PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND STAFF ON YOUTH VIOLENCE AND THE USES OF WIRELESS INTEGRATED NETWORK SENSOR (WINS) AS PRECAUTIONARY SECURITY MEASURE AGAINST STUDENT CRISIS IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES: COUNSELLING IMPLICATION.

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Abstract

This study surveys the perception of students and staff on youth violence and uses of Wireless Integrated Network Sensor (WINS) as precautionary security measure to prevent student crisis in Nigerian Universities. The study samples was carried out on 300 students and staff drawn from various faculties across the two Universities, using stratified random sampling technique. Out of the above, 150 students and staff from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and the same number of students and staff were drawn from University of Abuja in all, 152 males and 148 females were used as subjects. The stratified random technique was used to group the selected participation on the basis of location and gender. A questionnaire titled "Uses of Wireless Integrated Network Sensor as Security Measure against Student Crisis" (UNWINSASMSC) validated by two experts was used to collect data from subjects. Data collected were analysed through the use of mean scores, mean ranking and t-test with reliability coefficient at 0.89. Two hypotheses were raised and it was found out that there was no significant difference between the subjects in their expressions on the uses of WINS as security measure against violence on campuses need to be counselled on illegal meetings, and negative consequences of unrest. It was recommended among other things, that WINS should be used as security measure so as to prevent violent activities and to maintain peace and tranquility in Nigerian universities.

Keywords: Youth Violence, Crisis, Wireless Integrated Network Sensor (WINS), Counselling Implication

Introduction

Youth violence, according to WHO (2002) is defined as the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual exerted by or against children, adolescents or young adults, ages 10 – 29, which results in or has a high livelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm; mal-development or deprivation. Youth violence is a problem world wide and it is so serious that it can even inflict harmful effects on victims and their families, friends and communities. From the report of the United States Institute for Peace (USIP) (2010), the scope of the problem of youth violence is immeasurable. Youth violence is generally described as a high-visibility, high priority concerned in every sector of society, including Nigeria, United Kingdom, United State, France, Kenya, Ghana, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Syria, Hong Kong, among others. No community, whether affluent or poor, urban, sub-urban, or rural, is immune from its devastating effects.

Since the on set of Nigeria independence, there have been many of reported cases of violent crimes in University campuses, various communities all over the states; ranging from clashes among cult members, political clashes, land disputes, cultural violence, religious violence and tribal conflict; Boko Haram syndrome which started since October 2010 till now is the talk of the

day, in terms of its incidences, phenomenon and its devastating effects on lives and property. Boko Haram means "Western education is illegal". It is an Islamic movement which is otherwise known as "Jama'atu Ahlul Sunnati liddawatiwal-jihad, being the official name. Many youths today use Boko Haram to steal, harass, invade, loot and kill. Some are recruited to suicide bombing, and are lured and brain washed to believe that paradise is their home, after death (Njoku, 2012 &Usman, 2014).

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2002:278), crisis refers to a time of great difficulty, particularly, when problems must be solved or important decisions must be made. In Nigeria many educational institutions lack adequate physical structures, facilities and instructional materials. Sporting activities are nothing to write home about, libraries do not have adequate books. Population of students are increasing at geometrical progression. The number of Nigerian universities have increased in number. When students are increasing in number without corresponding adequate facilities, it could lead to student crisis if appropriate security measures are not put in place (Usman, 2014). Thus, the aim of advocating the use of WINS as security measure in this paper becomes very pertinent as it can monitor activities on university campuses in Nigeria.

Wireless Integrated Network Sensor (WINS) is a wireless gadget which can provide monitoring and control capacity for transportation, manufacturing, health care, environmental monitoring, safety and security. WINS combine sensing (what abounds in a place or places), signal processing (shows signal on to the receiver), decision capacity (indicates the going-on), and wireless networking capacity in a compact low power system. (Cited in www.wikipedia.org/wiki/wireless-inte). According to Kaiser Gregory, Lars and Potttie (2014), WINS system combine micro sensor technology with low power sensor interface, signal processing and communication circuits. The need for low cost presents engineering challenges for implementation of these systems in conventional digital technology which can cover security or monitoring more than 1km with link bit rate over 100kbps.

While individual sensors have limited sensing region processing power, and energy, networking a large number of sensors, gives rise to a robust, reliable and accurate sensor network, covering a wider region. The network is fault-tolerant because many modes are sensing the same events. The modes cooperate and collaborate on their data, and this which leads to accurate sensing of events in the environment, including, a variety of ambient condition such as temperature, humidity, pressure and characteristics of objects or persons and their motion.

WINS can be used in schools, universities, military, health, and disaster relief scenario, can detect flood, forest or home disasters and habital exploration of animals. In addition to the above, patients can monitor their physiological data such as heart rate or blood pressure. The applications of sensor networks are endless, limited only by the human imagination (Marco, 2008). No wonder why WINS is some times described as miniature SPY plane compact geometry and lowcost. WINS can be embedded and distributed at a fraction of the cost conventional wire line sensor and actor systems, monitoring people and activities (Pottie and Kaiser, 2014).

Against this backdrop, WINS is being advocated in this study to monitor University campuses and students. To stir a crisis, students engage in writing protest letters to university authorities, complaining about high-handedness. They also post or display embarrassing posters and hand

bills requesting meetings and singing protests songs, harassing people holding responsible positions, carrying placards, boycott of lectures, blocking gates or highways, destroying lives and property. The use of functional Wireless Integrated Network Sensor (WINS) can relatively monitor all the above activities right from the outset to the end. Likewise, suicide bombers within the premises of campuses can be detected and can be trapped.

In such situations, WINS can be used to monitor effectively all university activities including those universities with many campuses. For instance, there are two or more (temporary and permanent campuses) in both universities of Abuja (Gwagwalada and Airport Road) and Ahmadu Bello University Zaria (Samaru and Kongo). Be as it is, WINS can effectively monitor relatively all activities going on from university entrance gate to exit gate. As WINS can monitor and can detect people's actions, it can equally serve as an evidence against criminals even in the court of law. Hence, the purpose of this study.

Statement of the Problem

Adewale (2005) reported that in recent times, students' unrest could be attributed to many reasons. According to him, there exist erosion of traditional values which cause students indiscipline, and students' crisis on University campuses. These lapses need to be addressed, by adapting various counselling strategies, being the intent of this study. Although, today's crises in universities may not only be attributed to government's fault for not providing adequate social amenities, the use of drugs, intoxicants and membership in secret cults see the vulnerability and volatility of universities as targets and fertile ground for attack. The installation of WINS being a watch dog can, monitor and can detect such invasions around university premises and the surrounding neighbourhood, and security agents can clampdown the suspects, instantly.

Edun and Abiodun (2011) confirmed incidences of students' crisis and mentioned that one of the worst incidents of students' violence where more than a dozen students were shot dead in June 2002 at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, in the South-East of Nigeria. The armed gang entered the University of Engineering Faculty and three cars were stolen at a time. Dawes (2007) revealed that weeks before the Nsukka incident, a student leader on the campus of Lagos University, who headed a student anti-student cult campaign was stabbed to death by suspects of cultists. Another anti-cult activist, SegunOlusola, at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, was abducted by gunmen in August, 2006. In November, 2014, University of Jos witnessed student unrest where two students were shot dead and many injured by the police. Recently, other educational institutions also witnessed Boko Haram invasion and attack particularly, in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe and Niger State. Hence, the reason to advocate, the use of Wireless Integrated Network Sensor (WINS) in this paper, as precautionary measure against any act of pandemonium on university campuses.

According to Maisamari (2005), a survey by an anti-campus-cult organizations indicated that there exist as many as thirty-six (36) different campus cults or confraternities operating across the length and breadth of Nigeria. From a low-key beginning (supposedly for noble, anti-colonial, anti-corruption and anti-oppression purposes), but campus cults have grown tremendously, not only in terms of numbers and memberships, but also in sophistication and barbarity. Some of these have negative influences on some youths which lead them to indulge in drinking alcohol unnecessarily, misuse of drugs, drug abuse, rape, vandalism, intimidation, hooliganism, theft, looting, truancy, examination malpractices, certificate forgery, sexual promiscuity, to mention but a few. In the tertiary institutions, Maisamari (2005) added that the

clandestine groups often identified are: the Mafia (Mafioso), the Ayes, the Bucaneers, the Maphites, the Pyrates/National Association of Sea Dogs, The Black Axe (Neo Blank Movement), The Viking, The Black Cat, the Black Beret and so on.

Some of the effects of secret cults on the campuses and on the society are insecurity, lawlessness, moral decadence, indiscipline, decline of moral, social and traditional values. It is based on the above devastating negative consequences of insurgency among youths that this paper dwelt on the use of WINS so as to monitor any sort of illegal clanderstine meetings organized by students to circumvent University policies. WINS could be used to clampdown suspects in order to maintain relative peace and security on campuses. This paper is also meant to advance counselling strategies to re-educate, enlighten, orientate university students and staff so as to cultivate the right attitude among youths in order to achieve the university objectives, being the ivory tower, the apex and citadel of learning.

Research Questions

(i) What are the uses of WINS in checking security measure as expressed by University students/staff.
(ii) What differences exist between students and staff of universities in their expression on the uses of WINS as precautionary security measure against student crisis on university campuses based on location?
(iii) Is there any difference between students and staff of universities of Abuja and A.B.U Zaria in their expression on the uses of WINS as precautionary security measure against students crisis on university campuses based on gender?
(iv) What are the counselling needs of students and staff on the uses of WINS on university campuses?

Research Hypotheses

(i) There is no significant difference between students and staff in their expression on the uses of WINS as precautionary security measure against students' crisis in universities based on location.
(ii) There is no significant difference between students and staff in their expression on the uses of WINS as precautionary security measure against students' crisis in universities based on gender.

Methodology

Sample and sampling technique: The sample for the study comprise 300 students and staff drawn from various faculties across the two universities using stratified random sampling technique. Out of the above number, 150 students and staff from A.B.U. Zaria and the same number of students and staff were drawn from university of Abuja in all, 152 males and 148 females were used as subjects. The stratified random technique was used to group the selected participant on the bases of location and gender.

The study collected data through the use of questionnaire titled "Uses of Wireless Integrated Network Sensor as Security Measure against Students Crisis" (UWINSSMSC). A well research constructed and content validated questionnaire (above with items drawn from the literature, was used to collect data. A test re-test method was used to ascertain the reliability of the instrument after an interval of two weeks and the use of Pearson Product Moment Correlation Statistics were employed to obtain a reliability coefficient of 0.89. Scoring was based on a

Likert-type scale of Strongly Agree, Agree, Strongly Disagree, Disagree responses, while the score of 4-3-2-1 was applied respectively from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree frequency count, percentages, mean score and mean ranking analysis were used, particularly to answer the research questions presented in the table below. The hypotheses were tested using the t-test analysis as applicable.

Results

Table 1: Distribution of respondents based on location

Location	Frequency	Percentage%
A.B.U Zaria	150	50
Uni Abuja	150	50
Total	300	100

Table 1 above shows that students and staff of A.B.U are 150 (50%) while 150 (50%) of University of Abuja students and staff belong to the second group.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents based on gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	152	50.67
Female	148	49.33
Total	300	100

Table 2 reveals that 152 (50.67%) of the respondents are of the male folk thereby constituting the majority of the respondents while 148 (49.33%) are females gender.

Table 3: Rank order of the use of WINS as detective and security measure

S/N	Statement on the use of WINS as detective and security measure	Freq.	Mean (X)	Rank Order
1.	Installation of WINS has psychological implication because people will be scared to be monitored as suspects of disaster. Since WINS can monitor peoples entrance and exist on campus, suspects can easily be trapped which guarantees the smooth running of administration.	280	3.81	1st
2.	It can provide monitoring of illegal and land clandestine meetings among students and staff.	280	3.81	1st
3.	WINS combine sensing, signal processing, decision capacity and wireless networking capacity in a compact which is very efficient and effective in detecting and reporting activities of students and staff especially suicide bombers.	270	3.64	3rd
4.	It uses low power sensor interface, cost-effectiveness which ensures its long-life span as a detective wireless network.	265	3.48	4th
5.	WINS is relatively cheap in conventional digital technology which can cover security of the university community.	247	3.45	5th
6.	It can cover considerable distance, monitoring more than 1km with link bit rate over 100 kilobite per second (100kbps) and can detect intruders or suspects	245	3.24	6th
7.	WINS can network a large number of sensors giving rise to a robust, reliable and accurate sensor network, covering a wide region	240	3.21	7th

	including the university neighbourhood.			
8.	The network of WINS is fault-tolerant because many modes are sensing the same events going on within university and its neighbourhood.	240	3.21	7th
9.	It provides monitoring and control capacity for transportation especially transit buses used by students and staff.	239	3.18	9th
10.	Demonstrations, violence and the use of drugs and intoxicants by students can be relatively prevented.	238	3.10	10th
11.	WINS guarantees students' and staff safety and their property in offices and dormitories	235	3.02	11th
12.	Attempts by students, as regards vandalism and theft can be monitored, checked and can be reported in good time.	233	3.00	12th
13.	University community can be under surveillance twenty four hours (24hours), day and night (even during occasions) which ensures security and peace among students, staff and visitors	210	2.80	13th
14.	Students sneaking out of class without due process or jumping over university fence can be monitored.	206	2.62	14th
15.	WINS is very effective in the library in terms of security, distractions or disturbances.	200	2.55	15th

From the table above, the respondents had similar views towards the items identified as the uses of WINS as seen from the means table (all the means are 2.50 and above). However, the monitoring of people's entrance and exit (3.81), monitoring illegal and clandestine meetings among university students and staff (3.81) and sensing, signaling and networking suspected suicide bombers (3.64) were ranked highest as the major uses of WINS as precautionary security measure against insurgency on campuses; items 1, 3, 14 and 15 were ranked low accordingly.

Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis one: There is no significant difference between students/staff in their expression on the uses of WINS as precautionary security measure against students' crisis in universities based on location.

Table 4: Means, standard deviation and t-value of respondents' expression on the uses of WINS as security measure against students' crisis on university campus

Variable	No	X	SD	df	t-obs	t-crit	P
A.B.U	150	26.18	3.75				
University of Abuja	150	24.89	3.10	298	1.32	1.96	NS

From table 4, it is evident that there was no significant difference in the perception of the participants based on location (t = 1.32; df = 298; P = NS).

Hypothesis two: There is no significant difference between students/staff in their expression on the use of WINS as precautionary security measure against students' crisis in universities based on gender.

Table 5: Means, standard deviation and t-value of respondents' expression on the uses of WINS as security measure against students' crisis on university campus

Variable	No	X	SD	Df	t-obs	t-crit	P
Male	152	28.05	5.43				
Female	148	29.17	5.74	298	1.54	1.96	NS
Total	300						

Table 5above indicates that there was no significant difference in the perception of the participants based on gender (t = 1.54; df = 298; P = NS).

Discussion

Judging from the results, the respondents had similar perception towards the items identified as the uses of Wireless Integrated Network Sensor (WINS) as seen from the means table, as all the means are 2.50 and above.

The major uses of WINS as revealed include: psychological implication it has on people when they realize that activities are being monitored from entrance to exit, they can be scared to torment trouble on the campus, as well as, prevention of illegal and clanderstine meetings among students and staff, which both have frequencies of 280, with 3.81 each as their mean scores. This finding corroborates with the findings of Dawes (2007) and Usman (2014) when they attributed that student gangsters, hold illegal meetings to torment crisis on campus and wireless network is capable of checking the tend.

Among the uses of WINS, the findings revealed that WINS combine sensing, signal processing, decision capacity and wireless networking capacity which is very effective in detecting and reporting activities of students and staff especially, the current saga of suicide bombers. The subjects also indicated that WINS can be used as a network sensor dictator because it uses low power sensor interface, which is cost effective; that WINS is relatively cheap; that it can cover considerable distance; and that it can network a large number of sensors giving risk to a robust, reliable and accurate sensors networking, covering a wide region of university neighbourhood. The above responses by subjects is in tune with Marco (2008) whose study discovered that WINS was used for monitoring criminals because of its low power sensor. It is also cheaper, than other devices using a large number of sensors which covers wide region when monitoring.

As the result indicated, other uses of WINS as shown by the respondents was that WINS is fault-tolerant because many models are sensing the same events going on within the university and control capacity for transportation, especially transit buses used by students and staff; that WINS can relatively prevent any act of demonstration or crisis on the campus; that it can guarantee students' and staffs' safety and their property on the campus; that WINS can prevent vandalism and theft as almost every thing is under the eagle eye of WINS; that the university using WINS is under surveillance twenty four hours even during occasions. The respondents also indicated that the uses of WINS also include the ability of the gadget monitoring students sneaking out of classes without due process or jumping over university fence. The last item

among the uses of WINS as identified by subjects used, was that WINS is very effective in the library in terms of security distractions. It can be re-echoed that each of all the listed uses of WINS above attracted means not less than 2.50, which authenticates the identified uses of WINS on campuses. The above responses accedes to the findings of Marco (2008), Kaiser (2007) Pottie & Kaise (2014) who disclosed that wireless network sensors virtually monitors every nook and cranny of an environment and refers to wireless network sensor as "an eagle eye" and "a miniature spy plane" and "limited by the human imagination".

The indicators to these findings were that Nigerian citizens, particularly students are more security conscious than ever before because youths nowadays involve themselves in anti-social behavior within and outside university campuses.

This finding is in line with the views of Mgbekan (2004) who reported that the present day Nigeria is witnessing universities without adequate physical facilities and instructional materials, and population of students are increasing at geometrical progression and that students use these lapses as excuse to torment trouble and cause crisis in universities. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (2007) found that some of the university youths had traces of involvement in drugs, alcohol and tobacco and initiate other students and involve themselves in university crisis. Edun and Abiodun (2011) confirmed that incidences of students' crisis occurred in university of Nigeria, Nsukka, where a dozen of students were killed. Dawes (2007) revealed that students crisis occurred in University of Lagos, where many lives and poverty were destroyed. Maisamari (2005) also mentioned that campus cults have grown tremendously, not only in number but also in sophistication and barbarity. The recent crisis in the University of Jos, in 2014, where lives and property were destroyed, is a matter of concern. The recent invasion and attacks by Boko Haram armed gunmen and suicide bombers in educational institutions in the northern part of Nigeria such as Secondary Schools, Federal College of Education (Kontagora) and State University, Damaturu in Yobe State, all call for the use of WINS as preventive security measure against such attacks. There is need not only to install WINS on the campus but also, to re-shape the attitudes of these youths, be given special orientation, so as to make them have a re-think over their anti-social behaviours. Professional counsellors should be involved to adopt various counsleling strategies such as behavior modification, and entrepreneurship education so as to make our youths adjust positively and to face the realities of life. Hence, the reason for this study.

Counselling Implication

The essence of installing Wireless Integrated Network Sensor (WINS) is to monitor relatively all the activities going on, on university campuses as WINS serves as a watchdog and precautionary security measure against students' crisis. The result of this study reveals among others, that by installing WINS on the campus, students, staff and visitors would be psychologically cautioned and scared to indulge themselves in tormenting trouble on the campus. In this respect, counsellors should not only suggest the use of WINS on the campuses but also to give orientation to students and staff on the installation of WINS and its uses on the campus as WINS can monitor people from entrance to exit. The use of WINS in Purdua University, University of California, Los Angeles, (India) University of Southern California, Cornell University (New York), Cochin University of Science of Technology attest to the fact that WINS can serve as watchdog and security measure against insurgency (cited in www.wikipedia.org/wiki/wireless-inte).

The result also indicated that WINS can provide monitoring of illegal and clanderstine meetings among students, particularly those of them who are cultists and use flimsy excuses to organize demonstrations, without seeking ways of resolving issues through dialogue and reconciliation approaches. Counselling implication in this respect, is that students need to be given adequate orientation incessantly, so as to make students understand the dangers of cultism, the use of hard drugs and general consequences of crisis in any community. Dawes (2010) and Usman (2014) advocated that Nigerian counsellors should adopt counselling approaches as being practiced in developed countries such as effective orientation and re-orientation of youths, life skills acquired in social development programmes aimed at building social, emotional and behavioural competences, that could prevent youths from illegal meetings, anti-social behavior and terrorist attacks. Minnisota University Report (2013) revealed that universities are hot spots for bomb attacks, drug smuggling, robbery, kidnapping, murders, exam malpractices, rape, smoking, alcoholism and acts of vandalism which WINS can monitor and give feedback for necessary action.

Counsellors should adopt value orientation and re-orientation to our youths so as to change their negative attitudes, value orientation, According to Academics' Dictionary of Psychology (2006), value orientation is an ideological, political, moral aesthetic and other foundations, for personal assessment of an attitude to surrounding reality. Value re-orientation on the other hand, is referred to, as a revisit of the process of orientation with new ideas, innovations, policies and regulations and attitude to surrounding institution. Usman (2014) suggests that in order to change negative attitude of youths in terrorism, counsellors should embark on value clarification. According to him, it is an identification through selection from alternatives of available values in respect of genuineness of cultural tradition, theories, ideologies, work ethics, policies and roles established in any environment are the guiding principles. University-community based orientation should be embarked upon which will involve, students, staff including junior workers, by sensitizing them on the uses of WINS and the new attitudes to be cultivated on campuses.

The learning theory of Skinner (1957) cited in Usman (2014) shows how positive reinforcement increases the possibility of an operant, and how extinctions can be introduced for the adoption of withdrawal of positive reinforcement. This strategy is used to change students' maladaptive behaviours. Cognitive restructuring is another technique, which is used to probe "the students' internal frame of reference", to discover where attitude, ideas and feelings went wrong, and gradually restructure with the students, their thinking faculty which will in turn affect the overall exhibited behavior (Oomen, 2011). UNESCO (1974) cited in Usman (2014) posits that, in areas of youth violence, peace education which preempts conflict, can prevent conflict outbreaks, resolving conflict outbreaks and resolving conflict through dialogue and promotes culture of peace in university environment.

Conclusion

This study has outlined some characteristics and incidences of youth violence, some anti-social behaviours and associations, organized in various universities which call for security measure against such violence. It also explained the vulnerability and volatility of university community in terms of organizing illegal meetings,tormenting troubles, causing pandemonia and attacks on campuses. Based on the above phenomena, the use of Wireless Integrated Network Sensor (WINS) is advocated, for its installation on campuses monitor, detect and report relatively all

activities, so as to serve as security measure against insurgency and to save university communities from unnecessary embarrassment and disruption of administrative functions.

The two hypotheses formulated and tested revealed that the installation of WINS among other things, has the capacity to detect all activities going on, on university campuses and can as well monitor and report cases of predisposing illegal meetings, suicide bombers, use of hard drugs and attempts to organize riots and demonstrations on campuses. Based on this, counselling strategies have been proposed for the need of counsellors to change negative attitude of youths for positive thinking and adjustment through dialogue, peace education, value orientation, value re-orientation and value clarification so as to maintain zero tolerance of youth violence and to make universities free zones of insurgency.

Recommendations

The findings from this study depicted that youth violence is a phenomena which happens every where all over the world including university communities. This calls for precautionary security measure against such social vices. Based on this, the following recommendations are proffered viz a viz:

(i) Universities should make effort to install security measures, particularly, Wireless Integrated Network Sensor (WINS) in order to monitor and to detect suspects tormenting trouble, victims of hard drug users and possession of dangerous weapons on campuses.

(ii) University authorities should enlighten students and staff on the objectives of installing WINS on campuses.

(iii) When students are well disciplined in order to avoid destruction of WINS by students (if available)

(iv) Resource persons among senior officers of the police and the army should be invited to give talks on the implications of such vandalistic attitude and the need to provide precautionary security measures such as WINS against crisis in the society.

(v) The university authorities should ensure constant and regular supply of electricity so as to make WINS functional and to meet the desired goals and objectives of its installation.

(vi) The required manpower for the operation, stand-by generators should be provided in case of electricity failure. Functionality and management of WINS should be provided and be given adequate technical training for the management of WINS.

(vii) Insurance companies for WINS should be involved for the purpose of security, accident, and other eventualities.

(viii) The university authority should give special orientation to the university traditional security agents on the installation of WINS gadget. Sanctions against its damage should be categorically stated. They should also be enlightened on the delicacy, sensitivity and fragility of the electronic gadget and implications of these when defaulted.

(ix) University should make techniques available on the campus so that immediate repairs are done whenever WINS is faulty or has technical problem.

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