

**UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA**

**IMPLICATIONS OF BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY IN BORNO  
STATE, NIGERIA**



**MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY**

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**UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA**

**IMPLICATIONS OF BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY IN BORNO STATE,  
NIGERIA**

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**A thesis in the Department of Social Studies Education,  
Faculty of Science Education, submitted to the School  
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the requirements for the award of the degree of  
Master of Philosophy  
(Social Studies Education)  
in the University of Education, Winneba**

**NOVEMBER, 2022**

## DECLARATION

### Student's Declaration

I, **Adeiyza Anayimi Justina**, declare that this thesis, with the exception of quotations and references contained in published work which have all been identified and duly acknowledged, is entirely my own original work, and it has not been submitted, either in part or in whole, for another degree elsewhere.

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### Supervisor's Declaration

I hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of this work was supervised in accordance with the guidelines for supervision of thesis as laid down by the University of Education Winneba.

**Supervisor's Name: Prof. George Hikah Benson**

**Signature:** .....

**Date:** .....



## **DEDICATION**

This research work is dedicated to Almighty Allah, My late parents in persons of Mr. Joseph Ibrahim Ijugu and Mrs. Joseph Adi Ibrahim and to all the victims of Book Haram Insurgency.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

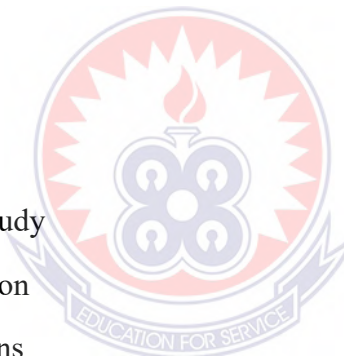
I am especially grateful to Almighty Allah for making this research work possible, it is by his grace and mercy. May his name be praised. To the vessel that Almighty Allah used for the success of this work is my supervisor, Dr George Hikah Benson may the Almighty Allah reward you abundantly. The researcher is indeed grateful for the pains you took in reading and correcting this work and also to Prof. Lucy Effeh Attom of Social Studies Department. Special thanks and appreciation goes to all my lecturers in Social Studies department especially Dr Vincent Adzahlie-Mensah the research lecturer who introduced the researcher on how to conduct a researcher. The researcher is indeed grateful for your contributions to this academics works. Also the researcher appreciate the school of graduate studies for their assistance by given the researcher the opportunity to study in this university. All in the entire researcher is sincerely grateful to her husband in person Alh. Ismail, the researcher wouldn't be able to live Nigeria to Ghana for further studies without his support He stood by the researcher financially, spiritually and physically to see to the success of this research work. Also my children, brothers, and sisters and my other siblings, thank you all for your support in one way or the other.

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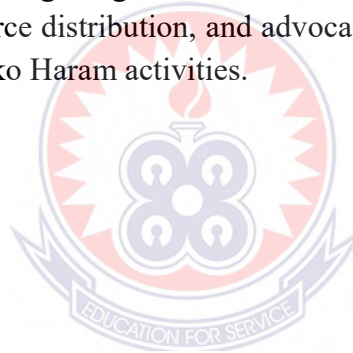
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## ABSTRACT

The study investigated the implications of the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State, by following the qualitative research approach. Adopting a case study research design, the study focused on gathering insights and experiences from both Boko Haram victims and officials at the Bakassi internal displaced person's camp. A total of 10 participants were selected by adopting the purposive and convenience sampling techniques. The study employed interview guide and observation checklist as data collection instruments, and subsequently, data analysis was done thematically. The findings of the study revealed that Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State has led to implications including heightened unemployment and poverty, increased corruption, displacement of individuals and property, and notable foreign influences on governance within Nigeria. These consequences have significantly hampered business activities in Borno State and further impeded the conduct of elections in the state. The study further revealed the closure of educational institutions due to security concerns such as kidnapping. Recommendations from the study encouraged bolstering border security to curb the infiltration of extremist elements, promoting job creation for unemployed youth, fostering religious tolerance, implementing character education, ensuring equitable resource distribution, and advocacy for the prosecution of political leaders implicated in Boko Haram activities.



## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 The Background of the Study

According to Adewumi (2014), since 1999 Nigeria returned to democratic rule, there has been an upsurge in violent activities which has become a threat to both internal and international security as the activities of terrorists have now stretched beyond Nigeria to her neighbouring countries and communities.

The religious conflicts between the Muslims and the Christians erupted several times which has caused thousands of victims of the riots. The events in Abuja in 2000 and 2001 caused a riot between the Christian and the Muslim in Jos, Nigeria about the appointment of a Muslim politician as a local coordinator of the federal programme to fight poverty. Another religious riot took place in Kano in year 2002 which killed over 100 people. The introduction of Sharia law in northern part of Nigeria in Zamfara state in 2000, January 27, sprang up a religious crisis in northeastern part of Nigeria. The declaration of the then president Jonathan Goodluck as winner of 2011 general election also sparked violent demonstrations in some northern part of Nigeria which burst into violent upsurge unleashing terror, destruction of properties and many people lost their lives, (Alfa, P. I and Otaida E. 2012).

The history of Boko Haram insurgency can be traced back to the violent religious tensions which were a series of violent upsurges instigated by Islamist militants in northern Nigeria between 1980 and 1985 which represented north Nigeria's first major war of religiously inspired violence. The riot prompted immense ethnic religious disorder between the Muslim and the Christian which was led by Muhammedu Marwa in 1980, a Cameroonian residing in Nigerian state. Muhammedu

Marnva's followers were young poor men, who were economically displaced by the oil boom and youth seeking an Islamic education in Kono state. The first riot broke out on December 18, 1980 in Kano state and resulted in 4,000 deaths including Marwa. Numerous other riots took place between 1980 and 1985, killing and injuring thousands of northern Muslims and Christians Abimbola O. (2011). Security stands as a paramount concern within the framework of every state governance, encompassing both domestic and international spheres of influence (Monahan, 2016; Argomaniz et al., 2017).

Within the scope of national and global affairs, policymakers are consistently tasked with the imperative mission of facilitating strategies and initiatives aimed at mitigating the adverse threats posed by insecurity and terrorism. This mandate emanates from the fundamental obligation to promote an atmosphere conducive to the well-being and prosperity of all, in order to stimulate a societal sense of safety and stability (Mukhammadsidiqov & Turaev, 2020). Nevertheless, it is crucial to highlight the constant developments that have transpired within the global geopolitical landscape, as evidenced by the emergence of myriad threats and assaults perpetrated particularly by terrorist groups (Monahan, 2016; Estevens, 2018). These occurrences, characterized by their complex nature, have exerted a pronounced impact, thus, causing a state of pervasive instability and insecurity, especially within the confines of affected territories. A common cause of terrorism is the activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria (Shuaibu et al., 2015; Awortu, 2015; Odo, 2015). The activities of this group, characterized by their extremist ideology and ruthless tactics, have created widespread fear and instability, not only within the boundaries of Nigeria but also extending to neighboring regions (Nkwede et al., 2015; Aliyu et al., 2015; Estevens, 2018).

The genesis of political instability and terrorism in Nigeria can be traced through a historical course that commenced with the riotous events of the Biafran war in the late 1960s (Maiangwa, 2016; Heerten & Moses, 2017). Subsequent to this is the emergence of the Maitatsine Islamic sect in Northern Nigeria during the 1970s, which introduced a violent dimension of religious extremism, further exacerbating the fragile socio-political fabric of Nigeria. This then resulted in a series of violent eruptions, often termed as the Sharia riots of 2000-2001, which underscored the intersectionality of religious eagerness and political instability (Meagher, 2015; Ogbozor, 2016; Anjide&Okoli, 2017). According to Iyekekpolo (2016), the driving factors of terrorism in Nigeria can be attributed to religious, economic, cultural, and socio-political components, with Islamic zeal emerging as a foundational factor underpinning the phenomenon of several occurrences of terrorism.

Boko Haram, which translates to “Western Education Is Sacrilege”, is an Islamic religious movement that emerged during the early 2000s in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria (Iyekekpolo, 2016). Pioneered by Muhammed Yusuf, the group initially operated as an advocacy organization with a mission of promoting a rigorous interpretation and application of Islamic laws within Nigeria, as a means to address perceived corruption and injustice in Nigeria political system (de Montclos, 2014; Faluyi et al., 2019). Boko Haram's ideological framework is loosely modeled after Afghanistan's Taliban movement (Iyekekpolo, 2016). Rooted in orthodox Islamic principles, Boko Haram opposes Western culture and governmental structures, and as such operates with the primary objective of replacing the Nigeria's Western-style governance with Sharia law (de Montclos, 2014; Ogbozor, 2016). The group's campaign transitioned into violence in 2007, marked by the targeted killings of religious and political opponents. Subsequently, Boko Haram intensified its attacks,

particularly targeting security personnel such as military personnel and police officers (Shuaibu et al., 2015; Faluyi et al., 2019).

In 2009, Boko Haram initiated an insurgency primarily concentrated in Maiduguri, the capital city of Borno State. The response to this insurgency involved the deployment of police and security forces, leading to the extrajudicial assassination of Mohammed Yusuf, the group's leader, and over 700 of his adherents (Iyekekpolo, 2020). Subsequently, following the suppression of the insurgency, the group receded from overt activities, operating covertly until 2011. Under the leadership of Abubakar Shekau, the group resurfaced in 2011, orchestrating a notable jailbreak and executing its inaugural instances of suicide bombings which targeted the police headquarters and United Nations facilities in Abuja (Akinbi, 2015; Iyekekpolo, 2020). The activities of Boko Haram underwent a notable escalation on April 14, 2014, when they perpetrated the abduction of 250 students from the Government Girls Secondary School located in Chibok, Borno State. This abduction gathered widespread attention, with the abducted individuals commonly referred to as the "Chibok girls," thus, subsequently causing the emergence of the #Bring Back Our Girls movement (Iyekekpolo, 2020). Concurrently, the terrorist organization had consolidated control over a significant portion of North-eastern Nigeria by 2014, administering the captured territories under a regime characterized by stringent adherence to Islamic law. Furthermore, the group posed a direct threat to the city of Maiduguri itself, thereby amplifying the sense of urgency and concern regarding its expansive territorial ambitions and destabilizing influence within the region (Emmanuelar, 2015; Ogbozor, 2016; Anjide&Okoli, 2017).

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2015) documented a substantial increase in the involvement of children in suicide bombings, rising from four incidents in 2014 to 44 in subsequent periods. Notably, seventeen of these incidents occurred within Nigeria, while the remainder transpired in Chad and Cameroon (Iyekekpolo, 2020). Concurrently, Nigeria's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) reported a staggering figure of 873,703 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Northeast region as of January 9, 2015, directly attributable to the disruptive activities perpetrated by Boko Haram within the area. Additionally, the report issued by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) indicated a significant rise in the overall number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), reflecting the pronounced impact of continuous aggression perpetrated by the terrorist group. The report underscored the adverse consequences on educational infrastructure, indicating the destruction of approximately 254 schools and the subsequent displacement of 120,077 students from their academic pursuits by the end of 2014 (Akinbi, 2015; Iyekekpolo, 2016; Iyekekpolo, 2020).

Economically, according to Iyekekpolo (2020), as of 2017, the economic implications of the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria were profound, with an estimated loss totalling approximately nine billion U.S. dollars, equivalent to 274.5 billion Nigerian Naira. Borno State apparently bore the large burden of this economic devastation, experiencing the highest loss estimated at 5.9 billion U.S. A substantial portion of this economic toll stemmed from the destruction of agricultural production, valued at 3.5 billion U.S. dollars due to Boko Haram's disruptive activities in the northeast (Adeyeye et al., 2022; Amao, 2023). Borno State, in particular, endured extensive damage to residential properties, along with the destruction of critical infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and bridges. The then governor of the state articulated that

the insurgency had inflicted psychological trauma and financial pressures on the survivors of the group's brutal assaults. This adverse impact was a contributing factor to the decision to postpone the 2015 national elections in Nigeria, which were initially slated to commence on February 14, 2015, but were subsequently rescheduled to March 28, 2015 (Ojo, 2020; Iyekekpola, 2020; Adeyeye et al., 2022).

It is obvious that the insurgency perpetrated by Boko Haram creates a multitude of humanitarian and economic implications, notably encompassing the displacement of people, the loss of lives and property, and the infliction of profound psychological distress. The displacement of individuals and communities, driven by the volatile security situation instigated by the insurgency, not only disrupts livelihoods but also strains already limited resources within host communities and humanitarian assistance efforts (Akinbi, 2015; Anjide&Okoli, 2017). Additionally, loss of life and property resulting from Boko Haram's extremist activities exacerbates human suffering and undermines socio-economic stability, particularly in the conflict-affected regions of Nigeria such as the Borno state (Iyekekpola, 2016; Iyekekpola, 2020). Moreover, the psychological trauma inflicted upon survivors, including both direct victims and those who witness or are exposed to the violence, perpetuates long-lasting emotional scars and necessitates targeted interventions to address mental health needs and promote resilience within affected populations. Overall, the cumulative impact of these humanitarian and economic consequences underscores the urgency of addressing the Boko Haram insurgency and implementing comprehensive measures to alleviate human suffering, restore stability, and foster sustainable development in the affected areas (Shuaibu et al., 2015; Odo, 2015; Estevens, 2018; Amao, 2023).



It is therefore against this background that this current research investigated the implications and stemming from the activities of the Boko Haram's insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria. Thus, based on the background presented, this study inquired into the socio-economic, humanitarian, and security implications of the insurgency of Boko Haram, including its impact on the local population, infrastructure, and the broader national stability. The exetences of the various religious crises in nigeria gave birth to Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State.

Boko Haram insurgency have caused problems to the development of Borno state and Nigeria at large with the upsurge in their activities which includes, killing, destructions of property, kidnapping, destruction of farm land, population displacement of people from their various home to internal displaced person camp and other forms of aggression. This has put the country into hardship, criminality and insecurity. The rising wave of Boko Haram insurgency in Born state is a very dangerous dimension which is fast retarding the development of Borno state and threatening the co-operate existence of the country as a nation.

Boko Haram activities has cause problem to the economic, education, political and social sector which is retarding the development of the state and the country at large. Albert 2014, said since the activities of Boko Haram, there has been over 20,000 deaths and 15,000 people maimed. Food insecurity has farther worsened as farmers have fled their farms in fear of being attacked in Bono state. the health sector also received it own share as the numbers of injured person's increasing with little or no facilities to cater for them, as well as the health workers abandoning their post for fear of being killed or kidnapped. The educational sector is not left out as the killing and abduction of school children and higher institutions students by the sect has forced the closure of the school indefinitely which disrupted the school calendar, thereby

denying them accesses to education. Political effect, many election were postponed. The activities of the sect has caused problem to economic sectors, whereby the foreign investors, Business men and women, Banks, markets, and other commercial are activate were not able to continue their actives. The social effect is not left out where the people are no longer in good relationship with each other's, religious intolerance among the people that were living peaceful before the sect activities, national and international events were cancelled due to the sect activities political effects were elections were postponed and people where disenfranchised educational effects by the sect, the primary, secondary and higher institutions of learning were close down for the fear of been killed or kidnapped.

In the area of investment, no reasonable investors will like to invest where the security of his/her investment is not sure. Many social, economic, political, educational and religious activities in Borno State have stopped operating; some moved away from the high risk areas to low insecurity areas. Others left the country to nearby countries, like Ghana where there is relatively low insecurity threat. Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria does not only affect foreign direct investment and business activities, it also affects business confidence as there is loss of confidence in establishing business. (Okonkwo, Nudubuisi, and Anagbogu, 2015). Okonkwoet. al. opines that increase in the crime rate and terrorist attacks in different part of the country have negative consequences for Nigeria economy, political, social, religion and educational institution. According to Olisemeka (2011; 26), the several violent attacks by the Boko Haram have affected all activities in Borno state and other cities in the north east as many residents have fled their homes while others who could not relocate, hardly go about their normal activities. The city has been under siege from Boko Haram and the presence of the military following these senseless attacks that

have put everybody on an edge. Lenshie, Edward and Abel 2012; 10-30, opined that one of the major problems confronting Nigeria today as a nation is secretaries crises manifesting in various ways. Therefore Boko haram (Western or non Islamic education is a sin) is an Islamic group that is seeking for the imposition of Sharia law in Nigeria. The original name of this group is Jama'atuAhliSunnaliddaawatiwa-Jihad which means people committed to the propagation of the prophet Mohammed's teaching (Danjibo, 2010; 13-16).

Boko Haram crisis change the familiar pattern of religious violence, riots and disturbances in Borno State, Nigeria. Boko Haram insurgency has posed threat to daily loss of lives, properties, fear animosities, security, economy, democracy and integration of corporate society among the people of Borno State and Nigeria at large. A lot of factors have been attributed to the cause of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria, such as socio-economics, political and religious factors. However, Awojobi (2014) and Onuoha 2014 posit that high rate of poverty in Nigeria has made youth enlisted in the rank of Boko Haram foot soldiers which has elongate the conflict since 2009 various scholars have attributed Boko Haram crises to bad governance in Nigeria. According to them Nigerians have been denied good governance for long and the youth that are mostly engaged in the acts of violence, are the first victims of bad governance and actue corruption (Onuoha, 2012, Bamidele 2012, and Danjibo, 2010). Olabanji, (2015), noted that the predominant presence of young unemployment among the members of Boko Haram is undeniable. He said that those young men and sometimes children are recruited from the class of Almamiri (Quranic students) which are identified as poor and vulnerable who come from rural areas into the urban centre to study Quran under the Islamic teachers known as Mallams.

According to Hansa and Musa (2014) said that prevalence of Mass Poverty and deprivation among many people in northern Nigeria on one hand and the high-level of corruption among the political and religious class on the other hand provide an opportunity for Boko Haram to continually recruit members into its fold.

Aghedo and Osumah (2012) put it that member of Boko Haram are uneducated, school drop-outs, jobless youth, political thugs and students from low socio-economic backgrounds. Therefore the deep feelings about socio-economic injustice, marginalization and human insecurity experienced by these classes of people motivate them to join Boko Haram. Despite the state of emergency that was declared by the Federal government, the killings, kidnapping, bombings, Boko Haram continued unabated. The activities of Boko Haram insurgency have led to economic, social and psychological implications of people in Borno State, Nigeria where the set has a strong presence.

Boko Haram insurgency has reached a point where indigenes and non indigenes are living Borno State because of killings by the insurgents. Business owners also close down their shops to avoid being kidnap therefore crippling the national development of Borno State

Falola and Heaton (2008) said local investors who normally are supposed to contribute to the economic development of the areas have left since no reasonable investor would want to invest his capital in a violent prone environment.

Religious and ethnic group dominating the other through political mean is also one of the factors that ignite the Boko Haram insurgency. Therefore, the manipulations of religion by northern politicians to win election contribute to the political backwardness in the country. In April 19, 2011, a polling booth was bombed in

Maiduguri Borno state by Boko Haram because of its perceived domination by opposition party (Johnstone, 2012). Therefore, electoral and communal violence has also compounded the Boko Haram insurgency that has made Nigeria unsafe for residence. Bad governance and failure of the government to counter terrorism drive, made youth in Borno State to join the Boko Haram foot soldiers. The activities of Boko Haram insurgency has led to problem of national development in the areas of education, economic, social and psychological in Borno State which is the epic centre of Boko Haram insurgency. The purpose of this study is to examine the implications of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno State, Nigeria.

According to Akinbi (2015), the activities of the sect, especially, since 2009 have constituted a major security threat to the nation and have made Northern Nigeria particularly, the Northeast, which is the centre for Boko Haram activities insecure for the citizens. Since the return to civil rule in 1999, religious intolerance has assumed a new dimension in Nigeria. Edward and Abel (2012) opined that one of the major problems confronting Nigeria today as a nation is sectarian crisis manifesting in various ways.

Boko Haram, meaning (Western or non-Islamic Education is a sin) is an Islamic group that is seeking for the imposition of Sharia law in Nigeria. The original name of this group is Jama'atu Ahlis Sunnah Iddaa'awatiwat – Jihad which means people committed to the propagation of the prophet Muhammed's teaching "Peace be upon him". (Danjibo, 2010).

Boko Haram insurgency in northern Nigeria has posed a multifaceted threat to the nation since 2009. Successful governments have tried all possible measures to curtail the activities of Boko Haram but no significant success has been recorded. Boko

Haram insurgency has confronted Nigeria with massive assaults which undoubtedly, have led to the death of many Nigerians and valuable properties destroyed. The sect activities have been deadly and destructive both in terms of brutality, mindless savagery and flagrant disobedience to the principle of peace and stability. The sect has created terror, tension and fear in the mind of every Nigerian and international community's thereby depriving people from moving from one place to the other in the northeastern part of Nigeria. The sect intended to carryout Islamic holy war (Jihad) and islamise the northern states of Nigeria.

Borno State, Nigeria is the epic centre for the Boko Haram activities, many lives and properties have been lost to the sect attacks. On the 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2011, the gubernornship candidate of All Nigerians Peoples Party (ANPP), Engineer Modufannami Gubio and six other persons including the brother of the then Borno State Governor Alhaji Goni Modu Sheriff, who were killed by the insurgency (national newspaper, 2011:15). Its activities started with the clash with Nigeria Police in July, 2009. According to Okpage (2012), the investigations by the Nigerian Police which was engineered by the report that the group was arming itself to wage holy war (Jihad) against the state led to the deadly clash between the two groups. Also, according to Okpage, Chigiote and Innocent (2012), the attacks have focused largely on state security forces, police, soldiers, civil defense and prison wardens, worship centres, community and religious leaders and other civilians. Akande (2012) opined that the attack on the United Nation Building at Nigeria's capital city Abuja on 26 August, 2011 which draws the attention of the global community marked departure from Boko Haram's traditional target of government facilities and the possibility of a change in target. The sect has also claimed that its focus is on targeting officials of the government who has misused state funds. Therefore, the activities of Boko Haram

insurgency have labeled Nigeria a major global centre of violence, crime and terrorism.

Since 2011, the situation has worsened with the Muslim fundamentalist sect Boko Haram insurgency instigating several bombing attacks which have resulted in killing people indiscriminately, including children and older people (Akande, 2014). Ewetan, (2014); and Ovaiasogie (2013) said that, the genesis of terrorism in Nigeria could be traced to the Martasine Islamic sect in Northern Nigeria in the 1980s and continued through what is known as Sharia riots of 2000-2001. And this has continued since 1999.

According to Ewetan and Urhie (2014), terrorism in Nigeria started as a result of religious, economics, culture and socio political components. Islamic fanaticism provided the basic building block for terrorism; however, the driving factors now are the growing gap between the rich and the poor in Nigeria as a result of economic deprivation.

Cook (2011) and Murtada (2013) said Boko Haram means western education is a sin. An Islamic Jihadist terrorist organization that sprang up from a religious community, established by Mallam Muhhamed Yusuf in 2002 in Maiduguri, Borno State. Adebayo (2014) said it started as a peaceful organization, advocating for a strict interpretation and implementation of Islamic law in Nigeria. Boko Haram organization ideology is influenced by orthodox Islamic doctrine that forbids Western culture and its system of government. This is the reason why the terror group is called and known as Boko Haram (Simon 2009). According to Ali, Musa and, Fada (2016), the group began murdering religious and political rivals and subsequently started to aggressively attack security agents of the country, especially soldiers and police

officers. In 2009, the sect lunched and insurrection centered in Maiduguri, Borno State. In suppressing the insurrection, the police and security forces extra judicially killed Mohammed Yusuf and more 700 of his followers.

Blanchard (2014) opines that after the insurgency, the group then went underground until 2011 , under the leadership of Abubakar Shekaru: it mounted a successful jail break and its first suicide bombings of police headquarters and the united nations in Abuja. The activities of thus sect escalated on April 14, 2014 the terrorist kidnapped 250 students from Government Girls Secondary School, Chikbok in Borno state.

The kidnapped victims were popularly known as the chikbok girls.

Records of Boko Haram operations in various parts of the north show that thousands of people have either been murdered or kidnapped as a result of the group activities from July 27, 2009 through late 2018. (Achumba et' al, 2013; Adagbaet'al, 2012).

According to Nigeria's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) as of January 9, 2015 Nigeria had recorded a total number of 873,703 internally displaced persons (IDPS) in the North East as a result of Boko Haram activities. The figure has been increasing rapidly as a result of unrelenting attacks by the terror group (NEMA 2015). On the economic front, Nigeria's North Eastern region has suffered an estimated US nine billion dollars that is ₦274.5billion, economic loss as a result of Boko Haram insurgency as of 2017 (Sawalha 2017). Bornostate suffer the highest loss of U.S \$5,9billion dollars (₦180 billion). According to Quick &Demetrio (2017), the loss of agricultural production in the Northeast caused by Boko Haram activities was valued at U.S\$3.5billion dollars (₦107billion) Quick &Demetrior 2017). Borno state had a greater part of resident home damaged by Boko Haram in the region.



Also schools, hospitals, bridges and other critical infrastructures were destroyed (Amuka, 2017 According to Amuka (2015), the activities of Boko Haram led to the postponement of 2015 national election in Nigeria for 6weeks. The election that was originally scheduled to commence on February 14, 2015 but had to pushed forward until March 28, 2015 as a result of Insurgency in the Northeastern part of the country (Nigeria).

Terrorism knows no borders; it has real effects on the stability of countries and can threaten the security of an entire region. As terrorism today is one of the main threats to international peace and security. Be it groups such as Al-Qaida, Da'esh, Islamic State's West African Province (ISWAP) and Boko Haram, or individual inspired by their barbaric ideology, the terrorists threat has never been so high. The phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters and the massive use of internet and social media for recruiting, financing have also added a news dim ensuring to the threat. While nothing justifies terrorism, we know that it feeds on poverty, insecurity, displacement, economic and social imbalances. Terrorism is now a global challenge that states can no longer meet alone from Ireland, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Turkish, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Chad, and Niger Republic to Nigeria. The study of terrorism and method of operation are similar and interrelated.

In Nigeria, the abduction of more than 200 school girls from a government secondary school in Chibok, Borno state, north eastern Nigeria on April 14, 2014, produced global condemnations of Boko Haram. Boko Haram has also embarked on several attacks on students in various schools, killing many in the process of their attack. 43 students were slaughtered in BuniYadi, Yobe State, two months before the Chibok attack is also one of the several incidents prior to 14 April, 2014. The attack on

education system is to eliminate Western education; Boko Haram fundamentalist ideology constructed around salatism that began in the earliest centuries like other fundamentalist groups such as Al Qaeda and the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS). Boko Haram's main objectives are to establish a caliphate system governed by Shairia law in Nigeria. Sharia caused controversy over its compatibility with international human rights standards and the constitution and regarding the positions of Christians in those states. It also rekindles the conflicts between Muslims and Christians. It was supported by many Muslims and some Christians who have lost faith in secular law enforcement authorities. The Sharia law was established because of the corrupt natureof the politicians whereby the few are getting riches and the attitude of those people in the public offices, especially the governance, corruption and the rule of law. It is premised on this background that this study was design to examine the implication of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno State, Nigeria.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Boko Haram currently pose threat to the Nigerian state and its citizens. The Boko Haram terrorist groups' activities have been subjected to different interpretations among the Nigerian populace. Such interpretation follows traditional lines of ethnic, regional, cultural and religion. Some perceive it as a war by the Muslims against the Christians due to the adoption of the Chickbok girls in the North Eastern part of Nigeria Borno State (Maiduguri). The implications of the Boko Haram insurgency has created gap between the Muslims and the Christians in the North Eastern part of Nigeria, whereby people in that environment no longer have love for each other due to the loss of live and properties.

Boko Haram insurgency in northern Nigeria has posed a multifaceted threat to the nation since 2009. Successive government has tried all their possible measure to curtail it with no significant success recorded. Boko Haram Insurgency has continued to ravage the area by attacking different locations on Northern part of Nigeria. The implications of Boko Haram insurgency have created a gap between the Muslim and the Christians in the northern part of Nigeria. The people in that area has lost a lot of lives and properties which is causing a lot of problems of national development, because where there is no security or peace investors cannot invest in such area.

The terror attacks by groups associated with Boko Haram have caused untold security issues particularly in the North East. Although several studies have been done on the insecurity consequences of these attacks, researchers have not examined the economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno state in Nigeria. In this study the researcher sought to address this gap in the literature review. A better understanding of the negative consequences of economic implication of Boko Haram insurgency proffered possible solutions if implemented which can help to create an environment for sustainable peace, security for the people of Borno state in particular and the nation of Nigeria at large.

Boko Haram insurgency has affected the people of Bornu negatively thereby sabotaging their economy system; the education of the people in that area is no longer stable both Islamic education, everybody is in a state of fear because nobody know what will happen in the next minutes. Boko Haram's terrorist attacks have been particularly intense in Borno State which since 2012, has lost all Scintilla of peace and as a result had become the most dangerous state to live in Nigeria. Some of the Boko Haram's deadly attacks in Borno State includes the unleashing of four female

suicide bombers in Maiduguri by the Boko Haram group on Wednesday, January 17, 2018 with the resultant explosions killed the four bombers and 10 others, and 65 people were injured (Amuka 2018).

Boko Haram insurgency has continue to furiously attack different locations in Borno State of Nigeria, several parts of Borno State such as that the UN Office for coordination of Human Affairs expressed its concern that escalating attacks by non-state armed groups suspected to be Boko Haram terrorists were triggering new displacement in Northeastern part of Nigeria. There is also continuing increase in the numbers of Internal Displaced Persons, thereby making people homeless. Farmers no longer have access to their farm due to the fears of been kidnapped or killed by the Boko Haram, thereby causing food insecurity in the country, also the business people can no longer move about for their day businesses which has cause a lot of problem to the economic development of the country. The above problem has made the researcher to investigate into the economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study was to examine the implications of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno State. Nigeria.

### **1.4 Research Objectives**

The objectives of the study were to:

1. examine the factors responsible for Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State
2. analyse the consequences of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno State

3. explore the perspective of the victims of Boko Haram insurgency on the measures to address the insurgency.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

The following questions guided the study:

1. What are the factors responsible for Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State in Nigeria?
2. What are the consequences of Boko Haram Insurgency on the people of Borno state in Nigeria?
3. What are the victims' perspectives on the ways to address the problem of insurgency?

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The significance of the study would provide vital information and data that can be used by the academics, researchers in Boko-Haram Insurgency and terrorism, security agency and related discipline to further explore and understand the dynamic of terrorism and Boko Haram insurgency in particular. It will help to understand the security nature and Boko Haram insurgency among the people of Borno State and the Nigeria at large. Therefore the findings of this research will help to identify the best ways and method to put an end to terrorism and Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State and Nigeria at large.

The research paves ways for developing academic discourage among policy makers and stakeholders that address the important of security in sustainable development. The research will encourage the foreign investors to come back to Borno State, Nigeria at large to invest because of the measures, programmes and services available

to handle the terrorism and Boko Haram insurgency. The research findings would guide the government and police makers to develop a comprehensive security guideline that protect both the foreign investors, and other local communities in Nigeria. The education sector is not left out, the research study would help the stakeholders especially the minister of education to demonstrate its commitment to provide safe and good environment for primary, secondary and higher institutions with good security personnel to prevent the re-occurrence of kidnapping of students from the school premises. It would also be of help to the religious leader on how to intensify their religious teaching and practices which is centred on religious tolerance and implications of killing one another.

### **1.7 Scope and Delimitation**

The focus of this study was to examine the implications of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State Nigeria. The scope of this study was within Borno State and the boundaries of Nigeria. Simon and Goe(2013), postulated that, delimitations are what the researchers can and has control over and this can be established by how boundaries are set. The study's participants were individuals who were exposed to Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State of Nigeria. The study focused on economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency on the lifestyle of Nigerians. Bakassi IDPs camp was used and ten participants were purposefully sampled. The study established the impact of terrorism on Nigerians living at the epic center of the terrorist activities.

## 1.8 Operational Definitions

The operational definitions provide context and meaning for the major terms used in this study.

**Boko Haram:** A fundamentalist Islamic terrorist group that has been active in Nigeria particularly in the North East axis of the country, Boko haram means western education is a sin

**Insecurity:** The feeling of uncertainty and lack of confidence as a result of the combination of different factors that contribute to conflicts, and eventually to the destruction of lives and properties

**Insurgency:** is when an armed movement or struggle that is intended to overthrow an existing government using a variety of violent and nonviolent tactics that include drawing support and sympathy from an acquiescent population in a weak state fractured along ethnic and sectarian cleavages.

**Insurgents:** individual who willingly enlist as members of Boko Haram and consciously carry out violent attacks against residents of Borno State in Nigeria with the intent of kidnapping, maiming, or killing people and destroying properties and infrastructures.

**Terrorism:** is the use of violence and intimidation intentionally and indiscriminately by a group or an individual to cause and create fear, death or destruction on others in pursuit of political aim.

**Victims:** residents of Borno State in Nigeria who suffered an emotional psychological or mental loss or loved ones as a result of Boko Haram insurgency.

**Violence:** Any premeditated use of force, or threat of use of force, upon a victim by an offender that may cause death, injury or loss of property or livelihood to the victim and disturb the peace of individual in a society

### **1.9 Organisation of the Study**

The study is structured into six chapters. Chapter One contains the background to the study, research problem, research questions and objectives, the significance of the study, definition of key terms and chapter organisation. Chapter Two contains review of literature relevant to the topics. The literature is reviewed under the following sub areas; Meaning of Boko Haram, factors responsible for Boko Haram insurgency, Causes and effects of Terrorism in Nigeria, and insecurity and terrorism in Nigeria: Historical Perspective and Theoretical framework was also included in this chapter. The methodology that was used in this study became the subject of Chapter Three. These included; the approach used, description of the study area, research design and methods as well as data analysis plan. Chapter Four is the presentation of results/ findings while Chapter Five bothers on the discussion of the findings. Finally, the summary of findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for future research form the concluding Chapter Six of the study.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on relevant literature related to the topic. The literature is reviewed thematically in connection to the objectives set for the study. Literature information were obtained from published thesis, online journals, documented reports, dissertations, books, conference papers and articles. Aside from this introduction, the literature is reviewed under the following sub areas: Theoretical framework, factors responsible for Boko Haram insurgency, Causes and effects of Terrorism in Nigeria, and insecurity and terrorism in Nigeria: Historical Perspective.

#### **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

Research issues can be viewed from various theoretical lenses. It is therefore incumbent that a research delineates the theories and perspectives that inform the analysis of a particular research question. Similarly, the question of terrorism can be analysed from various theoretical frames. Thus, a comprehensive understanding of the question of the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria needs to be placed within a particular context to guide the discussion, in order to proffer arguments that are understood within a particular frame of thinking.

There are various theories that can explain terrorism. These include conspiracy theories (Kruglova, 2023; Leonard and Philippe, 2021); criminological theories (Haner and Sloan, 2022); vulnerability theories such as relative deprivation (Lobato, Moyano, Bélanger and Trujillo 2021); and radicalization theories (Bélanger, Moyano, Muhammad, Richardson, Lafrenière, McCaffery, Framand and Nociti, 2019).

The researcher based the theoretical framework for this study on the relative deprivation theory (Bayertz, 1999; Schaefer, 2008; Walker & Smith, 2012). Relative deprivation theory is a variant of the vulnerability theories that explain terrorism as a factor of environmental conditions that make it appealing for insurgency to thrive and be continuously rationalized (Lobato, Moyano, Bélanger and Trujillo 2021). According to Schaefer (2008), relative deprivation is “the conscious experience of a negative discrepancy between legitimate expectations and present actualities. Walker and Smith (2012) argued that an individual or group of people may feel deprived if there is a perception of denial of their legitimate rights and benefits. This may lead to a feelings of discontent among the affected individual(s) when they come to the realization that their prevailing circumstance is worse than anticipated relative to those of other groups or persons around them (Bayertz, 1999).

The relative deprivation theory appropriately explained the rationale behind the thoughts of late Mohammed Yusuf, the founder of Boko Haram and his organization in seeking to bring about a radical change in the Nigerian society through violent conflict and forceful means. For example, Danjibo (2010) explains that Yusuf Muhammed, the founder of Boko Haram insisted that Nigeria must become an Islamic state in order to ensure good standard of living devoid of exploitation and mismanagement by the ruling class. His view is that government has brought poverty and suffering to the people. This is the major reason the group remain anti-government and angry about many years of bad government that has rendered the citizen poor.

According to Abdullahi, Seedat-Khan and Saheed (2016), relative deprivation theory (RDT) is fundamentally embedded in the psychological theory of frustration-aggression hypothesis. RDT moved beyond the individual psychology to understand collective psychology that aggravates violence. Social scientists have cited 'relative deprivation' as a potential cause of deviance, leading in extreme situations to political violence such as rioting, terrorism, civil wars (Dambrun, Taylor, McDonald, Crush & Méot, 2006). The idea of relative deprivation specifically measures individuals' subjective discontent when being deprived of something to which one believes oneself to be entitled (Dambrun & Taylor, 2013). The theory explains that individuals get involved in aggression including terrorism acts as a result of economic, political, or social deprivation (Vrooman and Hoff, 2013).

Relative deprivation is more critical when predicting individuals' conduct, compared with "objective" measures of hardship, such as, poverty and inequality. RDT refers to the disenchantment people feel when they compare their positions to others and realise that others in the group possess something that they do not (Chen, 2015). When this feeling persists, it may lead to frustration, stress and aggression, which may result to violence. The theory argues that the outcome of social exclusion which is fundamental to terrorism because affected individuals or communities are prevented from participating fully in the economic, social, and political life of the society in which they live (Abdullahi et al., 2016).

The application of relative deprivation theory as the theoretical framework in this study has provides a pathway into understanding Boko Haram activities within an ecosystem that explores why individuals join the organization and how existing government policies that are detrimental to the poor have promoted the use of religion

as an attempt to explain the noticeable deprivation and inequalities that exist in the northeast (McGonigal, 2017).

The relative deprivation perceived stressed that sometimes people perceived themselves to be deprived relative to others and such perception creates the inter-group hostility and argued that collective actions have their foundations among people who feel deprived of some goods and services (Gurr 1970). Therefore, the poor are led to violence due to their relative deprivation and needs such as lack of income, unemployment, poverty which is the major reason that have led the youth in Borno state to become foot soldiers of Boko Haram insurgency groups. poverty remains one of the main cause of boko haram insurgency and poverty also help to extend conflict. Also, people of Borno state felt deprived of their socio-economic right which motivate them to join the militant group in order to draw the attention of the public and government to themselves

### **2.3 The Concept of Terrorism**

In Contemporary times, the concept of terrorism has revived serious attention from different scholarly perspectives. Merari (1993), described terrorism as a mode of warfare and examined its unique characteristics, by comparing this method of struggle to warfare and examined its unique characteristics, by comparing this method of struggle to other forms of violent conflict. It further emphasises the role of terrorism as a strategy of insurgence and delineates the main strategic ideas by which terrorists have hoped to achieve their political objectives. It concludes that the mode of struggle adopted by insurgents should be dictated by circumstances rather than by choice. According to Schmid and Jongman (1998), terrorism is unlawful use or threat of violence against persons and or property in furtherance of political or social

objectives, with the intentions to intimidate or coerce a government, individuals or groups to alter their behavior or policies. These authors captured terrorism within the context of three common elements namely: the use of violence, political objectives, and the intention of sowing fear in a target population.

According to Ganor (2002), a correct and objective definition of terrorism can be based upon accepted international laws and principles regarding what behaviors are permitted in conventional war between nations as set out in the Geneva and Hague conventions. These in turn are based upon the basic principle that the deliberate harming of soldiers during wartime is a necessary evil, and thus permissible, whereas the deliberate targeting of the civilian population is absolutely forbidden (Ganor, 2002). However, this author looked at the subject matter of terrorism through the lens of interstate attacks; without much emphasis on activities of actors within states.

In another vein, there are some scholars that considered terrorism from a relativist approach of what it means to the terrorist vis-à-vis the broad description of the concept. Here, there is this belief that an objective and internationally accepted definition of terrorism can never be agreed upon. This is as a result of the notion that 'one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter' (Goldberg, 2012; Laqueur, 1987; Olatunbosun, 2011). The question of who a terrorist is, according to this school of thought, depends entirely on the subjective outlook of the definer. Thus, while terrorists and their activities are being branded as being harmful to the society, to terrorists themselves such actions are necessary for their survival and in the pursuit of certain well-guarded ideologies.

Driving the above analyses home, Ogunrotifa (2013), used an interesting but rather neglected theoretical discussion of Karl Marx's Historical Materialism to shed light on the discourse of terrorism that pervades the contemporary global society, and presents a class theory of terrorism based on the study of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria. This theory states that terrorism is an expression of an unending class struggle implicit in the hidden structures of oppression and structured contradictions of the global capitalist system. Through this perspective, it is argued that the discursive frame of terrorism cannot be analyzed in isolation of its class nature and the socio-economic conditions that gave rise to it; and that investigating terrorism must be limited to specific context and society that is crucial to the explication of the action that will be required to transform that context. The author concluded that as long as the endemic socio-economic problems caused by global capitalism remains, the use of individual terrorism will inevitable become a recurrent event or normal social response to the state of affairs.

In spite of these developments, terrorism and terrorist organizations have been condemned by many authorities in the international system. Rogers (2011) argued that many actors in the international system have embarked on several active means to declare and win wars against terrorist groups especially since the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States. According to Hoffman (2012), the effective policy and efforts in combating the evolving threats of terrorism since the opening decade of the twenty-first century express aim of sowing fear in the very heart of metropolitan citizen of Britain.

## **2.4 Insecurity and Terrorism in Nigeria: A Historical Perspective**

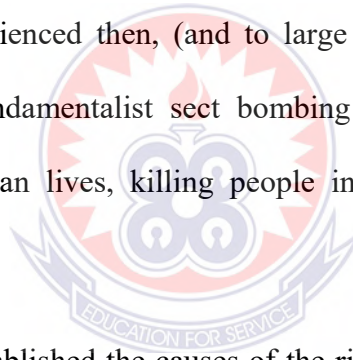
The origin of violent crime in Nigeria is traceable to the period between 1960, and 1970 (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014). Shortly before Nigeria's independence in 1960 the British imposed a federal system of government upon Nigeria, which was alien to the concept of federalism as propagated by K.C. (1963), who argued that federalism is made up of different branches of government, separate from each other, with their distinct authority toward a common goal. The military takeover a democratically elected government and the establishment of military rule and command structure; was the beginning of assault on true federalism.

Clamor for restructuring the current-quasi federal government system by different ethnic groups in Nigeria has been very loud in recent times. These agitations led to several ethno-religious conflicts and uprising by different groups in Nigeria and have been a great test and created strains on the security and unity of the nation (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014). Adamu (2005) and Ali (2013) argued that Nigeria's questionable federalism is only a recipe for conflict, a strain to national unity, peace and threat to national cohesion and peace, and an inevitable all-out war.

The incursion of the military into government facilitated massive importation of arms and ammunitions in the country which was used to prosecute the Nigerian civil war. Weapons proliferation in the aftermath of the civil war put arms in the hands of the wrong people which led to armed robberies and other gun related violence. In the prolonged years of military rule following the civil war, there were indiscriminate procurement of light weapons by individuals, some of which made its way to those who are not supposed to have them and the guns were used for devious purpose. This

accentuated the level of insecurity with crime and violence such as gang killings, armed robberies, and intra and inters community clashes, became rampant.

In the Niger Delta region, crisis began to brew, which, according to Arong and Egberé (2013), grew from mere demands for reparation and agitations for fair treatment by the indigenes in the 1980s-1990s to confrontations, riots, demonstrations, kidnapping of oil workers, vandalization of oil pipelines and flow-stations, youth restiveness and killings took insecurity into a far-more dangerous dimension. By mid – 1990s, the situation had worsened with near – daily bombings and wanton destruction of lives and properties in the Northern part of the country by Boko Haram insurgents. As Adagba et al (2012) and Odita and Akan (2014) noted, the very dangerous trend in insecurity Nigeria experienced then, (and to large extent today) “came with Boko Haram, the Muslim fundamentalist sect bombing everything within there reach” without regard for human lives, killing people indiscriminately, children and the elderly inclusive.



Many commentators established the causes of the rise in violence and insecurity that have been detrimental to Nigeria (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014). These causes included ethno-religious conflicts, politically based violence, systemic and political corruption, economic-based violence (crisis of resource control and revenue sharing), pervasive material inequalities and unfairness (marginalization), unemployment, poverty, organized violent groups, divide and rule policy of multinational, oil companies operating in Niger Delta region, porous borders, and terrorism.

Of all of these causes and manifestations of violence and insecurity in Nigeria, terrorism has been the most fundamental source of insecurity in Nigeria since Boko Haram embarked on its insurgency, and it is threatening the country’s security on all



fronts. Boko Haram has become a metaphor for insecurity in Nigeria since 2009. Hassan (2014) defined terrorism as a certain kind of violent action carried out by individuals and groups rather than by the states and events which take place in peace time rather than as part of conventional war. Hassan (2014) further notes that as a strategy of insurgency, terrorism involves the adoption of some methods to achieve its goals. These methods include guerilla warfare, kidnapping, and adoption.

Osemwegie (2012) argued that the consequences of terrorism have been colossal, destruction of infrastructure, properties, and valuable human lives and economic sabotage which lead to the displacement of foreign direct investment. According to Osemwegie (2012), no business can thrive in tensed and unsecured environment; Boko Haram activities have serious implications on foreign direct investment and economic growth (Osemwegie 2012)

## **2.5 Causes and effects of Terrorism in Nigeria**

According to Ewetan (2014), terrorists activities is not a recent phenomenon in Nigeria, the Mataisine Islamic sect has been active in Northern Nigeria during the presidency of ShehuShegari that was overthrown in a military coup in 1983. Again, in the years that Obasanjo was President in the present civilian dispensation, terrorism reared its ugly head, with religious riots in Plateau State in North central Nigeria. According to Oviasogie (2013), Northern Nigeria is a haven of religious conflicts between Muslims and Christian. As a result of the heterogeneous nature of Nigeria Islam, many Islamic sects have sprung up just like the different denomination in Christianity. According to Oviasogie (2013), most of the new Islamic sects were not in congruity with the teachings of the orthodoxy of the Sufi brother hood and as a result they started to alienate themselves from the main stream Islam in the country.

According to Philips (2010), the religious rioting by the Mataisine Islamic sect in the 1920s which was followed the Sharia uprising in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century as well as the intermittent religious crises were suppressed by the Nigerian security agents, who were taken by the violence and the consequent loss of lives and properties. Today, terror groups have political underlying as a means of achieving their goals, Mishabu (2010), argued that the militants in the Niger Delta used terror tactic to make their grievance known both nationally and internationally. Terror attacks could be used to make demands on governments, for instance, demand for redistribution of resources, freedom of worship, to bring about change in government and self-determination; and this is being spear-headed by the dreaded Islamic insurgents in Northern Nigeria, Boko Haram terrorists who have engaged the federal government in conflict since 2009.

Terrorism in Nigeria can be traced to socio-economic, political and cultural variables. While Islamic fanaticism provided the platform for terrorism, inequity, economic deprivation and disparity have been the forces propelling and sustaining their agenda (Osemwegie 2012), and (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014). Corruption, poverty, disparity and fervent ignorance are the underlying cause of terrorism as exemplified by Boko Haram insurgency, as wells as in other parts of Nigeria (Oviasogie, 2013). The degree of moral decadence and corruption that is prevalent amongst Nigerian lead to activities of boko haram (Oviasogie, 2013) and (Odunfa, 2010). In my opinion, another factor that promotes terrorism in Nigeria is the influence of external terror groups such as the Islamic state in Syria and the Levant (ISIS or ISIL), the Al-Qaeda and the Al-Shabab that operate in Somalia.

Demoralized and poverty-stricken Northern Nigerian Muslims probably draw inspiration from these foreign terror groups to perpetuate their evil deeds in the country. One the effects of terrorism in Nigeria is the decline of peace, various issues. Ewetan and Urhie (2014), shows that peace is eluding the country. The effects of the Boko Harm Insurgency are evident in the increase insecurity spending in the government as well as in private sector. Security investments, and most times unwelcomed areas of settlements which breed distrust and hostility from the host communities as a result of ethnic and religious divide (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014). Argued the terrorist activities have led to disruption of economic activities, particularly in the North-East axis of the country, evidenced by increased migration from the part of the country to other of the country, evidenced by increase migration form that part of the country other regions, significant reduction of properties' rental values in key metropolises in the North, reduction in road transport and scanty attendance and activities in several open markets in the terror-infested North-East region, particularly Borno State.

Arong and Egbere (2013) identify national loss of income and resource (Nigeria is losing money), kidnappings hostage-taking and death, destruction of national unity, and down-sizing of oil companies employees as other effects of terrorism and militancy in Nigeria business environment and it unfriendly to investors. In Umejei's view, the one area of the economy that appears to bear the brunt of terrorism is FDI, the inflows of which has been was with this view in mind that the literature review was undertaken. The literature reviewed supported diverse consequences of Insurgency driven by Boko Harm insurgency on the people with lived experiences in the Borno state of Nigeria.

However, despite a plethora of literature on Boko Haram, and its impact on different aspects of Nigeria economy, political and social dimensions of lifestyles of people of Borno State who experience the largest exposures to Boko Haram violent and deadly attacks on regular basis, have been impacted. Neither was there anything on the sufficiency and adequacy of victim relief and support system. This was unexpected given the critical position of Borno state as the epicenter of Boko Harm's operation in Nigeria and the crippling of the state's economic and socio-political systems and infrastructures.

This study will not only contribute to the body of knowledge but provide an understanding to the economic, social and political impact of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno state in Northeastern Nigeria who experienced (and still experience) lived exposures to acts of terrorism on a regular basis and on the adequacy and sufficiency of relief/support mechanisms and structures to help victims cope with the traumas and agonies they suffer as a result of their lived experience of insurgency.

## **2.6 The Boko Haram Story: Origin Ideology and Operations**

Religious uprising in Northern Nigeria is not a new phenomenon, however, the emergence of the dreaded Boko Haram terror group and its sophisticated military tactic and operation is a far cry from the maitasaini religious riots in Northern Nigeria (Oviasogie, 2013). The Table in Appendix I details the attacks that made Boko haram such a dangerous insurgent group. According to Murtada (2013), the real name of Boko Haram was Jama'atu AhlisSuuna Lidda'awati Wal – Jihad. The phrase 'Boko Haram' means 'Western education is forbidden'. Boko Haram is an Islamist jihadist terrorist organization that is based in the Northeast of Nigeria. According to Taiwo

(2008), the Nigerian authorities have known that the group has been in existence since 1995, under the name of Ahlulsunnawal'jama'ahhijra. The Boko Haram terror group has operated under different names in the past like the Nigerian Taliban, Boko Haram, and Yusuyyah sect the name of their charismatic leader and founder is Yusuf. The group has adopted its official name to be 'People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teaching and Jihad, which is the English translation of Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal – Jihad, (Cook, 2011).

Founded by Mohammed Yusuf in 2002, in the city of Maiduguri, Borno State it aimed to establish a Sharia government in Borno State under former Governor Ali Modu Sheriff (Eme and Ibietan, 2012). Yusuf established a religious complex that included a mosque and a school where many poor families from across Nigeria and neighboring countries enrolled their children. Eme and Ibietan (2012) noted that the center had ulterior political goals and soon it became a recruiting ground for future Jihadists to fight the State. Some members of Boko Haram are foreigners who spoke only Arabic. The group made the founder's village, Kanamma their operational base in the state of Yobe near the Niger Republic border, and it was called 'Afghanistan' (Awofadeji, 2009). The primary objective of the Boko Haram terror group was to create an Islamic Caliphate in the entire Northern region based on Sharia law (Sunday Vanguard, 2010).

According to Oviasogie (2013), Boko Haram changed its mode of operation and carried out a military style operation by attacking police stations and civilians targets in the towns of Geiam and hosted in Yola State. The group set up command posts in the captured territories and hoisted their symbol of nationhood, the Afghanistan Taliban flag. The federal government launched a counter operations nick named

“operation flush” and recaptured the besieged cities and arrested some of the enemy combatans (Suleman, 2007).

The terrorist group continued their siege on security installations by attacking two police stations in Bama and Gworza in Borno State, carting away police assault weapons, killing some police officers and torching the stations. The federal authorities did not pay much attention to the terror group despite these isolated attacks until 2007, which changed and the group started murdering religious political rivals and their attacks on military and police installations and station increased (Ali, Musa, and Fada, 2016).

The Islamic sect went underground without much activity until July 2009 when they carried out a well-coordinated multi state violent campaign unparalleled since their inception which the economist magazine likened to the Taliban style attack. The aftermath of the attack left approximately 3,600 persons internally displaced, many children orphaned, and scores of women widowed (The Economist, 2009). The security personnel were not spared in the attack, more than two dozen police officers; undisclosed number of soldier and prison guards lost their lives. In a reprisal attack the sect leader Yusuf Mohammed was extra judicially killed including approximately 700 members of his followers (Blanchard, 2014). Scores of the sect members were arrested and detained for prosecution (Adagba et al., 2012; Oviasogie, 2013).

Most of the enemy combatants that were captured during the five state attacks were detained at the federal prison facility in Buachistate for interrogation and prosecution. The terror group in retaliation to the killings of their charismatic leader and other membes staged an attack on the Bauchi prison facility and rescued their members (JWMG), 2010). After freeing the inmates from the prison, they later set the facility

and vehicles parked within the premises ablaze before retreating to their enclave. The Nigerian government was hopeful that the elimination of Yusuf, the Boko Haram charismatic leader would have led to the disintegration of the terror group (Oviasogie, 2013), however, the success of the attack proved to the contrary.

The group then went underground until 2011, when under the leadership of Abubakar Shekau; it mounted successful jail breaks and its first suicide bombings of Police headquarters and the United Nations' buildings in Abuja (Blanchard, 2014). The activities of the sect escalated on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2014, the terrorists kidnapped 250 students from Government Girls Secondary School, Chibbok in Borno State (Zenn, 2014; Reiner and Garcon, 2014). The group had by 2014 captured a portion of Northeastern Nigeria the size of Belgium was administering via strict Islamic law and was threatening Maiduguri itself (Ali, Musa, and Fada, 2016).

Following aggressive offensives by the Nigerian military forces, the terror group was compelled to change its tactics away from occupying territories to guerrilla warfare and increasingly using of suicide bombers, especially female bombers against 'soft targets' (Quick and Demetrio, 2017). The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported that in 2015, forty-four children were involved in suicide bombings, up from four in 2014. Seventeen of the bombings involving children bombers were in Nigeria, while the rest took place in Chad and Cameroon (Ali, Musa, and Fada, 2016).

Although Boko Haram operation is commonly depicted as religious (Shehy, 2014), several commentators, however, point to its political nature. Oviasogie (2013) argued that the factors and motivation driving Boko Haram attacks have political underlying which is suggestive that the reasons for the attacks are skewed toward inequality,

uneven distribution of wealth and power in Nigeria and more so in the northern region where the people are more impoverished in comparison to the rest of the country, rather than religion induced. This argument is buttressed by the fact that a good number of Boko Haram members are highly educated and some were retired lecturers and the sophistication of their weaponry. According to Schulze (2009), the leader of the terror group received some assistance in procuring weapons through the borders of Nigeria and Chad during the early stages of their terror campaign.

The effects of Boko Haram activities on the people of Northeastern Nigeria and been catastrophic. Records of Boko Haram's operations in various parts of the North show that about 1,094 people were murdered as a result of the group's activities between July 27, 2009, and August 7, 2012 (Adagba et al. 2012 and Achumba et al. 2013).

NEMA indicated that about 8,000 persons had been displaced and 254 schools destroyed by the Boko Haram terrorist attacks (Punch, 2015). As of January 9, 2015, Nigeria has recorded a total number of 873,703 internally - displaced people in the Northeast as a result of Boko Haram's activities in the three states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. The figure has been increasing rapidly in the face of constant attacks by the terror group (Daily Post Newspaper, January 21, 2019). This was in addition to 254 schools that were destroyed and 120,077 students who were forced out of schools as of the end of 2014 (NEMA, 2015).

November, 2013 and November 2014, the casualty figure from Boko Haram's violence in Nigeria was about 10,340. Between November, 2014 and March 2015, Boko Haram, through its activities, has also killed about 1,000 people, according to several reports of the group's activities garnered from local and international news media. For instance, the BBC reported the death of about 200 people who were killed



in Kano during an attack in the city's Central Mosque on November 28, 2014, during the Friday prayers by two suicide bombers. The BBC reported another Boko Haram attack in a report titled, 'Boko Haram kills dozens in a raid in Nigeria village' where suspected Boko Haram militants were said to have killed at least 64 people in Njaba village in Borno State during a raid. They targeted men and boys before setting the entire village ablaze on Tuesday, March 3, 2015.

The British Foreign and Commonwealth Office estimated that more than 4,000 people were killed, and another 900 kidnapped in Boko Haram attacks in Nigeria in 2014 (Sawalha, 2017). In another report, The Punch, quoting a London - based intelligence gathering organization, said Nigeria was reported to have the most kidnap attempts in the world in 2013, according for 26 percent of all such recorded occurrences. Mexico came second with 10 percent, while Pakistan was adjudged third on the list with seven percent of the incidents recorded (Sawalha, 2017).

Another report in the Punch Newspaper titled '58 killed, 139 injured in Borno multiple bomb blasts' described the killing of at least 58 people on March 7, 2015, following multiple bomb blasts in Maiduguri which also left 139 people injured. The BBC News titled its version of the attack, "Nigerian city of Maiduguri hit by multiple blasts". Some other reports of the nefarious activities of the group, among many include "Female suicide bomber kill five in Potiskum" (The Punch Newspaper, 2015); and "Boko Haram attacks Borno town, kills 9" (The Punch Newspaper, 2015).

Beyond the effects of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria that I had mentioned, two particular consequences of Boko Haram activities come to mind. First, Governor Shettima of Borno argued that the survivors of the sect's vicious attacks were now psychologically damaged and pauperized (The Punch, 2015). Secondly was the

postponement of the 2015 national elections by six weeks. The elections were originally scheduled to commence on February 14, 2015, but had to be pushed forward until March 28, 2015 as a result of the insurgency in the Northeastern part of the country.

On the economic front, Nigeria's Northeastern region had suffered an estimated U.S. \$9 billion dollars, or ₦ 274.5 billion, economic loss as a result of Boko Haram's insurgency as of 2017 (Sawalha, 2017). Borno State suffered the highest loss of approximately U.S. \$9 billion (₦ 180 billion). The loss of agricultural production in the Northeast caused by Boko Haram activities was valued at U.S \$3.5 billion (₦ 107 billion). Borno State had 95% of the 450,000 houses damaged by Boko Haram in the region. Also destroyed were schools, hospitals, bridges and other critical infrastructures (Sawalha, 2017).

Although the offensive against the insurgents by the Nigerian Armed Forces seems to be yielding some positive results, doubts persist as to whether this military campaign can completely rid Nigeria of Boko Haram insurgency. As discussed earlier the group, in spite the military campaign against it, has continued to kill and maim people in different locations in the North-East of Nigeria, particularly several parts of Borno States such the UN Office for Coordination of Human Affairs expressed its concerns that escalating attacks by non-state armed groups suspected to be Boko Haram terrorists are triggering new displacements in Northeastern Nigeria, especially Borno State. With more than 2,000 newly displaced people recently arrived at Teacher's Village camp, Maiduguri after fleeing attacks in Kukawa, Doro Baga, Kekeno and Bunduram near Lake Chad (*Daily Post*, December 28, 2018). Another

report mentioned a massive influx of about 30,000 IDPs into Maiduguri amid latest Boko Haram attacks (Daily Post, January 21, 2019).

The resurgence of Boko Haram vigorous attacks since late 2018 is traceable to a reported split in the Boko Haram hierarchy and a raging battle of supremacy since August 2018 between the two emerged factions, the main group under Shekau's leadership and a splinter group called the Islamic State in West African Province (ISWAP), the faction that is affiliated to ISIS, and is led by Abu Mua'abAlbarnawi. The battle for supremacy had ignited the resurgence in terrorist attacks in Borno State in particular and other parts of Northeast Nigeria.

## **2.7 Factors Responsible for Boko Haram insurgenc**

### **2.7.1 Bad Governance**

Bad governance in Nigeria has impoverished the masses and hence, creating avenue for easy formation of criminal groups who are searching for means of livelihood. Lack of jobs for teaming Nigerian youths is another strong factor for Boko Haram crises in Borno State Nigeria. Karl Max once predicted that there would be a time when machines would be used to work in place of man and when people are not getting jobs, they would resort to revolution (Onimhawo, Izibili and Igboin 2006: 122-124). That is what is currently going on in Nigeria today.

Idowu 2008 makes it clear that because of the failure of the government to provide basic infrastructural needed for its populace; new conflicts have emerged through political opportunists, who have explored condition of the poor to address the non-responses of the state to lawful yearnings of the citizens (Idowu 2008: 9).

This propels a number of frustrated groups who think they have been cut off from the society to make their intention known to the government through violent means. It is necessary to note that substantial Nigerian youths at the age of 20-40 years are still depending on their parents for survival and, if not for this a large proportion of them would have taken arms to fight the state. One can imagine what will happen to a grown up man who wakes up in the morning and has no food or money to spend. Such a man can easily be influenced to take up arms against the perceived elements that have short changed his standard of living and mortgaged his future.

### **2.7.2 Poverty**

Late Yusuf, the founder of the group, pointed out that the government had brought poverty this is another major reason the group remains anti-government and angry about many years of bad governance that have rendered the citizens poor.

The group argues that the leaders are aided by western education to subject the populace to abject poverty by siphoning public funds to private pockets through the use of “pen”. However, as a result of the extreme poverty, innocent citizens are impelled to commit crimes such as kidnapping, robbery and fraud. According to the group, the same leaders who through the use of western education, steal public money meant for project that would have benefited the general public, arrest and imprison the poor who were forced to commit crime in order to earn a living (Danjibo 2010).

Lending credence to this, former President Olusegun Obasanjo once remarked that Nigeria was sitting on gunpowder. According to him, if the government did not act fast and provide jobs for the youths who are the majority and leaders of tomorrow, the country should be prepared to face massive violence and break down of law and order (The Nation Newspaper, 2015: 26).

Bad governance in Nigeria has impoverished the society to the extent that the rich are getting richer while the poor are getting poorer. According to Danjibo&Oladeji (2007), poor Nigerians see their politicians flying abroad, shopping in Dubai and sending their children to expensive western schools which is growing gap between the leader and the led. Developmental projects in community with a representative in government and the community has created a vacuum, and has made it possible for violent extremists to take over that vacuum to achieve their aim. The famous Greek philosopher, Aristotle once wrote, “Poverty is the mother of all revolutions and where there is hunger and the poor greatly exceeds in number, trouble sets in and the state soon comes to an end”.

Therefore, the poor economic condition in the Borno State makes fertile ground for Boko Haram insurgency. However, as relevant as this factor is, bad governance is not restricted to the northern Nigeria as it also affects other areas free from crises;

### **2.7.3 Political Motivation**

Nigeria is a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society. This obvious trend reflects in the country’s socio-political system and the constitutional recognition of federal character principle.

The unofficial rotation of presidency by the former ruling party Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) between the north and the southern part of the country contributes to the daily attack on Nigerians by members of the sect (Boko Haram). Before the 2011 election northern political elite threatened to make the country ungovernable if Jonathan emerged the president on the platform of PDP. Lawal Kaita is fearlessly emphatic that:

Anything short of a northern president is tantamount to stealing our presidency. If he uses the incumbency power to get his nomination on the platform of the PDP, he would be frustrated out. The north should not be blamed for the calamity that will befall the country, if Jonathan emerges president in 2011. The north is determined; if that happens, to make the country ungovernable for any southerner who finds his ways to the seat of power on the platform of the PDP against the principle of the party's zoning policy (Kaita 2010: 11).

The victory of Jonathan in 2011 was marred by violence and series of bombing by members of the sect in different parts of the country. Corroborating this, De Pontet, an African analyst at the Eurasia Group, says that Boko Haram's main aim appears to be humiliating Jonathan's government. According to him, northern region felt excluded from the system of patronage that fuels Nigeria politics (Onuoha 2012).

Former National Security adviser to the president, late General Andrew OwoyeAzazi, on April 27, 2012, blamed terrorist attacks sponsored by the Boko Haram Islamic sect on internal squabbles of the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP).

According to him, the situation that created the problems of Boko Haram in Nigeria is not just about religion and poverty but also the "politics of exclusion" and the desire to rule Nigeria (Azazi 2012). Corroborating this, Uche Chukwumerije argues that Boko Haram is a northern creation meant to hijack power in 2015. For him, Boko Haram would fizzle out the moment a northerner became the president (The Nation Newspaper 2012: 2).

The above assertions by the two leaders attest to the threat issued by the northern leaders to make the country ungovernable if Jonathan should emerge president on the platform of the PDP against the principle of the party's zoning policy. All these

evidences, point clearly to the fact that the Boko Haram sect was not created in isolation but a political strategy by some northern elite for election purpose.

However, contrary to this submission, the emergence of Boko Haram in 2009 was under the administration of late president Umaru Musa Yar'adua from the northern part of the country. Secondly, since the inauguration of Muhammadu Buhari, a northerner on May 29 2015, Boko Haram has not fizzled out. Therefore, the cause of Boko Haram violence goes beyond political manipulation and internal squabble of the PDP

#### **2.7.4 Religious Fanaticism**

Religious fanaticism has been a recurring decimal in different parts of the world. This became aggravated since the bombing of world trade center in USA on September 11, 2001. Farrel opines that before independence in 1960, northern Nigeria had always aspired to return to Islamic legal system for all Muslims (Farrel 2012). However the introduction of Sharia legal system in some parts of northern Nigeria confirms the Boko Haram agitation for the establishment of Islamic state. The sect's efforts to impose Sharia law throughout Nigeria according to various reports have systematically targeted Christians and their places of worship in order to completely wipe them out of Nigeria surface through Jihad (Holy war).

The sect according to some notable Nigerians is a religious movement owing to the fact that it concentrates its activities towards killing Christians and destroying Churches with the objective of making Nigeria an Islamic state. The Catholic Bishop of Sokoto Diocese, Mathew Kukah argues that the agitation for the Islamic state by Boko Haram could be traced to the promise made by northern leaders to ensure the total implementation of Sharia law. He rejects the assertion by some northern

Muslims that Boko Haram members are not Muslims. For him Boko Haram members are inspired by Quran and by virtue of that, they are Muslims (Akinkuotu 2015). The killings of Rev Sabo Yakubu, bombing of the three churches on Christmas day, December 25, 2011 by the sect are used as evidence (Onuoha 2012: 2).

It should be noted that the violence according to some Nigerians has been primarily in one direction with the Boko Haram conducting a terror war against Christians. In contrast, the bombing of Mosque in Makurdi, Yobe State, bombing of the Emir's palace in Kano and the attack on the convoy of Alhaji Ado Bayero, killing 4 and injuring 14 others, including two of his sons and the killing of 21 members of Shiites Islamic Movement in Kano by Boko Haram sect among other attacks on Moslems attest to the fact that the sect violence is not a target to one particular religion. Furthermore, northern Muslims have criticized, rejected and denounced the activities of the sect as un-Islamic and heinous crime against humanity.

The Sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Sa'ad Muhammad Abubakar 111, urges Muslim community to fish out Boko Haram members and have them dealt with as criminals so as to tackle terrorism and extremism not only in Nigeria but in the other part of the world (Sa'adAbubakar 2013). Outside this, Muslim communities in Yobe, Borno and Kano state set up community vigilante to assist the Nigerian security force in tackling the menacing activities of Boko Haram in the north. The point of emphasis is that Boko Haram violence may have religious connotation but the activities of the sect are not solely against Christianity and Christians, but the general populace.

Ignorance contributes to the sect's violence in Nigeria. Religious adherents, according to Ayantayo, have poor theological understanding probably because they are ignorant of what religion is and rely solely on what their religious leaders say or do (Ayantayo



2002). Members of the sect have been brainwashed with the notion of Jihad which means struggle. This clearly show that the northern Muslims mostly Almajiri's and Madrasas (beggars) have been so brainwashed from childhood to the extent that they see non-Muslims and all Muslims associating with people outside Islam as unbelievers and what they need to be told by their leader is that this is an enemy of Islam and they are ready to go to any length to destroy (Soyinka 2012).

The sect believes that any member who dies for the cause of Islamic Sharia state by destroying the government establishment would gain "Aljana" (paradise or heaven). Because of the indoctrination, from childhood, all members of the sect are made to understand that this is a religious cause. As a result of their ignorance about Islamic ethics, they believe real change can only come through violence or coercion and not dialogue. Their ignorance is of high magnitude; that members could kill their wives to prevent them from subsequently marrying infidels, in case they get killed.

According to them, if they kill their wives, they will remain pious until both of them meet again in heaven, where they would re-unite (The Nation Newspaper 2015). This scenario can be blamed on the collapse of public schools which should have provided meaningful education to the youth.

### **2.7.5 Foreign influence**

The Influences of foreign actors, institutions and ideologies appears to be a factor. Danjibo (2010) explains that there is growing concerns of external influences that are impinging and shaping religious organisations in Sub-Saharan Africa, especially in Nigeria. Nigeria Muslims and their Christian counterparts have links to the Middle East and the West. While the Christians tilt towards the Euro-American culture, the Muslims look up to the Arab world. A report from a subcommittee of the U.S. House

of Representatives issued in 2011 November and titled Boko Haram: An emerging warning stated that the group was a threat to the U.S, Western targets in Nigeria, and the wider region. It alleged that the group had other terror networks and went as far as to state and quote “Based on Boko Haram” evolution and the public warnings by the U.S. department to US citizens in Nigeria to be careful in a terrorist country like Nigeria (Cook 2011).

Global terror such as terrorism in Yemen, Afghanistan and Somalia has a great influence on Boko Haram crises in Nigeria. More sensitively, it has concrete links with not only al-Qaeda, but a number of radical African Muslim jihad groups as well. The skills they have imparted have made Boko Haram a much more serious threat to the country (Ero 2012). Boko Haram insurgency in Socio Economic Perspective As earlier indicated, this research aimed at examining the economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno state Nigeria, in affected areas and the country as a whole. The findings shows that beyond religious and political meanings lead to Boko Haram, constant attack by insurgents have endangered social and economic activities in Nigeria, which have in turn affected national development. The security challenge posed by Boko Haram has reached a point where indigenes and non indigenes are leaving the northern region to avert their being killed by the insurgents and business owners close down there shops.

### **Move to economic effect of boko haram insurgency**

However, the economic activities of Borno, Yobe and other northern states where Boko Haram spread their tentacles have been crippled economically (Falola and Heaton 2008). For instance, local investors who normally are supposed to contribute

to the economic development of the area have left since no reasonable investor would want to invest his capital in a violent prone environment.

Consequently, most of the investors who moved away from this affected states reinvest their capital in other Nigerian communities free from the insurgency. In this wise, most of the affected investors interviewed such as (Okeke 2016, Nwankwo 2016, Okafor 2016, and Nzediegwu 2016), submitted that the activities of the insurgency made them to relocate their investment to Edo State. According to a report in an Afenmai online magazine, small business firms established by indigenes and non indigenes from 2010 to 2014 have increased significantly in Edo state (Afenmai Online Magazine 2014)

Outside this, the security challenge has also led to drastic reduction of people's patronage of agricultural produce from the north to southern communities because of the recent rumour that members of the sect are planning to send poisonous products to other parts of the country. Owing to this development, the system of farming has been improved through the use of mechanized farming to meet up with current demand for agricultural produce such as cassava, yam, palm oil, pepper, okra, melon and others.

The Ibillo market in Akoko Edo Local Government Area of Edo State which is one of the biggest markets in Afenmai land now serves as a major market where traders from other parts of the country buy agricultural goods. For instance, much of the gari sold at Bodija market in Ibadan is produced from Edo state. One of our informants, Mrs. Nwabueze, a gari trader in Bodija market affirmed this when she said that she travels to Ibillo every three weeks to buy goods such as gari, pepper and red oil. This suggests that the buyers of farm produce in Edo state are from different parts of the country (Nwabueze 2016). The increase in patronage is largely an aftermath

insecurity arising from Boko Haram insurgency. Bank transactions have also been affected and it has become very important for the banks in affected areas to review their operational hours from usual opening 8.00am and close by 4.00pm to unusual time from 9.00am to 12.00 noon. This decision was taken by the financial institutions to safeguard their Business. According to Dauda 2014 this arrangement has made it difficult for customers especially traders to deposit their daily proceeds in the banks due to the limited banking operational hours that are no longer in their favour. This situation has forced business owners to be hiding their money either in the shop or at home. This could best explain the major reason for the rising cases of shop breakings, burglaries and home robbery in northern Nigeria. The prices of goods have been increased due to shortage of production and supply from north to the south where the goods are largely consumed. The northern farmers find it difficult to carry out their legitimate right of farming and in some cases; goods are stockpiled wasting in the hands of farmers because the traders from the south are scared to travel to the north to buy goods. Example of this is the killing of four traders on the 5th of May and 10 more people on June 28 from Bodija market Ibadan Oyo State in 2013 when they travelled to Borno State to buy wares.

Therefore, immediately after the killing, the Ibadan Foodstuff Traders Association placed an indefinite ban on travelling to the north to purchase beans on its members (NAIJ Report 2016). MOVE THIS TO SOCIAL FACTOR The phenomenon of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) has become a social problem and dangerous to economic Development. The population of IDPs in the north is worrisome because many of them are family men and women who ordinarily are supposed to fend for their family. The fact cannot be denied that IDPs have their basic rights to existence, food, shelter, education, security among other amenities. However, funds meant for

the development of the country are now being channeled towards providing basic needs for the IDPs. Billions of naira has been spent on this project and many of IDPs who are supposed to be working and contribute to the economy are denied of their right to work. Private agencies, Local, state and federal government have spent billions of naira to distribute relief materials to the IDPs. On 26 of November 2015, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) distributed 1,120 bags of rice, 2,240 bags of maize, 2,120 bags of millet, 280 bags of cement, roofing sheets, ceilings, mosquito nets, mattresses, tissues, detergent and lastly, over #800million has been spent by Yobe state government on the welfare of the Pompomari Camp, Damaturu (Daily Independence 2015: 6). All these have negative impacts on development of the affected states and Nigeria as a whole .The sect blossoming activities have led to the reduction of government derivation from the affected northern states as a result of restiveness in those areas as well as reducing other activities and growth of business. The insecurity challenges continue to make it impossible for the government to execute vital project for the people. Dauda 2014 opines that the insurgence of Boko Haram in the north has drastically reduced government of the day's performance in the affected area. It should be noted that Boko haram insurgency in Borno state, Nigeria have cost the country N1.3 trillion (The Sun Newspaper 2016: 22). Resources which normally could have been used to improve existing projects and start other ones are being diverted to restructure and replaced what has been destroyed by the insurgence. Since no human being would invest his capital in an atmosphere of insecurity, it is therefore, suffice to say that menacing activities of Boko Haram are bane to nation development.

Education is worst hit by the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state Nigeria. Apart from the fact that the agitation of the sect is that Western education is forbidden and un-Islamic, formal education has remained the bedrock of human and capital developments in Nigeria. Today, millions of children from the Borno state no longer have access to basic education. The insecurity challenges has led to the death of many teachers, students and school properties destroyed thereby making it impossible for pupils to go to school. This situation made Borno state government to close down public and private school for 18 months. Without any doubt, the future of many children from Borno state extraction has been jeopardised as a result of the inability to go to school. Education is one of the major institutions contributing to the sustainable development of the society and if it is affected, the economic activities of the state will be threatened. Obviously speaking, the problem of Nigeria is the fear of one ethnic or religious group dominating the other through political means.

According to Agbaje (1990), democracy allows conflict in the society to be resolved by rational argument and persuasion rather than by violence coercion. The manipulation of religion by northern politicians to win election is contributing to the political backwardness in the country. In April 19, 2011, a polling booth was bombed in Maiduguri by Boko Haram because of its perceived domination by opposition party (Johnstone 2012).

In 2015 general election, the sect issued statement warning residents not to participate in the election and as a result of these; many eligible voters became scared and decided to stay away from the polling booth. It is therefore obvious that activities of the Boko Haram group to disenfranchise people in order to win elections further show the

danger it portrays to our hard earned democracy. Furthermore, Boko Haram insurgency threatens national integration. This is so because reasons for the establishment of National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) in 1973 have been jeopardised. Many parents from southern extraction of the country no longer want their children to be posted to the Borno state for the fear of being killed. However, majority of the southern Corp members who have been posted to the north are redeploying to the south.

There is also mass movement of non indigene who are resident in Borno state for many years back to the southern states. Today, the inability of the non indigene to live and exercise their legitimate right in the Borno state have created fear among northerners living in the south and many of them are also moving out of the south to the north. It is therefore crystal clear that the activities of the sect if not stringently dealt with will destroy Nigeria.

Boko Haram insurgency has heightened fears among Nigerians, especially those living in the northern part of the country. The activities of the sect have led to the death of many Nigerians and property worth millions of naira destroyed. Business ventures, shops and schools have been affected as a result of Boko Haram attacks on the populace. Recent occurrences such as killing and destruction of property in northern Nigeria clearly show that the state of insecurity in the north has assumed a frightening dimension. While it may be posited that insecurity is a global phenomenon, what is strange in the country is the seeming inability of the government to find lasting solution to the problem. The cliché of “security threat” has almost transformed to security collapse (Andekin 2011).

The issue of religion has always posed a serious challenge to the socio- economic development of the country. This is also because no administration in Nigeria has ever

enjoyed absolute support of both Islam and Christianity. In other words, government has always had to battle with one religious conflict or the other (Muhammed 2008).

Therefore, the researcher wishes to state emphatically that the persistence of; corruption, collapse of public schools, injustice and unemployment could simply be attributed to the menacing activities of Boko Haram insurgency. In this wise, if the researcher's recommendations are properly implemented, the menacing activities of the sect will be curtailed.

## **2.8 The Economic Implications of Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State of Nigeria**

Boko Haram insurgency, have economic implications, especially in the Borno state where Boko Haram has dominance. The economic, social and psychological cost of the Insurgency cannot be quantified. Commercial activities in the Borno state have been reduced because of the unprecedented attacks by the sect. Banks, markets and shops do not open regularly due to the fear of the coordinated attacks from Boko Haram. According to Okereoch (2012) human capital and investors drain is hampering economic development in Borno state this is due to the attacks on banks, markets, parks and government departments. The attacks on these commercial areas have led to the migration of people to other parts of the country. Shiklam (2012) posits that:

“The Maiduguri Monday Market said to be the biggest market in the city is reported to have been seriously affected as hundreds of shop owners, especially Southerners are said to have closed their businesses and left the troubled city. About half of the 10,000 shops and stalls in the market were said to have been abandoned by traders who have fled the city.”



Aside the migration of people who have businesses in the northeast are moving to other parts of Nigeria, Foreign nationals of Chad, Cameroun and Niger are being repatriated to their home countries for what the government of Nigeria said that they constitute the members of Boko Haram.

Evidence has shown that not all the repatriated nationals of the above countries are members of Boko Haram. Definitely, those who have businesses in the cities like Maiduguri, Damaturu and Yola formed part of those that are sent homes which actually affect the economic activities in these cities. Ovaga 2013 asserts that under this situation, the economy of Borno state will seriously be affected if foreign citizens who contribute large quota to the development of Borno state vis a vis their economic activities are sent back to their countries of origin. The never-ending attacks by Boko Haram in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states have a severe impact on the economic lives of people living in these areas. A case in point is that the working duration of most commercial banks in the affected areas hit by Boko Haram bombings has been reduced from eight hours to three hours (Mohammed, 2012). “In Borno state, where the sect originated, the frequent bombings and clashes between Boko Haram and the security agents have weighed down seriously on the commercial and other activities in the city as many business have reportedly crumbled while many people have fled the state” (Shiklam, 2012).

There is already a dichotomy in the north and south development in Nigeria. The poverty profile released by the National Bureau of Statistics illustrates that there is the prevalence of poverty in the north as compared to the south. It is in this data that the *Businessday* newspaper predicted if the insecurity situation continues development in the northern part will remain static and the gap between the

north and south will broaden further (BDN, 2012). “The region needs peace and stability more than any region in the country, particularly because the region clearly lagging behind in term of infrastructure, education and other development indices”Ogochukwu, 2013).

Prominent Nigerians who have bemoaned the economic impact of Boko Haram insurgency in northeast Nigeria including the President of the country and Northern Governors forum According to Obaremi (2014) “Economic affairs in the north is already depleting due to a massive departure of people and financial institutions from the northern region. But if the government delays in the implementing comprehensive plans to tackle insecurity from its roots, then not only will the northern region be economic desolation, the country as a whole risk losing billions of dollars in foreign direct investment” The business activities of telecom operators have not been left out from the attacks of Boko Haram. For instance, some telecom masts belong to some major mobile telephone operators were destroyed by Boko Haram. The banning of telephone services by the military affected the income generation of some of the mobile phone operators.

Just as the economic implications of Boko Haram atrocities cannot be quantified, the social costs are enormous. The church, school, market, clinic and mosque are potential targets of Boko Haram. For example, in April 2014, a federal government girls’ college was attacked which subsequently led to the abduction of over 250 female students. Attacks on these social places have prevented people from going to these places. Some students have stopped going to school, others have been transferred to the southern part of the country to continue their education. Christians are afraid to go to worship in the church on Sundays due to the fear of being attacked

by the sect. Same for the Muslim faithful also abandon their worshipping centers because of Boko Haram attacks. The markets have become deserted. The National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) that was created by the government after the end of Nigerian civil war to foster unity among Nigerians is under threat due to Boko Haram attacks. The NYSC directorate posted 4171 corps members to Adamawa state, 1041 of the corps members have to abandon their national duty due to the precarious security situation. Some parents from the southern part of the country have protested vehemently against the posting of their children to the northeast.

Aside the socio economic implications, the human cost is more worrisome, more than 10.000 have been killed, a lot of people have been maimed and women have been kidnapped and raped which have left the family of the dead, injured, raped and the kidnapped in agony. In a nutshell, most of the family members of Boko Haram victims are going through a traumatized period. Many have left their homes and over 650 thousand Nigerians have been displaced according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

## **2.9 The Effects of Boko Haram Insurgency on Nigeria National Development**

Insurgency has consequences. In this section, I review the literature on the implications of the Boko haram insurgency in Northern Nigeria. The review is organized in three main dimensions – economic, political and social.

### **2.9.1 Economic Effect**

Boko Haram violent activities of attack has brought a serious paralysis to business, banking sector, market, tourism, transport system, hospitality, internal and external investment, companies and other economic activities. According to Okereocha (2012), due to attacks on banks, market, parks and government departments in

northern Nigeria, human capital and investors collapsed and became threat against economic development because of attacks on commercial areas which has led to the migration of people to other part of the country. Increase in poverty, unemployment, insecurity and failure in sustainable human development that is not only in the northern part, but the entire country as well as neighboring countries like Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Benin has created an avenue for crime. According to former minister of information, Mr. Labaran Maku said that the Kano which served as the commercial center for not only the North, but the entire neighboring countries since and before the evolution of Nigeria, Kano has been the commercial center of western Sudan for the past 500 years; it has been destroyed by terrorist attacks. The more you destabilized peace in Kano, the more you destabilized the foundation of economic and social well-being of northern region.

### **2.9.2 Political Effect**

The Insurgency of Boko Haram has created a serious confusion in Nigerian political system and reduced its performance in the affected areas, where its visions and missions reduced and became unrealistic due to the terrible militant activities which jeopardize the whole society and put the nation into trauma as well as the political performance of politicians and other activities. The activities of Boko Haram have destroyed the image of Muslims especially from non – Muslims who considered that all Muslims are extremists and fundamentalists particularly the Christians who do not mingle with Muslims. The Insurgency of Boko Haram juxtaposed a terrible relationship between Nigeria and other nations of the world due to foreign nationals been kidnapped and hostaged without demand for ransom, which caused the United states of America to warn its citizens not to visit northern states affected by Boko Haram attack also, forced foreign national to leave the country, and school,

universities, ministries, companies and other government protocols and politicians to migrate from the affected areas for their safety. According to Anyandike and Nkechi (2013) noted that, the attacks of Boko Haram do not consider age, sex or nationality, but it affected entire nations and survivors of Boko Haram are now afraid to send their children to schools because of insecurity. The attacks by Boko Haram are not limited to urban or rural areas, but it cut across the boundaries which affect the neighboring countries. According to Anyadike (2013) “the challenge juxtaposed by Boko Haram in Nigeria is not only the threat of its terrorist acts of propagation Islamic law in the country, but the confusion of exact causes of the violence in Nigeria such as socio economic, political and religion factor.”

### **2.9.3 Social Effects**

The north eastern part of Nigeria is a region which suffered from serious under development and lagging behind in terms of infrastructure, education, security and other development indices, this various cycle of poverty and under development paved a simple way of embracing Boko Haram mission and its activities by youths due to the high tension of daily life stress. The youths became the terrible militant that engaged in sporadic bombing of the major northern cities such as Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Jos, Zaria, Damaturu, Adamawa, Bauchi and others. This caused the killing of both Muslims and Christians in mosques and churches; this proves that the Boko Haram insurgency is totally against the entire nation which needs collective effort to fight against Boko Haram insurgency.

Others conclude that Boko Haram has a connection with foreign terrorist organizations. The constant bombing attacks by Boko Haram have impacted negatively on lives and properties of people in Borno state. The available statistics has

indicated as Human Right Watch (2012) reported a total death of 935 persons in 164 attacks, 550 people were killed through suicide bombing, another 550 were killed in 135 attacks in 2011 alone (Amnesty International, 2012). According to Oluwaseun, BokoHaram insurgency have destructed properties worth of several billions of naira through bombing attacks (Oluwaseun, 2012). The Boko Haram attack has reduced the number of tourist because of fear of attacks which led to the cancellation of much national and international tourism in the country. According to Deemua (2013) the Boko Haram insurgency has led to the cancellation of international football games between Nigeria Super Eagles and Samba Boys of Brazil in 2012, Arsenal, 2012 tour proposal to Nigeria, the Nigeria Premier League between Jigawa Golden Star and Ocean Boys, English top-flight club in EPL 2012 and other national and international events were cancelled due to fear of attacks, these events cancelled affected tourism which contributes to Nigerian national economic and social development.

## **2.10 Global History of Terrorism**

Ireland: Ireland as an example is one of the earliest groups to utilize modern terrorist techniques was the Fenian Brotherhood and its offshoot, the Irish Republican Brotherhood. They were both founded in 1858 as revolutionary militant nation among the emerged community in the United States. The aim of the Brotherhood groups was to establish an independent Republic in Ireland and began carrying out frequent acts of violence in metropolitan Britain to achieve their aims through intimidation. In 1887, members of the movement's leadership were arrested and convicted for organizing an armed uprising, the police Van in which they were being transported was intercepted and a police sergeant was shot in the attempt to rescue their members. An explosion to demolish the prison wall killing 12 people and caused many injured. The bombing enraged as the British Public, causing a panic over the Fenian threat.

In 1961, Umkhonto WeSizwe was a military wing of the African Nationalist Congress; it waged a guerrilla campaign against the South African apartheid regime and was responsible for many bombings. The group launched its first attacks against government installations on 16 December, 1961. The South African government subsequently banned the group after classifying it as a terrorist organization. The group's first leader was Nelson Mandela, who was tried and imprisoned for the group's activities. The al-Shabaab insurgency in Somalia; the group has also significantly contributed to instability in Africa.

In the 1980's and 1990's, Islamic militancy emerged in pursuit of religious and political goals. This trend increased many militants drawing inspiration from Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution. In 1990, well-known violent acts that targeted civilians were the World Trade Centre bombing by Islamic terrorists on February 26, 1993, the sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway by Aum Shinrikyo on March 20, 1995. 2001 also saw the second acknowledged attacks. The more recent terrorist attack in the United States has included the 2015 San Bernardino attack. The bombing of Boston Marathon by Islamic terrorists, the shooting of police officers in sniper and the shooting of multiple black parishioners at church and car attack on anti-fascist protesters.

**Somalia:** Somalia's al-Shabaab and its Islamic extremism can be traced back to the mid-1970s, when the group began as an underground movement opposing the repressive and corrupt regime of Siyad Barre. This rebellion was coupled with the Barre regime's failure to resolve economic challenges that Somalis who were living outside the colonial borders faced. The al-Shabaab terrorist group has remained a notorious group and poses a serious security threat in Africa. The crisis perpetrated by al-Shabaab in Somalia remains one of the top crises contributing to massive forces

displacement in Africa. Somalia also contributes to the number of refugee's and internally displaced person in Africa.

Osama Bin Laden's Islamic Jihadist. Osama Bin Laden, closely advised by Egyptian Islamic Jihad leader Ayman al-Zawahiri, in 1988 founded Al – Qaeda meaning (Base). An Islamic jihadist movement to replace Western – controlled or dominated Muslim countries with Islamic fundamentalist regime, in pursuit of such goal, Bin Laden issued a 1996, manifesto that vowed violent jihad against U.S military forces based in Saudi Arabia. On August 7, 1998, individuals associated with Al– Qaeda and Egyptian Islamic jihad carried out simultaneous bombing of two U.S embassies in Africa which resulted in the death of 224 people. On October 12, 2000, Al – Qaeda carried out the USS code bombing, a suicide bombing of U.S Navy destroyed USS code harbored in the Yemeni port. The bombing killed seventeen U.S sailors.

Britain in order to achieve political gains, the Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone was partly influenced to disestablish the Anglican Church in Ireland as a gesture by the clerken well bombing. The bombing was largely funded and organized by the Fenain Brotherhood in the United States.

**Russia:** The Russia terrorism was founded in 1887, NarodnayaVolya was a revolutionary anarchist group inspired by Sergei Nechaye .V and by the propaganda by the deed. The group developed ideas such as targeted killing of leaders of oppression that will become the hall mark of subsequent violence by small non state groups, and they were convinced that the developing technologies of the age such as the invention of dynamite were the first anarchist group to make widespread use of dynamite which enables them to strike directly. Attempting to spark a popular revolt against Russian Isardom, the group killed prominent political figures by gun and



bomb on March 13, 1881, assassinated by a bomb also killed the Isar's attacker, Ignacy Hryniewiecki, failed to spark the expected revolution and an ensuing crackdown brought the group to an end.

Individual Europeans also engaged in politically motivated violence. In 1893, Auguste Vaillant, a French anarchist threw a bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies in which one person was injured. In reaction to the Vaillant's bombing and other bombings and assassination attempts the French government restricted freedom of the press by passing a set of law. In the year 1894 to 1896 anarchists killed president of France Marie Francois Carnot Prime Minister of Spain Antonio, Elizabeth of Bavaria

**United State:** On December 24, 1865, 514 confederate veterans created Ku Klux Klan (KKK). The KKK used violence, Lynching, murder and act of intimidation such as cross burning to oppress African American in particular, and it created a sensation with its masked Forays' dramatic nature. The group's politics were white supremacist, anti – Semitic, racist, anti – catholic, and nativist. A kick founder boasted that it was a nationwide organization of 550,000 men and that it could muster 40,000 Klansmen within five days' notice, but as a secret or "invisible" group with no membership rosters, it was difficult to judge the Klan's actual size. The KKK has at time been politically powerful, and at various times it controlled the governments of Tennessee, Oklahoma, Indiana and South Carolina as well as several legislatures in the South.

**The Ottoman Empire:** Several nationalist groups used violence against an Ottoman Empire in apparent decline. A revolutionary movement founded in Fifiis in 1890 by Christophor Mikaelian. The group published newsletters, smuggled arms, and hijacked buildings as it sought to bring in European intervention that would force the Ottoman

Empire to surrender control of its terrorists on August 24, 1896, 17 years old Babken suni led twenty–six members in capturing the imperial Ottoman Bank in Constantinople. An ensuing security crackdown destroys the group. The internal Macedonian founded in 1893 by Hristo Tatarched in the Ottoman controlled Macedonian terrorists, the group sought to coerce the Ottoman government into creating a Macedonian nation.

**Irish independence:** In an action called the Eastern Rising or Eastern Rebellion on April 24, 1916, members of the Irish Volunteers and the citizen Army seized the Dublin post office and several other buildings, proclaiming an independent Irish Republic. From January, 1939 to March 1940, the Irish Republic Army carried out a campaign of bombing and sabotage against civil, economic and military infrastructure of Britain. It was known as the sabotage campaign. During the campaign, the Irish Republic Army carried

out 300 attacks and acts of sabotage in Britain killed seven people and injured 96 people, most of the casualties occurred in the Coventry bombing on August 25, 1939.

**American:** The contras were a counter revolutionary militia formed in 1979 to oppose Nicaraguans Sandinista government. The catholic institute for international relations asserted the following about contra cooperating procedures in 1987. There was bloody abuse of human rights, murder, torture, mutilation, rape, arson destructions and kidnapping. April 19, 1995, Oklahoma City bombing was directed at U.S government, the bombing of Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in down town Oklahoma City claimed 168 lives and left over 800 people injured.

The front de Liberation was a Marxist nationalist group that sought to create an independent, the group was founded in 1963 and was inspired by Che Guevara. The

group was accused of bombings, Kidnapping and assassinations of politicians, soldiers and civilians. On October 5, 1970 the group kidnapped James Richard Cross, the British trade commissioner, on October 10, the Minister of Labor and Vice – Prime was killed. After this events support for violence increased and the terrorists took power in Quebec in 1976. The Jews Defend League was also founded in 1969 by Rabbi Meir Kahana in New York City with it declared purpose being the protection of Jews from harassment and anti-Semitism. Federal Bureau of investigation statistic stated that form 1980 to 1985, 15 attacks which was classified as an act of terrorism was attempted by members of the Jews defend league. Robert k 1995

Asia, the Japanese Red Army was founded by Fusako, Shigenobu in Japan in 1971 and attempted to over thrown the Japanese government and start a world revolution. Allied with the group committed assassinations, hijacked a commercial Japanese aircraft and sabotage a shell oil refinery in Singapore. On May 30, 1972 KO20 Otamoto and other group members lunched a machine gun and attacked the Israelis old Airport killed 26 people and injured 80 others. Two of the three attackers killed themselves

**Africa:** In Kenya, because of the failure of the Kenya African Union to obtain political reforms from the British government through peaceful means, radical activist within the Kenya African Union, set up a splinter group and organized a more militant nationalism. By 1952, the Mau Mau consists of Kikuyu fighters, with Embu and Meru recanted. The Mau Mau carried out attacks on political opponents, loyalist villages, raiding white farms and destroyed livestock. The colonial administration declared a state of emergency and British forces were sent to Kenya. Therefore, the Mau Mau was considered as a terrorist group.

## 2.11 Summary of the Literature Review

The implications of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State in Nigeria has given the researcher concerned and quite burdensome. It is widely acknowledged that terrorist activities have dealt with and still dealing with the people in Borno state who are exposed to Boko Haram violent attacks, causing deaths, economic deprivation, and physical/mental limitation. This chapter was guided with the research objectives and research questions. This chapter comprises of the introduction which discussed about the theory that was used by the researcher to enable the research achieve the stated aims and objectives of this research work. The theoretical framework used by the researcher is relative deprivation theory. According to Schaefer (2008), there is relatively negative discrepancy between legitimate expectations and present actualities. Walker and Smith (2012) argued that an individual or group of people may feel deprived if there is a perception of denial of their legitimate rights and benefits.

From the review, there are numbers of issues that was addressed such as economic implication of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State. Shiklan (2012), asserted that “the Monday market said to be the biggest market in the city is reported to have been seriously affected as hundred of shop owners, especially southerners are said to have closed their business and left the trouble city and have been abandoned by traders who have fled the city” Also factors responsible for the Boko Haram insurgency such as lack of job, bad governance, extreme poverty, and the gap between the leaders and the led, religious fanaticism, political, economic, and social factors.

A central argument of the review is that the activities of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria (Borno State) has affected the economic, political and social activities of the people in Borno State and Nigeria at large. Therefore, important questions remain.

These include among others: What are the factors responsible for the intractability of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State in Nigeria? What are the consequences of Boko Haram Insurgency for the people of Borno state in Nigeria? What are the victims' perspectives on the ways to address the problem of insurgency? These are the questions explored in this research.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

In this chapter, the methodology that was used for this research work was based on the following headings: Research design, population of the study, sample and sampling technique, instrument for data collection, method of data collection and method of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study utilizes the qualitative exploratory case study design for data collection and analysis. Qualitative research produces general understanding of rich, contextual, and unstructured, non-numeric data through conversation with research participants in a natural setting (Creswell, 2009; Mason, 2002). Willis & Jost (2007) affirmed that the qualitative approach gives valued results required for researchers to fully comprehend contexts. Thomas (2003) similarly, asserted that qualitative methods are reinforced by researchers because the paradigm portrays a world in which reality is socially constructed.

A qualitative exploratory collective case study design was applied for this study because of the flexibility of the qualitative research method. The method allows for exploration of other sources of obtaining data without strict restrictions and applications as in the case of the quantitative research method (Mackey and Gass, 2015). A qualitative research design could make use of secondary research such as reviewing available literature or data and also conducting in-depth interviews, case studies, field tests, among others (Dellinger & Leech, 2007).

Qualitative exploratory case study design helps in formulating a more precise problem statement (Shields & Rangarjan, 2013). A qualitative exploratory case study design facilitates the conduct of investigations into a social phenomenon without explicit expectations (Dellinger and Leech, 2007).

A case study research design plays an important role in advancing a field's body of knowledge (Merriam, 2009). Miles and Huberman (1994) asserted that a case study is a phenomenon of sort occurring in a bounded context. Myers (2009) argued that the significance of case study research is its emphasis on 'how' and 'why' questions and therefore (Mouton, 2001) considers it appropriate for descriptive and exploratory studies. Stake (2005) pointed out that case study focuses on describing processes, individual or group action in a whole setting, and/or the sequence of events in which an action occurs. The qualitative case study approach supports both theory building - particularly where existing theoretical and conceptual frameworks are inadequate - and acts as a guide to empirical (quantitative) research (Chetty, 1996; Mouton, 2001). The Qualitative exploratory case study approach also enables researchers to closely examine data within a specific context (Zainal, 2007). This qualitative exploratory case study design was adopted to understand the economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency and its effect on the people of Borno state in Nigeria. The study design identified the consequences or effects of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno state of Nigeria.

The qualitative approach provided an opportunity for the researcher to document the lived experiences of people of Borno state in Nigeria exposed to Boko Haram insurgency, how they relate to their exposure to terrorism and the meaning they gave to their experiences with the terrorism. The researcher conducted face-to face

interview with the participants who has experienced with Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state of Nigeria. The researcher employed interview as an instrument to gather information from the participants with the uses of an interview guide.

To examine the implications of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State in Nigeria, data was collected through qualitative method such as observations and oral interviews. Qualitative research method as seen by Denzin and Lincoln (2005), assituated activities that locate the observers in the world and consist of a set of nterpretive materials and practices that make the world visible. This also indicates that qualitative research methods involve finding and understanding experiences, perspectives and thoughts of respondents' thereby exploring meaning, purpose or reality of a phenomenon (Flick, 2006).

The researcher conducted a face-to-face interview with the participants who were expose to Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State in Nigeria. Qualitative exploratory case study was the suitable approach for this study because the researcher intended to provide the readers with critical insight about the economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno State in Nigeria. The qualitative design made it possible for the researcher to uncover the profound consequences of the Boko Haram insurgency for the stakeholders in Nigeria.

### **3.2 Research Settings**

Borno, also known as Borno State, is a state in north-eastern Nigeria. Its capital and largest city is Maiduguri. The state was formed in 1976 from the split of the North-Eastern State. Until 1991 it contained what is now Yobe State. The motto or slogan of the state is "Home of Peace". Borno is the homeland of the Kanuri people in Nigeria and several other ethnic groups.



Borno has been the epicenter of the Islamist group Boko Haram since it began its Insurgency in 2009. The conflict in Borno drew media attention in 2009 after clashes between Boko Haram and government security forces in which the founder of Boko Haram Mohammed Yusuf was reportedly captured alongside 300 of its members. Days later Mohammed Yusuf was announced dead after he reportedly attempted to escape from detention.

After a decade of protracted conflict that has destroyed economic activities and normal life, the governor of the state Babagana Umar Zulum in 2019 commenced a multi-pronged strategy of his own recruiting 10,000 hunters with “voodoo powers” to help government forces rout the insurgents.

The state has a predominance of Kanuri people. Other ethnic groups such as Lapang, Babur/Bura and Marghi are also found in the southern part of the state. Shuwa Arabs are mainly the descendants of Arab people and is an example of the endurance of traditional political institutions in some areas of Africa, where the emirs of the former Kanem-Bornu Empire have played a part in the politics of this area for nearly 1,000,000 years. The current Kanemi dynasty gained control of the Borno Emirate in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century after the Fulani Jihad of Usmandan Fodio. Conquered by Rabih in 1893, Borno was invaded by the British, French and Germans as the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1902, the British officially incorporated Borno into the Northern Nigeria Protectorate and established a new capital at Maiduguri or Yerwa in 1907, which remains the capital to this day.

After Nigerian independence in 1960, Borno remained fairly autonomous until the expansion of the number of states in Nigeria to 12 in 1967. Local government reform in 1976 further reduced the power of the emirs of the former dynasty, and by the time

Nigeria's return to civilian rule in 1979, the emirs still exist, and been restricted solely to cultural and traditional affairs. The emirs still exist, and serve as advisers to the local government. Mala Kachallah was elected governor of Borno State in 1999 under the flagship of the then APP (All People Party) later ANPP. Ali Modu Sheriff was elected governor of Borno State in April 2003. He is a member of the All-Nigeria People's Party (ANPP). Ali Sheriff was the first governor in Borno state to win the seat two consecutive times. Boko Haram's Insurgency began in 2009, with Borno being the worst-affected area. On 14 May 2013, President Goodluck Jonathan declared a state of emergency in northeastern Nigeria, including Borno State along with the neighboring states of Adamawa and Yobe. This happened after fighting between Boko Haram and the state armed force killed 200 people in the town of Baga. A spokesman for the armed forces declared that the offensive would continue "as long as it takes to achieve our objective of getting rid of insurgents from every part of Nigeria."

In July 2014, Borno State governor Kashim Shettima said that "176 teachers had been killed and 900 schools destroyed since 2011". After the Chibok schoolgirls kidnapping in April 2014, most schools in Borno State were closed. They were scheduled to reopen in November 2014. In November 2014, UNICEF reported it has increased its Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) centres. In Borno State, the agricultural sector has suffered mostly because of the Insurgency and many people experienced acute food insecurity. The state major occupations are farming, rearing of farm animals fishing and swimming, handcraft, and trading. The above reasons justify the use of Borno state as the main study area for this present study.

### **3.3 Population of the Study**

Population is the aggregate of element from which the sample is accurately selected (Rubin and Babbies, 2008) population can be defined as a group of individuals or people with the same characteristics and in whom the research is interested. Also can be defined as a group of individual's that are researcher generalizes his/her findings to (Kusi, 2012). The target population for this study comprises of all the businessmen, women, farmers, government and private workers in Bakassi internal Displaced persons Camp in Borno State. It is from this population group that the researcher drew the sample. The researcher find it difficult to include all the people in this study due to the problems of time and resources.

### **3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedures**

According to Morse (2004), sampling in a qualitative study is an act of conscious and deliberate selection of participants that are most suitable for the study which will be in line with the purpose and needs of the study. Therefore the researcher made sure that the unique characteristics of the participants are taken into consideration to meet the needs of the study, Palinkaset'al (2013). The importance of qualitative sampling is immeasurable as a vital component in a research process and the quality of the study is determined by it (Gibbs et'al, 2007).

The selection process of potential participants, in a qualitative study is that, the participant must be very deliberate and in congruity with the peculiarities of the study. Therefore purposeful sampling entails a careful and methodological selection process of the right number and quality.

This subset of the population consists of individuals, object, or events that form part of the population (Cohen et al, 2011). That is, sample is a representative selected for study whose characteristics exemplify the large group from which they were selected. The researchers sample size was 10 which comprise of men and women that are victims of the Boko Haram insurgency that are living in IDPS (Camp of Internal Displaced Persons).

### **3.4.1 Sample Size**

The sample size that was adopted for this study was 10. The data collection stopped when saturation point was reached and this justifies the adoption of the 10 sample size. The 10 sample size comprises of 2 male and 1 female in Maduguri, 2 male and 1 female from Borno, 2 male and 1 female Yobe, while Katsina 1 male only in Bakassi IDP camp.

These participants were selected purposively in order to provide useful information that could not be obtained from other sources. The knowledge the participants possess in the topic necessitate their inclusion in the collection of data (Bruce, 2001, Yin 2016). This sampling technique requires the researcher to deliberately select participants and sites that will suit the purpose of the research and aid the researcher to fully understand the research problem (Creswell, 2014). Therefore, the purposive sampling method was used to select the participant. The victims of Boko Haram Insurgency including female and male, private and public workers that were exposed to Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State.

The convenience sampling technique was used to identify 10 participants who were readily available or accessible for data collection. Convenience sampling technique provided the opportunity for different people to be included in the study both male and female

and private and public workers. Palinkas et al (2015) said that both techniques allow researchers to appreciate the significance of availability as well as readiness to partake in the study on the part of the participants, as well as the ability to disseminate experiences and views in a systematic, experiences and insightful manner. Saunders (2012), assert that, convenience sampling make use of data gathered from respondents of a population who are handily ready and willing to partake in the study at hand. This table presents the characteristics and sample size of the participants involved in the data collection.

**Table 3.1 Sample Size determinant table**

<b>Tenent name</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Madiguri	2	1	3
Borno	2	1	3
Yobe	2	1	3
Katsina	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

This table describes the sample size of the participant used for the study the participant were those that are expose to Boko Haram Insurgency. The reason for selecting of the participant was their exposure/experience to Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State. The security guards or military men supervising the camp was one of the participant who has spent five years supervising the camp and also the other members that are living in that camp were also asked about the number of years they have been in the camp and none of them has spent less than five years. It was also important to explore their level of understanding and their level of exposure.

### **3.5 Sampling Technique**

In selecting participant, for this study purposive sampling technique was used. Ten (10) participants were purposely selected from the Bakassi IDP Camp in Borno State. The purposive sampling was adopted because it allowed for the selection of people who were directly involved in the Boko Haram insurgency. Neuman (2006) stated that, the purposive sampling is a non-random sample in which the researcher use a wide range of methods to locate all possible cases of highly specific and difficult to reach population.

Purposive sampling helps the researcher to identify the people who had come in contact with Boko Haram so that the narration presented in this study were not guesses. Purposive sampling is often used in qualitative research, where the researcher wants to gain detailed knowledge about a specific phenomenon.

### **3.6 Research Instruments**

The researcher adopted the semi-structured interview guide in this study which determines the quality of data and information that the participants in an interview session provides. The questions allow them to exhale and tell their story in a manner that represents their true experiences and opinion about the terrorist. Patton (2002) argued that there is no information gathering channel in a study in comparison to interviews that give the researchers the opportunity to get into the participants thinking process.

There are different kinds of interview questions for the researcher in a study especially the questions that are related to the interviewee's behavioural pattern, experience, values, knowledge and sensory eschewed question (Patton, 2002). Therefore, the interview questions that was used in this study was vital to the study

which gave the researcher the best quality information from the participants. To avoid any ambiguity, the researcher used singular, clear and open-ended questions and effort was made in the choice of words to use in structuring the questions to avoid any misleading questions that will prompt a preconceived response. Patton (2002) suggested that researchers should adopt prefaced questions with “what, why and how” this gives the interviewee the freedom and the opportunity to express their opinion and their thought process about the participants for the study. The researcher selected those that are going to be interviewed by the researcher from the internal displaced persons that is from Bakassi IDPS camp in Borno state. The researcher selected 10 persons which are victims of the Boko Haram insurgency and are willing and experienced, which provided the necessary information that unlock the research question during face-to-face interview with the participants.

### **3.7 Method of Data Collection**

The in-depth face-to-face interview discussion technique was suitable for this study because direct observation techniques cannot be suitable in trying to understand how a group of people lived and organized their lives and the meanings they attached to their experiences in their world. Patton, (2002) and Creswell (2009) argued that data collection through interview gives the researcher a better and more control over the line of questioning he envisages to get out the vital information needed for the study. The face to face interview was conducted at the convenience of participants.

In-depth interview was the primary data collection strategy which was used for this study. According to Patton (2002) “interview is strategically a vital method of inquiring and advocate that researchers adopt a blend of information, conversation and open ended question during the process of data collection”.the researcher made

initial contact with participants through the camp coordinator at Bakassi IDPs camp in Borno state. On the recommendations of the camp coordinator, and with his assistance, the researcher selected 15 potential participants for the study. During an informal interview session with the potential participants, the researcher made them review the informed consent form. Also, they asked for clarifications to help them make an informed decision on whether or not to participate in the study. In the end, the researcher was able to sculpt down the number to 10 participants who partook in the study.

For this study, the researcher used the audio recording capability in conducting the traditional face-to-face interview technique and the participants were purposefully selected from the internal displaced persons Camp in Bakassi (IDPS) who had lived experience of the insurgency. The researcher managed the interviews and provided the guidance needed to prevent digression, maintain focus and a civil interaction.

Semi-structured questions were used during the face-to-face interview session in order to bring out the best in the participants without inhabitation.

### **3.7.1 Interview**

The Interview sought to establish from the participants themselves how they perceive the implications of Boko Haram insurgency on the people in Borno State. Lankshear and Knobel (2004) maintained that semi structured interviews enable the researcher to dig deep into the phenomenon being studied. Implying that the semi-structured questions provide the opportunity for the interviewer to substantiate their understanding of the situation under study (Oyetunji 2006).



Most participants may want to speak in their local dialect, open-end interview questions were used to collect information from them. These enable the participant who were not comfortable with English Language to freely bring out their views as the study required of them.

The interview was divided into two broad sections. The first section was concerned with social-demographic characteristics of the participants while the second section focused on the research questions stated in chapter one of the studies.

### **3.7.2 Observation**

The researcher also used observation protocol as a supporting method of data collection. An observation guide helps the researcher to consider what exactly to observe, when and for how long. Observations are categorized into participatory and non-participatory observations. Participatory observations require the researcher to engage in the activities of the participant in order to record observation while non-participatory observations do not require the researcher to engage in the activities of the participants. However, both methods require the researcher to be conducted in the natural setting of the participants Creswell, 2014; observed the physical environment, their relationship with each other in their various ways of worship, behavioural pattern of the participants. The use of multiple methods of data collections ensure validity and better understanding of the data collected.

Better understanding can be achieved by triangulating a set of result with another set of results and hence enlightening the validity of interpretations (Azorin and Cameron, 2010). In addition, a non-participatory observation was employed and this allowed the researcher to make observations of the conditions at the Bakassi Internal Displaced

Person's camp in Borno State. The researcher recorded her observation in a field book, using the observation checklist.

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a process that involves coding the collected information for the purpose of identifying emerging patterns, themes and categories. The data collected through interview was analysed qualitatively. The links and the relationships between responses were explored. According to Patton (2008) researchers should be familiar with their data set before venturing into the actual data analysis process. Maryring (2000) said that content analysis is one of the different techniques of data analysis researchers can conveniently use in a qualitative study.

Patton (2000), said content analysis is a qualitative data reduction and sense making effort that takes a volume of qualitative material and attempt to identify core consistencies and meaning. The data set that will form the input for content analysis comprises the audio, text, and visual data from interview, documents reviews, or observation. The researcher has searched through the data set for recurring patterns, words, or themes. Therefore this study used the content analysis strategy to search for the presence of the themes, keywords and categories within the data.

### **3.9 Trustworthiness**

To demonstrate the trustworthiness in this qualitative study, it addressed the issues of credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Member checking was used through the data gathering process and data analysis to ensure trustworthiness of my process. For instance, participants were asked to clarify any notion of ambiguity or to confirm that my understanding of their responses is an accurate reflection of

their thought process and what they meant. This realtime confirmation ensured the accuracy and validity of data.

### **3.9.1 Credibility**

To ensure this study's credibility, the research findings were presented to the study participants for validation before additional analysis was done on the verbatim transcript. Shenton (2004), argues that qualitative researchers should leverage credibility to demonstrate that they had painted a true and accurate picture of the phenomenon under study. Maxwell (2012), and Miles et al. (2013), argued that the researcher should ensure that information gathered reflect an accurate representation of historical events relevant to the objectives of the study. Credibility measures the extent to which the research findings are accurate, factual, believable, and aligned with the reality of the study context. According to Patton (2002), credibility is anchored on three pillars, namely the rigor applied in collecting, recording and storing field data and analyzing them, the credibility of the researcher, and philosophical belief in the value of qualitative research. By interviewing participants who experienced attacks by Boko Haram elements, the researcher has demonstrated the credibility of the study.

### **3.9.2 Validity**

The researcher ensured validity through member checking. Member checking allows study participants to review the transcripts of their interviews and verify, edit, or expand on the interview material if they so desired (Carlson, 2010). The researcher went back to the IDP camp and met each of the study's participants separately, where the researcher provided them with the list of the themes and descriptions of their interview for review.

### **3.9.3 Transferability**

Transferability addresses the degree to which research findings can be generalized or justifiably transferred to other settings or contexts (Merriam, 2009; Shenton, 2004). To demonstrate transferability and extension of the researcher's findings to any similar situation in northeastern Nigeria, or indeed in any insurgency-infested area in Nigeria, the researcher broadened participants' selection to cover all the victims of insurgency. This diversity ensured a wide spectrum of opinions and perspectives were covered and considered, this makes the study's outcome reasonably applicable in similar situations and thus can be generalized.

### **3.9.4 Dependability**

Dependability affirms that the process or procedures used for the research are repeatable. Shenton (2004) argues that because of the changing nature of situations in which the study was conducted, it may be challenging to establish dependability and reliability. However, Lincoln and Guba (1985), argue that by demonstrating credibility, the researcher has also shown dependability to a certain degree because of the direct relationship between the two concepts. The researcher demonstrated dependability and reliability by ensuring there was a synergy between the purpose of the study, research questions, methodology, and theoretical framework, which helped generate dependable findings.

### **3.9.5 Confirmability**

Shelton (2004), argued that confirmability seeks to demonstrate the extent to which research findings and conclusions are true reflections of participants' views and lived experience and not the researcher's ideas. Confirmability helps to ensure that there is a clear linkage between the research data and its interpretation. Miles and Huberman (1994), argued that the extent to which researchers acknowledge their biases

determine the level of the confirmability of their studies. To ensure confirmability, the researcher collected data from multiple sources covering a broad spectrum of perspectives other than from participants who had experienced Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state, and the researcher carefully documented the rationale and motivation for decisions taken throughout the research process. To reduce the breach of study participants' confidentiality and privacy was assured, the researcher was exclusively responsible for data collection and analysis. To maintain consistency, the researcher used open-ended questions focused on issues relevant to the implications of Boko Haram insurgency on the study participants. The researcher, also ensured that findings and conclusions emanated only from the raw data gathered from the study participants. The researcher used member checking to validate the accuracy of the transcription of audio data collected during the interview, as well as the findings and conclusions. The member checking gave the participants the opportunity to review and clarify the meaning of statements, views, opinions, and comments they made during the interview.

### **3.10 Ethical Procedure**

According to Hickman (2010), ethics is a code of conduct, based on morally sound decision that serves as a compass that guides an organization or individual. Therefore, a study requires and entails making ethics proof decisions. During the process of making decision the researcher faces conflicting ideas and interest which are non-aligned personal and cultural values, business and personal expectations and aspirations and family demands. An ethical frame work is vital in an organizations efficiency and survival because it propound consistency, equality decision making through all levels of the organization self (2013).

The successful completion of the course demonstrated the researcher's knowledge and ability to understand the applicable ethical requirements and the need to protect people and especially the vulnerable ones that participated in the research. It is important for the researcher to comply with the ethical code of conduct guiding the research. Therefore, measures and protections from harm by protecting their identity and confidentiality which was achieved by using code in place of their names. The protocol was fully observed during the researcher's data collection, also the participants or respondents were made to aware of their rights, roles and responsibility in the research work.

### **3.11 Summary**

Methodology that was used by the researcher served as the process driver for the research, and the research method was inline with the research purpose, also the collection of the data was able to answer the research questions. A traditional face-to-face interview was the primary data collection techniques that was used in this research work. The role of the researcher was elaborated as being the primary data collection.

This chapter was able to discuss in details based on themes such as research design which explain and interpreted the phenomenon to comprehend the reasons behind the actions of the individuals or group being studied. Population of the study was also discussed which comprises of the participants that are available at the time of interview process. Sample and sampling techniques/procedure is the representative selected for study whose characteristics exemplify the large group from which they are selected. Research instrument, the researcher employed the unstructured interview which allow the participant to tell their study in a manner that represents their true

experience. Method of data collection was in-depth interview as data collection strategy and structured questions was used during the interview. Data collected through interview was analysed qualitatively. Also, the ethical issues were also taken care of whereby each participant was informed and the consent of each participant was sought before the interview.



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the data collected and the analysis of the results. This presentation was guided by three research questions. Also, the chapter was presented in sections by examining the various answers given by the participants in relation to the research questions .

The first research question examined the factors responsible for Boko Haram insurgency on the people residing in Borno State in Nigeria. The second research question found out the consequences of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State in Nigeria. The third research question analysed the possible way forward to address the problems caused by Boko Haram insurgency on the people in Borno State in Nigeria.

#### **4.1 Factors Responsible for Boko Haram Insurgency**

The research question one sought responses from the participants on the various factors that has brought about Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria. The discussion was organized under the following sub-themes that emerged out of the data collected. The themes are bad governance, poverty and unemployment, ethnicity and religious problem, corruption, poor security system, foreign influence.

##### **4.1.1 Bad Governance**

This is the inability of the government to provide for the people, protection of lives and properties and instill confidence in the people. The government cannot provide public services and basic needs of the people, therefore frustration become order of



the day, especially the youth who become easily ignited by any event to be violent.

Peace and security of a country or any place is determined by governance system.

Bad governance in Nigeria has impoverished the masses and hence creating avenue for easy formation of criminal groups who are searching for means of livelihood. To support this statement:

*“P2 said that political leaders divert the money that is mean for the masses to provide the basic facilities for the masses has been diverted into their private account and caused problem of insecurity to the people in Borno State. Also P8 said those political representatives that we voted to represent our constituency are the one causing problem to us, because the money given to them to provide the social amenities for the community was used for only himself and his family. P7 said, in my own community our representative use to travel with his family to Dubai for shopping and the community is not enjoying electricity and good water. P4, also said that, whenever, they come to campaign to us, we use to tell them the problem we are facing in Borno State and they promised more than what the community requested for including free education, and we will be motivated to come out in mass and vote for them, as soon as they emerge as the winner, they will forget about their promises to the people that voted for them and the few that are closer to them will be enjoying at the detriment of the masses. That was the reason we think that western education is a sin (Boko Haram).*

Boko Haram insurgency emerged due to bad governance to the people of Borno State, Nigeria where by the government especially the political leaders could not provide the social amenities needed by the massed led to the activities or people joining the criminal act. Also, the failure of the government to provide the basic needs for the people created an avenue for the criminal. Because of the failure of the government to provide basic infrastructural needs for its populace; new conflicts have emerged through political opportunist, who have explore condition of the poor to address the non-responses of the state to lawful yearnings of the citizens (Idowu, 2008:9). The political leaders through the use of western education, steal public money meant for

project that would have benefited the general public, arrest and imprison the poor who were forced to commit crime in order to earn a living (Danjibo, 2010; 2-19).

*“In my own opinion, bad government is the major reason that led to the Boko Haram insurgency, because embezzling the money meant for the public which made the citizen to be poor, therefore creating avenue for the criminals who are searching for their means of livelihood. The group emerged and say that, the rich are getting richer while the poor are getting poorer. If the money meant for the public are been utilized judiciously, the group wouldn’t have come up to behave that western education is a sin P9.*

#### **4.1.2 Poverty and Unemployment**

Majority of the youth are still depending on their parent for survival. One can imagine what will happen to grown up man who wake up in the morning and has no food or money to spend. Therefore, such man can easily be influenced to take arm and become part of the criminal that kidnap, killed people for the sake of money in order to meet up with the societal demands or needs. Poverty and unemployment is one of the reasons that brought about Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State and Nigeria at large. As mentioned by the participant, unemployment is soaring very high because critical infrastructure like roads, constant power supply and water supply needed to create jobs for the masses are not put in place by the government despite promises made to fix them. Therefore, as there is increment in unemployment rate, poverty level also rises. However, as a result of the extreme poverty, innocent citizens are impelled to commit crimes such as kidnapping, robbery and fraud. The following responses are collected from the participant.

*“Because of unemployment problem in the state, the youth are jobless. The political leaders (politicians) will make use of the youth during election for the electoral manipulation and after election, they will not provide job for them therefore, they join the militant group to earn their living P7.”*

*“We use to see the way they send their children to expensive western schools, and they also travel out of the country very often, shopping in Dubai even some of them that we even senior in age are now looking at us as if we don’t have future. This type of attitude can force somebody to join the militant group in order to eradicate poverty from your family P2.*

Unemployment is a situation where people are willing and able to work but cannot find a job. Therefore affecting the national output as these able men cannot contribute to the growth and development of the country.

*“Honestly, poverty and unemployed has make Boko Haram Insurgency to be very active in Nigeria especially in Borno State, because a hungry man is an angry man. A man who wake up in the morning and did not know what to eat or the money to spend to buy some items for the family will definitely take any available job to earn him money P8”.*

*“In my own opinion jobless person is the devil workshop. Therefore if somebody is not working and did not have any job to do, before you know it the devil in the person will be telling him to do the duty job that is available for him to be occupy P6”.*

*As for me the unemployment and poverty is the biggest reason that the youth join armed robbery, kidnapping gangsterism, terrorism because I know a graduate of engineering, and physic that are not employed led to join the militant group in other to meet up with the societal needs or demand.*

From the participant response unemployment and poverty is another big factor that encourage the youth to join any of the terrorist group to enable them survive or earn their living. Therefore employment and poverty can be eradicated as the factor that caused terrorism in Nigeria through the provision of employment opportunity and diversification of economy with the inclusion of modern agricultural system. Late Yusuf Muhammed, the founder of Boko Haram pointed out that the government has brought poverty and suffering to the people and therefore must be changed to Islamic State in order to ensure good standard of living devoid of exploitation and mismanagement by the ruling class. This is the major reason the group remain anti-

government and angry about many years of bad government that has rendered the citizen poor (Danjibo, 2010:2-19).

The incidence of poverty and unemployment is on the high side in Nigeria, especially the youths, which forced them to be part of the crime (Adagba, et al, 2012). An idle hand, they say is the devil workshop. As the numbers of unemployment is increasing so also the rise of terrorist group. The Nigeria Bureau of statistics (NBS) cited in at 23.9 percent and still raising. Therefore this unemployed people now employed themselves by engaging in illegal activities such as kidnapping, robbery, gunmen, bunkering and other illegal activities.

#### **4.1.3 Foreign Influence and Ignorant**

This is another important factor that contributes to Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State and Nigeria at large. The activities of the Nigeria Taliban and the link to Boko Haram insurgency international terrorist group such as Al-Qaeda, Al-Shababa.

*“My sister, to me foreign influence is another factor that ignites the terrorist activities because some members of the Boko Haram insurgency speak Arabic language only and the group made the founder’s village as their operational base close to Niger Republic boarder P10”.*

*“The foreigners that trained our people to join Boko Haram set up command posts in the capture territories and hoisted their symbol of nationhood, the Afghanistan Taliban flag which made the Borno people to belief that the people from other countries are also behind this people that befall the formal peaceful place P8”.*

*“The foreign countries also assist them with money, the Nigerian Muslims and the Christian counterparts whereby money is sent to them to aid them in their terror attack and they also provide them with sophisticated weapon just to cause problem to the country Nigeria P. 07”.*

*“Also ignorance is another factor, because those of them that were arrested confessed that they are fighting for the Almighty Allah for them to practice Sharia law because there is no other law that supersede that of the one provided by Allah and they were trained on how to kidnap and camp people in a particular place to demand for ransom. That if they achieve this aim and they die, they will go to heaven straight without been ask of any questions P4”.*

Because they are ignorant of the religious teaching, they believe on whatever their religious teacher or leader say and they follow the religious leaders without asking their religious leaders any questions in regards to whatever activities they told them to engage themselves in. Foreign influence is a motivating factor for Boko Haram insurgency. Danjibo (2010:2-19), explained that there is growing concern of external influences that are impinging and shaping religious organisations in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in Nigeria. Nigeria Muslims and their Christians have links to the middle East and the West. The Christians towards the Euro-American culture, the Muslims took up to the Arab world. Global terror such as terrorism in Yemen, Afghanistan and Somalia has a great influence on Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria. It has concern links with al-Qaeda and a number of radical African Muslim Jihad groups as well (Cook, 2011:3).

From the comments above, it is clear that foreign influence and ignorance are factors that ignite Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state. Therefore ignorance and foreign influence are catalysts on religious violence. The study found out that the foreigners in another country such as Al-Qaeda, ISWAP, ISIS and other Islamic countries contribute to the problem of Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State and Nigeria at large. Ignorance of the religious learners led them to join what they know nothing about. This clearly shows that the northern Muslims mostly Almajiri's and Madrasa (beggars) have been brainwashed from childhood to the extent that they see non-Muslims and all Muslims associating with people outside Islam as unbelievers

and what they need to be told by their leaders is that this is an enemy of Islam and they are ready to go to any length to destroy (Soyinka, 2012). The sect believes that any member who dies for the cause of Islamic Sharia state by destroying the government establishment would gain “Aljana” paradise or heaven.

#### **4.1.4 Ethnicity and Religion**

Ethno-religious conflict crises is when the relationship between members of one ethnic or religious group and other is marked by the lack of cordiality mutual suspicion and fear, which led to violent confrontation. This particular problem help in fueling the Boko Haram Insurgency.

*“Religion has been causing problem and is one of the major problem that brings about Boko Haram insurgency. The Muslim leaders believed that in using religious violence to achieve their aims without using dialog, therefore encouraging the younger generation on how to be violence as a Muslim” P3.*

*“Since we started to practice democracy, no any administration or regime has ever enjoy absolute support from both the Muslim and the Christian. The government will always have problem with one religious conflict or the other”.*

*“To me, the problem is that any person that emerge as the winner of any political party will concentrate in developing his or her area and abandon the other places, that is why you see that in every election everybody want to be there so that their people can benefit from the government but if the resources is distributed to everybody no-body will complain P6”.*

*“In my own opinion, religion is one of the factors that ignite the Boko Haram insurgency, because in 2000, Zamafara state in Northern Western Nigeria enable a law that enable them to implement full Sharia law. By the year 2002, another eleven state in Northern Nigeria also followed and implemented Sharia law, because of the introduction of this Sharia law in these state bring about riots in some part of the north that are non-Muslims, after explaining to them that the law is mainly for the Muslims and that was how the non-Muslims started the riot in some part of the north in Nigeria”. P10.*

*“Participant 02 also buttress the above statement by saying that “the repeated violent attacks between ethnic and religious group in different communities led to the declaration of state of emergency which led to the creation of more military and police personnel across Nigeria”.*

The comments above indicates that, ethnicity and religion has contributed to the rise of Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State and Nigeria at large. The participant are of the opinion that the ethnicity and religion is the factors that has caused disunity among the different ethnic group in Nigeria and has also bring about religious intolerance to the people of Borno State which has fueled the activities of Boko Haram insurgency.

The research observed that the participant move together according to their religious that is, the Muslims move together and the Christians move together, thereby braiding religious intolerance. Achumba and Akpor (2013) said that ethno-religious conflicts arises when relationship between the members of one ethnic or religious group and another is marked by lack of cordiality mutual suspicion and fear; which tend to violent confrontation.

Such classes present Nigeria with a serious insecurity challenges the results that political consciousness and identify are often molded on ethno-religious identities claims over public goods have led to several killing and violence amongst Christians and Muslims in Nigeria. (Adagba, et al, 2012). Eme and Onyeishi (2011) concluded that ethno-religious clashes have led to destruction and mass killing, threatening peace, stability and security in Nigeria.

#### 4.1.5 Decrease in moral values and traditional western education

One should not expect any good from someone that did not have the fear of God in him or her. An individual who is morally bankrupt and has wrong or negative value is not morally stable. The behavioural offspring of such morally deficient individuals are domination, exploitations, pride, bad governance, unemployment and others. Therefore decrease in moral value is one of the causes of unrest in Nigeria and general poor state of insecurity in Nigeria. Traditional system of education is the system of education that was in existence before the coming of the western system of education. This system of education help in inculcating the right moral value in the mind of the learners and also emphasis was placed on practical system of education through the parent and other relatives. There was a family tie which encourage the extended and compound family but today the western system of education has put an end to that bound. Moral value refers to the process by which people gives values to others. Also Moral value is used to means the formal and conscious training of school children on the correct and acceptable social beliefs or ideals to create harmonious living and mutual interdependence:

*Participant 01 said that “our moral values have been lost because the younger children, has no respect again for the elders and those in authority or position, thereby causing problem to the value system of the people in Borno State”.*

*“Before the western system of education we use to have our traditional system of education which engaged everybody in one hand work or the other and everybody is not idle, but because of the western system of education is has brought about using biro/pen to steal public money which has brought us to the bad situation we are in the today in Borno State” P05.*

*“The moral value teaches us to be obedient, respectful and not to take what is not for you, if you take what is not your own you have stolen and the people in the community will discipline you in present of everybody and others will learn lesson that still is not part of our tradition but west education has legally stealing and all our political*



*holders are stealing without punishment which is not part of our moral values P04”.*

*“The moral virtues such as honesty, responsibility and respect for those people that are in charge of moral education are neglected by the society and the government such as Imams, pastors, priests and other leaders of moral organizations both public and private thereby tend to live lives of dishonesty and mistrust. P02”*

*“Moral values such as honesty, obedience, discipline, hard work, love for one another and truthfulness are not consciously taught in our school, because many of us go to school frequently than other religious place and this value has been lost from our society thereby causing crisis and societal problem P07”.*

## **4.2 Consequences of Boko Haram Insurgency on the people of Borno State.**

Research question two sought responses from the participants on the consequences of Boko Haram Insurgency on the people of Borno State in Nigeria. The discussion was organized under the following headings or sub-themes that emerged out of the data collected. The themes were Economic consequences, social consequences, political consequence and educational consequences.

### **4.2.1 Economic Effects**

Business is an important aspect of economic development in any state or country. Economic growth is the expansion of jobs and income of the people or expansion of economic activities. Economic activities is the sustainable productivity and increase in overall wellbeing of average citizenry and their quality of life. Economic growth is mostly measured using the rate of growth of income in a particular community, state and nation at large. Economic activities emphasis on real goods and services available for citizens of a country for consumption and investment. Economic activities can only take place in a peaceful and well secured environment which can attract other foreign investors. The Boko Haram insurgency has affected the economic activities of the people in Borno State, thereby retarding the economic development of the area.

The business activities of the area are been destroyed and has increased the number of poverty in such place. The researcher observed that those of them that engaged in one business or the other in the camp are still those that lost their business activities to the insurgency. To confirm the above assertion:

*Participant 05 commented that “Business activities has been destroyed by the insurgency and has caused problem of unemployment to the people of Borno State”.*

*“The small scale business which I use to operate for the past 30 years before the insurgency has been destroyed by Boko Haram Insurgency and now I don’t even have money to start another one and no employment for me” P4.*

*“The banks, market, and all other commercial places and areas cannot operate regularly again due to the attacks on these commercial place also motor packs are not left out where small scale business activities usually take place” P3.*

*“To me the Boko Haram Insurgency has affected the economic activities of the people in Borno State because the farmers can no longer go to their various farms due to the fear of been killed or kidnapped. The cattle rearers cannot take their cattle for grazing because the Boko Haram people will kill them and collect the cattle from them and the cattles are dying which has affected the economic income of the people in Borno State’ P5.*

*“The people that are from Borno State and other countries that use to come and do business in Borno State have left the city to another peaceful state and the foreigners that have companies in Borno State have relocated to another country where the security is okay and peaceful which has led to the problem of unemployment to those of us that were working in their companies before the insurgency. Also the economic development of Borno state has been destroyed by the insurgency because economic activities cannot take place in a crisis area. P6.”*

The security challenge posted by the Boko Haram Insurgency has reached a point where indigenes and non-indigenes are living the state to avoid themselves being killed by the insurgents and business owners close down their shops. However, the

economic activities of Borno State were Boko Haram spread their tentacles have been crippled economically (Falola and Heaton, 2008: 160-260).

Nwabueze, (2016) said that the local investors who normally are supposed to contribute to the economic development of that area have left since no reasonable investors would want to invest his capital in a violent prone environment.

Shiklam (2012) posits that “the Borno/Maiduguri Monday market said to be the biggest market in the city is reported to have been seriously affected as hundreds of shops owners especially the southerners are said to have closed down their business and left the trouble city”.

#### **4.2.2 Socially Effects**

The social costs are enormous. The phenomenon of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) has become a social problem. The population of IDPs in Borno State is worrisome because many of them are family men and women who are supposed to fend for their family. The basic right of the people in IDPs camp have been denied thereby causing problem to social life of those people. The insecurity challenges in the area make it impossible for the government to execute vital project for the people. The churches, schools, markets, clinic, tourist centres mosque are potential targets of Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State. Attacks on these social places have prevented people from going to these places. The Christians are afraid to go and worship on Sunday in the church because of fear of being kidnapped or killed by the sect. also to the Muslims faithful's who abandon their worship centres because of Boko Haram attacks. The National Youth Service Corp (NYSC) that was created by the government after the end of Nigerian civil war to foster unity among Nigeria is under threat due to Boko Haram attacks. Tourists area is not left out as many people

both the foreigners are afraid to visit the tourist area in Nigeria due to the attacks by Boko Haram Insurgency.

To support the above comment or statement:

*Participant 08 said “Boko Haram Insurgency has affected the social activities and social life of the people in Borno state because the relationship that was established between the Christians and the Muslims before the insurgency is no longer there, which has caused religious intolerance”.*

*“The various places for worship centres has been abandon due to the problem of Boko Haram and the religious activities that use to be celebrated cannot be done again because of the frequent attacks in these religious places” P04.*

*The tourists centres that use to attract people from other states and foreigners from Chad, Niger and Cameroon has also been abound which use to create good relation between the people of Borno State and foreigners is no longer active due to the frequent attacks by the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State P6.*

*“The cancellation of much national and international tourism, football games between super eagle and Samba Boys of Brazil in 2012 and other national and international event, the cancellation of these event affected the tourisms which contribute to Nigeria national economic and social development” P3.*

*“The Social effects of Boko Haram Insurgency on the people of Borno State is very much because the development aspect of Borno State that is expected to increase is now decreasing especially in the area of security whereby the people of Borno State cannot sleep with their two eyes closed, also the educational aspects whereby our children can no longer have access to education because of the fear of been killed or kidnapped, thereby denying our children education P10”.*

From the responses above from the participants, social effects is one of the consequences caused by Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State and Nigeria at large. The underdevelopment in the state in the areas of insecurity, education and tourism has affected the social activities of the people in Borno State. Participant 07, said, the youth are jobless and the politicians make use of the youth during election but after

election, job was not created for them. Also high rate of stress in our daily lives provides ways for the youth join militant group to earn money.

*“Before the Insurgency Borno State depend largely in the youth service scheme to provide a substantial portion of trained professionals required to run the post-Primary Schools and primary medical/health centre, because of the Boko Haram attacks on the National Youth Service Corp, they have abandon their places of primary assignment and left the state, therefore creating problems to the primary health sectors and the educational system of Borno State P08”.*

*“The destructions of towns and villages by Boko Haram insurgent has led to the total collapse of social relationship that had existed for many years through suicide bombing and kidnapping have discouraged any forms of gathering by people for relaxation or social activities. P3”.*

Boko Haram Insurgency has created a level of social disaffection that has led to deep division and mistrust among the different segment of people in Borno State. The relationship that took several years to build and nurture were destroyed in a very short time. This study shows that one major effects of Boko Haram Insurgency is that it has left behind unrepairable damages to every facet of life and constituted a hindrance to social development of the people in Borno state and Nigeria at large.

Adebayo (2014) assertion that terrorism erodes intercommunal trust and destroys the reservoir of social capital that is necessary for building harmonious society and pooling together community energies for national development. This findings also agreed with Mbaya, Waksha, and Wakawa’s (2017) “the activities of the insurgents had impaired the social activities been problem of inflow of refugees from other parts of Borno which led to over-stretching of available facilities and social services in that area.

According to Deemu (2013) said that the Boko Haram Insurgency had led to the cancellation of international football games between Nigeria super eagles and Samba

boys of Brazil in 2012, Arsenal, 2012, tour proposal to Nigeria, the Nigeria premier league between Jigawa Golden Storand Ocean Boys, English Top-Flight Club in EPL 2012, and other nation and international events were cancelled due to fear of attacks, these event cancelled affected tourism which contributed to Nigerian national economic and social development.

#### **4.2.3 Political Effects**

The insurgency of Boko Haram has created a serious problem in the political system of Borno State. The political structures of the state have been destroyed, and political activities are limited to the bourgeois that encourage the insurgent to become what they are today. The politicians used the youth to manipulate elections and promised them job as soon as they emerged as the winner. The youth were not given the employment and they took to militancy as means of survival. All the political system in Borno State are not active as usual. In 2015, general election, the sect( Boko Haram) insured a statement warning residents not to participate in the election which discouraged the eligible voters from going to the poling boot to vote. This has disenfranchised people in order to win elections ,which shows the danger it portrays to the hard earn democracy some comments made about the political effects as a result of Boko Haram insurgency

*Boko Haram insurgency have caused problem to the existing structure of political system whereby many of the us in Borno State can not take part in the routine electoral process because they have been forced from their home to internal displaced persons camp PO3*

*“We don’t have political freedom because we are now living in an internal displaced persons camp, we are part of the unregistered voters because we cannot produce evidence of registration with the Independence National Electoral Commission as registered voters”  
PO5*

*“Before the insurgency I have the intention of contesting for the post of chairman of my Local Government, now that I am in internal displaced persons camp my political ambition have been destroyed by the insurgency activities PO2*

*“Election was postponed because of the insurgency which discouraged many people from coming out in mass to vote the right candidate, thereby choosing the wrong candidate because of fear of been kidnapped or killed by the political thugs” PO4*

*“The activities of Boko Haram did not give room for credible election, with the problem of zoning the presidential candidates among the three major ethnic group in Nigeria such as North, South and the Eastern part of the country also give birth to Boko Haram insurgency. 01*

The history of Jonathan in 2011 was marred by violence and series of bombing by members of the sect in different part of country, Boko Haram aimed at humiliating Jonathan’s government, the Northern region felt excluded from the system of patronage that fuel politics (ONUOHA 2012)

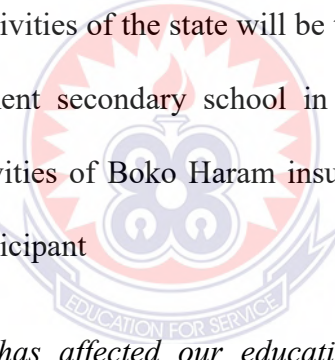
Forms National security adviser to the president late general Andrew OwoyeAzazi on April 2012, blamed terrorist attacks sponsored by Boko Haram Islamic sect on internal squabbles of the ruling People’s Democratic Party (PDP). According to him, the situation that created the problems of Boko Haram in Nigeria is not just religion and poverty but politics of exclusion and the desire to rule Nigeria (AZAZI 2012) in April 19, 2011, a polling booth was bombed in Borno State (Maiduguri) Boko Haram insurgency because of its perceived domination by opposition party (Johnston 2012)

#### **4.2.4 Educational effect**

Boko Haraminsurgency adversely affect Nigerians educational system particularly Borno State that is the epic centre of the insurgency. The fact is not hidden as the name of the sect alone signifies total outcry against education especially the western

system of education. Borno State's educational sector at all level is suffering as a result of Boko Haram insurgency where school enrolment has been the lowest.

Education is worst hit by the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State Nigeria. Formal educational system is the bedrock of human and capital development in every country. Today millions of children from the Borno State no longer have access to basic education. The insecurity challenges has led to the death of many teachers, students and social property destroyed which making it impossible for pupils and student to go to school. This situation made the Borno State government to close down the public and private schools for 18 months. Education is one of the major institutions contributing to the sustainable development of the society and if it is affected, the economic activities of the state will be threatened. The kidnapping of the Chibok girls in government secondary school in Borno State Brought about the condemnation to the activities of Boko Haram insurgency. The following responses are collected from the participant



*“The sect crisis has affected our educational system because we cannot longer go to school to acquire knowledge and it is affecting us seriously in Borno State, my relative that are in another state where Boko Haram insurgency is not there are already ahead of me academically, my hope to become a medical doctor has been destroyed by the insurgency” P10*

*Even me, I wish to become a lawyer and I have written my jamb to go to university of Maiduguri and see me in internal displaced persons camp how can I go to school now that I am here and the hole schools has been closed down because of the Boko Haram insurgency are kidnapping school children even the teachers too” P08*

*The money that the government supposed to send into the educational system are now divested to combat the Boko Haram insurgency thereby affecting the educational system because the remaining money will not be enough to maintain the education sector” P08*



*“The attacks by Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State has led to the death of some primary, secondary and even higher institution teachers in all level of education which has affected the development of our educational system. Some of the lecturers that were kidnapped has not even be released up till now” P06*

*“The Boko Haram insurgency has also cause destruction to school building and has reduced the numbers of the school enrolment because many schools have been burnt down in Borno State which has made many children to leave the school especially the formal/western system of education.*

From the above responses education system especially western education has suffered in the hand of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State whereby children are forced out of school, poor functioning is also another problem because the money meant for educational system in Borno State have been directed to solve the problem of insecurity in that state. Many lives also lost especially the academic state through killing kidnapping .

Etebu and Buseni (2011) asserts that a society characterized by any form of violence will not be conducive for any social interaction in form of teaching and learning. Therefore the danger of uncertainty will establish negative support because instructions and learning cannot take place effectively in a climate described by danger (Campbell), 2008) Olaniyan, (2013) noted that the unremitting assaults by Boko Haram insurgency in government organizations including instruction establishment educational institutions has brought about the demise/loss of prepared educators who are either debited or slaughtered, which is a misfortune for instructive improvement in Nigeria.

### **4.3 Participant's Perspectives on way forward to address the Problems caused by Boko Haram insurgency**

Research questions three sought responses from the participant on the way to address the problems caused by Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State. During the interview they recommended the following as the way forward to address the problem of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State of which the following sub-themes emerged: provision of employment opportunities for youth there should be a synergy with the international community to fight terrorism all the military security agencies should be trained and retrained in a modern way of combating terrorism, there should wage war against corruption totally, those people sponsoring the terrorist group should be brought to book to face the law accordingly, the socio-economic deprivation and several wealth inequality among the people must be addressed by the Nigerian government, the government should open a dialogue channel in order to know the grievances of the terrorist group, the religious leaders that is part of moral instructors should be included in the educational system to enable them teach the right values to the learners

#### **4.3.1 Provision of employment opportunities for the learning youth in Borno State and Nigeria at large**

To disengage the youth from the violence and the terrorist activities government should create an enabling environment for job opportunities for the learning Nigerian youth. This can be done through laws, policies and provision of infrastructural facilities which will facilitate investment and creation of jobs by the private and public sector organizations in the country. To support the above state the following information were collected from the participant

*“Employment opportunity should be created to disengage our youth from the terrorist activities because when one is not engaged in any activity and is idle, she or he becomes the devil workshop whereby he or she can take any dirty job to have food on their table”. P02*

*“Modern system of agricultural system should be introduced and engage the youth in mechanized system of farming that can encourage our graduates from universities to be engaged which can in a long way reduce or discourage the youth from the terrorist group” P03*

*“Employment opportunity should be a major concern for the government at all level from the federal, state and local government should come up with policies capable of addressing the problem of unemployment because the youth that is the future leaders of the Borno State are now members of terrorist group due to the problem of unemployment” P01*

*“The federal government should wake up and solve the problem affecting the multinational companies, iron ore and steel companies to create more job opportunities for the youth to disengaged them from violent” P08’*

From the participant responses in the aspect of job creation shows that when the youths are gainfully employed they will not take to violence or join any of the terrorist group because they are idle and need food on their table and also needs to take care of his/her socio-economic needs led them to join the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state

#### **4.3.2 Synergy with the International Community to Fight the Terrorism**

The federal government should collaborate with some international countries and organization to assist in the fight against Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State, because for the past several years Nigeria has not gotten it right in the ways and manners by which to handle this terrorist group called Boko Haram insurgency. Boko haram insurgency has become a global problem especially after the attacks on the government secondary school chikbok in Borno state. There is an urgent need to trust their effort more effectively to check the Boko Haram insurgency whose activities

have instilled fear in everybody in Borno state and Nigeria at large. The opinion of the participant were also sought in respect to the above and the following data were collected

*“Since the federal, state and local government have been trying to combat with Boko Haram and no success recorded it is advisable that the international communities should be involved because foreigners are part of the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state” P07*

*“The foreigners that encourage our youth to join the terrorist group are still the one we can use to stop this problem of Boko Haram insurgency because our youth did not just wake up over-night and started terrorizing us if not for the influence of foreign countries because most of the weapon the Boko Haram insurgency are using are imported from foreign countries” P06*

*Participant 10 said that the foreign countries that share boundaries with Borno state should be included in the fight against terrorism (Boko Haram insurgency) because of the porous nature of our borders enable them to come into the state freely without stress, which has made them to have access to the youth in Borno state and they used our problem to enable them join the terrorist group with their training”*

*“The foreign influence is a motivating factor the Boko Haram insurgency through the use of religion e.g. the Muslims has link with the Arab countries which is Islamic countries while the Christians linked with the Euro American culture, therefore, if these foreign countries are involved in solving the problems caused by Boko Haram insurgency the better the peace restored back to Borno state and Nigeria at large” P03*

*“Borno state are predominately Muslims and the percentage of the Christians in our state is not must but while the quest for religions crisis and we have been living together before the coming of Boko Haram. The foreigners in our midst are the one that started the crisis using religion and brain washed our people with issue of religion and the youth bought the idea from the foreign rationales, and therefore those foreigner from Chad, Niger, Cameroon should be included in combating the Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State and Nigeria at large”.*

From the above responses, the international communities can help in combating the terrorist activities due to the level of their weapon and army in those foreign countries. The involvement of the foreign countries in training the Boko Haram

people can also help the country to destroy those terrorist in Borno State and nation at large.

#### **4.3.3 Military and Security Agencies Should be trained and retrained in modern ways to combat terrorism.**

All the stakeholders in Borno State and Nigeria must engage in training and equipping security officials e.g. local vigilantes, police, Directorate of State Security (DSS), Army, Navy, Air Force, Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) with adequate training, intelligence, communication and surveillance technologies and equipment to ensure that every emergent illegal activities in Borno State and Nigeria reduced to the barest minimum. It should be supported and followed by provision of modern equipment and facilities by the government to enhance intelligence gathering and effective coordination of the activities of security agencies in the country. The government should increase their allocation to these agencies in order to boost their morale in securing lives and property of the people of Borno State, Nigerians to the participant when the military and security agencies are well trained with the modern equipment they would be able to eradicate the Boko Haram Insurgency and report peace back to Borno State. Some comments made about training of military and security agencies are as follows:

*“Some of the security and military agencies did not have the latest method of training that can make them face the Boko Haram Insurgency because most of them are still using old method of training they received long ago which made some of them to be killed by the Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State, therefore if they receive the modern training they will reduce the numbers of those youth that join the Boko Haram” P05.*

*“The equipment that the military and security are using are not as strong as the one the terrorist are using, if the government can provide the modern equipment for them and trained them how to use it can*

*discourage the Boko Haram terrorist group because the security agencies will be up to the task to face the terrorist group, P09”.*

*“The security and the military agencies should also be encouraged through increasing their salary or allowance to ginger them to carry out their duties in saving the lives and property of the people so that it can discourage them from collecting money from the politician that are involved in sponsoring the terrorist” P06.*

*“The state, communities and neighbourhood policing and crime monitoring by indigenes, civil society that are familiar with the terms to check illegal arms manufacturing, smuggling, insurgent group should be included in and trained to be part of the military and security agencies in order to carry out team work against the Boko Haram insurgency P7”.*

#### **4.3.4 Wage War against Corruption Totally**

Corruption means that money meant or released by the Federal, State and Local Communities to use in taking care of a particular project is been diverted to private pocket or personal use. The security or safety of the citizens is the responsibility of everybody irrespective of the ethnic, religion or political affiliations. Therefore there is the need for our security to be well equipped to fight Boko Haram in Borno State and Nigeria at large. It is disheartened that the money meant to buy equipments for the military and security agencies in order to fight insurgence has been diverted by some persons to their private pockets and as a result, many soldiers are running away from fighting members of the Boko Haram Insurgences because of lack of equipments. Therefore, corruption in our security system must be solved. The war against corruption must be total, we need to eradicate corruption completely to enable us to fight the Boko Haram Insurgency.

The following data were collected from the participant to support the above comment.

“I discovered that the billions of dollars allocated to buy the security equipment was diverted and misappropriated by one of the security adviser, but if he was able to buy those equipment for the military and security agencies by now the problem of Boko Haram would have been over and peace would have restored back to Borno State and Nigeria at large P07”.

*“Corruption is the problem that put us in this problem of Boko Haram today because, if the government and our political leaders should use the money meant for projects, judiciously, Borno State would have be a peaceful place to live, therefore those people in authority of power should be punished when found guilty of misappropriation of fund”.* P05.

*“Because the resources of the people are in the hand of the few and are been manipulated led the youth to take into Boko Haram, therefore the resource should be distributed equally so that people can enjoy the resource available”.*

*“To me the corruption in our security system should be solved first and strengthened the security agencies to meet up with the modern pattern of security can help us to fight the insurgency”* P06.

*In my own opinion, all the leaders both elected and appointed that have been identified involving in misappropriation of fund meant for the public should be prosecuted in accordance to the provision of the law.* P05.

#### **4.3.5 Terrorist Sponsors Should Be Brought To Face the Law Accordingly**

Book haram group is been sponsored by some international organization and even some rich men and politicians in Nigeria. The federal government should fish out their sponsors especially Nigerians and make them face the law accordingly. The federal government should ensure that the law against terrorism is implemented to the letter against those found culpable no matter how highly placed to enable us eradicated terrorism and Boko Haram insurgency in particular in Borno State and Nigeria at large. Political motivation has been identified as one of the major factors responsible for Boko Haram insurgency. Politicians are believed to be using the Boko

Haram group to gain political power. Therefore if any politicians are been identified as sponsor of Boko Haram should be prosecuted, it will serve as deterrent to others and will help to break their financial backbone. This will go a long way in curtaining insurgency in Borno state and Nigeria as a nation.

*“The federal government should forget about the relationship that has existed between them and sponsor of Boko Haram insurgency and bring out the list of the sponsors so that they can face the law of the land, if this is been done it will curtail the activities of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state and the country” PO1*

*The federal government is aware that the politicians are the one sponsoring the Boko Haram group disgraced them and prosecute them by seizing their financial investment which is the source of their income and jail them like other people, the Boko Haram group will not have sponsor by now because the rest of them that are sponsoring the Boko Haram group, thereby reducing the insecurity of the state and peace will restore back to Borno State and Nigeria at large PO4*

*“Whoever is caught as the sponsors of Boko Haram insurgency should be disgraced immediately both at national level and international level by killing them and seize all their properties because many valuable lives has been lost and also among the Boko Haram whoever is caught should be used to trace their sponsors to curtail the insecurity challenges in the country” PO8*

*Because the politicians are desperate to win election is on the reason they decided to sponsor the Boko Haram insurgency to enable them win the election. Any politician found supporting Boko Haram group will also help us to restore back peace to Borno State” PO3*

#### **4.3.6 Socio Economic Deprivation and Wealth Inequality among the people must be addressed by the Federal Government.**

The federal, state and local government should co-operate to solve the problem of socio-economic deprivation across the country. This can be done through the provision of the basic amenities needed by the populace to reduce the numbers of the youth that join the militant group. The youth should also be positively engaged, can also reduce violence. Equal distribution of resources, religious tolerance is also



another way of addressing the socio-economic deprivation because when the youth are gainfully engaged or employed it will reduced the number of poverty problem in the state. The participant suggested that by the time the above mentioned are put into consideration, the state will retire to peaceful state. To support the above assertion, these were the comments from the participants.

*“We need to be gainful employed as a graduate from the university and earn money to carry out my responsibility. I graduate since 2015 and till now my parent still feed me and I am not happy about that, if not for the fear of Almighty Allah I can decide to join the militant group to be able to meet up with my responsible, please madam help us tell them to provide job for the youth so that the militant can drop their weapon and take job, this help in certainly the activities of the insurgency P03.*

*Anytime we see the politicians that we voted in power enjoying themselves without extending to us, we feel sad especially after promising of providing us with the basic amenities as soon as they emerged as the winner we will not see them again but if the social amenities promised can be provide to people in their own community and also interact with us, will also reduce the activities of Boko Haram Insurgency P07*

*“The existence of unemployment and chronic poverty has encourage Boko Haram Insurgency, because a hungry man is an angry man, therefore employment should be provided which will go alongway to eradicate insurgency” P09.*

*The depth of feeling about socio-economic injustice, marginalization and human insecurity experienced by these classes of people motivated them to join Boko Haram Insurgency, therefore, if the above mentioned problem is taken care off, the society will be better and also encourage the foreigners to invest in Borno State because of the peace that have been restored. P10.*

The above comment shows that socio-economic deprivation and wealth inequality can curtail the insecurity problem in Borno State. The participant believed that when the socio-economic aspect is solved the people in Borno State and Nigeria at large will be a peaceful place and it will encourage the local and international investors to come back to Nigeria in terms of employment, the comment indicates that when the youths

are gainfully employed the problem of poverty will reduce to the barest minimum and the youth will not take the militancy again. Therefore, Boko Haram Insurgency will be curtailed.

#### **4.3.7 Open a Dialogue Channel in order to know the Grievances of the Terrorist Group**

This is the process by which the government and the militant to renoun for peaceful co-existence between the government and Boko Haram Insurgency group.

*“The federal government should have invited the Boko Haram group and hear from them before sending troops of military men to disorganized their gathering which would have been able to curtail their activities”. P04*

*“At the beginning of their activities they did not mean to kill people but they want sharia to be important because of the corrupt nature of the politician in Borno State, if the government had called them for a meeting and understand their plight the problem of Boko Haram insurgency will have been a history”. P07.*

It is the duty and responsibility of the military and non-military to seek dialogue with members of Boko Haram with the intention of granting them amnesty to members of the group similar to those granted of Niger-Delta Militant in Edo State during the period of late Yar'Adua the formal president of Nigeria, because, the President then which is Jonathan refuse to go into negotiation with the Boko Haram group has led us to this problem. Therefore dialogue is very important in every crisis to let peace be in Borno State.

#### **4.3.8 Introduction to Moral Value Education**

Moral value education should be introduced into the school curriculum moral education and value education can help in modeling the character of the people. Moral mean customs of the people, the social activities that define how people should live

together. The Nigeria system of education is neglecting the moral and value education which is affecting the performance of children in school, the indiscipline of a child the failure from the home the child come from and to the school. Examination malpractices, certificate forgery and god-fatherism are the character exhibits by students, parents and many leaders of country due to lack of good moral, values and religious education.

*“To me, they should do something that put the moral, value and religious education together and give it a name like character education and to be taught from primary, secondary even to higher institution from 100 level to the final year even during NYSC, too so that our character can be change to positive thinking and hard work”.*

*“The teachers in these various levels of education should reward act of good moral display by the students and the pupils immediately without waiting till end of the session or end of term because if the students are generally rewarded for punctuality, honesty and truthfulness openly and instantly, other will copy the good character so that they can be reward too. With this I believe that our character will now change and people will not take to militancy and more”.*

*“The school curriculum planners should identify relevant contents that could make up for healthy character education and arrange them to be taught in schools at various level of education because our children now spend more time in school and they mixed with other children from various home by the time this is done, positive attitude can be imbibed in the mind of the children to adult level”.*

*“Teachers too should displace good characters because they serve as a role model of good moral values. Their life style should support the virtues they teach for the lesson to go well”. “The government should pay the teachers well so that they can be encouraged to teach the right virtue. Also the religious leaders especially the Mallams, Pastors, traditional rulers should also be encouraged or assisted financially to be able to discharge their duties perfectly”.*

#### **4.4 Summary**

This chapter presented the findings of the study. The responses collected from the participants were presented under three main parts. The first examined the factors responsible for Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State. From the data collected the following were responsible for Boko Haram Insurgency: bad governance, poverty and unemployment, ethnicity and religious problem, corruption, poor security system, and foreign influence. The second part discussed the consequences of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno State, which includes economic effects, political effect, social effect and educational effects. The final part, which is the research questions, discussed about the possible ways that would help to address the implications of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State, Nigeria. The following suggestions were provided: provision of employment opportunities for the youths, synergy with the international community to fight terrorism, military and security agencies should be trained and retrained in a modern way of combating terrorism, total eradication of corruption, sponsors of terrorists should be brought to book, socio-economic deprivation should be addressed, the government should open a dialogue channel to enable the government know the grievances of the terrorist group, moral and valued education should be called character education and be part of the school curriculum.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 Introduction

Boko Haram Insurgency is now considered to be biggest threat to the people of Borno State and Nigeria at large. The activities of the sect endanger the lives and properties of the people in Borno State and Nigeria, it has also affected the development of the Borno State as the epic centre for the sect activities. This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study. It also presents the suggestions for further studies.

#### 5.1 Research Objectives

The research objectives of the study were to:

1. Examine the factors responsible for Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state
2. Analyze the consequences of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno state
3. Explore the perspective of the victims of Boko Haram insurgency on the ways to address the insurgency in Borno State.

#### 5.2 Research Procedure

This study was conducted to assess the implications of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno State, Nigeria. This study was designed to examine the factors responsible for Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state, analyze the consequence of Boko Haram insurgency on the people of Borno state, and explore the perspective of Boko Haram victims on the ways to address the insurgency in Borno state. The study adopted an in-depth qualitative enquiry in it data collection and analysis. The study

used one – on – one interview guide and observation protocols to collect primary data. A total of co-participant, including two security guide and eighth victims of Boko Haram insurgency in Bakassi internal displaced camp were involved in the study. The data collected was at analyzed thematically

### **5.3 Main findings of the study are as follows**

- i. The study revealed that there are various facts that led to the outbreak Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state which ignited their attacks such as killing kidnapping and bombing of the important areas. The main factors that led to the problem of Boko Haram are bad governance, poverty and unemployment, ethnicity and religion, and socio-economic deprivation
- ii. The increasing state of insecurity especially Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state as a result of the activities of kidnapers, militants, violence armed robbers and more has made the dream and vision of the people in Borno state unrealistic which has affected the Borno state from achieving its stated vision and mission for sustainable development. The activities of the sects has affected the people of Borno state in the following areas: economically, socially, politically and educational system is not left out thereby causing problem to the development and progress of the people in Borno State.
- iii. The primary objective of the people of Borno state and the federal government is to see how peace and stability can be returned to Borno state and the country at large. It was revealed that, the following should be done to be able to live peacefully in Borno state and Nigeria at large: provision of employment opportunities, military and security agencies should be trained and retrained in modern ways of combating terrorism, total war against corruption, sponsors of

terrorist group should be brought to book to face the law of the land, socio-economic deprivation should be addressed by the government, opening of dialogue channel in order to know the grievances of the terrorist group introduction of moral value education to be called character education into the school curriculum and to be taught at all level of educational system

#### **5.4 Conclusion**

The following conclusions were drawn based on the objectives and major findings of this study:

- i. Boko Haram insurgency has heightened fears among the people of Borno state and Nigeria, in general. The activities of this sect have led to the death of many Nigerians and properties worth billions of naira destroyed. Boko Haram insurgency is caused by bad governance, unemployment and poverty, ethnicity and religions problem, foreign influence, corruption, poor security system, socio-economic deprivation are the major factors that ignite the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state and Nigeria in general. Boko Haram insurgency has negative effect on the national development of the people in Borno state. The people in Borno State have left the trouble city for their lives even including the foreign national who have investment in Borno state due the frequent attacks on the commercial areas and other social activities has been council due to the attacks by the sect have affected the following ;economic development, social effects, political effect and even educational sector is not left out, which has affected the national development of Borno state and Nigeria.

- ii. It is Important to provide lasting solution to the problem of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno state and Nigeria in general. Remedies such as provision of job opportunities for the learning youth, synergy with the international community to fight the terrorism, military and security agencies should be trained and retrained in a modern way of combating terrorism, total eradication of corruption, sponsors of Boko Haram terrorist group should be brought to book to face the law of the land, socio-economic deprivation should be addressed, open a dialogue channel to enable the government know the grievances of the terrorist group, moral value education should be called character education to be taught at all level of education sector and be part of the curriculum. Security is a major consideration by everybody, because the peaceful of a place determine the level of investors and investment Borno state. Therefore the security of a place is a collective responsibility in respective of the ethnic or religious background

### **5.5 Recommendations**

Based on the findings and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations are made:

- i. The security adviser and government at all levels (local, state and federal) military and all other security agencies should come up with policies capable of addressing the security in Borno state a peaceful place for other people to live in and invest which can boost the economic development of the state and the country at large.
- ii. The government Borno state should partner with other international security organization or agencies to help in curtailing the terrorist activities in Borno state.



- iii. The government should create employment opportunity for the teaming youth in Borno state and Nigerian youth, this can be done through laws, policies and provision of infrastructural facilities which will facilitate investment discouraging the youth from joining the militant group because an idle man is the devils workshop.
- iv. All stakeholders must engage in training and equipping security officials especially the local vigilantes, police Directorate of State Security (DSS), Army, Navy, Air force, Economic and Financial crime commission (EFCC) with adequate training, intelligence, communication and surveillance technology and equipments to ensure that every emergent illegal activity in Nigeria is nipped in the bud.
- v. Office holders and political holders found guilty of misappropriation of funds meant for any development and sponsors of Boko Haram insurgency should be made to face the law of the land, this will serve as deterrent to others and will go a long ways in curtailing the insurgency in the country.

## **5.6 Suggestions for Further Study**

In drawing conclusions of the study the following are the suggestions for further study

- i. Other researches should be conducted to cover other aspects of insecurity challenges in Nigeria such as: impact of insecurity in Nigeria sustainable development
- ii. A large numbers of participants should be included in Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State

- iii. Similar research study should be carried out in other Northeast region to compare activities of Boko Haram insurgency in Providing a holistic perceptive on understanding the implications of Boko Haram insurgency



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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I

**Some of the attacks of Boko Haram in Northern Nigeria Table 1**

<b>Date</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Location of attack and number of Death</b>
July 27,2009	Yobe state	Attack on Potiskun, divisional police headquarters three policemen and one fire service officer died.
September 8, 2010	Bauchi state	Bauchi central prison was set ablaze and members of the sect freed.
March 13, 2010	Plateau state	Another set of operation in the northern part of Jos, Plateau state led to the death of 300 people
October 1, 2010	Abuja	Explosion near the Eagle square, Abuja claimed 12 lives, leaving many injured.
December 24, 2010	Plateau state	A bomb attack, in BarkinLadi, Jos, Plateau state, killed eight people.
December 31, 2010	Abuja	Explosion at Mogadishu mammy market, Abuja, claimed about 10 lives.
January 21, 2010	Borno state	The Borno state governorship candidate of All Nigerian Peoples Party (ANPP), for the 2011 election, AlhajiModuGubio, brother to the former governor of the state, ModuSherif, killed by the sect members alongside six others in Maiduguri, Borno state.
March 2, 2011	Kaduna state	Boko Haram killed two policemen attached to the residence of the Divisional Police Officer, MustapherSandamu, at Rigasa area of Kaduna state.
March 30,2011	Yobe State	Bomb planted by Boko Haram in Damaturu, Yobe state, exploded and injured a Police officer.

April 8, 2011	Niger state	Bomb at INEC office in Suleja, Niger state, Claimed lives of eight corps members and a suicide bomber respectively.
April 9, 2011	Borno state	Bomb explosion occurred at a polling unit in UnguwarDoki Maiduguri, Borno State, killing the suicide bomber.
April 26, 2011	Bauchi state	Three people killed and scores injured in Bomb attack
April 29, 2011	Bauchi state	Army Barracks in Bauchi bombed.
May 19, 2011	Bauchi state	Three policemen killed and two soldiers injured in bomb attack.
May 29, 2011	Bauchi state	Explosion at mammy market of Shandawanka barracks in Bauchi state claimed lives and left many injured.
May 30, 2011	Borno State	Bomb exploded early morning on Baga road in Maiduguri, Borno state, 13 dead and 4 injured.

June 7, 2011	Borno state	Series of bomb blasts occurred in Maiduguri, Borno state, claiming five lives and living several others injured.
June 16, 2011	Abuja	Nigerian Police Headquarters, Abuja, bombed by suspected suicide bomber, three killed and many vehicles damaged.
June 16, 2011	Borno state	Four children killed in a bomb blast at Danboe town, Maiduguri, Borno state.
June 20, 2011	Katsina state	Seven Policemen killed when BBoko Haram stormed Kankara police station in Katsina state. Two of the security men guarding a bank opposite the state were also killed.

July 9, 2011	Borno state	A clash between Boko Haram and the military left about 31 people dead in Maiduguri, Borno state, also in Suleja, Niger state, a bomb targeted at a church killed four and injured many others.
July 11, 2011	Kaduna state	Tragic explosion at a relaxation joint in Fokados street, Kaduna.
July 12, 2011	Borno state	Boko Haram threw an explosive device on a moving military patrol vehicle, which claimed five lives.
July 15, 2011	Borno state	Explosion in Maiduguri injured five people.
July 23, 2011	Borno state	An explosion close to the palace of the Shehu of Borno, AbubakarGarbaiElkanem, injured three soldiers.
March 5, 2013	Adamawa State	25 people were killed in the two-hour assault, including the deputy chief of the local prison, where 127 inmates were freed.
March18, 2013	Kano state	A suicide bomber attacked a bus station in a predominantly Christian area of Kano, killing 41 passengers and injuring dozens more.
May 7, 2013	Yobe state	At least 55 killed and 105 inmates freed in coordinated attacks on army barracks, a prison and police post in Bama town.
June 16, 2013	Yobe state	A team of suspected Islamist militants attacked a school in Damaturu, killing 13 people, including students and teachers.
July 13, 2013	Yobe state	42 people mostly students killed in an attack on a secondary school in restive Yobe state
September 29 2013	Yobe state	40 student of College of Agric were killed while 150 sustained injuries.
February 25 2014	Yobe state	Many student of Federal Govt College BuniYadi were killed

April 20, 2014	Borno state	270 chibok school girls were adopted
April 30, 2014	Abuja	75 people killed in bus station bombing
May 15, 2014	Borno state	150-300 killed in market attack.
June 17 2014	Yobe state	Many children were killed near a viewing centre in Damaturu
February 21, 2015	Borno State	Nigerian Forces recaptured Baga Town from Boko Haram
June 22, 2015	Borno State	Maiduguri Bombing by 2 female suicide bombers which led to the death of 30 people
July 1-2, 2015	Borno State	Multiple mosque massacres out by Boko Haram fighters killed 48 people and wounded 17 others during July 1 attack while 97 people were killed on July 2 attacks
January 3, 2016	Borno State	A boy suicide bombers attacked a mosque in Gamboru which left 10 people
September 2017	Borno State	Boko Haram Militants Kidnapped about 40 young adults, women and children and killed 18 people in Banki
January 17, 2018	Borno State	Four female suicide bombers attacked Maiduguri which killed 14 people including bombers and injured 65 people
February 10, 2018	Borno State	Boko Haram forces abducted university of Maiduguri lecturers and 10 women
December 27, 2018	Borno State	Boko Haram attacked a military base and killed a naval officer.

## Appendix II

### INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THOSE THAT WERE EXPOSED TO BOKO HARAM IN BAKASSI CAMP IN BORNO STATE

#### Introduction

I am AdeiyzaAnayimi Justina, an Mphil student from University of Education, Winneba, researching into the topic; Economic Implications of Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State in Nigeria. I am collecting data for the study above. Thank you very much for giving the researcher the audience and allowing the researcher to solicit your view on the topic.

The study aimed at getting information on the topic which seeks to investigate the economic implications of **Boko** Haram insurgency in Borno state in Nigeria. The researscher assure you of your confidentiality.

#### Part 1: Socio-demographic data

Age [ ]

Marital Stauts [ ]

Occupation [ ]

Religion [ ]



#### Part 2: Interview Guide on Research Questions

- What are the negative impacts of Boko Haram insurgency on the economic activities of the people of Borno state?
- What are the consequences of Boko Haram insurgency on the economic environment?
- Why do you think that it is difficult to combat the Boko Haram activities.
- In what way do you think that Boko Haram insurgency have affected your perspectives on the economic, social and political matters?

- As a victim of Boko Haram attack, what do you think is the possible solution or measure to be taken to help in curbing the menace of their activities?
- What sort of personal losses have you suffered economically due to your exposure to Boko Haram attack/insurgency?
- In what way do you think Boko Haram has affected your perspectives on the economic practices?
- What are your views of prevailing economic situation in Borno state?



**APPENDIX III****OBSERVATION CHECKLIST**

Description of Site: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Site: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Availability of the following:

s/n	Measure	Status	
		Present	Absent
1.	Ethical & Religious Tolerance		
2.	Worshipping Centres		
3.	Mosques net		
4.	Participants relationship		
5.	Security arrangement for the people in IDPs Camp		
6.	Items donated for the victims by private and government		
7.	Physical environment		
8.	Behaviour toward each other		