

THE MENACE OF BANDITRY AND DEGENERATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AN EVALUATION OF BOKO HARAM IN MAIDUGURI BORNO STATE (2010-2021)

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Abstract

This study examined the menace of banditry and degeneration of socio-economic development of Nigeria with particular reference to Boko Haram in Maiduguri, Borno State. It This study is anchored on frustration aggression theory as its theoretical framework which we believed provided a detailed explanation for the emergence of Boko Haram insurgence in Nigeria. It adopted documentary method of data collection and content analysis of data. Based on evidence from Maiduguri Borno state which formed our case study, we demonstrated that the major causes of boko haram crisis originate from political and religious factors, the struggle for political power rotation. The overall implication of the boko haram crisis on the socio-economic development of Nigeria is civil disturbance which led to civil unrest and destabilization by disintegrating the nation such that the nation's security was tampered with by killing of the residents in the northern part of Nigeria. Further findings stated that incidence of armed banditry in Nigeria has developed new tendencies from the traditional to the modern. Rising from the above, the study avers that the government should provide funds, instead for amnesty but to upgrade and switch in its intelligence gathering gadgets of the security agencies and network.

Keywords: Boko Haram, Insurgence, Crime, Violence, Security.

Introduction

The country Nigeria as a nation-state is under a severe internal socio-economic and security threat. As a more general level, the threat has social, economic, political and environmental dimensions. Each of these dimensions has greatly

affected the nation's stability, and can be traced to the ethnic militia armies, ethnic and religious conflicts, poverty, terrorism, armed robbery, corruption, economic sabotage, and environmental degradation (Ilufeye, 2009). Boko Haram insurgency becomes the major problem facing Nigerians in the recent time. These groups have perpetrated several bombing that have killed millions of innocent citizens of this country Nigeria and also caused the destruction of both private and public properties worth of billion of naira. This derives from their bid to make people in the north east geo-political zone of Nigeria to embrace their view on Islamic Nigeria code and western education.

The human security situation in Nigeria has remained precarious despite the results of the 2013 rebasing of the Nigerian economy, which identified the country as having the 28 largest economy in the world and the largest in Africa, with the per capita GDP raised from \$1,555 to \$2,688 (The Economist, April 12, 2014). For example, Nigeria is ranked low on the Human Development Index (HDI) report of the UNDP, which focuses on life expectancy, school enrolment, and income indices, and is similarly ranked low on Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) since 2010; from the countries measured, the report ranked Nigeria 153 in 2011 and 2012, and 152 in 2013. These rankings tell the sad story of the declining material wellbeing of Nigerians. The crisis of human security in Nigeria has its roots in high levels of corruption and an entrenched culture of impunity; these are coupled with an absence of efforts on the part of government at all levels to implement pro-poor policies, and to effect redistribution of wealth (Imobighe, 1990).

The human security challenge is also evidenced by Nigeria's declining global status as a peaceful country where people can live in happiness. Once described as having one of the happiest populations on earth, it has become a country torn by civil strife, violence, and crimes of all sorts, including rural banditry that has made existence oppressive. The 2014 Global Peace Index, which ranked 162 countries by measures, such as security, extent of conflict, and degree of militarization, puts Nigeria as the 14-least-peaceful country in the world. Noting that the level of peace in Nigeria had fallen by 5% since 2008, the report rates countries like Chad, Lebanon, and Yemen as more peaceful than Nigeria (The Fund for Peace, 2014). The *Boko Haram*-led insurgency in the northeastern part of Nigeria, the frequent ethno-religious combustions in different parts of the country and the activities of ethnic militias, cattle groups and rural bandits have made Nigeria the 20th saddest country to live, according to the latest ranking by

Forbes Magazine. Nigeria's global ranking along these dimensions is a consequence of the debilitating state of poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, all of which are compounded by the failure of democratic governance and state inadequacies (Abbas, 2013).

In Nigeria, it was observed that the level of insecurity has increased since the return to democratic governance in May, 1999. These insecurities are caused by communal clashes, ethnic/tribal conflicts, religious riots/conflicts, militancy and ritual killings, cultism and ethnic militia attacks and the farmers-herdsmen conflicts (Akinola, 2016). These further increased with the arrival of the *Boko Haram* insurgency in the North-East from 2009 to date. The level of insecurity further increased with the changing of the farmer-herdsmen clashes into banditry and cattle rustling between 2010 - 2021. In some states of the North. This form of insecurity further changed to not only banditry, cattle rustling but to also include kidnapping of people for ransom.

Bornu State is one of the States in the North that is presently affected by Boko Haram, banditry, cattle rustling and kidnapping which started from 2011 to date. This affects mainly the eight frontline Local Government Areas (LGAs) namely. This situation have becomes so bad that in January 2019, the Governor of Bornu State lamented that Bornu State is under serious siege by bandits and kidnappers, even me as a Governor am not safe (Aminu, 2019).

The incidence of armed banditry in North-East Nigeria has developed new tendencies from the traditional to the modern. It is the understanding of these new tendencies and their relative importance that should be the point of focus. These different tendencies operate differently from one locality to the other in terms of degree and impact, although to a large extent all have contributed to the state of violence and lawlessness in North-Eastern Nigeria.

As a result of the fear engendered by the use of arms in bandit operations and the breakdown of informal norms of trust and cooperation, armed banditry must be seen to have an impact on decisions relating to personal mobility, social cohesion, and disrupts political participation, child schooling, employment and personal protection. These indirect effects are often unnoticed because they are hidden. For example, armed banditry can lead to a decline in food production, while the ensuing deprivation can result into severe socio-economic mayhem.

Theoretical Perspective

The study is anchored on Frustration-Aggression theory. The theoretical requirement of this work is drawn from frustration –aggression theory which the researcher will provide a detailed explanation for the emergence of Boko-Haram in Nigeria. The theory was originally formulated by John Dollard and his research associates in 1939 and has been expanded and modified by school like Leonard Berlowitz (1962) and Audrey Yales (1962). In attempts to analyse aggression, these scholars' were of the view that the occurrence of aggressive behavior always presupposes the existence of frustration which always leads to some form of aggression (Breuer & Elson 2017).

It is natural in human beings that when expectation does not match attainment, the tendency is for people to confront those held responsible for frustrating their ambitions. Therefore, frustration aggression proffers that aggression is not just a natural reaction or instinctive as assumed by biologists but that it is the outcome of frustration and that is in situation where the desire of an individual's need is denied either directly or indirectly as a consequence of the way the society is structured, the feeling of denial and disappointment may led that individual to express his anger through violence that will be directed to those that hold the sticks of power or people who are directly or indirectly related to them.

Bishop Mathew Hassan Kukah opined that banditry is an offshoot of bad government and corruption and therefore, fueled by politics (Mayor 2011). Schools are poorly financed and the standard of education is as poor as the graduates that are often unfit for employment. To make matters worse, the Nigerian government has failed to hearken to the yearnings of the Northerners and their desire towards economic and security conditions which has fueled this feeling of denial and frustration thereby making many youths vulnerable to Boko Haram recruiters. The founder and also the leader of the group, Mohammed Yusuf argued that Western education or Boko had brought nothing but poverty and suffering to the region and was therefore, forbidden or haram in islam.

Data and Methods

This study adopted case study design which permits us to carry out in-depth study of a lesser number of cases in their real life ambience and understanding how the cases influence and are influenced by their contexts (Yin, 2009). Thus, we selected Maiduguri in Borno State Northeast of Nigeria. Beyond being a border state in Nigeria, it has always been bedrock of clannish and tribal warfare

in Nigeria even in the time of Usman Danfodio. That said, it does not mean that banditry and Boko Haram is not prevalent in other parts of the country. Documentary method was deployed for data generation. Documentary method refers to the analysis of documents that contain information about the phenomenon we wish to study. It is used for identification and analysis of the limitations of physical sources, mainly written documents existing in both private and public domains (Mogalakwe, 2006).

History Of Boko Haram

According to ShehuSani in his article Boko Haram: History, ideas and Revolt (2011) said that the Boko Haram group started as Sahaba group in 1995. The main leader of the group then was one AbubakarLawan who later left for the University of Medina in Saudi Arabia to study, when he left, the older clerics conceded the leadership to Mohammed Yusuf, who was young and versatile man. Immediately Mohammed Yusuf took over, the doctrine of the sect changed and he abandoned the older cleric and came up with Boko Haram in 2002. At the initial stage of their growth, the sects was entrenched in Borno, Yobe, Kastina, Kaduna, Bauchi, Gombe and Kano States, but now have covered virtually all Northern States and are advancing their frontiers to other parts of the country. Mohammed Yusuf, because of his brilliance was a favorite student of Sheik Jafar Mohammed, the highly influential and well known preacher who was shot dead in Kano by gun men while leading the dawn prayers in his mosque on the eve of 2007 general election. Yusuf later fell out with his mentor Sheik Jafar, even before his death. On at least seven occasion, Sheik Jafar Mohammed and Mohammed Yusuf met, sometimes one on one at other times in company of third parties, with the aim of ironing out their differences, on other occasion, several other clerics also tried to dissuade Yusuf from his rigid ways, on most of those occasion, Mohammed Yusuf gave the impression that he would mend his ways, yet no sooner did he return to his base then he reverted to his condemnations of all things western, often he went even further by more or less declaring his counselors apostates. Yusuf had severally described his groups as non-militants, but simply a group of Youths who are bent i.e. not straight on upholding the words of Allah. He warned that they will rather die than to succumb to the present corrupt system in the country.

The Belief Of Boko Haram Faithfuls

In furtherance of his speech, Shehu Sani in his article Boko Haram: History ideas and Revolt (2011) said that some of the fundamental argument of beliefs held by

the group is that banking, taxation and jurisprudence in the country are completely infidel submitting to these void. The entire faith of a true Muslim, they also argue that western education was un-Islamic as it embodies all that Islam projected, while it propagates the negative of what Allah and his prophet had ordained. For instance, the mixing of boys and girls under the same shade, the propagation of the theory of that men evolved from the family of monkey as well as the sun in the sky is static.

According to them, there is conflict with the direct words of Allah who said Muslim must not mix sexes under the same umbrella and that he created men from clay as well as the sun, earth and the moon each move on its own axis. They further argue that today's banking system is shylock and Islam forbids interest in financial transaction, just as the laws of the land are manmade, in replacement of the ones ordained by Allah. It was on their bid to run away from all of these vices that members of the sect decided to cluster themselves in strategic location in the outskirt of most major town of Bauchi and Yobe.

The Achievement Of Mohammed Yusuf As Boko Haram Leader

Mohammed Yusuf was born on the 29th January 1970. He hails from Girgir village in Yobe State, Nigeria. Yusuf was more commonly called Ustaz Mohammed Yusuf. He had four wives, the maximum allowed under Islamic tradition, and twelve children. He founded the militant Islamic group Boko Haram in 2002 and was its spiritual leader until he was killed on the 30th July 2009 in the Nigerian sectarian violence (News Watch 2011). The groups official name is "Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad", which in Arabic means "People committed to the propagation of the prophets teaching and Jihad".

There are conflicting claims concerning his educational qualification. Yusuf is unlettered in the real sense of it, as it is doubtful if he ever went beyond primary school. He can also hardly speak passable English Language, as in all the encounters with him by reporters in the past; Hausa language has always been the mode of communication. However, one thing no one can deny him is his Oratory prowess. He can convince the dead to rise up and follow his beliefs and principles about Islam.

In the early stage of the group, he was able to achieve and attract membership from the families of the high and mighty in Borno and Yobe States. He has links with Bello Damagun, the man allegedly accused of ferrying young Muslims lads to Mauritania for the purpose of receiving combat training in terrorism like

Yusuf, Bello also hails from Yobe State. And by omission or commission, Yobe, his state of origin became the first state in Nigeria where Nigerian Muslim youths publicly acknowledged that they were Talibans, even though they are Nigerians. Yusuf believes in farming to keep body and soul together. But he is not known to be a mechanized farmer. He doles out at least 1million every week to some of his followers to engage in what he termed “legitimate business”. He has an army of sponsors in Nigeria, but their identities could not be readily ascertained as at press time (Shehu Sani 2011).

Factor That Led To the Boko Haram Menace

There are three major factors that led to the Boko Haram menace, which are; the political, religious and ethnic factors.

The religious, political and ethnic factors of the Boko Haram Islamic sect is not clearly defined judging by the activities of the group. This is notwithstanding that the groups have been described as one of the Islamic terrorist groups operating in the globe. Thinking out of the box, one cannot actually say if the group is out for personal vendetta or religious zealotry. However, the only Parameter for judging the political, ethnic and religious factor of the Boko Haram Islamic sect is only by a proper evaluation of its activities. These activities are stipulated from its violent attacks, ideologies mode of recruitment, membership, funding etc. Abonyi (2006:27). Deducting from the discussion so far, it is glaring that the issue of Boko Haram Islamic sect is purely based on its own teaching, belief and doctrine. Unlike what may be referred to as ethnic based militia. It is evidently seen that its activities are not in any way in line with the other groups of ethnic militia abound in the country. For instance, the movement for the emancipation of the Niger-Delta (MEND) which is a militia group from Niger Delta or the South-South region, which is purely an ethnic factor militia with no religious affiliations. The group was only fighting and agitating for equitable distribution of the mineral resources under the soil. Hence, its ethnic basis was purely outstanding. Sequel to this is the Odua People’s Congress (OPC) which was based in the Yoruba region with the sole aim of providing security and other activity as it may concern to operation. There was also the Bakassi Boys, which was an ethnic militia based in the south eastern states. Some state governors in these parts of the country even went an extra mile to legalize its activities through the state legislature. Based on the foregoing, it becomes difficult but imperative to establish the ethnic basis of the Boko Haram Islamic sect as such as its political and religious factors. The Boko Haram judging from its activities

cannot be described as an ethnic based militia neither will it be described as a religious or political sectarian group. The only attribute to its based is owing to the fact that it is based in the northern part of the country.

1. Ethnic Factor

Viewing from the activities and its modus operandi, it becomes confusing for one to adequately position its ethnic together. They carry out violent activities in the northern part of the country; it has to a greater extent compromised the effort of security activities in this part of the country. If its ethnic loyalty is not questionable, the group just as any other ethnic militia in the country should be concerned about the provision of security in its host ethnic origin. This clearly establishes the fact that ethnic identity is not the prerequisite of the Boko Haram Islamic sect. What the sect wants is for a certain law (Sharia law) to be adopted in the twelve (12) northern states including the Federal Capital

Territory (FCT). This request has brought about mixed interpretation of the ethnic factors of the Boko Haram sect. It can be said that apart from the struggle for the implementation of the Sharia Law, the activities and the group have being ambiguous and this makes its ethnic loyalty questionable. ShehuSani (2007).

2. Religious Factor

The Boko Haram through an Islamic terrorist sect has assumed a very radical posture. The group considers anybody whether Christian or Muslim an infidel if such a person does not adhere strictly to its principles. It cannot be actually said if the members of this group belong to the Muslim religion. This is because they pray in a separate mosque, dress differently, have many rules guiding its activities which are not the same with the widely accepted Muslim teaching globally. According to Imam (2004) at no time did the (Muslim) jurist approve of terrorism? Nor indeed is there any evidence of the use of terrorism (in Islamic tradition), Muslims are commanded not to kill woman, children or the aged, not to torture or otherwise ill. The caption above sums up the religious factor of the Boko Haram sect in Nigeria. The group has its own ideology which its members adhere to anything outside from it is contrary to its belief.

3. Political Factor

The dispute over 2011 election results, which left over eight hundred dead, also has played a role in Boko Harams escalating violence. Many northern Nigerians view the Presidency of Goodluck Jonathan, a Christian, as illegitimate, arguing

that he ignored an informal power-rotation agreement that should have kept a Muslim as President this round. (Muslim President Umar Musa YarAdua died in 2010, two years into his four years term). Leadership Newspaper (2012). Voting irregularities during the election as well as effort to change Presidential term limits further alienated the north from Jonathan. The Boko Haram sect also wants political power in the nation thereby making a northerner or Muslim as the President. They don't want to see a Christian or Southerners as the President because they belief that the west is a corrupting influence in governance. Some Jonathan Supporters argue Boko Haram attacks are an attempt, possibly funded by northern elites, to make the country ungovernable.

The Effects of Boko Haram Activities to The Nation

There is no gainsaying the fact that an activity has increasingly and predominantly taken the airwaves in the country. The implication is that the country, which already has series of problem to deliberate on, is presently pre-occupied with the issue of incessant bombings in the country. Ojukwu (2009) opined that "as different country across the globe have their own perpetuating the act while some countries take to bombing and his jacking are airlines, some device the use of air missiles, while some like Nigeria settle with hostage taking, abduction, kidnapping and all bombings of multinational oil pipelines are all these on the part are Nigeria kidnapping is the most devastating". The problem of kidnapping was one that really dealt a deathblow in the country, especially, considering the case of the Niger Delta. But comparing this to the on-going terrorist activities in the country, we begin to understand that the latter is nothing compared to the former. The Boko Haram acts have disrupted the social, economic, political, religious, and environment activities. This becomes very relevant when considering the outfits that are prone to attacks by the sect which include, recreational centers, office complex, social gathering, beer parlors, buildings, etc.

1. The Effect on Economic Development

Nigeria is a country endowed with natural and material resources, all competed favourably with one another in securing a big chunk of foreign exchange earnings for the country in the early 60s, the discovery of oil, and the unprecedented wealth accrued from it in the 70s, soon emerged Nigeria as a major foreign exchange earner, In spite of the natural and mineral resources with which the country is endowed, coupled with numerous governmental policies and programmes to foster peaceful co-existence among the multi ethno-religious

entities which make up Nigeria, the country has virtually become a battle field where incessant ethno-religious and political crises are staged the implication of the crisis on economic development, is that the instruments which is supposed to be used for sustainable development, is conversely being used for destruction and vandalization purposes. Mohammed (2002).In essence, it gulped the Nigerian government millions of naira to put in place numerous amenities, which were destroyed during crises. Resources, which could have been used to improve these amenities and embark on other developmental project, would have to be used on restructuring and replacing what had been damaged during the crisis.

In most cases government compensated victims of these crises and this gulped millions of naira, which could have been used to develop the economy. Apart from the fact that many virile men of the nation are seriously affected in the crises which consequently led to their death, the country's source of revenue is equally affected crises in the Niger Delta for example, had shaken the country's economy to her root .Since no economic development could take place in an atmosphere of fear, anarchy and insecurity. It therefore implies that Boko Haram menaces are bane to economic development. Looking at it internationally, Boko Haram crisis has added to the fear of foreign investors that are in Nigeria (Abonyi, 2006). Cases of kidnapping of expatriates in Nigeria are no more news. One wonders how foreign investors could decide to establish in the War Zone.

These crises have also made investors to flee the nation's troubled spots particularly Plateau State. Also neighboring states have had their economies disrupted by the influx of the crisis. As a result of these blasts, the citizens; mostly those who come from other parts of the country have relocated from the state, especially those from different ethnic regions. This does not mean well for the economic development of the country. Broad Street Journal (2012; 19).The greatest of these scenarios is the amount of funds being diverted to security issues and related matters. The aim is to enable the country meet the challenges of the present threat in the country. These funds can be best utilized in providing infrastructure in the country. There are no good roads, electricity and other vital amenities, yet the Federal Government has to raise funds to take care of the little established institutions. The irony is that while the country is striving towards capacity building, the Boko Haram menace is crumbling all the efforts(Leadership Newspaper, 2012).

2. The Effect on Social Development

During the colonial era, Nigerians lived in peace with one another; this is because the colonial masters merged under the hegemonies suzerainty of colonial masters. The social background of Nigerians then can be surely said to be peaceful until the exits of the colonial masters when things started falling apart, the people of Nigeria faced one another with serious enormity, hatred and they did not want to see one another again (Aborisade,1999). The social background of Nigeria turned from peaceful to chaos which finally gave birth to a cankerworm that ate deep into the very fabric of Nigerians social system, thus Boko Haram crisis, the implication here is that to attain social development in Nigeria became impossible because the people living in the northern parts are no longer in unity. The effects of Boko Haram crisis on the social development is that it creates more hatred between social groups in the north which would have united together to form a social conscious society. Also it increases lacuna in the interactions of social groups. A member of a social group might join the Boko Haram sect, and this will cause a very big problem, because the person that joined might reveal the secret of the social group.

According to Imam (2004) education is very vital in attaining social development. The nation has been striving to put in place amenities for the purpose of elevating the education standard of the country. This is, however, hampered by incessant closure of schools and institutions in the northern parts of the country. Many schools had been burnt down while many were forced to close down for months (University of Maiduguri) which in effect made the interaction of innocent youths impossible and created a very bad opportunity for parents of different ethnic groups to withdrawn their children from school. The education of innocent youths was equally disrupted under tumultuous situation created by the Boko Haram sect, as many were forced to emigrate from the crisis area and this emigration took two patterns temporary and permanent emigration. Those who emigrated on temporary basis came back after several weeks or months; however, those who opted for permanent emigration were mostly indigenous suffered losses and felt their continued stay in the crises areas is like casting one's life into prediction.

Every social gathering that attracts individuals especially the elites in the society is prone to attack. The issue of bomb scare is worthy to note in this aspect. From past occurrences, it is no longer a new thing to witness in on-going activity been disrupted due to security reasons. In the last campaign towards the last general election, bomb threat was constantly a factor to reckon with, though, this are not directly traced to Boko Haram sect, the argument here is that most people may

pretend under the guise of the sect of perpetuate evil in the country. The fear of Boko Haram now becomes the beginning of safety. The resultant factor is that the Boko Haram group directly or indirectly has contributed towards the disruption of social activity in the country.

The Effect on Political Development

It is an undeniable fact that a nation that witnesses crisis almost on an annual basis could not be said to be politically stable.

The Boko Haram crisis, which dichotomized the country's Police Forces, was said to have been responsible for the outbreak of the Abuja Police Headquarter bombing leaving six (6) of lives dead including Police Officers and civilians, in essence Boko Haram crisis breeds unstable government which is very crucial to sustainable political development (The Nation News, 2011). The implication of the Boko Haram crisis on political development is that Igbo's was sidelined in the political scene, since after independence no Igbo man has become President of Nigeria and this created a wide gap between the Igbos and the northerners in the political system, the northerners now wants to monopolize power because they belief that the west is a corrupting influence in governance (Afolabi, 2006). The Boko Haram crisis will also affect President Jonathan's transformational agenda. During the electioneering campaign of President Good luck Jonathan, he promised to transform and give Nigeria a new and clear sense of focus if elected as President. He said he has a transformational agendum for the country. To this end, on his inauguration as Nigeria's President, he named his administration as a transformational administration. While unfolding his transformational agenda, he indicated specific areas that will receive transformational attention. These areas include infrastructural development, quality healthcare system, agriculture, education, job creation, electricity and transportation, etc. He assured Nigerians of his administration's readiness to transform the country. And when he was finally inaugurated, the journey to transformation began; a violent group in the Northeast that was not interested in the journey came up and decided to be a log in the wheel of the journey. They started truncating the advancement of the journey by unleashing and causing instability in the country with the obvious intention of diverting attention from the transformational agenda of the President. This, to a very large extent, has worked very well for this violent group. They have successfully diverted the attention of not just the President but also of other people on the transformational journey. Instead of giving full attention of the transformational

agenda, the Federal Government now spends more time seeking how to deal with the menace of Boko Haram. Due to the sensitive, dangerous, and very deadly nature of Boko Haram activities, attention is now focused on them. Boko Haram has seriously threatened the adequate, efficient and effective implementation of the transformational agenda. Indeed, the transformational agenda has been Boko Haram by the violent group (Sahara Reporters 2011).

Discussion of Findings and Lessons from our Case Studies

Sequel to the detailed study carried out on the menace of Boko Haram-Banditry and the degeneration of socio-economic development in Nigeria using Maiduguri, Borno State as our case in view, The study found out that there are Boko Haram crisis in Maiduguri which occur in the North-East especially. There are also impositions of Sharia law in some Northern States in Nigeria. It opposes western education, western culture and modern science.

Further to the above, the study found out that remote cause of Boko Haram crisis in Maiduguri was as a result of the imposition of Sharia law in some areas of Northern Nigeria. It was found out that the aggressive natures of the Boko Haram sect are consequences of discontent.

Another discovery of the study is that the socio-economic implications of Boko Haram crisis in Maiduguri have affected the government's transformational agenda because the money to be used for other developmental programmes are now being used to settle and reconstruct projects damaged by Boko Haram crisis.

Finally, the study understands from its investigations that Boko Haram sects exist and have camps in some neighbouring countries of Nigeria where they train their men.

Conclusion / Prognosis

After careful study of the data collected and analyzed, the study drew the following conclusion.

The major basis of Boko Haram and banditry crisis originate from political and religious factors, the struggle for political power, imposition of sharia law, 2019 election results, power rotation, etc. When people live together as different groups there is a tendency for crisis to occur, conflict is inevitable in as much as the working political and religious forces makes for tension between groups with competing interest also the refusal to implement agreement recycled.

The overall implication of the Boko Haram crisis on the socio-political development of Nigeria is civil disturbances, which lead to civil unrest and destabilization by disintegrating the nation such that the nation security was tempered with by killing of the residence in the Northern parts of Nigeria. The Boko Haram crisis brings about hatred, disintegration and enmity among the ethnic groups and the nation at large.

The study has discussed critically and analytically the effects of Boko Haram and Banidtry crisis on the state in question and the nation in general, examining the causes of this crisis and its solution to these crisis. It is the view of the study that if the government should recall that most of the members of the Boko Haram operate from the neighbouring Niger Republic and Chad. Through its relation with these states, the government should work in partnership with neighbouring nations to find out and close down any training camp which the terrorist are operating from. These also include the investigation within the country, if there is an existence of any training terrorist camps operated by the Boko Haram sect or the Bandits. If any, the government should take adequate measures to shut it down completely. The nation will not experience political and religious crises often. There will be peace and harmony among the religious, political and ethnic groups in the country.

Recommendations

Having examined all the findings and specially the reasons and rationale for Boko Haram terrorist activities and its implication in the Nigerian society, taken into consideration of the recent events in the country and based on the analysis and projections of this study, we recommend that the government should not adopt the Niger Delta solution, that is, amnesty to Boko Haram because up till now, nobody can evidently say that these are all the Boko Haram members. In the case of Niger Delta, we know the different militant leaders, the government knew where to find them, they made their request straight. The government cannot be granting an amnesty to people that is up till now operating invisibly.

Secondly, the study strongly recommends that the government should provide funds not for amnesty but to upgrade and switch in its intelligence gathering gadgets. It was easy for Osama Bin Ladin to evade American intelligence Network for so long because Osama decided to deny himself the Luxury of technology. He rejected phones and the use of internet. In fact he lived an assure life of a hermit. But from what we know so far, these Boko Haram people enjoy all these technological packs with impunity knowing that our intelligence

gathering technique is so archaic that our security agencies only believe in totting guns around government officials. If only the government and the security officials have the needed facility to intercept mails and many other electronic means of communication.

Thirdly, for the country to overcome the menace of Boko Haram in Nigeria, the government should do whatever it takes to find and truncate their source of funding. The government should do whatever it takes to find out how the movement is funded. The United States was able cut off all the sources of Al-Qaeda funding through the banking system for them to reduce their operational ability. If the Nigerian government is able to do this, it will go miles ahead in solving the Boko Haram crisis in Maiduguri because the sect cannot maintain the level of sophistication it does without funding.

Finally, since the government under President Goodluck Jonathan has decided to adopt the carrot and stick approach, the study recommends that government should please exhaust all the available options within the stick, no matter how long it takes. This is because the inclusion of the carrot at this stage shows a great weakness on the part is government but still all options should be exhausted.

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