

Alarming Rate of “Yahoo Plus” and Human Insecurity Dilemma in Nigeria: Implication for Counselling

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Abstract

The daily surge of cyber fraudsters popularly known as yahoo-boys which has often resulted in the loss of lives of their victims has become a new wave making round in Nigeria today. This study, therefore, seeks to unravel the nexus between the alarming rate of cyber fraudsters (yahoo-boys) and Human Insecurity Dilemma, with its corresponding implication(s) for safety and security counselling. Thirty (30) repentant yahoo boys were interviewed from the 3 states out of the 6 Geo-political zones in the country. The study employed the descriptive survey design approach. The instrument used for data collection was a structured interview with a reliability coefficient of 0.87 while the data collected were analysed using the non parametric test known as Kruskal Wallis Statistical Technique. The result revealed that some of the yahoo boys use human parts, sanitary pad, women undies and gifts, either to their parents or to their loved friends, which will serve as a contact point for money making rituals. Based on these findings, the researchers drew a caveat on the implication of taking counselling for safety and security seriously in all the states in the country, and among other things, recommends a serious awareness campaigns in all parts of the country on the negative implication(s) of the yahoo-boys activities.

Keywords: Alarming Crime Rate, Human Insecurity, Human Ritual, Yahoo-Plus, Counselling for Safety and Security, Nigeria.

INTRODUCTION

Nigeria is bedevilled with a lot of insecurity challenges, while the country has been contending the Boko Haram crises in the North East of Nigeria, the growing secessionist Biafra in the South-East and the occasional resurgence of the Niger Delta in the South-South and the recent growing wave

of insecurity caused by the yahoo-boys, has compounded the insecurity in Nigeria and has made the social life in the country to be on the edge. Hardly a day passes without this new dimension of yahoo plus activities making a headline in the Nigeria National Dailies. For instance, some of the headlines are: Yahoo Ritualist Caught With 12 Soaked Sanitary Pads, Female Underwear; Fear of Ritualists In Delta: We Anoint Our Pants To Escape Yahoo Boys said Warri Girls; Reactions Trails Delta Killing by Ritualists-Yahoo Yahoo Boys; Yahoo Boys Caught With Girls Pants and other Ritual Items in Delta State; Yahoo Boy That Has Been Stealing Used Female Pants and Brassiers has been Caught; Girls Run Mad, become Useless after We Use Them For Yahoo Plus-Yahoo Boys Confessed; Commotion in Delta as Girls Allegedly Vomits N500-Yahoo Plus; Stop Stealing Women Pants, Oba of Benin Warns Yahoo Boys; Fear of ‘Yahoo Boys’ Ritualists Forced Female Students In Delta State Tertiary Institutions to stop wearing pants; etc, (Okogba, 2018; Amaize, 2018; Lawal, 2018; Ewubare, 2018; Egobiambu, 2018; Young, 2017).

The introduction of the World Wide Web Technology in 1993 known as “Yahoo E-mail” was welcomed with joy all over the world because it serves as a tool that facilitates speedy and easy communication around the world. However, this web has accelerated cybercrime in the world. It is estimated that the annual damage of global cybercrime in 2017 alone amounted to as much as \$600 billion, about 0.8 percent of Global Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is a massive increase from 2014 that showed \$445 billion (Lau, 2018). More worrisome is the fact that, it is predicted that the cost of cybercrime will amount to \$6 trillion annually by 2021 (Cyber Security and Cybercrime Statistics, 2018). The above view was corroborated by the American Centre For Strategic And International Studies (CSIS), that noted in February 21, 2018, that “close to \$600 billion, nearly one percent of global income is lost to cybercrime each year, which is up from 2014 study that put global losses at about \$445 billion (CSIS, 2018).

Internet fraud, a subsection of cybercrime has cost losses in excess of \$1.4billion in 2012 in the world, according to the report released by the United States of American Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on May 7, 2018. The FBI report, among other things, stated that “a total of 302,580 complaints, with reported losses in excess of \$1.4billion” were recorded around the world (FBI, 2018). Nigeria, which is the focus of this study, and African’s most populous black country in the world, has been acclaimed as the African’s capital of internet fraud and third (3rd) globally. The above view was attested to by the Chief Executive Officer of the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), Prof. Umar Danbatta, on Tuesday April 2017. According to him, “Nigeria is currently ranked third globally in internet crime behind the UK and the US” (Danbatta, 2017). In fact, a whopping amount of N127 billion

is lost annually in Nigeria (Olaifa, 2016). Similarly, the Managing Director, Nigerian Inter-Bank Settlement System, Mr. Adebisi Shonubi, on June 21 2018, disclosed that “the banking industry lost the sum of N12.30 billion to various frauds between 2014 and 2017” (Shonubi, 2018, p.2). In the same vein, the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC), which is a regulatory and supervisory agency of the banking system in Nigeria, on April 19th 2017, reported that,

Fraud rose from 316 in 2013 to 1,271 and 1,471 in 2014 and 2015 respectively, a phenomena increase of about 365.5% between 2013 and 2015... But the actual amount lost to internet fraudsters declined significantly to N0.857 billion in 2015 from N1.683 billion in 2013, meaning that efforts were made by the banks to mitigate losses from internet fraud attacks... the number to fraud being perpetrated with the use of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) cards and other card-related financial settlement mode rose from 1,739 in 2013 to 7,181 and 8,039 in 2014 and 2015 respectively. This is a growth rate of about 362. 27% between 2013 and 2015 (cited in *Guardian Editorial*, 19 April 2017, p.4).

However, yahoo-boys phenomenon has taken different dimension since 2013. Most of them have discovered a new strategy of blending spiritual elements with internet surfing to enhance the chances of their success in defrauding their unsuspecting victims. This new yahoo boys is what Tade (2013, p.689) refers to as “yahoo plus” in his widely published article. Though he concentrated in examining the factors underlying the spiritual dimension vis-à-vis the strategies employed in perpetuating the internet fraud.

Similarly, Yahoo boys within the Nigerian context is also associated with Advanced Fee Fraud (AFF) or “419” fraud (Igwe, 2007; Adogame, 2009; Rich, 2017). The term “419” is derived from section 419 of the Nigerian Criminal Code (see Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law and Society-volume19, issue 2). Therefore, in this study, cybercrime is understood in the context of internet fraud, Yahoo boys and 419 frauds. The Yahoo boys’ *modus operandi* involves sending deceptive e-mails using Yahoo mail to unsuspecting victims which will finally lead to defrauding and swindling their victim(s).

However, this study intends to examine the new dimension of Yahoo boys’ strategy which blends spiritual elements with internet surfing to enhance their chances of their success in defrauding their unsuspecting victims. The Yahoo boys usually cast a spell on their victims using mystical, spiritual and supernatural powers to lure their victims to a specific destination where they are killed with most of their vital organs removed for ritual purposes. They also use female undies, sanitary pads etc for rituals. This has often led to the sudden disappearance of most people who are later found with their vital

organs removed. This is shocking, alarming and has constituted a serious problem in Nigeria, hence this study.

Nevertheless, the term “cybercrime” encompasses a broad spectrum of rule-breaking behaviours, such as cyber fraudster, cyber-bullying, cyber-stalking and cyber espionage (Hutchings and Chua, 2016, Yar 2017). But, we are strictly concerned with cyber fraudster in this study. Similarly, Sackson (1996) defines cybercrime as a crime that is committed with the help of a computer through a communication device or a transmission media called the cyberspace and global network called the Internet. In the same vein, Shinder (2002) defines cyber crime as any criminal offences committed using the internet or another computer network as a component of the crime. Cyber crimes are offences that are committed against individual or group of individuals with a criminal motive to internationally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm to the victim directly or indirectly using modern/ telecommunication networks such as internet and mobile phones.

Furthermore, the 2007 internet crime report released by the Internet Crime Complaint Centre (ICCC), ranks Nigeria third among cyber crime committing countries in the world. The report indicates that the “Nigerian letter fraud” (Email Scams) received in the United States, constituted 1.1% and the individuals reporting fraud-type monetary loss in 2007 puts Nigerian Letter Fraud at 6.4%, amounting to 1,922.99 million US dollars (Odapu, 2008).

However, the importance of the alarming rate of yahoo-boys and human insecurity dilemma in Nigeria has elicited reactions/explanations from scholars. For instance, Ojedokun & Eraye (2012) examined the Socioeconomic Lifestyles of the Yahoo-Boys: A Study of Perceptions of University Students in Nigeria. They observed that in Nigeria, youths involved in cyber crime, generally known as the yahoo-boys, have been widely recognized as maintaining a distinctive lifestyle that confers a unique and/or a notorious identity on them in the society, the paper examined the perceptions of students of some selected universities on the socioeconomic lifestyles of students involved in cyber crime. Multi-stage sampling technique was employed for the selection of respondents; data was collected through questionnaire and focus group discussion methods. Findings revealed that, though the majority of the respondents (59.5%) described the financial strengths of Nigerian University students involved in cyber crime as huge, many of them however, perceived this group of students to be extravagant. A large proportion of the respondents (62.5%) equally believed that the perpetration of cyber crime negatively affects the academic performance of students involved in it.

Similarly, Doppelmayr (2013), in his study entitled “All about Love”: Organization, Knowledge Sharing and Innovation among the Nigerian Yahoo Boys observed that Entrepreneurial Nigerian Youths called “Yahoo boys” are believed to annually cause billions of U.S. dollars in damages to millions of individuals all over the world. Through the use of qualitative interviews and observations in Nigeria, the study investigated the previously unexplored reasons for the Yahoo boys’ apparent success in conducting internet fraud. The main finding is that the Yahoo boys have organized themselves into tightly knit communities of practice where mutual engagement, joint enterprise, and a shared repertoire of stories, jargons, and discourse are key characteristics. This mode of organization has enabled the Yahoo boys to effectively distribute the predominantly tacit skills and knowledge required for desired success in internet fraud. Skills, tools and services not found in the community of practice are sourced through an external network of suppliers located both in the criminal and legitimate business sector. Although most of the Yahoo boys’ innovations would be labelled imitations in the strictest definition of the term, they have adapted new technologies to their local context and rapidly exploited new markets and sources of supply in order to warrant the term innovation being applied. This study provides new insights into a previously unexplored phenomenon in the field of innovation studies. Further, this study contributes new knowledge to the discussion of what innovation entails, how it can be effectively utilized, and what forms of organization could be useful for achieving growth.

In the same vein, Okeshola & Adeta (2013) interrogated the nature, causes and consequences of cyber crime (yahoo-boys) in tertiary institutions in Zaria-Kaduna State, Nigeria. They observed that, in Nigeria today, numerous internet assisted crimes are committed daily in various forms such as identity theft ,desktop counterfeiting, internet chat room, cyber harassment, fraudulent electronic mails, Automated Teller Machine spoofing, pornography, piracy, hacking, phishing and spamming. Usually these crimes are committed in forms like sending of fraudulent and bogus financial proposals from cyber criminals to innocent internet users. The increasing rates of cyber crime in the society have become a strong threat to Nigeria’s e-commerce growth and has led to ill- reputation intentionally and consequently denied some innocent Nigerians certain opportunities abroad. Therefore, innocent internet users should inculcate the habit of continuously updating their knowledge about the ever changing nature of ICTs, through this, they can not only be well informed about the current trends in cyber crimes, but they will also have the knowledge about different forms of the said crimes and how the cyber criminals carry out their heinous activities. Thus, they can devise means of protecting their information from cyber criminals. Internet users should be security conscious.

Furthermore, Olusola *et al* (2013), in another contribution, looked at the impact of Cyber Crimes on Nigerian Economy. They observed that a lot of people in the world, mostly Nigerians have a limited knowledge of the crime occurring in cyberspace, known as cybercrime. Cybercrime happens in the world of computer and the Internet. This kind of crime has a severe impact on our economy, lives and society, because our society is becoming an information society, full of information exchange that is happening in cyberspace. The study is aimed at knowing the level of awareness of individuals on the existing phenomenon in Nigeria, and their impacts on Nigerian economy. A survey was carried out with the aims of getting these results using questionnaire as an instrument, the responses were quantitatively analysed using some statistical techniques. The results show that cracking, software piracy, and pornography among others are prevalent crimes in Nigeria. While the impacts of these crimes on Nigerian economy cannot be over emphasized, recommendations were proposed on how these crimes can be minimized if not totally eradicated

Also, Suleman (2018), in his study, entitled *Birds of a Feather Flock Together: The Nigerian Cyber Fraudsters (Yahoo Boys) and Hip Hop Artists*. The study sets out to examine the ways Nigerian cyber-fraudsters (yahoo-boys) are represented in hip-hop music. The empirical basis of the article is lyrics from 18 hip-hop artists, which were subjected to a directed approach to qualitative content analysis and coded based on the moral disengagement proposed by Bandura (1999). While results revealed that the ethics of yahoo-boys, as expressed by musicians, embody a range of moral disengagement mechanisms, they also shed light on the motives for the Nigerian cybercriminals' actions. Further analysis revealed additional findings: “glamorization/de-glamorization of cyber-fraud” and “sex-roles-and-cultures”. Having operated within the constraint of what is currently available (a small sample size), this article has drawn attention to the notion that yahoo-boys and some musicians may be “birds of the same feather.” Secondly, it has exposed a “hunter-and-antelope relationship” between yahoo-boys and their victims. Thirdly, it has also highlighted that some ethos of law-abiding citizens is central to yahoo-boys moral enterprise. Yahoo-boys, therefore, represent reflections of society. Arguably, given that yahoo-boys and singers are connected, and the oratory messages of singers may attract more followers than questioners, this study illuminates the cultural dimensions of cyber-fraud that emanate from Nigeria. In particular, insights from this study suggest that cyber-fraud researchers might look beyond traditional data sources (e.g., cyber-fraud statistics) for the empirical traces of “culture in action” that render fraudulently practices acceptable career paths for some Nigerian youths.

Tade (2013) investigates the spiritual dimension to cybercrime in Nigeria: The ‘yahoo plus’ phenomenon. He noted that Cybercrime in Nigeria

is largely perpetrated by young people and students in tertiary institutions, and are socially tagged yahoo or yahoo boys. Yahoo boys rely on their computer dexterity to victimise unsuspecting persons in cyberspace. A new phenomenon in cybercrime is mixing spiritual elements with internet surfing to boost cybercrime success rates. The paper examines the factors underlying this spiritual dimension (cyber spiritualism) to cybercrime, and discusses some of the strategies employed in perpetuating cyber crime. Using Space Transition Theory of cybercrime, data were generated on yahoo boys and those involved in yahoo plus. The clampdown on Internet fraudsters by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), in-group conflict among yahoo boys over social recognition, reduced victimisation and delayed success, and mass media enlightenment were reported factors influencing the fusion of spiritual elements in cyber crime. The methods used include *aşẹ* or *mayẹhun* (incontrovertible order), charmed or magical rings (*oruka-ere*) and incisions made around the wrist, which are used to surf the net, while *ijapa* (tortoise) is used to navigate profitable sites. Unsuspecting victims fall under the spell of the *aşẹ* via phone conversation where spiritual orders are made to the victims without their objecting.

Ehimen & Bola (2010) investigated as well cybercrime in Nigeria and examined the relevant laws available to combat this crime in Nigeria. They noted that internet as an instrument to aid crime ranges from business espionage, to banking fraud, obtaining un-authorized and sabotaging data in computer networks of some key organizations. They investigated these crimes and noted some useful observations. From their observations, they proffered solution to the inadequacies of existing enabling laws. Prevention of cybercrime requires the co-operation of all the citizens and not necessarily the police alone who presently lack specialists in its investigating units to deal with cybercrime. The eradication of this crime is crucial in view of the devastating effect on the image of Nigeria and the attendant consequence on the economy. Finally they noted that out of over 140 million Nigerians less than 5x10⁻⁴% are involved in cybercrime across Nigeria.

In all these literature, many research works have been done on yahoo boys. However, no work has been done to the best of the researcher's knowledge on the alarming rate of human insecurity dilemma in Nigeria: Implication for counselling, and this constitutes the gap this study intends to fill.

In the light of this, this study seeks to contribute to the literature on yahoo boys who have graduated to yahoo plus in relation to human insecurity dilemma in five sections: following this introduction is the second segment which examines the statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research questions and research hypothesis. The third and fourth sections look at the

methodology of the study and discussion of findings. The final section concludes.

Statement of the problem

The Alarming rate of yahoo Boys in relation to human insecurity dilemma has become a sensitive topic due to the sudden death of most of their victims, which most of the time are found dead with their vital organs removed for ritual purposes. This has led to uproar in the society and has attracted the attention of Churches, Traditional Rulers, Government, Civil Society Organisations, Intellectuals, etc on different ways of eradicating the dangers posed by these yahoo-boys, who have posed a very big threat to human insecurity. However, the problem of this study is to investigate the alarming rate of these yahoo-boys' plight in relation to human insecurity, with particular reference to counselling for safety and security.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to examine the alarming rate of yahoo-boys in relation to human insecurity dilemma and its implication for counselling for safety and security. The study also sought to investigate how the failure of ordinary yahoo boys to defraud their victims results on increase in human insecurity in Nigeria. The study as well sought to ascertain how yahoo boys' introduction of spiritual (human vital organs, sanitary pad, women undies etc) for ritual to enhance their success has increased human insecurity in Nigeria. The study further sought to find out how the blending of spiritual (fetish or herbalists) to cast spell on their victims to do their bidding make it difficult for security agencies to track them. Finally, the study sought to examine if proper counselling of yahoo boys' negative activities will help to reduce human insecurity for safety and security in Nigeria? It is expected that the outcome of this study will not only reveal the root cause (s) of yahoo boys blending the spiritual dimensions to cybercrime to defraud their victims, but will also guide counsellors on the appropriate intervention measures to be introduced in the country.

Research Questions

This study adopted the following research questions:

1. Does the failure of ordinary yahoo boys to defraud their victims' result to increase in human insecurity in Nigeria?
2. Do the yahoo boys' introductions of spiritual (human vital organs, sanitary pad, etc) for ritual to enhance their success increase human insecurity in Nigeria?

3. Does the blending of spiritual (fetish or herbalists) to cast spell on their victims to do their bidding make it difficult for security agencies to track them?
4. Does proper counselling of yahoo boys' negative activities in the communities of the respective mentioned local Governments reduce human insecurity for safety and security in Nigeria?

Research Hypotheses

These (4) null hypotheses were formulated to test the hypotheses:

- Ho₁:** There is no significant relationship between the failure of ordinary yahoo boys to defraud their victims and increasing human insecurity in Nigeria
- Ho₂:** There is no significant relationship between the yahoo boys' introduction of spiritual (using human vital organs, sanitary pad, women undies, gift etc) for ritual purposes and human insecurity in Nigeria
- Ho₃:** There is no significant relationship between the blending of spiritual (fetish or herbalists) to cast spell on their victims to do their bidding and being difficult for security agencies to track most of them.
- Ho₄:** There is no significant relationship between proper counselling of yahoo boys' negative activities in the communities of the respective LGA and reduction of human insecurity for safety and security in Nigeria

Research Methodology

This research was conducted from June 2018 to February 2019 in the three Local Government Areas (L.G.A.) of the three selected States in the six (6) Geo-political zones in Nigeria, namely Oshimili South L.G.A. of Delta State (South-South Region), Ikorodu L.G.A of Lagos State (South-West Region) and Udi L.G.A. of Enugu State (South-East) of Nigeria respectively. The study adopted a survey design where interviews were conducted mostly to selected repented yahoo-boys who frankly stated their minds from the above 3 selected Local Government Areas in the field locations. The populations of the three L.G.As selected for the study were estimated at 150,032(Oshimili South L.G.A); 370,002 (Udi L.G.A); and 535,619 (Ikorodu L.G.A.) (Nigeria National Population Census, 2006). From the above, a sample of 30 respondents (10 persons each from the 3 selected L.G.As), were selected for the study. The instrument (structured interview) was validated by two experts. A Cronbach Alpha test was used to obtain a reliability coefficient of 0.87 and this showed that the instrument was reliable.

Data collected were analysed using actual respondents' perceptions and simple percentages. The statistical tool employed is non parametric test known as Kruskal-wallis test. The choice of the statistical tool was that it exhibits features of chi-square test suitable for assessment of relationship.

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

This section addressed the specific objectives of the study, test of hypotheses and discussion of results. Outcomes are presented and analysed in respective Tables below:

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Local Government Areas (L.G.A.)

Responses	Frequencies	Percentages (%)
Oshimili South L.G.A.	10	33.0
Udi L.G.A	10	33.0
Ikorodu L.G.A	10	33.0
Total	30	100

Source: Field Work, 2018

Table2: Respondents' Perceptions on Statement Question in Relation to Human Insecurity Dilemma in Nigeria

	Statement Questions	Responses				
		Strongly Agree(%)	Agree(%)	Undecided (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)
1	The failure of ordinary yahoo boys to defraud their victims results on increase in human insecurity in Nigeria	11 (36.7)	8 (26.7)	2 (6.7)	4 (13.3)	5(16.7)
2	The yahoo boys introduction of spiritual (using human vital organs, sanitary pad, women undies, gift etc) for ritual purposes to enhance their success have increased human insecurity in Nigeria	13 (43.3)	8 (26.7)	2 (6.7)	3 (10)	4 (13.3)
3	The blending of spiritual (fetish or herbalists) to cast spell on their victims to do their bidding make it difficult for security agencies to track most of them.	10(33.3)	9(30)	1(3.3)	5(16.7)	5(16.7)
4	Counselling of yahoo boys' negative activities in the communities of the respective Local Governments Areas will reduce drastically human insecurity for safety and security in Nigeria	14(46.7)	8(26.7)	1(3.3)	3(10)	4(13.3)

Source: Researcher's Field Work (2018)

Table 2 highlighted outcomes of respondents' perceptions on statement questions relating to human insecurity dilemma and its counselling implication for safety and security in Nigeria. It shows that majority of the respondent which is 11 representing 36.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that the failure of ordinary yahoo boys to defraud their victims results on increase in human insecurity in Nigeria. Also, Majority of the respondents which is 13 representing 43.3% strongly agreed that the yahoo boys introduction of spiritual means (using human vital organs, sanitary

pad, women undies, gift etc) for ritual purposes to enhance their success have increased human insecurity in Nigeria. Furthermore, majority of the respondents representing (33.3%) strongly agreed that this blending of spiritual (fetish or herbalists) to cast spell on their victims to do their bidding make it difficult for security agencies to track most of them. And finally, the highest number which is 14 representing 46.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that counselling of yahoo boys negative activities in the communities of the respective Local Governments Areas will reduce drastically human insecurity for safety and security in Nigeria.

Test of hypotheses

Table 3 shows statements of hypotheses in null form, statistical test with respective results and decisions. The decision rule is to accept hypothesis formulated if Kruskal-Wallis (χ^2) test calculated significant value is greater than its critical value at 0.05 (5%) significant level (cal. χ^2 sig value >cri. χ^2 sig. value at 0.05) (95% confidence). Otherwise, we reject the hypothesis.

	Statements of Hypotheses	Kruskal Wallis Test (χ^2) (assumed Sig.)	Decisions
HO ₁ :	There is no significant relationship between the failure of ordinary yahoo boys to defraud their victims and increasing human insecurity in Nigeria	24.153(0.000)	Reject
HO ₂ :	There is no significant relationship between the yahoo boys introduction of spiritual (using human vital organs, sanitary pad, women undies, gift etc) for ritual purposes and human insecurity in Nigeria	25.875 (0.000)	Reject
HO ₃ :	There is no significant relationship between the blending of spiritual (fetish or herbalists) to cast spell on their victims to do their bidding and being difficult for security agencies to track most of them.	23.303(0.000)	Reject
HO ₄ :	There is no significant relationship between Proper counselling of yahoo boys negative activities in the communities of the respective LGA and reduction of human insecurity for safety and security in Nigeria	27.294(0.000)	Reject

Source: *Researcher’s compilations 2018 (SPSS.21)*

In testing of hypothesis one from the above table, it shows that the calculated value of 24.153 of kruskal wallis test is greater than the critical value of 0.05 (5%) significant level. This shows that the null hypothesis one (Ho¹) which states that there is no significant relationship between the failure of ordinary yahoo boys to defraud their victims and increasing human insecurity in Nigeria is rejected. In testing of hypothesis two, the calculated value of 25.875 of kruskal wallis test is greater than the critical value of 0.05 (5%) significant level. This shows that the null hypothesis two (Ho²) which states that there is no significant relationship between the yahoo boys

introduction of spiritual (using human vital organs, sanitary pad, women undies, gift etc) for ritual purposes and human insecurity in Nigeria is rejected. This shows that there is significant relationship in the opinion of the respondents.

The test of hypothesis three (H_0^3), shows that the calculated value of 23.303 of kruskal wallis test is greater than the critical value of 0.05 (5%) significant level. This shows that the null hypothesis three (H_0^3) which states that there is no significant relationship between this blending of spiritual (fetish or herbalists) to cast spell on their victims to do their bidding and being difficult for security agencies to track most of them. Hypothesis four (H_0^4) shows that the calculated value of 27.294 of kruskal wallis test is greater than the critical value of 0.05 (5%) significant level. Therefore, the null hypothesis four (H_0^4) which states that there is no significant relationship between Proper counselling of yahoo boys' negative activities in the communities of the respective LGA and reduction of human insecurity for safety and security in Nigeria is rejected.

Discussion of Finding

The findings of this study revealed that the failure of ordinary yahoo boys to defraud their victims results on increase in human insecurity in Nigeria. The study also revealed that the yahoo boys' introduction of spiritual (human vital organs, sanitary pad, women undies etc), for ritual to enhance their success has increased human insecurity in Nigeria. Equally, the study shows that the blending of spiritual (fetish or herbalists) to cast spell on their victims to do their bidding make it difficult for security agencies to track them.

Furthermore, counselling on yahoo plus negative activities in communities will reduce drastically human insecurity in Nigeria. Meanwhile, hypotheses tested were statistically significant and positively related. By implications, the failure of ordinary yahoo boys to make a good living from the internet fraud have resulted in their making use of human vital organs, sanitary pad, women undies, etc which have resulted in human insecurity in Nigeria.

Conclusion

The alarming rate of Yahoo Boys and human insecurity dilemma in Nigeria will serve as an eye opener for Nigerians in particular and the world general. In fact, the study has unravelled the greatest level of human insecurity dilemma perpetuated by yahoo plus. Though, there is a dearth of literature on this newly introduced strategy of yahoo plus, this work will serve as one of the comprehensive research work available for Researchers, Educationist, Security Experts and Policy Makers. This study which has unravelled the activities of these yahoo plus, will serve as a starting point in articulating the

proper security tips to counter these yahoo-plus activities by security agencies, educationist and counsellors in Nigeria. This will help to track most of these yahoo-plus and reduce the incidence of human insecurity in Nigeria and beyond.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are considered necessary:

1. Counselling team should be set up by the Nigerian government in all the local government areas to help sensitise the youths on the dangers of yahoo-plus for safety and security.
2. Counselling should be done with evidences of yahoo-plus activities to make the people in these communities, especially the remote areas of these communities, to feel the negative effects of these yahoo-plus activities and to create fear in those youths anticipating joining the yahoo-plus group.
3. Awareness campaign for security should be carried out regularly by the counsellors through the help of Government in order to reduce the menace of these yahoo-plus activities.
4. Most of the affluent youths in any community whose wealth are questionable should be arrested to explain the source of their wealth and counsellors should be deployed after found guilty to counsel them on the dangers of yahoo plus activities.
5. Orientation programmes on the evils/repercussions of yahoo plus activities in communities should be organized by counsellors through the help of the government to discourage young ones in those communities from joining the yahoo plus.

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