrorism and insecurity in a borderless world. It is titled "Perspective Strategy of State Response to the New Security Challenges in a Developing Economy."

## Research Questions

Resolving the contradiction of the Boko Haram terrorists, there are some research questions that need to be asked to align this research effectively.

1. Is endemic poverty and illiteracy the main causes of terrorism in the North-East
2. Can we classify the Boko Haram insurgency in the North East to ideological/ religious extremism?
3. Are economic deprivation, marginalization and political dominance the roots of terrorism in the North East of Nigeria?
4. What are the challenges of Refugees and Internally Displaced People in Nigeria?
5. Can Changing Climate be used in Addressing New Challenges to Security in Africa?

Flamboyant behaviour of northern elites in the midst of poverty fostered a deep sense of grievances. The terrorist organization started based on protests against poor governance and corruption of northern leaders, which the organization tried to use through demands for Islamic state by adhering to sharia law.

## Research Hypothesis

Two null hypotheses have been formulated to help the researcher in the study and tested at 0.05% level of significance.

$H_0$:    Terrorism and insecurity does not have significant effects on Nigeria Development

$H_0$:    Terrorist attack does not have significant influence on the lives and properties of people in the North-East region of Nigeria

**Literature Review**

**A Historical Perspective of Insecurity and Terrorism in Nigeria**

Between 1960 and 1970, Nigeria had an increase in violent crime. 2014 (Ewetan& Uruguay). Before Nigeria's independence in 1960, the British administration imposed a federal system of governance on the country, which KC Wheare fought for because it was foreign to the Nigerian government. Federalism, according to KC Wheare, is the result of many different sectors of government cooperating to achieve a common goal. The command structure was incorporated into Nigeria's governance system with the military seizure of a democratically elected administration, and it is a misuse of true federalism in Nigeria. Regardless, the need to restore the quasi-federal government has opened Pandora's box, resulting in ethnic-religious disputes and revolutions throughout Nigeria, putting the country's cohesion under strain and the government's (Ewetan&Urhie, 2014).

According to Adamu (2005) and Ali (2013), Nigeria's dubious federalism is a source of conflict, an obstruction to national unity and peace, a threat to national cohesion and peace, and an unavoidable war. Nigeria received a significant injection of armament and ammunition as a result of the military's transition to civilian power, which was used to combat the country's civil war. Greater firearm availability following the Nigerian civil war put firearms in the hands of the wrong people, resulting in violent robberies and other gun-related atrocities. Some people considered buying light weapons during the long years of the civil war; some of them ended up in the hands of people who were not supposed to have them, and guns were used as tackles, leading to an increase in crime and violence, with gang killings, armed robberies, and inter-and intra-community clashes becoming uncontrollable.

According to Famuyiwa (2014), the earliest documented acts of what is now known as terrorism were committed about 2,000 years ago by an extreme offshoot of the fanatics (a Jewish sect active in Judah during the first century AD). The zealots waged a brutal assassination campaign against the Roman Empire's hold on what is now Israel. To draw large crowds, the radicals plan their attacks in busy areas. This is done to gain widespread popularity and instill dread in the general public's thoughts (Hoffman, 2008).

Regardless, eleven (11) attacks took place in Munich, Germany during the 1972 Olympic Games. In the 1981 assassinations of Egypt's president (Anwar Al-Sadat) by an Islamic extremist and Israel's Prime Minister (Yitzchak Rabin) by a Jewish militant, religion was used to rationalise and justify terrorist behaviour. In 1993, Muslim terrorists blew up the World Trade Center in New York City, and in 1995, an unknown religious Japanese group used nerve gas to attack the Tokyo subway (Abolurin, 2011).

Furthermore, on the same day and in the same time zone in 1998, Osama Bin Laden's Al-Qaeda organization carried out suicide bombings at American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. As a result of these operations in Africa, Osama Bin Laden's organization launched two devastating suicide attacks against US Navy warships in the port of Aden, Yemen, in 2000 and 2001 (Adegbamigbe, 2011).

With the bombing of Abuja on October 1, 2010, Nigeria's security environment shifted, and the country has been engulfed in an Islamic fundamentalist growth known as Boko Haram ever

since. When Mohammed Marwa'sMaitasinie disrupted Nigeria's peace and stability with massacres in the 1970s and 1980s, Boko Haram was seen as a dangerous organization. People thought that the riots were caused by Boko Haram and that they killed a lot of people (Johnson, 2011).

The name "Boko Haram" is a combination of Hausa and Arabic words that signifies "Western education" in Hausa. In Arabic, on the other hand, the word "haram" means "sin or sacrilege" (Obinna, 2011). Because the cult has a great disdain for anything Western, which they feel has corrupted Muslims, the slogans essentially mean "Western education is prohibited." Al-Sunna-Lidda awaiting Wal-Jihad was the sect's initial name (people committed to the propagation of teaching and Jihad). Before becoming a Salafist Jihad group in 2009, this was an indigenous Salafist group. However, their commander, the late Mohammed Yusuf, created it in Maiduguri in 2001. The majority of Maiduguri locals, on the other hand, have accepted the word "Boko Haram," which was coined by the organization and refers to the group's rejection of man-made norms in its most extreme form.

This organization is alleged to be working to overthrow Nigeria's secular government and replace it with Sharia law. They also avoid mingling with the Muslim community in the area and murder anyone who criticises them, even Muslim clerics. According to an Al-Jazeera television report from 2004, Yusuf travelled from Maiduguri, Borno state, to Yobe, his native state, and resided in the village of Karamina, near the Niger border. (2009).

The gang, on the other hand, was hell-bent on destroying Christianity as well as the Muslim elite and the Nigerian government. Between 2002 and 2008, the gang largely operated in a peaceful manner. In 2009, Nigerian authorities started looking into the group's existence and operations in the country. The investigation was based on information from security reports provided to the Nigerian government. The majority of the group's members, according to their accounts, had loaded up on rifles and ammo. (The Guardian Newspaper, 2009).

Boko Haram leader Mohammed Yusuf terrorised Nigerians before his death by claiming that the group's major goal was to overhaul the country's education system and to oppose democracy. When Mohammed Yusuf died in 2009, the group's commander was Abubakir Shekau, his deputy. The sect grew stronger under Abukakir Shekau's leadership, carrying out their largest terrorist attack on the United Nations Headquarters in Abuja in 2011, transforming the cult into a global terrorist organization. As a result, looking at the historical backdrop of terrorism, it is evident that it has existed for at least 2000 years and will continue to be on the political agenda in Nigeria for years to come unless considerable efforts are taken to curtail its operations (Alao et al., 2012).

The Nigerian government ignored security information regarding Boko Haram's deadly nature until 2011, when their true colours were revealed with the attack on the United Nations headquarters in Abuja. Since the insurgency started and shattered Nigeria's tranquility, the Niger Delta region has become yet another dangerous location. (Egbere and Arong, 2013). In the 1980s and 1990s, these militants' agitations centred on fair treatment of indigenous peoples, which resulted in conflicts, riots, rallies, kidnappings of oil personnel, destruction of oil pipelines and flow stations, and youth unrest, including fatalities. Nigerians were subjected to daily bombings and indiscriminate destruction of life and property in the mid-1990s when the situation deteriorated. Boko Haram, on the other hand, has emerged as the region's most potent insurgent organization.

According to Adagba et al. (2012) and Odita& Akan (2012), the dangerous trend that Nigeria has slid into, especially with the insecurity situation experienced then, and to a large extent today, "came with Boko Haram, the Muslim fundamentalist sect bombing everything within reach" without regard for human lives, killing people without control, including children and the elderly (2014). Several analysts attributed the surge in violence and insecurity to these circumstances, noting ethno-religious disputes as playing a major role. economic hardship, as well as systemic and political corruption (i.e., a crisis of resource control and revenue sharing).

Marginalization, unemployment, poverty, organized violent groups, a weakened security system, environmental degradation and destruction of aquatic eco-systems, the divide-and-rule policy of multinational oil companies doing business in the Niger-Delta region, porous borders, and terrorism are all examples of widespread material inequalities and unfairness.

Regardless, a detailed examination of the aforementioned issues reveals that Nigeria's main cause of insecurity is terrorism. Boko Haram is, without a doubt, the most serious security danger because of the way it undermines the country's security by waging an insurgency that causes misery for Nigerians. Since 2009, Boko Haram has been a symbol of insecurity in Nigeria. Hassan (Hassan) is a young man (Hassan, 2014). Terrorism is defined as a type of violent action perpetrated by individuals or groups rather than states, and it includes acts committed in the absence of a traditional war. Experts say that terrorism, as an insurgency strategy, uses a range of strategies to attain its goals (Hassan 2014). Guerrilla warfare, kidnapping, and adoption are examples of these tactics. Terrorism has had far-reaching consequences, according to Osemwegie (2012), including loss of infrastructure, property, and human lives, as well as economic sabotage, which has delayed foreign direct investment and progress. (Osenwegie, 2012).

**Terrorist Motives and Modus Operandi in Nigeria**

Up till today, Boko Haram has previously claimed responsibility for the deaths of numerous Muslims and Christian clerics, including bombing churches and mosques and destroying several government facilities and institutions. Many people were relocated and murdered as a result of it. It is incredible to learn the true motivations behind the group's rehashedassaults, destruction of Christian and Muslim believer centres, and even to the extent of assassinating its own members.

Looking at its members' methods of operation, we can confidently assert that Boko Haram is following a pre-written script aimed at disrupting the Nigerian state. Despite the terrorist groups' strange declarations that they are pursuing an Islamic agenda, it is not unreasonable to believe that they are driven by malevolent political ambitions to dismantle Nigeria's corporate life. As a result, Apostle Oluyemi declared that "Boko Haram" is not a religious group, but rather one that uses religion to achieve its goals. The terrorist group is a political one, and its acts have been used to settle political scores in the past. Those individuals are not Muslims but members of a terrible cartel (Tell Magazine 2011).

In this description, it analyses the Boko Haram sect's theology and philosophy once more: "The sect's mission was to create an Islamic state where orthodox Islam could be practiced." According to Mohammad Yusuf, the group's leader, Orthodox Islam considers modern education and working in the civil service to be sinful. Since 2009, the Boko Haram insurgency has killed thousands of people, hurt or maimed thousands more, destroyed property worth billions of Naira, and forced thousands of people to leave their homes and places of residence (Famuyiwa, 2014).

**Factors Influencing Terrorism (Boko Haram) In Nigeria**

Studies show that there is no good explanation for why terrorism is growing in Nigeria, but there are a number of things that can be seen as contributing factors and explanations for this growth.

Crenshaw (1981) presents a common explanation for terrorism and calls for more research into casual ties as well as the distinction of three sorts of valuables: strategic, structural, and psychological. The concept of terrorism, according to Crenshaw, is the product of logical decision-making. Pre-conditions (root causes) and precipitants are split into the structural variables once more (trigger causes). Terrorist campaigns are enabled by pre-conditions that are accurately categorised and grouped into enabling variables.

According to Gupta, they are also based on economic and socio-psychological aspects of human motivations (1998). He wants to know why people who are united by ethnicity, nationalism, religion, or ideology behave in such a group. According to him, political violence happens when a leader displays frustration by building a well-defended social construction of collective identity and creating a clear picture of "us" and "them."

Political, economic, and religious grievances are not, allegedly, sufficient reasons for terrorism. Furthermore, Post (1990) postulates terrorists' psychological reasoning and proposes a framework for research into the events and characteristics that can increase the risk of a radical group turning to terrorism. As a result, he asserted that "psychological factors compel political terrorists to commit acts of violence and that their special psychological activity is constructed to legitimise the crimes they are compelled to perpetrate."

According to Koveger and Maleckova (2003), there is no causal link between low education or poverty and terrorism in Israel, Palestine, or Lebanon. To put it another way, they determined that any link between poverty, education, and terrorism is hazy, difficult to understand, and ineffective. The degree of education of people involved in terrorism is greater than average, which comes as a surprise to those who are members of these organisations.

At the United Nations General Assembly's 56th session on "Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism," the premedical causes of terrorism were recognised as follows: "No religion is evil, and no religion justifies the murder of innocent people," says the author, "but any religion can become a deadly weapon if it is used and manipulated in places where entire communities are shattered by extreme poverty, ignorance, misery, famine, disease, illiteracy, and bitter hopelessness." Extremism and terrorism have developed in Nigeria as a result of the country's political nature, manipulation, and oppression, as well as violations of basic human rights and long-standing grievances stemming from socioeconomic inequality, marginalisation, and exclusion. There is no evidence in their background of a suicidal terrorist gene that is known to exist or expected to be identified in their biological traces of origin. In essence, something hampered the assailants and their sympathisers, converting regular people capable of sensitivity and compassion into desperate and ruthless beasts with nothing on their minds and hearts except murder. "

Premedical factors of terrorism, according to Bloom (2007), include a lack of rule of law; failed or weak states harboring terrorists; government corruption; depression; discrimination, social injustice, and unemployment; absolute poverty and underemployment; indigenous neo-elites;

executive lawlessness marginalization; relative die politics; and government insincerity and insensitivity (Chinwokwu, 2013).

According to Bintube (2015), socioeconomic factors were the major influences responsible for the insurgency; and they are thematically related to this patterning: poverty, joblessness, bad governance caused by leadership deficit, corruption, deception, and the causes of the Boko Haram insurgency, as revealed by interviewees of the part of the research conducted, 68 percent of those interviewed, highlighted the government's non-distribution of justice.

According to the research's interviewees, poverty, unemployment, inadequate governance due to leadership shortages, corruption, deception, and unfairness were the driving forces behind the insurgency: poverty, unemployment, inadequate governance due to leadership shortages, corruption, deception, and unfairness. 68 percent of those polled in a democratic society were dissatisfied with the government's failure to provide justice to its citizens.

**Insecurity**

In today's world, the security of life and property is still critical for any society's socioeconomic survival. To that end, the government is responsible for ensuring the security of a specific socioeconomic system. The most important aspect of life is security. Without it, it is impossible to achieve social, economic, or political objectives (Charas, 2015). Every country works hard to protect and strengthen its core principles so that people can live in a free and secure environment while preserving their national interests, identity, and sovereignty. This leads to a state of national security, which at first focuses on the state as the most important object of security, or traditional security. Later, it changes into non-traditional security, which focuses on the human as the referent object of security, or non-traditional security (Baldwin, 1997).

According to Williams (2013), security is frequently associated with the prevention of a threat to valuables, particularly if the threat threatens the existence of a specific reference object in the near future if not addressed. Onifade C. is a made-up character created by Onifade C. (2013). Security is defined as the development of measures to protect people, information, and property from hostile individuals, influences, and behavior. It is a state in which people have the freedom to roam freely in nature or elsewhere without fear of real or imagined threats to their lives or property. Those who sleep at night with their eyes closed Several social contract theorists, such as Hobbes, Locke, and Montesquieu, say that the main reason for a government is to protect life and property.

The polar opposite of what we consider to be safety is insecurity. Insecurity, like security, is a commonly used term. Many people interpret it as danger or the presence of risk; hazard; uncertainty; lack of trust; doubtful; insufficiently guarded or protected; disturbed; lack of protection; and unsafe (Achumba et al., 2013). Insecurity causes you to lose trust, become afraid, uncomfortable, oppressed, lose focus, become unhappy, and lose your humanity. Adebanjoko and Ugwuoke (2014) define insecurity as "the state of being terrorised, threatened, and exposed to risk, molested, bullied, harassed, and subjected to various forms of harassment." For example, insecurity could be seen as a threat to the state, which could lead to an arms race and a race for nuclear weapons to protect the state.

The Encarta dictionary defines insecurity as "a state of being unsafe or insecure, or a state of mind marked by self-doubt and vulnerability" (2009). It could start as a child and progress

through traumatic experiences, mistreatment, and personal issues. It is possible that security awareness and objective security are not on the same page. According to sources, the fear of kidnappers on the Kaduna-Abuja road and elsewhere in the north is less widespread than the fear of Boko-Haram. Security personnel may be viewed as a form of protection in and of themselves. The presence of security personnel on the Kaduna-Abuja road and in other parts of the north, particularly in the north-east, may interfere with one another and even cancel the impact of insecurity issues, but civilians continue to believe that the presence of security personnel serves as a proactive measure to curb the acts.

## Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria

Nigeria has enormous greatness potential due to its large population, expanding economy, abundant natural resources, numerous raw materials, significant oil reserves, and intellectual talent.Despite these great qualities, Nigeria remains a developing country desperately trying to establish itself among the countries' committees, owing to, among other things, the constant insurgency and insecurity that have hampered its development and growth. The following factors, according to Nweze (2004), contribute to Nigerian insecurity:

## The Menace of Unemployment and Poverty

Nigeria has enormous potential for greatness, owing to its large population, rising economy, abundant natural resources, numerous raw materials, significant oil reserves, and intellectual talent. Despite these qualities of greatness, Nigeria remains a developing country that is frantically attempting to establish itself among the countries' committees, owing, among other things, to the constant insurgency and insecurity that have impeded its development and growth. According to Nweze (2004), the following causes contribute to Nigerian insecurity:

## Elite exploitation of ethnicity and religious differences

It is critical to remember that ethnic diversity in Nigeria is not always a source of conflict; rather, political and religious leaders throughout the United States frequently use ethnic conflicts to advance their own agendas. The elites use this method to instil distrust and enmity among Nigeria's ethnic groups and major religions, resulting in instability within the country. Relationships between members of one ethnic or religious institution and members of another ethnic or non-secular group must be pleasant in a multi-ethnic network like Nigeria, and not based on mutual mistrust, worry, or competitive inclinations. According to Adagba et al. (2012) and Achumba et al. (2012), control over scarce resources, such as gas, land, the financial system, traditional and political workplaces, resulted in mass murders and property devastation across the United States of America (2013). Racism, dominance, abuse, victimisation, injustice, marginalisation, nepotism, and intolerance are all tolerated by Nigeria's numerous ethnic organisations. This frequently leads to ethnic and religious conflict.

## Abuse of authority

It's essential to remember that ethnic diversity in Nigeria isn't always a supply of battle; rather, political and non-secular leaders for the duration of the United States of America regularly make the most of ethnic conflicts. So that you can unleash suspicion and hatred amongst Nigeria's ethnic groups and major religions, the elites control people's minds in this way, resulting in instability. According to Adagba et al. (2012), members of one ethnic or religious group and

members of another ethnic or religious group in a multi-ethnic network like Nigeria should get along well and not be suspicious, afraid, or prone to violence.

## An ineffective security apparatus

It is important to remember that ethnic diversity in Nigeria is not always a source of conflict. However, political and religious leaders throughout the country frequently exploit ethnic tensions to advance their own vested interests. The elites use this method to sow suspicion and hatred among Nigeria's ethnic groups and major religions, resulting in instability. There should be no mutual hostility, fear, or tendency toward violence between members of one ethnic or religious group and members of another ethnic or religious group in a multi-ethnic community like Nigeria. According to Adagba et al. (2012) and Achumba et al. (2013), control over scarce resources, fuel, land, the economy, traditional and political offices, and traditional and political offices resulted in mass deaths and property destruction in many parts of the country. Neglect, racism, dominance, abuse, victimisation, injustice, marginalisation, nepotism, and intolerance are common among Nigeria's various ethnic groups. This frequently leads to ethnic tensions and religious strife.

## Porous border

Nigeria's level of insecurity is due to the country's porous borders, which allow people to freely roam. Nigerian militancy and criminality have benefited from the country's porous borders, which have allowed unrestricted entry of small arms and light weapons. According to Edeko (2011), Nigeria has more than 70% of the approximately 8 million illegal firearms that pose a security risk. Also, both of Nigeria's borders are very open, which has led to an uncontrollable influx of migrants, especially young people, from countries like Niger, Chad, and Benin. These migrants have been blamed for some of Nigeria's unrest and crime (Adeola and Olayemi, 2012).

## Marginalization And Inequalities In The Country

Nigeria's current leadership has been accused of ethnic prejudice and marginalisation of some sections of the country when it comes to basic infrastructure, all of which have aggravated the country's security issues (Nwadialor, 2011). Those of northern origin are currently receiving significant government positions, while those of southern descent are being left out in the cold. That could explain the push for the Biafra Republic and the Islamic Movement of Nigeria (IMN), as well as the subsequent security breaches. Furthermore, it is evident that Nigeria's life possibilities are vastly different from those of the United States. A considerable portion of the population feels deprived, oppressed, and marginalized, leading to sadness and a loss of hope, especially among the youth. These young people are now using any legal or criminal means available to voice their unhappiness with the current state of affairs. As a result, the level of uncertainty has risen (Onuoha, 2011).

## Bad governance and poor leadership

That reality has been Nigeria's principal source of insecurity from the past to the present. Any government, regardless of location, must provide fundamental services such as water, electricity, a well-maintained road network, high-quality education, and general infrastructure. Ironically, these essential commodities are in short supply in Nigeria, leaving the people unhappy and depressed. On the other hand, demoralisation and wrath are natural breeding grounds for

violence and general insecurity. The shortage of these basic utilities in Nigeria is embarrassingly due to corruption at the highest echelons of government, rather than a lack of funds. A rich country with a majority of poor people, as defined by Hazen and Horner (2007).

Taking responsibility for providing leadership and direction in such communities or societies in a multi-ethnic and religious culture like Nigeria's is a significant challenge, given the current state of democratic politics in which Nigeria finds itself. In this sense, it is plausible to believe that bad leadership has exacerbated insecurity and uncertainty not only in the north but throughout Nigeria, which is not an unwarranted assumption. Charas, Mbaya, and Liberty (2014) say that since the third and fourth republics came into power in 1999 and 2009, violent cultures like thuggery, lack of discipline, corruption, kidnapping, bombing, and so on have taken over the country.

## Methodology

According to Mishra and Alok (2011), research design is a method that a researcher uses to combine the many components of a study in a consistent and methodical manner. The research design usually serves as a roadmap for the study approach and process. In contrast to the preceding, this research study used a descriptive method of analysis because its conclusions were based on a questionnaire as a method of data collection to obtain respondents' thoughts on terrorism and insecurity in a borderless world. This descriptive method is appropriate for a study with a large number of subjects spread out over a large area.

## The Population of the Study

A research population is a large group of humans or items that are the subject of a scientific inquiry. Research is carried out for the benefit of the general public. As a result, students, public or civil servants, craftsmen, or informal sector workers aged 18 to 50 were included in this study. The genders of the aforesaid responders were male and female. These people were picked for the study because they were able to answer the research questions quickly.

## Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

According to Igwenagu (2016), sampling is the process of selecting a subset of people from a larger group to measure demographic characteristics. This simply refers to the selection of a few groups, classes, or numbers (n) of people from the entire population of the research region (N). This selection was made using a random sample procedure, which provided the population distribution of the study area. The process of random sampling ensures that every member of the population has an equal probability of being chosen for the study (Igwenagu, 2016; Mishra &Alok, 2011). This means that 682 people from the entire North-East Nigerian population were used to represent the entire Nigerian population in the study. To put it another way, 682 people were given questionnaires to complete, and their responses were incorporated into the main body of the study.

## Data Collection Instrument

The instrument used in collecting data in the study was a questionnaire, which has two components (A and B). Part A collects biographical information from respondents, while part B asks them questions about terrorism and insecurity in a borderless world. State Reaction to New

Challenges in a Developing Economy The respondents' opinions were scored on a 5-point Likert scale, with (SA) Strongly Agreed, (A) Agreed, (UN) Undecided, (D) Disagreed, and (SD) Strongly Disagreed being the most common. The researcher's goal is to obtain first-hand information and accurate data from respondents.

**Method of Data Analysis**

The data for analysis was collected and entered into the computer; the data was coded, and the results were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to examine the responses to the questionnaires returned to them. The data were presented in tables with rows and columns that corresponded to the ticks that each respondent made when filling out the surveys. Regression Formula and Chi-square were used to examine the study hypotheses. Because the researcher is trying to explain or understand the impact of one dependent variable (terrorism) on two or more independent variables (terrorism and Nigeria's development), regression was used.

**Results and Data Analysis**

*Experiencing Terrorism*

**Table 2: Distribution of Respondents on experiencing terrorism violence before**

|  | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 562 | 82.4 |
| No | 120 | 17.6 |
| Total | 682 | 100.0 |

**Source: Researcher's Fields Work, (2020)**

Responses to the table above reveal that 82.4% of the respondents ascertained that they have experienced terrorism while 17% of the respondents claimed they've never for once experienced terrorism before. The means that majority of the respondents have experienced terrorism crisis before.

**Nature of Terrorism, Insecurity and Development in Nigeria**

**Table 3: Distribution of Respondents on the Nature of Terrorism, Insecurity and Development in Nigeria**

| S/N | ITEM | SA (%) | A (%) | U (%) | D (%) | SD (%) | TOTAL (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Terrorism is a social menace. | 180 (26.3) | 298 (43.8) | 67 (9.8) | 98 (14.4) | 39 (5.7) | 682 (100.0) |
| 2 | Terrorism and Insecurity have a mutual or correlative relation. | 98 (14.4) | 298 (43.7) | 67 (9.8) | 189 (27.7) | 30 (4.4) | 682 (100.0) |
| 3 | Terrorist attacks in Nigeria have resulted in lots of numerous lives, while many with wounds for rest of their lives. | 150 (22.1) | 298 (43.7) | 89 (13.0) | 106 (15.5) | 39 (5.7) | 682 (100.0) |
| 4 | Terrorist activities have constituted major | 152 | 235 | 98 | 141 | 56 | 682 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | problem to the Nigeria society. | (22.3) | (34.4) | (14.4) | (20.6) | (8.2) | (100.0) |
| 5 | The economic and climate change has a link to insecurity. | 220 (32.2) | 218 (32.1) | 77 (11.3) | 128 (18.7) | 39 (5.7) | 682 (100.0) |

**Source: Researcher's Fields Work, (2020)**

According to the responses to the table above, 70.1 percent of respondents agreed that terrorism is a social menace; 66.1 percent of respondents believed that terrorists in Nigeria have a strategy to attract the civil population and government institutions; 58.1 percent of respondents agreed that terrorism and insecurity have a mutual or correlative relationship; 65.8% of respondents agreed that insecurity and terrorism have a mutual or correlative relationship; and 58.1 percent of respondents agreed that terrorism and insecurity have a mutual.

**Impacts and Challenges of Terrorism and Insecurity on Nigeria's Development**
**Table 4: Distribution of Respondents on the Impacts and Challenges of Terrorism and Insecurity on Nigeria's Development**

| S/N | ITEM | SA (%) | A (%) | U (%) | D (%) | SD (%) | TOTAL (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Insecurity and Terrorism attacks can destroy Nigeria communities. | 180 (26.3) | 298 (43.8) | 67 (9.8) | 98 (14.4) | 39 (5.7) | 682 (100.0) |
| 2 | The increasing rate of youth's unemployment is what majorly prompts the jobless youths in the country to resort to violent crime. | 230 (33.7) | 235 (34.4) | 78 (11.4) | 97 (14.3) | 42 (6.2) | 682 (100.0) |
| 3 | Terrorism and Insecurity attacks makes people felt that life isn't worth living. | 206 (30.2) | 120 (17.5) | 87 (12.8) | 189 (27.7) | 80 (11.7) | 682 (100.0) |
| 4 | Terrorism attacks can make someone been seeing his or herself as a worthless person. | 150 (22.1) | 298 (43.7) | 89 (13.0) | 98 (14.4) | 39 (5.7) | 682 (100.0) |
| 5 | Terrorism and insecurity affects foreign investment. | 152 (22.3) | 298 (43.7) | 98 (14.4) | 78 (11.4) | 56 (8.2) | 682 (100.0) |

**Source: Researcher's Fields Work, (2020)**

Responses to the table above reveal that 70.1% of the respondents agreed that insecurity and terrorism attacks can destroy Nigeria communities, majority of the respondents with 68.1% believed the increasing rate of youth's unemployment is what majorly prompts the jobless youths in the country to resort to violent crime, 47.7% of the respondent accepted the notion that terrorism and Insecurity are detrimental to Nigeria's development and lastly, larger percentage of the respondents representing 66% strongly agreed that terrorism and insecurity affects foreign investment.

**Solutions to the Problem of Terrorism and Insecurity in Nigeria**
**Table 5: Distribution of Respondents on the Solutions to the Problem of Terrorism and Insecurity in Nigeria**

| S/N | ITEM | SA (%) | A (%) | U (%) | D (%) | SD (%) | TOTAL (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Providing employment opportunities to the youths who are major agent of terrorism and insecurity can help in solving the problem in Nigeria. | 230 (33.7) | 273 (40.1) | 52 (7.6) | 88 (12.9) | 39 (5.7) | 682 (100.0) |
| 2 | Using military actions against those terrorists can be a solution to the problem of terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria. | 180 (26.3) | 246 (36.1) | 78 (11.4) | 136 (19.9) | 42 (6.3) | 682 (100.0) |
| 3 | The problems of terrorism and insecurity can be address in Nigeria, if the right things are put in place. | 189 (27.7) | 298 (43.7) | 67 (9.8) | 98 (14.4) | 30 (4.4) | 682 (100.0) |
| 4 | By re-orientating the terrorists and bandits | 189 (27.7) | 235 (34.4) | 98 (14.4) | 152 (22.3) | 56 (8.2) | 682 (100.0) |
| 5 | By policing the borders effectively | 220 (32.2) | 218 (32.1) | 128 (18.7) | 77 (11.3) | 39 (5.7) | 682 (100.0) |

**Source: Researcher's Fields Work, (2020)**

According to the responses to the table above, 73.8 percent of the respondents agreed that providing employment opportunities to the youths who are major agents of terrorism and insecurity can help in solving the problem in Nigeria; the majority of the respondents (62.4 percent) believed that using military actions against those terrorists can be a solution to the problem of terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria; and 71.4 percent of the respondents, representing the majority of the respondents, believed that providing education to the youths who are major agents of terrorism and insecurity can help

**Test of Hypothesis**

**Hypothesis One:**

$H_0$:     Terrorism and insecurity does not have significant effects on Nigeria Development

**Table 6: Regression analysis for predictive relationship between terrorism and Nigeria's Development**

| Variable | B | Beta | Tcal | R | $R^2$ | Fcal | Sig |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terrorism & Insecurity | 1.066 | .174 | 4.609 | 174 | 2.995 | 21.239 | 0.000 |

*dependent variable = Nigeria's Development, p<.05,*

From the table of regression above, terrorism and insecurity has significant effect on Nigeria development, $\beta = 1.066$, t(682) = 4.609, $p<0.05$. Terrorism and insecurity explained 11% of variance to Nigeria's development, $R^2 = 2.995$, $F (21, 239) = 38.3$, $p< 0.05$. Based on this,

hypothesis one which states that **terrorism and insecurity have effects on Nigeria development was accepted.**

**Hypothesis Two:**

$H_0$:     Terrorist attack does not have significant influence on the lives and properties of people in the North-East region of Nigeria

**Table 7: Terrorist attack does not have significant influence on the lives and properties of people in the North-East region of Nigeria.**

| Have you ever experience terrorists violence before | Terrorist attacks in Nigeria have resulted in lots of numerous lives and properties, while many with wounds for rest of their lives. | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **SA** | **A** | **UN** | **D** | **SD** | |
| **Yes** | 260 | 128 | 96 | 58 | 20 | 562 |
| **No** | 1 | 97 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 120 |
| **Total** | 261 | 225 | 105 | 63 | 28 | 682 |

**Source: Researcher's Fields Work, (2020)**

$X^2c=166.636^a$, **df.= 4 p' value= 0.000**

As seen above, the Chi square value is $166.636^a$ with the degree of freedom of 4, while the p-value is = 0.000 which is greater than the level of significance of 0.05; we reject the null hypothesis which states that terrorist attacks does not have significant influence on the lives and properties of people in the North-East region of Nigeria and accept the alternative hypothesis. Hence, study concludes that terrorist attacks have significant influence on the lives and properties of people in the North-East region of Nigeria.

**Opinion of Respondents on the causes and solutions to terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria**

The study revealed that most of the respondents were of the opinion that deprivation of essential needs, high rate of unemployment and lack of enlightenment of terrorism and insecurity. This is evidenced in comments like the one below:

> *In my opinion, the causes of terrorism include that if a group of people is protesting or expressing questions about governance, they should be allowed to be heard because not all protests entail violence. Furthermore, the military or other paramilitary forces were established to protect people of the country, and therefore should not always use unnecessary violence against them, as this may result in civilians retaliating (in the case of Boko Haram). Finally, there should be a working environment, youth empowerment programmes, and job possibilities for all.*

> *F/2020/B.Sc/Yoruba*

Another respondent agreed that;

> *It is pertinent to emphasize the fact that terrorism and insecurity are always planned and targeted at disrupting societal peace. In line with this proclamation, the government security agencies relying majorly on community policing can strategically plan to counter their attacks. In essence, community policing should be employed.*
>
> *M/21-40years/Yoruba /2020.*

The study also revealed the respondents regarding the solution to terrorism and insecurity. This is evidenced in comments like the one below:

> *The problem is t 2what the government has failed to address the primary needs of the youth /citizens and this is what made them to take arms into their hands and fights the bad eggs in authority. The solution is that since the youth have made their demand, the government should realize their mistakes from the demand and ensure good governance and accountability at all costs. For instance every tribe should be treated equally and fairly. At least this will ease the pains of the youth.*
>
> *F/21-30years/Igbo/2020*

One is of opinion that;

> *Nigeria government have failed its citizens in so many ways by not listening to their wants but only to satisfy thief selfish ambitious. Nigeria government should do the necessary things that need to be done and bring the nation together as one without ethnic, religious and social diffusion .Doing the things that need to be done.*
>
> *M/21-30/Yoruba/2020*

**Discussion of Findings**

The goal of this study was to look at terrorism and insecurity in a borderless world: State Response to New Security Challenges in a Developing Economy as a Perspective Strategy. The paper revealed that terrorism and insecurity have a major impact on Nigeria's growth, according to the findings: $p = 1.066$, $t(682) = 4.609$, $p\ 0.05$. Terrorism and insecurity accounted for 11% of the variance in Nigeria's development; $R2 = 2.995$, $F(21, 239) = 38.3$, $p0.05$. On this basis, hypothesis one was approved, which asserts that terrorism and insecurity have an impact on

Nigeria's growth. According to Baiyewu (2012), Lebanese and Indian expatriates who have had long-standing enterprises in Kano have gone to Abuja and the south. A large number of people have left the country entirely. Significant cutbacks in activity have been observed in hotels, banks, and other economic sectors. Due to increased limitations on cross-border movement, border towns that traditionally thrived on commerce with neighbouring nations have seen their companies suffer. An estimated 126 industries have recently shuttered in Kano alone (Baiyewu, 2012).

Furthermore, the findings of Mailafia (2013) in the area of development costs relate to the effect of terrorism on international trade supply chains, i.e., the sequence of steps that global suppliers of goods take to get products from one area to another, which is corroborated by the findings of this study. Similarly, the N921.91 billion budgeted for combating terrorism in Nigeria in 2012 might have been used to fund development programmes that the country sorely needs. The destitution that has afflicted Kaduna and Jos is the best example of terrorism in Nigeria. Kaduna was once one of Nigeria's most affluent cities. It was, in many ways, the North's industrial hub, a cosmopolitan city with over a dozen textile mills and thriving trading firms. Sad to say, Kaduna is now a divided city, with most Muslims living in the north and most Christians living in the south (Mailafia, 2013).

The Chi square value is 166.636a with a degree of freedom of 4, and the p-value is equal to 0.0001, which is greater than the level of significance of 0.05, according to the study. Terrorist attacks have a substantial impact on people's lives and property in Nigeria's North-East, according to the report. This is in accordance with Shannon's (2014) work, which adds to our understanding of what inspires terrorism by examining the link between teenage unemployment and a country's "terrorist production." He wanted to see if there was any evidence that the employment of young people has an apparent association with the occurrence of terrorism that originates within a country. Both young boys and girls showed a negative link that was close to what people usually think is important.

The projected association is rather large when focusing exclusively on the labour force participation rate of youths. Remember that, according to Shannon's descriptive statistics, the average country's chance of "generating" terrorist activity in a given year was roughly 25%, and that, on average, about 55% of adolescents in my sample countries are employed. Using these numbers to do a simple back-of-the-envelope calculation, a ten-point increase in the average adolescent labor force participation rate from 55 to 65 percent corresponds to a seven-point decrease in the average likelihood of terrorist activity to around 18 percent (Shannon, 2014).

In north-east Nigeria and Cameroon, local self-defense groups known as vigilantes have emerged as a result of the security services' inability to defend people from Boko Haram attacks and the deterioration of the security situation. In both cases, it looks like the security services let the vigilantes do what they do, and it looks like the governments in both countries benefited from the vigilantes' actions against Boko Haram.

Insecurity associated with banditry and kidnapping, as well as terrorist attacks by the notorious Boko Haram and Islamic States of West Africa Province (ISWAP), have been the domineering social vices in Nigeria, and to be precise, across the country's six geographical zones, for more than five years, with no sign of the Federal government of Nigeria putting an end to this impasse.

In Nigeria, kidnapping for ransom has become a lucrative business. Traditional rulers, religious leaders, politicians, university doyens, students, and others have been taken hostage. Millions of naira have been paid as ransom, and many people have died because of these problems. It is not an exaggeration to say that Nigerian bandits and kidnappers are more powerful than the Nigerian police or any other government security organisation that has been able to curtail the country's security situation. In Nigeria, numerous incidences of kidnapping and murder have been reported around the country. Traveling within and across states has grown difficult as a result of people's fear of terrorism.

**Conclusion**

This article uses evidence from literature reviews and information acquired during a journey to the North-East to build a poll of public opinion regarding terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria's northern state in order to fully appreciate this subject. The answers to the problems of terrorism and insecurity are covered in this thesis. The findings support what respondents think to be the core causes of terrorism: unemployment, poverty, and economic problems; disdain for government; extreme political ideology and religious beliefs; and political manipulation.

The study's findings, on the other hand, revealed that vengeance against the government is a means of attaining certain goals, such as combating political disparities, combating economic inequalities, and adjusting regional imbalances, among others. For example, the majority of respondents agreed that Boko Haram's goals include combating political inequality, combating economic inequities, and addressing regional imbalances. The findings indicated the respondents' attitudes toward terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria's northern region.

Terrorism in Nigeria is unique and cannot be compared to what is seen in the Western world. For instance, we used a sample size of 682 respondents in the North-East and the respondents were confronted with these challenges such as unemployment, poverty, bad government, leadership crisis, and lots of anger on the part of the people of the region. They deployed violence as a panacea to confront the authorities in order to effect changes in a situation where the collective masses failed to act using terrorists' applications. It may not be out of place with the emergence of low-range terrorists to attack and confront authorities in power. These challenges highlight the peculiarities of Nigerian terrorism and set it apart from the rest of the world in other climes.

Ostensibly, culture, civilization, and exposure to the influence of technology affect the cosmopolitan view of people and their willingness to take up arms against the nation state. Again, education is another factor that affects many regions that take up terrorism acts in fighting their causes in the committee of nations.

Furthermore, in the north-east, they were influenced by three civilizations:

The Hausa-Fulani civilization The Arab civilization Western civilization

These civilizations are better than others because they have a more complex and complicated view of the world. This is not surprising with the result of the study, taking into consideration the analysis presented in this research.

The government's reaction to the new security paradigm is mostly centred on how to combat insurgency using military force and a sophisticated intelligence network to track Boko Haram's

actions. According to the findings of this study, one of the primary reasons for terrorism is political discontent and poverty. To halt the spread of terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria, the government in power must increase socio-economic intervention as a countermeasure to insurgency.

Another counter-terrorism tactic recommended by this study is for the government to provide practical assistance to people who are being drawn into terrorism. This can be accomplished with the help and support of the government in power. Terrorist performances have repeatedly highlighted the shortcomings of Nigerian security forces, emphasising the need to beef up security in the country, ensure effective patrol of the country's porous borders, and address the underlying issues that have led to the rise of ethnic militias, Niger Delta militants, and domestic terrorism in Nigeria. In hindsight, it's clear that terrorists' actions in their many hideouts need to be stopped with a better intelligence strategy.

Terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria are stifling the country's economic and technological progress. Many Nigerians live under constant fear and mistrust. Many productive lives have gone, and those who are still accessible are displaced, living in continual fear and sorrow of losing loved ones. Nigeria is being shunned by foreign investors. Terrorists and other hoodlums do not spare the nation's educational institutions, which are also targets for terrorists and other hoodlums.

**Recommendations**

Based on the above conclusion, the following recommendations are suggested such as:

> Providing job possibilities to the youths who are the main perpetrators of terrorism and insecurity in Nigeria can aid in the resolution of the problem. Using military force against those terrorists may be a viable answer to Nigeria's terrorism and insecurity problems.Terrorism and insecurity may be addressed in Nigeria if the appropriate measures are taken.The government would have to take on the mission of re-orienting terrorists in order to modify the country's terrorism orientation. The government has a moral responsibility to lead by example, which can be accomplished by providing moral leadership that rejects evil, corruption, vices, inequality, injustice, and wickedness, causing citizens to emulate the character of their leaders and vice versa.

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