THE ROLE OF INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY TOWARDS PROTECTION OF LIVES AND PROPERTY IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: A FOCUS ON MAIDUGURI BORNO STATE

L. Bulama[1], *Ph.D. Research Scholar*
M. Shrivastata[2], *Professor*
[1,2]Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India
lawanblm@gmail.com[1], shrvastata@vgu.ac.in[2]

Abstract
The role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is important especially in developing world like Nigeria which is facing the challenges and dilemma of insecurity in Northeast and other Northern part of the country. This paper entails how the ICT can be used or employed to combat the said insurgency or insecurity and ensure sustainable protection of lives and properties of the citizens. In an attempt to do so, the paper employed mixed methods of data collection, presentation and analysis which entailed Primary and Secondary sources of data collection. The objective of the Paper includes: to examine the role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in countering insurgency in Borno State Nigeria. The paper in its findings discovered that, the Government is not effectively using surveillance and other gadgets towards fishing out the insurgents and other criminals who causes loss of innocent lives and properties worth billions of Naira. The paper in its Recommendations recommends that, ICT and other technological equipment such as CCTV, linking National Identity Number with all mobile phones and or SIM Card for detection, GPS discovery and related tools in communication Technology to bring an end to Insurgency and insecurity in Nigeria.
Keywords: Insecurity, ICT, Role, Northern Nigeria, Insurgents

Introduction
Background of the Study
The information & Communication Technology would play an important role in curbing the insurgency of Boko Haram in Northern Nigeria which became more disturbing in the year 2002 founded by Mohammed Yusuf. The original name of Boko Haram is ***Jamatu Ahlissunnah Lid daaati wal Jihad*** (*literally means Group of religious propagators through violence*). Boko Haram started in 2009 with Mohammed Yusuf as its pioneer leader of the movement. The activities of the movement started from Geidam Local Government area of Yobe state. Thus, after some years moved from Geidam to Borno State's Capital city Maiduguri and started *Da'awa accordingly.*

However, Senator Ali Modu Sheriff was the then Governor of Borno State who formulated a new policy that whoever wants to drive motorcycle must wear a helmet or face penalty from Police. Subsequently, the group members refused to comply with the new policy formulated by the Borno state government due to the exorbitant rate of the helmet. It is against the above problems bedeviling the state, that the research intend to be conducted so as to come up with viable solution as and recommendation on how to bring an end of insurgency in Borno state particularly and Nigeria at large through the employ of Information & Communication Technology.

Moreover, following the defiance to the new policy, the government established Operation plush out under the Police to deal with law breakers (Boko Haram) which led to clash between police and the group. The clash resulted in sporadic shootings that claimed the lives and properties of the group members and the general public.

On the other hand, Boko Haram leaders decided to take off arms and ammunitions to retaliate against operation flush out by attacking Police Stations and some Army barracks thereby taken weapons and some fighting equipment as well as uniforms from barracks and Police stations. These attacks could have been contained had it been the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been put in place.

Notwithstanding, if the government has employed Information & Communication Technology all the menace of insurgency could not had happen because the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) known as video surveillance is used by Video Camera to Transmit a signal to a specific place on a limited monitors. Hence, the use of Networking, Information & Communication Technology for securing lives and property in Borno state is highly imperative.

It is against the above problems bedeviling the state that the research intends to be conducted so as to come with viable solutions as recommendations on how to bring an end of insurgency in Borno state particularly and Nigeria at large through the employ of Information and Communication Technology.

To this end, the paper is structured into seven sections. Section one contained Introduction, Section two connote Objective of the paper, section three encompassed Methodology while section four encompassed literature Review, Section five entailed Data Presentation & Analysis, Section six is about Conclusion and final Recommendations which is section seven.

Objectives of the Study
The main aim of the research is to find out the role of Information and Communication Technology towards protection of lives and property in Nigeria. Other specific objectives of the research are as follows:

1 To examine the role of ICT in countering insurgency in Maiduguri Borno state Nigeria
2 To explore the efforts of Nigeria Communication Commission (NCC) towards enhancing peace and security in Nigeria.
3 To access the significance of Information and Communication Technology in protection of lives and property in Maiduguri of Borno state Nigeria.
4. To proffer some recommendations to the government on how to tackle the security challenges in Borno sate and the entire country.

Methodology

This research titled 'The Role of Information and Communication Technology towards Protection of Lives and Property in Nigeria: A Focus on Maiduguri Borno State 2015 – 2021'' employed the Mixed Methods of Data Collection, Presentation and analysis. Hence, Primary Source and Secondary Source of Data collection will be used in conducting this research

With regards to Primary Source, statistical data were used in an attempt to get the first hand information from the respondents with a view to get reliable and verified information which will be empirical in nature.

On the other hand, the Secondary Source of Data Collection will constitute Document and Content analysis from relevant Text Books, Journals, Publications, Ph.D. Thesis, Newsletter, Magazine, Bulletin, Newspaper as well as World Wide Website otherwise known as Internet sources. However not any data will be used in this research rather than verified and validated information will be used in data presentation and analysis as there are baseless and misleading information. Hence in the methodology verification will be given utmost significance.

Literature Review

It is pertinent to review various literature especially the ones empirically provided or conducted by scholars and other professionals in the field of Computer Science, Networking, Information & Communication Technology as well as areas of Insurgency and counter terrorism.

However, it is paramount to note that, the insurgency caused numerous lost of lives and properties which turned to the tune of thousands of people and properties as observed by Amao the insurgency has led to the destruction of properties worth billion of naira as noted and proclaimed by scholars that a property which estimated to be over Ten billion naira were destroyed in Northern part of the country (Amao, 2020).

According to Suleiman (2018) the challenge of Insecurity in Nigeria is now getting more disturbing and becoming a destructive factor to the nation millennium development goals and sustainability for 2020 mission because of increasing number of terroristic activities across the country.

However, as buttressed by Williams (2015) Insecurity apart from being the fear of every Nigeria has become the word on the lips of every Nigerian and a discussion topic where two or three Nigeria gather. This phenomenon is a state of being subject to danger or injury. It is the anxiety one experience when one feels vulnerable and insecure. Several illegal armed groups, ethnic militia groups; religious fundamentalists are evidence of insecurity in Nigeria.

None the less, in keeping with Awojobi, (2014) pointed out that the continued bombing, killing kidnapping and the destruction of property by the Boko Haram has become of great concern to Nigerian government and the international community. The activities of Boko Haram have affected the economy and the people. However, Boko Haram has intensified operations in North – East of Nigeria despite the state of emergency that was declared by the federal government in the three states in the northern region where Boko Haram activities are concentrated. Moreover, the Boko Haram insurgency has been blamed on the high rate of poverty in Nigeria, some security expects have debunked this assumption but in the words of Katsina (nd) who posits that whatever argument surrounding the cause of Boko Haram insurgency the silent facts which cannot be demised always easily.

Moreover, the issue of insecurity ranging from Niger Delta militant to Boko Haram, herdsmen to cattle rustlers, kidnappings to abduction etcetera. However, the need of modern technology as second option to counter measure; Nigeria insecurity is a welcome development because security personal (Police, Armed Forces and other security Agencies) were already in place and they are option for fighting against insurgency that affects the nation. Thus, the said modern technology herein referred to as Information & Communication Technology (ICT).

The term ICT is basically an information handling tools that refers to technology device and resources used to collect, disseminate, Store and manage information which encompassed Radio, Television, Mobile phone, Satellite Imagery, Hardware & Software, Computer Network and Satellite system .the impact of ICT in everyday activities has shown a remarkable development in politics, education health and other socio-economic factors in Nigeria. This indicated the ability of ICT to respond to natural and human-caused disaster like the current insurgency in the country. Although, ICT cannot guarantee national security so does security agencies but can support to fight against security threats in the country through the use of CCTV and other surveillance gadgets.

According to Umar (2021), as today's Crime and insurgent activities involve the use of technology there is need to adjust the approaches taken by the law enforcement agencies in managing these activities. With the integration of the right technological device such as GIS Crime mapping, voice, facial, plate number and recognition system among others security gadget, security situation can be improved in Nigeria.

On the other hand, there is the idea of guerilla welfare used by the insurgents, this is where the Boko Haram fights the state but harassing action or against communication and logistic. The objective is to weaken the enemy while consolidating one's own power. Boko Haram successfully used this tactics as they blow up all private telephone mars in their area of operations and carried out guerrilla attack on Markets, Mosques, Churches and Motor parks, thus weakening the populace and the military (Umar, 2017).

According to Ekwnife, Kalu and Ukeje (nd) the Boko Haram insurgent group had claimed to be occupying Sambisa forest in Borno State, where they carry out their attacks with the use of GPS trackers exact location of insurgent group could be determined which will aid successful military operation in order to do effective policing therefore the police particularly in third world countries must embrace these technology since crime themselves gone digital and digitalized.

According to James (2016), currently the nation is witnessing high spate insecurity especially in the north eastern Nigeria by a group of insurgent called: The Jama, atu Ahlus- Sunnahlidda wati Wal-jihad popularly

known as Boko Haram the group was founded in 2001 in Maiduguri the capital city of Borno state north eastern Nigeria by Mohammed Yusuf the pioneer learder and originator of Boko Haram Group. The name Boko Haram is a Hausa statement, which upon translated into English means "Western education is forbidden". This group is opposed to everything that has link to Western education its ideologies and systems. The Boko Haram group opposes western education and also western culture, in 2004, it moved to Yobe State where it set up a base. This base was used to attack nearby police outpost, burning school with a vow that the war will continue as long as the political and educational system was not changed.

According to Oludare (2015) there have been various menial method and approaches and employed by the government in tackling the insurgency such as the use of police, military, vigilante and local hunters. There have been also lot of seminars and conferences been held on security issue on many occasion in Nigeria. The situation can be well tackle through the deployment of ICT, such as the satellite that would produce the desired result , This paper is a proactive study encourage by the increase in the use of ICT tools in Nigeria as well as restructuring of Department of Security Service (DSS) , Police and soldiers .The main thrust was aimed at studying modern trends and requirement in Public Security Communication (PSCS) , Public Safety Networks (PSNs) and National Security Information Center (NSIC) system with a view to understanding the applicability of ICT tools such as Satellite Remote Sensing (SRS) technology to enhance present efforts.

In relation to Jelilov (2018) the peaceful phase of Boko Haram activities ended in 2009 when Boko Haram had a direct confrontation with the Nigeria Police Force. Then Nigeria just passed a law mandating the wearing of motorcycle helmet by all motorcyclists, however Boko Haram members out rightly refused to wear their helmets during one of their outings and this infuriated the Nigerian police who are to implement the law on behalf of the government during this confrontation 17 members of Boko Haram were shot dead and the group retaliated few days later by attacking police stations, school, prison, police barrack and Churches in Borno and Bauchi states.

In consonance to Amalu, (2015) Insecurity may also trigger long – term consequence since the region as Nigeria serves as African's largest supplier of staples cereals (USAID 2014). The health sector has also received its own share as the numbers injured person are increasing with little or no facilities to cater for them as well as health workers abandoning their post in fear of being killed.

None the less, the killings and abduction of school children and college students by the sect has forced the closure of school indefinitely and the withdrawal of children and wards by parent from the school still operating therefore defying them access to education. In addition to this many schools and colleges were forced to shut-down following the intense activities of Boko Haram.

Moreover, by the 1994 United Nation Development Programmers (UNDP) Human Right Development reported defines human security as a freedom from fear and freedom from want it also elaborates the two aspect of human security one safety from such chronic threats as hunger disease and repression.

In addition to the above, food and nutrition the Boko Haram insurgency has affected agriculture especially in some of the country's main food – growing areas. Yobe, Adamawa and Borno worst hit by the insurgency are known to produce cowpeas, rice, millet, livestock and fish farmers are afraid to go to their farms as a result of fear of being attacked, no one can move a kilometer due to fear most of them have fled their home.

Whereas, Nigeria Communication Commission (NCC) has full authority to ask any citizen in Nigeria to register their Sim Card and be linked with home address and Pin Code address, National Identity Card with every supporting document they have, so as to have the ability to track and verify the movement and actions of whoever visit or move within the state respectively. Unfortunately, this effort was not made by the government of the federation.

In addition to the above, there is the need to employ the ICT devices such as Biometry surveillance, IP Address, devices, computer network, satellite imagery, mobile (Smart Phone), Close Circuit Television(CCTV) and data mining to help the country mitigate the menace of insurgency and other criminals through the means of technological advancement.

As said by Chinda, (2018) surveillance is a deliberate system of keeping a close watch on the behaviors or activities of person, groups organization and institution suspected of doing something illegal or capable of causing a breach of security by the government's security agencies. This don electronically with close circuit television cameras or interception of electronically transmitted information (such as internet traffics or phone call) or by means of low technology methods such as human intelligence agents and postal interception . Other means include: surveillance cameras social network analysis biometric surveillance data mining profiling, corporate surveillance satellite SP imagery, radio frequency identification and geo – location devices mount surveillance in suspected targets.

Moreover the loss of lives and property in Borno state is always at increase which destroyed the image and the economic growth of the state for over ten (10) years of devastating the economy and structures in the country.

In addition to the above, the Boko Haram insurgency crises has led to over 37,000 death with 2.4 million internally displaced citizens with severe impact in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe and Gombe predominantly foremost physical and food insecurity.

Consistent with Jelilov (2018) the region has left so much damage report an estimate of about 20,000 citizens had been killed in Borno State during the violence more than 2 million people were displaced, 956, 453 (nearly 30%) out of 3, 232, 308 private houses were destroyed. 5,335 class rooms were damaged across Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Institution.

Punch Newspaper, (2021) reported that Global Right Group, Amnesty International has said the tasks issued to security agencies by the Major General Muhammadu Buhari (Rtd) against killings in the country have change

nothing. Amnesty said this while reacting to the attack by bandits on dozen of travelers in Sokoto state which left many dead.

Moreover the statement read, Amnesty International is appalled by killing of dozen of travelers in Sokoto state Isa local government 23 people died and most sustained injuries from burn after bandits shot at a bus conveying traveler from Sokoto to Kaduna Nigeria.

Gabriel (2019), argued that cause of the internal security disorder can be attributed to lack of coordination among security apparatus under the Nigeria's Ministry of Interior. The lack of synergy among the security agencies has brought more security challenges in the country. The Interior as supervising ministry is to initiate and coordinate the mode of operation by the Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Security & Civil Defence Corps, Nigeria Immigration Service, and Federal Fire Service and involve the Ministry of Defence (Nigeria Army, Nigeria Navy and Nigeria Air Force) to curtail and put an end to the Nigeria's insurgency.

As said by Oludare (2015) Terrorism as unleashed by Boko Haram has primarily targeted government security agencies most especially the police, public building, churches and market. About 50,000 lives were loss and properties worth of 160 Billion naira of Nigeria currency about (1 billion US dollars) has been loss as a result of the attacked. With over five decades of nationhood, has never witness the kind of insurgency that has engulfed the country in the past five years.

In view of the above presented data that disclosed the extent of financial embezzlement in the Defence Ministry, Gabriel, (2019) argued that bribery and corruption is one of the major problems confronting Nigeria's economy most of the people who occupy strategic position in government take advantage of their position to loot the treasury with query of molestation. Furthermore, for instance Nigeria former National Adviser on security affairs has been under arrest since 2015 for allegedly embezzled up to $ 2 billion US Dollars.

Based on the aforementioned, the data collected on insurgency and activities of Boko Haram are presented & analysed accordingly. Therefore, Oludare (2015), emphasized that, Northern Nigeria has became the hub of jobless, illiteracy, early child marriage, Maternal mortality rate and terrorism. The diverse health consequences caused by insecurity and insurgency threaten the general health of population and proper functioning of the country\s health system.

Data Presentation & Analysis

According to Metumara (nd) having known what military budget is in Nigeria from 2008-2017, it should consider the various ways the budget is used in Nigeria military that is basically spent to meet the needs of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. These needs are costs broadly categorized into two: Recurrent and Capital Expenditure. The defence Budget for Ten years is presented below:
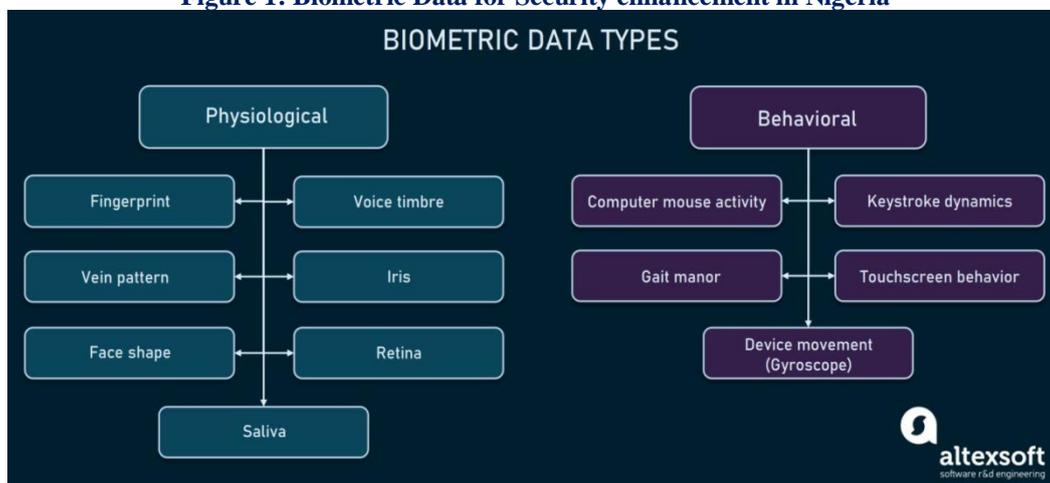
Table 1: Budget of Ministry of Defence for the period of 10 years (2008-2017)

S/N	Year	Amount (N Billion)
1	2008	191.5
2	2009	223.1
3	2010	232.3
4	2011	348.3
5	2012	332.2
6	2013	364.4
7	2014	349.7
8	2015	375.5
9	2016	443.1
10	2017	465.5
Total		**N3325.6 Billion**

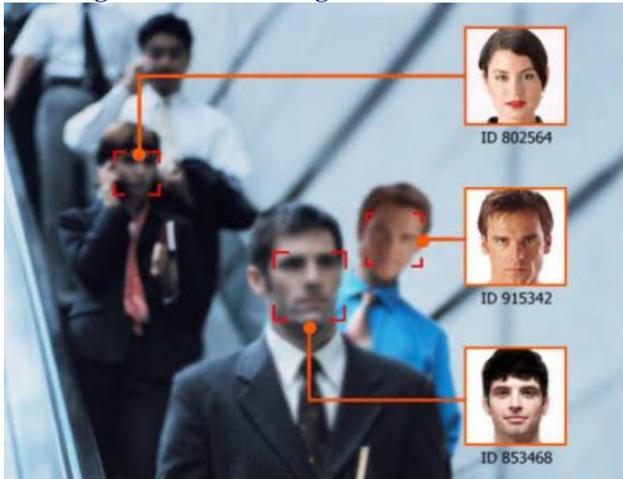**Source**: www.budgetoffice.gov.ng and adopted by the Author, 2021

On the other hand, the use of Biometric Data as an aspect of ICT helps in capturing and verification of identity for millions of people or individuals. The Biometric Data if adopted in Nigeria will solve in reducing the high level of insecurity in the country particularly in Maiduguri, Borno State the Northern part of Nigeria. It is pertinent to implement both Physiological and Behavioral Biometric Data as presented in the figure below:

Figure 1: Biometric Data for Security enhancement in Nigeria

Source: https://www.altexsoft.com/blog/biometric-data-identification/

Figure 2: Facial Recognition Surveillance

Source: Umar et'al 2021

It is pertinent to buttress that, Face recognition is one of the biometric technologies used for identification and authentication by matching unique features of individual faces; it uses an algorithm that detects and extracts features by comparing them against stored template images in the database Individuals with a history of crime can be red-flagged; the system keeps track and automatically detects flagged criminals' faces via CCTV footage and alerts concerned authorities for arrest, capture or further necessary action. The figure 3 of the facial recognition surveillance capturing live streaming footage can be analyzed using algorithms through comparing the images stored in the database in case of images with high noise, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Linear Discriminate Analysis (LDA), or a combination of both can be used to improve quality of the image Similarly, images taken in a controlled environment can be enhanced using edge detection techniques by the federal Government of Nigeria and even the states that of the federation

In addition to the above, there is lack of proper record of movement of people from one geographical location to another. However, all over the country, there is no any state that has mounted Closed Circuit Television know as (CCTV) camera in helping the country to track the movement of people. The Rail/Train CCTV Camera could prevent the attack on the Train as it occurred in Kaduna state, Northern Nigeria where lives and properties were loss during Kaduna Abuja Train attack. The Below Rail CCTV will prevent such occurrence had it been it has been put in placed.

Figure 3: Attacked Train by Gunmen along Kaduna – Abuja Train

Source: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-61775212

Figure 4: Rail CCTV Camera for Maximum Security

Source: https://www.moxa.com/en/articles/rail-cctv-systems-the-road-ahead

Figure 5: Satellite Imagery

Source: https://www.satimagingcorp.com

The Satellite Imagery will equally help in curving the menace of insecurity as it is another means of surveillance to ensure that lives and properties are secured. The aforementioned Satellite Imagery is a good example to be adopted by the Federal Government of Nigeria and other states of the Federation where insecurity is at increase and where prevention measures are to be taken.

Much more importantly it has been discovered that the Police Station in most post of the country lack CCTV installation for maximum security of even the station. The Primary Date collected on the CCTV installation in the Police Station particularly in Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria. The Response of the Respondents revealed the following table:

Table 2: Percentage Responses of Respondent on the Availability of CCTV and Biometrics for mitigate Criminality by the Borno state police Command.

S/N	Question/Inquiry	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
1	Do the Nigeria police, Borno State Command Maiduguri have CCTV to Curb Criminality?	2 (8%)	23 (92%)	100%
2	Is Biometrics in Place to Curb Criminality in Borno?	4 (16%)	21 (84%)	100%
3	Are there vehicle installed with CCTV for the BSPC ?	0	25 (100%)	100%
4	Does Nigeria police force Borno have equipment to monitor the movement of people from a central control Room?	0	25 (100%)	100%

Source: Ekwnife, Kalu and Ukeje (nd)

In Table 3 that, 8% showed that the Borno State police Command Maiduguri has CCTV while 92% of the respondents answered in the negative way. 84% indicated that Biometrics are lacking while 16% answered in the affirmative. The entire samples (100%) indicate that the NPF Borno State Command has no vehicle installed with CCTV and also showed that the command does not had the capacity to monitor people from a central control room.

The Table 3: shown the participant responses to the type of ICT tools that could be applied to tackle terrorism, there are thousand respondents on the effective way to communicate to security agency during crisis or insurgency attack.

S/N	ICT	Frequency of Respondents	% of the respondents
1	Mobile phone	233	23
2	Internet	25	3
3	Close circuit television (CCTV)	103	10
4	Surveillance camera	101	10
5	Social Network analysis	80	8
6	Satellite imagery	130	13
7	Biometric surveillance	71	7
8	IP devices	27	3
9	Fax machine	11	1
10	Television	86	9
11	Radio	120	12
12	Data mining	13	1
	Total	1000	100 %

Source: Oludare et'al 2015

Table 4: Analysis of Bio-Data of the Sample Population

Case	Item	No of respondent	%
Sex	Male	18	72 %
	Female	7	28 %
	Total	**25**	**100 %**
Unit/Depts.	ICT	16	64 %
	Investigation	9	36 %
	Total	**25**	**100 %**
Year of experience	1-5 Years	8	32
	6-10years	7	28
	7-15years	6	24
	16-above	4	16
	Total	**25**	**100 %**

Source: Ekwunife, Kalu and Ukeje (nd)

Table 4 above indicated that 72% of the respondents are male, while the remaining 28% are female. Respondents from ICT unit constituted 64% of the sample and 36% of the respondents are from investigation department looking at the years of experience of the respondents in the Police Force 1-4 years constituted 32% 6-10 years constituted 28% 7-15 years constituted while 16 years and above constitute 16% of the sample population.

Moreover, there is the need to have a very good Scanner and be installed at the Tall Gates on the Main Road or Highway of Nigerian Roads. The Scanner will be able to scan the vehicle, what it conveys and the other important objects in the vehicle.
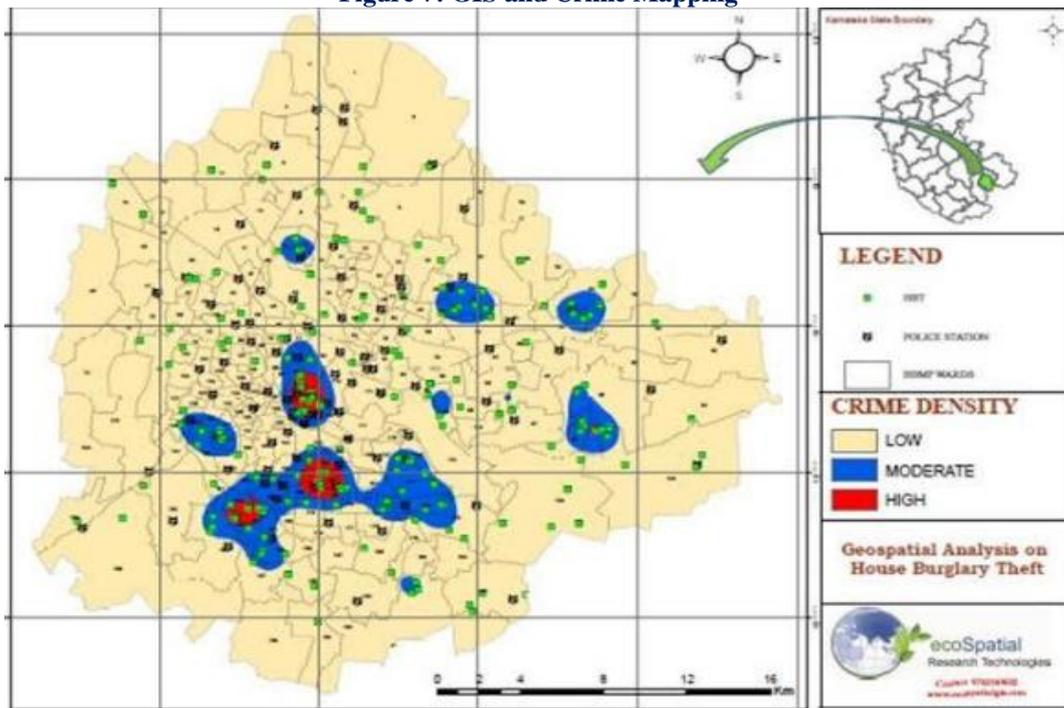
Figure 6: Register plate number

Source: Umar et'al 2021

Thus, access to specific, accurate, and timely information is essential, especially in dealing with crimes such as vehicle theft, kidnapping, and tracking of armed bandits. Proper use and implementation of tollgate and camera that scanner the movement of vehicle it make easier for relevant authorities like Nigeria Polic Force (NPF), Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), Nigeria Customs Service (NCS), and Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) to easily track targets or establish a link to an ongoing investigation via alerting authorities of target proximity location. Therefore, ALPRS systems can be customized and installed on key or critical infrastructures like Federal and States road, seaports, land borders, and Police Patrol cars. Thus, ALPNRS in standard is remarkably accurate fast and efficient. Subsequently, the system can serve as a medium to register new plate numbers, thereby remitting due tax to the government. Hence, mitigating the level of financial crimes.

Figure 7: GIS and Crime Mapping

Source: Umar et'al 2021

However, Nigeria can employ GIS and crime mapping by highlighting its importance and adopting the system for crime and security purposes in some prominent areas as well as analytical aspects of GIS and crime mapping in the country.

Similarly, commercial GIS software solutions can be outsourced and integrated with the Nigerian satellite resources, notably Nigerian Communication Satellite (NIGCOMSAT), for further optimal utilization. Therefore, with the proper application and implementation of crime mapping brought by the technology today as highlighted earlier above, it can best be used to fight crime and insecurity in Nigeria.

On the other hand, Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) is a programmed microchip used to identify a subscriber on a mobile network. It also enables real-time communication and emergency alertness. This can be adopted and control Cyber Crime and related issues. The rise of SIM registration is one of the significant modalities of Africa's developing mobile-central surveillance society SIM registration involves capturing subscriber data and other information stored in the database of the service providers as shown in Figure 2. Its emergence has relieved network providers of the difficulty of tracking SIM card ownership (though most countries have introduced mandatory SIM registration to address national security concerns and criminal behavior African countries face mobile-phone-related criminality in a follow-up study) It is deduced that criminals use registered SIM to commit crimes, thereby implicating the rightful owner. According to media reports on African countries, mobile handsets are used to demands ransom for kidnapped victims. This technique will reduce such crime to a barest minimal level.

Figure 8: SIM Card Security and Ownership

Source: Umar et'al 2021

To this end, there is the need to have control and regulatory power on the Social Media so as to restrict and regulate the usage of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The figure below portrays the applications that need to be regulated.

Figure 9: Social Media Policing

Source: Umar et'al 2021

The Law enforcement agencies are being handicapped against criminals due to the re-staging of the possible crime avenue on social media. Many countries are strategizing to police social media at the national and

regional level highlighted the importance of using Social Media in policing the connected world. They further deduced that individual's relationships and communication on social media could inform and predict their behavior. It is Suggested that social media can be used for evidence collection; location of criminals and their associates. Additionally, social media policing can be used for early warning, threat assessment of mobs, riots, and protests staging in Nigeria and other parts of African Continent.

Conclusion

Based on the aforementioned data presentation and analysis, the research in its findings discovered that lot of millions of naira were spent by the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to put an end to the security challenges and insurgency in the country. More so, the study noted that in 2017 alone Government spent N465.5 billion naira to peace and tranquility in the country.

In addition to the above the research discovered that the security apparatus are not working together harmoniously in the sense that, each security Agency operates in isolation and parallel instead of working together. This is because each of the military unit (Army, Police, Navy or Air force) wants to take credit alone. So it is with police and other paramilitary outfits.

Recommendations

In view of the aforesaid findings and other issues discovered the Research offered the following Recommendation:

1. That the Federal Government needs to employ Information and Communication Technology (ICT) like CCTV, Mobile Phone, Satellite Imagery and biometric data etc in finding the everlasting solutions to the problem of insecurity in Nigeria rather than Government spending billions of Naira annually to the security Agency in the country without getting the desired results.
2. The study recommends that the security apparatus must work closely together in harmony thereby sharing relevant information among them rather than desire to take Credit alone.
3. That all citizens of Nigeria must have their Bio data linked with the NCC and other relevant constituted Authority.
4. Pin Code should be updated in each geographical Area of the country to trace the culprits.
5. Teamwork and collaboration among state Governors in the country to curtail the malaise of insecurity.
6. Resuscitation of the Toll Gates and be installed with scanner to man the highways and movement of motorists and other road users
7. Youth should be provided with employment so as to reduce poverty in country.
8. Justice to everyone should be given paramount by states government all in over the country.
9. Installation of Satellite Remote Sensing (SRS) as an ICT tools for monitoring and security restoration which will curtail the youth from engaging into committing crimes.

References

1. Amao, O.B. (2020). A Decade of Terror: Revisiting Nigeria Interminable Boko Haram Insurgency, in Security Journal. Vol. 2, (3) Pp. 1 – 19.
2. Suleiman, Y.Y. (2018) Confronting Nigeria's Security Challenges through Information and Communication Technology ;way forward to Terrorism in International Journal of Advanced Academics Research Science, Technology and Engineering. Vol. 4, (6) Pp. 124 – 131.
3. Umar, D.U. (2017) Impact of Corruption on Insurgency in the North – Eastern Region of Nigeria in Journal of Business and Management. Vol. 19, (1). Pp.19-25.
4. Oludare A.I. (2015) The use of ICT Tools in tacking Insecurity and Terrorism problem in Nigeria journal of network and complex system.vol.5 No.5pp 1-20
5. Punch Newspaper (2021), "Buhari, Senate mourn burnt Sokoto Travelers, Condole with Families" 9th December, 2021
6. Gabriel, O.O. (2019) Profile of Security Challenges in North East Nigeria and Government Reactions. Unpublished
7. Metumara, M.D., Idowu, S., Diba, O. and Duruji-Moses, F.U. (nd) Military Budget, War agaimst Boko Haram Insurgency, and its impact on Nigeria Politics and Economics Unpublished.
8. Amalu, S.N. (2015), the impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on Human Security in Nigeria .Global Journal of Social Sciences Vol.14, pp35-42.
9. Umar, A.M. (2021) Fighting Crime and Insecurity in Nigeria : An Intelligent Approach. International of Computer Engineering in Research Trend. Vol, 8, Issue, 1 pp 6-14
10. Jelilov, G. (2018) Impact of Terrorism on Agricultural Business in Borno State, Nigeria. Applied studies in Agribusiness and commerce Vol,12 Number 3-4 pp 117 – 124
11. Chinda, F.E. (2018) Information Technology as an Indispensable Security Tool: Nigeria's Boko Haram Sect in Focus. International Journal of Applied Research and Technology Vol.7, No.8 pp 39-51.
12. Williams, U.E. (2015) Insecurity in Nigeria : Political, Religious and Cultural Implications. Journal of Philosophy Cultural and Religion Vol.5,
13. Awojobi, N.O. The Social –Economic Implications of Boko Haram Insurgency in the North –East of Nigeria. International Journal of Innovation and Scientific Research Vol. 11, No.1 pp 144-150
14. Ekwunife, A.R .Evaluation of CCTV and Biometrics as ICT Tools for Curbing Crimility in Nigeria : A study of Ebonyi state police command Albakaliki. International Jounal of Art and Science Vol.1, No. 2, pp 96- 105.
15. James, A. (2016) The Role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Early Warning System in School Security Based System in North Eastern Nigeria. International Journal of Science and Research publication Vol, 6. Issue, 10. Pp 55-59.