

The Roles of Routine Activity Theory on Crime Prevention in the Era of Terrorism in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study explores the imperative roles of routine activity theory in crime prevention in the era of terrorism in Nigeria. It takes as a case study, the advent of Boko Haram terrorism in Northeast Nigeria; relying on availability of secondary data. Three objectives guided the study including: (i) Assessing factors responsible for the vulnerability of victims of terrorism in Northeast Nigeria. (ii) Finding out constraints to guardian in fighting terrorism in Northeast Nigeria, and (iii) exploring ways of fixing the phenomena of crime in era of terrorism in Northeast Nigeria. Findings revealed that, Boko Haram terrorists are opportunists who capitalized on the vulnerability of victims to unleash attacks. Poor and effective guardianship were found as high risk behavior responsible for vulnerability of victims. Certain other factors that sabotaged campaign for entrenching guardian by the Nigerian security personnel include the topographic structures of the area, unbridled corruption; poor weapons, porous border, tribalism and the leakage of classified security information. In order to address these problems, the study recommended among others, strengthening the security institutions, re-strategising on intelligence, mapping out communities for effective security including civilian/military collaboration, and well established vigilantes among the locals.

Key Words: Boko Haram, Crime prevention, North East Nigeria, Routine Activity theory, Terrorism.

Les Rôles De Théorie De L'activité De Routine Pour La Prévention Du Crime À L'ère Du Terrorisme Au Nigeria

Résumé:

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Cette étude explore l'impératif de théorie de l'activité de routine des rôles en matière de prévention du crime à l'ère du terrorisme au Nigeria. Il prend comme une étude de cas, l'incidence des vivaces terrorisme Boko Haram dans le nord-est du Nigeria, s'appuyant sur la disponibilité de données secondaires. Trois objectifs ont guidé l'étude, y compris : (i) l'évaluation de facteurs responsables de la vulnérabilité des victimes du terrorisme dans le nord-est du Nigeria. (ii) Déterminer les contraintes à un tuteur dans la lutte contre le terrorisme dans le nord-est du Nigeria (iii) d'étudier des façons de fixer les phénomènes de criminalité dans ère de terrorisme dans le nord-est du Nigeria. Les résultats ont montré que les terroristes, sont des opportunistes qui tirer profit de la vulnérabilité des victimes de déclencher les attaques. Pauvre gardien, structures topographiques et les comportements à risque élevé sont responsables de la vulnérabilité des victimes. Certains autres facteurs ont saboté la campagne pour l'enchâssement d'un tuteur par le personnel de sécurité nigérianes. Il s'agit notamment de la corruption débridée, de mauvaises armes, frontière poreuse, le tribalisme et la fuite d'informations de sécurité. Classé Afin de résoudre ces problèmes, l'étude a recommandé entre autres, le renforcement de la sécurité des institutions, mettaient à nouveau sur l'intelligence, la cartographie des communautés pour une sécurité efficace y compris la collaboration civile-militaire, et des vigiles bien établie parmi les habitants.

Mots clés : Boko Haram, La Prévention Du Crime, Au Nord-Est Du Nigéria, Théorie De L'activité De Routine, Le Terrorisme.

Introduction

Terrorism is replete with violence and colossal loss of lives and properties. Such consequences of violence and colossal loss of lives-place terrorism among crimes that is basically evil. Nigeria government has been preoccupied with finding veritable panacea for the monster of terrorism in Northeast part of the country since the sorry birth of it through the agency of Boko Haram. Mustapha (2015) pointed out that the group emerged in response to the Western cultural norms and value system and viewed Western education 'Boko' as sin (Haram) and toxic. The year 2009 marked the official confirmation of the dire hardened group.

It may suffice to say that, the remote causes of 'Boko Haram' uprisings owe much to the extra judicial killings of its members and the group leader, Muhammad Yusuf. Mustapha (2015) opined that the celebrated cases of the extra judicial killings of the Boko Haram leader and members in Nigeria between 25th and 30th July 2009 are classic cases that resulted in the Boko Haram revolts and expansion. He further buttressed the fact that, the immediate cause of the July mayhem was the shooting of 17 members of Boko Haram by Borno State security squad 'Operation Flush' in Maiduguri on June 2009. Muhammad Yusuf's response after the incidence was counterproductive symbolizing a premonition of war. The warning was contained in a lecture on 12th June 2009 at 'Anguwar Doki' in Maiduguri in which the leader blatantly told the state that, they will react and never forgive or agree. Sequel to this, Muhammad Yusuf was arrested by the

Nigerian army and shot in captivity. A couple of intelligence agency ranging from Department of State Security (DSS), the Nigerian police, the Nigerian military to the civilian joint tax force have demonstrated concerted efforts to contain the threats posed by terrorists. These security outfits had experimented variant models though successful but inadequate in wrestling restiveness in the region.

Given continuous hostilities in the North Eastern region, understanding the dynamics and complexities associated with crime of terrorism has become very compelling. This paper takes a theoretical narrative with a view to finding associated variables that can help in understanding way the crime tend to thrive in North Eastern Nigeria in particular, and the country in general; and how to curb it. A theory as an academic work of art is a testable proposition that defines and explains a given phenomena. In a deeper perspective, it is a sort of lens for the conceptualization and description of social phenomena in the course of manipulating social world. There are theories in the various fields of study; the natural and social sciences.

Since the dawn of scientific society, Sociologists have come up with theories in the march to salvage humanities from the doldrums of stagnation and retrogression. Even though consensual submission discredits the holistic attribute of a theory, it recognizes the germane roles it plays in human world. The overwhelming roles of routine activity theory in crime prevention in era of terrorism encapsulate the interplay of factors. These factors have concise roles in the perpetuation of crime. Humans are prone to victimization in a scenario that breeds likely offenders who by chance capitalize on the vulnerability of people which is tied down to the conspicuous absence of guardians. The prevalence of terrorism owes much to the manifestation of motivated offenders. Vulnerable victims are predisposed because of motivated or likely terrorists who unleash attacks on them as a result of their vulnerable status facilitated by lack of security. These have created enabling environment for terrorist attacks since the vulnerability of victims is apparent.

The failures of security outfits to protect lives and properties reduce individuals into cheap prey for terrorist. There are pockets of hide-outs created by the topography of the region coupled with the folk's high risk behavior which enhances their victimization. Corruption and poor state of arms are also sabotaging the process of entrenching full-fledged guardian by Nigerian security personnel. This study narrowed the application of routine activity theory to the spheres of terrorism in North Eastern Nigeria and how it could be prevented. In an attempt to capture this, effort is made to assess factors that facilitate the vulnerability of targets as well as the encompassing challenges in securing lives and properties of people.

Tenets of Routine Activity theory

Routine activity theory is a sub-field of opportunity theory of crime that focuses on situations of crimes. It was first formulated by Marcus Felson and Lawrence E. Cohen in their explanation of crime rate change in the United States (1947-1973). The theory upholds that, crime is relatively unaffected by social factors such as poverty, unemployment, overcrowding and social

inequality. In the analysis of the theory, the intercourse of motivated offenders, suitable targets and absence of guardian makes terrorism possible. Motivated offenders are mere individuals who are capable and willing to commit criminal activity. Suitable targets are either a person or object that are seen by offenders as vulnerable and attractive; while lack of guardian is the absence of security and/or effective security. The vulnerability of a target is situational and crime specific. The analytic focus of the routine activity theory takes a macro-level view and emphasizes broad-scale shifts in the patterns of victim and offender behaviour. The theory is based on the assumption that, criminals are not born neither are social causes relevant to the production of criminals hence, crime can be committed by any one that has the opportunity. The theory also states that victims are given choices on whether to be victims mainly by not placing themselves in situations where crime can be committed against them. In other words, for crime to occur, a likely offender must find a suitable target with capable guardians absent.

A wider application of this theory portrays that, terrorist spates of attacks are facilitated by the cheap pool of suitable targets that live at the expense of insecurity that failed to guarantee their guardian. This constitutes some of the predominating factors to the reoccurring incidence of victimization of people by ‘Boko Haram’ terrorist in Northeast Nigeria.

Objectives of the study

- i. To assess the factors responsible for the vulnerability of victims of terrorism in Northeast Nigeria.
- ii. To find out constraints to guardian in preventing and fighting terrorism in Northeast Nigeria.
- iii. To explore ways of fixing the phenomenon of terrorism in Northeast Nigeria.

Analysis of factors in the Lens of Routine Activity Theory

Vulnerability of Victims in Northeast Nigeria

Poor guardian has been the corner stone compounding the vulnerability of victims of terrorism. The vulnerability of women, children, and socio-economic institutions speaks volume of their weaknesses. Their exposure and lack of guardian account for their significant victimisation in the hands of Boko Haram terrorists. For instance, in April 2014, 276 school girls were abducted from a secondary school in Chibok, Borno State, while on July 7, 2013 over 42 students and teacher of Government secondary school Mamado, in Yobe State were killed by suspected terrorists (Mausi, Bede & Zurifat, 2016). This is obviously worrisome and testament to weaknesses and poor guardians. Osita-Njoku, Agnes and Chikere (2014) found that women are used in varying degrees by the terrorists. They are used as pawns in their activities; including suicide bombing to inflict pains. They are also used as war time labour force, protective shield and for sex by the terrorist. Socio-economic institutions also constitute a good population of suitable targets. Most of these institutions like market places, banks, factories and in some cases security institutions like police stations, prisons and military installations are highly susceptible to attack. While the police stations

are attacked to collect arms and weapons, the banks are raided for money to buy arms, pay informant and buy food. Attack on the military institution serves to weaken the moral of the soldiers about their invisibility. In many instances, arms and ammunitions are carted away. Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpo-Robaro (2013) opined that the inadequacy of surveillance system and equipments needed to nip criminal activities in the bud was the major reason 'Boko Haram' insurgents were able to abduct the Chibok school girls. This is one among the doldrums inherent in the provision of genuine guardian by the Nigerian security forces.

Topographical factors play immense role in precipitating terrorist attacks. The terrain of Northeast Nigeria is vulnerable and this posed a serious threat to securing lives and properties. Victimization is aided by the topographic structures in which terrorist carved hide-out. The areas surrounding 'Sambisa' forest creates fertile ground for unleashing attacks. For quite a long time, the dreaded terrorist group reduced the surrounding forest into a vulnerable location where people either on foot or in transit are prone to attacks. The famous 'Sambisa' forest is in Borno State, Northeast Nigeria. It is located 60km Southeast of Maiduguri, with an elevation of 359 meters equivalent to 1178ft above sea level. It has shaped the border of Nigeria and Cameroun as well as the Republic of Chad. The April 2014 hostage of the widely acclaimed 'Chibok' school girls had it success via the shelter provided in this forest. The Nigerian Army offensive operation against the 'Boko Haram' at its nascent stage was short of success due to the heavily manned nature of the forest and the fact that the terrorists are more familiar with the terrain than the Nigerian security operatives.

Besides, the topographic factors deposit a lot of impact on the vulnerability of inhabitants as seen in the porosity of Nigerian borders. The Northeast Nigeria shares international borders with three countries: Republic of Cameroon to the east, Republic of Chad to the North east and the Niger Republic to the North. No doubt, these glaring loopholes in the incessant trafficking of hoodlums and terrorists continue to increase without signs of abating. Innocent folks surrounding border vicinity are always at the mercy of scapegoat attack. Mustapha (2015) found that borders around Borno remained vulnerable to all sorts of vices because people come in to perpetuate their crimes and go back to hide in the neighbouring countries as their safe haven. He further buttressed the fact that, most of the terrorists are aliens. They are strangers as noticed during their attacks on the law enforcement in 2009. The porosity of Banki, Gamboru-Ngala and Jibe towns bordering Cameroon, Chad and Niger Republic pile on the agony of victimization of people by 'Boko Haram'.

There are fears that, terrorists may hijack the deficiencies in our borders to create international links to aid operation. Aduloju, Opanike and Adenipekun (2014) stressed that, the ungoverned remote areas of West Africa especially the border areas and vast empty land of the Sahel regions provide safe havens for some international terrorist organizations. Evidence exists of international terrorist organization trying to establish links with local terrorist organization in these countries (Ikoh, 2016). For instance, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) provided

resource assistance to 'Boko Haram' to rebuild the organization with better capabilities (Aduloju, Opanike & Adenipekun, 2014).

Unknowingly, a number of Nigerians engage in routine activities with high risk behaviour. They must go to market, park and recreational centres. Many youths have tended to watch football at viewing centres; and people worship in Churches and in Mosques on Sundays and Fridays respectively. These become centres of attraction. Schreck (1999) suggested that like offenders, victims engage in high risk behaviors that often take place in close proximity to perpetrators, which enhances their property and personal vulnerability, highlighting their attractiveness as targets for crime. High risk behavior is one of the aftermaths of violence by Boko Haram terrorist. Being a victim of violence has been associated with a range of negative outcomes including depression (Shukla & Wiesner, 2015) and hopelessness (Durant, Getts, Cadenhead, Emans & Woods, 1995). Depression and hopelessness are twin psychological effects of violence which have the potency to leverage victims' vulnerability. The volatile nature of the Northeast terrain breeds victims of depression and hopelessness whose daily food for thought ignores conscious movement and interaction. This unravels the dynamics of reoccurring spates of victimization of vulnerable persons, institutions and other entities in Northeast Nigeria.

Availability of Guardian in the campaign against Terrorism in Northeast Nigeria

There is a synergy between guidance and the population of suitable targets. When inferred from the submission of routine activity theory, suitable or vulnerable targets presuppose the absence of guardian. Meanwhile, the population of suitable targets increases dramatically amid poor guardian. A couple of factors have been marshaled to establish the causative factors to poor guidance which informs the victimization of victims of 'Boko Haram' terrorist attack. These include shortcomings in conventional security outfits and the porosity of Nigerian borders and its effects on arms proliferation.

Providing full-fledged guardian in terrorists' areas requires well equipped and trained professionals. Procuring sophisticated weapons were challenging to the Nigerian government in the earlier crusade against Boko Haram terrorism and other allied violence in Northeast Nigeria. It adversely affected the moral of the soldiers, some of whom deserted the force. The lack of weapon and superiority of it, to fight the terrorists questions the huge budgets that were expended on the army yearly, and raised to the fore issues of corruption in the security institutions. The negative impact of corruption in Nigeria Security institutions weakened the effectiveness in fighting terrorism. Corruption in institutions such as the Army, the police and the judiciary and in the defence sector is of great concern as they are pillars of state security and rule of law. This is because widespread corruption has weakened the army's ability to halt terrorist groups such as Boko Haram or ISL, particularly in countries where soldiers are not paid in full and are poorly equipped with low morale (Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development, 2016). While addressing the problem of insecurity, Adejumo (2011) indicted successive government for causing so many deaths of Nigerians directly or indirectly mostly as a result of massive and

unchecked corruption. This is corroborated by Dambazau (2014) who revealed that insecurity thrives more in corrupt and poorly governed environment with weak institutions. When this unfortunate gap is mixed with the alleged embezzlement of \$2.2billion meant for arms procurement, the Nigerian security forces would parade in disguise against the cravings for winning the war. At a point, the terrorist groups were armed to the teeth while the army wallowed in delusion occasioned by inadequate weapons.

In another related findings, Abiye (2011) noted that domestic terrorism arose in Nigeria because emergent militant group took advantage of Government's inefficient actions and inactions in dealing with fundamental elements of nationhood such as internal security, injustice, ethnicity and corruption. These factors have adversely affected the fight against terrorism in Nigeria. Shuaibu, Salleh and Shehu (2015) found that 'Boko Haram' fighters possessed more superior equipments that were far better than those wielded by the security. There is also, the challenge of gathering accurate and timely intelligence and security tips that could assist security personnels in fighting against Boko Haram. Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpo-Robaro (2013) revealed that the inadequacy of surveillance system and equipments needed to nip criminal activities in the bud was the major reason 'Boko Haram' insurgents were able to abduct the Chibok school girls.

Porous Border and the proliferation of arms weakened the requisite guardian needed to repel terrorist threats. It is indubitable that, poor guardian at our borders account for the proliferation of arms in Nigeria. People are highly susceptible to attack because arms are made accessible at our door steps. A couple of findings depict the lacuna in border management a causative factor to the proliferation of arms. There are traces of corruption by security operatives stationed at the borders, inadequate manpower and poor logistic support (Akinyemi, 2013). This is further buttressed in a finding thus, corruption of public border officials enables terrorists to travel clandestinely and gain access to targets or smuggle weapons (OECD, 2016). In order to get arms across borders, smugglers may misreport the number of transferred weapons, use false document and conceal weapons from the authorities. Obtaining false document usually entails corruption of border officials who remain vulnerable (OECD, 2016). The role of border in the current insurgency in Northern Nigeria would have been easily contained, if the Nation's borders were not porous and vulnerable.

Terrorists as an organized criminal group preoccupy themselves with machination in the drive to accomplish their mission. Meanwhile, Custom and Immigration officers have been found wanting for their inability to deter illegal arms movement at our borders. This is because the proliferation of small arms and light weapons is increasingly and dangerously becoming a transnational organized crime in Nigeria with 'Boko Haram' insurgency. An estimated 79% of small arms in Africa are in the hands of civilians and these contribute to the alarming level of armed criminals and militancy (Nte, 2011). These small arms and light weapons are in various categories. Revolvers and pistols with automatic loading rifles and carbines, machine guns, assault rifles, light machine guns are examples of small arms and light weapons (Chuma-Okoro, 2011). With the steady increase in the supply of small arms and light weapons in the sub-Saharan Africa,

the United Nations raised alarm over its proliferation with over 350 million of an estimated 500 million of such weapons said to be circulating in Nigeria (Ikenna, 2016; Nda-Isaiah, 2016).

The impounding of illegal arms container by Nigeria Customs in recent past is just a tip of the iceberg in riding off arms smuggling. This is because; multiplicities of illegal routes exist in Nigeria borders. West Africa borders are extremely long and as a result surveillance is costly and access to the borders is difficult due to sparseness of road network (Adejo, 2005; Fall, 2005; Hazen & Horner, 2007). These challenges thus, produce multiplier negative effects on the vulnerability of victims of terrorist attacks in Nigeria.

Tribalism and Religious factors play major roles in leaking classified information in the fight against terrorism. This is aided and abetted by social media that has witnessed a large number of users in recent time. Maina (2017) expressed that, the Chief of Army staff Lt General T.Y Buratai attributed the challenges facing information security in the military fight against Boko Haram to the effects of social media. This has done more harm than good since information security is being misguided by personnel contrary to the service rules. It carries conviction to say that, tribalism and religious sentiments have created factions among security personnel thereby sowing seeds of discord in the course of fighting terrorism. Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpo-Robaro (2013) argued that some personnels are influenced by negative ethnicity, religious and communal sentiments and are easily swallowed by their personal interest rather than the nation. Thus, instead of exemplifying professionalism, some military officers toe line of sabotage to intelligence gathering and combat by leaking classified information to their allies.

Towards the Prevention of Crime of Terrorism in Nigeria

The prevalence of suitable target is the premise which creates the enabling environment for terrorist attacks. This is noticeable in the sustained vulnerability of victims dwelling in the socio-economic settings that are highly susceptible to insurgent victimization. It can be inferred from the core position of routine activity theory that; preventing Boko Haram attack requires encompassing efforts in managing human and their social and physical environment. The germane role of adequate guardian is indispensable in the reduction of likely attacks by terrorists.

However, segments of the population that are considered weak and cheap targets need first-hand attention in the provision of security services to beef guardian. Children, women and the aged often suffer the severest brunt probably because of their status. For example, on June 19, nine students of Ansarudeen School Maiduguri Borno State were shot and killed in their classroom while writing exams (Will, 2013). While the abduction of women took its toll at the height of terrorism, minors have been subjected to series of force initiation into the insurgent folds. The poor state of security guards in most primary and post primary schools in North East Nigeria makes the abduction of pupils and students a reoccurring decimal. In some occasions, teachers are victims of attack and intimidation.

Socioeconomic settings like public markets, banks, recreational centres, churches and mosques are obviously grey areas of attacks. The security guards in some of these institutions are sometimes inadequate and unprofessional. An amateur security service is too insufficient to provide minimum guardians, hence the vulnerability of these institutions. In the light of the above assertion, Farrell and Pease (1993) and Anderson, Chenery and Pease (1995) linked the occurrence of repeated victimization to routine activity theory. The three elements of motivated offenders, suitable target and absence of guardian must coincide for a crime to occur. The idea that a crime can be prevented by removing any of those three essential elements is breath taking simple, but defines the entire repertoire of crime prevention methods. It is suggested that, the focus of the crime victim on the basis of their suitability in response and detection is not only an effective way of marshalling resources but also a route for easy collaboration for agencies to address prevention.

The role of Nigerian military and paramilitary agency is instructive to neutralizing terrorist machinations. Getting proper models to quick-fix their challenges is necessary since a chunk of intellectual discourses indict them for their inability to win the war against insurgents. Olukayode (2015) expressed that, security agencies in Nigeria such as the military and police etc have failed to secure the lives and properties of innocent Nigerians in the Northeast Nigeria. Given the sorry state of arms procurement, the Nigerian government needs to channel her security vote to the provision of sophisticated weapons. Shuaibu, Salleh and Shehu (2015) opined that Government must improve the quality of its security organizations in terms of providing modern ballistics and weaponry so as to arm their operatives with sophisticated weapons. Arms procurement when integrated with improved professionalism will give a considerable degree of guidance needed to suppress victimization by terrorist group.

Border issue cannot be left out in the march towards preventing crime in the era of terrorism. Remedying the deficiencies inherent in the management of Nigerian borders is by no small measure relevant. Nevertheless, border linked terrorism is not a new development in Nigeria. In December 1980, the religious disturbances that occurred in Kano under the canopy of 'Maitatsine' riots; were traced to the Nationals of Nigerian West African neighbours of Cameroon, Niger Republic, Mali and Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso). Iyabobola (n.d.) expressed that the Aniagola tribunal of inquiry which was set up to investigate the disturbance had recommended at that time that there should be strict control of the influx into Nigeria through the establishment of properly equipped border patrol units. This would have been a proactive measure in controlling illegal influx into Nigeria.

Terrorism gained ascendancy because of these perennial problems associated with Nigerian borders. Adequate guardian for reducing the suitability of target demands that porous borders be addressed. Onuoha (2013) saw effective border management as virtually important for the preservation of National security. This is why Spencer (2007) noted that the border is the first line of defense against terrorism and the last line of a nation's territorial integrity. This explains why 'Boko Haram' insurgency in Northern Nigeria especially in Northeast zone has been exacerbated. Nigeria's borders with Cameroon ranged 1,690 kilometres in the East, Niger 1,497

kilometers in the North, Benin 773 kilometres in the west and Chad 87 kilometers in the Northeast. Most of these borders are either mountainous or in the jungle, and are not effectively policed.

Summary and conclusion

The tenets of routine activity theory dovetail the conceptualization and explanation of the phenomenon of Boko Haram terrorism in Northeast Nigeria. The interplay of likely offender, vulnerable or suitable targets that are at the mercy of absence of guardian represents the flow of events in the manifestation of Boko Haram attacks. For too long, the hydra-headed monster wreaks havoc in different dimensions. Nigerian security outfits have been devising useful strategies though failed to record zero existence of 'Boko Haram' group. Routine activity theory offers instructive alternative path-way to prevention of crime in the era of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria.

From the excerpts of findings, a couple of factors intertwine to increase the vulnerability of targets. The gospel of Routine activity theory dwells on the relative factors behind victimization. Terrorists are opportunists who exploit to advantage the weaknesses of their targets who do not have requisites guardian. The zeal to guard the people along with socio-economic institutions has been sabotaged by corruption, poor state of arms, porous border and leakage of classified security information. Preventing terrorist attacks implores the provision of avenues that can deter people from attacks through absolute security services.

It is observed that, the topographical nature of the terrain creates safe havens for the terrorists group. The hideout in Sambisa forest is damning to unleashing high profile attacks on suitable targets. Meanwhile, the cracks in Nigerian border contribute immensely to the trafficking of terrorist groups and the overall spectrum of attacks on innocent populace. By creating free flow of insurgents with sophisticated weapons, porous border portends threats to national security. It is important to also note that, the lifestyle of inhabitants of Northeast enhance their victimization. This is because, against the backdrop of dilapidated national security, the natives engage in high risk behavior which influences their victimization.

Recommendations

- i. Strengthening Nigerian security institutions in all ramifications would suffice in preventing the availability of suitable targets. This should encompass Government commitment to adequate procurement of arms and improved welfare of security personnel.
- ii. There should be improved intelligence gathering in Nigeria security institutions. Civilian/military collaboration should be explored along with an established vigilantes support among local inhabitants.
- iii. Efforts should be intensified to rid off corruption in the management of security outfits in Nigeria.
- iv. Intelligence in the management of borders is imperative. Heavy security should be mounted at Nigerian borders. This will help in deterring smuggling of weapons and trafficking of terrorists.

- v. There should be conscious movement of people and objects. People should be sensitive and vigilant in their routine activities in public places especially markets, motor parks, Churches and Mosques etc.
- vi. The use of social media by Nigeria security personnel should be check-mated along with the menace of tribalism. This will in the long run secure classified security information.

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