



CAUSES AND EFFECT OF COMMUNITY INSTABILITY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE PEOPLES OF BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

¹BABA GANA ALIMİ; & ²BINTU KACHALLA
GALADIMA

¹Department of Social Services, Ramat Polytechnic,
Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria,

²Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of
Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria,

Corresponding Author: bgalimi2@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.70382/tijssra.v06i6.010>

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the causes and implications of Boko Haram insurgency on socio-economic activities of the people's of Borno State, Nigeria. Available factors advanced in the process of the study helped understand what motivating people to join the Boko Haram sect in Borno State and other states of the North-eastern region of Nigeria. It is no longer a news that Boko Haram in the waves of their insurgency in Borno State recorded a killing of thousands of innocent's people,

Introduction

In Nigeria, the constitutional responsibility of Government at all levels is central to enhance the welfare of its citizens, provision of adequate security to protect the lives and properties of all Nigerians, irrespective of socio-economic status, or demographic disparity. Sadly, despites the billions of naira annually allocating to the security sector. However, in the norther eastern portion of the community, especially in Borno State, where the insecurity problem is so severe that it is believed that 37,500 innocent peoples have died as of May, 2011, the government has failed to uphold its obligations and its duty. However, out of this number of those killed, Borno State alone were claimed approximately 28,000 lives, as the core of the Boko Haram insurgency. However, properties destroyed or burnt down to ashes worth billions of naira, while about 2.5 million people currently taken refuge as internally displaced persons in the Lake Chad Basin region, unfortunately majority of the displaced persons are from Borno State spreads in various



while destroyed and burnt down government and public properties and infrastructures worth Billions of Naira. Besides, the Boko Haram continued indiscriminate attacks pushed millions of people to internally displaced persons camps and forced thousands of business men and women to abandon their businesses thereby created an unprecedented joblessness, hunger and abject poverty in Maiduguri Borno State. However, it is evident that schools of all level were temporarily closed in the mid of the insurgency for certain period, while public health centres were equally closed in some local government areas due to the pressure of the Boko Haram indiscriminate attacks and killings. All efforts by the security agents to cease the Boko Haram insurgency activities failed to yield positive result. However, little or no attention has been given to the negative consequences of the Boko Haram insurgency on socio-economic activities of the people of Borno State. Its against this backdrop, this paper is intended to study the implications of the Boko Haram insurgency activities on socio-economic activities of the peoples of Borno State. Five objectives, two hypotheses were raised to answer the study questions to comprehend the work. A qualitative research design is adopted using primary and secondary sources of data collection method to generates and adequate information on what influenced the peoples to pledges allegiance to Boko Haram sect, and to what extent the Boko Haram insurgency activities affected the peoples socio-economic activities. A purposive sampling technique is used to select the study respondents. The study target population was drawn from two senatorial districts of Borno State. Borno Central Senatorial District and Northern Borno Senatorial District respectively. Four local government areas were chosen from the two senatorial zones, two each, these are Maiduguri Metropolis, Bama LGA, Kukawa LGA and Mobbar LGA. A sampling size of 379 respondents were selected, 95 respondents from each of the four local government areas chosen. A descriptive statistic, mean and standard deviation as adopted using upper and lower limits of decision rate of 3.0 mean coupled with 5 Likert scale method were utilized to analyze the data and interpret the results. The results of the study revealed that the community instability caused by Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State has posed a serious threat to all sectors of human endeavors, includes, education, healthcare, agriculture and specifically paralyzed the socio-economic activities of the peoples of Borno State. The paper concluded that the damages have been done to almost all the sectors of human endeavors by the activities of Boko Haram insurgency hence the need for investing efforts to revive the areas affected, such as education, healthcare delivery, agriculture and so on. However, this paper is equally recommended that the local governments, state and federal government as well as national and international non-governmental organization and philanthropist should as a matter of urgency join hands together and assist the victims of the Boko Haram insurgency displaced from their business activities and ensuring that all affected sectors of human endeavor are effectively functioning. It is also recommended that government should come up with plan to regulates the affairs of both Islamic and Christianity to avoid radicalization of our growing youth in the future.

Keyword; Causes; Effect; Community; Instability; Socio-Economic; Activities.

IDP Camps in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State (Field Survey, 2020; Ewatan & Urhie, 2014; Council on Foreign Relations, 2018).



Before the beginning of the Boko Haram uprising in the late 2009, Borno State has been the economic giant of the North-eastern region of Nigeria borders with Cameroon, Chad and Niger Republic. No doubt, Borno State during the peaceful period was a business fulcrum transporting thousands of tons of agricultural finished products and other essentials goods on daily basis to neighboring countries through Gamboru Ngala, Bama-Banki, Damasak-Abadam. However, the Borno State during the harmonious interval was a business-friendly community attracting national and international businessmen and women generating billions of naira annually to Borno State Government as revenue to meet the basic and essential needs and demands of its citizens. In addition, years before the Boko Haram crises, the Borno State political atmosphere was stable, its poverty level among the population is not a major concern; Education, Security and Health care service delivery were at appreciable level, attractive, progressing and worthy of commendation (Field Survey, 2020).

Statement of the Problem

Since the emergence of deadly terrorist group called Boko Haram in 2009, the relative peace and tranquility the peoples of Borno State enjoying have becoming devastating and worrisome situation. The appreciable socio-economic and political undertone have taken another dimension that led to partial collapsed of all sectors of human endeavours. The peoples of Borno State then prior to the uprising of the Boko Haram are known for their sociability and obedient to the constituted authority and rule of law was unfortunately abused and compromised. However, agricultural goods, fishery and livestock such as cows, camel, sheeps, donkeys, and goats are the primary activities of the peoples producing sufficient quantity for local consumption and exportation has been frustrated by the Boko Haram insurgency to the extent of seeking for livelihood assistance from Federal Government and International Non-Governmental Organization, such as UNDP, UN, WHO and others. According to World Bank (2016) Boko Haram insurgency continued unabated despite the Government effort to overcome the challenges. World Bank, noted that over 400,000 housing units have been destroyed during the conflict as at 2015, while more than 20,000 innocents people including security agents were killed and approximately 800,000 and above people lost their jobs or stopped receiving a regular business income because of the displacement posed by the Boko Haram insurgency. Therefore, it is against this backdrop that the researcher wants to examine the socio-economic implication of the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State; brief historical background of the Boko Haram fundamentalist; to understand what motivates the Boko Haram sects to engage in terrorist's activities and suggest the best way to address the challenges.



General Objectives of the Study

- i. The general objective of this study is to find the principal causes and socio-economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency.

Specific objectives of the study

- i. To find out the key causes motivating the people into Boko Haram insurgency to engage in terrorist's activities.
- ii. To examine the socio-economic implication of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State.
- iii. To trace the root causes of Boko Haram uprising and insurgency activities.
- iv. To examine whether abject poverty, lack of regulating religion affairs, joblessness or inducing the Boko Haram fundamentalist into insurgency activities.
- v. Suggest the best way forward to address the current issue of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State and Nigeria.

Hypothesis of the Study

- i. That poverty, government negligence, joblessness, inability of government to regulate religion affairs, social injustice, corruption, ignorance and environmental factor and other factors influenced the Boko Haram sects uprising in Borno State, North-East and Nigeria at large.
- ii. That poverty, government negligence on religion preaching affairs, joblessness, social injustice, corruption, ignorance, environmental factors and other related factors are not the factors responsible for Boko Haram fundamentalists uprising in Borno State, North-East and Nigeria at large.

Research Questions of the Study

- i. Does Boko Haram insurgency have any socio-economic implication on Borno State?
- ii. Is poverty, joblessness, ignorance, government negligence on regulating various religion preaching, injustice, corruption and environmental factors inducing Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State?
- iii. What are the factors motivating people to join Boko Haram sects and engage in insurgency activities in Borno State?
- iv. What degree of damages Boko Haram insurgency caused in Borno State?
- v. Why was Boko Haram fundamentalists began the uprising in Borno State, North-East and Nigeria at large?



- vi. What do you think could help resolve the issue of Boko Haram insurgency activities in Borno State, North-East Nigeria at large?

Significance of the Study

This study will be significant to the Nigerian Government, policy makers, civil societies, national and international conflict resolution organizations, and other organizations who are interested and concerned with ending the Boko Haram insurgency in the Borno State, North-eastern region, Nigeria, its neighboring countries and beyond. The study will serve as reference for academics who are interested or writing on the causes and implications of Boko Haram insurgency on socio-economic activities of the affected communities (state or region). Similarly, the study, no doubt contributed immensely to the existing literatures on the root causes that attracted peoples joining the Boko Haram sect in the North-east Nigeria, with particularly reference to Borno State to join the Boko Haram fundamentalists and why they resort for insurgency activities. The study also extensively demonstrated the degree of damages Boko Haram insurgency done to social and economic activities of the innocent peoples of Borno State. Most importantly, the study has exposed the need for Government, International Communities and INGOs to help alleviate poverty, hunger, joblessness and illiteracy in Nigeria as efforts to avert extremism and insurgency as well as terrorism in future. Finally, the study serves as a guide to present and future generations in the field of security related matters.

Research Methodology

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic under examination in order to achieve the objectives using the study hypotheses and research questions advanced. A statistical method is also inevitable tool so as to distinguish the respondents' opinions to make the research reliable and maximize validity.

Research Design

A qualitative description research design method is adopted aims at accurately and systematically describe a target population, situation or phenomenon under scrutiny. It is involve explaining or validate some sort of hypotheses or objectives of the study being examining.

Study Target Population

The target population of this study area the victims of Boko Haram fundamentalists insurgency activities in Borno State. The study selected Borno State Central Senatorial



district and Borno Northern Senatorial district. These are the most affected areas in the State. The study selected two Local Governments most affected from each of the two Senatorial districts. Local Government Areas most affected the research selected from the study in Borno Central Senatorial districts are Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) and Bama Local Government Area respectively. Other two most affected Local Government Areas the research selected for study in Borno Northern Senatorial districts are: Kukawa and Mobbar Local Government Areas respectively. The concentration of these areas was informed by the degree of damages done to their socio-economic survival and level of their vulnerability influenced the researcher to select the areas as central to the study, hence are the most affected communities.

Procedures and Sources of Data Collection

The primary and secondary methods of data collection were utilized to gather sufficient information in respect of the causes and implications of Boko Haram fundamentalists insurgency activities in Borno State, Nigeria. The primary data was obtained through administering structured questionnaires (5 Likert type scales) and interview scheduled for some of the respondents. The secondary data was obtained through internet, textbooks, written or past literatures, library, journals, conference papers, newspapers, magazines, monograph and study related online accessible work causes and implications of Boko Haram fundamentalists insurgency activities in order to guide the researcher to comprehend the study successfully. The researcher also used business men and women and some strategic places of business to generate available data on subject under examination. The internally displaced persons' camp where the populations of the study leaving was visited several times to source for information relevant to the study. Other organizations relevant to the study areas are SEMA, NEMA, INGOs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development as well as auxiliary social workers respectively.

Sampling Technique and Sample Size

A purposive random sampling method was used to select the study respondents in order to make the work easier and provide reliability and validity to the entire work. The choice of the non-probability sampling technique of purposive random sampling has become necessary as the respondents spread in various location as internally displaced persons. Interview of this situation, purposive method was applied to conveniently select the respondents without much challenges.

The sample size adopted for the study

The total target population of the four (4) Local Governments selected for this study is 529,266 as in Bronknoff Thomas (2020) Borno State, Nigeria projected Census Population



statistics. A sample size ratio of 400 respondents was adopted out of the 529,266 study target population. Local Government selected under Borno Central Senatorial Zone, comprises of Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) has projected population of 252,900, out of which a sample size ratio of (191) respondents was adopted, while Bama Local Government Area has projected population of 125,500, out of which a sample size ratio of (91) respondents was equally adopted. The Local Government Areas selected under Borno Northern Senatorial Zone comprises of Kukawa Local Government Area has projected population of 95,233, out of which a sample size ratio of (72) respondents was adopted for this study, while Mobbar Local Government Area has projected population of 54,633, out of which a sample size ratio of (41) respondents was adopted to comprehend the work.

Data Analyses and Interpretation of Results

A statistical method of one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the study hypotheses and interpret the data gathered from the field survey on causes and implications of Boko Haram insurgency on socio-economic activities of Borno State, Nigeria.

Findings of the Study

As the findings of the study revealed that Boko Haram insurgency beginning from late 2009 to present 2020 has claimed the lives of thousands of innocent people including security agents and ordinary peoples. However, the continued indiscriminate attacks, bombing, kidnapping, slaughtering, burning of business places, houses, police stations, schools, hospitals, vehicles, place of worships and worshippers and damaged or burnt of valuable properties worth billions of naira. These satanic activities of the deadly group known as Boko Harams have rendered the education, health care delivery services and agriculture partially collapsed and psychologically traumatized millions of peoples. As at time of compiling this paper, millions of people left homeless spread in various internally displaced persons camps within and outside Maiduguri, Borno State, battling with diseases, lack of income, poverty, hunger, joblessness and lack of business capital among other factors (Field Survey, 2020). A lot of sympathetic and horrible narrative heard from various respondents on the consequences of the Boko Haram insurgency which led the researchers to shed tears while conversating with them.

World Bank (2016), impression on the Boko Haram conflict in the Lake Chad axis concur with real devastating situation of humanitarian crises on ground posed by the deadly group. World Bank, is of the view that Boko Haram insurgency is the single greatest cause of displacement ever in the African region with over 2.5 million people becoming a



refugee or an internally displaced person as a result of the Boko Haram indiscriminate continued attacks. According to the World Bank report (2016) the extreme level of violence unique to the Boko Haram crises characterized with widespread destruction of private and public infrastructures worth billions of dollars. Further noted that the Boko Haram insurgency has led to the loss of over 20,000 innocent people and affected over 1.5 million civilians, with over 400,000 housing units have been burnt or destroyed during the conflict period between 2009-2015. However, the conflict also frustrated more than 800,000 people from receiving a regular income and similar number were rendered jobless and business capitalist because of the displacement posed by Boko Haram conflict (World Bank, 2016). The findings of this paper revealed that the Boko Haram incessant attacks and bombing from 2009 to present 2020 has seriously affected the socio-economic activities of millions of people of Borno State as the continued attacks by the Boko Harams pushed out nearly millions of people from place of their origin to another destination for safety. Borno State is known for being an agrarian community, producing agricultural finished goods in large quantity for local consumption and exportation to neighboring states and countries borders with Nigeria through Borno State, such as Niger, Chad and Cameroon Republic respectively. Unfortunately, the Boko Haram conflict has affected the farming activities in Borno, as farmers afraid to go to their farms as a result of fear of being killed or attacked. As at time of writing this paper 6th July, 2020, the said safe Local Government Areas in the North-Eastern Borno comprises Mobbar, Abadam, Monguno, Gubio, Nganzai, Magumeri which believed to be under the control of Nigerian military is yet unsafe as the people cannot move a kilometer for farming related activities due to the fear of indiscriminate killings of Boko Harams. These challenges cultivated a food insecurity, food scarcity and risen of food commodities prices and above all making transportation and distribution of foods and non-food items very difficult led to humanitarian crises currently people of Borno State experiencing (Field Survey, 2020). Although Federal Government, Borno State Government and International Non-Governmental Organizations are making frantic effort to provides them with foods and non-food items to alleviate their suffering but it is not adequate as the population is too large to sufficiently satisfy them all rather restoration of peace is the best panacea. In another development, Central Bank of Nigeria stated that the descriptions of supply by the insurgency is another inflationary factor risk faced by the economy. Eme, *et al.*, (2014) as cited Amalu (2015) noted that Boko Haram has stopped the flow of some essential food commodities such as beans, pepper, roasted fish, groundnuts, onions, water melons, garden eggs, cucumber, sweet potatoes, sorghum, guinea corn, millets, maize, tomatoes and other related food commodities which are mostly comes from the North and are used



in most home in Nigeria turned scarce due to the activities of the insurgency (Amalu, 2015).

According to Osagie, (2013: 24) the price of the foods has skyrocketed double twice, yet are not adequate in market due to the insurgency. The findings of the paper coincide with the finding of Osage, that most of the original farmers who are producing the foods or cash crops directly from their farms were either killed by Boko Harams or flee to Maiduguri internally displaced persons camps for safety. However, the research established evident that military officers took over the business, particularly the roasted fish business as the Tashan Baga respondents revealed (Field Survey, 2020).

Similarly, the findings of this paper also show that the Boko Haram insurgency has paralyzed the business of livestock, cattle, sheep, donkey, horse and goat, in Borno State. The respondents from Kasuwan Shanu claims that prior to the Boko Haram uprising around 2009, the Maiduguri cattle market known as Kasuwan Shanu was transporting not less than 30 trucks to other part of the region at every blessing's day. Sadly, the transportation of the cattle's narrowed down to 6-7 trucks per week. It is statistically glaring that the cattle transporting business is partially collapsed in Maiduguri, Borno State (Field Survey, 2020). Another evident from Monday Market, Baban Line business hub shows that prior to the emergence of Boko Harams as threat to all human endeavours, thousands of Chadians, Nigerien and Cameroonian businessmen and women were actively patronizing the markets the locally manufactured goods such as plastic mats, cups, water jugs, foot sleepers, rubber shoes, plastic water reserve pot, parlor leather and related plastic products, other goods the foreign merchants purchasing are fabric of all varieties torchlight and vehicles batteries, electronics, Peugeot fan spare parts and foreign currencies conversion to naira transaction. According to the sources from the Monday market and Babbanline business hub, revealed that the only route the foreign merchants using to transport their goods from Maiduguri to Chad republic was partially closed since 2014 due to the Boko Haram insurgency bedeviling the road which eventually cut off the business partnership or relationship at the expense of Maiduguri's business men and women. In related development from custom Gamboru market indicates that their Chadian, Cameroon and Niger business partners have ceased patronizing their products from coupled of years as a result of the Boko Haram incessant attacks, killing, kidnapping and burning of the Chadians business allies' properties worth millions of naira. These insecurity challenges discourage them to divert their business to other region of the country perceived to be secured and stable (Field Survey, 2020). Addendum to the effect of Boko Haram insurgency on socio-economic, Famisuli, (2019) submitted that bank transactions have also been affected and it has become very important for the banks in affected axis to review their operational hours from usual opening 8:00am noon. This



decision was taken by the financial institutions to safeguard their business. According to Dauda, (2014: 251-257) as cited, Famisuli noted that the banks impromptu timing scheduled arrangement has made it difficult for customers especially traders to deposit their daily proceeds in the banks due to the limited banking operational hours that are no longer in their favour. This situation has forced business owners to be hiding either in the shop or at home. Unfortunately, such scenario pave way for criminals to break shops, burglaries and home robbery in the North-eastern part of the region where the Boko Haram insurgency worsened (Dauda, 2014; In Famisuli, 2019).

The insecurity phenomena posed by Boko Haram insurgency has reached point where indigenes and non-indigenes are leaving the volatile axis ravage by the insecurity to escape of being killed and the business owners closed down their shops and left the troubled zone to another safe environment or region (Mbasau, 2016: 104; Famisuli, 2019: 219). It is clear from the opinions of various respondents and scholars work that Boko Haram fundamentalist incessant attacks and indiscriminate killings in the Northeastern region of Nigeria, particularly the Borno State has crippled the socio-economic lives of the people, yet the insurgency continued and daily taken multi-polar dimension at the expense of the economy of people and their existence (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).

Education Sector

It is scholarly reported that undermining the smooth operation of Western Education in the North-Eastern region of Nigeria, particularly in Borno State is one of the cardinal objectives of Boko Haram fundamentalist, as boldly pronounced in various occasion that Western Education is forbidden (Boko Haram). Available evidence shows that Boko Haram insurgency has seriously undermined the educational sector as dozens of Primary, Secondary, Colleges, Polytechnic and Universities in the North-East of Nigeria were destroyed, set a fire or burnt down completely, killed hundreds of students, teachers and other education personnel. The University of Maiduguri was targeted repeatedly. Schools were used as barracks for weapons caches, and detention and killing centres. Hundreds of students were abducted from classrooms, particularly girls, many of whom were then forced into marriage (Cf. GCPEA, 2018). Recent figures on number of teachers killed by Boko Haram fundamentalist showed that in Borno State alone, between 2009-2020, 477 Primary school teachers and 53 Secondary School teachers were killed (cf. NUT, Borno Branch, 2020).

Similarly, Boko Haram insurgency has destroyed or burnt 512 Primary Schools between 2009-2020 (Cf. SUBEB, 2020). According to HNDO, (2014: 8) as in Amalu, (2015), said insecurity have had a direct and compounding negative impact on children's access to education, the availability of educational spaces, materials or facilities, teacher's scarcity



and ability of teacher's are also mattering. The national president of NUT, Michael Olukoya, as in Amalu, said during the teacher's day celebration of 5th October, 2015 revealed that 600 teachers have been killed as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency (Pulse.ng, 2015). Another data shows that as at August, 2013, over 882 class rooms in Borno State had been damaged and from June to September, 2013, all schools were closed in Yobe State (Awortu, 2015; In Amalu, 2015). On the night of 14-15 of April, 2014, 276 mostly Christian female students were kidnapped from the Secondary School in Chibok Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria (www.wikipedia.org, 2014: Hassan, 2015).

In related development, BBC news (2017) reported that it is very hard to get the precise figures of school and non-schools girls abducted or kidnapped by Boko Haram fundamentalist in Borno State and other nearby states border with Borno, but Amnesty International said at least 2,000 had been abducted since 2014, with many of them being forced into slavery (BBC news, 2017). However, Isokpani and Durojayell (2016) submitted that the Boko Haram insurgency have led to the deaths of many school children. In July, 2013, the Boko Haram terrorists invaded a Government owned Boarding School in Mamudo village, near Potiskum of Yobe State, killed 42 students including teachers and burnt down the school to ashes. On 25th February, 2014 the Boko Haram fundamentalist attacked Federal Government College, Buni Yadi, of Yobe State and gruesomely murdered about 59 students and burnt several buildings in the school. In November, 2014 a suicide bomber entered a Secondary School by disguising himself as a member of the school and killed 47 school pupils and injured many others during their morning assembly. Beside all, armed conflict analyst says the April, 2014 Chibok School girls' abduction represent the largest single incident of abduction attributable to the Boko Haram fundamentalist that attracted international concern and condemnation (Isokpani & Durajayell, 2016). It is noted that the northeastern part of the Nigeria which is being ravaged by Boko Haram has ordinarily recorded a low literacy level, as it has the highest proportion of out of school children (OOSC).

The Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey, 2013 (HDHS) showed that the Northeastern had the lowest rate of school attendance in Nigeria, as against the South Eastern region, which had the highest. Recent survey conducted in some schools at Yobe State and Borno State revealed that the insecurity in the region has caused a further reduction in school attendance. Borno State has had the most devastating experience since the Boko Haram insurgency, with a huge negative impact on basic education. All occurred as a result of the Boko Haram incessant attacks on schools (Soakpani & Durajayell, 2016). According to OCHA, as cited in GCPEA (2018) reported that there are approximately 3 million children in northeastern Nigeria were in urgent need of education. In March, 2014, OCHA reports



that Borno State shut around 85 high schools in response to attacks by Boko Haram. Some schools in Yobe and Adamawa States were also closed. Similarly, United Nation revealed that 57 percent of all Schools in Borno State remained closed in late September, 2017. In addition, on November 24, 2014, Boko Haram kidnapped at least 300 students from Zanna Umarti Primary School in Damasak, Mobbar Local Government Area of Borno State. In the group's largest documented School abduction, according to Human Rights watch, between March 13 and March 15, 2015 Boko Haram reportedly fled with the 300 children (GCPEA, 2018).

As the Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey, 2013 as in Isokpani & Durajayell, (2016) noted that the North-eastern region of Nigeria, such as Borno, Yobe and Adamawa are most devastating and recorded a highest number of children school drop out with low literacy level even before the beginning of Boko Haram insurgency compared to the East and South region of the country. Therefore, continued further indiscriminate attacks on school children's, teachers and school buildings, facilities and materials could demoralize the parents from sending their children to schools (Field Survey, 2020).

Healthcare Sector

The greatest wealth is "health". This implies many things to the life of all human beings, as considered the most valuable and precious for every individual (ALA, 2015). Unfortunately, access to health care services are greatly compromised in the northeastern region of Nigeria, comprises of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa as a result of the activities of Boko Haram fundamentalist indiscriminate attacks on healthcare centres, health care facilities and healthcare personnel. These continued attacks on the healthcare related centres and facilities for over 10 years, 2009-2020 has created a grave healthcare service delivery challenges which led to the death of tens of thousands of peoples, mostly children and women, hence they are most vulnerable persons experiencing healthcare challenges that demand urgent needs and protection (Field Survey, 2020). Borno health sector bulletin, number 13, (2016) reported that 334 health care centres and facilities in Borno State was damaged or burnt. The bulletin, further notes that northeast Nigeria, Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Taraba and Gombe States has about 3.7 million victims of Boko Haram insurgency spreads in need of healthcare assistance (BHSB, 2016).

The findings of HeRAMS (2017) assessment of healthcare facilities shows that in 2017, Adamawa State has 1120 health facilities were assessed which included 1 tertiary and 28 secondary hospitals, 363 primary health care centres and 336 primary healthcare clinics 12% of them were completely destroyed, 34% partially damaged and 54% not damaged. 20% of the 379 partially damaged facilities were fully functional, 63% were partially functional, and 16% were nonfunctional (HeRAMS, 2017). Similarly, the Yobe State Survey conducted



in 593 health facilities, including 2 tertiary hospitals, 16 secondary ones and 113 primary healthcare centres, showed that 10% of them were completely destroyed. 70% of the partially damaged (183) and undamaged (347) facilities were fully functional and 17% were partially functional (HeRAMS, 2017). In related development, the worst situation was in Borno State. The 2017 HeRAMS, findings revealed that about 35% of the 743 health facilities were destroyed completely, about 30% were partially damaged (HeRAMS, 2017/18).

A significant water supply problem was also identified: three-fourths of facilities did not have a sufficient number of appropriate disinfectants, more than half did not have safer water access (ACAPS, 2017). According to WHO (2016) reports about 100 temporary health facilities have been set up to support the response of which 49 are emergency clinics for displaced people living in various Camps. WHO, further noted that out of the 481 health facilities that have not been destroyed, 31% of them are not functioning, mostly as a result of lack of access due to Boko Haram insecurity challenges? Almost 60% of health facilities have no access to safe water (329 have no access to any water at all) and 3 out of 4(73%) facilities do not have enough chlorine stocks to decontaminate the water used in the facility. The WHO, through its representative in Nigeria, Dr. Wondi Alemu appealed to the donors that more resources are needed to compliment the humanitarian effort to enhance the lives of the less privilege peoples. The United Nations and partners need US \$ 94 million to provide health services to 6 million people, more than half of them are children, and women who are also more vulnerable as far as in this Boko Haram crisis.

According to Alemu, of this share WHO needs US \$31 million to deliver on its response plans in 2017 (WHO report, 2016). The Borno State Commissioner of Health, Dr. Mshelia said during the press briefing at the NUJ press week in Maiduguri as reported by Haruna, A. (2016) said many healthcare workers were killed and several others fled the State to another region for safety. At least 267 hospitals and primary healthcare centres were destroyed by Boko Haram fundamentalist. The destruction affected 248 primary healthcare centres and 19 general hospitals. He revealed that Borno State has 48 general hospitals of which most are in the areas recently liberated by the military. As at 2016, Borno State Government has 126 medical doctors on its payroll, while 45 other doctors currently serving as National Youth Corps members are also engaged in the State. According to the State Commissioner for Health, efforts are on ground to spends N8 billion on post insurgency healthcare projects. He said, Borno State Government has already invested N4.5 billion on procurement of hospital equipment and medical consumables (Haruna, A. 2016).

In 2016, Rumney, E. (2016) has reported that of the 14 million people in need of aid, the WHO said just under half of those, 6 million requite healthcare. According to him, as many



as 400,000 children are at risk of famine related diseases, and 75,000 of those could die of hunger within the month of December, 2016. This is because of the high insecurity, difficult terrain and lack of health workers, medicines, equipment and basic amenities are making access to essential lifesaving healthcare extremely difficult for people living in the Northeast conflict affected axis (Ramney, E. 2016).

The News Agency for Nigeria (2018) reports that Borno State Health Sector is one of the areas worst hit by the insurgency as the large scale destruction of facilities has paralyzed medical services in the State. In addition, OCHA, in NAN, (2018) further reveals that 6.9 million people need healthcare interventions in the North-East due to humanitarian crises caused by the Boko Haram insurgency. According to OCHA, greater percentage of those in need are in Borno State, who cannot access quality health services, especially in the rural communities (NAN, 2018; In Premiumtimes.com, 2018). It is obvious to note that Boko Haram insurgency has partially paralyzed the Northeastern region healthcare sector, particularly the Borno State where its healthcare centres and health facilities was severely destroyed, and many medical doctors and auxiliary medical personnel were also killed by Boko Haram insurgency, while many others fled to the other regions for safety. It is scholarly reported there are tens of thousands of peoples died as a result of lack of access to health care services, inadequate medical personnel, health facilities, shortage of medicines.

According to OCHA, two third of the vulnerable populations are children and women spreads in various internally displaced persons and others are leaving in the host community (Field Survey, 2020). The researcher's commended the post Boko Haram insurgency of effort of the Federal Government, northeastern region Government, Borno, Yobe, Adamawa as well as UNICEF, OCHA, World Bank, WHO and others International Non-Governmental Organizations operating in the Northeastern region of Nigeria. Though additional efforts are needed to be taken to make health care services accessible to all children and women, no matter the security challenges within the Northeast region.

Humanitarian Livelihood Crises

The uncertain future of the victims of Boko Haram insurgency in the Northeastern region of Nigeria is immeasurable as the number of the displaced place is rapidly increasing at every blessing day. There is need for urgent intervention to enhance the lives of the victims of Boko Haram insurgency and create atmosphere of peace and tranquility in the northeast region, comprises of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Bauchi and Gombe respectively. A reliable source from Borno State Governor, Professor Baba Gana Umara Zulum revealed that Boko Haram insurgency responsible for 59,311 orphans and 59,213 widows in Borno State alone. The Governor dropped this statement on 5th February, 2020 during the Nation



Defense College Conference on challenges of Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State (Cf. christianpost.com; Smith, S. 2020).

Considering the statistical numbers of the orphans and widows, one can conclude that Boko Haram indiscriminate killings in the Northeastern part of the region, particularly in Borno State has created a chain of future uncertainty for tens of thousands of children and women, orphans and widows that something need to be done to provide them with quality education, access to adequate health care services and comfortable shelters and other means of livelihoods. However, the researchers during the survey observed with great dismay that despite the efforts of Federal Government of Nigeria, Borno State Government, UNDP, OCHA, IOM, UNICEF, World Bank, DRC, Mercy Corps and many other related aid organizations. There are repetition of efforts observed in some internally displaced camps within Maiduguri, where three (3) to four (4) International Non-Government Organizations concentrating on only livelihood assistance and ignored the other sectors that demand urgent attention. These shows that there are communication gaps between the INGO and Local NGOs operating in Maiduguri, Borno State.

Though, the researchers appreciate the efforts of all INGOs who are operation in Borno State. Some International Non-profit organizations revealed that it is often logistically challenging to provide humanitarian assistance to IDP's. A majority of them do not live in Camps, but are dispersed among local communities, making it difficult to identify IDP populations and their needs. IDPs may also be accessible to humanitarian organizations due to the bad terrain of where some of the displaced persons living, fear of being identified by authorities as well as their continuous movement from one place to another. Many people in various IDPs camps are live in traumatic phobia, for years, and most of the young women were exposed to sexual assaults within the IDP camps due to abject poverty, hunger and lack of livelihood for self-sustenance (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).

Recent auxiliary social worker's follow-up supervision and evaluation conducted in various IDP Camps within Maiduguri has revealed that there are many cases of unwanted pregnancy in some IDP camps particularly, the Bolori II Camps where more than 12 cases of unwanted pregnancy were officially identified by the auxiliary social workers, and besides, there are cases of poor sanitary hygiene and healthcare related cases that demand urgent intervention (ASW, 2020). In addition, Aum, G. (2018) suggests that poor child health outcomes in the conflict areas of northeast Nigeria may be due to disruptions to social services and increased food insecurity in an already resource poor area. Dum says community and household resources may be diminished as funds are diverted away from social services, prices for food and other commodities rises, and fear or physical obstacles prevent caregivers from pursuing livelihood activities (Toole & Waldman, 1997; Bloomberg, 2008; In Dum, 2018).



Infrastructures such as health facilities, markets, water supply and sewage systems, and roads may be damaged or otherwise inaccessible. Toole and Waldman, further observed that supply chains for food imports and essential medicines are often disrupted which mandated the populations to flee from the conflict zone to Maiduguri, and other neighboring states which could expose them to inadequate shelter, water, sanitation, and food and deprive them of livelihoods. According to them, most deaths due to conflict, particularly for children are not from direct causes such as war related trauma, but are attributed to the conditions that were already the main causes of death before the conflict, includes severe malnutrition, diarrheal diseases, acute respiratory infection etc. (Toole & Waldman, 2018; Moss, Ramakrishnan & Storms *et al.*, 2006; In Dum, G. 2018).

Similarly, UNHCR, as cited in Abdullahi, (2019) reported that the Lake Chad Basin region is grappling with a complex humanitarian emergency. Over 3.3 million people have been displaced, including over 2.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the north-eastern of Nigerian over, 550,000 IDPs in Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria and 240,000 refugees in the four countries. The crises have been exacerbated by conflict, which induced food insecurity and severe malnutrition which have been risen to critical levels in all four countries. Despite the efforts of Governments at all level, and humanitarian aid in 2019, some 3.5 million people remain food insecure in the Lake Chad Basin region and will depend on assistance (Abdullahi, 2019).

According to the United Nation Statistics as reported by NAN (2019) the insurgency triggered displacement of about 8 million people, while over 20,000 others were killed in the past 10 years (NAN, 2019). The insecurity challenge continuous make it impossible for the Government to execute vital project for the people. The activities of Boko Haram fundamentalist in the northeast has drastically reduced Government of the day's people's welfare and elephant project in the affected axis (Dauda, 2014: 251-257; In Familusi, 2019). It should be noted that security challenges in northern part of Nigeria have cost the economy of the country over N1.3 trillion (The Sun, Newspaper, 2016: 22).

According to Familusi, (2019) the phenomena of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) has become a social problem and dangerous to socio-economic development. The population of IDPs in the North-Eastern is worrisome because many of them are family and women who ordinarily are supposed to fend for their family. He further said that the IDP's have their basic rights to existence, food, shelter, education, security among other amenities (Familusi, 2019).

On the other hand, OCHA (2019) reported that in the Sahel, displacement has dramatically increased, and hunger has reached a critical level. The North-eastern region of Nigeria, the humanitarian crisis shows no signs abating as the Boko Haram insurgency enters its



seventh year. According to OCHA (2019) a highly violent conflicts are causing widespread hunger, displacement, death and destruction around the world. They are taken a heavy toll on civilians, who account for 90% of the casualties when explosive weapons are used in populated axis (OCHA, 2019). There were 171 attacks against health workers and healthcare facilities in the first nine months of 2019, resulting in 171 deaths. In 2018, 131 aid workers were killed and 130 were kidnapped in 400 attacks against health and aid workers are putting millions of people at risk by denying them care and aid (OCHA, 2019). On one hand, across the three affected States, Borno, Yobe and Adamawa (BAY), 7.1 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2019, out of the total population of 13.4 million, over 80% of the internally displaced persons are in Borno State, the epicenter of the crisis and over 60% are living in host communities, making it harder to access them with assistance and putting additional pressure on the already stretched resources of these communities.

Many areas of Borno State are considered high risk for humanitarian actors which is constraining access to vulnerable communities. More than 800,000 people are estimated to be in areas that are inaccessible to International Humanitarian Organizations. Millions of people in north-eastern Nigeria rely on humanitarian assistance to survive. Despite the significant improvement in 2017 and 2018, the food security and nutritional situation remains fragile in the Northeast, with 27 million people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States needing food assistance with two thirds of health facilities in the (BAY) States having been damaged by the Boko Haram insurgency. Basic survival needs are compounded by access and security challenges or impediment (OCHA, 2019).

The exploitation and food distribution bias or discrimination as food for sex issues happening in various IDP camps spread in Maiduguri was reported in the past, and seedling resurfaced again. These phenomena, according to auxiliary social workers is rampant in most of Maiduguri IDP camps. Besides, the study findings showed that there are also evident of healthcare service challenges in the IDPs Camps as most often illness or sickness cases referred to the NGOs operating in IDPs Camps are not given due attention, and saying it is not under their mandate (ASW, 2020; Field Survey, 2020). However, there is need for urgent attention to address the issue of healthcare service denial or rejection as rainy season already take of which is vulnerable to outbreak of diseases like Cholera, Malaria fever etc. There is need to provide a mandate guides to all INGOs and Local NGOs in order to know areas of their responsibility to avoid repetition of efforts and overlapping of task. The IDP Camps managements should be sensitizing on the different mandate of the INGOs operating in the IDP camps so as to ensure efficient and effectiveness of the task of managing the camps (ASW, 2020; Field Survey, 2019). It is glaring that Boko Haram insurgency has crippled all sector of human endeavours, killed



tens of thousands innocents and destroyed one third of physical structures of most sector, burnt most business shops, crippled business far and near, killed many competent resource persons, many innocents sustain permanent bomb and gun bullets wound, paralyzed education sector, and above all making children and women future uncertain create a vulnerable life and established mistrust among general public and finally dragged the whole Northeast region of Nigeria into confusion, trauma, inflation, abject poverty, hunger and humanitarian crises (Field Survey, 2020).

Root Causes of Boko Haram Uprising

There are scholarly opinions on the causes of Boko Haram insurgency in North-East region of Nigeria, but the researchers of this paper based their position on respondents interviewed opinions on the root causes of the Boko Haram fundamentalist activities.

1. The failure of National, State and Local Government to officiate the recognition of informal Qur'anic education sector in its employment policy, and criteria is one among the many factors provoked and instigated the Boko Haram fundamentalist to rebel against the Government bureaucratic system. There are tens of thousands of Almajiris who can confidently memorized the whole 6,214 verses of Qur'an within a day off headed without a single mistake, but unfortunately, they have not been recognized by the constitutions of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to be employed at any level of formal Government sector. In view of these, the Boko Haram fundamentalist perceived the local government, state and national policy and criteria attached to the recruitment as injustice against them, hence they are also Nigerians. It is unjust, and bias criteria for them as formal 6 years Primary School Certificate holder is far better than a young Qur'anic scholar who are memorizing Qur'an off head efficient and effectively (Cf. Field Survey, 2020). In Nigeria, besides, the Boko Haram sects, opinion in respect of the employment eligibility criteria, it is very difficult for sons and daughters of an ordinary lower-class masses to gain lucrative job employment without knowing somebody at the apex, even when they have met the eligibility criteria. Therefore, there is need to revisit the employment policy terms and criteria to accommodate all Nigerians (Field Survey, 2020).
2. Another factor is inability of Government of all level to properly regulates preaching, Friday's sermons and Sunday Church services preaching failure to impose intensive preaching regulations in the past hatched the current insecurity challenges (Field Survey, 2020). The check and balance between the religious leaders and the Government no doubt establish harmony and minimize extremism in society (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).



3. The growing awareness among Nigerians on what Government of all level annually generating as revenue and monthly Federal allocation received by their State and inability of their respective Government to enhance the lives of its citizens as seen as corruption by the members of the society, hence they are all entitled to benefit the revenue generated and Federal allocation earned. It is obvious to believe that most of the States and Local Government Areas has nothing on ground to justify the monthly statutory allocation earning. However, prior to the 2009 Boko Haram insurgency in Maiduguri, Borno State, the late leader of the Boko Haram fundamentalist most often warning the politicians who are holding various political office that they will accounted for the public funds looted thereafter (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).
4. According to the respondents interviewed during the study revealed that most of the members of the Boko Haram fundamentalist are drawn from low socio-economic family background, battling with abject poverty, hunger, joblessness and frustration. The composition of these factors binds the fund a mentalist tight together as one family with same ideology as all are either perfectly memorizing the whole verses of the Qur'an or at the final phase of completing the recitation of the Qur'an. However, their efforts to established cohesion among themselves prior to the uprising helped them create a formidable illegal group today called Boko Haram with ideology of forbidden western related educational system as a platform of agitation for justice and equity in governance which led to the present precarious situation of unrest. Many respondents interviewed responses showed that the Boko Haram fundamentalist ugly decision and indiscriminate action was a transfer of frustration impression to those perceived as architect of their socio-economic predicament found themselves. Therefore, is urgent need to bridge the wide economic inequality to bring justice and equity in distribution of resources in the country so as to ensure peace and tranquility in Nigeria (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).
5. Some reliable sources obtained from the respondents during the study survey revealed that the late Mohammed Yusuf, the leader of the Boko Haram sect and other fundamentalist followers was convinced and used as a tools for election victory by some influential politicians (whose names withheld and condition surrounding their support accords are not known) through the politicians succeeded and won the election with margin. Sadly, after the election, the said influential politicians betrayed them to the extent of denied having any support agreement with the Boko Haram fundamentalist which led to cold war between the then Government and the Boko Haram members. Moreover, many described the Boko Haram sects' action against the politicians and bureaucrats was said to have an emanated from the issue of breached of support accords between the Boko Haram members and the politicians.



Unfortunately, no substantial evidence to prove the genuinity or reality of source but the story has been in the minds of many people in Maiduguri, Borno State (Cf. Field Survey, 2020). Besides the uncertainty of the originality of the source, the researchers considered the issue of betrayal of Boko Haram fundamentalist by influential politicians in Borno State is another contributory factor fueled the continuity of the insecurity posed by those whose ideology central to forbidden western education (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).

6. Poor Government intelligent reports gathering on the secret activities of the Boko Haram fundamentalist prior to the 2009 uprising was a grave flaw ever seem to have opened door for Boko Harams sect to gain ground as a deadly Islamic organization. It is glaring that inability of Nigeria security agents to fulfill their responsibility of tackling the menace of the Boko Haram fundamentalist at the primary stage before the graduation to be present precarious phase is the key factor responsible for all atrocities committed by the Boko Haram insurgency. The adage which says “prevention is better than cure” is no longer practicable among the Nigeria security agents. Like it or hate, the then security agents operating in Maiduguri, Borno State has partially failed Nigerians, particularly the people of Borno, Yobe, Adamawa States respectively (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).
7. The skirmishes erupted between a Government Mobile Police Force and members of the Boko Haram fundamentalist 2009 at the Gamboru Custom bridge of Maiduguri as a result of the failure of the members of the Boko Haram sects to honour the Government standing order of wearing helmet once riding a motorcycle or two tire machine (Okada) was considered as the event led to the beginning of the uprising in 2009 in Borno State. The Government Mobile Police Officers were at Gamboru Custom Market bridge enforcing compliance of helmet wearing sequentially and the members of the Boko Haram insurgents arrived to the point in hundreds conveying the corpse of one of their members to Gwange cemetery for final disposition of their dead colleague (Cf. Field Survey, 2020). An eye witnessed of the scene confirmed to the researchers that the Boko Haram fundamentalist removed the checking point barrier without permission of the Mobile Police Officers enforcing the helmet wearing order which sadly led to use of gun and left four (4) members of the Boko Haram sects dead and many others sustained various degree of injuries. Respondents interviewed were of the believed that these event was one of the few that factor warranted the Boko Haram fundamentalist to actively source for arms and ammunition to retaliate what they were perceived as injustice and abused of their freedom and right as a citizens of Nigeria which in turn aggravated further to declare against Government security agents to indiscriminate killings of innocent Nigerians residing in the North



east region of the country as Borno State recorded the highest victims of the anarchy posed by the Boko Haram insurgency (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).

8. Borno State Government under the leadership of former Governor, Kashim Shettima Mustapha, who is now a senator representing Borno State at the National Assembly had in 2011 banned both commercial and private motorcycles from operation within the State with a view to curb the criminal activities of the Boko Haram fundamentalist. The Boko Haram sect during the mid-2011 were suspected to have assassinated many police officers and politicians using the motorcycles (Okada, Achaba, Motorbikes). These criminal activities prompted the Borno State Government to take the hard decision and action to save the lives of innocent people which rendered approximately 7,000 commercial motorcycles riders jobless. Regrettably, the Boko Haram fundamentalist have capitalized the motorcycles operation banned operation situation and technically convinced one third of the victims and recruited them into their illegal group, known as Boko Haram sect. However, many of those affected by the motorcycle's operation banned were accusing the Borno State Government of denied them a source of income and livelihood without blaming some bad eggs amongst who were connived with the Boko Haram fundamentalist to kill innocent people. The study survey shows that the Boko Haram sect during the period took advantage of the event and encouraged those felt they were cheated and added many of them to their criminal's camp (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).
9. The captured of the Mohammed Yusuf, the spiritual leader of Boko Haram fundamentalist by military officers on 30th of July, 2009 at his in-law backyard resident, in Maiduguri and immediately handed over to Maiduguri Police headquarter further interrogation and investigation. Sadly, hours after, the Boko Haram leader was shot dead by the Nigeria Police, alleging that he was killed, while attempting to escape in the custody. The Boko Haram fundamentalist spiritual leader controversial killing led to the eruption of sectarian violence and attacks targeting Police Officers and other security agents. Many national and international security analysts described the urgent killing of the Boko Haram's leader Mohammed Yusuf as extra-judicial killing which created an impression of uncertainty in the minds of the people and further possible escalation of unending retaliatory violence in Borno State, the entire north east region and Nigeria at large. The present existing waves of complicated insecurity challenges bedeviling Borno State and other sister States was emanated from reckless killing of the spiritual leader of the Boko Haram fundamentalist. Arguably, it is obvious that, if the Boko Haram spiritual leader were alive, he could have aided the security agents to overcome the current sectarian crises at the nursery level. Therefore, killing the leader without benefiting his opinion are some of the factor



responsible for lingering the sectarian crises in the North-Eastern region of Nigeria (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).

10. The negligence of Government security agents to exercise an appropriate effort and action to identify the personalities who are supplying small arms, ammunition and light weapons to Boko Haram fundamentalists. It is conceivable to note that Borno State and other States of the North east region will continue to witness unrest, until sponsors of the Boko Haram sect are identified and captured before perfect peace and stability may reign in the North east region (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).
11. The degree of sympathy of the Boko Haram fundamentalists enjoyed in the past before the sects declared indiscriminate war against Government security and general public has been seen as the factor that aided the Boko Haram insurgents to prolong their sectarian violence and attacks in Maiduguri, Borno State and other sister States of the North east region. However, most of the people supporting the Boko Haram fundamentalists during the attack and counter attack period between 2009-2012. The majority of their sympathizers were drawn from areas with low socio-economic status and high illiteracy rates. They were working as informants to the Boko Haram sects, secretly guiding and feeding the sects on security matters that threaten the sect's activities within their environment. According to the survey, opinion obtained from the people who survived the insurgency in Maiduguri revealed that the Boko Haram sect sympathizers were living within the community but it is very difficult to trace and identify them due to the fear people developed in their minds that they could be killed if they reported any of their sympathizers to the security agents. This was the scenario used within Maiduguri and its environs to kill many personalities including security agents (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).
12. The Boko Haram fundamentalists are adamant to shift ground on their ideology of forbidden western education associated with sectarian violence, attack and counter attacks. It is plausible to note that there were no time Government nor the Boko Haram sects demonstrated a willingness for dialogue in order to reach consensus to address the issue of the insurgency posed by the Boko Haram sect. The mute on either sides have immensely contributed to the current insecurity challenges in the North-eastern part of the country (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).

Theoretical Framework

To understand the factors responsible to the Boko Haram fundamentalist uprising in Nigeria, Borno State, in 2009. The following theories are significant and relevant to understand the root causes of the Boko Haram sect's action towards the current unrest posed by the sect members in the Northeastern region of Nigeria.



Frustration – Aggression Model:

Frustration – Aggression theory is a model of aggression proposed by John Dollard and Neal, E. Miller, in 1939 and was later elaborated by Roger Barker in 1949 and further redeveloped by Leonard Berkowitz in 1963. The theory succinctly explains that frustration causes aggression, though only when the source of the frustration cannot be challenged, the aggression gets displaced into an innocent target. The model explanation is central to violent behavioral disposition resulting from the inability of people to achieve or fulfill their human needs or set goals and objectives. This is based on the premise that all human beings have one needs or the other which they strive or seek to achieve and that any blockade to the fulfillment of these needs by individuals or groups could breeds violent response (Ogege, 2013; Duka, Agbagi, and Bassey, 2017; Aro, 2013).

Merton Strain Model

Strain theory was first developed by Robert Merton in the 1940s to explain the rising crime rates experienced in the USA at that time. Strain theory has become popular with contemporary sociologists. Strain model argues that crime occurs when there are not enough legitimate opportunities for people to achieve the normal success goals of a society. In such situation there is a strain between the goals and the means to achieve those goals, and some people turn to violence crime in order to achieve success. The strain perspective is relevant to describes the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State and the Northeast at large.

Marx Conflict Model

Conflict theory was popularized by Karl Marx, (1883) which states that tensions and conflicts arise when resources, status, and power are unevenly distributed between groups in society and that these conflicts become the engine for social change. In this context, it is glaring that bourgeoisie class exploitations and humiliation against the subjects or poor class most often breeds aggression and tension similar to that of the Boko Haram insurgency activities or action. (Max, 1883).

Primordialist Approach

Hesenderer & Rittberger, (2003) argued that the embeddedness of nation in western civilization and effort of international politics to globalize the world economy into single umbrella is hardly achieve the objectives in a cultural bound countries with multiple religious practice. Nigeria said to have over 1,150 dialects and ethnic groups with three major religions: Islam, Christianity and traditional faith (www.wikipedia.org 2020).



Primordialists perspectives posits that the re-organization of world politics will be accompanied by civil unrest and international wars. Domestically, nonwestern civilization will purge themselves of the remnants of the global cold war epoch. However, religious militants face and take up the task of either ousting westernized political elites from power or converting their members into zealous believers, who recant secularism and devote themselves to building political institutions that protect and promote the religious traditions of their nations. It is observed that the primordialist ideas has reflected the way and manner Boko Haram fundamentalist capitalized to attract follows and blindly pledges allegiance to their movement. Boko Haram leaders before their 2009 uprising using religion to preach sentimental propaganda against the government culpable of instigating the followers and inciting violence to achieve their goals and objectives at the expense of the entire society. For examples, the sect member's propaganda of western education is forbidden (Boko Haram) was the means through which Boko Haram fundamentalists capitalized to brain wash their sect members to accept the ideology of anti-western sentiment and thereby declared war against Government security agents, political office holders, politicians, teachers, health personnel and host others who's perceived not accepted their ideology of western education is a sin and forbidden. However, the Boko Haram sect leaders misinterpreted the verses of the Qur'an to mislead the follower's using religious influenced to achieve their goals at the detriment of the innocents (Hesenderer & Rittberger, 2003; Cf. Field Survey, 2020).

Instrumentalists Approach

The instrumentalists disagree with the opinion of primordialists that differences in religious traditions and cosmologies are genuine causes of political conflict (Juergensmeyer, 1993; Gurr, 1996). Instrumentalists do not deny the current renaissance of religious movements. They argued that in most cases this is the result of growing economic, social, and political inequalities in and between nations. Therefore, when we observe the faithful turning into warriors, we should not have attributed this change to any particular dogmatic dispute, but should understand it as a consequence of the unequal distribution of power and wealth between the parties. According to Hensenderer & Rittberger (2003) nowadays, politics between States will be determined by power and material interest, not by cultural or religion (Fisher & Nye, 1995). It is observed that the relevance of the instrumentalist's views on the Boko Haram insurgency cannot be overemphasized. As many sociologists believed that socio-economic predicament arises from abject poverty, hunger, joblessness, inequality distribution of resources, and educational disparity between classes and related discrimination are some of the factors scholarly seen as the vulnerable vehicles leading to develop violent impression in the



minds of the victims and thereby breed aggression and conflict in society, but not prevalent of religious faith as exaggerated by primordialists (Juergensmeyer, 1993; Gurr, 1996; Field Survey, 2020).

Conspiracy perspectives

According to Onochie, (2020) several conspiracy theories have been provided to explain the Boko Haram insurgency phenomenon. That the northern elders/politicians forum and the claim that it sponsors Boko Haram insurgency to make the country “ungovernable” for President Goodluck Jonathan. This theory is very popular among commentators and leading politicians from the southern part of the country and as President Goodluck hails from the south Ijaw minority ethnic group, there is the tendency of the theory being sectionalized along political and ethnic divide. According to this theory, the core north Hausa/Fulani Muslims believe it is their birthright to rule and this should not have struggled with them so much that the state of Sokoto labeled its ideology as “Born to rule”. Now that power has changed hands to the south when a minority southerner and Christian is governing the majority Muslim north, it is an aberration and this must be reversed. This circumstance necessitated why the Boko Haram is being sponsored to cause confusion and crises that create an ungovernable atmosphere for the presidency. However, the theory is unpopular because it does not capture the wishes of all the southerners and even the presidency itself, and so was debunked (Onochie, 2020; Prooijen, 2018; Usman, 2020; Egbeleke, 2013).

Conclusion

The Boko Haram insurgency has posed a serious fear and anxiety in the mind of Nigerians, particularly in the northeast region, Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. The Boko Haram sect activities have led to the death of tens of thousands of innocent Nigerians and displaced millions from place of their origin to either internally displaced camps, while property worth millions of naira was destroyed. Approximately 40,000 innocent’s people were killed within the Lake Chad Basin and over 244,000 peoples currently taken refuge in Niger, Chad and Cameroon. However, a reliable source revealed that Boko Haram insurgency displaced over 2.5 million people, mostly are from Borno State and other sister States. In addition, the insurgency responsible for 59,311 orphans and 59,213 widows. These is central to Borno State alone. According to World Bank (2016) Boko Haram insurgency caused about \$5.7 billion dollars’ worth damages in Borno State alone. As at 2015 official documents showed that over 400,000 housing units have been destroyed or burnt to ashes in Borno State, since the crisis erupted in 2009. United Nation reports indicated that the Boko Haram insurgency rendered a total of nearly 8 million



people need humanitarian assistance across Borno State and the two (2) neighboring States affected by the Boko Haram crises (Jacob & Akpan, 2015).

The findings of this paper reveals that the insurgency has elevated the abject poverty and unemployment index of the north east region, making it the highest poverty and jobless index ever in the history of Nigeria. UN, reports shows that more than 82 million Nigerians live on less than \$1 dollar a day. Besides, HNO (2014: 13) states that an estimated 2.15 million men, women, girls and boys are facing physical and psychological trauma related to Boko Haram fundamentalist crises (Amalu, 2014). The findings of this paper revealed that the Boko Haram insurgency has paralyzed the economic activities of the northeast region and Borno State is worse affected.

In the past, Borno State known for being the agriculturally giant, producing finished goods in large quantity for local consumption and exportation. Sadly, the emergence of the Boko Hara, fundamentalist and subsequent escalation of violence and indiscriminate attacks has crippled the agricultural sector and further exasperated livelihood crises, food price inflation, and food shortages, business collapsed and loss of business capitals, closure of weekly village markets, cut off a business ties with neighboring countries, borders with Borno State (Chad, Niger & Cameroon), loss of jobs and increase of poverty index and hunger.

According to Jacob & Akpan, (2015) the shutdown of mobile phone operation for some couples of weeks by the military in 2013 as part of their country insurgency operation strategy against the Boko Haram insurgency in the North-Eastern region of Nigeria, comprises of Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba States has cost the telecommunication company, that is the (service providers) such as MTN, Airtel, Glo, Etisalat and others billions of naira and unfortunately rendered tens of thousands of peoples jobless, and rapidly increased the index of poverty, unemployment and hunger in the North-east region. On the other hand, after the restoration of the network services, the Boko Haram fundamentalist also lunched an attacks on the facilities of the network service providers in various places in the north-east, Borno State in particularly. The Boko Haram attacks on telecommunication facilities made it very difficult to most of the affected areas to communicate with their families and relatives far and near. It is arguing that the destruction of the global system mobile by the Boko Haram sects and the military shutdown were a twin factors that maximize a hardship to general public and in turn breeds joblessness and crimes, while the telephone service providers also lost billions of naira due to the service shutdown simultaneously (Jacob & Akpan, 2015).

It is obvious to note that business activities and livelihood have been seriously affected in Borno State and other sister States. The finding of this paper shows that both education and health sector has suffered a grave setback, as in the education sector, many teachers



were killed, thousands of school buildings such as classrooms and science laboratory were also burnt or destroyed rendered thousands of children and women education chance in limbo as the temporary mobile teaching classroom provided by International Non-Governmental Organizations such as UNICEF, UN, World Bank and other humanitarian aids organizations are not enough to contain them all. However, parents are discouraged to send their children to school as many school children were either abducted or killed by the Boko Haram insurgency. The Health sector was equally paralyzed by the activities of the Boko Haram as many health personnel were reported killed and many other left to another State where there is peace and stability making it difficult for the remaining health personnel to discharge their responsibility due to overcrowding and destruction and damaged of most of the health care centres and health facilities. As a result of these, the health care services delivery has become very difficult to take care of the health condition of all people, inspite the World Health Organizations and other related non-governmental organizations health care services assistance rendering. The findings also observed that there are many young girls with unwanted pregnancy spread in various Internally Displaced Camps (IDPs) in Maiduguri, Borno State most of which were impregnated by either the Camps Officials, Civilian JTF, or military officers attached to the camps for security purpose. Though there was no substantive proves that the IDP Camps management official were the actors impregnating the internally displaced camps young girls, hence the victims fear to mention their names but the blames point the officials as some of the IDP Camps official given foods to the girls of their choice in exchange of sex, thus food for sex phenomena. Another issues the researchers observed is repetition of efforts by the NGO's operating within an IDP Camps in Maiduguri, Borno State. As many INGOs and NGOs are concentrating on sector, instead of using a division of labour based on the people needs. Similarly, the IDP Camps official are equally not sensitizing on various mandate and areas of concerns of the INGOs and NGOs operating within the IDPs Camps in Maiduguri. These could make the humanitarian aid activities inefficient at the peril of the internally displaced persons (Cf. Field Survey, 2020).

In conclusion, the researchers observed that there are multiple factors responsible for 2009 Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State, and the entire northeastern region States. It could be recalled that Boko Haram sect declared indiscriminate war against the Government security agents and innocent citizens who are not in their journey. The respondents' opinion on the factors influenced the Boko Haram fundamentalist to resort for confrontation and indiscriminate attacks which led to death of tens of thousands of people, paralyzed of all human endeavor sectors destroyed of properties worth billions of naira and above all crippled socio-economic activities of the northeastern region States and cost nearly 3.5 displacement. according to respondents' opinions, the following are



some of the real factors motivated the Yusufian sect to sectarian violence. These includes; joblessness, abject poverty, hunger, high level corruption in public organization, perceived inequality, injustice and marginalization, Federal Government refusal to recognize informal Qur'anic scholars in Government recruitment, extra-judicial killings of their leader Mohammed Yusuf, inability of Government security agents to understand the secret objectives of the sect and failure to identify the personalities who are supplying the arms and ammunition, aggressive Government security agents approach towards the Boko Haram fundamentalist, inability of parents to monitor the movement of the children effectively, inability of State Government to regulates the sermon and preaching of both Imams and Pastors, use of Islamic organization for election victory and dump them after the election, growing awareness of people in respect of Government monthly allocation revenue and State Government revenue and inability of Government to properly account for the funds generated, lack of Government to care for the people welfare, environmental factors also played a significant roles as two thirds of the Boko Haram sects were drawn from family of low income owners residents in a slum community, international community are also suspected of arming the Boko Haram sect, including logistics public sympathy towards the Boko Haram sects is also aiding their strength and capability, fear of being killed by the Boko Haram fundamentalist help recruits many people into their Camp, Boko Haram used religion opinions as a guide to influenced peoples to accept their ideology, illiteracy and lack of critical foreseeable thought, stiff Government policy and stand order capable of undermining people right, justice and freedom among others are the factors responsible for Boko Haram fundamentalist uprising in Borno State and the northeast region at large (Cf. Field Survey, 2020). The Government and Boko Haram sect's refusal to open dialogue at the primary stage of the prior to the uprising is also another key factor fueled the crisis to the present situation of anarchy.

Recommendations

The following suggestions are made to remedy the Boko Haram insurgency and curb the future re-occurrence.

Short time Suggestions

1. That both the Government and the International Non-Governmental Organizations should re-double their usual humanitarian efforts to ensure that the internally displaced persons (IDPs) are provided with sufficient foods, shelters and clean drinking water. There is need to provides a token of cash to the internally displaced persons as business capital to make them self-reliant and



economically independent. However, the Government and the humanitarian aids organization should train the internally displaced persons with various business skills of their choice so as to engage to generate income independently.

2. Government of all level and humanitarian aids organizations who are operating within the affected areas should endeavor to facilitate interest free Bank loans to all businessmen and women whose business were paralyzed by the Boko Haram insurgency. If the victims of the insurgency obtain the free interest soft loans addition with State and Federal Governments, no doubt could help them restart their business as usual and if properly invested it generate income and profits, thereby become self-reliant and economically independent.
3. That Governments of all level should prioritize the agricultural sector to boost foods security. Federal Government should provide adequate protection and security to farmers who are willing to engage in agricultural activities such as farming, animals rearing, and livestock keeping. There is need for Governments of all level to support the farmers with cash and kind and where necessary Government should partner with agricultural agencies bank soft loan to improve agricultural food productions to overcome the challenges of foods scarcity in the areas most affected by the Boko Haram insurgency.
4. That in addition to the Federal Government N-Power and related programmes, State Government should work hard to create massive jobs opportunity to the jobless teaming youths. As the adage saying, an idle mind is a devil workshop. There is need for Governments of all level to establish an entrepreneurship skills acquisition centres with adequate equipment and tools training jobless youths in various job skills of their choice in order to reduce the index of jobless youths and poverty. The Government should ensure that equipments and token cash must be given to participants as takeoff business capital. The Government should also take a visit to their shop or workshop to assess their business progress at every 2 or 3 months and rewards those achieve the objective and demonstrates path towards self-reliant.
5. That Federal Government should as a matter of urgent important open dialogue with the leaders of the Boko Haram fundamentalist involving highly accepted international organization with vast conflicts mediation experienced to amicably resolve the activities of the Boko Haram sect in the Northeast region of Nigeria. The Government should have granted an amnesty to the members of Boko Haram sect with a condition of surrenders all their weapons and re-settle them elsewhere far from place of their origin in order to avoid the reactions of their victims when



reintegrate them back to their place of origin. All with a view to bring peace and stability, hence the military actions yet to yield positive desired outcome.

6. That the bribery and corruption in the public sector which has become a tradition among public office holders in Nigeria must context must be eradicated to the zero-level using an effective commission leading by highly transparent and honest personalities who cannot be bend for politician's pressures to favour others. However, the penalty for corrupt official must be severed in order to serve as a deterrent for others who have impression and desire of looting public funds. These could convince the general public to have confidence and trust in the Government leadership.
7. That the Governments of all level should justify the public funds entrusted to their care by enhancing the welfare of its people and provides the basic essential social amenities and equally develop the area and make infrastructures available and visible. It is constitutionally provided that enhancing the lives of the citizens and providing infrastructures and meeting the needs and demand of the people without discrimination as regards to any demographic affiliation is a primary responsibility of every leader. Sadly, some self-aggrandize leaders siphoning the funds at the expense of the citizens and thereby generate tension amongst the citizens and these could lead to hatred and violence. Therefore, providing the essential basic needs of the people is the solution for peace and stability in every society.
8. That Federal Government should strongly warn the Police Officers from taken law into their hands. For example, the extrajudicial killing of the leader of Boko Haram fundamentalist Mohammed Yusuf and fracas happened between Mobile Police Officers and the Boko Haram sect on wearing of head helmet in 2009 which led to the killing of many Boko Haram members where the key factors ignited the Boko Haram uprising. However, there is need for Police Officers to handle issues professionally in conformity to the principle of rule of law without depriving the people's right and freedom. It is suggested that the Nigeria Police Officers should demonstrate high sense of professionalism while discharging their responsibilities. Investigation and interrogation must be carried out upon any criminal matters before refer the case to appropriate court for final verdict. These are the protocol Nigerian Police Officers ought to guide their operation to success.
9. The northeast region States should wake up to the task and renovates the classrooms burnt and destroyed by the Boko Haram fundamentalist. They should where necessary build new classrooms and laboratories fully equipped with



modern day teaching and learning facilities. In addition, qualify teachers are needed to give quality education. There is need to sustain the pronounced free education from Primary to Secondary level in order to encourage the children of the poor and cushion the hardship under went as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency. The States Government should complement the effort of UNICEF and provide more mobile schooling system where the sons and daughters of the internally displaced persons enroll within the Camps, hence educating them is their right not privileges enshrine in United Nation Convention on Child Education.

10. That Government at all level should embark on re-orientation campaign to change the attitude of the northeastern populations on significant of the formal western education. Most parents in the North region of Nigeria send their children to Sangaya School (Arabic Qua'anic Schools) even when they have upper hand of sending their children to formal western education. Those set of people children spend almost all their life concentrating on Qur'anic education without having a career self-reliant work or job or business skills. Unfortunately, most often they were taught radicalism and extremism path toward self-destruction. If the re-orientation and sensitization campaign to accept the western education is properly conducted, it could help to the children and warrant them a bright future. Therefore, parents and community leaders, District heads, Lawan and Bulamas have a role to convince the growing youths to accept both Qur'anic education and formal western education system so that combining the two knowledge make them versatile.
11. That the States Government of the affected zone (northwest region) should urgently build new healthcare centres and reconstruct and renovates the hospitals and facilities destroyed and burnt by the Boko Haram fundamentalist. There is need to redouble efforts to quickly fixed the healthcare centres with sufficient facilities and drugs, as the victims of the Boko Haram insurgency are in dire needs of healthcare service attention, particularly the internationally displaced persons spread in various IDP Camps. There are thousands of IDPs demanding urgent health care intervention as the International Non-Governmental Organizations health care services intervention were not enough to take care of the all peoples who are suffering from one illness or the other due to the overpopulation and scarcity of healthcare personnel, facilities and drugs.
12. That there is need to take decisive measures to prevent young girls from abuse by the IDP Camps official or managements. Few amongst the IDP Camps officials were accused of impregnating women, using the pathetic condition of the girls to give them food for sex. Police, Military officers, Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF)



and other camp administrative personnel were said to have involved in the abnormal act of food for sex phenomena. The cases are rampant in most of the IDP Camps but no official action is taken to push the perpetrators. Therefore, there is need to deploy human right officials to IDP Camps to monitor and report whoever found capable of abusing the vulnerable women in the Camps. It is worrisome issue that something need to be done to save the future of the young vulnerable girls spread in various camps in Maiduguri and in other sister States.

13. Parents and family members should monitor the activities and movements of their children in order to put the children to the right path. It is primary responsibility of parents to discourage their children from associating with religious sect that encourage extremist views.
14. Government should as a matter of urgent important should provide adequate security to almost all the business places including banks axis where people daily making their financial transaction so as to discourage the people from keeping cash at shops and homes. Adequate security at the business places could warrant positive impression in the minds of the merchants or businessmen and women to conduct their daily business or economic activities without fear and hesitation.
15. That inability of Government security agents to have intelligent information on the agenda and activities of Boko Haram fundamentalist prior to the 2009 Boko Haram uprising against the Government security agents and indiscriminate attacks and killings was considered as another factor warrant the present insurgency in the north-east Nigeria. It is obvious that Government security lapses and negligence to tackle the issue at the nursery phase before gathered the current momentum metamorphose into complex challenges found ourselves.
16. That willful refusal by the general public to provides reliable information on the where about of the members of the Boko Haram sects, who are residing in the midst of the people has significantly contributed to the cause of the current insurgency in Borno State and other northeast States of Nigeria. Therefore, providing reliable information in respect of the members of the Boko Haram sects to the Government security agents is paramount important path toward addressing the activities of the Boko Haram fundamentalist and other related criminals group. The criminality could be tackled in society only when the general public agreed to expose their clandestine activities and identity of the criminals.
17. That to end the current security challenges poses by the Boko Haram insurgency, there is need to overhaul the current military strategies and approach to embark on hunting the Boko Haram fundamentalist at their hiding place in the Sambisa forest based and repel. It is observed that the current military tactic against the



Boko Haram sects is no longer effective to end the Boko Haram sect activities in the northeast Nigeria.

18. There should be adequate well-armed security at all Boko Haram sects targeted places like Schools, Mosques, Churches, Police Stations and related places.
19. There should be special rehabilitation and war trauma healing centres in the affected States, especially for women and children who have had witnessed horrible events during the worse insurgency period. There is need to give special psychological test to all people who were traumatized by the sect's conflict to avoid and contain possible post-traumatic stress disorder.
20. Orphans and widows should be given special attention and care. The orphans who were the victims of the insurgency should be given a special free scholarship from Nursery or Primary to University level. On one hand, Government and International Non-Governmental Organizations should empower the widows of the insurgency to make them self-reliant and economically independent to take care of their children and dissociate themselves from prostitution, hence they have been empowered and economically buoyant. These measures are taken to block the victims from developing an instinct of retaliation in near future.
21. That the establishment of local community policing system like Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) hunters and other related warriors is highly commendable and recommended to other northeast States to establish the like of Civilian Joint Task Force combined with brave hunters and warriors to overcome the internal security challenges as the Civilian Joint Task Force in Maiduguri, Borno State has immensely contributed to restoration of relative peace and harmony in Maiduguri and its environs. It is suggested that there is need to thoroughly investigate the bio-data of every person proposed to recruit as Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) in order to screen out the bad eggs and select the patriotic with good character, zealous and committed persons with no questionable antecedents.
22. Government should warn politicians who are using religion and religious leaders during election period as a tool to achieve objectives and win election, as these could lead to tension and possible crises, if the politicians willfully refused to honour the pre-condition treaty reached between the religious sect members and the said politicians who won the election with the massive supports of the betrayed subjects. According to some respondents, politicians and dumped tactics was believed to be one of the many factors instigate the members of Boko Haram sect to declare war against security agents and Government officials in Borno State. Therefore, politicians should desist from using religion as a yardstick to win election, nor offers promises that they could not fulfill as betrayal breeds



aggression with negative consequences affecting the entire community or society (Field Survey, 2020).

REFERENCES

- ACAPS (2015). Secondary data review: North-East Nigeria Conflict in Borno, Yobe, Adamawa and Gombe. Retrieved in <https://conflictandhealthbiomedcentral.com/articles/10-1186/s13031-0-19-0136-2>. Accessed, May, 2020.
- ACAPS (2017). Nigeria Health in the North-East: A Traumatic Report. 24th May, 2017. In en.m.wikipedia.org. Retrieved, Jan. 31, 2018.
- Adibe, J. (2011). Beyond Boko Haram (Abuja, Daily Trust) September, 1, 2011. Retrieved in www.e-ir.info/what-do-we-really-know-about-BH/ Accessed 9th October, 2020.
- Adibe, J. (2014). Explaining the emergence of Boko Haram. Retrieved in Brookings.edu; Scholar.google.com: Published in Tuesday, May, 6th 2014. *Africa In Focus*. 2014. Accessed, 8th August, 2018.
- Agnew, R. (2005). Critical theories for juvenile delinquency (pp.119). Retrieved in UK-essays.com-2018. Accessed on 17th June, 2020.
- Agnew, R., & White, H.R. (1992a). An empirical test of general strain theory. *Criminology*. Vol.(30), pp.475-499.
- ALA (2015). A greatest wealth is health. African Leadership Academy – 15th October, 2015. Retrieved in africanleadershipacademy.org. Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- Amalu, N.S. (2015). Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on Human Security in Nigeria. *Global Journal of Social Sciences*. Vol.(14), 2015. Pp.35-42. Bachudo Science Company Limited Printed in Nigeria. ISSN-1596-6216. Retrieved, June, 2020. Doi <http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/gjss.v.1414>.
- Anomie, Strain, and Opportunity Structure: Robert, K. Merton's Paradigm of Deviant Behaviour Deflem, M. (Nve, 2017).
- Aro, O.I. (2013). Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria: Its implication and way forward avoidance of future insurgency. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*. Vol. (3). No. (11). P.1-8. Retrieved, June, 18, 2020.
- Aro, O.I. (2013). Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria: Its Implication and Way Forward avoidance of Future re-occurrence. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*: vol.(3) Number (11), pp.1-8. Accessed, March, 2nd 2020.
- Awortu, B.E. (2015). Boko Haram insurgency and the underdevelopment of Nigeria. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*. Vol. 5, No.(6) Paper – 2224-5766-ISSN (online) 2225-0484 (online). www.iiste.org. Retrieved on June, 20th 2020.
- BBC News (2017). Nigeria Chibok Girls abducted: WhatWeKnow. www.bbcnews.com. Accessed, 12th July, 2020 (BBCNEWS).
- BBC News (British Broadcasting Corporation) (2016). Migrant Crisis: Migration to Europe Explained in Seven Charts. BBC.com, March, 4, 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/uk/news/world-europe-34131911>. Accessed, June, 2020.
- Bloomberg, J.H. (2008). School of Public Health and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies: Public Health Guide on emergencies. Retrieved in biomedcentral.com. Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- Bronknoff, T. (2020). Borno State projected census statistics, 2020. www.citypopulation.de/zphp.com Retrieved on 29th September, 2020.
- Brown, M.E., & Oudraat, C.D.J. (1994). International Conflict and International action. An Overview. In Hesenderer & Rittberger 2003 (ed.). *Does religion makes a difference?* 1.60, *hatzopoulos ch(4)*. Pp.104-114. 3-13-03 (2:50pm).
- Chappelow, J. & Kingsley, A.N. (2000). Frustration Aggression Theory.
- Clinard, M.B. (1964). Anomie and Deviant Behaviour: A discussion and critique. New York: The Free Press. Accessed 10th October, 2020.
- Council on Foreign Relations (2018). Global conflict tracker report on Boko Haram insurgency in North-eastern region of Nigeria. Retrieved in <https://www.cfr.org/Boko-Haram-in-Nigeria/Global-Conflict-tracker-Council-on-Foreign-Relations>. 18th July, 2020.
- Crises Group Africa Reports (2014b). Curbing Violence in Nigeria. Vol.(11), April, 2014 (CGAR).
- Dauda, M. (2014). The effects of Boko Haram Crisis on Socio-Economic Activities in Yobe State. *The International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*. Vol.(1), Issue(4). Pp.251-257. Accessed, August, 2020.
- Deflem, M. (2017). Anomie, Strain, and Opportunity Structure: Robert, K. Merton's Paradigm, of Deviant Behaviour. *The handbook of the history of criminology and philosophy*. University of South Carolina. Pp.140-155. Doi: 10.1007/9781119011385.ch(8). (November, 2017). Retrieved in www.researchgate.net. (Pdf). Accessed, 10th October, 2020.
- Dollard, J. & Miller, N.E. (1939). *Frustration and Aggression* (New Heaven): Yale University Press, American. Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- Duke, O.E. et al., (2017). Corruption and the challenge of BHT in Nig. A Case Study of the Nigerian Arm Forces page 6-8.
- Duke, O.O., Agbaji, D.D., Bassey, O. (2017). Corruption and the challenges of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria: A Case Study of Nigerian Armed Forces. *Asian Research Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*. Vol. (4) No. (2): 1-20, 2017: Article No. ARJASS.34025-ISSN: 2456-4161. Retrieved August, 16th 2020.
- Dunn, G. (2018). The Impact of the Boko Haram Insurgency in Northeast Nigeria on Childwasting: a double difference study. *Conflict and Health*, vol.(12). No.(6). January, 2018. Retrieved in Biomedcentrallimited,2020. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13031-018-0136-2>. ISSN:1752-1505. Accessed, August, 2020.



- Egbeleke, A.A. (2013). Rethinking Boko Haram's contending perspectives among Nigerians in Diaspora and youths. *International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) Thesis*. Eur.n>pub>AEgbele,A.A. (PDF). Retrived on 2nd, October, 2020.
- Eme, O. & Ogbeje, E.N. (2015). Implications of Boko Haram Terrorism on Northern Nigeria. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*. Vol.(6), No.(3). Pp.371-389. Accessed, 2020.
- Eme, O. et al., (2014). Food security in Nigeria: A thematic exposition. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*. (OMAN Chapter) Vol.(4), No.(1): August, 2014. Accessed, June, 2020.
- Ewetan, O.O. & Urhie, E. (2014). Insecurity and Socio-economic Development in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development Studies*. Vol.(6), No.(1), 2014. Pp.40-46.
- Falsk, M.A. (1994). The Prospects of Islamic Fundamentalism in the Post-Gulf War Period. *International Journal*. Vol.(49). Number (2). Pp.183-218. In: Hensenderer, A. & Rittberger, V. (2003). Does Religion make a difference (ed.). 06, hatzopoulos Chapter (4). Pp.104-144.
- Familusi, O.O., Oshomo, T.O. (2019). Socio-economic Implications of Boko Haram Insurgency in Northern Nigeria. *KIU Journal of Social Sciences*. Kamala International University. ISSN: 2413-9580. Vol.(4), No.(2). 213-223. Accessed, 2020.
- Feathersone, R. & Deflem, M. (Nov. 2003). Anomie and Strain: Context and Consequences of Merton's Two Theories. *Sociology of Inquiry*. 73(4): 471-489. Doi: 10.1111/1475.682x.00067. University of South Carolina. USA. November, 2003. Retrieved in www.researchgate.net. Accessed 11/10/2020. University of Northern Iowa & University of South Carolina.
- Feathersone, R. and Deflem, M. (2003). Anomie and strain: Context and Consequences of Merton's Two Theories. *Sociology of Inquiry*, 73(4): pp.471-789. Doi:10.11/1475-682x.00067. University of Northern Iowa, USA and University of South Carolina American. November, 2003. Retrieved in researchgate.net. Accessed, 11th October, 2020.
- Field Survey, (2021). Causes and implication of Boko Haram insurgency on socio-economic activities of the peoples of Borno State, Nigeria. A case study of Borno Central Senatorial Zone and Borno North Senatorial Zone. Interview and structured questionnaires presented to study participants.
- Fisher, (2011). Are Nigeria's Boko Haram getting foreign backing. Retrieved in BBC.dom/news/world-Africa-13843967.Ocid=wsnews. BBC News, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria Accessed June, 2, 2020.
- Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack GCPEA (2018). Education under attack, 2018, in Nigeria. Available in <https://www.refworld.org/doc/5be9430613>. Accessed, 7th July, 2020 – 11th May, 2018.
- Gurr, T.R. (1971a). *Why Men Rebel*. New Jersey: Priceton, University Press.
- Gurr, T.R. (1993b). *Why Minorities Rebel: A Global Analysis of Communal Mobilization and Conflict Since 1945*. *International Political Science Review*. Vol.(14), Number (2). Pp.161-201. Accessed, 18th October, 2020.
- Gurr, T.R. (1993c). *Ministries at Risk: Global View of Ethnopolitical Conflicts*. Washington. United States Institute of Peace Press. Accessed, 10th October, 2020.
- Gurr, T.R. (2000a). *Peoples Versus States: Minorities at risk in the new century*. Washington: United States Institute of Peace Press. Retrieved in biomedcentral.com. Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- Haruna, A. (2017). Boko Haram destroyed 267 hospitals, clinics in Borno. Premium times Sunday, July, 12, 2020. Source: Commissioner for Health, Borno State, Haruna Mshelia, August, 20th 2017.
- Hassan, M. (2015). Boko Haram Insurgency and the Spate of Insecurity in Nigeria: Manifestation of Governance Crises. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*. Vol.(4), No.(18): Pp.9-18. Accessed, 2020.
- Health Resources Available Monitoring System (2018). An Assessment of Healthcare Facilities destroyed by Boko Haram Insurgency and Related Health Care issues demanding attention in Borno State, North-Eastern region of Nigeria. *HeRAMs in WHO*, 2018). Retrieved in [en.m.wikipedia.org>wiki>HeRAMs](http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/HeRAMs). Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- Hensenderer, A. & Rittberge, V. (2003). Does religion make a difference?. 06, hatzopoulos Chapter (4), pp.104-114, 3-13-03-2.50pm.
- HeRAMs (2017). Northeast Nigeria Response: Health Sector bulletin (27). Government of Nigeria and health sector cluster (WHO). Retrieved in reliefweb.int-report. Accessed, September, 22, 2020.
- HNO (2014). Millions of men and women, girls and boys experiencing physical and psychological challenges of Boko Haram Insurgency. Retrieved in reliefweb.int/repcot/nigeri/2015. Humanitarian-needs-overview-nigeria-december-2014. Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- Huntington, S. et al., (1995). *The Clash of Civilization: Foreign affairs*. Vol.(72), Number (3). Pp.22-49. Primordialist Perspective: Cambridge, Polity Press.
- IDMC, (2019). Nigeria internally displaced persons figures (IDPs). Retrieved in www.internal-displacement.org. Accessed, 10th October, 2020.
- Isokpani, A.J. & DuroJayell, E. (2016). *The Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on the Child's Right to Education in Nigeria*. University of the Western Cape of South Africa. Scientific electronic library online (SciELO). Vol.(19). Issue(1) ISSN. 1727-3781. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17159/1727-3781/2016/v19n091299>. Accessed, June, 6th 2020.
- Jacob, U.V. & Akpan, I. (2015). Silencing Boko Haram: A mobile phone blackout and counter insurgency in Nigeria's Northeastern region. Retrieved in stabilityjournal.com. Centre for Security Governance. ISSN.2165-2627. Doi-<https://doi.org/10.1086/269257>. Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- Leonard, B. (1962). *Aggression: A social psychological analysis*. New York, NY. US, McGraw Hill. Retrieved in www.wikipedia.org. Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- Marx, K. (1818-1883). *Conflict theory and Society Sociology*. Retrieved in [www.scoilinet.ie>resources\(pdf\).Wwww.courses.lumenlearning.com>chapter](http://www.scoilinet.ie/resources(pdf).Wwww.courses.lumenlearning.com>chapter). Accessed, 11th October, 2020.



NOVEMBER, 2024 EDITIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF:
SOCIAL SCIENCE RES. & ANTHROPOLOGY VOL. 6

- Mary, K. (1818-1883). [www.scorlinetrie>resources\(pdf\).](http://www.scorlinetrie>resources(pdf).) Conflict Theory and Society. Sociology. Courses.lumenlearning.com>chapter.
- Matfess, H. (2020). Boko Haram: History and Context Oxford Research Encyclopedia. Oxford University Press, 2020. School of Advanced International Studies. Nigeria Social Violence Project. John Hopkins University. Accessed, Sept. 21st, 2020. Retrieved in Oxfordre.com>view>acrefore>ac.
- Mbasua, Y.A., Musa, B., Musa, M. (2016: 104). Implications of Boko Haram insurgency on small and medium enterprises in Borno State, Nigeria: A Review. *A Sahel Analyst: Journal of Management Sciences*. Vol.(14), No.(1), 2016. University of Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. Retrieved, 2020. In www.researchgate.net/publication/319545384 Sahel Analyst: ISSN-1117-4668.
- Merton, R.K. (1939). Social structure and Anomie. *American Sociological Review*. Vol.(3), No.(5). (October, 1938). S.672-682 (11 pages). Doi.10.2307/2084686. Harvard University USA. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2084686>. Accessed, 11th October, 2020.
- Merton, R.K. (1983). Social Structure and anomie. *American Sociological Review*: Vol.(3). No.(1). Pp.44-50. Accessed, 2019.
- Merton's, R.K. (1939). Social structure and Anoemie. *American Sociological Review*, Vol.(3), No.(5). October, 1939). S.672-682 (11 pages). Harvard University, USA. Doi: 10.2307/2084686. Retrieved in <https://www.jsto.org/stable-2084686>. Accessed, 11th October, 2020.
- Mohammed, A. (2015). The effect of Boko Haram Crisis on Socio-economic Activities in Yobe State. *The Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*. Vol.(1). No.(4). Accessed, 2020.
- Moss, W.J. Ramakrishman, M. Storms, D. et al., (2006). Child health in complex emergencies, Geneva: Bulletin of the World Health Organization. Retrieved in biomedcentral.com. Accessed 9th October, 2020.
- National Bureau of Statistic (2020). Forty percent of Nigerians live below the poverty line: Statistics Research Department. Available in Aljazeera.comnews. 7th June, 2020. www.thisdaylive.com, 7th June, 2020: www.statista.com, June, 8th 2020 (NBS). Businessam/live.com2019.
- National Bureau of Statistics (2010b). Nigeria Poverty Profile Report. Retrieved in [https://www.prshare.com/news/16302.html\(NBS\)](https://www.prshare.com/news/16302.html(NBS)).
- News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in premiumtimes (2018), Borno State Government spends N8billion on post insurgency healthcare projects. Retrieved in premiumtimes.ng.com/regional/innorth-east/257313-borno-govt.spends-n8billion-post-insurgency-healthcare-projects. Accessed, July, 2020 premiumtimes reported in July, 13th 2020.
- Nigeria Demographic Health Survey, (2013). Northern region of Nigeria are the most least schools children attendance compare to the other regions of Nigeria: A wake up time for Northerners. National Population Commission (NPC), Nigeria (2014). Abuja, Nigeria and Rockville, Maryland, USA: NPC & ICF. Retrieved in dns.program.com:www.unicef.com. Retrieved, 10th October, 2020 (NDHS, 2013).
- Nigeria Health Resources Available & Monitoring System (HeRAMs) (2017). Adamawa State. Assessment Report (draft), November, 2017 (WHO). November, 20th, 2017. Accessed, Jan. 31st 2018.
- Nigeria Union of Teachers (2020). Data on number of Primary Teachers killed and Primary School destroyed or burnt, between 2009-2020 in Borno State, Nigeria. Office of the Nigeria Union of Teachers, Borno State Branch. Accessed, September, 16th 2020 (NUT).
- OCHA (2019a). Global Humanitarian Overview: Strategic Planning. Retrieved in www.humanitarianresponse.info. Accessed, August, 16th, 2020.
- OCHA (2019b). Nigeria 2019, Humanitarian Needs: Overview: Needs and Key Figures. Retrieved, www.reliefweb.int. Accessed, August, 16th 2020.
- Ogege, S.O. (2013). Insecurity and Sustainable Development: The Boko Haram Debacle in Nigeria. *American International Journal of Social Sciences*. Vol.(2). No.(2). Pp.82-88. Accessed, 2020.
- Onochie, L.A. (2020). Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria: Emergency on onslaught. Papers.ssm.com (SSRM). American International University of West Africa (CMT-Campus). Retrieved on 2nd October, 2020.
- Osagie, C. (2013). Fear of Food Security Grips Nigeria. *Saturday Thisday Newspaper* 8th November, 2013; p.24.3: In Amalu, N.S. (2015). *Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on Human Security in Nigeria*. *Global Journal of Social Sciences*. Vol. (14), 2015. Pp.34-42 ISSN-1596-6216. Accessed, June, 2020.
- Prooijen, J.W. (2018). Conspiracy theories: Evolved Functions of psychological. *A journals.sagepub.com*. Retrieved on 2nd, October, 2020.
- Pulse, ng (2015). Pulse, n/students/boko-haram-vs-education-boo-teachers-killed-1900-displaced-in-Borno-Kano-Kaduna-id423834340. Html. Accessed, 2020.
- Robert, K. Merton (1910-2003). www.2hawaii.edu. Retrieved 11/10/2020/
- Rumme, E. (2016). One third of health facilities in Nigeria, Borno State destroyed (WHO) December, 14th 2016. WHO Report, 2016. Accessed, March, 2020.
- Smith, A. (1996). *Culture, community territory: The politics of ethnicity and nationalism*: International Affairs. Vol.(72). Number (3). Pp.445-458. Retrieved in linking www.e.ir.info. Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- Smith, S. (2020). Boko Haram responsible for 59,311 orphans, and 59,213 widows: Govenror, Baba Gana Umara Zulum, the Executive Governor of Borno State, Nigeria. Retrieved in (cf. Christianpost.com) Wednesday, February 05th 2020. Accessed, June, 2020.



**NOVEMBER, 2024 EDITIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF:
SOCIAL SCIENCE RES. & ANTHROPOLOGY VOL. 6**

- State Universal Basic Education Board (2020). Data on number of Secondary Schools Teachers killed and Secondary School classrooms destroyed or burnt by Boko Haram Sects between 2009-2020 in Borno State, Nigeria. *Office of the Chairman of SUBEB, Borno State, Chapter, Nigeria*. Accessed, September 8th 2020 (SUBEB).
- The Handbook of the history and philosophy of criminology Pp.140-155. Doi: 10.1002/9 78/119011385.ch(8).
- The Sun Newspaper, (2016). The security challenges in the Northern part of Nigeria have cost the economy of Nigeria over 1.3 trillion: In Familusi, O.O. (2019). Socio-economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency in Northern Nigeria (ed.). Retrieved in www.researchgate.com, April. 10th March, 2020.
- Thompson, K. (2016). Merton's Strain Theory of Deviance 16th April, 2016). www.revisesociology.com. Retrieved 11/10/2020. Accessed 11/10/2020.
- Thompson, K. (2016). Merton's Strain Theory of Deviance. Retrieved in www.revisesociology.com. 16th April, 2016. Accessed, 11th October, 2020.
- Toole, M. & Waldman, R. (2015). The public health aspects of complex emergencies and refugees situations. *Annual Review public health*. 1997: 18-283-322. Doi 10:1146/ anurevpub.health. 18: 18.1.283. (Pubmed-crossred-Google scholar. Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- UNHCR (2020). Auxiliary Social Worker (2020). Assessment of social workers skills and competency rendering humanitarian service delivery in various internally displaced persons camps in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. *Twinning for health initiative service, Nigeria and UNICEF. In partnership with Department of Social Services, Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. Task completed in July - August, 2020.*
- United Nation High Commission for Refugees (2019). The Boko Haram Insurgency has displaced nearly, 2.4 million people in the Lake Chad Basin. *Nigeria Emergency (UNHCR, 2018)*. Retrieved in www.unhcr.org. Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2017). Business case management for acceleration development investments in Famine Response Protection. *The Northeast, Nigeria*. Retrieved in undp.org. Accessed, 10th October, 2020.
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. UNOCHA (2017). Nigeria North-East: Humanitarian Emergency. *Situation Report, No.(6), 24th February, 2017.*
- University of South California. Retrieved, www.researchgate.net (pdf). Accessed, 11/10/2020.
- UNOCHA (2018b). Internal Displacement (OCHA): Complexities of Internal Displacement – N. Frerotte/OCHA. Retrieved in www.unocha.com. 17th July, 2020.
- Usman, D.S. (2020). Theoretical understanding of the causes of Boko Haram insurgency in the North-eastern region of Nigeria. *Department of Public Administration, University of Maiduguri*. www.researchgate.net (PDF). Retrieved, 2nd, October, 2020.
- WHO (2016). Report on the Impact of devastated Health Services in North-Eastern Nigeria. GENEVA, 14th December, 2016 (HeRAMS, December, 2016. Accessed, September, 2020.
- WHO Report (2016), *Impact of devastated health services in Northeastern Nigeria*. Retrieved in www.who.int/newsroom (Geneva) 14th December, 2016. Accessed, 9th October, 2020.
- Wikipedia (2020). Nigeria has over 1.150 dialects. Retrieved in www.wikipedia.org. Accessed, September, 12, 2020.
- Wikipedia (2020). Report on number of Chibok Secondary School Students kidnapped and killed by Boko Haram sects in Chibok Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria. Retrieved in Wikipedia.org. Accessed, July, 6th 2020.
- Wikipedia (2020a). How many deaths has Boko Haram caused? Retrieved in <https://en.m.wikipedia.org>. Accessed 6th July, 2020.
- Wikipedia (2020b). Primordialists Approach Explanations on motive generating to anti-social behavior using religion and traditional customs. Retrieved in www.en.m.wikipedia.org. Accessed, 10th October, 2020.
- World Bank (2016a). Borno State lost N1.9 trillion to Boko Haram terrorist and property damaged with \$5.9 billion US dollars and over 20,000 citizens killed by Boko Haram Sect. Retrieved in allafrica.com, 21st 03, 2016; <https://data2.unhcr.org>. Accessed 10th October, 2020.
- World Bank Report (2016). Forced Displacement: The Boko Haram Conflict in the Lake Chad region. The UNHCR & the World Bank Group: Geneva & Washington; June, 2016. *The World Bank*, 1818. H. Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA. Accessed August, 2020.
- World Bank Report (2016b). Maiduguri city of Borno State and alone is hosting 1.6 million internationally displaced persons. Retrieved in Officialdocuments.worldbank.com. Report, Number, PAD.1825, *International development associations, project paper on proposed additional credit*. Accessed, 7th July, 2020.