The Act of Terrorism and Security Measures Employed In Mangu Local Government Area of *Plateau* State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Terrorists attacks and killings in some communities in Mangu Local Government Area, Plateau State in Nigeria, has continued to send shock waves across the entire state with the affected people making demands for a special court that will address the grievances and deliver justice. This study therefore evaluated *The Act of Terrorism* and security measures employed in Mangu Local Government Area of *Plateau* State, Nigeria. The objective of the study is to analyze the causes of Terrorists attack, examine the type of security threats, identify the challenges faced by security personnel and to examine the security measures employed to end the crisis in Mangu Local Government Area of Plateau State. The study adopted an Explanatory Research Design using Field Survey as the main

research instrument for the sourcing of data and its analysis. Data used in this study was gathered from both primary and secondary sources. The study used the Systematic Theory. The study recommends that the Federal, State and Mangu Local Government Area should strengthen the relevant security Agencies through provision of adequate equipments. The Federal, State and Mangu Local Government Area should enhance cooperation and coordination among the various law enforcement agencies involved, and foster information sharing, joint planning, and integrated operations to improve the effectiveness of internal security efforts. Furthermore, the Mangu Local Government and Plateau State Government should develop a long-term strategic plan for Security Agencies in the State, considering the evolving security challenges in Mangu Local Government Area and also promote positive relationships between the security Agencies and the local community.

Keyword: Security, Terrorism

Introduction

The world of the 21st century in which we are today, is more precarious, unpredictable and more dangerous than at any time in the history of mankind. Terrorism has become pervasive and its effects are felt all over the world, with no nation being immune from acts of terrorism. While the problem posed by terrorism has been recognized globally, the international community has not necessarily agreed about the nature of terrorism (NOUN PCR 415:140).

The current state of insecurity in Nigeria has presented a huge problem for the country's security architecture, which is why it requires further disclosure to address the new trend in violent criminal attacks in Nigeria. The duplication of banditry and terrorist attacks in Nigeria has not only placed a huge financial burden on fiscal policy but has also forced an increment in the national government's security expenditure, (Nwangwu & Ononogbu, 2014).

The security situation in Nigeria has become increasingly complex and uncertain. In recent years, various non-state armed groups have emerged and consolidated coercive power to terrorize the population in Nigeria, as evident with the activities of the armed bandits, criminal gangs, separatist groups, Islamic fundamentalists,

amorphous kidnappers, and many others often referred to in the Nigerian media as "unknown gunmen." These actors differ in their objectives, tactics, and operational simulations. As a result of the activities of non-state armed groups targeting the civilian population and its attendant security consequences, there are more than 8.7 million people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance in the country (Ojo et al, 2023)

Mangu is a Local Government Area in Plateau State, Nigeria. Its Headquarter is in the town of Mangu at 9°31′00″N 9°06′00″E. It has an area of 1,653 km² and a population of 294,931 at the 2006 census. The major ethnic group found in Mangu is the Mwaghavul people [fr]. They occupy the districts of Panyam, Pushit, Kerang, Mangun, Kombun, Ampang West, and the local government headquarters (Mangu). Other ethnic groups include the Jipal (found in Kaper, Katul, Kabum, Rundum, Kanjing, Bul, Male, Zwagal, Kwa, Kaburuk, Koplar and Dungning.) Pyem (found in Gindiri). The Chakfem People and the Kwanka or Kadung people inhabiting the Northeastern in Kadunung. Mangu Local Government also host the Factory of Nigeria's first and most cherished bottle water; SWAN Spring Water, located at the foot of the Kerang Volcanic Mountains. The postal code of the area is 932 (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

Suspected herdsmen were reported to have launched attacks on several communities including Fungzai and Kubwat, both villages in Mangu LGA, burning houses, destroying farmlands and killing more than 100 people. According to Solomon Maren, a member of the House of Representatives from Mangu/Bokkos Federal Constituency, 17 communities were affected. This is just as leaders of the communities have accused the Federal Government and the police of lacking the capacity and political will to defend minority tribes in the state, while pointing out the inability of the state governor, Simon Lalong to show up and sympathize with them. The state government has however initiated moves to increase the presence of security personnel in the affected areas to restore community confidence and foster engagement between the two tribal communities that are in conflict. Meanwhile, Miyatti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria (MACBAN) has responded to insinuations that Fulani Herders are responsible for the killings by suggesting they are equally victims of the violence engulfing the communities and the state. The two sides are however

directing some level of blame to the Police and other Security Agencies for failing to protect them or being part of the problem (Leadership News Nigeria, 2023).

The Guardian News Nigeria (2023). A representative of the communities where the killings took place, the National President of Mwaghavul Development Association (MDA), Joseph Gwankat said the Police have demonstrated low capacity and political will to secure minority tribes in Nigeria. And in the wake of the killings, which have now left some 125 people dead and more than 20,000 people have been displaced, the national president and the affected communities are calling for the introduction of State Police as a means of protecting their lives and livelihood. The community leader, addressing the media disclosed that over 125 corpses have so far been buried, apart from those seen floating inside mining ponds. This is even as many people are still missing and cannot be accounted for. According to him, 20,000 people were displaced while 20 communities have been run over by the suspected bandits in the less than 48 hours operation by these enemies of progress. He explained that "Up-till now the state government did not deem it necessary to visit the displaced persons, or send any support in terms of relief materials to the affected people to alleviate their suffering. "The Governor's representatives and some members of the State Executive Council and Heads of Security Agencies, which include the Commissioner of Police in the state only visited the Palace of the Mishkaham Mwaghavul Da John Putmang Hirse and headed back to Jos immediately. They did go to the affected communities to comfort them or at least see the level of destruction by this herder militia". Gwankat insisted that what is happening to them can best be described as genocide adding that it is systematic and deliberate ethnic cleansing of minority tribes in Nigeria. According to the community leader, the humanitarian situation is overwhelming and pathetic. People are either squatting with relatives, neighbors, in Churches and other available public places adding that they need food, toiletries, medication and places where they can rest their heads. He argued that there is trauma and psychological depression. There is fear of even their safety where they are taking shelter as the threats spread across the local government. The association added that these are beyond the Mwaghavul Development Association and Mangu Local Government Council and called for help from spirited individuals, corporate organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the international community's to help ameliorate the suffering our

people are going through at the moment. Government must take immediate step to facilitate the return of all persons that have become refugees in different Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps by reconstructing their homes and providing security for them as well, otherwise, they won't be able to go back and continue with their farming activities. They appeal to government to create a special court to dispense justice between conflicting communities which will always help in forestalling conflicts before they escalate. They also urged the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) to urgently mobilize resources immediately to address the situation of the victims and the hosts of the victims (The Guardian News Nigeria, 2023).

The Guardian News Nigeria, (2023). The National President of Mwaghavul Development Association in Plateau State, Sir Joseph Gwankat, has said that no fewer than 120 people of Mangu have so far been buried as a result of the unprovoked attack unleashed on the community by Fulani mercenaries. He added that some other deceased victims that were brutally butchered and dumped in the well are not included among those buried. The Makaman Panyam, while addressing Journalists, at the weekend, at the Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ) Press Centre in Jos, said that some dead bodies are still floating on the rivers, which they have not picked. He also said that 20 villages in Mangu were affected badly as they have all been pulled down, while 20,000 people have been displaced as a result of the attack. Gwankat, who lamented that the presence of government has not been felt, said: "We will not leave our land of heritage. This is the only place we can call our own. We have no any other place to run to. "The humanitarian situation is overwhelming and people are either squatting with relatives, neighbours, in churches and other available public places. They need food, toiletries, medication and places where they can rest their heads. "There is trauma and psychological depression. Meanwhile, 11 decomposed bodies were found behind some burnt buildings. According to a source by name Christopher Jang, the bodies, including that of the village head (Obidah Manja), were given mass burial.

The bodies were discovered as result of unbearable odour oozing out from the place. The Guardian learnt that the Fulani Militias had taken over Marit Hill in

Barkin Ladi Local Council of the state as their camp, where they attack people that are returning from the attacked villages. The Plateau State Chairman of Miyatti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria (MACBAN) Alhaji Mohammad Nuru Abdullahi in his reaction to the allegation that Fulani herders are the one carrying out the killing said anything that happened in Nigeria today people will start to suspect a Fulani man. He stressed that this has been there for a long time and have not been resolved. Everything negative that happens, they blame the Fulani without proper investigation. Fulani property worth Millions of Naira has been destroyed in Kombum and Bwai districts. The chairman also narrated how vultures, dogs, and other wide animals feast on the dead bodies of Fulani men and their cattle, adding that the dead bodies are lying in the bush without a befitting burial either Islamic or traditional rites. (Leadership News Nigeria, 2023).

Plateau State Commissioner of Information and Communication Dan Manjang told Rédaction Africanews and Agence France-Presse (AFP) **that, more than 30 people have been killed in clashes between herders and farmers in central Nigeria's Plateau State, a local official said on Tuesday 16 May, 2023.** The region, on the dividing line between Nigeria's mostly Muslim north and mainly Christian south, has for years struggled with ethnic and religious violence. "The incident has affected more than 30 people, they lost their lives,". He said the clashes took place on Monday 15 May, 2023 between herders, who are most often Muslim, and farmers, who are generally Christian. The Chairman of Mangu district has imposed a 24-hour curfew, he added, "to ensure that the crisis does not escalate to other areas". In April, nearly 50 people were killed when gunmen attacked a village in neighbouring Benue State, in violence local officials blamed on herdsmen (Rédaction Africanews and Agence France-Presse (AFP), (2023).

The Plateau State Police Spokesperson, **Alfred Alabo**, said, Unknown gunmen have killed at least thirty-seven persons during an attack on Bwoi community in Mangu Local Government Area of Plateau State. In a statement on Wednesday 17th May, 2023, he "said the command received a distress call from an official at about 11:56pm on Tuesday regarding the attack. Alabo said the state Police Commissioner, Bartholomew Onyeka, immediately deployed personnel to the scene of the attack to ensure that the suspects are arrested and brought to book". The statement reads: *"The commissioner of Police expressed sadness over the*

unfortunate incident that has claimed the lives of yet-to-be-identified persons from various villages within the area. "At about 11:56 p.m. on Tuesday, we received a distress call from one of our Police officers in charge of Tanknale village of Mangu, that some gunmen were shooting sporadically in a nearby village. "The Commissioner immediately mobilized all assets in the command to the scene to ensure that the suspects are arrested and brought to book." Alabo said Police operatives succeeded in chasing the attackers away, adding that they abandoned four motorcycles and a vehicle while fleeing the location. He added that the culprits are on the run while officers of the command are still on their trail with the aim to ensure that they are neutralized and arrested. "As we speak, the culprits are on the run while our Officers are still on their trail with the aim to ensure that they are neutralized and if possible, arrested," Alabo said. However, the Police spokesperson said the Police Commissioner has urged residents to remain calm (TVC News Nigeria, 2023).

The Plateau State Security Council held an emergency meeting to review and assess the recent attacks in various villages in Mangu Local Government which left many dead, property destroyed and others injured. The security meeting which was held at the Government House Rayfield, Jos was chaired by the Former Governor of Plateau State (Simon Bako Lalong). Governor Lalong while briefing newsmen after the meeting said the council reviewed the situation and resolved that all suspects arrested for allegedly carrying out the attack must be immediately prosecuted in a transparent and open manner to send a strong message to the public that no criminal conduct will go unpunished. He said the council condemned the dastardly act and remains committed to sustaining the search for other fleeing perpetrators who must be arrested and dealt with swiftly. The former Governor (Lalong) also stated that the security council mandated the security agencies to sustain the presence of their personnel on ground to rebuild confidence and halt any further affront on innocent citizens. Lalong also disclosed that government will immediately step in to address the plight of displaced persons in the area and work towards restoring normalcy. He announced the plans to step up engagement both at local and state levels which will lead to setting up of an Engagement Committee to douse the tension generated by the unfortunate incident. The council also appealed to citizens to increase vigilance and avoid any action that can lead to escalation of the situation. He assured that government will not fold its arms to see its citizens being maimed and killed by criminals for no

reason There has been increased migration of rural dwellers from the affected communities to Mangu Local Government Area due to insecurity, notwithstanding the Internal Security efforts made by security agencies in the area. (The Leadership News Nigeria, 2023).

It is against this backdrop, that this study seeks to study the Act of Terrorism *and Security measures employed in* Mangu Local Government Area of *Plateau* State, Nigeria.

Conceptual Clarification

Security

No society can have any significant development without effective security in place. The main purpose for the legitimacy and existence of a state is to ensure a safe and secured environment for life and property of its citizen and the absence of fear, oppression, poverty, anxiety and possible danger. There are divergent definitions of the term security based on the concern of the stakeholders. (Nanaghan et al, 2021).

The word security emanated from the Greek word *Se-Cura*, meaning "to be in a state of no fear". This state of being free from any threat within or without underscores the importance of putting in place actions and structures that can ensure the shelving of a people away from any harm. There is no doubt that security has been a subject that has attracted a rapidly growing interest and concern among the scholars in social sciences whereby a wide spectrum of issues on the subject, security has nevertheless been studied and new breakthroughs and findings have been made. The experience of the world in recent times emphasize a paradigm shift in security discourse (NOUN CSS 241 Basic Security and Security Threats Pg.19).

A layman definition of security is the protection of life and property of a person and the society. The concept of security has undergone a transition from traditional conceptualization to a non- traditional meaning, traditionally, security management was the unilateral function of the state especially if we consider the intellectual views of some political theorists lie Thomas Hobbes (1962) who argued that the essence of a state is to provide law and order, which are attained through

effective security management. However, in an attempt by the state to actualize the purpose of its creation through social contract, it has found it necessary to acquire legitimate use of force (violence). This idea has made security issue a function of effective monopoly of violence, which the state applies to engender strict conformity and complaisance to state laws by the people for effective security management (NOUN CSS 241 Basic Security and Security Threats Pg. 20).

Types of Security

As we have pointed out earlier, security covers a wide-range of issues both traditional and non-traditional which go beyond describing security as protection of life and property of an individual, but it also covers measures to mitigate (to avoid) the effects of other threats like environmental pollution, terrorism, shortage of water, HIV-AIDS etc, on man and the state.

It is against this background that it is pertinent to discuss various types of security, to stimulate our better understanding of the subject. They include the following:

(a) Food security: This underscores the strategic importance that self sustenance in food production has on the security of any nation. Though, the interdependence that dominates relations among nations also covers food. This is because there are particular types of agricultural items that cannot be acculturated in one country or the other. Notwithstanding, some normal food items like rice, millets and others need to be made available to the people, even at cheap rate, because food is no luxury but a necessity. Secure society will always adopt strategy to produce its food locally, trying as much as possible to avoid importing the food items it can produce locally.

Thus, the situation brought about by the petrol-dollar regime led to the demise of productive agricultural activities in the country Nigeria. Nigeria that used to be one of the greatest food baskets and a major exporter of agricultural products overnight became a perpetual importer of food items. The agricultural sector has however become moribund declining. More than 70% of urban dwellers go about in cobra face fierce looking, eating thrice a day becomes a very difficult task. A hungry man is an angry man! There is palpable tension everywhere, creating a high degree of insecurity both in public and private domains. The strategic importance of food was played up in northern Nigerian, resulting from

astronomical increase in the prices of essential commodities like food stuffs. The situation deepened the agony of the Almajiri, and migrant and unemployed youths in the region, which has been one of the factors responsible for the culture of religious crises among these diverse people (Lubeck, 1991:186).

(b) Health Security: This involves safety against HIV-AIDS pandemics and other diseases like malaria that accounts for a very high mortality rate. It is part of government responsibilities to provide health security for its citizens, knowing the impact that good health condition(s) can have on the development of any country. That is why in advanced countries, government provides platform to promote healthy living among the people. Health security is very crucial to national development, and that is the reason why countries like the United States have created opportunity for people to access National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), in which everybody will make contribution (premium) to the scheme. When they fall sick, there is insurance cover that will take care of their hospital bills according to their policy type(s).

(c) Physical security describes security measures that are designed to deny unauthorized access to facilities, equipment and resources and to protect personnel and property from damage or harm, such as espionage, theft, or terrorist attacks. Physical security involves the use of multiple layers of interdependent systems which include CCTV surveillance, security guards, protective barriers, locks, access control protocols, and many other techniques. (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

(d) Economic Security: This can be described as a way of putting in place measures and strategies that will ensure that every individual in the state is not only entitled to employment but also has the right to a living wage. In advanced countries, government often puts in place social security for citizens who are out job, in which stipends are provided for the citizens to keep body and soul together. But, it is quite unfortunate that in most developing countries, unemployed people are left to their own fate, such that nothing is done to ameliorate any economic misfortune being experienced by the citizens. The people who have jobs don't have any job security as several employees are cheated and underpaid by their employers. This situation has therefore been one of the major factors responsible

for the increasing criminality and criminal activities among the people especially the youths. The problem of economic deprivation has been a major source of violence in Nigeria.

(e) Environment Security: The concept of environment has begun to dominate international discourse. The issue of environmental pollutions has continued to attract attention among the individuals, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), nations as well as international organizations. Within the world body (the United Nations), efforts are being made through its

relevant agency – the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), to monitor environmental issues, and make reports and plans for such issues and to act and promote legal instruments on environment. By and large, environment can be described as the total surrounding or external conditions within which an organism or a community exists" (Adeboyejo, 1994: 74).

(f) Personal Security: This is type of security which involves protecting every individual from any physical violence. Therefore both the state and other entities like any other people or group or people, members of the person's immediate family are barred by the law to carry out any action that can cause injury or death against that individual. Here the individual is protected against domestic and non-domestic violence. Personal security also prevents the individual from physical aggression against himself or herself. He/she is therefore not allowed to cause injury deliberately against himself/herself. And the issue of killing oneself is regarded by the law as a criminal offence.

(g) Community Security: This form of security creates the need to respect traditional relationships and social values of the people by protecting the people from losing such communitarian values. Therefore several international and national institutional frameworks are put in place to ensure freedom of the people to association and does not constitute a security threat, religion etc; and no violence should be directed to him/her by another person or group of person.

(h) Territorial Security: This denotes protecting the state against any internal and external aggression. This is one aspect of the United Nations mandate, which the world body has found crucial to the maintenance of global peace and security.

(i) Human Security:
We place the security of people at the heart of peacebuilding, recognizing the various grievances that are often the root causes of violence, in order to prevent conflict. Human security is a human right; it refers to the security of people and communities, as opposed to the security of states.

Terrorism
Without Terrorism, there won't be Anti-terrorism and Counter-Terrorism. The history of modern terrorism began with the French revolution and has evolved ever since. The most common causes or roots of terrorism include: More personal or individual-based reasons for terrorism are frustration, deprivation, negative identity, selfish rage, and/or moral disengagement. Every time there is a new terrorist attack, the government reacts by increasing the numbers of Soldiers of other security personnel on the streets, set-up new road-blocks and cordons, purchase more siren cars and trucks, harass innocent civilians, increase the intensity of its fruitless stop and search exercise with the consequences of tail-back of harsh traffic, impose more curfew and senseless road diversions, impose blanket ban on major means of transportation if necessary.

According to Hoffman (1998), the word terrorism is politically and emotionally charged, and this greatly compounds the difficulty of arriving at an exact meaning. In the 1970s and 1980s, the United Nations attempted to define the term, but failed to reach a consensus mainly due to the differences of opinion between member states about the use of violence in the context of conflicts over national liberation and self-determination. Terrorism is an act or threat of violence against non-combatants with the objective of exerting revenge; intimidating or otherwise influencing an audience (Stern, 1999). Terrorism is the unlawful use or threat of violence against persons or property to further political or social objectives. It is usually intended to intimidate or coerce a government, individual or groups, to modify their behavior or politics (Vice President Task Force (USA), 1986). Terrorism can be seen as 'criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state

of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular person for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them (United Nations, 1994.

Causes of Terrorism

There are different explanations of the causes of terrorism. Some Scholars have linked terrorism to economic deprivation. They argue that structural economic conditions such as poverty and economic inequality create frustration which in turn makes violence more likely (Gurr,1970). Other scholars argue that terrorism is rooted in the economic and socio-psychological dimensions of human motivations (Gupta, 1998). According to Gupta, 'political violence takes place when a leader gives voice to frustration by formulating a well defined social construction of collective identity and paints in a vivid colour of the images of 'we' against 'them''. The cause of terrorism has also been located in the psychological thinking of individuals. Such scholars have sought to investigate and analyze the extent of conditions and characteristics that can increase risk that a radical group will shift to terrorism. Gupta argues that political, religious and philosophical considerations are the causes of terrorism. He further points that poverty, ignorance, misery, famine, social exclusion, marginalization are underlying factors that makes people amenable to be recruited as terrorists (NOUN PCR 415:189).

Crenshaw (1981). The first condition that can be considered a direct cause of terrorism is the existence of concrete grievances among an identifiable subgroup of a larger population, such as an ethnic minority discriminated against by the majority. A social movement develops in order to redress these grievances and to gain either equal rights or a separate state; terrorism is then the resort of an extremist faction of this broader movement. In practice, terrorism has frequently arisen in such situations: in modem states, separatist nationalism among Basques, Bretons, and Quebe~ois has motivated terrorism. In the colonial era, nationalist movements commonly turned to terrorism. This is not to say, however, that the existence of a dissatisfied minority or majority is a necessary or a sufficient cause of terrorism. Not all those who are discriminated against turn to terrorism, nor does terrorism always reflect objective social or economic deprivation. In West Germany, Japan, and Italy, for example, terrorism has been the chosen method of

the privileged, not the downtrodden. Some theoretical studies have suggested that the essential ingredient that must be added to real deprivation is the perception on the part of the deprived that this condition is not what they deserve or expect, in short, that discrimination is unjust. An attitude study, for example, found that "the idea of justice or fairness may be more centrally related to attitudes toward violence than are feelings of deprivation. It is the perceived injustice underlying the deprivation that gives rise to anger or frustration." The intervening variables, as we have argued, lie in the terrorists' perceptions. Moreover, it seems likely that for terrorism to occur the government must be singled out to blame for popular suffering.

The second condition that creates motivations for terrorism is the lack of opportunity for political participation. Regimes that deny access to power and persecute dissenters create dissatisfaction. In this case, grievances are primarily political, without social or economic overtones. Discrimination is not directed against any ethnic, religious, or racial subgroup of the population. The terrorist organization is not necessarily part of a broader social movement; indeed, the population may be largely apathetic. In situations where paths to the legal expression of opposition are blocked, but where the regime's repression is inefficient, revolutionary terrorism is doubly likely, as permissive and direct causes coincide. An example of this situation is tsarist Russia in the 1870s.

Third condition. Context is especially significant as a direct cause of terrorism when it affects an elite, not the mass population. Terrorism is essentially the result of elite disaffection; it represents the strategy of a minority, who may act on behalf of a wider popular constituency who have not been consulted about, and do not necessarily approve of, the terrorists' aims or methods. Perhaps terrorism is most likely to occur precisely where mass passivity and elite dissatisfaction coincide. Discontent is not generalized or severe enough to provoke the majority of the populace to action against the regime, yet a small minority, without access to the bases of power that would permit overthrow of the government through coup d'etat or subversion, seeks radical change. Terrorism may thus be a sign of a stable society rather than a symptom of fragility and impending collapse.

The last category of situational factors involves the concept of a precipitating event that immediately precedes outbreaks of terrorism. Although it is generally thought that precipitants are the most unpredictable of causes, there does seem to be a common pattern of government actions that act as catalysts for terrorism. Government use of unexpected and unusual force in response to protest-or reform attempts often compels terrorist retaliation. The development of such an action-reaction syndrome then establishes the structure of the conflict between the regime and its challengers. This analysis of the background conditions for terrorism indicates that we must look at the terrorist organization's perception and interpretation of the situation. Terrorists view the context as permissive, making terrorism a viable option. In a material sense, the means are placed at their disposal by the environment. Circumstances also provide the terrorists with compelling reasons for seeking political change. Finally, an event occurs that snaps the terrorists' patience with the regime. Government action is now seen as intolerably unjust, and terrorism becomes not only a possible decision but a morally acceptable one. The regime has forfeited its status as the standard of legitimacy. For the terrorist, the end may now excuse the means (Crenshaw, 1981).

During my interview with one of the informants in the crisis area, the informant expressed the opinion that one challenge confronting actors in countering the recruitment of individuals into extremist and terrorist is:

1. "The ignorance and belief by actors that there is a universal solution to counterterrorism without clearly understanding the context, local dynamics, and situations that allows terrorism to thrive. This is because, individuals are motivated and driven by several reasons to join terrorist groups". Therefore, the inability of actors to understand and identify reasons individuals join terrorist organizations impedes any counterterrorism strategy designed to combat terrorist recruitment by actors.
2. Another challenge confronting actors is the technological deficit and lack of trust among actors involved in managing the conflict and communities affected by Terrorists to identify threat forces affecting the fight against terrorism recruitment. The accusation and perception that members of the Internal security Agencies and individuals in the host communities act as double agents and informants for the terrorists. This challenge affects any approach to counter and limit the activities of Terrorism in Mangu Local

Government Area. This is because increasingly, personnel of the Internal Security Agencies are accused of divulging sensitive operational and tactical information to the insurgents, supplying them with weapons and aiding their illicit trafficking of stolen goods and other contraband products.

3. Several reports and commissions of inquiries have accused the security personnel of committing a series of human rights violations such as rape, extortion, extra-judicial killings, looting of properties, arresting innocent locals, and branding other communities as suspect areas. This has negatively impacted and destroyed the civil and security personnel relations amongst communities, as locals often clash with security personnel accusing them of collaborating with Terrorists for financial settlements. This negative perception complicates any avenue for effective civil security personnel engagement, support, and trust between the security institutions and communities affected by the terror acts committed by the Terrorists. This high level of mistrust affects any response towards preventing Terrorists recruitment capacity as well as stopping them from carrying out various acts of barbarity.
4. The lack of trust in the management and utilization of intelligence amongst actors has been revealed by various studies, which highlighted the importance of having an effective surveillance and intelligence system to assess, monitor and report threats of terror-related activities. This level of mistrust affects any effort by relevant actors to combat the activities of terrorist organizations such as Terrorists to recruit and carry out attacks across Mangu Local Government Area.
5. Consequently, individuals are reluctant to report on the workings of the terrorist group and persons suspected to be affiliated to Terrorists due to fear of reprisals.
6. Additionally, the fact that Terrorists predominantly uses non-formal financial institutions to control its finances also makes it difficult for banks and other financial regulators to report any suspicious activities that facilitate acts of terror. This is because Terrorists relies on non-formal channels to fund its activities, such as the collection of tax from locals, robberies, proceeds from kidnapping, and other transnational criminal activities, which makes it difficult for banks to track and report funds suspected to be for terror-related

activities. Therefore, the inability of the relevant actors to stem the flow of cash by the Terrorists to stop their ability to recruit also presents certain challenges.

These factors show the failure and inability of the state and its agencies to show its capacity to coerce and convince citizens that it has the ability to tackle the challenges of terrorism and insecurity in Mangu Local Government Area, Plataeau State Nigeria.

Security Measures employed

Terrorism is a phenomenon of multi-causal factors. However, so far a concrete theory is yet to be developed. Notwithstanding the divergence of considerations on the root causes of terrorism, it is possible to categorize some of the more generally accepted views. Scholars have identified four categories of approaches to terrorism analysis:

1. The multi-causal approach
2. The political or structural approach
3. The organizational approach; and
4. The psychological approach. (NOUN PCR 415164-165).

Two available mechanisms can also be used to minimize the impact of Internal Security crisis in Nigeria. The instruments of internal security are those agencies vested with the responsibility of internal security of any given country. The instruments can be divided into two categories namely the Coercive and Non-coercive. The Coercive instruments are the armed forces (the Army, Navy and Airforce and the Nigeria Police Force). The Non coercive instruments are those agencies whose activities must of necessity not attract public attention. These are State Security Service (SSS), the Custom and Exercise Department, the Immigration Department, the Nigerian Correctional Service, the Federal and State Fire Service, the Security Unit of Cabinet Office, the Judiciary, Civil Defense and the Federal Road Safety Corps Marshal and some established by some state government in South East, West and South-South.

Lagbaja (2023). "Be rest assured that you have come to the right place to seek for solution on the security challenges. We have taken some measures and we believe those measures will yield the desired results quickly." The Chief of Army Staff

(COAS), Major General Taoreed Lagbaja, says the Nigerian Army has put measures in place to end the perennial crisis bedeviling Plateau State. Lagbaja, said this on Wednesday 12 July, 2023, when the Governor of Plateau State, Caleb Muftwang, paid him a courtesy visit in Abuja. He said the security challenge in Plateau was largely due to farmers-herders crisis and had been limited to three local governments of Mangu, Riyom, Jos South and Barkin Ladi Local Government Areas. According to Lagbaja, the recent crisis in Mangu was a cause for concern to the Nigerian Army, and President Bola Tinubu. "We have taken some measures and we believe those measures will yield the desired results quickly. "We are still receiving reports from the field to see other areas of intervention that can bring lasting peace to the troubled local governments and even the entire Plateau. "We will stop at nothing in providing the combat enablers and other interventions that are required to bring lasting peace to the state," he said. Lagbaja urged the Governor to convene an expanded stakeholders meeting to let them 'jaw-jaw' rather than 'war-war'. He said it would be better to look at the possibility of creating a platform for stakeholders to express their grievances and proffer solutions from such discussion.

The COAS said that there was also the need to properly organize the state-controlled security outfit to avoid working at across purposes, in the overall interest of the state. He advised the Governor to consider the report of all previous commissions of inquiry on the crisis to see what issues had been addressed and those not addressed. Lagbaja assured the Governor that security agencies would go after all outlaws bearing illicit arms in the state. "It is also important that in convening the expanded stakeholders meeting to bring traditional rulers, clergymen and all critical opinion moulders in the society and the communities, so that they can talk and find solutions," he said. The COAS urged the governor to sensitise the citizens on the need to give out credible information that would help the military to bring peace and stability to the affected communities.

Bakare M. (2023). The House of Representatives has asked the National Security Adviser (NSA), to declare the killings in Plateau State a national emergency. The lawmakers also asked the Acting Inspector General of Police, Olukayode Egbetokun, to investigate the killings and ensure culprits are made to face justice.

The lawmakers reached the resolution during plenary on Tuesday following a motion of urgent public importance moved by Dachung Bagos (PDP, Plateau).

Theoretical Framework

Systemic Theory was used for this paper. This theory sees every society as a systemic mechanism that functions together, and if there is conflict or peace in any society, the systemic media will be responsible for such. Systemic factors that may lead to changes in people's material comfort include environmental degradation, which can reduce access to the means of livelihood, and or uncontrolled population growth, especially, in urban centers. Also are resource scarcity and its allocation through lopsided political processes and competition, the negative effects of colonial and Cold War legacies, breakdown of cherished values and traditions that play crucial social control functions, widespread poverty in the midst of plenty, the domination and marginalisation of minority groups by those in the majority, and ethnicity. These are all examples of systemic causes of conflict (Faleti, 2004:53). Systemic conflicts are found in every aspect of human life, and affect large numbers of people. Hence, the systemic factors that directly or indirectly bear much pressure on the less privileged, and the preventive strategies that are meant to support socio- political stability, initiate people-friendly economic and political reforms and state policies that genuinely seek to prevent or reduce conflicts between individuals and groups by seriously addressing the underlying issues often yield positive results in the long run because the people will "see" and feel the impact of such actions as soon as they begin to yield fruit (NOUN PCR. 362 pg.61).

Literature Review

Egbefo and Salihu (2014), buttresses Bassey's position by stating that effective management of internal security of any nation is very critical to the functions of the state for the promotion of good life and creation of political conditions that would enhance the welfare of the citizenry. Thus, effective internal security management gives the citizens sense of safety and development.

In another related study, Egbefo and Salihu (2014) examine the "Internal Security Crisis in Nigeria: Causes, Types, Effects and Solutions". The study revealed that the security environment in Nigeria is threatened from within more than from

without. While identifying the causes of internal security disturbance in Nigeria, the author listed corruption, unemployment, greed, capitalist practice, the dysfunctional legal system as the major factors. Egbefo and Salihu stated that urban violence has increased in Nigeria occasioned by the aforementioned factors, with dire consequences for the wealth and health of the nation.

Nwagboso (2018) in his study on "Nigeria and the Challenges of Internal Security in the 21st Century" adopted a historical method and content analysis to investigate the height of internal security challenges in the country. The study pointed out that Nigeria has witnessed a plethora of internal security challenges since the inception of current democratic governance in 1999. According to Nwagboso, the activities of criminals, armed non-state actors, as well as the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) through the porous borders of the country have impacted negatively on the internal security management of the country. The Nigerian government and its security machinery have left its citizens rather confused as far as the security of their lives and properties are concerned. The recent increase in kidnappings, armed bandits, and terrorist attacks in Nigeria has resulted in numerous exterminations, killings, and destructions of property and investments, (Ojo, et al., 2023).

While analyzing internal security management of Nigeria from the viewpoint of the DSS, Sobowale (2014) examined the role of the military in the management crisis in Nigeria which is not only obtainable in the country alone, but rather a worldwide issue prevalent to other nations. He sees the necessity for a supporting force to support the police when the status quo so requires. He noted that it could be harmful to allow the country to be lurched into crisis before the military is engaged in the process of conflict management. His study revealed the professional incompetence of the law enforcement agencies, and the matter of inter-agency rivalry, as well as multiple operational objectives. The aforementioned plays a major role in ascertaining the impact of the involvement of the AFN in peacebuilding operations.

Maina (2012) in his study assessed the image of the AFN in peacebuilding in Nigeria. He reiterated the constitutional provisions that mandate the use of the military in aid of civil authority. Maina however, lamented the unsavory role in

the use of the media by interest groups leading to different levels of accusation and castigation of the AFN.

The above review of literature revealed that the management of internal security challenges would not achieve the desired objectives if left in the hands of security agencies alone. Rather, the government, the society and individual citizens have a role to play towards fostering internal security which ultimately leads to development.

Methodology

The researcher adopted Explanatory research design using field survey as the main research instrument for the sourcing of data and its analysis the Survey research design in a way as to obtain relevant information. This is the most appropriate for collecting data from sizeable population in a largely economical way based on questionnaire to allow for easy comparison. Qualitative approach was used to utilize content or holistic analysis which explains and comprehend the research findings. The study sampled opinions and administered questionnaires to the selected Security Personnel and some community members of Mangu Local Government Area, Plateau State, Nigeria. This research made use of the primary source of data, which was administered to Security Personnel and some community members of Mangu Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria with the use of Questionnaire and In-depth interview to explain and comprehend the research findings. Also, secondary data such as Reports, Articles, Journals, Editorials, and Dissertations were used.

Discussion

The study found out that Psychological thinking of individuals is the cause of Terrorism in Mangu Local Government Area in Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria among many other factors.

Also indirect threat is associated to Security threat in Mangu Local Government Area. Hence, Mangu Local Government Area is associated with indirect threat compare to other types of threat. Which means it will indeed demand high level of security intelligent personnel to identify and proffer solution to it. In another discussion, it was observed that its lack of institutional capacity is another

challenge in Mangu Local Government Area. Site design and layout will improve security measures in Mangu Local Government Area, Therefore, site design and layout will help more among the measures to be employed in Mangu Local Government Area.

Findings

The summary of key findings of the study drawn from the conduct of field survey are as follows:

a. Through abductions, kidnappings, and threats, individuals and groups are forcefully conscripted into joining the Terrorist group.
b. Using cash loans as a means to trap unsuspecting struggling traders by being willing to support their businesses is another strategy used by the terrorist group to recruit people.
c. The brainwashing of unsuspecting individuals into believing that Western civilization is forbidden, but underscores the essence of traditional family, religious, and societal values exhorted by Islam.
d. The terrorist organizations use violence to achieve their aims, countering their threat requires actors to understand the context and local dynamics that drive each terrorist group to determine the right strategy to prevent such groups.

Conclusion

The task of addressing and finding a permanent solution to the Act of Terrorism and Security measures employed in Mangu Local Government Area, Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria should be a joint responsibility of all the stakeholders in the security administration. This includes the Police, the Court, the government, the society and the Officers and men of the Internal Security Agencies. Most especially the Psychological thinking of individuals which is the major cause of Terrorism in Mangu Local Government Area. The critical investigations conducted is to ascertain the type of security threats affecting Mangu Local Government Area communities. Also ascertaining the security challenges faced by the Security personnel in the communities, as it affects their operations. To also ascertain the measures employed by the Security Agencies. The results from this research have shown that the Security Agencies need total reformation in a way that it can carry out its primary role. Corrupt officials either in the Police Force, Court or any

group of people involved in security should be flushed out or dealt with to serve as deterrent to others and also to help sanitized the system.

This paper aimed to examine the Act of Terrorism and Security Measures employed in Mangu Local Government Area of Jos, Plateau State.

Recommendations

Therefore, this paper offers its recommendations and also suggests avenues for further studies as it relates to the measures to be taken by these actors in countering the challenges associated with Terrorist activities in Mangu local Government Area:

1. Early warning signals of ethnic conflict should not be ignored by the Federal Government, State and Mangu Local Government Area.
2. The Federal Government of Nigeria, State and Mangu Local Government Area should address the issue of the causes of Terrorism in Mangu Local Government Area.
3. The Government of Nigeria should critically look at the challenges faced by the Internal Security Agencies in carryout their duties.
4. The Federal Government of Nigeria, State and Mangu Local Government Area should also look at the types of security threats in and around Mangu local Government Area.
5. The measures employed by the Security Agencies should be addressed for effective strategic plan to be achieved by the personnel.
6. The Federal Government of Nigeria, State and Mangu Local Government Area should strengthen the relevant security Agencies through provision of adequate equipments.
7. The Federal, State and Mangu Local Government Area should enhance cooperation and coordination among the various law enforcement agencies involved in security operations, and foster information sharing, joint planning, and integrated operations to improve the effectiveness of internal security efforts.

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