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SLIDING INTO ANARCHY: AN APPRAISAL OF LAWLESSNESS IN NIGERIA AND THE QUEST FOR HUMAN SECURITY

Abstract:	*The notion of human security has become a dominant theme in international political discussions. This is partly explained by the fact that the production of arms and ammunition does guarantee security. Economic, food, health, environmental, and personal safety are all components of human security. In Nigeria, the country is grappling with security hitches cutting across the six geo-political regions. Kidnapping, banditry, robbery, murder, and wanton killings are common items in the daily news. More worrying is that, despite huge resources being injected into the defense sector, the Nigerian government seems unable to curb this menace that has been troubling the nation's well-being.*
	The government, security agencies, and intelligence organizations, on the other hand, appear to be caught off guard by the atrocities committed by terrorists, herders, and instances of interethnic violence pointing to the fact that Nigeria is prone to anarchy. Against this background, this paper contextualized the lawlessness in Nigeria with specific reference to human security. The paper employs the qualitative method of data collection that utilizes secondary sources such as newspapers, the internet, and extant scholarly works. Based on findings, the rate at which schools are closing, frequent jailbreaks, rising food prices, citizen apathy toward the government, the obvious inability of the government to uphold its own end of the social contract it made with its subjects, and failure of all security containment strategies are all overt signs of a failing state. It is submitted that there is a need for government to be conscious of its primary goals, which include welfare and the protection of people's lives and property. The article suggests that Nigeria should employ artificial intelligence to combat the threat to the nation's status as a sovereign republic, which is being posed by groups that have taken over the numerous ungoverned spaces that dot the country's territory. Nigeria should also invest in

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Introduction

Nigeria, in recent times, has witnessed the emergence of a triangular conflict between farmers, herders, and terrorists. This has only worsened the already fragile state the country finds itself in terms of security. After Boko Haram and ISIS, the Global Terrorism Index, has already ranked the roving herdsmen in Nigeria as the "4th deadliest terrorist organization in the world" due to their protracted conflict that shows no signs of abating[1]. Recent terror attacks, counter-military incursions, and the decline of trust between conventional forces have all contributed to the worsening of the situation. Farmers have fled their farms because of the herdsmen's murderous attacks, whilst Nigeria is facing food shortage. Due to the high number of female farmers in the Middle Belt area of Nigeria, which includes the states of Benue, Kogi, Taraba, Adamawa, Southern Kaduna, and Plateau, many farms have been abandoned.

The killers-herdsmen would subject most women to torture, sexual assault, and murder during assaults[2]. Middle Belt Valley states that are predominantly agricultural societies have long expressed concern about the unceasing killings. No doubt, it is imperative to take decisive action to settle the dilemma because, if the ongoing killing of farmers is not stopped, it might quickly result in food shortages. Kidnappings, ritual killings, suicide bombings, political killings, religious killings, ethnic conflicts, and armed banditry are just a few of the crimes that represent a severe threat to people's lives and the security of the country. Strong arguments have also been made in favor of a multi-stakeholder approach to the security issue rather than focusing primarily on military solutions. Since 1999, a variety of worries have motivated and inspired organized insecurity in the nation. This

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[1] Faith Osasumwen Oviasogie, *State Failure, Terrorism and Global Security: An Appraisal of the Boko Haram Insurgency,* "Journal of Sustainable Society", Vol. 2, No.1, 2013, p.15

[2] M. M. Sackflame, Omitola B., *Ungoverned Spaces and Alternative Sovereignties in Nigeria: Terror Groups, National Security and Sustainable Development*, "Law Research Review Quarterly", Vol.8, No. 1, 2022, pp. 35-52

includes banditry, herders-farmers disputes, ethno-regional self-determination turmoil, the Niger Delta's desire for resources, and Boko Haram terrorists. The Federal Government has implemented several programs that represent a "carrots and sticks" strategy for addressing insecurity. For instance, the government restricted and forbade several ethno-regional practices to placate Niger Delta agitators, Boko Haram and Banditry. Despite official efforts, the latter have strengthened their resolve and become deadlier, endangering Nigeria's existence and stability.

According to a study published by SBM Intelligence, at least 2,085 people died in violent situations in Nigeria between October and December 2021, accounting for a total of 10,366 fatalities. Between January and March 2022, the same incident resulted in at least 2,968 deaths and 1,484 abductions, according to statistics made public by the Nigeria Security Tracker[1]. In the same vein, between January and May 15, 2022, 323 non-state actors killed people, including security personnel. Despite this, Nigeria sent 640 soldiers on several peacekeeping operations.

Against this background, the objective of this paper is to make an appraisal of the lawlessness prevailing in Nigeria with specific reference to human security. For this objective to be realized, components of human security are examined. This is done by ascertaining the challenges that have gripped the government's inability to deal with insecurity and advance some recommendations on the above issue

Failed state: towards a conceptual analysis

Oviasogie investigates how Nigeria's status as a failing state has contributed to its status as a haven for terrorists. According to Iqbal & Starr, many people feel that failed States are related to a multitude of socioeconomic, political, and military issues[2]. According to Anyanwu, a failed state is one that is unable to fulfill its own obligations under the social contract it made with its subjects.[3] He said that a state that has failed to meet its residents' fundamental needs, such as appropriate security, food, water, power, health care, and excellent roads is seen to be incompetent rather than capable. According to Helman and Ratner, a failed state is one in which there is a breakdown of the rule of law and an exodus of citizens to other nations[4]. According to Zartman, state failure is the absence of the State's

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[1] M. M. Sackflame, B. Omitola, *Ungoverned Spaces and Alternative Sovereignties in Nigeria: Terror Groups, National Security and Sustainable Development*, "Law Research Review Quarterly", Vol. 8, No. 1, 2022, pp 35-52

[2] Faith Osasumwen Oviasogie, *State Failure, Terrorism and Global Security: An Appraisal of the Boko Haram Insurgency,* "Journal of Sustainable Society", Vol. 2, No.1, 2013, p.15

[3] G. Anyanwu, *Failed States in Africa: The Nigerian case since 1960*, "Journal of International Politics and Development Studies", Vol 1(1), 2005, pp. 67-83

[4] G. Helman, R. Ratner, *Saving Failed States*, in "Foreign Policy", 1993, http://hrw.org/backgrounder/africa/nigeria0205/nigeria0205, (10.10.2022)

fundamental functions[1]. It is necessary to rebuild the structure, authority, law, and political order because they have all crumbled. When governmental officials fail or refuse to uphold their half of the social contract, according to Gross and Ignatieff, the loss of the Federal Government's monopoly over the use of force; the emergence of several armed organizations posing a danger to the State are all indicators of a failing state[2]. A failed state, according to Miliken and Krause, is one in which state power has completely disintegrated and it is unable to provide public goods. A very severe breakdown of a governmental authority constitutes a failed state, according to Milken and Krause. Rotberg noted that protracted internal conflicts, the government's inability to deliver political goods to its people, a decline in legitimacy, an increase in criminal violence, an inability to control borders, a concentration of official power in the capital city, and a few other major cities, a high prevalence of destructive corruption, an inability to provide enough food, particularly during disasters, are all factors.[3] Splitting a nation into various entities was listed as one or more separatists[4]. Thus, a failed state can therefore be seen as one that has lost physical control over its territory or the exclusive right to the legal use of physical force. Loss of the right to make choices collectively, the inability to deliver adequate public services, and the inability to communicate with other governments as a full participant in the international community. The corporate existence of Nigeria is, however, frequently called into doubt, as is the topic of whether Nigeria is a failing or failed state. We've seen security system flaws that have resulted in numerous assassinations and kidnappings of both low-ranking and high-ranking members of society's political, economic, and social classes.

Failed nations have certain characteristics, such as the inability to provide the fundamental services of government, such as defense, education, and a stable economy. a reduction in the ability of the group to make choices, and a failure to deliver adequate public services. People no longer trust failed nations, and they frequently experience civil unrest, crime, internal corruption, poverty, illiteracy, and deteriorating infrastructure. Insurgency, high crime rates, unnecessarily bureaucratic procedures, corruption, judicial inefficiency, and military meddling in politics are all factors that contribute to state failure. A failed state has declining fundamental human development metrics, such as infant mortality and literacy

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[1] W. Zartman, *Introduction: Posing the Problem of State Collapse*, in *Collapsed States: The Disintegration and Restoration of Legitimate Authority*, Lynne Rienner, Boulder, US, London, UK, 1995

[2] J.G. Gross, *Towards Taxonomy of Failed states in the New World Order: decaying Somalia, Liberia, Rwanda and Haiti,* in "Third World Quarterly", Vol. 17, No. 3 1996; M. Ignatieff, *Intervention and state Failure, Dissent winter*, 2005, p. 26

[3] J. Milliken, K. Krause, *State failure, state collapse, and state reconstruction: concepts, lessons and strategies,* in "Development and Change", Vol. 33, No. 5, 2002, pp. 753-774

[4] M. Ottawa, S. Mair, *States at Risk and failed states: Putting Security First*, German Institute for International and Security Affairs Policy Outlook, 2004

rates, as well as failing infrastructures, utility supply, and educational and healthcare facilities. Failed states produce an atmosphere where honest economic activity cannot exist due to widespread corruption and negative growth rates.

If anarchy is a state: the case of Nigeria

Sad to say, Nigeria is evolving from a failed state to joining states like Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Yemen, the Central African Republic, and Myanmar. The inhabitants can no longer be guaranteed their security. The country is dangerous, coupled with its lax legal system. Due to insecurity, foreign investors do not consider Nigeria a profitable business destination as those already present investors in the country are thinking of leaving. Many young Nigerians are escaping. The unstable nature of the Central Bank's policies makes investing in Nigeria difficult. The country has permeable borders which allow Boko Haram fighters, bandits, and other types of gunmen to enter the country easily adding to the already fragile security system of the country. All failed states are filled with violence, internal uprising, and other violent internal conflicts. Nigeria currently houses a variety of internal crises. To defend himself from roving terrorists and robbers, Zamfara State Governor Mohammed Matawalle turned to self-help. He instructed the state's citizens, mainly farmers, to buy weapons. Matawalle authorized the immediate closure of all markets and some filling stations and the ban on the use of motorcycles in certain areas[1]. He also ordered the Commissioner of Police in the State to issue licenses to residents who are willing and able to bear arms to protect themselves against armed criminals. After this raging barbarism, on Monday, June 27, 2022, and in accordance with the Zamfara State Government's mandate, people of the State were required to carry weapons to protect themselves from uncontrollable banditry and terrorist assaults. No longer does anyone's defense depend on the security forces. They are not acting despite knowing where the terrorists, militants, and bandits are. Of course, a leader has nothing else to say. He is a leader, and as a leader, he has given up on governance. Let us not even call him governor. The best course of action for Nigerians is to disregard the constitutional guarantees of freedom from governmental intrusion and instead focus on defending ourselves.

The fact that the nation is in disarray just proves that we are on our own. Therefore, it originated in Zamfara and has the same meaning elsewhere. The sad Zamfara crisis is but a foreshadowing of the absolute anarchy that the nation will experience. Oyo State Governor Seyi Makinde approved the recruitment of an additional 500 men into the State's sector of the Western Nigeria Security Network (WNSN), codenamed Amotekun (a police support unit), in response to the threat of terrorism as part of the administration's efforts to improve the security of people and property in the State. In a similar vein, in Edo State, a Catholic priest named

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[1] M. M. Sackflame, B. Omitola, *Ungoverned Spaces and Alternative Sovereignties in Nigeria: Terror Groups, National Security and Sustainable Development*, in "Law Research Review Quarterly", Vol. 8, No. 1, 2022, pp. 35

Rev. Father Osia who had been abducted by gunmen was later discovered dead. Armed herdsmen had barged into the priest's home as he was getting ready for Sunday service and taken him away, only for him to be found dead, having been brutally murdered. About 200,000 persons who were displaced in the Northeast due to Boko Haram's operations, according to Borno State Governor Babagana Zulum, have not yet been brought back to their home countries[1].

In a similar event, the Birnin-Gwari Emirate Progressives Union said that the Ansaru terrorist organization has purportedly outlawed political activity in various Kaduna State areas. In the villages, they have taken control, and now, the terrorists make the decisions and decide on what must be and not be done. According to Sackflame&Omitola, Nigeria is now dealing with risks strong enough to threaten the country's status as a sovereign republic[2]. Most of these terrors are being perpetrated by organizations that have taken control of the many ungoverned zones that dot the country's territory. Due to the lack of a functioning government and state machinery, many groups, including ethnic militias, bandits, herders, and Boko Haram militants, are establishing their own laws, zones of influence, and jurisdictions. Terrorists attacked a mining facility in Ajata-Aboki in Gurmana Ward of Shiroro Local Government Area of Niger State on June 30, 2022, during a daytime operation. Over 30 troops, seven mobile policemen, and six civilians perished in the attack, along with four Chinese miners and other locals[3]. On Wednesday, June 29, 2022, the Federal Government of Nigeria accused terrorists of obstructing attempts to give Nigerians a consistent and dependable supply of electricity. The North-East, North-West, and North-Central are the worst-affected regions in the nation, causing National Grid collapse, according to the Minister of Power, who claims that the provision of steady electricity for Nigerians, especially in the northern region, has been made rather impossible by the terror groups[4].

The decreased ability and manifestation of fundamentally and sharply divided societies, which Nigeria today manifests, as well as destroyed economy, wasted resources, traumatized, and depressed people, and worldwide organized crime, are among the persistent causes of failing and failed nations. When the state security apparatus loses control of the tools of violence, the authority of the state is eroded, allowing for unlawful activities, and resulting in a spiraling increase in lawlessness.

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[1] M. M. Sackflame, B. Omitola, *Ungoverned Spaces and Alternative Sovereignties in Nigeria: Terror Groups, National Security and Sustainable Development,* "Law Research Review Quarterly", Vol. 8, No. 1, 2022, pp. 35-36

[2] *Ibidem*, pp. 38

[3] C.B. Idigo, *Terrorism and National Security in Nigeria: A Case of Boko-Haram, 2009-2019*, in "International Journal of General Studies (IJGS), 2022", Vol. 2, No. 1, 2022, pp. 89-106

[4] *Ibidem*, p. 106

Rising food costs, the new insecurity amidst terrorism and bandits in Nigeria

According to Onuoha, security also refers to a state's ability to protect its citizens and societies from threats that may be economic, social, environmental, political, military, or epidemiological in nature and to advance the furtherance and actualization of their basic needs and vital interests[1]. According to Helland and Sörbö, for food security to be sustainable, there must be enough food production or availability, food supply and the ability to buy food, enough nutrition, including enough energy, proteins, and micronutrients, safety, and the stability and predictability of these conditions[2]. Restricted supply of wholesome and safe foods or consumers with limited purchasing power is threat to food security. Low-income people are especially affected by food insecurity, which increases the risk of hunger and malnutrition. The International Monetary Fund discovered a link between growing food costs and civil instability in low-income nations[3]. Food insecurity and famines are a direct effect of social upheaval and conflict.

According to Akinrinde et. al, agriculture employs over 70% of Nigeria's labor force, despite the country being mostly recognized for its oil and gas output[4]. Nigeria has suffered from chronic farmers-herders conflict, which has adversely affected her ability to produce food and led to serious food insecurity. Over the last few decades, tensions have risen, with more violent outbursts between farmers and herders extending over the whole nation. Nigeria should realize that because food, which is a basic requirement for most people, is becoming increasingly scarce and expensive, our country is courting disaster. On May 18, 2022, UN Secretary-General António Guterres spoke at the Global Food Security Conference and delivered a strong statement warning that if we fail to feed people, then he warned that mass hunger looms. According to Idigo, due to food shortages in Nigeria, thanks in no little part to Boko Haram, food prices now rival those of gold. This is because Northern Nigerian businessmen are having a very tough time moving their goods to other regions of the nation. More so, most farmers were compelled to flee their farms out of terror and sought shelter in another region of the nation, where they now live as vagrants rather than assisting in the nation's food supply. This particular circumstance led to food shortages and skyrocketing prices in Nigerian markets, and it has had significant effects on the country's ability to feed its people.

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[1] G. Onuoha, *Contextualizing the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Nigeria's Niger Delta*, in "Africa Security Review", Vol. 15, No. 2, 2006, pp. 41-60

[2] J. Helland, G.M. Sörbö, *Food Security and Social Conflict*, in "CMI Report", Bergen Christian Michelssen Institute, Vol.1, 2014

[3] R. Arezki, M. Brückner, *Food Prices and Political Instability. IMF working paper*, WP/11/62. IMF, Washington, DC, 2011

[4] Olawale Akinrinde, Abdullahi Osuwa, Kayode Olawoyin, Ayodele Morakinyo, *Farmers- Herders Conflict and Nigeria`s Quest for Food Security: The Imperative Need for Information Communications Technology*, "Journal of Digital Food, Energy & Water Systems", Vol. 2, No. 2, 2021, pp. 33-54,
https://doi.org/10.36615/digitalfoodenergywatersystems.v2i2.731, (21.11.2022)

Nigeria's education system and the impact of insecurity

It appears that recently, terrorists, rebels, and criminal gangs have grown attracted to the education industry, according to Uwakwe, Kadah, and Audu-Bako. As a result, despite the indignation and condemnation generated by the 2014 kidnapping of 276 schoolgirls in Chibok, Bornu State, attacks on schools continue in Nigeria[1]. Schoolgirls and children have been abducted by gunmen from Dapchi to Kangara to Jangebe. Universities have not been exempted from the terror of kidnapping, as evidenced by the abduction of 27 students from Greenfield University on April 20, 2021, in Kaduna State. According to Rahama Farah, the increase in the nation's 18.5 million out-of-school children, 60 percent of whom are female, is the result of attacks on schools throughout the north by jihadists and criminal gangs that kidnap for ransom. It is believed that 16 of the approximately 1,500 children who were abducted by militants last year perished. Most of the young prisoners were released after negotiations, but several remain imprisoned in secluded areas of the forest.

In Nigeria, more than 11,000 schools have closed since December 2020 because of security concerns. Additionally, parents are hesitant to enroll their children in still-open schools[2]. These attacks produced unsafe learning settings, and parents and guardians were afraid to send their children to school. Is this more terrible than war?

Incessant jailbreaks and the failure of security and intelligence architecture

It is no longer news that Nigeria's prisons and frequent jailbreaks have given the nation a bad reputation. However, the absence of sufficient study to shed light on the reasons behind prison violence and jailbreaks in Nigeria has complicated control efforts to address and had a detrimental effect on the usefulness of prison in that country.

Usually, in many instances, the authorities would have been aware of many of these jailbreaks and riots in advance, and little or no measures would be put up to prevent them. Additionally, the physical conditions of Nigerian jail cells are abhorrent, and by just looking at them, a visitor is likely to start feeling uneasy. The prisons in Nigeria are typically packed with prisoners who have been found guilty and sentenced to death, or are awaiting trial, while a small number of cells are reserved for rich prisoners who typically spend out their sentences with "pleasure".

In some prison cells, both male and female convicts and offenders awaiting trial for different categories of crimes, namely murder, robbery, theft, kidnapping, assault, money laundering, fraud and conspiracy, arson, unlawful

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[1] S.I. Uwakwe, A.Y. Kadah, S. Audu-Bako, *Insecurity and its Effects on the Quality and Utility Value of Graduates of Nigerian Universities*, in "Journal of the Federal Ministry of Education", Vol. 15, No.1, 2021, pp 40-58

[2] *Idem*

possession of property, electoral violence, and rape, among others are kept together. Indeed, there is a causal relationship between overpopulated prisons and the incidence of jailbreaks because inmates have the advantage of numbers over the warders who are supposed to be on guard to fend off any threat to the prisons, especially to prevent any external attempt to free prisoners. On Friday, July 8, 2022, the Senate questioned the management`s handling of Kuje Prisons prior to the jailbreak, claiming it was a failure of the nation's security system, and blamed an insider conspiracy that allowed over 800 prisoners to escape. It's not acceptable. The assault on this building is a sign that security has failed. Third, moving from one cell to another and then becoming free, particularly those who are suspected or convicted of terrorism, reveals a lot about the structural deficiency of the nation`s security architecture.

Despite the overcrowding in prisons across the nation, Abiodun et al, note that the wealthy or wealthy inmates typically get themselves in conducive prison spaces or environments[1]. This attests to some of the reasons the 'inmates act aggressively to ensure they escape from prison at all costs. After suspected Boko Haram militants raided Kuje Prison and released several prisoners on July 6, 2022, the United States Embassy in Nigeria issued a warning to its residents in Nigeria not to travel on the airport road in Abuja and some States in Nigeria. The states include Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Gombe, Kaduna, Katsina, Zamfara, and the riverine regions of Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Bayelsa, and Delta. Citizens have been advised to only travel to Bauchi, Kano, Jigawa, Niger, Sokoto, Kogi, within 20 kilometers of the Niger border in Kebbi State, Abia, and non-riverine areas of Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Plateau, and Taraba States for essential purposes, and it has been determined that crime has become endemic throughout Nigeria. Another incident is the escalating insecurity in Nigeria, which compelled the United Nations to issue a statement on Friday, July 8, 2022, expressing its grave concern about the Sahel region's ongoing bloodshed and urging all its members to take action[2].

The Nigerian state and the disconnection between the government and the citizen

Despite the attacks on a presidential advance team in Katsina on July 5, 2022, the ambush of security personnel in the same State, the assault on a major prison in Abuja, another killing of a police officer, and the kidnapping of a foreigner in Kwara on July 5, 2022, while Nigerians were still bemoaning the brazenness of the attacks and the world was still joining us in mourning, President Buhari still left Abuja on July 6, 2022. Many Nigerians criticized this trip as well

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[1] T.F. Abiodun, M.T. Akinlade, A.B. Onyi, A.A. Daramola, *Recurrent Waves of Jailbreak in Nigeria: The Imperatives of Prison Intelligence and Dynamic Security Strategies in Managing the Nigerian Correctional Facilities*, in "Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal", Vol. 8, No. 5, 2021, pp. 229-250
[2] *Ibidem*, pp. 230

as the President's other frequent travels as the country's security and economy continue to deteriorate. Critics assert that President Buhari traveled abroad at least ten times in 2022 alone.

Terrorism and failure of containment strategy

According to Ugwuoke et al, terrorism and widespread panic in Nigeria are an examination of the psychological effects of terrorist acts on Nigerians. Following the formation of the terrorist organization Boko Haram, which seized a sizable portion of Northeast Nigeria utilizing cutting-edge military equipment including explosives, rockets, military tanks, and high-caliber machine guns, the sovereignty of the Nigerian state was put in jeopardy. Many areas of Northern Nigeria were the target of Boko Haram's terrorist strikes, including Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), which sparked widespread panic by instilling a real fear of instability there[1].

Nigeria continues to deal with several problems brought on by different terrorist organizations, problems that have a terrible human cost in terms of lives lost or permanently altered, internally displaced people, and extremely detrimental effects on economic and social growth. According to Forest, some of the problems that allow the anxieties caused by the deadly Boko Haram terrorist activities to persist include structural flaws in the political climate in Nigeria and the Nigerian government's reluctance to address the causes and symptoms of terrorism.

The Boko Haram extremist Islamist group has unleashed unprecedented levels of violence on the Nigerian people, specifically targeting those they perceive to be engaging in activities that are not Islamic. Oyewole argued that even though the Nigerian government had used a variety of tactics, including hard politics and military mobilization, to stop Boko Haram attacks, there is yet no end in sight to the menace[2]. Aghedo and Osumah noted that the government's emphasis on militarized responses against security issues has been ineffective[3]. The MNJTF counter-terrorism operation, according to Olawoyin, Akinrinde, and Irabor, has largely been focused on coordinating national contingents, which operate under different rules and report to various member states[4]. As a result, there is still a lack of coordination in counterterrorism activities in the Lake Chad region. Given that the main terrorist forces have been divided up into various factions and that there has been a lack of inter-agency coordination and cooperation between the Nigerian

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[1] Elias Iziga Ugwuoke, *Terrorism and Moral Panic in Nigeria*, in "Review of European Studies", Vol. 8, No. 3, 2016, pp. 180-197

[2] S. Oyewole, *Boko Haram and the challenges of Nigerian`s war on terror*, in "Security and Defense Analysis", Vol. 29, No. 3, 2013, pp. 253-262

[3] I. Aghedo, O. Osumah, *The Boko Haram uprising: How should Nigeria respond?* in "Third World Quarterly", Vol. 33, No. 5, 2012, pp. 853-869

[4] Kayode Wakili Olawoyin, Olufemi Olawale Akinrinde, Peter O. Irabor, *The Multinational Joint Task Force and Nigerian Counter-Terrorism Operations in the Lake Chad Region,* "The Copernicus Journal of Political Studies", Vol. 2021, No. 1, 2021, pp. 115- 135

military and other security forces, Forrest noted that the complexity of efforts to stop Boko Haram's terrorist acts is exacerbated by the widespread corruption and frail state institutions that are present in Nigeria.

One nation that has made the global pillars the cornerstone of its counterterrorism strategy is Nigeria. The nation's counterterrorism strategy includes both military and non-military responses to terrorism. The former, however, has been the strategy that has been utilized to tackle terrorism most frequently and visibly, particularly with the Boko Haram sect. The latter found expression in the creation of the National Counterterrorism Strategy; although it has since been proven that this policy document is ineffectual because of policies and initiatives that were not implemented effectively. Again, this just serves to further demonstrate that in Nigeria, planning does not always equate to execution in terms of the precise activities and ability required to attain these softer approaches. According to Akinrinde and Tegbe, the ongoing Boko Haram terrorism is a result of the country's current human security issues, which is why Nigeria's development efforts have failed in the past and would continue to fail in the future should the problems with human insecurity in Nigeria that led to Boko Haram terrorism continue[1].

Conclusions

Everything in Nigeria is on the verge of failing, and Nigeria may be swimming in a time of unpredictability, insecurity, and immense risk. In the state of Nigeria, situations of insecurity and uncertainty are now the norm; there are daily killings and destruction of lives and property. The current administration is not taking any significant action to halt that. In several states of Nigeria, where residents are uncertain of what will occur next, a similar situation exists.

The unprecedentedly high cost of living, the integration of social welfare, broken infrastructure, high unemployment, criminality, and hopelessness all contributed to the level of insecurity. The rate at which schools are closing, the constant incarceration rate, the rising cost of food, the alienation of citizens from the government, and the clear inability of the government to uphold its own end of the social contract it entered with its subjects, combined with the failure of the security containment strategies, clearly demonstrate the symptoms of a failed state and the triumph. The nation is currently in a very fragile and deplorable state as most businesses have shut down whilst people are afraid to travel outside of their state, and farmers are no longer able to go to their farms due to human insecurity and untamed lawlessness.

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[1] Akinrinde Olawale, Tegbe Seun, *Boko Haram Terrorism and the Futurology of Nigeria`s Developmen,* in "Annals of Spiru Haret University. Economic Series", Vol. 20, No. 3, 2020, pp. 117-139

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