

**BOKO HARAM CRISIS AND THE SOCIO-POLITICAL  
DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA  
(A CASE STUDY OF NIGER STATE).**

**BY**

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CARITAS UNIVERSITY, AMORJI-NIKE, ENUGU**

**ENUGU STATE**

**AUGUST, 2012**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT PRESENTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT  
OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF  
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**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,**

**FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,**

**CARITAS UNIVERSITY, AMORJI-NIKE, ENUGU**

**ENUGU STATE**

**AUGUST, 2012**

## **CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that Okee Michael .O with Registration Number PA/2008/183 has successfully carried out a research work on “The impact of Boko Haram on the socio-political development of Nigeria” in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) Degree in Public Administration.

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**Date**

## **DEDICATION**

This research work is dedicated to GOD ALMIGHTY, my source of life and inspiration and the tabernacle of divine knowledge.

I also dedicated this research work to my parent Mr. Okee Yahaya Ezonbodoh and Mrs. Bolo Atte Ruth Aidoen and also my uncles Mr. Patrick Bolo Atte, Mr. God's power Okee, Brodrick Alaowei Okee and Henry Okee for their financial and moral support throughout my stay in school.

I cannot also forget people like Miss Shola Bakare, Pst Joseph Enaboifo for their advice.

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I am highly indebted to the ALMIGHTY GOD, the Creator, the giver and source of all wisdom for the showering of the abundant blessings on me and his unfailing love in this academic journey.

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This research work attempt to examine the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria and how it undermines socio-political development, with Niger State being our case study.*

*The work has five chapters, each chapter structured in analyzing the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria and how it affects the socio-political development of Nigeria. To do this, the researcher developed twelve (12) questions, these questions were administered in form of questionnaires to 400 people who were selected as a sample of the population primary and secondary data were used as a source of data while tables and percentages were used in organizing and presenting the data collected. The data analysis revealed that Boko Haram crisis has created so many backwardness, hatred, national disintegration and lack of unity in Nigeria. The researcher therefore recommended that for Boko Haram crisis to be prevented, the government should take adequate measures to shut down any training terrorist camps operated by the Boko Haram sect. Then, the nation will start experiencing peace, oneness, security, national unity, development and progress for the betterment of all Nigerians.*

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**THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
(A CASE STUDY OF IHITTE/UBOMA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA  
IMO STATE).**

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

Over the years, Nigeria has experienced series of attacks and blast in most region of the country. The violent agitation by Militants in the Niger Delta region (MEND) has often led to loss of lives and properties otherwise known as "Movement for Emancipation of Niger Delta. So many spirited groups hide under this body to carry out their nefarious acts of rebellion govern the Nigerian state to express their governances over the degradations of the operation of the multinational organization.

Similarly, there are groups that exist in other parts of the country and they include; the "Odua Peoples Congress (OPC) which is located in the South-West. They are often called the Afeinifere group. There exists also the "Movement for the Actualization of Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB), in the South-East while the 'Boko Haram' uses the Northern part of the country as their operational base.

This research study will critically scrutinize and evaluate the activities of the latter amongst the above mentioned political and or

religious sects, because that is the thrust of this research. It can be deduced that socio-political development are instrumental to the incessant crisis that has bedeviled our beloved country 'Nigeria' today. People are said to be poor when they experience lack of sufficient income to purchase material needs which often excludes individuals from partaking in generally accepted activities of daily life in the society at large. According to ALI MAZRUI in his 'Paradox of Retardation', Africa is not the poorest of the regions of the world but it is the most retarded. He argued that Africans are richly endowed; as such they have no reason to be poor.

In spite the fact that June 10, 2006 marked 50 years of oil exploration and production, and over & 400 billion accrued to the Nigerian state in terms of revenue, Nigeria is still referred to as one of the poorest and developing countries in the world.

Boko Haram as the name denotes, does not have one particular meaning. The name more or less connotes different meanings to different people. The group is a Nigerian Islamic group that seeks the imposition of Sharia Law throughout the whole of Nigeria. Figuratively members of this group believe that "Western education is a sin".

Presently, the group has an undefined structure and chain of command. It is of a paramount importance to note that the official name of the group is 'Jama' atu Ahlis Sunna, Lidda' await Wal-Jihad', which means or rather is tantamount to "People committed to the propagation of the prophet's teaching and Jihad".

Since its formation in 2002 in Maiduguri by the leader of the group Mohammed Yusuf, the Boko Haram has been a thorn in the flesh of Nigeria's security agencies, precisely the police force, over its opposition to western education that it believes is a sin. In the year 2004, the Islamic fundamentalist group relocated its base to Kanamma, Yobe State. The new location was named "Afghanistan", and from there, the group set about attacking and leaving members of the Nigerian Police Lifeless.

Almost the various crises due to bombings carried out by the Boko Haram are:

- ❖ The Nigeria sectarian violence in the year 2009.
- ❖ The Bauchi Prison Break on the 7<sup>th</sup> of September 2010
- ❖ Abuja attack on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 2010
- ❖ Northern Nigeria bombings on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May, 2011

- ❖ Abuja Police headquarters bombing on the 16<sup>th</sup> of June, 2011.
- ❖ Bombing at the All Christian Fellowship Church in Suleja, Niger State on the 10<sup>th</sup> of July, 2011.
- ❖ Bombing of the Abuja United nations Building on the 26<sup>th</sup> of August, 2011.
- ❖ Damaturu attacks on Friday, November 4<sup>th</sup> 2011.
- ❖ St. Theresa Catholic Church attack in Madalla at Suleja, Niger State on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December 2011.
- ❖ Kano attacks on 20<sup>th</sup> of January, 2012
- ❖ Suicide bombing at the Army Headquarters in Kaduna on the 8<sup>th</sup> of February, 2012. Just to mention but a few.

In conclusive, having said all these at this juncture, this research work will critically analyze the two concepts i.e. Socio-political development and Boko Haram in order to create a better understanding in the minds of the readers and more so, to contribute to existing knowledge of literature.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

It is no longer news that the activities of the Boko Haram and other similar political and or religious sects have often led to loss of properties, lives, and even the breakdown of laws and order, peace and security in the Nigerian society at large. It has been observed that a lot of attacks have been made onto many states, which include even the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

What puzzles most observers is the fact that most of these attacks are not carried out by suicide bombers yet the culprits often get away unharmed. This leaves a big question mark in our security agencies as regards to their duty in the protection of lives and properties, and the procurement of weapons of mass destruction to combat this menace which is eating deep into the Nigerian society today.

Without being said, Boko Haram crisis do not have any advantage instead it is a vicious and nefarious act carried out by individuals for their selfish desires, the motivating factor being to control the religious and political power.



However, it is the above stated problems that instigated the researcher into investigating on the topic the impact of Boko Haram on the Socio-political development of Nigeria” using Niger State as a case study.

### **1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

The main thrust of this study is to determine Boko Haram crisis and the socio-political development of Nigeria to achieve this, the researcher has the following objectives as it points.

1. To find out if there are Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria.
2. To ascertain the remote and immediate causes of boko Haram crisis in Nigeria.
3. To ascertain the socio-Political and religious implication of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria.
4. To make suggestions to the federal government on how to tackle the Boko Haram crisis.
5. To determine the ways in which the Nigeria citizens can serve as a helping hand in tackling the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria

#### **1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

There are numerous reasons why this research is useful, the research work would be of great importance to students and lectures in practice of how to carry out further research in the same area. It will help the government to solve some likely problems that might encounter in terms of development in Nigeria.

Also, the research will act as a guide to the government in their quest to quell the problems associated with security, ethnic crisis and political or religious crisis in Nigeria.

#### **1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

Opinions are however divided over the propelling firing of this group. It as indeed in a bid to eradicate these incessant chaos and destruction which has often led to loss of assets, that the researcher which to posit some research questions. Thus:

1. Are there really Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?
2. What are the remote and immediate causes of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?

3. What are the socio-political and religious implications of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?
4. What suggestion can you give to the federal government to help tackle the Boko haram crisis?
5. What way can the Nigeria citizen help to tackle the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?

## **1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

The scope of this research study is quite broad that it encompasses the investigation of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria from the year 2002 till date. This is because of its spontaneous nature.

In view of the limitations of this study, various factors contributed in affecting the researcher's comprehensiveness and totality in carrying out the study. Among these factors include, scarcity of relevant materials on the issue due to its continuous evolving nature, financial constraints, some questionnaire administered were not returned and most of the respondents failed to respond to some important questions and other tasking campus engagements and the fact that the crisis was still occurring at the period of research.

Despite the above mentioned short comings and hindrances, the research study no doubt turned out to be successful.

## **1.7 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS/CONCEPT**

**COHESION:** The art or state of sticking together.

**SPIRITED:** Deals with having or showing mettle, courage, vigor, energy and determination.

**NEFARIOUS:** Being wicked.

**DEGRADATION:** A situation in which somebody has lost all self-respect and the respect of other people. It is also the process of something being damaged or made worse.

**BEDEVILED:** To cause a lot of problems for somebody or something over a long period of time.

**TANTAMOUNT:** Having the same bad effect as something else.

**AGITATION:** To argue strongly for something you want, especially for changes in a law, in social conditions, etc.

**RETARDATION:** An offensive way of describing somebody who is not intelligent or who has not developed normally.

**DEVELOPMENT:** The act or process of bringing to a more advanced state, growth, progress, etc. It is also the gradual growth of something so that it becomes more advanced, stronger, etc.

**VICIOUS:** Full of hatred and anger, savages, evil, etc.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 THE MEANING AND HISTORY OF BOKO HARAM**

The term "Boko Haram" comes from the Hausa word Boko meaning "Animist, Western or otherwise non-Islamic education" and the Arabic word Haram figuratively meaning "Sin" (Literally Forbidden). It opposes not only western education but also western culture and modern science. It is an indigenous "Salafist group" which only turned itself into a Salafist Jihadist group in 2009. Shehu Sani (2011).

Boko Haram which figuratively means "Western or non-Islamic education is a Sin", is a controversial Nigerian Islamic fundamentalist group that seeks the imposition of Sharia laws in 12 Northern States of Nigeria. The group presently has an undefined structure and chain of command. News watches (2011).

According to Halima (2011); Boko means book, while Haram means bad so Boko Haram implies that learning at school is bad but they are really referring to western schools and not Arabic Schools. It is also an Arabic phrase meaning learning, studying, educating and been educated is bad.

BBC News (2011) has it that Boko Haram literally means “western education is sin”. They were desirous of riddling the nation of the sins of westernization by a futile attempt, to install a parallel government based on the Islamic principles.

### **HISTORY OF BOKO HARAM**

According to Shehu Sani in his article Boko Haram: History, ideas and Revolt (2011) said that the Boko Haram group started as Sahaba group in 1995. The main leader of the group then was one Abubakar Lawan who later left for the University of Medina in Saudi Arabia to study, when he left, the older clerics conceded the leadership to Mohammed Yusuf, who was young and versatile man.

Immediately Mohammed Yusuf took over, the doctrine of the sect changed and he abandoned the older cleric and came up with Boko Haram in 2002. At the initial stage of their growth, the sects was entrenched in Borno, Yobe, Kastina, Kaduna, Bauchi, Gombe and Kano States, but now have covered virtually all Northern States and are advancing their frontiers to other parts of the country.

Mohammed Yusuf, because of his brilliance was a favorite student of Sheik Jafar Mohammed, the highly influential and well known preacher who was short dead in Kano by gun men while leading the dawn prayers in his mosque on the eve of 2007 general election. Yusuf later fell out with his mentor Sheik Jafar, even before his death.

On at least seven occasion, Sheik Jafar Mohammed and Mohammed Yusuf met, sometimes one on one at other times in company of third parties, with the aim of ironing out their differences, on other occasion, several other clerics also tried to dissuade Yusuf from his rigid ways, on most of those occasion, Mohammed Yusuf gave the impression that he would mend his ways, yet no sooner did he return to his base then he reverted to his condemnations of all things western, often he went even further by more or less declaring his counselors apostates. Yusuf had severally described his groups as non-militants, but simply a group of Youths who are bent i.e. not straight on upholding the words of Allah. He warned that they will rather die than to succumb to the present corrupt system in the country.



### **2.1.1 THE BELIEF OF BOKO HARAM FAITHFUL**

In furtherance of his speech, Shehu Sani in his article Boko Haram: History ideas and Revolt (2011) said that some of the fundamental argument of beliefs held by the group is that banking, taxation and jurisprudence in the country are completely infidel submitting to these void. The entire faith of a true Muslim, they also argue that western education was un-Islamic as it embodies all that Islam projected, while it propagates the negative of what Allah and his prophet had ordained. For instance, the mixing of boys and girls under the same shade, the propagation of the theory of that men evolved from the family of monkey as well as the sun in the sky is static. According to them, there is conflict with the direct words of Allah who said Muslim must not mix sexes under the same umbrella and that he created men from clay as well as the sun, earth and the moon each move on its own axis.

They further argue that today's banking system is shylock and Islam forbids interest in financial transaction, just as the laws of the land are man made, in replacement of the ones ordained by Allah.

It was on their bid to run away from all of these vices that members of the sect decided to cluster themselves in strategic location in the outskirts of most major towns of Bauchi and Yobe.

### **2.1.2 THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MOHAMMED YUSUF AS BOKO HARAM LEADER**

Mohammed Yusuf was born on the 29<sup>th</sup> January 1970. He hails from Girgir village in Yobe State, Nigeria. Yusuf was more commonly called Ustaz Mohammed Yusuf. He had four wives, the maximum allowed under Islamic tradition, and twelve children. He founded the militant Islamic group Boko Haram in 2002 and was its spiritual leader until he was killed on the 30<sup>th</sup> July 2009 in the Nigerian sectarian violence. News Watch (2011). The group's official name is "Jama" at Ahlis Sunna Lidda' awati wal-Jihad", which in Arabic means "People committed to the propagation of the prophet's teaching and Jihad".

There are conflicting claims concerning his educational qualification. Yusuf is unlettered in the real sense of it, as it is doubtful if he ever went beyond primary school. He can also hardly speak passable English Language, as in all the encounters with him by

reporters in the past; Hausa language has always been the mode of communication. However, one thing no one can deny him is his Oratory prowess. He can convince the dead to rise up and follow his beliefs and principles about Islam.

In the early stage of the group, he was able to achieve and attract membership from the families of the high and mighty in Borno and Yobe States.

He has links with Bello Damagun, the man allegedly accused of ferrying young Muslims lads to Mauritania for the purpose of receiving combat training in terrorism like Yusuf, Bello also hails from Yobe State. And by omission or commission, Yobe, his state of origin became the first state in Nigeria where Nigerian Muslim youth's publicity acknowledged that they were 'Taliban's', even though they are Nigerians.

Yusuf believes in farming to keep body and soul together. But he is not known to be a mechanized farmer. He doles out at least ₦1million every week to some of his followers to engage in what he termed "legitimate business". He has an army of sponsors in Nigeria,

but their identities could not be readily ascertained as at press time. Shehu Sani (2011).

### **2.1.3 THE ARREST, DEATH AND CONSEQUENCES OF MOHAMMED YUSUF'S DEATH**

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, 2008 Mohammed Yusuf was arrested following an attack on a police station in Maiduguri, in which 17 of his followers were killed. His followers were members of the Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad, otherwise known as Boko Haram. On January 20, 2009, an Abuja High Court granted Yusuf bail. This was to be an error and a fatal one at that.

During the Nigerian sectarian violence in 2009, the Nigeria security forces captured and killed the leaders of the radical Islamic set known as Boko Haram responsible for days of clashes which have killed more than 300 people. He was captured in Borno State and detained at the Giwa Barracks. He was arrested after reportedly being found hiding in a goat-pen at his parents-in-law's house.

Mohammed Yusuf's body was on display at the state police command headquarters. His bullet riddled body was shown on state television. Shehu Sani (2011).

The consequences of Mohammed Yusuf's death have fuelled the Boko Haram crisis. After the killing of Yusuf in Police Custody on July 30, 2009, the sect carried out its first terrorist attack in Borno State, in January 2010, under Shekau, its current leaders. It resulted in the killing of four people. Since then, the violence has escalated both in frequency and intensity. News Watch (2012).

## **2.2 FACTOR THAT LED TO THE BOKO HARAM MENACE**

There are three major factors that led to the Boko Haram menace, which are; the political, religious and ethnic factors.

The religious, political and ethnic factors of the Boko Haram Islamic sect is not clearly defined judging by the activities of the group. This is notwithstanding that the groups have being described as one of the Islamic terrorist groups operating in the globe. The fact still remains that one cannot actually say if the group are out for personal vendetta or religious zealotry.

However, the only Parameter for judging the political, ethnic and religious factor of the Boko Haram Islamic sect is only by a proper evaluation of its activities. These activities are stipulated from its violent attacks, ideologies mode of recruitment, membership, funding etc. Abonyi (2006:27).

This is the only yardstick that can juxtapose the religious, political and ethnic factor of the Boko Haram sect.

Deducting from the discussion so far, it is glaring that the issue of Boko Haram Islamic sect is purely based on its own teaching, belief and doctrine. Unlike what may be referred to as ethnic based militia. It is evidently seen that its activities are not in anyway in line with the other groups of ethnic militia abound in the country. For instance, the movement for the emancipation of the Niger-Delta (MEND) which is a militia group from Niger Delta or the South-South region, which is purely an ethnic factor militia with no religious affiliations. The group was only fighting and agitating for equitable distribution of the mineral resources under the soil. Hence, its ethnic basis was purely outstanding. Sequel to this is the Odua Peoples Congress (OPC) which was based in the Yoruba region with the sole aim of providing security

and other activity as it may concern to operation. There was also the Bakassi Boys, which was an ethnic militia based in the south eastern states. Some state governors in these parts are the country even went an extra mile to legalize its activities through the state legislature.

Based on the foregoing, it becomes difficult but imperative to establish the ethnic basis of the Boko Haram Islamic sect as such as its political and religious factors. The Boko Haram judging from its activities cannot be described as an ethnic based militia neither will it be described as a religious or political sectarian group. The only attribute to its based is owing to the fact that it is based in the northern part of the country. Shehu Sani (2007).

## **1. ETHNIC FACTOR**

Viewing from the activities and its modus operandi, it becomes confusing for one to adequately position its ethnic together. They carry out violent activities in the northern part of the country; it has to a greater extent compromised the effort of security activities in this part of the country. If its ethnic loyalty is not questionable, the group just as any other ethnic militia in the country should be concerned about the provision of security in its host ethnic origin. This clearly establishes the

fact that ethnic identity is not the prerequisite of the Boko Haram Islamic sect. What the sect wants is for a certain law (Sharia law) to be adopted in the twelve (12) northern states including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

This request has brought about mixed interpretation of the ethnic factors of the Boko Haram sect. It can be said that apart from the struggle for the implementation of the Sharia Law, the activities and the group have been ambiguous and this makes its ethnic loyalty questionable. Shehu Sani (2007)

## **2. RELIGIOUS FACTOR**

The Boko Haram through an Islamic terrorist sect has assumed a very radical posture. The group considers anybody whether Christian or Muslim an infidel if such a person does not adhere strictly to its principles. It cannot be actually said if the members of this group belong to the Muslim religion. This is because they pray in a separate mosque, dress differently, have many rules guiding its activities which are not the same with the widely accepted Muslim teaching globally.

According to Imam (2004) at no time did the (Muslim) jurist approve of terrorism? Nor indeed is there any evidence of the use of



terrorism (in Islamic tradition), Muslims are commanded not to kill woman, children or the aged, not to torture or otherwise ill. The above caption sum up the religious factor and the Boko Haram sect in Nigeria. The group has its own ideology which its members adhere to anything outside from it is contrary to its belief.

### **3. POLITICAL FACTOR**

The dispute over 2011 election results, which left over eight hundred dead, also has played a role in Boko Haram's escalating violence. Many northern Nigerians view the Presidency of Goodluck Jonathan, a Christian, as illegitimate, arguing that he ignored an informal power-rotation agreement that should have kept a Muslim as President this round. (Muslim President Umar Musa Yar'Adua died in 2010, two years into his four years term). Leadership Newspaper (2012). Voting irregularities during the election as well as effort to change Presidential term limits further alienated the north from Jonathan. The Boko Haram sect also wants political power in the nation thereby making a northerner or Muslim as the President. They don't want to see a Christian or Southerners as the President because they belief that the west is a corrupting influence in governance. Some

Jonathan Supporters argue Boko Haram attacks are an attempt, possibly funded by northern elites, to make the country ungovernable.

### **2.3 THE EFFECTS OF BOKO HARAM ACTIVITIES TO THE NATION**

There is no gainsaying the fact that an activity has increasingly and predominantly taken the airwaves in the country. The implication is that the country, which already has series of problem to deliberate on, is presently pre-occupied with the issue of incessant bombings in the country.

According to Ojukwu (2009:285)"as different country across the globe have their own perpetuating the act while some countries take to bombing and his jacking are airlines, some device the use of air missiles, while some like Nigeria settle with hostage taking, abduction, kidnapping and all bombings of multinational oil pipelines are all these on the part are Nigeria kidnapping is the most devastating.

The problem of kidnapping was one that really dealt a deathblow in the country, especially, considering the case of the Niger Delta. But

comparing this to the on-going terrorist activities in the country, we begin to understand that the latter is nothing compared to the former

The Boko Haram acts have disrupted the social, economic, political, religious, and environment activities and President Goodluck Jonathan's transformational agenda in the country. This becomes very relevant when considering the outfits that are prone to attacks by the sect which include, recreational centers, office complex, social gathering, beer parlors, buildings, etc.

## **1. THE EFFECT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Nigeria is a country endowed with natural and material resources, all competed favourably with one another in securing a big chunk of foreign exchange earnings for the country in the early 60s, the discovery of oil, and the unprecedented wealth accrued from it in the 70s, soon emerged Nigeria as a major foreign exchange earner, In spite of the natural and mineral resources with which the country is endowed, coupled with numerous governmental policies and programmes to foster peaceful co-existence among the multi ethno-religious entities which make up Nigeria, the country has virtually become a battle field where incessant ethno-religious and political

crises are staged the implication of the crisis on economic development, is that the instruments which is supposed to be used for sustainable development, is conversely being used for destruction and vandallization purposes. Mohammed (2002).

In essence, it gulped the Nigerian government millions of naira to put in place numerous amenities, which were destroyed during crises. Resources, which could have been used to improve these amenities and embark on other developmental project, would have to be used on restructuring and replacing what had been damaged during the crisis. In most cases government compensated victims of these crises and this gulped millions of naira, which could have been used to develop the economy. Apart from the fact that many virile men of the nation are seriously affected in the crises which consequently led to their death, the country's source of revenue is equally affected crises in the Niger Delta for example, had shaken the country's economy to her root.

Since no economic development could take place in an atmosphere of fear, anarchy and insecurity. It therefore implies that Boko Haram menaces are bane to economic development. Looking at it internationally, Boko Haram crisis has added to the fear of foreign

investors that are in Nigeria. Abonyi (2006). Cases of kidnapping of expatriates in Nigeria are no more news. One wonders how foreign investors could decide to establish in the War Zone. Apart from the fact that the image of Nigeria has been dented globally as a country which breeds social miscreant and criminals.

These crises have also made investors to flee the nation's troubled spots particularly Plateau State. Also neighbouring states have had their economies disrupted by the influx of the crisis.

As a result of these blasts, the citizens, mostly those who come from other parts of the country have relocated from the state, especially those from different ethnic regions. This does not mean well for the economic development of the country. Broad Street Journal (2012; 19).

The greatest of these scenarios is the amount of funds being diverted to security issues and related matters. The aim is to enable the country meet the challenges of the present threat in the country. These funds can be best utilized in providing infrastructure in the country. There are no good roads, electricity and other vital amenities, yet the Federal Government has to raise funds to take care of the little

established institutions. The irony is that while the country is striving towards capacity building, the Boko Haram menace is crumbling all the efforts. Leadership Newspaper (2012).

## **2. THE EFFECT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

During the colonial era, Nigerians lived in peace with one another; this is because the colonial masters merged under the hegemonies suzerainty of colonial masters. The social background of Nigerians then can be surely said to be peaceful until the exist of the colonial masters when things started falling apart, the people of Nigeria faced one another with serious enormity, hatred and they did not want to see one another again. Aborisade (1999). The social background of Nigeria turned from peaceful to chaos which finally gave birth to a cankerworm that ate deep into the very fabric of Nigerians social system, thus Boko Haram crisis, the implication here is that to attain social development in Nigeria became impossible because the people living in the northern parts are no longer in unity.

The effects of Boko Haram crisis on the social development is that it creates more hatred between social groups in the north which would have united together to form a social conscious society. Also it

increases lacuna in the interactions of social groups. A member of a social group might join the Boko Haram sect, and this will cause a very big problem, because the person that joined might reveal the secret of the social group.

According to Imam (2004) education is very vital in attaining social development. The nation has been striving to put in place amenities for the purpose of elevating the education standard of the country. This is, however, hampered by incessant closure of schools and institutions in the northern parts of the country. Many schools had been burnt down while many were forced to close down for months (University of Maiduguri) which in effect made the interaction of innocent youths impossible and created a very bad opportunity for parents of different ethnic groups to withdraw their children from school. The education of innocent youths was equally disrupted under tumultuous situation created by the Boko Haram sect, as many were forced to emigrate from the crisis area and this emigration took two patterns temporary and permanent emigration. Those who emigrated on temporary basis came back after several weeks or months; however, those who opted for permanent emigration were mostly indigenous

suffered losses and felt their continued stay in the crises areas is like casting one's life into prediction.

Every social gathering that attracts individuals especially the elites in the society is prone to attack. The issue of bomb scare is worthy to note in this aspect. From past occurrences, it is no longer a new thing to witness in on-going activity been disrupted due to security reasons. In the last campaign towards the last general election, bomb threat was constantly a factor to reckon with, though, this are not directly traced to Boko Haram sect, the argument here is that most people may pretend under the guise of the sect of perpetuate evil in the country. The fear of Boko Haram now becomes the beginning of safety. The resultant factor is that the Boko Haram group directly or indirectly has contributed towards the disruption of social activity in the country.

### **3. THE EFFECT ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT**

It is an undeniable fact that a nation that witnesses crisis almost on an annual basis could not be said to be politically stable.

The Boko Haram crisis, which dichotomized the country's Police Forces, was said to have been responsible for the outbreak of the Abuja Police Headquarter bombing leaving six (6) of lives dead including



Police Officers and civilians, in essence Boko Haram crisis breeds unstable government which is very crucial to sustainable political development. The Nation News (2011).

The implication of the Boko Haram crisis on political development is that Igbo's was sidelined in the political scene, since after independence no Igbo man has become President of Nigeria and this created a wide gap between the Igbo's and the northerners in the political system, the northerners now wants to monopolize power because they belief that the west is a corrupting influence in governance. Afolabi (2006).

The Boko Haram crisis will also affect President Jonathan's transformational agenda. During the electioneering campaign of President Goodluck Jonathan, he promised to transform and give Nigeria a new and clear sense of focus if elected as President. He said he has a transformational agendum for the country. To this end, on his inauguration as Nigeria's President, he named his administration as a transformational administration. While unfolding his transformational agenda, he indicated specific areas that will receive transformational attention. These areas include infrastructural development, quality

healthcare system, agriculture, education, job creation, electricity and transportation, etc. He assured Nigerians of his administration's readiness to transform the country. And when he was finally inaugurated, the journey to transformation began; a violent group in the Northeast that was not interested in the journey came up and decided to be a log in the wheel of the journey. They started truncating the advancement of the journey by unleashing and causing instability in the country with the obvious intention of diverting attention from the transformational agenda of the President. This, to a very large extent, has worked very well for this violent group. They have successfully diverted the attention of not just the President but also of other people on the transformational journey. Instead of giving full attention of the transformational agenda, the Federal Government now spends more time seeking how to deal with the menace of Boko Haram. Because of the sensitive, dangerous, and very deadly nature of Boko Haram activities, attention is now focused on them. Boko Haram has seriously threatened the adequate, efficient and effective implementation of the transformational agenda. Indeed, the transformational agenda has

been Boko Haram by the violent group. This seriously a wrenching development. Sahara Reporters (2011).

#### **4. THE EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

The emission of air occasioned by the bomb blast carrying toxic substance pollutes the air and makes it so polluted for human and animals to breath. The air pollution also results in global warming which retards plants development and causes hotness of the weather. Instances abound where at the time of the bombing, the atmosphere is covered with smoke and motorists and passably find so difficult to find their way. This has resulted to multiple accidents when people struggle to run for their dear life. Ejuh (2010).

Added to the above is noise pollution. There are indications that people become deafened as a result of bomb blast. The noise created by the blast use to be so much that those who were at close range are seriously affected and it has been discovered that they get deafened by it or get shattered or dumb as a result of the shock occasioned by the loud sound.

In Nigeria, since the inception of the Boko Haram menace, there has been a phenomenal increase in the volume and range of solid

wasters generated as a result of rubbles created from bomb blasts. These solid wasters generated from bomb blast and how to manage them have become a major issue in Nigerian Urban Cities especially the Northern part of the country where these bomb blasts constantly occur solid waste management is a major public health issue, a vital factor affecting the quality of the environment and will be harmful to man's comfort. Egeh (2010).

It is on this note that the researcher therefore recommends the avoidance of pollution by not directly or indirectly altering the physical, biological and thermal properties of any part of the environment by allowing such refuse to accumulate in excessive or dangerous amount or to create a condition, which is hazardous to public health and safety or welfare to animals.

Bombing, as we all know is a chemical component which when explode causes a big damage to crops growth. The bomb contains mixture of particles that is very harmful to crops and so retards crops growth or even terminated the lives of the crops. The carbon monoxide (Co) which comes out from the flame of exploded bomb can lead to crop death and also such a crop or fruits can not be eaten again by

human beings because it has been mixed up with chemicals coming out from the flames of the bomb and also places like these can not grow crops or fruits again thereby reducing the agricultural productivity and can as well causing a big economic effects on the people.

Plants and animals are essential components of living things. Plants can serve man in many ways like provision of shelter, prevention of rays of sun directly towards man, and so on. When a bomb explodes, these plants life span is terminated leading to loss of all the economic and natural benefits man derive from these plants. Man and animals as well are directly affected by these bombing activities. It has been in record that more than one thousand human lives have been lost due to menace of this Boko Haram. This even makes the places unlivable by man, putting man's life in jeopardy and as well reducing the productive capacity of man. The casualty of this Boko Haram bombing menace and also the main target is man. So this affects man directly both physical (loss of lives) or mentally economic benefits and which attacked by bomb, utters their life or make them useable to man.

Ozone layer ( $O_3$ ) is a chemical substance that prevents the rays of sun from reaching towards the earth. Without the Ozone layer, man's

life would have been seriously endangered. This layer prevents sun rays by absorbing it and preventing it from reaching directly towards man and the environment. It is a very non-living element or layer that man cannot live without. When these bombs explode, the flames go into the sky thereby depleting this Ozone layer. The major damages to this Ozone layer are carbon (IV) oxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) and carbon mono oxide (Co) and these chemical substances are components of this exploded bomb. The major effects is that, this flames will deplete the Ozone layer, making this layer weaker thereby allowing the rays of sun to penetrate through making the heat of the sun to be too hot on man and his environment. The implication of this depleted layer is that the high attitude of sunray causes skin cancer, damages to certain crops, and animals and can lead to death.

Soil is the outmost part of the earth. It is a layer that senses man in many ways. It is on these soils that man cultivates its agricultural produces; build its houses, roads and even water supply. This soil contains numerous nutrients and minerals that enrich agricultural crops and also make food production easier. When this nutrients and minerals of the soil are affected by the bombing activities, the chemical

substance of these bomb damages these minerals and this makes cultivation of agricultural produce difficult. The implication is that man will have less food, and unclean water supply, since the mixture of water and this chemical substance makes the water undrinkable.

## **2.4 GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TOWARDS RESOLVING THE BOKO HARAM MENACE**

### **1. DECLARATION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY**

In an obvious move to reassure Nigerians of their security after the gruesome murder of no fewer than 40 people through suicide bombing of Saint Theresa's Catholic Church in Madalla, Niger State, last Christmas, President Goodluck Jonathan, in his new year broadcast to the nation, declared a state of emergency in 15 Local Government Areas spread across four Northern States of Borno, Niger, Plateau and Yobe. Boko Haram, the Islamic fundamentalist group, which claimed responsibility for the Madalla blast, has carried out similar attacks in different parts of the affected states. Broad Street Journal (2012:41).

In Borno States, the Local Governments affected are Maiduguri Metropolitan, Gamboru Ngala, Banki Bama, Biu and Jere. In Yobe State,

Damaturu, Geidam, Pokiskum, Buniyadi-Gujba and Gashua-Bade Local Governments have come under the state of emergency, while Jos North, Jos South, Barki-Ladi and Ryom are affected in Plateau State. Only Suleja Local Government Area is affected in Niger State. Samuel (2011).

The President said the declaration of the state of emergency was part of the government's effort to "restore normalcy in the country". International borders in the affected local government have also been ordered closed to prevent cross-border terrorism and stop the terrorists from escaping outside the country. Andrew Azazi, the National Security Adviser, NSA said the declaration of the state of emergency meant that the military could operate in any of the 15 local governments without seeking approval from the political leadership. Vanguard (2011).

Jonathan said the activities of Boko Haram, which started as a sectarian crisis in Borno State, has evolved into full-blown terrorism. He said the government was still searching for a lasting solution to the menace. The President said he had directed the service chiefs to set up special force units within the Armed Forces with dedicated counter-terrorism responsibilities. He also said that plans were underway to



reshuffle the country's security apparatus to make it more proactive in dealing with the threat of terrorism. He met with security chiefs after the Madalla blast to review the security situation in the country. There were reports that the President was deeply worried about the situation and was working on strategies to overhaul the security agencies. Telegraph (2011).

Majority of Nigerians were shocked by the Madalla bombing, which happened despite government's reassurance of protection. Many have asked after the incident whether government was still capable of providing security of lives and property. The declaration of a state of emergency in the 15 local governments is seen by many as a way of dousing tension in the land and reassuring the people that government was still in control.

But, the declaration, which is only in parts of some states in the country, is seen by many as feeble and inadequate to tackle the activities of Boko Haram, a sect that has proved to be highly mobile across states. For instance, when Maiduguri became too hot for the sect to operate, they moved to neighbouring Yobe where they unleashed one of the bloodiest violence on the people on Sallah eve

last year. Thus, if the military prevents them from operating in one local government, they could easily move into another. Some feel that total state of emergency should have been declared in the turbulent states like former President Olusegun Obasanjo did in Plateau and Ekiti States. They reason that this may make other state governors to be more alive to their responsibilities to maintain the peace. But this thinking may not have taken into consideration the fact that governors have little control over the security apparatus in their domains.

## **2. FORMATION OF DIALOGUE**

The Federal Government was pursuing the option it though best but that the state government is open to dialogue with members of the sect on whatever grievances they have.

There also seems to be a silent disagreement between the federal government and state governments in the North on how to tackle the Boko Haram menace. While the federal government seemed to have opted for a military solution to the crisis, some state governments appear to be in support of round table negotiation with members of the sect to address their grievances, which include the extra-judicial killing

of their leader, Mohammed Yusuf, and other members by the Police in 2009. News Watch (January 23, 2012).

Many government functionaries have argued that the federal government should consider giving amnesty to members of the sect the way it did for Niger Delta militants. But the federal government has maintained a policy of no negotiation with Boko Haram, which is considered a terrorist organization. State governments also opted for dialogue to avoid loss of innocent lives that is usually the outcome of military operations. Yet some leaders in the North rationalize the refusal of members of the sect to negotiate with the authorities as insincerity on the part of government.

But the Borno State Government, which has suffered from the attacks more than any other state government in the Zone, may have decided to pursue the path of dialogue with Boko Haram. On the 16<sup>th</sup> of January 2012, Kashim Shettima, governor of the state, presented a cheque of ₦100 million to the family of Fuggu Mohammed, the father-in-law of Yusuf, the late leader of Boko Haram. But Yusuf and Mohammed were allegedly extra-judicially killed by security forces in

2009. Mohammed's house in Maiduguri was also demolished by the military.

The compensation is believed to be in compliance with a High Court Judgment of April 13, 2010, which ruled that the extra-judicial killing of Mohammed was a violation of his right to life. The governor also said the government had withdrawn all its appeal against the court ruling. That gesture was part of the efforts to placate the sect. News watch (2012).

According to Inuwa Bwala, commissioner for information, Borno State, the compensation was one of the steps the state government has taken to address the problems, adding that ~~N~~86 million was paid in compensation to other victims of the crisis on the 16<sup>th</sup> of January 2012. He said the state government had also embarked on programmes that would create jobs for youths and take them way from crime.

President Goodluck Jonathan has said that the federal government will dialogue with the violent Islamic sect, Boko Haram if the members would identify themselves and state clearly their demands as a basis for talks, while acknowledging that military confrontation

alone will not end their insurgency. This is the third time the Nigerian authorities are asking the sect for a dialogue.

The first time was in June when Police in Maiduguri called on an extremist Islamic sect to declare a ceasefire and come to a dialogue. Clement (2012).

According to Uduma (2012) President Jonathan said. "If they clearly identify themselves now and say this is the reason we are resisting, this is the reason we are confronting government or this is the reason we destroy some innocent people and their properties, then there will be a basis for dialogue. We will dialogue let us know your problems and we will solve your problems but if they don't identify themselves, who will you dialogue with? He cautioned that the Boko Haram crisis would be much harder to resolve than the Niger Delta conflict, which was largely defused in 2009 under an amnesty he helped broker. That was because the Islamist militants do not have a clear public figure head or negotiable aims, he said. "If anybody invited Osama Bin Ladin (to talks), He wouldn't have appeared. Boko Haram, if you invite them, they will not come. They operate without a face; they operate without a clear identity, so it is difficult to interface with such a

group. "That is the greatest difference between Boko Haram and the Niger Delta issue", he said.

### **3. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT TASK FORCE (JTF)**

According to Vanguard Newspaper (June 17, 2011) the federal government has directed the immediate establishment of a special Joint Military Task Force specially to tackle the Boko Haram crises in the North with Maiduguri in Borno State as headquarters of the task force.

The task force to be headed by a Major General of the Armored Corps would comprise the Nigerian Army, Nigerian Navy, Nigerian Airforce, Nigeria Police Force, Defence Intelligence Agency and the Department of State Security, S.S.S. NBF News (2012).

Already Vanguard gathered that about 200 operatives of the SSS arrived Maiduguri, 300 officers of the Nigerian Airforce, 300 officers of the Nigerian Navy and 500 Soldiers of the Army with their Force Commander, are deployed for action. It was gather that at the end of the day, Nigerian Army would have two battalions of soldiers in place, the Nigeria Police will deploy 1,500 Officers, and the SSS would have 500 operatives, the Airforce 650 officers; while the Nigerian Navy will have 750 Officers deployed.

Director, Army Public Relations, Brig General Rafael Isa, told Vanguard there were plans to support operations there, but said he could not confirm if the troops had been deployed. It would be recalled that the Inspector General of Police, made an operational visit to Maiduguri, the Borno State Capital, where he received 10 Armored Personnel Carriers donated by the state government to the Police to fight the Boko Haram menace.

The Joint Security Task Force has commenced deployment to the conflict Zone with its headquarters at Maiduguri, which is the centrally located capital of Borno State, and the Force Commander of the JSTF is a Senior Officer of the Armored Corps, Major General Jack Okechukwu Nwaogbo. Maiduguri already plays host to the headquarters garrison of the 21 Armored Brigades, a formation that has earned for itself a reputation for toughness, which is expected to actively support the operations of the ad-hoc JSTF. Daily trust (April 2, 2012).

#### **4. ESTABLISHMENT OF ALIMAJIRI INSTITUTION**

Available statistics shows that there are more than 10 million Nigerian children with no access to formal education. The data also real that out of this number, more than nine million are the Almajiri in the northern part of Nigeria. The word Almajiri is coined from the Arabic word A-Muhajirin, which means a migrant in search of knowledge or a drifting proponent of Islamic knowledge.

A report of the Ministerial committee on Madrasah Education estimated the population of the Almajiri in the Northwest geopolitical zone of Nigeria as 4.9million. It also said that there were about 2.6million Almajiri in the Northeast, 1.1million in the North-Central 809,317 in the Southwest, 3827 in the South East and 18,500 in the South-South.

For many years, the Almajiri Syndrome has been a source of concern to religious, traditional and political leaders, particularly in Northern Nigeria. Observers say that several attempts by successive governments to provide a lasting solution to the menace of Almajiri have so far been unsuccessful due to a number of factors. However, stakeholders have repeatedly argued that for Nigeria to achieve the



goals of vision 20:2020, Nigeria needs a well-educated and skilled population. NAN (2012).

This, perhaps, informs the decision of President Goodluck Jonathan to integrate the Almajiri system into the country's formal education system. To strengthen the initiative, Jonathan approved the construction of more than 400 model Almajiri schools in 18 states in Northern Nigeria. Vice-President Namadi Sambo handled the symbolic foundation stone laying ceremony for the schools' construction at Gantsa, Jigawa State, in December 2010.

Less than two years ago, after the commencement of the initiative, President Goodluck Jonathan commissioned the first model Almajiri boarding primary school in Gagi, Sokoto State on April 10 known as the Isangaya Model Boarding School, the school is the first to be entirely dedicated to the education of the Almajiri. In his speech during the school's inauguration, Jonathan reiterated the determination of his administration to give quality education to the 9.5million Almajiri roaming the country's streets. He equally stated that the model school, which integrates Islamic and conventional education, would provide a

conducive atmosphere for the Almajiri to become productive and contribute their quota to national development. Daily Sun (2012).

He said that a major objective of the government policy was to take the Almajiri off the streets so that they could acquire both Quranic and formal education in a more conducive setting. He stressed that provision of boarding schools for the Almajiri was part of his administrations efforts to provide equal access to education for all Nigerian children.

President Jonathan, who also provided the pupils with uniforms and schools bags before handing over the school to Sokoto State Government, said. "Federal Government has so far constructed 35 of such model schools. States with large populations of Almajiri will have both boarding and day schools". He said the schools would be monitored on a continuous basis to ensure compliance with minimum academic standards for basic education. He also said the first model school with facilities such as language laboratory, recitation hall, classrooms, dormitories, clinic, vocational workshop, dining hall, basic science laboratory, computer room, library and Mallam quarters, will set the face for such other commissioning. Vanguard (2012).

The curriculum of the school is designed for the teaching of Islamic and Arabic education, the Sharia and the Koran, among others. The curriculum touches only tangentially on conventional subjects such as the English Language. In other words, the Alimajiri Model Schools are schools for Islamic education. "Similarly, textbooks aligned to the national curriculum have been produced and teachers will be trained in line with the national policy on education and the national curriculum. The inauguration of the first model school in Sokoto is only a precursor to the inauguration of other such schools, including the day school located in Tambuwal town, which shall commence shortly", Jonathan said News Nigerians (April 13, 2012).

## **2.5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

Festinger. L. and David Katz argued, "No method is better than the theory which is tested theory according to Festinger is a "sect of interrelated construct (concepts) definitions and prepositions that present a systematic view of a phenomenon".

The theory that will be used in the analysis of this work is the "Relative Deprivation", which has to do with frustration and rising

expectation. The most outstanding scholars of this theory are W.G Runciman, (1996) S, Stack, (1993) John Braithwaite and Ted Gurr (1970).

The theory of relative deprivation is one of the most popular behavioural explanatory frameworks in the study of violence. The central thesis of this framework is that aggression is always a consequence of discontent of a kind. Relative deprivation is defined as a perceived discrepancy between man's (group) value expectation and value capabilities conditions of life, which people believe they are rightfully entitled to while value capability are the goals and conditions they think they are capable of obtaining and maintaining given the social means available to them. (Ted Gurr 1970).

Therefore, relative deprivation is the discrepancy between "ought" and "is" of collective value satisfaction. It is in fact the degree to which the individual (group) feel deprived as it relates to anger and frustration. This is related to frustration aggression model of analysis. Consequently Gurr argued that relative deprivation is a necessary condition for violence. The idea of relative deprivation has been used either to measure fairness, inequality, or social hostility or aggression.

In applying this theory to the research work, it could be deduced that violence that is occurring in the Northern part of the country is as a result of frustration due to the fact that the Boko Haram sect feel deprived by the federal government by not implementing Sharia law and power-rotation thereby making a Northerner as President of the country. It could be seen that the aggressive nature of the Boko Haram sect is a consequence of discontent thereby making a Southerner President of the country (Goodluck Jonathan).

This has resulted to religious and or political violence in the Northern part of Nigeria. And the Boko Haram sect in the Northern part of Nigeria sees this in the cases of bomb blasts, killings and attacks.

The greater the extent of discrepancy that the Northerners see between what they seek (Sharia law) which they know can be obtained from the Federal Government, the greater their anger and consequent disposition to aggression which leads to political violence. The violence is carried out by the Boko Haram sect made up of the Youths in the Northern part of Nigeria by bombing Churches, Police Stations, and United nations Building etc.

Furthermore, using the relative deprivation theory, it could be seen that the Boko Haram sect have no other means of attaining their goal, the sect violence or conflict as a last resort in achieving their aims and objectives. This they do by bombing government establishment and churches.

This theory has been used to explain further political and religious crisis in the Northern part of Nigeria, which has resulted in series of political and religious violence in the North due to the fact that the Boko Haram sect feel deprived.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD**

This research work is carried out to assess the impact of Boko Haram to the socio-political development of Nigeria, a case study of Niger State. Attempts shall be made to describe the steps, process and methods used in the conduct of this research work.

To advance in this actual field of study, research design and method will be defined. A research design is a plan or blue print, which specifies how data relating to a given problem should be collected and analyzed. It provides the procedure outline for the conduct of a given investigation (Nwogu, 1991). Also, it is defined as a general approach adopted in executing the study. It includes the specification of the type of design following the study (Osondu, 2004). It serves as a plan showing what and how the researcher will carry out the step-by-step procedure of carrying out the entire study. It implies outlining the name of the equipment and other materials the researcher intends using and applying some to successfully execute the practical aspect of the research study (Odo, 1999).

A research method on the other hand has to do with the methods adopted by the research to collect data, which is relevant to the issue or problem under consideration. It is a straight, clear and vivid road which anyone who takes will not fail to reach his destination (Odo, 1999). It reflects to a large extent the sense of originality and power of mental enquiry. The researcher of this project made use of oral interview and questionnaire methods. The study targets the people of the local government in Nigeria State.

## **3.2 SOURCES OF DATA**

The most crucial operation in the execution of a research work is collection of data because such information and data are necessary for arriving at the solution of the problem being investigated. Under going research of this nature call for the use of both primary and secondary sources of data in order to make the work more reliable.

### **3.2.1 PRIMARY SOURCES OF DATA**

Speifel (2000) defined primary sources of data as the data collected first hand information from the original sources for the users



express purpose. Such data are usually obtained from the field through interviews, questionnaires, surveys, planned experimental observations or recording of official transactions. The questionnaire was designed and distributed to respondents and later collected and analyzed by the researcher.

### **3.2.2 SECONDARY SOURCES OF DATA**

The secondary source of data was obtained from the review of related literature. In other words, the researcher consulted published and unpublished books, journal, workshops, newspapers, magazines, official documents and the researcher made use of Caritas University Library to mention but a few.

### **3.3 AREAS OF THE STUDY**

Osondu (2004) said that area of the study refers to the geographical location covered by the researcher. For the purpose of carrying out this study, the study took place in Niger State.

### **3.4 POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

According to Osuala (2005) population means identifying characteristics which members of the universe have a common and which will identify each unit as being a member of a particular group.

According to Odo (1999) defined population the totality of any group, persons or objects, which is defined by unique attributes. In other words, population is any group attention that has been focused upon by the researcher.

The population of the study was collected from the National Population Commission (NPC); the maximum population is 3,950,249 in Niger State.

This considered the people in all the 25 local government of Niger State. This local government in Niger State include the following; Agaie, Agwara, Bida, Borgu, Bosso, Chanchaga, Edati, Gbako, Gurara, Katcha, Kontagora, Lapai, Lavun, Magama, Mariga, Mashegu, Mokwa, Munya, Paikoro, Rafi, Rijau, Shnow, Suleja, Tafa, Wushishi.

**Table 3.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION TABLE**

<b>Local Government Areas</b>	<b>Population of the Local Government</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Agaie	132,907	3
Agwara	57,413	2
Bida	266,008	6
Borgu	110,000	3
Bosso	147,359	4
Chanchaga	201,429	5
Edati	160,321	4
Gbako	127,466	3
Gurara	90,974	2
Katcha	122,176	3
Kontagora	136,142	4
Lapai	110,127	3
Lavun	209,917	5
Magama	181,653	5
Mariga	199,430	5
Mashegu	215,022	6
Mokwa	244,937	6
Munya	103,651	2
Perikoro	158,086	4
Rafi	181,929	5
Rijau	176,053	4
Shiroro	235,404	6
Suleja	216,518	6
Tafa	83,544	2
Wushishi	81,783	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,950,249</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: National Population Commission

### **3.5 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

According to Borg et al sample random is a procedure in which all the individual in the defined population have an equal and independent chance for being selected as a member of the sample so as to be the representative of the population from which they are drawn.

The sampling technique used in determining or selecting the sample for the study was sample random sampling technique.

The researcher adopted this technique to draw the number of people for questionnaire distribution. This is to enable each person an equal chance of representation from the total number of (3,950,249) three million, nine hundred and fifty thousand, and two hundred and forty nine people in Niger State. The researcher selected a random of four hundred questionnaires for the purpose of the study due to funds.

### **3.6 SAMPLE SIZE**

According to Odo (1992) sample size is a process of selecting a proportion of the population considered adequate to represent all existing characteristics within the target population for the purpose of generalizing the findings from the sample about the sample itself, the

target population and to any other population(s) having characteristics with the target population.

In determining the sample size of the study the researcher got the population from Niger State. It involves all local governments in Niger State, which involved men, women and children numbering 3,950,249. The population was considered rather large relatively and so the researcher applied the Taro Yammani (1964) formula. To ensure effective coverage of the population, the formula was applied.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

n = Sample size

N = Population size

e = Significant level/error margin

I = Constant level

For the purpose of the study

N = 100

e = 5%

= 5/100 = 0.05

n =  $\frac{3,950,249}{1 + 3,950,249(e)^2}$

$$n = \frac{3,950,249}{1 + 3,950,249 (0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{3,950,249}{1 + 9875.6225}$$

$$n = 399.9595$$

$$n = 400$$

**Table 3.2 Sample size determination table**

<b>Local Government Areas</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Agaie	12	3
Agwara	8	2
Bida	24	6
Borgu	12	3
Bosso	16	4
Chanchaga	20	5
Edati	16	4
Gbako	12	3
Gurara	8	2
Katcha	12	3
Kontagora	16	4
Lapai	12	3
Lavun	20	5
Magama	20	5
Mariga	20	5
Mashegu	24	6
Mokwa	24	6
Munya	8	2
Perikoro	16	4
Rafi	20	5
Rijau	16	4

Shiroro	24	6
Suleja	24	6
Tafa	8	2
Wushishi	8	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The researcher uses the sample size (400) Four hundred to determine how to share the questionnaires among the (25) twenty-five local government area.

### **3.7 INSTRUMENTATION**

According to Odo (1992) instrumentation deals with the tools a researcher/scientist employs to generate information for data analysis. When the instruments are in the form of questions or statements, which the respondent is given to answer by him, is called a questionnaire.

The instrument used in gathering information for the study is questionnaire.

According to Behlung (1980) questionnaire or instrumentation is a series of written questions or a repositioning device that contains the instruments on a topic about which the respondent written opinions are

sought that measures the variable necessary to test the researcher hypothesis or answer to research questions.

The questionnaire used by the researcher in this study is divided into two parts.

The first part of the questionnaire dealt with personal data of the respondent and the rest with the subject matter of the respondent.

### **3.8 VALIDITY OF THE INSTRUMENT**

According to Borg et al validity is a process of finding out the degree to which a researcher or a test indeed measures which it purposes to measures. By the process of instrumentation validation, the researcher tries to show his readers that what he thought the contents of the study to mean are what the umpires have taken then also to mean and so that this measure maintains internal consistency.

A Pilot study technique was employed to establish a validity test.

According to Borg et al defined Pilot study techniques as the process of trying out the entire aspects of a study including analysis of data following closely the processing planned for the main study before launching the said main study.



The research distributed questionnaire before the actual study took place. The researcher gave out questionnaire to less than 15 respondent differently but they were having the same characteristics of the propose sample group of the main study from the population order than the main study.

After scoring, the researcher collected score questionnaire from the individual sample group to note common characteristics with his own scored questionnaire. Out of the 10 respondents considered for the pilot study, the researcher found out that the correct scored questionnaire was 90%. This made the researcher to claim that the instrument is valid.

The researcher also ascertained through the use of face value. According to Odo (1992) face value means the researcher's appraisal judgment of the scores of the pilot respondent on the instrument for study administered on than by the researcher, that the instrument measures what it is purported to measure.

### **3.9 RELIABILITY OF THE STUDY**

According to Behling (1980) the reliability of an instrument is a process of obtaining information on the degree to which a measure will yield similar results for the same subjects at different times or under different condition on a consistent, dependable, predictable and accurate way.

The researcher wants to show the reader that the ought to trust or defend on the results generated with his instrument of the study. The researcher wants to know if the instrument will be reliable after measured with the questionnaire at different period of time and receiving similar or same result.

The researcher test-retests technique in carrying out the reliability of the instrument.

According to Ibanga (1991) defined test-retest as referring to the process of giving the same instrument to the same individual or set of individuals on two occasions and the results are compared.

Questionnaire constructed was distributed to the same group of people with the same characteristics but different from the group of main study. The researcher them gave each individuals elements

number from one to ten to enable him/her identify them. The questionnaire given to the respondent they are numbered one to ten and the score questionnaires by the respondent were later collected by the researcher.

This process was repeated by the researcher after 10 days of collection of the score questionnaires to the same group. After questionnaires were collected the second time from the respondent detailed comparison was made by actually comparing the two differently scored instrument of each reliability sample group element.

The researcher discovered that the respondent from the two set of questionnaire given out were all on consistency responses or near consistency responses. The researcher made claims that the instruments are reliable.

### **3.10 DATA COLLECTION**

The researcher collected data for this study through the use of questionnaire. 400 copies of questionnaire were distributed to the respondent. The researcher went to the location of the study Niger State to distribute the copy of the questionnaire.

The researcher went face-to-face system of distribution. According to Odo (1999) face-to-face system of questionnaire distribution is the process where the researcher visits the institutions, local governments or organizations that is used as the case study himself to distribute the questionnaire directly by or on the spot assistance in the place to the sample group element. The researcher collected the questionnaire from the respondent after one week of distributing the copies of the questionnaire.

### **3.11 INSTRUMENT RATE RETURN (IRR)**

The researcher distributed a total of 400 copies of the questionnaire to all respondent. 400 copies of the questionnaire were distributed, 340 were returned and 60 copies were not returned.

In Agaie 12 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 3 were not returned. In Agwara 8 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 1 was not returned. In Bida 24 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 2 were not returned. In Borgu 12 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 4 were not returned. In Bosso 16 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 5 were not returned. In Chanchaga 20 copies of

questionnaires were distributed, 1 was not returned. In Edati, 16 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 1 was not returned. In Gbako, 12 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 3 were not returned. In Gurara, 8 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 2 were not returned. In Katcha, 12 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 2 were not returned. In Kontagora, 16 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 3 were not returned. In Lapai, 12 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 3 were not returned. In Lavun, 20 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 2 were not returned. In Magama, 20 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 0 was returned. In Mariga, 20 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 2 were not returned. In Mashegu, 24 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 2 were not returned. In Mokwa, 24 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 6 were not returned. In Munya, 8 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 4 were not returned. In Paikoro, 16 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 0 was not returned. In Rafi, 20 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 3 were not returned. In Rijau, 16 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 1 was not returned. In Shiroro, 24 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 2 were not

returned. In Suleja, 24 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 1 was not returned. In Tafa, 8 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 2 were not returned. In Wushishi, 8 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 5 were not returned.

The table below shows questionnaire distribution and the rate of returned.

<b>Local Government Areas</b>	<b>Numbers of Questionnaires Shared</b>	<b>Numbers of Questionnaires Returned</b>	<b>Numbers of Questionnaires Not Returned</b>
Agaie	12	9	3
Agwara	8	7	1
Bida	24	22	2
Borgu	12	8	4
Bosso	16	11	5
Chanchaga	20	19	1
Edati	16	15	1
Gbako	12	9	3
Gurara	8	6	2
Katcha	12	10	2
Kontagora	16	13	3
Lapai	12	9	3
Lavun	20	18	2
Magama	20	20	0
Mariga	20	18	2
Mashegu	24	22	2
Mokwa	24	18	6
Munya	8	4	4
Perikoro	16	16	0
Rafi	20	17	3
Rijau	16	15	1
Shiroro	24	22	2

Suleja	24	23	1
Tafa	8	6	2
Wushishi	8	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>60</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2012

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.1 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

In this chapter, effort was made to present and analyze the facts gathered from the respondents. The data presentation and description were guided by the researcher questions, which were first, stated after which the data collected with regard to each of the questions were descriptively analyzed in tabular form. Four hundred (400) questionnaires were distributed to the respondents and three hundred and forty were filled and returned. The researcher used the three hundred and forty (340) questionnaires for his analysis. The researcher also used simple percentage.



## 4.2 DATA INTERPRETATION

### RESEARCH QUESTION 1

Are there really Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?

**Table 4.1.1 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. Yes	340	100
b. No	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

The above table shows that 340 respondents were all aware of the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria. Three hundred and forty (340) of the respondents which represents 100% gave, was as their response while none of them answered no.

The 340 respondents were able to identify the attacks caused by the Boko Haram sect in Nigeria and they equally mentioned how the Boko Haram crisis came about.

Therefore, there are Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria

## RESEARCH QUESTION 1b

If yes, where have they occurred?

**Table 4.1.2 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. South-South	0	0.0
b. South-East	0	0.0
c. North-East	328	96.5
d. South-West	0	0.0
e. No idea	12	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

Table 4.1.2 shows that 328 respondents were of the view that Boko Haram have mostly occurred in the Northeast region of Nigeria, while 12 respondents did not have an idea of where they have occurred.

Therefore, Boko Haram crisis occurred in the Northeast region of Nigeria.

## RESEARCH QUESTION 2

What are the remote and immediate causes of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?

**Table 4.2.1 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. Political power	62	18.2
b. 2011 election results	68	20

c. Imposition of sharia law	210	61.8
d. No idea	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

Table 4.2.1 shows that 62 respondents, representing 18.2% view that political power is the immediate cause of the Boko Haram crisis, while 68 respondents view that 2011 election results is the remote and immediate cause of Boko Haram 2010 respondents is of the view that the imposition of sharia law is the immediate cause of the Boko Haram crisis.

### **RESEARCH QUESTION 2a**

If the above mentioned is clarified would there be no longer Boko Haram crisis?

**Table 4.2.2 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. Yes	16	4.7
b. No	324	95.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

Table 4.2.2 shows that 16 respondents were of the view that if the above mentioned is clarified, there will be no Boko Haram crisis in

Nigeria while 324 respondents view that there will be Boko Haram crisis.

Therefore, if the imposition of sharia law is clarified, there will be Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria.

### **RESEARCH QUESTION 2b**

How then did you feel about the Boko Haram crisis?

**Table 4.2.3 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. Good	0	0.0
b. Sad/Bad	340	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

Table 4.2.3 shows that 340 respondents were aware of the Boko Haram crisis and very sad because of the loss of lives and prosperities in the Northern region of Nigeria and also the government is not doing anything reasonable to tackle this crisis.

### **RESEARCH QUESTION 3**

What are the socio-political and religious implications of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?

**Table 4.3.1 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. Breakdown of law and order	17	5
b. Increase in crimes	43	12.6
c. Civil disturbance	38	11.2
d. Affect President Goodluck Jonathan	100	29.4
e. All of the above	142	41.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

This research question was designed to find out the socio-political and religious implication of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria and Niger State in particular also how it affects the people of this state.

The data collected revealed that 5% of the respondents identified breakdown of law and order as the socio-political and religious implication of the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria while 43 respondents which represent 12.6% identified increase in crimes, 38 respondents of 11.2% identified civil disturbance. 100 respondents of 29.4% identified that the Boko Haram crisis will affect President Goodluck Jonathan's transformational agenda. 142 respondents of 41.8% identified that all the option been given are the socio-political and religious implication of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria.

Therefore, all the option given are the socio-political and religious implication of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria and also being the option with the highest respondent and percentage, the level of its effect is much.

### **RESEARCH QUESTION 3a**

What effects have this implication on the national unity and the people?

**Table 4.3.2 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. Positive	0.0	0.0
b. Negative	340	100
c. No idea	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

Table 4.3.2 shows that 340 respondents were of the view that the implication or effects of Boko Haram have affected the people negatively, thereby causing mass migration from the North to the other geo-political zone in Nigeria. Also there are loss of lives and properties and homes.

Therefore, the highest respondents in Niger State were of the view that the Boko Haram has affected them negatively.

## RESEARCH QUESTION 4

What suggestions can you give to the federal government to help tackle the Boko Haram crisis?

**Table 4.4.1 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. Dialogue	66	19.4
b. Force/coercion	241	70.9
c. Amnesty	23	6.8
d. No idea	10	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

Table 4.4.1 shows that 66 respondents were of the view that the Federal Government can tackle the Boko Haram crisis through the formation of Dialogue. While 241 respondents were of the view that the Federal Government can tackle the Boko Haram crisis through the use of force or cohesion. 23 respondents were of the view that the federal government can tackle the Boko Haram crisis through amnesty. 10 respondents view that they did not have any suggestions for the federal government to help tackle the Boko Haram crisis.

Therefore, the highest respondents in Niger State viewed that the use of force or cohesion is the best suggestion for the federal

government to tackle the Boko Haram menace because they are evil and have killed thousands of people in the country.

#### **RESEARCH QUESTION 4a**

Has the government taking the right steps of resolving the Boko Haram menace?

**Table 4.4.2 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. Yes	54	15.9
b. No	265	77.9
c. No idea	21	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

The table above shows that 54 respondents were of the view that the government has taking the right steps of resolving the Boko Haram menace while 265 respondents representing 77.9% were on the view that the government has not taking the right steps of resolving the Boko Haram menace. 21 respondents were of the view that they did not have any idea if the government has really taking the right steps of resolving the Boko Haram menace.



Therefore, the highest respondents representing 77.9% were of the view that the government has not taking the right steps because all the steps been taking by the federal government have failed.

### **RESEARCH QUESTION 4b**

What is the position of the government in the management, prevention and resolution of the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?

**Table 4.4.3 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. Provision of life essential for the displaced victims	82	24.1
b. Peace keeping by law enforcement agents	54	15.9
c. Provision and establishment of Almajiri institution	191	56.2
d. No idea	13	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

The table above shows that 82 respondents representing 24.1% were of the view that the provision of life essential for the displaced victims is the position of the government in the management, prevention and resolution of the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria while 54 respondents representing 15.9% view that peace keeping by law enforcement agency is the position of the government in the

management, prevention and resolution of the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria. 191 respondents representing 56.2% view that the position of the government in the management, prevention and resolution of the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria is by provision and establishment of Almajiri institution. 13 respondents representing 3.8% view that they did not know the position of the government in the management, prevention and resolution of the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria.

Therefore, the position of the government in the management, prevention and resolution of the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria is the provision and establishment of Almajiri institutions in Sokoto and Jigawa States.

## **RESEARCH QUESTION 5**

What way can the Nigeria citizens help to tackle the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?

**Table 4.5.1 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. Giving information to the Police	163	47.9
b. Imams should preach against violence	141	41.5
c. Proper check of immigrant by immigration officials	36	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

The table above shows that 163 respondents representing 47.9% were of the view that giving information to the Police is the way the Nigeria citizens can help to tackle the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria while 141 respondents representing 41.5% view that Imams should preach against violence. 36 respondents representing 10.6% view that the way the Nigeria citizens can help to tackle the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria is by proper check of immigrant by immigration officials.

Therefore, the highest respondents representing 47.9% view that giving information to the police is the only way the Nigeria citizens can help to tackle the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria

**RESEARCH QUESTION 5a**

Have the Nigeria citizens help the federal government in tackling the Boko Haram crisis?

**Table 4.5.2 Respondents view**

<b>Options</b>	<b>Numbers of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
a. Yes	0	0
b. No	340	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2012

The table above shows that 340 respondents representing 100% were aware that the Nigeria citizens have not helped the Federal Government in tackling the Boko Haram crisis.

Therefore, the Nigeria citizens has not help the federal government in tackling the Boko Haram crisis because information are not been given to the Police to carry out their main function.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION**

At this juncture having painstakingly justified the basic objectives of this research project, that is, having evaluated and investigated how the Boko Haram crisis have directly led to under development in the country. It becomes imperative that we make a comprehensive summary of all the issues discussed in this work. This chapter will also include a recommendation and a conclusion of the work.

#### **5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

1. The researcher, based on his research, found out that there are Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria which occur in the North-East especially. There are also impositions of Sharia law in some Northern States in Nigeria. It opposes western education, western culture and modern science.
2. The researcher find out that remote cause of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria was as a result of the imposition of Sharia law make in some areas of Northern Nigeria. It was find out that the aggressive nature of

the Boko Haram sect are consequences of discontent, that Southerner is the President of the country (Goodluck Jonathan). Also there objective of "Say no to western education".

3. Further, the socio-political and religious implications of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria have affected President Goodluck Jonathan's transformational agenda because the money to be used for other developmental programmes are now being used to settle and reconstruct projects damaged by Boko Haram crisis.

4. It was found out that Boko Haram sects exists and have camps in some neighbouring countries of Nigeria where they train their men.

5. The researcher find out that the only way that the Nigeria citizens can help to tackle the Boko Haram in Nigeria is through giving information to the Police or any government security agency.

## **5.2 CONCLUSION**

After careful study of the data collected and analyzed, the researcher drew the following conclusion.

The major causes of Boko Haram crisis originate from political and religious factors, the struggle for political power, imposition of sharia law, 2011 election results, power rotation, etc. When people live together as different groups there is a tendency for crisis to occur, conflict is inevitable in as much as the working political and religious forces makes for tension between groups with competing interest also the refusal to implement agreement recycled.

The overall implication of the Boko Haram crisis on the socio-political development of Nigeria is civil disturbances, which lead to civil unrest and destabilization by disintegrating the nation such that the nation security was tempered with by killing of the residence in the Northern parts of Nigeria. The Boko Haram crisis brings about hatred, disintegration and enmity among the ethnic groups and the nation at large.

The research work has discussed critically and analytically the effects of Boko Haram crisis on the state in question and the nation

in general, examining the causes of this crisis and its solution to these crisis. It is the view of the researcher that if the government should recall that most of the members of the Boko Haram operate from the neighbouring Niger Republic and Chad, through its relation with these state, should work in partnership to find out and close down any training camp which the terrorist are operating from. These also include the investigation within the country, if they exist any training terrorist camps operated by the Boko Haram sect. If any, the government should take adequate measures to shut it down completely. The nation will not experience political and religious crises often. There will be peace and harmony among the religious, political and ethnic groups in the country.

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATION**

Having examined all the findings and specially the reasons and rationale for Boko Haram terrorist activities and its implication in the Nigerian society, we therefore take into consideration of the recent events in the country. The contemporary issues facing the northern part of the country and its implication on the development of the



country, especially its political economy and recommend the following for the effective resolution of the Boko Haram crisis, as its dislodgment will encourage rapid development in the country.

1. The government should not adopt the Niger Delta solution, that is, amnesty to Boko Haram because up till now, nobody can evidently say that these are the Boko Haram members. In the case of Niger Delta, we know the different militant leaders, the government knew where to find them, they made their request straight. The government cannot be granting an amnesty to people that are uptill now operating invisibly.

2. We strongly recommend in this study that the government should provide funds, instead for amnesty but to upgrade and switch in its intelligence gathering gadgets. It was easy for Osama Bin Ladin to evade America intelligence for so long because Osama decided to deny himself the Luxury of technology. He rejected phones and the use of internet. In fact he lived an assure life of a hermit. But from what we know so far, these Boko Haram people enjoy all these technological packs with impunity knowing that our intelligence gathering technique is so archaic that our security agencies only believe in totting guns

around government officials. If only the government and the security officials have the needed facility to intercept mails and many other electronic means of communication.

3. Again to overcome the menace of Boko Haram in the country, the government should do whatever it takes to find out how this movement is funded. Who are their founders? The United States cut off all the sources are al-Queda funding through the banking system, if the government is able to this, the government will have gone an extra-mile in solving the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria long time ago because the sect does not maintain the level of sophistication. It does without funds.

4. Similarly, since the government under President Goodluck Jonathan has decided to adopt the carrot and stick approach, we recommend that government should please exhaust all the available options within the stick, no matter how long it takes. This is because the inclusion of the carrot at this stage shows a great weakness on the part is government. The sect and the entire society as being left with no alternatives should perceive the government.

5. We also recommend that the government should create the ministry of religion where religious issues would always be sorted out. The ministry will compromise both Muslims and Christians alike. Above all, representatives should hold the trust given to them by people in good faith by governing well and providing the people with good things of life.

6. The federal government on its part should make adequate legislative pronouncements that will discourage and closed down all forms of ethnic based movements. The reason for this recommendation is that these groups threaten the sovereignty of the nation as their tend to be loyal to their ethnicity.

7. Since it has been established that most of the members of the Boko Haram sect operate from the neighbouring Niger Republic and Chad, we recommend that the federal government through its relationship with these state, should work in partnership to find out and subsequently close down any training camp which the sect are operating from. This also includes the investigation within the country, if they exist any training terrorist camps operated by the Boko Haram

sect. If any, the government should take adequate measures to shut it down completely.

8. Again let us not forget the fact that the Boko Haram crisis is an ideological one. Considering this, we recommend that the government in an effort to resolve the Boko Haram crisis should sensitize the people on the grounds of anti-westernization. This is because even if these sect members are going to be part of the society again, they have to go through a system of re-radicalization to change their views about the world.

9. Since it is wildly believed that one of the major causes of the sectarian crisis in Nigeria is due to neglect of the government by not providing some basic necessities of life such as employment, the government should rise up and address the pressing issues which concerns the youth. As it is believed that the idle man is the devil workshop. If these youths are gainfully employed, the risk of joining in anti-government activities will not highly be anticipated.

10. Again the government should not in anyway be seen negotiating with the sect. As this will invariably lead to the sect making demand, which will be difficult or impossible to be fulfilled by the government.

The important thing to be done here is fact finding, the government should investigate who are the real sponsors of the Boko Haram sect. Based on this, we recommend that the federal government should not approach any dialogue with the sect but find out those people who are sponsoring the Boko Haram sect.

Finally, we believe that if all these recommendations are been considered, bearing in mind the dynamic nature of the crisis, the government and the society would be making a head way towards resolving the problem in Nigeria security issues. The point here is not on eradicating Boko Haram, but by doing so; the government can have much time in delivering the people in the much-anticipated dividends of democracy. This will in turn lead to a peaceful environment, which is pre-requisite to achieve sustainable development in Nigeria.

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## **APPENDIX**

### **INTRODUCTORY LETTER**

Department of Public Administration,  
Faculty of Management and Social Science  
Caritas University  
P.M.B. 01784  
Amorji – Nike  
Enugu State  
Date.....

Dear Respondents,

#### **THE IMPACT OF BOKO HARAM ON THE SOCIO-POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF NIGER STATE**

I, Okee Michael. O, a final year student of Public Administration department, Caritas University, Enugu. I am carrying out a research on the Impact of Boko Haram on the Socio-political development of Nigeria. (A case study of Niger State)

Sir or Madam, you are therefore requested to give to the best of your knowledge all information necessary to this paper to enable it (the project/ research work) worth its stand.

Finally, I wish to pledge that every information given here will be used for academic purposes only.

Thanks for your anticipated co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

OKEE MICHAEL .O.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Please tick the answer you consider most appropriate to each questions and fill in the gap where necessary.

### SECTION 'A'

#### PERSONAL PROFILE

1. Name: -----
2. State of origin: -----
3. Local Government Area: -----
4. Occupation: -----
5. Residential area: -----
6. Sex: -----  
Male [   ]  
Female [   ]
7. Age:  
18-25 [   ], 26-32 [   ], 33-40 [   ], 41-46 [   ], above 47 [   ]
8. Educational qualification:  
WASSCE [   ], NCE-POST NCE [   ], B.Sc [   ], OND [   ], HND [   ],  
MASTERS [   ], PhD [   ]

9. Employed [ ]  
Self employed [ ]
10. Are you an administrative staff (civil servant)?  
Yes [ ], No [ ], don't know [ ]
11. If yes, state position-----
12. Are you an elected officer?  
Yes [ ], No [ ], don't know [ ]
13. If yes, state position: -----

## SECTION 'B'

1. Are there really Boko Haram crises in Nigeria?
  - a. Yes [ ],      b. No [ ],
  - a. If yes, where have they occurred?
    - a. South - South [ ]
    - b. South – East [ ]
    - c. North – East [ ]
    - d. South – West [ ]
    - e. No idea [ ]
2. What are the remote and immediate causes of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?
  - a. Political power [ ]
  - b. 2011 election results [ ]
  - c. Imposition of sharia law [ ]
  - d. No idea [ ]
  - a. If the above mentioned is clarified would they be no longer Boko Haram crisis?
    - a. Yes [ ],      b. No [ ],

- b. How then did you feel about the Boko Haram crisis?
- a. Good [ ], b. Sad/bad [ ]
3. What are the socio-political and religious implications of Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?
- a. Breakdown of laws and order [ ]
- b. Increase in crimes [ ]
- c. Civil disturbance [ ]
- d. Affect President Goodluck Jonathan's transformational agenda [ ]
- e. All of the above [ ]
- a. What effects have this implication on the national unity and the people?
- a. Positive [ ]
- b. Negative [ ]
- c. No idea [ ]
4. What suggestions can you give to the Federal Government to help tackle the Boko Haram crisis?
- a. Dialogue [ ]
- b. Force/Coercion [ ]
- c. Amnesty [ ]

- d. No idea [  ]
- a. Has the government taking the right steps of resolving the Boko Haram menace?
  - a. Yes [  ],      b. No [  ],      c. No idea [  ]
- b. What is the position of the government in the management, prevention and resolution of the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?
  - a. Provision of the essential for the displaced victims [  ]
  - b. Peace keeping by law enforcement agents [  ]
  - c. Provision and establishment of Almajiri institution [  ]
  - d. No idea [  ]
- 5. What way can the Nigeria citizens help to tackle the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria?
  - a. Giving information to the Police [  ]
  - b. Imams should preach against violence [  ]
  - c. Proper check of immigrant by immigration officers [  ]
- a. Has the Nigeria citizens help the Federal Government in tackling the Boko Haram crisis?
  - a. Yes [  ],      b. No [  ]

