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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TERRORISM IN NIGERIA: BOKO HARAM AS A CASE STUDY

MASTER'S THESIS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated Boko Haram terrorist group's socio-economic implication in Nigeria by synthesizing evidence available in the literature. This study showed that terrorist activities have significant negative impacts on the socioeconomic activities of the country. Although the terrorist attacks are majorly domiciled in the Northeastern part of the country and spreading to the North central and neighboring countries, the effects and impacts are felt across the country due to internal migration of people and livestock down to the south, thereby increasing migrant and host communities' frictions and conflicts.

Some of the critical negative socioeconomic impacts of terrorism in Nigeria identified includes displacement of people from their natural settlement, thereby turning them into refugees and IDPs in another community in their own country of birth, disruption of economic activities, loss of means of livelihood, business and properties and turning people to paupers, breakdown in-laws and orders. Thus, this thereby increases crime rates and social vices, loss of local educational system; healthcare system; social; political and economic structures, loss of direct foreign and local investments, loss of government revenues, and increase of incurrence of huge budgetary allocation for counter-terrorism operations as well as the strain on natural resources.

Findings from this study showed that Boko Haram terrorist activities have negatively impacted the socioeconomic aspect of the country, thereby placing a significant burden on the national economy and peaceful coexistence of its people; it is therefore vital for the government to intensify further efforts on improving the effectiveness of the counter-terrorism measures that are in place.

Keywords: Boko Haram, Terrorism in Nigeria, Socioeconomic Impacts, Educational Sector, Political Structure

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

IPOB

MEND

UNICEF

GDP

MASSOB

MNJTF

ISWA Islamic State West Africa

JNIM Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen

AQIM Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb

ISGS Islamic State Greater Sahara

FDI Foreign Direct Investment

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Many authors have described the concept of peace and war as the absence of one for the other to exist. However, one of the encompassing definitions of peace described it as a state of more than the non-existence of war or violence, or absence of conflict, but as the ability of a group of people to constructively manage conflict and the ability to see conflict as a means for change and to bring about more understanding of the party involved. Peace was also described as dedication and allegiance to understanding and learning from individual differences rather than resulting-in harm or violence but to build up one another and individual. Peace is the ability to deeply reflect on the means to achieve a common ground or to have an opinion superior to that of others, or to want people to buy into a particular opinion without causing harm or the use of force (Van der Dennen, 1981; Hardy, 2009).

The state of declaration of belligerent armed conflict openly between countries or state is known as war. War is an intentional conflict between political communities which involves the use of ammunition and dangerous weapons. War could also be defined as the use of force to impose a particular ideology on others to compel an enemy state under your authority. The simplicity of the above definition of war resulted in the development of an all-encompassing definition by Long (2012) as “War is the coherent execution of all means to bring about sufficient adherence to a nation’s will in the international (global) arena; resulting in armed conflict only when all other means fail”. War has also been described as a means of resolving the issue between parties or political organizations. Deutsch and

Senghaas (1971), define war as organized large-scale violence sponsored by a legal claim of a state or of a government which is directed against another state or government.

Peace and war are aimed at bringing about a change or achieving a goal; they only differ in the means to attain the goal. When peaceful resolution brings about policies, war continues by other means. When peace results in dialogue, war uses force (Stanzel, 2018). Conversely, Terrorism is the use or threat of criminal violence to intimidate a group of people, society, or government to attain a particular political goal. The use of illegal force characterizes terrorism to bring people under an ideology or a belief system. Violence, intimidation, and fear are the hallmarks of terrorism. One of the critical differences between terrorism and war is that terrorism is against a combatant and non-combating target or group with the broad aim of influencing the target group by instilling fear in them, intimidating them with the use of violence (Omale, 2013).

Terrorism, therefore, is a form of calculated harm or violence aimed at creating an atmosphere of fear in order to impose or enact a different and specific political agenda in a population of people. Revolutionaries, religious groups, political organizations, nationalists, even institutions of a country or states like the intelligence services, police, and even the armies have been known to initiate and practice terrorism at one time or the other and even in present times (Cronin, 2011; Jenkins, 2020). The term terrorism was coined from the terror of the French Revolution in the 1790s characterized by mass executions by guillotine, which was meant to be used for capital punishment by decapitation (Britannica 2020). Terrorist attacks were also described as low probability and highly significant events; that is, it is not expected at any point in time nobody wished for a terrorist attack, but when it happens, several casualties are recorded, and the

extent of the event is measured in the amount of damage on the attack scene, the impact of the attack on economic development and how it affects tourism etc. (Arce, 2019).

1.2. Statement of Problem

In Nigeria today, terrorism has become the most critical challenge and threat to national security. The current security state of Nigeria is alarming as kidnapping, banditry, intertribal wars, herders-farmers conflicts, ethnic conflict, ritual killings, cult clashes, transporters unions' power tussle, protesters and secessionists' violent demonstrations has become the order of the day (Oyeniya, 2010). The primary perpetrators of these terrorist activities include the religious fundamentalist group known as the Boko Haram sect, the Niger-Delta militant group, Fulani herdsman, IPOB, MASSOB, Oduduwa Republic agitators, Cultists groups etc.

Furthermore, the fact that terrorism has plagued every part of the world makes this topic to be a topical issue as so many countries of the world are still suffering from the backlash of terrorist activities, violence, and economic setback crippling their national economy, displacement of citizens as well making the country inhabitable as it is the case with countries like Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan to mention few (Imhonopi, and Urim, 2016).

Bardwell and Iqbal (2020) reported some economic impacts of terrorism. It is estimated that terrorism cost the world economy \$855 billion from 2000 to 2018. The extent of terrorism as measured by the four indicators of related deaths, property damages, injuries, and GDP losses were considered in their report. It was found that the incidents of terrorism rose by about 190% and deaths by 353% from

2011 to 2014, which revealed that there was a peak of terrorism in 2014. The number of deaths as reported was about 33,555 globally and economic impact up to 111 billion dollars. The terrorism incident with the highest economic impact was September 11 in 2001, in the US, at the total cost of about 40.6 billion dollars. The death of human beings, destruction of properties, and the economic burden of terrorism create a state of political instability, resulting in an economic breakdown, an increase in poverty, and decreased standard of living. In contrast, many lives are sorrowfully lost in the process. The action of terrorism jeopardizes the safety of life and properties.

In addition to that, the Nigerian terrorists' groups such as Islamic State West Africa (ISWA), Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM), Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Islamic State Greater Sahara (ISGS), Al Murabitoun, Ansar Dine and Boko Haram, are notorious for various kinds of attack in a different region of Nigeria especially the Northern States; ranging from kidnaping for ransom, bombing, banditry, suicide bombing etc. These attacks have destabilized the country, reduced the ease of doing legitimate business, and dwindled the country's foreign direct investment (FDI).

It is essential to look at the socioeconomic impact of terrorism in Nigeria because of Nigeria's government's vast amount of money in its counter-terrorism fight. It was reported that the government spent more than ₦10 trillion since early 2010 to date on counter-terrorism operations running costs. The sum quoted above is in addition to the foreign loan of more than US\$1 billion that was allocated as extra-budgetary allocations for national counter-terrorism operations and Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) running cost in 2015 (Ogbonnaya, 2020). This vast amount of money reported above is more than the aggregate revenue for the 2021 fiscal year, and it is more than 70% of the aggregate expenditure (Budget of the Federation, Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2021).

The prolonged nature of these attacks in Nigeria has resulted in several reductions in the economic growth of the country, government revenue, and the destruction of infrastructures (Edeme and Nkalu, 2019). Looking at the magnitude of the terrorist activities perpetrated by the Boko Haram terrorist groups, based on reports in the last ten years, the incidents of a terrorist attack involving the Boko Haram sect was reported to have directly and indirectly led to about 50,000 deaths, about 2.5 million people were displaced, and nearly 244,000 were estimated refugees in Nigeria (UNCHR, 2021).

It is crucial to acknowledge that Boko Haram has been the subject of several research activities in Nigeria since its inception. However, several of these studies focused on the impact of the group on attacks, structure as well as the impact on displacement of people, industrial development in the northern part of the country (Oladunjoye and Omemu, 2013; Khan and Hamidu, 2015; Oke and Labeodan, 2015; Ali, Musa and Fada, 2016; Imhonopi and Urim, 2016). Other studies also assessed the impact on education, rise in insecurity, and ethnoreligious impact (Adesoji, 2010; Uhunmwuango and Epelle, 2011; Alao and Atere, 2012; Adagba, Ugwu and Eme, 2012; Olamilekan, 2014; Zenn, 2014; Joda and Abdulrasheed, 2015; Omede and Omede, 2015; Isokpan and Durojaye, 2016; Edeme and Nkalu, 2019).

In addition to these, some studies that also focused on the socio-economic impact were primary studies that only focused on specific states and affected regions, which created the gap that was addressed by this current study that aggregated several pieces of evidence from all these primary researches and synthesized them to investigate the socioeconomic impact of the group in Nigeria as a whole (Ogochukwu, 2013; Bright, 2018; Familusi and Oshomoh, 2018).

1.3. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

There are numerous hypotheses and viewpoints to the concept of terrorism, and often, it makes it quite tricky differentiating terrorism from other types of violent political movements or social movements (Findley and Young, 2012). This issue has raised much theoretical debate on a general and universally accepted definition of terrorism, root cause analysis of terrorism (Unal, 2016). The debate presented in this part of the study will focus on some theoretical perspectives to the definition of terrorism, characteristics, and root cause analysis of terrorism to differentiate it from some other forms of a political movement (Sambanis, 2008; Findley and Young, 2012; Unal, 2016).

One of the theories that give detailed explain terrorism and provided the basic idea behind most of the social factor-related concept of terrorism is the “**General or Classic Strain Theory**” which has its root in the perspective that socially deprived group of people (“social factors, such as low or lack of income or lack of quality education, poor social amenities”) will likely be pressurized to commit a crime. American sociologist Robert Merton propounded this theory in the 1930s through the ’50s. Agnew (2010) critically described the classic/general strain theory with three key strain components that presented the magnitude of the social deprivation that may force people/groups to resort to crime. It was presented that

“Terrorism is most likely when people experience “collective strains” that are (a) high in magnitude, with civilians affected; (b) unjust; and (c) inflicted by significantly more powerful others, including ‘complicit’ civilians, with whom members of the strained collectivity have weak ties. These collective strains increase the likelihood of terrorism for several reasons, but they do not lead to terrorism in all cases—a range of factors condition their effect.” (Agnew, 2010).

Another theory that also looked at deprivation is the **“Theory of Relative Deprivation”** propounded by Robert Gurr in 1970. This theory explained how individuals/groups of people could resort to violence/crime or terrorism if their expected welfare need were not achieved or provided by the people at the helm of affairs (representative government); they may have the sense of relative deprivation (Richardson, 2011). The peculiarity of the terrorist group assessed in this study is semblance to the concept in “An Identity Theory Perspective” described by Swartz, Dunkel, and Waterman (2009). They emphasized the “role of personal, social, cultural identity in religiously and ethnically motivated terrorism.”

According to Swartz, Dunkel, and Waterman: “Terrorism represents the confluence of a cultural identity strongly based in collectivism and in fundamentalist adherence to religious or cultural principles, a social identity based in sharp contrasts between one's own group and groups perceived as threats, and a foreclosed and authoritarian sense of personal identity or, less often, a diffused and aimless personal identity”

This theory has fitting concepts that apply to the origin, the motive behind the structure and attacks of the Boko Haram group; because the personal motivation identity part of the theory explained how the group originated and metamorphized from a personal religious ideology of the founder about the perceived negative influence of a western culture that was taught to his “Jammah”.

“Theory of Categorical Terrorism” is another theory that explains the philosophy behind terrorism mode of operation. Goodwin (2006) was able to explain the tactics employed by a terrorist group that attacks “complicitous and noncombatant civilians” in order to send a message to a more prominent opponent. This theory helps understand the perspectives behind the so many attacks put through by Boko Haram against helpless villagers, school children, and religious centers across the country. Boko Haram also carries out reprisal attacks against the military, which made the theory applicable to one aspect of their terrorist activities.

Conceptual Framework

Although terrorism brings only deaths, untold hardship, suffering, and displacement to people, most terrorist agitations usually start small with few groups with a genuine concern/agenda or selfish ones. This is referred to as the root cause of the terrorism, and it was described by Sinai (2005) as “The Terrorist Life Cycle (TLC),” and it involves the reasons for forming all these types of groups, their modus operandi for showing their grievance, how they run, motivations, strategies and demands and the target of their agitations, and the strength of external support they seek. Other components include “The Terrorist Attack Cycle”, “Conventional Low Impact”, “Conventional High Impact” “Ultimate Impact”, “Basic Root Causes” and “Triggers”.

The terrorist attack cycle is when the terrorist carries out a specific attack. “Conventional low Impact” is the attack's impact when the number of casualties is not much, e.g., a few people getting injured or killed a few persons when using explosives, guns, knives, clubs to attack.

“Conventional low Impact” is the attack's impact when the number of casualties is exceptionally high, e.g., more than a hundred to thousand fatalities when using weapons such as atomic bombs, chemical, biological weapons, a radiological or nuclear bombs.

“Ultimate Impact” is the long-term effects of CLI and CHI resulting in displacement, economic downfall, a collapse in the rule of law, demolition of government infrastructure and institutions, high inflation, loss of FDI, etc.

“Basic Root Causes” are those factors that bring about the formation of a terrorist group in the first place, and these include an action such as oppression and violation of human rights by the incumbent administration, poverty, social inequality, infringement and exclusion, population explosion, indoctrination into extreme religious or political ideologies,

“Triggers” are those immediate actions that pushed the terrorist group to attack their target, and these include unfavorable government response to their agitation, attack from the government, it may also involve any other event that may call for revenge on the part of the terrorist group.

Diagrammatical Representation of the Conceptual

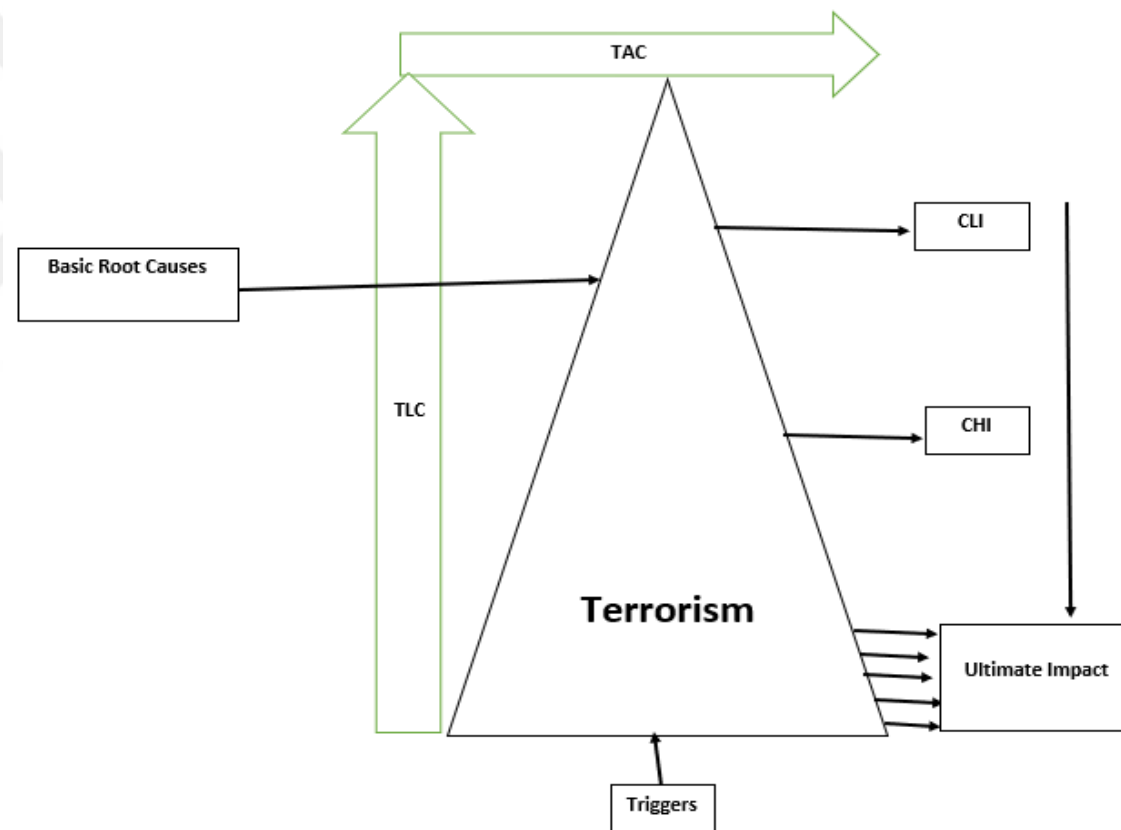


Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of Root Causes and Impact of Terrorism
Adapted from Sinai (2005): A New Conceptual Framework to Resolve Terrorism's Root

1.4 Research Objectives

The aims of this study are to:

1. Adopt a case study method using Boko Haram Terrorist group to examine the structure of a typical terrorist group in Nigeria

2. Identify the social and economic impact of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria

3. Evaluate the overall impact of Boko Haram terrorism on the livelihood of the citizen

1.5 Research Questions

To address the aforesaid objectives, the following research questions were posed:

1. How does Boko Haram Terrorist group operate in Nigeria?

2. What is the social and economic impact of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria?

3. What is the impact of Boko Haram terrorism on the citizen's livelihood?

1.6 Significance of the study

This study undersees the effect of terrorism in Nigeria using a leading terrorist group as a case study because of their level of notoriety, terror, mayhem, destruction, deaths, and property damage that this organization has caused the country since they became a household name in Nigeria in 2009 (Omede and Omede, 2015). This organization alone has been the cause of over 70% of terrorist attacks in Nigeria since the turn of the decade with a series of killings, kidnapping, attacking the armed forces, dealing in weapons and arms, causing further arms dealing problems (Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project, 2019).

These highlighted problems have negatively impacted all the major sectors that usually contribute to national growth and development, causing a bigger problem. Some of the sectors that suffer directly from these recurring attacks include the educational, economic, agricultural, health, industrial, and national defense and security (Ezeogidi, 2020). Hence, it is pertinent to carry out this study that technically investigates the impact of Boko Haram among one of the horrific terrorist groups in Nigeria and the world because of its prospective theoretical and practical significance in political science.

Theoretically, this study will serve as a new source of evidence and add to the growing body of literature on the impact of Boko Haram in Nigeria to document the changes in the impact over the years. At the same time, the data presented from the findings of this study will be used by other researchers in their quest to consolidate the existing evidence further and discover new evidence. The data will also provide information and evidence for individuals, corporate bodies, government agencies, and information and evidence for individuals, corporate bodies, government agencies, and policy makers in dealing with socioeconomic issues related to terrorism in Nigeria. In addition to that, the information and data generated from this study can assist the security personnel, armed forces, and government agencies in planning intervention that will tackle a series of problems created by the uprising of Boko haram.

1.7 Limitations

The limitation of this study is that it only focused on Boko Haram as a case study, whereas the socioeconomic impact of other terrorist groups like ISWAP also contributed to the bulk of the insecurity and terrorist attacks plaguing Nigeria. Another constraint is that this

study relied on the synthesized and synthesized; therefore, this study will inherit any bias and error from those studies. However, applying sound methodological choices will reduce some of the biases from those primary studies.

1.8 Outline of the Thesis

This section highlights the various aspects of this thesis as it was arranged in four (4) chapters according to the university thesis presentation and structure

Chapter one- This section presents the essential aspect of the thesis (Puzzle) that provides information on the research argument that birthed this study (does terrorism has any social and economic impact in Nigeria), problem statement, the significance of the study, research objectives and questions, limitations and also the research outline.

Chapter two- This section is the conceptual literature review section of the thesis and highlights the empirical evidence review aspect covering the historical background of terrorism in Nigeria, the background literature on Boko Haram as a case study focusing on their ideology, organization, strategy, tactics of recruitment and operations and attacks, interaction with external bodies as well as a list of some of their significant attacks in recent times

Chapter three- This section is the methodology section of the thesis, and it detailed the procedure used in carrying out the literature search, appraisal of the evidence as well as the study characteristics of included articles

Chapter four- This is the main body of this thesis and was both descriptive and analytical as it highlights the empirical evidence review aspect covering the evidence supporting the social and economic impact of Boko Haram in Nigeria using evidence from synthesized literature. Also includes the discussion and main findings of the research.

Chapter Five- This chapter is the researcher's conclusion aspect, which will summarize the research findings. As well as the recommendation which includes the study implication for research, policy making, and political discourse.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Numerous terrorist acts since independence have negatively impacted social and economic activities. These acts cut across all the regions with religious insurrection in the country's northern regions, environmental degradation induced intertribal clashes and militia attacks in the Niger-Delta region, secessionist movements in the South-eastern region, herdsman-farmers conflicts in the South-western and North-Central regions, kidnappings, and armed robberies also predominant in another part of the country (Ezeogidi, 2020). This literature review chapter examines available literary evidence on the overview of terrorism to discuss critical concepts like the history of terrorism in Nigeria and concerning the case study target group (Boko Haram), the ranking structure and organization, their strategies for recruitment and operation, as well as a list of series of activities carried out since inception.

2.2 The Concept of Terrorism

Terrorism, as per Schmid (2011) is “a doctrine about the assumed perceived effectiveness of a special form or tactic of fear-generating, forceful political violence and on the other hand, to a conspiratorial practice of calculated, demonstrative, direct violent action without legal or moral restraints, targeting mainly civilians and non-combatants, performed for its propagandistic and psychological effects on various audiences and conflict parties.” Usually, a relatively insignificant number of extremists who cannot effectively, either lawfully or otherwise, challenge the actions of those in power often resort to terrorism. 6, Cited in Ogochukwu, 2013).

Terrorism began as a kind of anti-modernist resistance; according to Reich 1998, Ogochukwu (2013) cites this source, about half a century following the French Revolution, and the phrase terrorism originated as a way of describing the regimen terror. Terrorism was created as a central mechanism by revolutionaries in Russia and France, Spain, Italy, and Germany anarchists in an attempt to remove the reigning government from power, the majority of which were dictatorial in the handing over of Lain Mclean; Terrorism can also refer to activities taken by sovereign state governments. As stated by Lain Mclean, the word "state-sponsored terrorism" is commonly used to indicate the actions of the government that concomitantly encourage the act of violence. As claimed by Lain Mclean, many countries of various ideologies have recently taken part in this type of activity and, in some instances, harshly condemned other types of approaches (Lain Mclean, 1996, Cited in Ogochukwu, 2013).

Terrorist methods are emphasized in some definitions of terrorism, while others focus on the actor. For example, one study defined terrorism as "all criminal acts committed against a state that is intended or calculated to instill extreme fear and terror in the minds of specific individuals or groups of persons or the general public" (Ogochukwu, 2013). Hence, the Boko Haram group's operation was recognized and understood as they were engrossed with strategies to attack civilians, used mainly by the weak against the strong; foreign terrorism cuts in terrorists striking a foreign target apart from their nation or overseas (Rourke 2008). This signifies that the September 11, 2011 strike was a global terrorist act. Whereas one of the Boko Haram group's attacks, as in the case of police stations raids, can be classified as domestic terrorism. This becomes more intricate if the Boko Haram group remains a domestic terrorist organization despite its apparent links to other foreign groups such as ISIS, Hamas, and Al-Qaeda.

Schbley (2003) has an entirely different opinion on the concept of terrorism; he believes that biased concepts of terrorism must be avoided. Schbley recommended that the concept be free of politics and focused on justice. He perceives terrorism as a brutal act committed against innocent civilians. Hoffman (1998) mentioned that a terrorist is an aggressive thinking person devoted to and ready to use coercive power to achieve his political goals. He also argued that terrorism and the terrorist were needed to be distinguished from the various types of brutal acts and criminals. Based on this distinction, Howard and Sawyer (2004) see terrorism as indeed rooted in political objectives and drives involved in brutality and intimidation geared towards gaining implications that impacts beyond the incipient targets or sufferers controlled and directed by a well-organized group that has a command hierarchy committed by an informal structure or subordinate system.

Terrorism is a powerful rhetorical term with insufficient scientific pinpoint accuracy. This is because terrorists in one scenario may be considered mercenaries in another. Creating a clear line among terrorists and mercenaries remains a theoretical and conceptual challenge. (Gandu, 2009). In Gandu's opinion (2009), there is very little difference between a terrorist and freedom fighters but the state terrorism in Nigeria is obvious. No state in the country is controlled by international dominance. Since 1999, Nigeria has been governed by democracy with rigid political structures that ascertain the exact The Federal Characters Committee controls representation and appointment to higher ranks. Nigeria also has, among other stuff, a stern legal system by which afflicted parties and people can seek justice. The current activities of terrorists in Nigeria are not targeted at battling for religious or political liberty as the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria ascertains freedom of political association and worship.

Therefore, it is established that the terrorists in Nigeria cannot be regarded as freedom fighters. The Nigeria's Federal Republic of Nigeria Constitution, promulgated in 1999, ascertains freedom of worship and religion, and no part of the nation has been refuted these basic human rights, either Muslims, Christians, atheists, worshippers of idols, or followers of any other religion. Any sector of Nigeria that takes part in terrorism to act as freedom fighters to practice their religion or take on a political post can be categorized as fighting an unjust war. This is because the 1999 Constitution ascertains these fundamental human rights; therefore, individuals involved in these acts of terrorism in Nigeria based on issues like this are chasing after selfish interest that is not geared towards fighting for freedom as suggested by (Gandu 2009).

2.3 History of terrorism in Nigeria

Notably, terrorism, as we know it today in Nigeria, did not start today and did not start with the Boko Haram terrorism. It started in the 90s, during the Niger-Delta conflicts and was highlighted by the 19901-1995 Ogoniland back and forth agitation against the military rule of Nigeria government, which led to the death of more than 2000 civilians in the Ogoniland, including the arrest, detention, and execution of the “Ogoni Nine” as they were fondly called by the human rights activist community (including the founder of the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People, Ken Saro-Wiwa (Amnesty International 2017). The terrorist activities were reportedly carried out against the Ogoni people, which led to displacements of more than 30 villages, means of livelihood, and violations of several human rights.

The second historical conflict that qualified as an act of terrorism was the Ijaw unrest with youth armed militia kidnapping foreign oil workers, disrupting economic activities, killing police officers and which later premeditated the controversial Odi massacre that led to the loss of lives, properties, and total annihilation of an entire community (Ezeogidi, 2020). The current and the longest run of terrorist attacks started about two decades ago with religious agitations from a small Islamic sect headed by a man known as Yussuf Muhammad. The group was formerly known as “Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad, which in Arabic means "People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad" but was nicknamed as Boko Haram, meaning ‘Westernization is sacrilege’ because leader (Yussuf) preached against some of the famous theories about the shape of the earth, evolution as well as rain formation (Afzal, 2020).

2.4 The Boko Haram Insurgency

The Boko Haram menace started in 2002 despite some claims citing their existence to the early 90s. The group started as an Islamic sectarian movement in Borno state capital in Maiduguri, the North-eastern part of the country; which is the regional home of the sect founder Yussuf Mohammad from Yobe state (Britannica, 2020). The group also had other alternative names like Taliban, Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA) or Islamic State’s West African Province (ISWAP), or Jamā‘at Ahl al-Sunna lil-Da‘awah wa al-Jihād, which was the original name given by the founder (Boyle, 2009; Britannica, 2020).

The group started in Borno state and spread their terror to other neighboring northern states, including Yobe, Gombe, Bauchi, Adamawa, Plateau, Kaduna, and Kano, where they are most active. At the early stage, it was reported that they only practiced their extreme form

of religion, preaching against the corruption and injustice that plagued the country and the region, citing western influence as the major push by the politicians and citizens alike. The leader was also reported to grant interviews to BBC News correspondents in the year 2009, where he ascribed scientific theoretical explanation as misleading to Islamic teaching and “spoil the belief in one God” (Boyle, 2009). Their early terrorist activities started with a confrontation with Nigeria Police Force in Maiduguri. They were said to be angered by the reported police brutality, which led to many retaliative attacks on police posts and other government institutions like schools, where several officers lost their lives along with an unaccounted number of civilians within the state (Britannica, 2020).

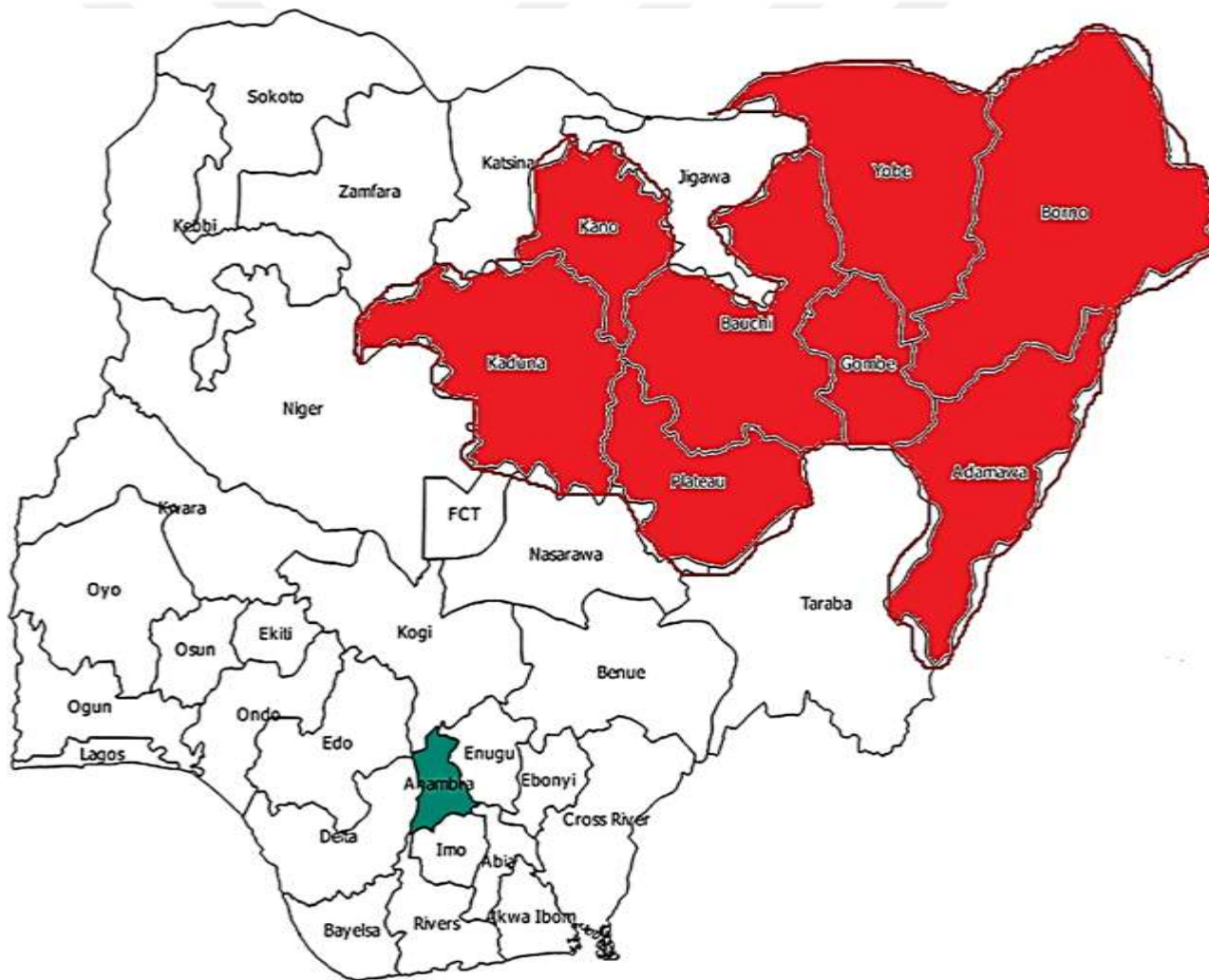


Figure 1.2: Image showing Map of Nigeria with the regions where Boko Haram is most active marked in red. Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.

After that 2009 attack, the Nigerian military armed forces (Joint Military Task Force) were brought in to rescue the situation, and it was when the founder and his deputies included some members of his families,. When the founder and his deputies included some members of his families, including his father-in-law, after that 2009 attack, the Nigerian military armed forces (Joint Military Task Force) were brought in to rescue the situation. The founder and his deputies, including some members of his family, including his father-in-law, were arrested and handed over to the police.

They were reportedly shot when trying to escape, and their corpses were publicly displayed; the alleged extrajudicial killings of the sectarian movement founders and others by the police force fueled the ensuing terror that the group unleashed in the country till date as it was said to infuriate the group and since the 2009 incident, the group has been waging wars with a new commander (Abubakar Shekau who was reported dead as at the time of writing this thesis) and has carried out series of attacks, Killings and massive forms of violence have occurred in that region of the country (Brittanica, 2020).

2.4.1 Ideology of Boko Haram

According to Chiluwa and Ajiboye (2014), whose study was based on identifying and Ajiboye (2014) identified the ideology that drives the Boko Haram faction. The traditional guiding beliefs of the Boko Haram sect were rooted and grounded in religious ideology, anti-Christian and anti-government. Their ideology could be summarized as anti-Western. The ideology is expressed through teaching and beliefs and critics and reconstruction of Islamic Ideologies to suit the claim. This result in creating their definition of terrorism and terrorists based on their said beliefs, a man who drinks all day and neglect his family is a terrorist, women who engage in extramarital

sexual activities or prostitution are terrorists, those who enrolled for Western education to learn how to make money or how to bribe are terrorists, politicians who steal government money in Aso Rock of Nigeria are terrorists. These were some of the definitions of a terrorist by the sect. All the people who belong to their definition of terrorists are called infidels, including the Nigerian government, who kill Nigerian people by corruption and fraud (Chiluwa, and Ajiboye, 2014; Olofinbiyi, 2018).

The group's beliefs and try to buttress their claim of their description of terrorism by referring to the Nigerian Government as a joke, the police, and the army and that these people have killed more innocent Nigerians have killed more innocent Nigerians than Boko Haram had ever done. Hence, Boko Haram claims they pursue religious and social ideals and not money like the rebels. This was their justification for using arms and force (Abubakar, 2011; Chiluwa and Ajiboye, 2014).

The Boko Haram group sees themselves as a friend of the people and enemies of the government. They also believed that their attacks and fight are to liberate the Nigerian people and maintain and uphold morals and sociocultural ideals. Nevertheless, the drive is from the Islamic religious ideology. Some of their achievement was boastfully published online, and some are highlighted; thus, social morality restoration in the North, alcohol consumption reduction, rejection of western rap music, marriage reunions, and the wellbeing of the people was maintained. Most of the moral they tend to uphold was not exclusive to Muslims but were also found in Christianity and Traditional religion, including infidelity, clubbing, noisy music, fornication, stealing, etc. More Islamic ideologies that govern the sect's movement include; replacing cigarette smoking with sheesha, an outright ban on wearing T-shirts and Jeans in substitution with Jelabia (Walker, 2012; Thurston, 2016).

The bombing of schools, club houses, and churches as stem from the group's hatred for social lifestyle and Western education, one illustration the abduction of 276 Chibok schoolgirls in Borno State and burnt down several schools. Hundreds of children have been killed as schools were burned because of the group's hatred for western education. This hatred was because of the thought that western education teaches them how to steal money. Christians were accused of allowing women to expose their bodies by wearing mini-skirts in public. Alcoholism, fraud, and prostitution were blamed on the effect of western education on the social life of Nigeria (Chiluwa, and Ajiboye, 2014; Thurston, 2016).

Another driving force of the Boko haram sect is their zeal for creating an Independent Islamic State in the north to divide the country. This was seen in their public declaration that they were not of Nigeria but the Boko republic of Arewa. Also, the actions are guided by the ideology of “if you are not with us, you are against us”; hence anyone who disagrees with their belief system is a rebel and an infidel (Bodansky, 2015).

According to their founder, the group was founded initially to fight against corrupt practices and injustice in Nigeria, which was solely ascribed to the influence of Western education and lifestyle. The sect was also reported to be planning to impose shariah law across the country, which was already in place in twelve northern states like Zamfara state, Kano State, Sokoto State, Katsina State, Bauchi State, Borno State, Jigawa State, Kebbi State, Yobe State, Kaduna State, Niger State, and Gombe State. They were also reported to create an Islamic state within Nigeria, leading them to kill Christians and Muslims alike to achieve their aim (Omede and Omede, 2015; Afzal, 2020).

In their quest to achieve their aim, the organization swore fealty to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and adopted the name Islamic State. (or State's) West African Province (ISWAP; also known as Islamic State in West Africa, or ISWA) in 2015 amid internal controversies over the group's mode of operations and leadership tussle. The group later split the following year, with one sect keeping the new title and the other returning to the initial title, thereby carrying out different terrorist agendas.

According to several reports increasing destructive activities of this group caught the attention of the US department of states, and they were tagged the world deadliest terrorist group in 2013 because they instilled fear in the mind of the local dwellers and claimed countless lives in their quest for martyrdom using suicide bombing according to their pronounced religious belief.

2.4.2 Organization within Boko Haram Ranks

The Boko Haram group is a flexible and fragmented operation structure with disconnected cells and an overall emir that provides them with spiritual guidance, Abubakar Shekau. The groups had no distinct organizational structure and hierarchy that gives a command for their operations made defeating them challenging for the Nigerian government. Corruption in Nigeria also creates an opportunity for them to easily penetrate the government, the military, and the security services (Omede and Omede, 2015; Afzal, 2020).

Ansaru group is a fragment of Boko Haram; they have been in operation since 2011, although they only came into light in 2012. This group was formed due to the indiscriminate killing of Muslims and that Boko Haram is inhumane in its operations. With the claim of

restoring dignity to Islam, they have mainly been kidnapped for ransom. Although both Ansaru and Boko Haram identified with Al-Qaeda (Pérouse de Montclos, 2014)

Hypothetical Organizational Chart for Boko Haram Terrorist Group

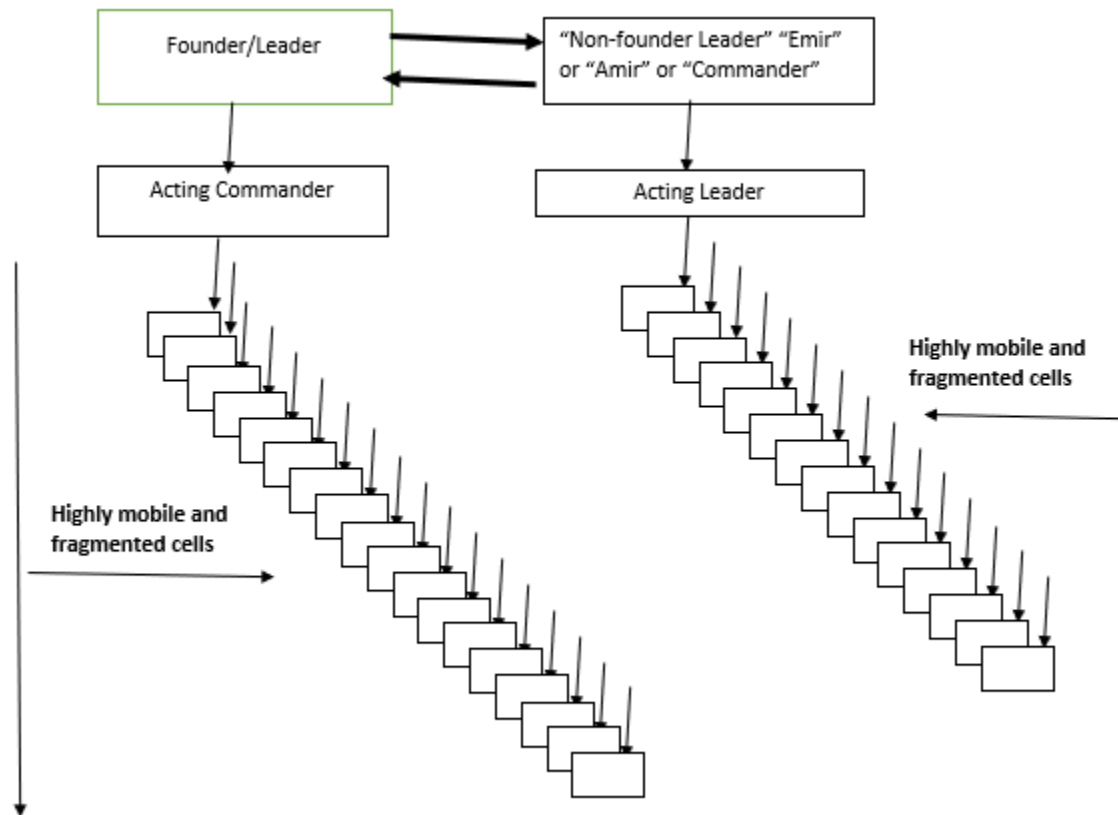


Figure 2.1: Perceived Organizational Charts for Boko Haram Terrorist Group

2.4.3 Strategy of Operation of Boko Haram

The methods of attack employed by the terrorist group in Nigeria included kidnapping, coordinated armed assaults, assassinations, rocket attacks, bombings (child and female bombers), usage of improvised explosive devices (IED), scar bombings, and arson. They also wear Army uniforms, and vehicles were used to access and penetrate the primary target group. It has become a trend now that the terrorist groups in army uniform performing illegal checkpoints on commercial and significant roads into Maiduguri, Borno State, the Maiduguri-Damaturu road A3 was also included in their illegal checkpoint site. Their attacks have been indiscriminate in that they target civilians and security forces and aid workers alike. Internally displaced persons, security force installations, markets, camps, places of worship, government, and Adamawa and Borno educational amenities have been attacked at a point in time. The suicide attack rate in central Maiduguri, Borno State. (Granville, 2020)

2.4.4 Boko Haram Terrorist Activities

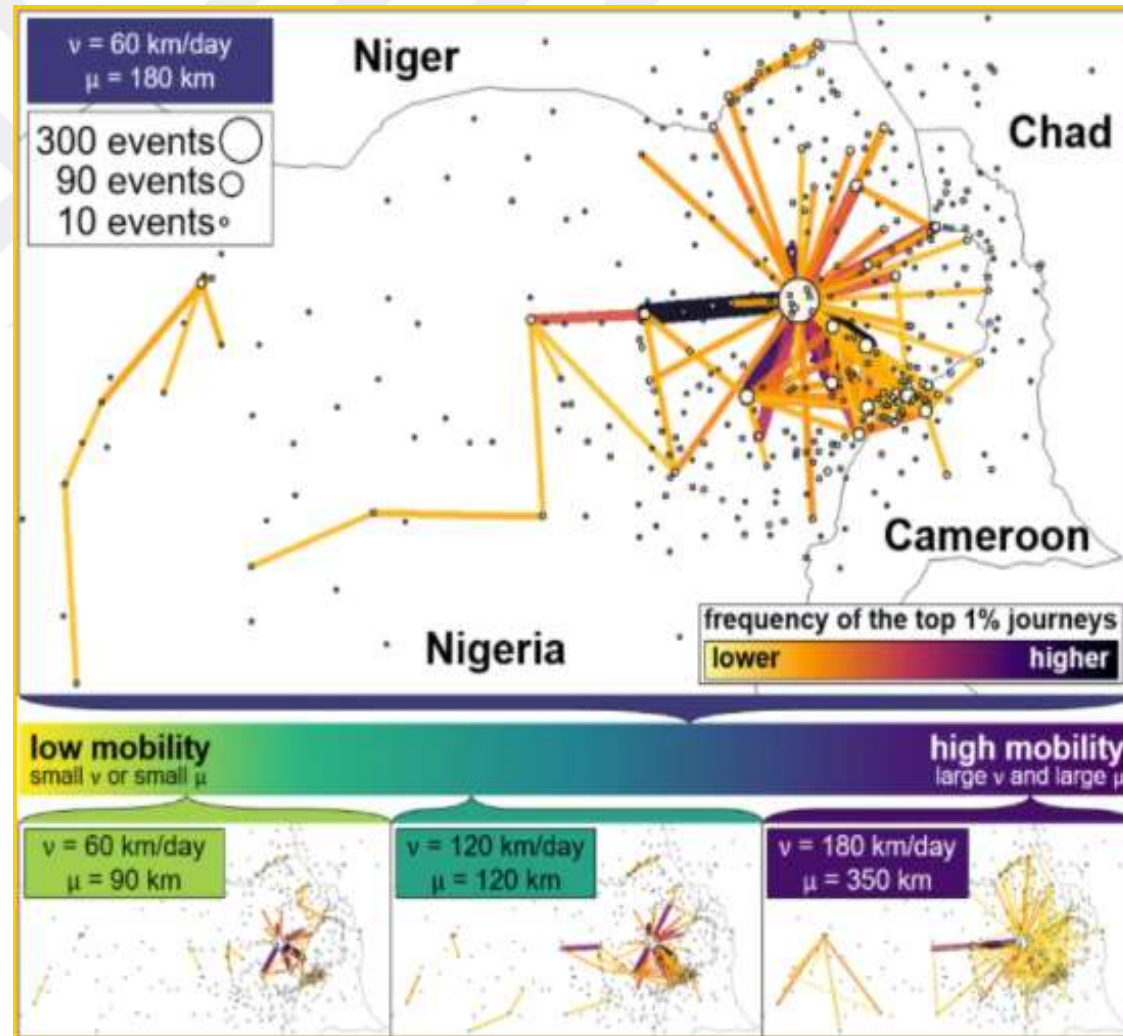


Figure 2.2: Boko Haram Frequency and Patterns of Terrorist Attacks

Table 2.1: List of the Terrorist Operations in Nigeria with Date in Descending Order

S/N	Date of attacks	State where the attack took place	The venue and amount of the attack of fatalities
1.	July 27, 2009	Yobe	Three police officers and one firefighter were killed in a pot skin district police precinct attack.
2.	September 8, 2009	Bauchi	The central prison in Bauchi was set on fire, and the faction representatives were released.
3.	March 13, 2010	Plateau	A whole other series of activities in (Plateau) Jos resulted in the deaths of 300 individuals.
4.	October 1, 2010	Abuja FCT	A bomb blast in Abuja close to Eagle Square killed 12 people and injured many more.
5.	December 24, 2010	Plateau	Eight people were murdered in a bomb attack in Barkin Ladi, Jos.
6.	December 31, 2010	Abuja	Explosion at Mogadishu mammy market, Abuja, claimed about ten lives.
7.	January 21, 2010	Borno State	The Borno state governorship candidate of All Nigerian Peoples Party (ANPP), for the 2011 election, Alhaji Modu Gubio, brother to the former governor of the state, Modu Sherif, was killed by the sect members alongside six others in Maiduguri, Borno state.
8.	March 2, 2011	Kaduna State	Two policemen attached to the residence of the Divisional Police Officer, Mustapher Sandamu, were murdered by the Boko haram in Kaduna state at the Rigasa area.
9.	March 30,2011	Yobe State	A police officer was injured in the explosion of the Bomb planted by Boko Haram in Damaturu.

10.	April 8, 2011,	Niger	Eight corps personnel and a suicide bomber were killed in a bombing at the INEC office in Niger state Suleja.
11.	April 9, 2011	Borno	A suicide attacker died when a bomb exploded at a polling station in Unguwar Doki Maiduguri.
12.	April 26, 2011	Bauchi	A bomb blast reportedly killed and injured many people.
13.	April 29, 2011	Bauchi	Bauchi Army Barracks were bombed.
14.	May 19, 2011	Bauchi State	A bomb blast reportedly killed police officers and wounded two army personnel.
15.	May 29, 2011	Bauchi	A detonation at Shandawanka barracks' mammy market in Bauchi killed people and injured many.
16.	May 30, 2011	Borno	The explosion happened early in the morning on Baga road in Maiduguri, killing 13 people and injuring four others.
17.	June 7, 2011	Borno	Five people were killed, and many others were wounded in a sequence of bomb blasts in Maiduguri.
18.	June 16, 2011	Abuja	The Headquarters of the Police in Abuja was blown up by an alleged suicide attacker, killing three people and damaging many vehicles.
19.	June 16, 2011	Borno	A bomb explosion in Danboe town, Maiduguri, brutally killed four kids.
20.	June 20, 2011	Kastina	Boko Haram attacked the police station in Kankara; seven officers were murdered. Two security guards securing a bank opposite the capitol building were also gunned down.
21.	July 9, 2011	Borno State	31 people were killed due to a dispute between the army and Boko Haram in Maiduguri, Borno state. Also, four people and many others were killed by a bomb that was detonated near a church in Suleja, Niger state.

22.	July 11, 2011	Kaduna State	Tragic explosion at a relaxation joint in Fokados Street, Kaduna.
23.	July 12, 2011	Borno State	Five people were killed by an explosive device thrown by Boko Haram to a military vehicle on patrol.
24.	July 15, 2011	Borno State	The explosion in Maiduguri injured five people.
25.	July 23, 2011	Borno State	Three soldiers were injured by an explosion close to the palace of the Shehu of Borno, AbubakarGarbaiElkanem.
26.	March 5, 2013	Adamawa	In a two-hour violent attack, twenty-five individuals were murdered, including the deputy commander of the local jail, where 127 prisoners were released.
27.	March 18, 2013	Kano State	A suicide attacker managed to kill 41 commuters and injured dozens more when he attacked a bus station in Kano's highly Religious area for the Christians.
28.	May 7, 2013	Yobe State	At least 55 were killed and 105 inmates freed in coordinated attacks on army barracks, a prison, and police post in Bama town.
29.	June 16, 2013	Yobe State	A team of suspected Islamist militants attacked a school in Damaturu, killing 13 people, including students and teachers.
30.	July 13, 2013	Yobe State	42 people, primarily students killed in an attack on a secondary school in restive Yobe state
31.	September 29 2013	Yobe State	Forty students of the College of Agric were killed, while 150 sustained injuries.
32.	February 25 2014	Yobe State	Many students of Federal Govt College BuniYadi were killed
33.	April 14, 2014	Abuja	Abuja attacks Bus Stand, Abuja, Nigeria. In the outskirts of Abuja, Nigeria, there was a record of two bomb explosions in a crowded bus station.
34.	April 20, 2014	Borno State	270 chibok school girls were adopted
35.	April 30, 2014	Abuja	75 people killed in bus station bombing

36.	May 15, 2014	Borno State	150-300 killed in the market attack.
37.	2 June 2014	Borno State	About 500 Christian people of Aganjara, Agapalwa, Attagara, and Goshe villages in Gwoza local government district, Borno State, were slaughtered by disguised Boko Haram militants.
38.	June 17, 2014	Yobe State	Many children were killed near a viewing center in Damaturu
39.	November 27, 2014	Borno State	Suicide bomb attacks perpetrated by two females were reported to kill more than 45 people in a town market, and more than 50 people were gunned down in Damask, while another bomb was foiled before detonation near a mosque all in Maiduguri, Borno State.
40.	November 28, 2014	Kano State	A suicide bombing attack by Boko Haram claimed about 200 lives in Kano Central Mosque during Friday prayer and at the State School of Kano. 28 November 2014
41.	1-7 January 2015	Borno State	A 4-day mass killing was carried out in Baga town by the Boko Haram group, starting with the ambush on the Nigerian army force headquarters, where they carted away several weapons and vehicles. The attack was reported to claim about 2000 lives, including the militant group. 1-7 January 2015
42.	March 1, 2018	Borno State	In Rann, Borno state, a military base was attacked by Boko Haram, armed with anti-aircraft weapons, rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs), and small arms. The Casualties were three consultants of the UN and nine members of the Nigerian security force. About three humanitarian workers were abducted; four humanitarian workers and six members of the Nigerian security force were injured.
43.	October 31, 2018	Borno State	Eight people were murdered, hundreds of people were displaced, and an unknown number of

			women were kidnapped during the raid by Boko Haram on Dalori IDP camp and surrounding communities close to Maiduguri.
44.	November 18, 2018	Borno State	The attack conducted by ISWA against a military base in Metele killed many soldiers. The group carried out similar raids in 2018, and a significant amount of lives were lost.
45.	16 February 2019	Borno State	In a mosque in southern Maiduguri, 20 people were murdered by the attack conducted by JASDJ.
46.	February 23, 2019	Borno State	An indirect fire attack was conducted by the ISWA around the military cantonment and an airport in the western city of Maiduguri.
47.	13 December 2019	Borno State	The ISWA executed four aid workers from Action Against Hunger (AAH).
48.	14-15 January 2020	Kaduna State	In Kaduna state, along the Kaduna-Zaira highway, “Ansaru”, also known as Jamaat al Ansar al Muslimeen fi Bilad al Sudan (al Qaeda-linked terrorist group), demolished several vehicles and murdered at least six people during an ambush.
49.	9 February 2020	Borno State	Women and children were abducted, and Insurgents murdered about 30 people. During an overnight stop on a famous highway in Auno town, near Maiduguri, victims were abducted and murdered in their sleep in their vehicles.
50.	9 June 2020	Borno State	In Felo village, Gubio LGA, about 81 civilians were reported murdered by Insurgents.
51.	13 June 2020	Borno State	Insurgents raided Monguno town, about 38 civilians were murdered, and the humanitarian hub located in the town was targeted
52.	02 July 2020	Borno State	In Borno State, gun shots were fired at the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flight in Damask.
53.	22 July 2020	Borno State	At the Borno State Emergency Management Agency, the ISWA executed five aid workers,

			including staff from ACTED and the REACH initiative, Action Against Hunger, and the International Rescue Committee.
54.	November 28, 2020	Borno State	Militants killed roughly 70 civilians, wounded others, and kidnapped others in Jere Local Government Area, Borno State.

2.5 The Insurgency of Boko Haram and the Impacts on Social and Economic Sectors

A new dawn where Nigerians believed that they would once again experience political stability and development came around during Nigeria's Government return to democracy in May 1999; however, the expectations of Nigerians have been cut short in the last decade as Nigerians have experienced increased violence in the land, conflicts, and numerous crimes. Violence and crime have been exhibited in diverse forms, ranging from armed robbery, kidnapping, trafficking of drugs, smuggling of arms, terrorism, human trafficking, and militancy are just a few examples of crimes that jeopardize the safety and security of the nation. (Onuoha, 2012).

Concerning the assertion made above, it is vital in the operation of politics in terms of the diversity of duties surrounding government and governance is concerned that the significant aim which every government must ensure, even as clearly stated in the Nigeria 1999 constitution, is the protection of lives and properties of its citizens. In line with this, the threat to the nation's security is a significant hurdle faced by the government today. It has prompted massive allocation of the country's national budget to security.

In order to reduce the prevalence or rate of crime in the country, the federal government passed the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011, facilitated the setup of Computer-based Closed Circuit Television cameras (CCTV) in some areas of the country, investigation of

offenses related to criminals and improvement of surveillance, physical security precautions are being improved across the country, directed at preventing or destroying likely attacks, augmenting security agencies by equipping them including security amenities, as well as the development and dissemination of security recommendations through the media (Azazi, 2011). Regardless of these endeavors, the rate at which insecurity in the nation is prevalent remains a critical issue. Furthermore, Nigeria has repeatedly ranked low in the Global Peace Index (GPI, 2012), indicating a deterioration in the state of insecurity. Therefore renowned researchers such as Adagba et al. (2012), Uhunmwangho, and Aluforo (2011) believe that there have not been enough positive outcomes from the government.

With the growing security problems in the country and the government's failure to ensure safety and protection in all parts of the country due to reasons such as insufficiency of the security instruments established by the government to secure lives and properties of citizens of the country. Nigerians are faced with numerous unanswered questions daily, questioning the state of security in the land (Madunagu, 2001). Nigeria's security event is considered to be or at least has remained a considerable challenge, and most of the Citizens have complained that the country has done so little at all levels in addressing the security issues in the country and have taken the situation with levity, some other people argued that the situation favors some political gods, these are people who benefit from the situation as They have indeed been displeased with the nation's political embodiments. Madunagu (2001) believed that terrorism is “the use of violence to achieve political objectives.” The definition implies that terrorism in itself is a part of political violence. The Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre (WTC) has faced several attacks since September 11, 2001, and the intelligence community in the United States of America has made terrorist-infested groups or coalitions like Boko Haram a topic of global debate today.

Currently, Nigeria is threatened by intense issues of inner socioeconomic status and security. The threat has economic, social, environmental, and political dimensions. Every one of these analyses has highly influenced the country's resilience and can now be retraced to the religious and ethnic conflicts, terrorism, economic sabotage, corruption, environmental decomposition, ethnic militia armies, and poverty. (Ilufeye, 2009). Furthermore, Boko Haram insurgency has become the central issue Nigerians have been challenged with lately. These groups have successfully planned and carried out several bomb attacks that have resulted in the deaths of millions of innocent people in Nigeria and resulted in the damage of private and government properties worth much money. All of this is being done to persuade people in Nigeria's North-East geopolitical zone to stick to their beliefs about the Nigerian Islamic code.

The primary security problem and issue in the area comes from assaults on citizens of Nigeria, the public, individuals, property destruction, abduction, and governmental installations. The operations of Boko Haram have caused major national security threats in Nigeria. This has also created a significant problem to the primary approach for the national security whereby the principal objective is to help the Federal Republic of Nigeria achieve its goals and interests, to control instability, contain crime, strengthen the standard of living of every citizen, strengthen the well-being and mitigate corruption (Damba-zau, 2007).

Security of properties and lives is one of the significant aspects of concentration in the external and internal states' progression issues (Mogaka, Marc, and Verjee, 2015; Rogers, 2011). This means that on a domestic and global scale, policymakers are developing diverse methods to properly and adequately tackle security matters to make safe surroundings for everyone. Nonetheless, significant events, as evidenced in the attacks and threats from various individuals. This has significantly greatly impacted insecurity and instability in the

neighboring areas and immediate environment. For more than two decades now, peace has been far from Borno state due to insecurity. It is unaware of its ability. Recently, these cases have played out with the escalation and uprising of Boko Haram's operation in the country's Northeast region (Adibe, 2012; Adesoji, 2010; Alao and Atere, 2012; Ahmed-Gamgum, 2018).

As a result of the terrorist group's actions, there have been recurrent attacks such as the killing of Individuals, damage of property, people being displaced, and other forms of aggression being used. The years 2008 and 2015 especially were challenging years for Nigerians as those were years when the terrorist actions of Boko Haram were severe (Oyeleye, 2016), especially in the northeast part of Nigeria where they killed lots of people and destroyed assets worth nearly billions of dollars. Akinbi (2015) claims that the operations carried out by the sect significantly since 2009 have caused significant danger to national security and have made the northern part of Nigeria the most dangerous part of the country, especially the NorthEast part, as this is the main center for Boko haram activities.

Nigeria has been designated as a significant spot of violence, crime, and terrorism due to the terrorist activities of Boko Haram (Oyeleye, 2016). The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) established a report on 11th of December, 2014, claiming the deaths of nearly 6,000 people globally due to jihadist violence. Nigeria was one of the countries that shared the infamous honor of being among the four nations, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria, which recorded 80 percent of all terrorist attacks fatalities. Even though Iraq was the most dangerous country based on the highest number of attacks and deaths recorded, Nigeria was the second most dangerous country due to Boko Haram's activities. (Oyeleye, 2016).

A joint report conducted by the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation (ICSR) located at the King's College in London and 664 attacks documented the BBC altogether in 14 countries (Oyeleye, 2016). The ICSR and BBC study corroborated a report by NBC that was mentioned by Ibelema (2014), it quoted the data from the (UN) United Nations, which claims that between the period of November 2013 and November 2014, the number of casualties is (10,733 and 10,340 respectively) from the violence perpetrated by the Islamic State in Iraq and Boko Haram in Nigeria which was strikingly similar.

Sub-Saharan Africa ranked the highest number of high-to-extreme-risk., as per AON Political and Terrorism for 2015 Violence Risk Map.(Imo, 2017). In 2015, only two nations, Somalia and Nigeria, accounted for nearly 80% of all terrorist attacks. (Imo, 2017). Granville, 2020 Just one nation in this array, Nigeria, was listed among the top ten countries affected most by terrorism globally. 30% of all terrorist assaults from 2007 to 2014 took place in Iraq; 15 percent occurred in Pakistan; 11 percent occurred in Afghanistan; 7 percent from India; 4 percent took place in both Russia and Thailand; 3% in Somalia; 2% occurred in Colombia, Nigeria, and Yemen; while 22% occurred in every other country (Imo, 2017).

This implies that just ten countries accounted for 78% of all attacks by terrorists out of 158 nations recorded in the world between 2007 and 2014. (Granville, 2020). The military force of Nigeria became more effective in tackling the Boko Haram menace in the country around 2016 and the middle of 2018, which prompted a substantial decline in the crimes of Boko haram (Ali, Musa, and Fada, 2016); nonetheless, fresh assaults by Boko Haram changed the event with them gaining the upper hand in the situation in late 2018 (Imo, 2017).

There has been some research carried out on the uprising of Boko Haram and its consequences on various facets of Nigeria's national existence (Ali, Musa, and Fada, 2016). Boko Haram's activities broke new grounds and gained more national and international attention on 14th of April, 2014, when the cluster abducted 250 pupils from Chibok Government Girls Secondary School in Borno State; the Chibok girls have been the names given to the abducted children, and the abduction led to the start of the #BringBackOurGirls movement (Zenn, 2014). In 2014, the terrorist group took over a part of the north-eastern side of Nigeria and was posing a severe threat to Maiduguri. (Musa, Ali, and Fada, 2016). The intense counterattacks from the Nigerian military force coerced Boko Haram to reverse its strategy of taking over regions to the guerrilla tactics strategy. They focused on using suicide bombers instead, mostly female suicide bombers majorly for "easy targets" (Demetrio and Quick, 2017). The office of the UN for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (CHA) (2015) revealed that about fifty children were part of the suicide bombings as against four in 2014. Nigeria had 17 of these Children bombers, while the rest was held in Cameroon and Chad. (Ali, Musa, and Fada, 2016).



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In this study, the social and economic impact of terrorism on Nigeria is examined using Boko Haram as a case study. The research methodology enabled the researcher to define study-focused objectives achieved through the critical appraisal of an array of literature, and the appraised information was further synthesized into a final piece of conclusive evidence. A review of relevant literature on the social and economic impact of terrorism in Nigeria was used to synthesize the evidence.

Systematic review questions search tool method(s) was used to locate relevant research articles that were then used to synthesize data that exposed the predetermined research questions and met the study's objectives. The search tool models are of several types; examples include PICO, SPICE, COSMIN, SPIDER, which are used in presenting systematic reviews questions for articles' inclusion and exclusion. Although mainly employed for health-related research, only PICO and SPIDER are slightly appropriate for this social science investigation. The PICO framework (population, intervention, comparator, and outcomes) consists of four (4) elements, such as participant type and study design, that provide a framework for searching and are usually presented in the PICO (population, intervention, comparator, and outcomes) format (RMIT University, 2018). SPIDER, on the other hand, consists of five (5) components (Sample, Phenomenon of Interest, Design, Evaluation, and Research Type) (Methley et al., 2014).

Booth The SPIDER framework was used to providing the research question and literature search methodologies; this will help plan the study, identify and retrieve relevant papers from several databases, and then synthesize them in this report.)

Table 3.1: Review Questions for Literature search in SPIDER

Sample (S)	Boko Haram
The phenomenon of Interest (P I)	Terrorism
Design (D)	Descriptive Study designs using a questionnaire, survey, interview, focus group, case study, or observational study
Evaluation (E)	Social and Economic impact

Research (R)	Observational Research using qualitative or mixed-methods
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Table 3.2: Detailed inclusion/exclusion criteria using the SPIDER format

SPIDER ELEMENT	INCLUSION	EXCLUSION
Sample (S)	Studies that discussed Boko Haram terrorism	Studies that discussed terrorism but not on Boko Haram group.
The phenomenon of Interest (P I)	Terrorism	Political Movement
Design (D)	Descriptive Study designs using a questionnaire, survey, interview, ethnographical mode, focus group, case study, or observational study	Any other type of study apart from the one listed as inclusion criteria like a Newspaper report.
Evaluation (E)	Social and Economic impact (GDP, unemployment rate, infrastructure, education)	

For this review, the primary concepts are defined as follows.

Boko-Haram: Boko-Haram is a terrorist group, translated as "Western Education is Evil" in the Hausa Language, is responsible for several bombings, suicide bomb attacks, kidnappings for ransom, indiscriminate killings, destruction of properties, etc. in Nigeria's the Northern States.

Terrorism: is a phenomenon of using violence to create fear in others to impose a particular ideology.

Socio-Economic Impact: is the measure of changes that have occurred in a place in the aspect of the GDP of a country, revenue, unemployment rate, infrastructures etc., and it mostly translates into the standard of living of the citizens.

3.2 Justifying the Systematic Review Approach Taken

As a result of selecting the systematic review approach to explore this topic, the researcher felt it was the most appropriate methodological approach given that victims or perpetrators of terrorism under discussion may not be readily available to give first-hand information as necessary to do primary research. On the other hand, systematic review as a type of secondary research is one of the best research approaches for evidence synthesis, and it is widely regarded in clinical practice research, medicine, and health sciences, social science as well as political science of this nature (Evans, 2003; Mallett, Hagen-Zanker, Slater, 2012; Daigneault, Jacob, and Ouimet, 2014; Dacomber, 2017).

In addition to that, conducting a systematic review, according to Ganeshkumar and Gopalakrishnan (2013), is akin to the production of a synoptic summary of relevant and available literature with defensible conclusions on any given topic through uses systematic and

reproducible methods to conduct the literature search, appraise and evaluate that relevant literature. It was argued that some of its numerous benefits like a collation of available evidence, elimination or reduction of bias, appraisal of existing evidence quality and creating an avenue for drawing accurate and reliable conclusions; is what makes it a preferred methodological approach for drawing evidence from existing literature compared to other secondary types of research or when compared to primary studies (Wallace, Croucher, Quilgars, 2004; Petticrew and Roberts, 2006; Ganeshkumar and Gopalakrishnan, 2013; Tawfik, et al., 2019).

To conduct a systematic review, the features identified below were recommended to be considered as necessary by Cochrane Systematic Review Handbook (Higgins and Green, 2011):

1. Studies that will be considered evidence should meet specific criteria that follow the research questions and the aim of the study (inclusion criteria).
2. An explanation of the methodological choice should be included to make it reproducible by other researchers.
3. The decision-making on the quality of evidence presented by the included study should be discussed for the included study to bring about transparency and eliminate/reduce any form of bias.
4. There should be a detailed presentation of the characteristics and assorted findings of the included studies.
5. Findings from the synthesis of all selected literature evidence should be merged, discussed holistically, and presented sequentially for the conclusion.

Each of these features mentioned above was considered and applied appropriately in the study. As a result, employing a systematic strategy to combine information from the included research would aid in providing a vital edge to the focus of this study; the impacts of terrorism in Nigeria.

3.3 Search method for identification of research

The researcher's ability to effectively and quickly commence and organize the inquiry by searching for relevant papers based on established inclusion and exclusion criteria is critical to the success of a systematic review study. The quality of the findings of the included studies determines the conclusion of systematic review research; thus, this review will include a systematic search as an essential part of the review process (Tawfik, Dila, Mohamed, et al., 2019). Researchers searched through the following databases: allAfrica.com, CAIRN General Collection, Directory of Open Access Journal, Ingenta Connect, JSTOR, African Journal Online (Ajol), Oxford Journals, PERSEE, ProQuest Central, REDALyC, EconLit, Social Science Research Network (SSRN), Taylor and Francis Online and Wiley Online Library, using the predefined search statement presented in Table 3 to find available studies that are connected to the review topic. To eliminate any inclusion biases in other databases, the author will undertake an exhaustive search in other generic databases and find new research conducted in relevant African nations. Researchers typically use a wide range of databases to conduct thorough literature searches. Most of these databases contain up-to-date, relevant studies, with easy access and navigation that make finding studies that meet the predetermined criteria easy. (Aromataris and Riitano, 2014).

3.4 Developing a search strategy

A Search was conducted to get articles published in the last 11 years, then 21 years, and finally 31 years (2010-2021; 2000-2021, and 1990-2021). There would be inadequate literature in the first 11 years or the next one, requiring a three-year literature search. The literature search will only evaluate peer-reviewed papers with language restrictions to prevent translation issues, which means that only articles written in English will be included in the synthesis. A search strategy will be devised in this review employing a mix of key terms, free-text words, acronyms, and synonyms, as well as the relevant Boolean operators "AND," "OR." The data in Table 3 show the broad search phrases that were selected to maximize the sensitivity of the search using the SPIDER search tool (Higgins and Green, 2008).

Table 3.3 Descriptors of the SPIDER Search Strategy Format

Sample (S)	“Impact of Boko Haram” AND Nigeria” “Socioeconomic Impact of Boko Haram AND consequence of Boko Haram” “Effect of Boko Haram Terrorism”
Phenomenon of Interest (P I)	Terrorism
Design (D)	Descriptive Study designs
Evaluation (E)	-
Research (R)	Observational Research (Qualitative or mixed-methods studies)

3.5 Study Quality Assessment Procedure and Checklist

As an essential part of any systematic review, assessing the quality of the studies included will directly impact the authenticity of the review (Higgins et al., 2011). In this regard, it is significant to assess the quality of the included studies to identify strengths and weaknesses (bias(es)) through a systematic approach (scales or checklists) that will improve the authenticity of the systematic review research results (Miller and Myles, 2016). A systematic approach to measuring research quality and assessing its quality with standardized measures is a welcomed development. (Joanna Briggs Institute, 2014; Jüni et al., 2001).

3.6 Data Extraction

According to Higgins et al. (2011), data extraction is an essential component of a systematic review since the amount of information gathered from the studies included may determine the conclusions reached. Additionally, it was suggested that researchers develop a data extraction form to aid in the selection of pertinent material for the review during the planning phase. In order to avoid wasting time, this should be appropriately designed to avoid gathering unnecessary content or ignoring data for analysis. Following the instructions in the Cochrane Handbook (Higgins et al. 2011), the reviewer will make a data collection form in Microsoft Excel format and input the data derived from each included article:

1. Authors and article information: title, first author, publishing year

2. Research Methods and Materials: the research design and the data used.
3. Information about the study target group(s): the geographic location of the terrorist attack, the tribe, and geographic region (if available), and other baseline study demographic characteristics.
4. Findings related to the phenomenon of Interest: the social and economic aspects like gross domestic product (GDP), growth-related factors such as foreign direct investment (FDI), local investment, unemployment rate, infrastructure, rate of displacement, among a host of others. Using a predesigned data extraction form, researchers collected uniform data from all included studies. They compared it with those used in other systematic reviews to ensure that the data collected was feasible and included all relevant data, and then made necessary modifications to serve its intended purpose.

3.7 Analyzing Data

According to Higgins, Thomas, Chandler, et al. (2020), data synthesis is a process of aggregating information from selected and different sources to use it for conclusions and inferences in a systematic review type of research. As a critical component of systematic review, it is essential to follow a systematic approach. Thus, for this study, the researcher used an appropriate data synthesis technique to analyze some of the features of the included studies, such as characteristics study, study outcomes, and conclusions of the studies.

A descriptive and analytical form of narrative synthesis was used to synthesize the information gathered from the included studies using descriptive and analytical words and critical appraisal explanation to assess the included studies' opinions and study findings. Based on similarities between the objectives, key findings, and implications, in conclusion, the data obtained from the included articles were analyzed using a descriptive and analytical review method.

Table 3.4: Study Titles Included in the Descriptive and Analytical Review

S/N	List of Included Studies
1.	Granville, C.K., 2020. The Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on the People of Borno State. Available at: https://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=10168&context=dissertationsm
2.	Mamman, E.B., 2020. Public Policy Response to Violence: Case Study of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria. <i>Walden Dissertations and Doctoral Studies Collection</i>
3.	Idika-Kalu, C., 2020. The Socioeconomic Impacts of Boko Haram Insurgency in the Lake Chad Basin Region. In <i>Terrorism and Developing Countries</i> . IntechOpen.
4.	Chuku, C., Abang, D. and Isip, I.A., 2019. Growth and fiscal consequences of terrorism in Nigeria. <i>Defence and Peace Economics</i> , 30(5), pp.549-569.
5.	Bright, N. 2018. Socio-economic effects of book haram operations in Nigeria. Retrieved from: https://www.grin.com/document/918067
6.	Familusi, O.O. and Oshomoh, T.O., 2018. Socio-economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency in northern Nigeria. <i>KIU Journal of Social Sciences</i> , 4(2), pp.213-223.
7.	Enobi, A.L. and Johnson-Rokosu, S.F., 2016. Terrorism financing. The socio-economic and political implications of boko haram insurgency in lake Chad Basin. <i>Academic Journal of Economic Studies</i> , 2(1), pp.25-41.

8.	Isokpan, A. J and Durojaye, E. 2016. "Impact of the Boko Harma Insurgency on the Child's Right to Education in Nigeria" PER / PELJ (19) - DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.17159/1727-3781/2016/v19n0a1299
9.	Apenda, I.T. and Tough, B.T., 2015. Terrorism and Boko Haram: A Reconsideration of Impacts on World Peace. <i>Terrorism</i> , 37.
10.	Chukwurah, D.C., Okechukwu, E. and Ogbeje, E.N., 2015. Implication of Boko Haram terrorism on northern Nigeria. <i>Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences</i> , 6(3), pp.371-371.
11.	Joda, F. and Abdulrasheed, O. 2015. "Effects of Insurgency on Girls Education in North Eastern Nigeria" <i>EJEDP</i> 44-50
12.	Oke, R. O and Labeodan, H. A. 2015. "Boko Haram Insurgence, the Chibok Girls' Abduction and the Implication for the Girl Child in Nigeria" in Ross RE and Amenga-Etego R (eds) <i>Unraveling and Reweaving the Sacred Canon in Africana Womanhood</i> (Lexington Books Lanham) 93-106
13.	Orhero, A.E., 2015. The economic and security implications of Boko haram terrorism. <i>International Journal of African and Asian Studies</i> , 10, pp.6-11.
14.	Awojobi, O.N., 2014. The socio-economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency in the North-East of Nigeria. <i>International Journal of Innovation and Scientific Research</i> , 11(1), pp.144-150.
15.	Ogbonnaya, U., M. Ogujiuba, K. and Stiegler, N. 2014 Terrorism in Nigeria, <i>African Security Review</i> , 23:2, 145-160, DOI: 10.1080/10246029.2014.903378
16.	Oladunjoye, P and Omemu, F. 2013. "Effect of Boko Haram on School Attendance in Northern Nigeria" 1(2) <i>BJE</i> 1-9

17.	Olamilekan, A. 2014. "A Perusal Analyses on Boko Haram Crisis in Northern Nigeria and its Implication on Educational Psychology of School Children and Teachers" 2014 J Educ Hum Dev 361-380
18.	Ovaga, O.H., 2012. The Socio-Economic Implications of Book-Haram Activities in Northern Nigeria. <i>Review of Public Administration & Management</i> , 1(2), pp.19-37.
19.	Onapajo, H. and Uzodike, U.O., 2012. Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria: Man, the state, and the international system. <i>African Security Review</i> , 23:2, 145-160, DOI: 10.1080/10246029.2014.903378

Table 3.5: Study Characteristics of the Included Studies

No.	Author/Year	Objective(s)	Methods	Data collection technique(s)	Social effect(s)	Economic effect(s)	Comments/conclusion
1.	Granville (2020)	Effects of Boko Haram terrorism on economic, social and politics in Borno State.	Qualitative Research	A focus group discussion	Shock, grief, sadness, and frustration over losing loved ones.	Fear and insecurity, destruction of the political process, economic process	There was a decline in Borno State's economy, social life, and political structure due to the Boko Haram insurgency
2.	Mamman (2020)	To better understand the public policy measures to address the challenges posed by the Boko Haram sect.	Qualitative Case Study	Data from archival documents and interview of public policy experts.			A collaborative initiative to public policymaking and implementation is essential for the counterinsurgency fight against Boko Haram.
3.	Idika-Kalu (2020)	Socioeconomic impact of the Boko Haram group.	Narrative Review		Forced millions from their homes, and people are now dependents on aid.	People abandon their trade and trade routes; market areas now have fewer activities and poverty.	To restore social and economic stability and improve the conditions of the victims and their communities, more interventions are needed than military responses.
4.	Chuku, (2019)	A study of the growth and fiscal consequences of terrorism in Nigeria, using different measures of terrorism incidence to determine the terrorism-macro-economic relationship.	Narrative Review	Secondary data		Economic activities are shifted from private investment to government spending.	Statistically, terrorism negatively affects economic growth
5.	Familusi. And Oshomoh, (2018)	There is a growing insurgency in Nigeria, which is posing challenges for the country's social	Historical method	archival search, other academic materials such as journal articles,	The population of Internally Displaced persons was	Bank closure, Education, reduction of government	With the Boko Haram insurgency, many Nigerians are becoming terrified, especially those living in the

		and economic development and leaving repercussions for other parts of the country not under its control.		books, and newspapers. Oral interviews With victims	reported worrisome. The fear of one ethnic group or the other.	derivations from the north	north of the country. Deaths and destruction of properties have crippled Nigeria's social and economic development.
6.	Enobi, (2016)	Examining the effect of Boko Haram's insurgency on Lake Chad's economy and society.	Mixed method	primary and Secondary data are used.	Food security; sporadic migration and abandonment of profession; heightens settlers dichotomy;	Inhibition of foreign investment; depreciation of the nation's economy; increased government security attention to Boko Haram	Boko Haram has an adverse negative impact on the socio-economic progress of the countries in the case study.
7.	Apenda, (2015)	The concept of terrorism, a general overview of terrorism around the world, and a case study of Boko Haram	Narrative Review	Secondary data.	terrorism install fear, anxiety, and trauma among people or survivals	Increasing the high cost of oil, schools shooting down, abandoning work for safety elsewhere etc. were some economic effects.	Boko Haram activities have greatly dramatically affected the people's social life negatively.
8.	Orhero, (2015)	Thorough evaluation of the economic and security implications of Boko Haram terrorism activities.	Narrative Review			Loss of foreign direct investments, as people move out of the North, their economic contributions were withdrawn, shops are now deserted.	Boko Haram has an adverse negative impact the state of security of the country, the economy, and the people's social life.
9.	Awojobi, (2015)	Investigates the implications of Boko Haram's	Narrative	Secondary data	Displacement of people from their homes,	Commercial activities seized, attacks on banks,	The Boko Haram attacks and the atrocities have had severe damage to the

		operations in northeastern Nigeria.			prevalent crimes like rape, and kidnapping, potential targets for bombings at the church, school, market, clinic, and mosque.	markets, and shops refuse to open for security reasons.	economy and social lives of the residents of the northeast.
10.	Ogbonnaya, (2014)	Examining the effects of the operations of the terrorist groups on security and Stability of states in West Africa.		Secondary data			

CHAPTER FOUR

DESCRIPTIVE AND ANALYTICAL REVIEW

4.1 Socioeconomic Effects of Boko Haram

Nine (9) out of the nineteen (19) eligible studies presented discoveries on the socioeconomic effect of Boko Haram and were summarized below:

Granville's (2020) study was a qualitative study that used a focused group discussion with 10 participants who have witnessed and experienced and were at the center of the insurgency at Borno. The study's objective was to check out the Boko Haram sect's social, political, and economic effects among Borno State residents. According to the study, the people live in fear, grief, sadness, and frustration over the loss of loved ones, and a catastrophic decline and collapse ve occurred in the area's economy, social life, and political structure.

Idika-Kalu's (2020) study was a descriptive study that explicitly reports detailed information on the impact of Boko Haram terrorist activities in the region. The study submitted that many fled their homes and abandoned their businesses to seek shelter and safety. The major markets and trade routes have also witnessed low and reduced activities. The majority of the people now live in poverty, and they are dependent on aids to live.

Chuku et al.'s (2019) study evaluated growth and the economic repercussion of terrorism activities in Nigeria. It was done by evaluating terrorism (Macroeconomy with terror incidence). The study revealed that the harmful effect terrorism has on the economy is statistically significant. It also revealed that terrorism has led to relocating economic activity from private to government spending. The government expenditure also increased as a result of terrorism.

Familusi and Oshomoh's (2018) study aim to investigate the uprising of Boko Haram and the problems it poses to the socio-economic development of Nigeria and the impact of such terrorist acts on other regions. The study followed historical research methods. Archive surveys, journal articles, books, newspapers, and other academic sources, and oral interviews with victims were used to collect data for the survey. The survey reports that internally displaced persons are concerned. Currently, the family lives in a refugee camp. Economic activity has ceased due to the destruction of life and property. Terrorism has paralyzed Nigeria's social and economic growth.

A study by Enobi et al. (2016) emanated from a -method approach used to analyze the economic and socio-political implications of the Boko Haram uprising in the Chad Basin with the use of both primary and secondary data in the study. Food security, irregular migration, and abandonment of occupations are part of the effects of terrorism that have hurt socio-economic status in each country and the discouragement of local foreign investment, the deterioration of the national economy, and the distractions. I know that. Attention is focused on increasing the number of people Security will vote for Boko Haram from the government.

The study by Apenda and Tough (2015) aimed to achieve the definition of the term terrorism, which is a general overview of global terrorism, based on a case study by Boko Haram. Secondary data was used in this study. Also, emphasize the shooting down of schools, the abandonment of work, business, and homes to find safety elsewhere as some of the consequences of terrorism leading to economic and social collapse.

The Orhero (2015) study used secondary data to investigate the economic and security implications of Boko Haram terrorism, withdrawing people from the north, withdrawing economic

contributions, and some response to Boko Haram terrorism attacks. The Boko Haram terrorist activities have harmed national security, the economy, and the livelihood of the residents of the affected region.

Awojobi (2014) study is a story investigating the impact of the Boko Haram uprising in northeastern Nigeria. Secondary data were used, and research shows that evictions, rapes, and abductions of people from homes, clinics, markets, churches, mosques, and schools are the main targets of Boko Haram, commercial activities are confiscated and banks. Open for security reasons, market and store attacks have been denied. The attacks and atrocities of Boko Haram had a profound impact on the economic and social life of the residents of the northeast.

The aim of the Ovaga (2012) study was to investigate how the Boko Haram uprising affected the socio-economic status of the northern Nigerian states. Commercial banks checked working hours; shoplifting increased, security conditions in the north were so severe that even locals began to move their children and wards to schools in the south. The Boko Haram Group's business has ruined socio-economic activity by increasing crime rates and destroying the lives and property of inhabitants. The evacuation of people from homes and businesses is the most widespread and ongoing social impact. Massive migration in the northern part of the country, especially in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno, proves this. Due to this scenario, citizens were unable to run legitimate businesses. Foreign investors have also fled the country due to the actions of terrorist groups. Due to the seriousness of the problem, students were forced out of school. Telecom companies have also been hit hard by the uprising of Boko Haram. This group has destroyed some of the communications masts of major mobile operators. The military ban on telephone services has also hampered the revenue generation of some mobile operators.

Table 4.1: Table Showing Key Findings Synthesized From The Included Studies

S/N	Study Title	Variables	
		Social effects	Economic effects
1.	Granville, (2020)	Fear, Panic, Grieve, Sadness and frustration, displacement, the collapse of social life	Loss of lives and properties, Loss of business, the collapse of political structure and economy
2.	Idika-Kalu, (2020)	Displacement from their houses and communities	People live in terrible poverty and limited business activities
3.	Chuku, (2018)	-	Significant negative effect on the economy, displacement of private economic activities, government expenditure on counter-terrorism operations increases
4.	Familusi and Oshomoh, (2018)	Displacement and Increase in the population of Internal Displaced Persons (IDP)	Suspension of economic activities, destruction of lives and properties
5.	Enobi, (2016)	Food insecurity, Constant migration, settlers, and host communities' conflicts	Abandonment of profession, Loss of both local and foreign investment, deterioration of the economy
6.	Apenda and Tough, (2015)	Abandonment of homes, schools, and work break down in social structure	Economic breakdown
7.	Orhero, (2015)	Displacement, destruction of social life	Withdrawn economic contributions, deserted business activities,
8.	Awojobi, (2014)	Displacement from homes, Rapes, and kidnapping	Seizure of commercial activities
9.	Ovaga, (2012)	Increased in migration down the south	Shop burglars increased, reviewing of working hours

4.2 Boko Haram Attacks and Fatalities

Several studies reported the attacks and their fatalities, and due to the nature of the study that relies on other sources (news reports) for the number of casualties and fatalities, there are high levels of

inconsistency in the report of fatality. However, the states where attacks with fatalities were predominant were Borno State (26), followed by Yobe (8), Abuja (5), and Bauchi (5). The attack table was presented in the last part of this study (Table 2.1). In addition to that, some studies used mathematical formulas and software to calculate and predict the number of attacks and events.

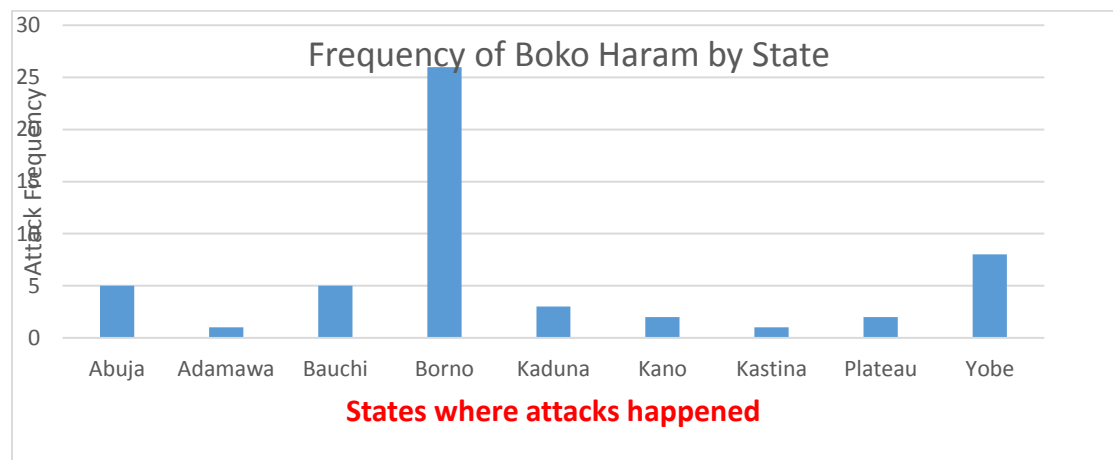


Figure 4.1: Charts Showing Boko Haram Terrorist Attack Frequency by States

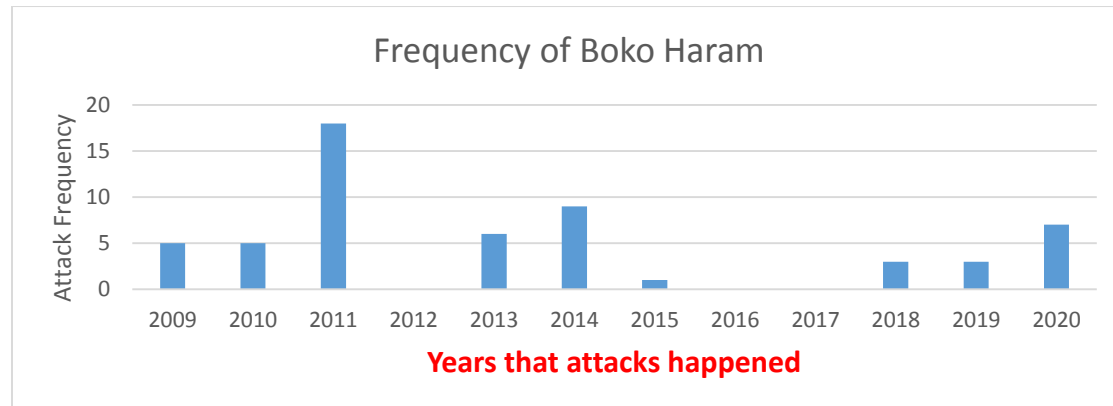


Figure 4.2: Charts Showing Boko Haram Terrorist Attack Frequency since 2009 till 2020

4.3 Adverse Effects of Boko Haram's Activities on Education

Available statistics of Boko Haram terrorist activities' direct impact on education were provided by UNICEF (2015). Access to primary education in the northeastern states has been reported to have been severely affected by Boko Haram's attacks on school facilities.

The Study added that between 2012 and 2014, more than 300 schools were destroyed, and 314 children were killed (UNICEF, 2015). Muhammad and Muhammad (2019) measure three key school indicators (Student enrollment rate, school enrollment rate, school infrastructure), and all three are reported to have been affected by Boko Haram terrorism. It has been reported that school enrollment has dropped significantly, school enrollment has fallen, school facilities have been destroyed, and all academic performance has declined. Molini, Azad, and Di Maio (2019) also analyzed the impact of attacks on children's enrollment in school and one of the main influences that territorial death reduced the proportion of children in school enrollment. I reported that. “For example, an attack within 510 km of a child's village during the final year will automatically reduce human capital and reduce the average school enrollment rate by 2%.

DISCUSSION OF THE MAIN FINDINGS

4.4 Discussion

The social, economic, and psychological consequences of terrorist activities by Boko Haram cannot be quantified. Group attacks have restricted commercial activity in the northeastern part of the country. Due to Boko Haram's collaborative strike, banks, markets, and shops have virtually closed.

From Okereocha's (2012) perspective, the outflow of human capital and investors from the northeast has been hampered by attacks on banks, markets, parks, and government parastatals /agencies. Attacks on these industrial complexes also have contributed to the movement of people to other parts of the country.

Proposal by Shiklam (2012): "Hundreds of shop owners, particularly Southerners, are claimed to have shuttered their businesses and fled the volatile city, according to reports. The Maiduguri Monday Market, which is the city's largest market, has been severely impacted. Traders who have fled the city are estimated to have abandoned about half of the market's 10,000 shops and stalls".

Apart from the fact that individuals doing business in northeastern Nigeria have moved to safer states in the country, the Federal Government of Nigeria has made citizens of other neighboring countries such as Chad, Niger, and Cameroon members of Boko Haram. I was deported because I believed that. However, multiple facts and evidence indicate that not all citizens deported by the Nigerian government are affiliated to the terrorist group. Many of the people doing business in Maiduguri, Damaturu, and Yola are undoubtedly among those deported by governments affecting the economic activity of these cities. When foreigners who are primarily contributing to the

development of the northeast through economic activity are sent back to their countries of origin, Obaga (2012), the Northeastern economy will be seriously impacted. Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa have been adversely affected by the Boko Haram attacks. Banking hours were reduced from eight to three hours in the affected areas (Mohammed, 2012).

Shiklam, 2012, said clashes and bombings between guards and Boko Haram destroyed stores, reduced commercial activity, and left more people in the state.

In Nigeria, there are already differences between northern and southern development. The National Bureau of Statistics found that poverty levels in the north were well above poverty levels in the south, and in its report, Business Day widens the static north-south gap if uncertainty continues in the north. I predict that it will only do (BDN, 2012). Information Minister Rapala Mc, quoted in Ogochukwu in 2013, suggested that more stability and peace are needed as the northern region lags in education, infrastructure, and other development areas.

Impact of Boko Haram Operations on Educational Institutions

In order to have a sustainable and highly effective education system, it is essential that all learning support, infrastructure, and facilities are available and that it is a sustainable and highly effective education system. All learning support, infrastructure, and facilities must be available. The conditions and standards by which the school operates can negatively or positively impact teacher productivity and the overall learning process and environment (Owoeye and Yara, 2011). The right to education in Nigeria is endangered because of inadequate facilities and the educational structure required for learning. Nwangwu (1997), quoted in Isokpan and Durojaye (2016), is not helpful for learning because schools in Nigeria do not have sufficient educational standards and lack the equipment needed to support learning. I am saying. Primary education is in dire straits due to the

turmoil caused by the institutional rebellion (cited in Nwangwu, 1997, Isokpan and Durojaye, 2016). The attacks on schools by Boko Haram in the northeastern states have severely limited access to primary education.

Boko Haram Attacks and Fatalities

Achumba et al., 2013; Adagba et al., 2012) reported that hundreds of residents of some parts of the north had been abducted or killed due to Boko-Haram's heinous activities between July 27, 2009, and the end of 2018. As a result of Boko Haram activity in the northeast of Nigeria, NEMA reported that 873,703 internally displaced persons (IDPs) had been registered in the country since January 9, 2015. (NEMA, 2015, Silas et al., 2019) As terrorist groups continue their attacks, this number is increasing rapidly. The NEMA reports that more than 120,000 students had to be evacuated, and about 254 schools were destroyed.

Between 2011 and 2018, the Nigerian Security Tracker (NST) recorded 2,021 incidents of Boko Haram activity, losing 37,530 people. This is about twice the 20,000 people commonly talked about.

Around the same period, the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) identified 3,346 incidents that killed an additional 34,261 people. Both estimates indicate the deaths of accused Boko Haram members, government soldiers, and civilians. Although ACLED's death estimates are low and NST's estimates are high, they both share the same pattern. The conflict began in 2012, with high NST estimates rising disproportionately and reaching record highs between 2014 and 2015. Value In 2016, when Nigerian troops launched a significant battle to

recapture Boko Haram's territory in late 2014, the rate of violence declined. This continued until the following year (Campbell and Harwood, 2018).

Attack frequency and mortality have declined significantly since 2016, less than between 2014 and 2015. However, within the first six months of 2018, deaths from Boko Haram's terrorist attacks were on par with 2016 and 2017 (Campbell and Harwood, 2018). Hundreds of lives have been killed, including the killings of police officers, their families, and the then leaders of the Boko Haram Group, since the terrorist group first attacked the Bauchi police barracks in 2009. Attacks on Yusuf Mohamed and Boko-Haram are intensifying. With the assassination of the group leaders, the Boko-Haram group intensified its attacks on governments, churches, markets, and paramedics, police, and military personnel (Ajah, 2011). They attacked the mosque and began to kill Islamic clergy who did not support their cause. Terrorist groups have killed more than 10,000 Nigerians since 2009.

Boko Haram's attacks extend to schools, markets, parking lots, houses, places of worship such as churches and mosques. Attacks by this infamous group have resulted in the killings of many in northeastern Nigeria. To slow the pace of Boko Haram's operations, in 2013, the Federal Government of Nigeria declared a state of emergency in three states where Boko Haram's terrorism was rampant. However, the declared state of emergency has not delayed the activities of terrorist groups.

They continued many assassinations, kidnappings, and property damages. After the federal government declared a state of emergency, groups attacked individuals more often (Oladayo, 2014).

The economic impact of the Boko Haram rebellion cannot be quantified, so as the social costs. The Boko Haram terrorist group primarily targets churches, schools, markets, clinics, and mosques. An example of this is shown in this study when a terrorist group kidnapped more than 250 female students from a German government women's college in April 2014. Individuals have mostly avoided visiting churches, markets, schools, etc., due to the frequency of attacks in these areas. Some students have dropped out, while others have moved to other parts to continue their education. Christians and Muslims are afraid to visit their worship centers because they are afraid of attacks by terrorist groups. The market is also abandoned.

The Boko Haram uprising endangered the Federal National Youth Forces (NYSC) program and promoted national unity. The NYSC administration has sent more than 4,000 corps members to Adamawa. Due to national security difficulties and fear of attempted assassination, about 1,000 corps members refused their service (Ovaga, 2012). Parents from the South are protesting the sending of children to areas where Boko Haram's attacks are endemic. In addition to socio-economic implications, labor costs are more worrisome. More than 10,000 people were killed, more were injured, and multiple reports of female rape and abduction. For many families of Boko Haram's victims, this was traumatic. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), about 700,000 Nigerians have been evacuated.

Regarding the direct impact of the terrorist attack on Nigeria, the country's northeastern part has suffered billions of economic losses from the Boko Haram uprising since 2017 (Sawalha, 2017). According to Quick and Demetrio, Borno suffered the most damage, estimated at the US \$ 5.9 billion (N 180 billion) (2017). The cost of northeastern damage, devastation, and loss of

agricultural production caused by the terrorist attack on Boko Haram is estimated at \$ 3.5 billion (N) (Quick and Demetrio, 2017).

Boko Haram's violence in the state also caused havoc in some homes. Hospitals, Bridges, Schools, and other critical public infrastructure have also been wiped out (Amuka, 2017). Governor Shetima said the brutal attacks of the sect also mentally hurt survivors and put them in poverty (Amka, 2015), which resulted in the postponement of the 2015 national elections in Nigeria for more than four weeks. The national election was scheduled to begin on February 14, 2015, but postponed (Quick and Demetrio, 2017).

The United Nations Refugee Agency has announced that the Boko Haram Group's terrorist activities have evacuated nearly 3 million people and threatened more than 6 million with hunger and hunger. Authorities also announced that the riots caused damage to infrastructure, closure or destruction of more than half of schools, and nearly complete collapse of already weak public health systems in some states (Campbell and Harwood, 2018)

Effects of Terrorism on Children's Attendance and Participation in School

According to Oladunjoye and Omemu (2013), the presence of a child in school depends on the child's motivation, the safety of the child, the encouragement of parents, and the availability of school materials. Anxiety-related trauma in the northern part of the country is intolerable to

children forced to leave their homes and live as refugees (Yule et al., 2003). UNICEF estimates that constant school attacks have forced more than one million students to drop out (UNICEF, 2015). Some schools had to be closed, and the building was eventually transformed into a shelter for refugees.

Many children died prematurely as a result of the rebel attacks. Terrorist groups attacked a state boarding school in the village of Mamood - Yobe, killing 42 students and instructors, after that, set fire to the building. A child suicide bomber disguised as a high school student killed at least 47 students and injured others at a morning rally in November 2014 (Anon, 2014). More than 270 Chibok students have not been rescued from terrorist groups so far, except for a few who were allegedly kidnapped from school homes and fled in April 2014 (Oke and Labeodan, 2015). .. The kidnapping of Chibok girls was symbolic as it was identified as the only major incident of kidnapping related to armed groups. The kidnapping attracted the attention of international organizations and led to the hashtag campaign "#BringBackOurGirls". The campaign received worldwide attention and backlash at national security facilities. Nigeria has the highest number of out-of-school children. According to the report, the northeast is the center of rebels, and the literacy rate increases. (Fabunmi, 2005).

Northeastern anxiety has led to reduced school attendance, as shown in a recent study of Damatur schools as a case study (Abdullahi and Terhemba, 2014). The devastating experience in Borno has had a significant impact on primary education. (NDHS, 2013). It was sad before the attack, so the attack worsened women's education in the northeast. (NHS, 2013). Anxiety has discouraged female children from going to school. (UNICEF, 2014).

Omemu and Oladunjoye (2013) conducted a study showing that neglect of rural schools dramatically impacts school attendance, unlike urban schools where safeguards are in place. Ongoing attacks have failed in all government efforts to improve education in the north, and wise parents have prevented their children from going to school for fear of rebel attacks (Joda and Abdulrasheed). , 2015). These led to school closures, as parents drop children out of school and only parents with financial resources do not hesitate to send their children to schools in neighboring states (Khan and Hamidu, 2015). .. In cases, children will not be able to return to school or finish their education and will be able to reduce their contribution to society (O'Mally, 2010).

Children in northeastern Nigeria are rioting at a significant rate. Some children were killed, kidnapped, forcibly recruited, and internally displaced, while others fled to neighboring countries (UNICEF, 2015). The armed war in northeastern Nigeria was one of the worst wars for children worldwide in 2014 (UNICEF, 2015). Targeted attacks on schools, children, teachers, and other educational institutions have significantly impacted education (Olamilekan, 2014).

Terrorism affects the entire population, but it affects children more because of their vulnerability. Children pay the price of wars for which they are not responsible, by growing up in families and communities torn by armed wars or participating in combat as child soldiers. These include murder, kidnapping, kidnapping, illegal imprisonment, torture, sexual assault, and forced recruitment of school children and teachers, all of which lead to a brutal denial of the child's right to education. Children are often torn from their homes and relatives, and, as refugees and internally displaced persons, they have to witness the severe consequences of the struggle. (Cox, 2013).

Graça Machel submitted that targeting schools during armed conflict is a terrible violation of children's rights. Attacks carried out against students, teachers, and other educational community members include murder, abduction, illegal detention, torture, sexual assault, and forced recruitment of students and teachers, which result in a terrible denial of children's right to education. These attacks also include damage to educational facilities and other public infrastructure, occupation of school buildings for military purposes, violent attacks on educational personnel. They attack test certificate convoys, workers repair educational facilities, and prevent restoration and maintenance (O'Mally, 2010).

International humanitarian law protects schools as civil rights and benefits from the principles of discrimination and proportional humanitarianism. In times of conflict, targeted attacks on schools and general fear can force them to close. Children and teachers became afraid of going to schools to be attacked. General anxiety limiting freedom of movement; forced recruitment of teachers and students by the military (government and non-government). Forced move (Jones and Naylor, 2014).

These obstacles make training more difficult and reduce the quality of the learning experience (O'Mally, 2010). Even with educational opportunities, parents concerned about their child's safety may not want to send their child to school. As a result of an attack on 22 schools, nearly 31,000 students could not attend classes in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2014 because 12 of the schools were later used by the military.

According to O'Mally (2010), the armed conflict also has long-term implications for education. This is because attacks are repeated over time, and violence is used to prevent recovery from such attacks. Government resources are compromised by the widespread effects of armed conflict,

which reduces the government's ability to manage or provide education (O'Mally, 2010). The longer-term implications are faculty resignations, reduced enrollment, permanent dropouts, and faculty shortages. This shows that areas affected by armed conflict are one of the worst indicators of decent education worldwide, as many young people are deprived of their only opportunity to go to school (UNESCO, 2011).

Evacuation, education disorders, inadequate nutrition, and loss of loved ones are traumatic events that adversely affect a child's mental well-being and health (Barenbaum, Ruchkin, and SchwabStone, 2004). There was a significant decline in cognitive development among Sri Lankan children traumatized during the conflict, of whom much developed post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Elbert et al., 2009). The experience of the 1994 massacre in Rwanda has resulted in diminished educational outcomes for school-age children. (Akresh and de Walque, 2008).

In a society surrounded by atrocities and violence, social interaction in learning and education are incompatible and have a profound impact on learning, development, character formation, and behavior. (Umar and Manabete, 2015). Violence has a significant impact on a student's academic performance, as an unsafe environment adversely affects students only for the obvious reason that they cannot learn or get educated in a fearful environment. War has also been found to destroy schools and livelihoods and shift funding resources from education, which is of paramount importance to the military (UNESCO, 2011). Defense consumes resources that can be used productively (Edame and Nwankwo, 2013).

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

5.0 Conclusions

This study examines the socio-economic impact of terrorism (terrorist group Boko Haram) in Nigeria by addressing the key research questions that guided the conduct of the study. It was able to answer the questions on how Boko Haram terrorist group operate in Nigeria, presented the social and economic impact of their numerous attacks and the overall impacts on citizen's livelihood. These impacts on social and economic also extend to the educational sector as it crippled the entire educational sector in the affected states. According to the study, terrorist activity negatively impacts Nigeria's socio-economic activity. The activity took place in the north-eastern part of the country and extends to the north-central and neighboring countries, but the impact and impact of domestic migration of people and livestock to the south are felt nationwide, increasing immigration and host communities. I am. 'Friction and conflict. The triple effects evaluated in this study are the social, economic, and educational effects that are fundamental aspects of human life.

It is safe to say that findings from this study have shown that Nigeria has suffered dramatically significantly from Boko Haram terrorist activities because of the overall negative impact, loss, and damage to the socio-economic and educational sectors. Rebuilding and stabilizing the country from the aftermath of this ongoing war will cost a considerable fortune which is another vast investment down the drain as there was no need to spend money on the rebuilding of infrastructure if it was never damaged by the terrorist activities in the first place.

The significant negative socio-economic impacts of terrorism in Nigeria include evacuation of people from their natural settlements, refugees and internally displaced persons in different

communities of their own country, disruption of economic activity, and loss of livelihoods. Will be. The poverty of businesses, property, and people, the collapse of law and order, increased crime and social vices, loss of local education system. Health system; social; political and economic structure, direct foreign and domestic investment, loss of government revenues, a huge increase in budget allocation to anti-terrorism activities, and burden on natural resources. The findings of this study are guiding policymakers and government agencies in fields such as the economy, society, welfare, family support, security, and education in Nigeria to end terrorism. The following recommendations are presented.

RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Recommendations

5.2 Recommendations for Policy Making and Stakeholders Actions

The findings of this study are guiding policymakers and government agencies in fields such as the economy, society, welfare, family support, security, and education in Nigeria to end terrorism. The following recommendations are presented.

- There is a need for the government to intensify efforts on counter-terrorism to end the Boko Haram menace in the country by reinvigorating the national defense structure and further committing to the Multinational Joint Taskforce that was constituted to end the said terrorist activities in the continent.
- The government should also collaborate with non-government organizations to identify and assist all the internally displaced people wherever they migrate to provide a life starter after their tremendous losses.

- ▪ Policymakers should use the information available in the policy outlines published by researchers to mitigate the impact of Boko-haram's threats on the economic, health, education, and political structure of the devastated areas. A strategy needs to be developed.
- Other stakeholders (security staff, social welfare managers, etc.) also need to work together to protect the lives and livelihoods of the citizens involved by resolving disputes between migrants and host communities.

5.3 Recommendations for Future Researches

- This study shows that Boko Haram's terrorist activities have a widespread impact on Nigeria's socioeconomic and educational sectors and areas with a significant impact on general well-being, such as food insecurity, national economies, and health.
- It is recommended that future research be conducted on this crucial area as there is a paucity of data from Nigeria's terrorism perspectives.
- Other researchers should also look into the impacts of other violent political movements like IPOB, Oduduwa nation's group on the socio-economic activities in the country.

5.4 Implication for International Relation practice

The study has great value in international affairs since Boko Haram is a terrorist organization that crosses national borders and attacks neighboring countries, including Cameroon, the Republic of Niger, and Chad. The findings of this study provide insight into how different countries collaborate to fight common enemies by sharing resources and responsibilities. The document also provides insight into the various policy recommendations and reviews required on some urgent national issues.

Competing interests

The researchers do not declare inherent competing interests here in this study, as there was no financial support from the organization that could justify the sense of conflict.

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