

## **The Negative Impacts of Boko Haram Insurgency on Northern Nigeria**

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**Abstract:** Boko Haram arose in the early 2000s as a small Sunni Islamic group supporting a severe explanation and application of Islamic law for Nigeria. These sects of persons are calling themselves Jama'ah al-Sunna Lidda'wa al-Jihad simply means a group of people committed to the "Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad." This paper studies the genesis of Boko Haram insurgency and its negative impacts on northern Nigeria. Truly, with the advent of the insurgent's group in Nigeria precisely northern region has been disturbed, socially, economically and politically. Boko Haram insurgency has frequently postured a serious menace to the business existence and harmony of the nation. The paper examined the negative impacts of Boko Haram insurgency on northern Nigeria, considering its harmful effects on the socio-economic and political development of the nation, precisely, the northern region. Secondary and primary source of data collection was used to acquire the suitable data. To support the study the researcher used structural violence theory in explaining the topic under study. The study exposed that the activities of the insurgent groups have affected lives economic and the political activities of the country, the activities have rendered much Nigerian youth and old's jobless, particularly in the northeastern region where the insurgency started. Hence, the study suggested that the government should provide a tight security at the borders to avoid unnecessary movement at the borderline. There is a need for proper youth counselling on the significance of lives, peace, and harmony in the society. The government should enact laws against illegal acquisition of arms.

**Keywords:** Boko Haram; Impacts; Insurgency; Negative; Northern Nigeria

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Historically, Nigeria for a long has been facing a lot of unfortunate joint conflicts and ethno-religious ferocity. For instance, in Plateau state, in Nigeria's, there have been several eruptions of bloody violence among diverse societies since the advent of democratic government in 1999. There have also been series of unrests in the city of Borno, Kaduna, Kano and Yobe state respectively, and for numerous years there has been a simmering conflict in the Tafawa Balewa district of Bauchi state.

Recently [1] reported in a Vanguard newspaper that 120 people were killed, and houses were burnt in plateau state of Nigeria, it noted that 86 bodies were seen, 50 houses burnt, police; Army confirmed 56 dead. They further disclosed that 13 individuals were murdered in Ebonyi Cross rivers Communal crises escalates. Another report from the federal capital unveiled that not fewer than 120 people were reported dead in many villages in Barikin Ladi, Mangu and Riyom Local Government area of Plateaus state in recent attacks by gunmen suspected to be headmen, more than 200 others sustained serious shooting wounds.

The group Jama'atu Ahlus-Sunnah Lidda'Awati Wal Jihad, known the world over as Boko Haram, is an extremist Islamic sect in Nigeria that has created mayhem across the northeastern part of the nation and in the federal capital, Abuja. Its stated in 2009 by violent attacking government officials across the northeastern

regions, the United Nations, and churches threaten to undermine the nation. A series of contradictory stories have grown up about Boko Haram sect [2a].

According to [2b], Boko Haram is an Islamic group that believes politics in northern Nigeria has been held by a group of dishonest, untruthful Muslims. It wants to wage a war against this sect, and Nigeria at large, to establish an “unadulterated” Islamic state ruled by sharia law.

Nigeria is one of the largest nations in Africa blessed with human and material resources, the with a predicted population of 196,651,048 out of this the male population is 99,579,686 which is (50.6%) and the female population is 97,071,362 which is 49.4% respectively. Nigeria is located on Latitudes 4 o 0' to 14o 0' North and between Longitudes 2o2' and 14o30' East. It has a total area of 923,768 km<sup>2</sup> making it the World's 32nd-largest country. Nigeria is bounded by the Niger Republic and Chad to the north, in the West by the Benin Republic, in the East, by the Cameroon Republic, and to the South by the Atlantic Ocean. Though Nigeria is the most populated nation in Africa. Almost one in four Sub-Saharan people reside in Nigeria, making it Africa's most populous country. It also has the largest economy on the continent [3,4].

### **Problem Statement**

The insurgent group has entered and stunned the North-East states of Nigeria, particularly Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Kano, Yobe state and some other parts of the Lake Chad Region – Difa, Niger Republic, distant Northern Cameroon and Chad, evacuated millions of people around these areas, warped thousands of males, females and children upset widows and orphans. All villages, towns, markets, households, educational facilities, and establishments, in the affected areas, have been partially or completely damaged, destroyed and uncontrolled, as a result of this inhuman activity of the insurgent group, the levels of unemployment and poverty among the northern Nigerians have intensified, many business enterprises have slanted, many well-to-do and trustworthy peoples have been twisted to immigrants and or beggars, interior and worldwide businesses in the region has crippled.

Given this, the article Merited to investigate the genesis of Boko Haram in the northern region and its negative impacts on lives and properties of the residents of the northern region.

## **II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The main objective of this paper investigates the origin of the insurgent's group (Boko Haram) and how did it emerge. Secondly, to examine the negative impacts of the Boko Haram activities on lives and people properties in the northern region. And to proffer solutions to the identified problems.

## **III. METHODOLOGY**

Methodology means the method used in obtaining the relevant data for the study. The method used in obtaining the data for this article primary and secondary method of data collection. In case of the primary method, the researcher uses survey method. While in case of secondary data the researcher consulted various articles, journals, newspapers, books, and reports on Boko Haram.

### **Structural Violence Theory**

There are numerous theories that explained issues related to violence. Here the study used the Structural Violence Theory, which sustains that violent actions may be limited, measured or authorized in any given world, but where individuals are deprived of essential social services, such as good water supply, educational services, electricity, road, health facilities, and other associated facilities, those people underprivileged of the social services are bound to respond negatively through forceful activities. Thus, non-provision of the social facilities or irregular provision of the available resources and unequal sharing of the resources by the responsible authorities may lead to, structural violence in the society [5]. thus, claimed that:

*There is violence structurally when some groups of people supposedly have access to many social amenities in the country much more than others along with many more rights and many more opportunities in the areas of economic, social and political systems that are in the societies, countries or the world at large.*

However, the theory explained that if the responsible authorities fail to provide its peoples with the desired social facilities, it will lead to a struggle between the general public, which would negatively transform into violence in the society [6a]. For example, there are some opinions that poor economic conditions are factors that cause disobedient actions in the society [6b]. These acts are accurate as a result of displeasure with roles and performance of the government to meet up with the desire and goals its people, resulting to a violent reaction by the people of the society [7]. Other advocates of the theory described that violence arises because of aggression-frustration, which sees frustration as an agent of aggression [8].

### **Origin of Boko Haram in Northern Nigeria**

The precise date of the advent of the Boko Haram group is contradicting, especially if one depends on social media books or articles. However, most local and international media trace its cause to 2002, when

Mohammed Yusuf appeared as the leader of the group. Though, Nigerian security forces date the origin of the group back to 1995, when Abubakar Lawan formed the Ahlulsunnawal“jama“ah hijra sect at the University of Maiduguri, Borno State. It succeeded as a non-violent movement until Mohammed Yusuf assumed leadership of the sect in 2002, shortly after Abubakar Lawan left to pursue further studies in Saudi Arabia. Since then, the sect has transformed under various names like the Muhajirun, Yusufiyah, Nigerian Taliban, Boko Haram and Jama“atuAhlissunnahlidda“awatiwal Jihad[9].

Historically Mohammed Yusuf father is a citizen of Niger held from a village call Dagira, his father came to Nigeria in the 70s where he first settled in a village called Shekau in Jakusko Local government area of Yobe state, that is where his father married one Manga women and gave birth to Mohammed Yusuf. After some years they left Shekau and move to Damagum in fune local government of the state and settled for sometimes, later they move to Ngelzarma town in same local government before they finally move down to Maiduguri the headquarter of Borno state because of tribal crises that happen in the Ngelzarma in 1983/84. That is where he started developing the Boko Haram ideology [10].

The JamaituAblissunnalLiddawatiwal-Jihad, which is the original name of Boko Haram meaning “people dedicated to the spread of the prophet’s teachings and Jihad” they strictly believed in the holy Quranic phrase Surah 4:11 “Anyone who is not governed by what Allah has sent is among the wrongdoers. Henceforth members of these groups believed that it is ‘Haram’ or ‘unlawful’ to embrace western education as it is not discovered by the prophet PBUH [11].

A study by [12a], revealed that the name Boko Haram is a Hausa word, which in English mean “Western education is forbidden”. This group of people against everything that is of Western origin, specifically Western education; its philosophies and schemes. Are entirely different “Boko in the Hausa language means western education and the Arabic meaning of Haram metaphorically means illegal, Boko Haram rejects not only western education but western values and contemporary science as well. In line with this [13], explained that the belief that the world is a compass is conflicting with Islam and should be banned along with Darwinism and the concept that rain comes from water vanished the sun.

### **Borders and State Security Challenges**

Nigeria as a giant of Africa is surroundedby a porous borders which make the penetration of foreigners from bordering nations very easy, as a result of this porous borders numerous intruders find it very easy to come in and move out of the country at their discretion, this porous borders create an avenue for some Islamic related groups called Taliban and Boko Haram that came in and formed their centers in the northeastern region with the aid of some residents, which later advanced to the killing of government officials, particularly security personnel and then prolonged to general public in the north-Eastern states, especially Borno and Yobe falling into state of Boko Haram insurgency and many other associated problems. All these were because of the porous borders, and the carelessness of the security agencies in performing their duty of proper application of law and order, handling and controlling conflicts and people’s movement at the points of entrance and exit from the country. In line with the above assertions, a study by[14a], disclosed that effective border supervision is a very important strategy for the protection of state security. As a result of this Spencer pointed that “the border is the first line of defense against terrorism and the last line of a nation’s territorial integrity”. He added that Boko Haram insurgency in the northeastern region of the country has been worsened because of the porous borders with neighboring nations, such as Niger (1,497 kilometers) in the north, Cameroon (1,690 kilometers) in the east, Benin (773 kilometers) in the west, and Chad (87 kilometers) in the northeast. Most of these border areas are either rocky or in the rainforest. He then stated that irrespective of their geographical nature area, a communal attribute of the country’s borders is its absorbency.

In a related development Minister of Interior, Abba Moro, disclosed that there more than 1,499 illegal and 84 legal formally recognized entry roads into Nigeria, this is as a result of the confirms porous borders in some border states which allow illegal international arms trading. For instance, in Adamawa State, it is discovered that there are over 25 illegal routes into Nigeria from immediate nations. Because of this the terrorist's groups and smugglers used the advantage of the porosity to bring in all sorts of arms, eg small arms and light weapons (SALWs) into the nation. As a result, of this, it was reported that more than 70% of about 8 million irregular arms in West Africa was informed to be in Nigeria [14b].

### **The Negative impacts of Boko Haram Insurgency on Northern Nigeria**

The northern education and political economy has been upset by the insurgents group of the needless attack and killings of innocent life in the northeastern region, because of this, President Goodluck Jonathan on 14 May 2013, declared a state of emergency in the northeastern states which comprises Yobe, Borno and Adamawa State, due to the activities of the extremist network Boko Haram [15].

Boko Haram has affected almost everywhere in the northeastern part of the nation including education, where many students were killed, school’s structures were burnt to ashes, which led to the closure of the affected schools for several months. In view of this a study by[16], revealed that education was worst hit by the

Boko Haram insurgents. Apart from the fact that the fight is directly against western education which is widely practiced in Nigeria with schools established in every nook and cranny of the country, she noted that western education is the base of human and capital developments in Nigeria.

According to [17a], Boko Haram intercepted Yobe State In 2004, where it established its base. This sect of people stated with the killing and attacking nearby police outposts, burning schools with a pledge that the war will last as long as the political and educational system was not reformed in line with Islamic doctrine. The Boko Haram group want the Sharia Law to be implemented in the country, this was difficult and unaccepted by the government of Nigeria to comply to comply with their needs and aspirations. Because the government didn't comply with their demands they prefer to have a separate Islamic nation carved out of Nigeria where they can practice their religion without limitations and hindrance.

A study by [18],disclosed that from that 2009 year, and the assumption of a newleadership group controlled by Abubakar Shekau, the insurgent group has continued to unchecked violence and started what can best be defined as the "soft target" taking of border towns close to the Republic of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, killing the unarmed patriotic citizen of northeastern states in the country, forcefully abduction of school girls, kidnapping of women, frequent suicide bombing and sporadic shooting in public places. Students from two secondary schools were abducted, those abducted are Chibok girls from Borno state and Dapchi girls from Yobe state, though some of the abducted school girls were released [19a].

Since 2009, the insurgent group hasupsetthe northern educational system in Nigeria with vast bad effect on education. The northeastern region of Nigeria comprises of six States namely: Adamawa State, Bauchi State, Borno State, Gombe State, Taraba State and Yobe State. All these states have been in one way or the other affected by the group, the group dislikes western education in general, however, these group further involved themselves in committing series of criminal offenses such as; planting bombs, kidnapping of schoolgirls, lectures, businessmen among others [17b].

Similarly, a study by[14c], exposed that Boko Haram group has since then mounted up ferocious attacks on both governmental and non-governmental offices and civilians, these attacks comes in different ways, planting bombs in worshipping places like mosque and churches, house to house killing and kidnapping of some individuals among others, those attacked include a suicide bombing attack on the United Nations building, Abuja, on 26 August 2011. Moreover, it is showcased that more than 3,500 people have been murdered by the said group, while over tens of thousands of individuals were internally displaced by the insurgency and associated military crackdown.

In a similar vein, a study by [20a], revealed that Boko Haram originally targeted primarily on state and federal agencies, which include police stations, all civilians in schools, churches, mosques, markets, bars, and villages. Cell phone towers and media outlets have also been confronted, possible for both strategic and philosophical motives. The group has assassinated local political leaders and moderate Muslim priests. Its fatal attacks include a coordinated series of bombings in Kano, northern Nigeria's major city, that killed over 180 persons in January 2012; an attack on the village of Benisheikh in September 2013 that killed about 160 civilians; and an assault on another northeastern village, Gamboro, that have killed over 300 persons in May 2014. Similarly on 2/03/2012 Potiskum cattle market was attacked and killed more than 375 people, and over 250 cattle were killed by the group[21,22a].

According to [20b], over 4,000 people are estimated to have been murdered in violence coursed Boko Haram. It is observed that Boko Haram is one of the deadliest terrorist groups in the world. Similarly, U.N. and Nigerian officials reported that more than 6 million Nigerians have been affected by the conflict between Boko Haram and the Nigerian government, and more than 300,000 have been displaced.

The Boko Haram activities haveaffected the northeastern, however, the economic effects of the insurgency on Nigeria simply mean the negative effects on the government and lives of individuals, which can be detected from different perspectives: the effects on individual states and their residents, the effects on the Nigerian state economy, and, predominantly all the northeastern states Yobe State inclusive. The insurgents, not limited to Boko Haram alone by their nature but they have crippled the socio-economic and political activities of all the states they spread their members, the effects of this group has to lead to the mass emigration of individuals from the affected states to those states that are not affected, but as immigrants [23].

For instance, in Potiskum town alone the insurgents have killed many people on individual bases, those killed includes; Principle GDSS Potiskum in person Malam Musa GamboDamazai, AllarammaDangubana, member state house of assembly representing Nangere, Lamba Hamza, Allaramma Malam Mustapha filin Allah, BawaDungus, Ado Jespa, two children of GwajinDistrict Head, eleven people were slaughtered in Dumbulwa village closed to Potiskum town among those slaughtered in Dimbulwa include the chief Imam and the village head, one Ibo business tycoon known as MC was also shot to death. and one staff of FCE (T) Potiskum among others. This has affected the lives of the general populace in Potiskum local government in particular and the state in general. This insurgency has made many people orphans and immigrant (Personal survey, 2018).

A study by [22b], unveiled that numerous businessmen and women, transporters, load carriers, investors, and some diverse professions such as food sellers, packed water sellers, shoe cobblers and petty

traders among others were separated and warped to beggars and refugees, thus, it affects the public revenue generation. So also, some apprentice or technical and skilled jobs such as Electricians, Mechanics, wood joiners and Mobile phones repairers etc.

In early 2014, it is noted that more than 1,500 people have been killed in north-eastern Nigeria. People are living in an environment of anxiety and uncertainty, susceptible to the outbreak from Islamist armed set Boko Haram on the one hand and facing human rights violations at the hands of the very state security forces which should be protecting them. In light of this context, the ongoing intensity of the confrontation and the organization of the clashing actors, Amnesty International studies the condition to be a non-international armed conflict [24a].

The violence commenced in 2009, a report from the [24b], disclosed that thousands of fighters have also been killed in clashes between security forces and Boko Haram members across different locations in the north-eastern region. The study further pointed out that since 2012, thousands of people have died in military custody in Borno and Yobe states. Hundreds more have been victims of enforced disappearances and thousands have been subjected to acts of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment in military and police custody in north-eastern Nigeria.

This effect of insurgency have made many people in the affected areas to vacate their residence, to look for where to put their heads with the family, this necessitated them to live in the IDPs camp. According to [25a], IDPs are living in a dangerous condition not only in Nigeria but in many parts of the world where there are movement disasters. He noted that IDPs face a variety of threats to their physical safety, health, and deprivation of basic quality of life. Among IDPs in camps in Nigeria, it is understood that there have been quite a lot of claims of sexual attacks go together with all sort of communicable diseases. Besides, there have been quite a few outbreaks of infectious diseases related to poor food, protection, security, water, and sanitation as well as shelter. It is noted that at the commencement of 2014, about 86000 children under five years of age have been admitted into various hospitals for the treatment of plain serious starvation and sicknesses connected with water and hygiene.

Reports from [26a], showcased that Nigeria accounts for about 13% of Africa's people internally displaced by as a result of conflict and other related violence across the nation as of January 2011. In short, between October 2010 and October 2011, National Emergency and Management Agency gave an account of a total of 377701 IDPs in Nigeria. Similarly, as of 2013 alone, it unveiled that 470500 peoples were on exiled in Nigeria and that was the third highest in the world as at that time.

According to the [25b,26b] northeast region is the region with the maximum number of IDPs adding to 11,360 in the first quarter of 2012 and with the third highest number of forced displacement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) (about 22% or 82,000, North-West with 31% or 116,207 and North-Central with 42.4% or 162,281 out of 377701).

A study by [27], unveiled that Unemployment and poverty are directly connected and are so obvious thereby making them menace to Nigeria's national security as those battalions of jobless amounting to about 75.9m mostly of them are youth and many of whom are in the North-East region could be and or had been vehemently and willingly employed by Boko Haram, spoilt in drug abuse, crime and many other acts intimidating to Nigeria's national security. Because of the insurgency, many of villages and towns affected by Boko Haram have been abandoned; their peoples were not being able to nurture lands for many years and have neither food for survival nor sale and earn a living. Because of these, hunger sets in, poverty also surpasses and then amplified the rate of criminality, diseases in the northern region of the country.

He further, explained that even if these individuals return to their residence and re-settled in the near future, they have to be rehabilitated or transformed economically to start a new life as there are more than 1.3m displaced persons due to the insurgency in the states of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe and Taraba states [28,29] and by December 2015, 3m refugees are already dispersed in the North-East and Lake Chad Region with more than 800, 000 children scattered across the Northeastern region and some are taking refuge in Niger, Cameroon, and Chad. Many other children and

youth have been convincingly or forcefully recruited by Boko Haram members to join in the fight, cook or guard for the insurgents in addition to those of cases rape involuntary marriages and abductions or kidnappings.

**Table I: Illustrate Some Attacks in Northern Nigeria from 2009-2018**

	DATE	Town	Type of Attack
1.	July 2009	Potiskum	Divisional Police Office was attacked, three police officers and one Fire Service officer killed.

*The Negative Impacts of Boko Haram Insurgency on Northern Nigeria*

2.	March 30/2011	Damaturu	A bomb explosion in Damaturu injured one police officer.
3.	November 4/2011	Damaturu	150 people were killed in Damaturu.
4.	November 27/2011	Geidam	Seven people killed.
5.	June 26, 2011	Borno	The bombing of a beer parlor in Maiduguri, 25 people died
6.	June 16, 2011	Abuja	The bombing of the Police Force Headquarters in Abuja
7.	August 12, 2011	Borno	the killing of prominent Muslim cleric Liman Borno
8.	August 26, 2011	Abuja	The bombing of the United Nations (UN) House in Abuja 23 died
9.	November 2011	Borno	The attack on the convoy of Borno Governor, Kashim Shettima on his return trip abroad.
10.	November 2011	Yobe	Coordinated bombing and shooting attacks on police facilities in Potiskum and Damaturu in Yobe state, 150 reported the death.
11.	December 25, 2011	Abuja	Multiple bomb attacks. Killed dozens including 35 worshippers at St. Theresa Catholic Church Madalla.
12.	2/3/2012	Potiskum	Potiskum cattle market attacked, over a hundred business men and women killed; over seventy sustained grave injuries; more than eighty cattle shot dead.
13.	February 17/ 2012	Geidam	Two people killed in Geidam
14.	December 25/2012	Potiskum	Some Christians killed in Potiskum in a church shooting
15.	January 5 & 6, 2012	Kano	Multiple bombings in Kano
16.	January 20, 2012	Kano	The Kano bombing
17.	February 8, 2012	Kaduna	Suicide bombing at the army headquarters in Kaduna
18.	February 16, 2012	Nigeria	Prison break in central Nigeria, 130 prisoners released
16.	June 17/2013	Damaturu	Seven students and two teachers killed in GSS Damaturu
17.	July 6/2013	Mamudo	Forty-one children and one teacher killed in Govt. Sec. Sch. Mamudo
18.	September 29, 2013	Gujba	Forty students killed and 150 injured at the college of Agric Gujba
19.	June 2014	Borno	Gwoza massacre, at least 200, mostly Christians, are killed in several villages in Borno State by Boko Haram
20.	July 18, 2014	Borno	At least 18 are killed by a Boko Haram attack in Damboa, leaving the town almost destroyed.
21.	October 29	Damaturu	One hundred and twenty-eight people killed (ninety-five militants, twenty-three soldiers, eight policemen and two civilians)
22.	February 25/2014	Buni Yadi	Many students of Fed. Govt. Coll. Buni Yadi killed
23.	May 27/2014	Buni Yadi	Forty-nine security personnel and nine civilians killed.
24.	December 1/2014	Damaturu	The whole Damaturu town attacked with the intention of taking over power from the state government; many militaries, paramilitary and civilian killed.
25.	December 2015	Borno	Boko Haram Islamists, at least some using machetes, attacked residents of the villages of Warwara, Mangari, and Bura-Shika, according to a civilian helping the Nigerian military in its fight against Boko Haram. Thirty were killed, an additional twenty were wounded,

			and the villages were set on fire, as reported by the vigilante
26.	December 2015	Borno	gunmen raided Kimba village in northern Nigeria, opening fire on residents and torching their homes. At least 14 people were killed and according to Nigerian sources, the whole village was burnt down
27.	December 2015	Borno	14 female suicide bombers aged 12–18 attempted to simultaneously attack the city of Maiduguri. Seven of the bombers were shot dead by Nigerian forces while three managed to escape and detonate themselves in Baderi general area and near a Mosque, killing 26 people and wounding another 85. One of the surviving attackers was apprehended
28.	16 March 2016	Borno	Three female suicide bombers killed 22 people and injured 18 in Umarari Village, on the outskirts of Maiduguri, Borno State
29.	26 March 2016	Borno	At least four people were killed during a Boko Haram raid in the remote village of Tumpun near Lassa in Askira/Uba Local Government Area.
30.	January 1, 2018	Adamawa	At least three people have been confirmed killed in a blast in Nigeria's northeastern town of Madagali.
31.	January 3, 2018	Borno	14 civilians were killed when a suspected Boko Haram militant blew himself up at a mosque in Gamboru, Nigeria.
32.	January 17, 2018	Borno	Two suspected Boko Haram suicide bombers killed 12 people and injured 65 others in an attack in the northeastern Nigerian city of Maiduguri
33.	January 18, 2018	Adamawa	Boko Haram jihadists have killed five people in an attack on a village in Adamawa state, northeast Nigeria
34.	January 31, 2018	Borno	Four people were killed, and 44 others sustained injuries in multiple suicide bomb attacks at a Konduga community and the Dalori Internally Displaced Persons
35.	February 19/2018	Dapchi	One hundred and ten students abducted from GGSSS Dapchi.
36.	March 21/2018	Dapchi	Out of one hundred and ten abducted Dapchi girls one hundred and five safely returned by the insurgent abductors; five reported dead as a result of stampede during the abduction.
37.	March 1, 2018	Borno	Boko Haram militants killed at least 11 people including three aid workers in an attack on a military barracks in the town of Rann in Borno state. Another three aid workers were wounded and one more kidnapped

Sources(Personal survey, 2018) [21b, 22c, 19b, 30,12b,31]

Above table 1 depicting the various attacks that were carried out by the insurgent across the northern region that consumed the life of many Nigerians and a lot of damages of many places like worshipping places, market, schools etc.

#### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The paper suggested that to overcome the existing problems of the Boko Haram the government should provide a tight security at the borders to avoid unnecessary movement at the borderline.
- The government should make it mandatory for each and every citizen to acquire national identity card as means of identification at all levels.
- The government should create a supervision and monitoring committee in all the society to monitor and supervise the activities of the youth.

- The government should make it compulsory for in foreigner to possess all the necessary particulars before entering into the country for what so ever reasons.
- There is a need for proper youth counselling on the significance of lives, peace, and harmony in the society.
- The government should enact laws against illegal acquisition of arms in what so ever capacity.
- There is a need for youth empowerment through skills acquisition programmes to empower and discourage them from living idles in the communities.
- The government should empower and encourage the religious leaders to preach peace, tolerance, restrain from religious extremism.
- Federal and affected States governments should immediately commence reconstruction of all destroyed schools and provide necessary teaching and learning equipment and facilities. Where it may not be possible to commence such rehabilitation/reconstruction, makeshift and or mobile schools should be provided.
- The government should be very strict in implementing law and order in the society, but not just enforcement of laws and order but to reduce confusion and some illegal activities.
- The government should create employment opportunities for the youth to reduce redundancy among the youth.
- The government should assist those affected by the insurgency by providing them accommodation and capital to restart their business this will motivate them to back to their respective town and villages.
- All the affected area like mosque, churches, schools, market and some affected places should be reconstructed, to enable the users to continue using it.
- Special rehabilitation and trauma centers should be established, especially for women and children who have had horrible experiences during the insurgency period.
- Trauma-exposed individuals should be given special psychological debriefing treatment to prevent and contain possible post-traumatic stress and disorder (PSTD).

## V. CONCLUSION

The insurgency in the northeastern part of the country has cost Nigeria and Nigerians a lot of damages in terms of human, physical and economic losses. Boko Haram insurgency in North-Eastern Nigeria and some parts of Chad, Cameroon and Niger Republics have crippled economically, socially, religiously and numerous business activities as well as security. Many families have become displaced, family relationship broken, many others have become distressed widows and orphans, men and tycoons have been turned to refugees and beggars, businesses have collapsed, unemployment has increased, towns and villages devastated, tens of thousands of lives lost in addition to those enduringly disabled and upset, ignored and or abandoned children.

To curtail this menace, the government of Nigerian has acted in diverse strategies to overcome or controlled the Boko Haram activities in the country, the government, used both the military, police, civilian, and multinational joint task force (MJTF) to curtailed the situation, but yet there are some few members that have not fall into the trap or net of the these agencies.

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