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The Emergence and the Rise of the Terrorism of Boko Haram in Nigeria and Its Implication on the National Development

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Fewer studies have received more attention in recent times on Nigerian security threat than the insurgency of Boko Haram. Millions of naira that are supposed to spend on development has been diverted to provide security at the expense of national development. The study interrogates the emergence and the rise of terrorism of Boko Haram, focusing on its implication on national development. The work employed both quantitative and qualitative method which relies on primary and secondary sources of data. The paper adopted the frustration aggression theory as its theoretical framework. Ideology of hatred for western education, misinterpretation of Quran, poverty and political factor were identified as major causes of Boko Haram insurgency. The study found destruction of business, loss of man hour, close down of schools, and close down of economic activities as the impact of insurgency on national development. The work concluded by recommending religious tolerance, due attention to traditional Al-Manjiri education, poverty reduction strategy, provision of adequate and effective security measure, and mopping up of all illegally acquired small arms in the country among others. Blocking of the linkage of finance and connection of Boko Haram is also key.

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1. Introduction

Nigeria is a nation over 226 million people, a pluralized democracy, a multilingual and multi-religious society with well-recognized diversity. The events of the past decade, especially the threat of religious related monster called 'Boko Haram' have brought into serious question the ability of government secure lives and properties of her citizens. Adedeji (2022A) crystalised the capability of the Nigeria security sector to combat the vices as he argued that the issues facing the nation security sector are too serious for them to handle, and as a result, the security perspective is still unstable, unclear, feeble, disappointed, and defeated.

Increasingly disquieting disturbances have punctuated the political life of Nigeria over the emergence of terrorism of Boko Haram. Peace, which has always been a formidable asset in the life of Nigeria as a nation has now become elusive and perceived as the political Achilles heel of the African giant. Boko Haram is a radical Islamic set officially called "Jama'atul Ahul Sunnah Lidda'irati wal jihad" which religiously interpreted as "people committed to propagation of the prophet's teaching and jihad" or and Ahl-as-sunnh wa al-jama'a ala minhaj as-salaf" also means "people of the way of the prophet Muhammed, in line with the earlier generation of Muslims" (Forest, 2012).

The set emerged with the mission to halt the spread of western religion, governance, development, natural science, psychology, media studies, and law among others which are product of western education, claimed not respectful to their God (Alla), and therefore tagged forbidden (Ori, 2013). The rise of terrorism of Boko Haram has brought to notice another era of the intermittent exemplar of violent insurrections, uproars, and disorderliness in Nigeria. Boko Haram has continued to pose unmistakable threat to social, political and economic development of Nigeria (Adedeji, 2022B).

Objective of the Study

The primary aim of the study was to critically interrogate the implication of Boko Haram insurgency on the national development of Nigeria

Conceptual Analysis

It is often forgotten that conflict is an integral aspect of social existence and social progress. As old as mankind itself, conflict is an inescapable and natural phenomenon. Weeks (1994) as recorded by Adedoyin (2011) defined conflict as an outgrowth of the diversity that characterizes our thoughts, attitudes, our beliefs, our perception and our social systems and

structures. According to Albert (2001), conflict is a critical mechanism through which goals and aspiration of groups or individual can be achieved. Therefore conflict can be constructive if managed well, and it could be destructive as well if not managed properly. It is the saying of the old that "there is no smoke without fire" so also conflict does not exist in isolation, there must be a cause or causes that lead to conflict to manifest.

Terrorism is the use of violence to further political objectives or compel the government to do action against her better judgment. The act of terrorism is carried out through intimidation or instilling fear. Terrorism is a well-planned execution of programmes by human beings to destroy fellow human beings and properties. Abimbola and Adesote (2012) assert that evidence of terrorism is not recent, however it has been around for at least 2,000 years, and it may remain a political agendas both domestically and internationally. Hoffman (1999) examined how terrorism has changed over time, noting that it is now frequently seen as a tool for message delivery and that its supporters utilize violence to further cement the cause of their victory. He came to the conclusion that terrorism is a complicated problem that results from intricate connections between people, organizations, and the environment rather than happening in a vacuum. There are others who argue that terrorism is a tool of the weak.

The majority of the time, people and organizations that are really unhappy with the status quo and feel that using violence is the only option to bring about change are the ones who fuel terrorism. Forest (2012) asserts that an unequal allocation of power at the local, national, or international levels gives rise to terrorism as a violent outcome. According to Hoffman (2012), terrorism is the intentional instillation and use of fear through acts of violence or the threat of violence in an effort to bring about political change, establish authority where none exists, or consolidate power where it does exist. As explained by Akubor and Sani (2011) cited in Osaghae (2013) the use of weapons of mass destruction, including relatively cheap and easy manufacturing bombs has clearly been a factor in new terrorism.

Theoretical Frameworks

The frustrated aggression theory is used in this work. The "want-get ratio" and the distinction between "expected need satisfaction" and "actual need satisfaction," as well as the disparity between what people believe they deserve and what they actually get, are the foundations of the frustration-aggression hypothesis (Agbu, 2004). When expectations are not met, people often confront the people they believe are to blame for their goals not coming to fruition. This is the main contention made by Gurr (2000) on relative deprivation. Anger and violence are more likely to occur when there is a larger, even minor, gap between what is desired and what is perceived as achievable.

The primary argument is that frustration-aggression is a reaction to frustration, namely when someone's rightful desires are not met. It is not merely a normal instinctive reaction. Due to the way society is set up, people who are disappointed may choose to use violence to vent their resentment at those they believe to be at fault. It is inevitable that violence will break out when people start to feel frustrated on a large scale. It is clear from the above that the Boko Haram insurgency in Northern Nigeria fits under the frustration-aggression paradigm.

2. Research Method

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative method which relies on the primary and the secondary source of data. The research design remained survey method; as the study is simply descriptive and analytical in nature. The primary source of data is restricted to the distribution of questionnaires. However, the secondary source includes the use of government publications, journals, periodicals, documents, the internet, and publications by well-known academics. The study was conducted in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno and Yobe. The choice of the four north eastern states was based on the fact they are the states where activities of Boko Haram insurgency is rampant.

The researcher applied random sampling techniques to ensure that every segment of the society comprising the population has equal privilege of being selected. For the appropriate representation of the population, selected people comprised both Muslims and Christians. One hundred (100) people each from the four selected states were randomly selected, thus given us four hundred (400) respondents for the administration of structured questionnaires. The use of descriptive statistics was employed in analyzing the data with the aid of research questions (statements) and percentage. The questionnaires were presented in the table format using comparative percentages capable of self-explanation and further analysis.

3. Result and Discussion

The History of Boko Haram and its Insurgency

Boko Haram is an Islamic sect based largely in the North Eastern part of Nigeria. "Although the group has come to be popularly known as Boko Haram, it is not clear whether the group actually called itself by this name. Some called them the Yusufuya sect, the Jamaatul Takfur Wal Hyra Ahlus Sunna and some called them the Jamaatu Alhlissunnah Lidda Awatiwal Jihad which they approved of". "Boko" is the Hausa name for western education, it was derived from the word "Boka" (Sani, 2011). In totality "Boko" would mean fake, deceit, counterfeiting, make-belief, falsity. Haram is said to be an Arabic word meaning prohibited, rejected, unacceptable,

not wanted (Toyo, 2011).

According to a recent work of John Campbell, a former ambassador to Nigeria, Boko Haram originated as a small, extremist Islamic sect in the north that later gained support among the regions' disenfranchised and destitute citizens (Forest, 2012). The Hausa word "Boko," which comes from the English word "book," has come to denote the capacity for reading and writing, particularly in the context of the Western-style educational system, as opposed to the Islamic educational system that predated colonialism in Northern Nigeria (Forest, 2012).

According to Isa, the phrase connotes a feeling of opposition and defiance against the imposition of Western education and its colonial social structure, which supplanted and subverted the previous Islamic order of the Jihadist state. Furthermore, Islamic academics and clerics who had held authority in the caliphate state and courts gave rise to the northern elites known as "boko," as stated by Isa, referenced in Forest (2012). These elites spoke, behaved, ruled, and ran the state similarly to their western colonial masters. The region's ills, including poverty and collapsed government, are attributed to the corrupt practices and shortcomings of Yanboko, a group of modern elites educated at secular schools.

Anything that have link to Western is viewed by the sect as abnormal or wholly un-Islamic. Members of this sect believe that Western education only serves to perpetuate corruption, widespread poverty, class division, ignorance, illness, underdevelopment, and extraordinary wealth for a small minority of people in society. They believe that society would be better off without it. Hence, having ingrained themselves in the nation's political structure, the Boko Haram is a threat to Nigeria's democracy.

Apart from their hatred for western education they also demanded the replacement of the Nigerian constitution by the Sharia, the Muslim's legal code and that the country is ruled according to Islamic laws (Adele, 2011). In the Muslim communities of northern Nigeria, there is a persistent sense of disquiet and fear over the moral and spiritual destiny of their children as well as the diminishing power of religious leaders such as the Sultan of Sokoto. They maintained that a leader who did not fully implement Sharia law and carry out an active Jihad against the unbelievers is not worthy to reign, and that active Jihad is required to defend the Muslim population worldwide and propagate the faith.

Boko Haram has made it their goal to suppress democracy and western civilization from the beginning. Some of the statements attributed to the group are reflective of its purpose. As

stated in one of the group's statements released in Maiduguri;

“we want to retaliate that we are warriors who are carrying out jihad (religious war) in Nigeria and our struggle is based on the tradition of the Holy Prophet, we would never accept any system of government apart from the one stipulated by Islam because that is the only way that the Muslims could be liberated” (Adele, 2011).

They expected all true Muslims to have violently revolted against the political injustices and corruption in Nigeria. They believed that Allah would compensate whoever waged war against the infidels (Akubor, 2011).

Globalization and Boko Haram

It is a wide and general belief from both scholars and government that Boko Haram have support of some insurgents and terrorist organizations in the parts of the world. After 2004, the leader of the sect, Yusuf, is alleged to have forged ties with the Algerian Salafist organization, currently recognized as Al-Qaeda in Islamic Magreb (AQIM), providing them with instruction in fighting and improvised explosive device (IEDS) use. According to information gleaned from AQIM training, Boko Haram militants were skilled with weaponry and could create improvised explosive devices, or "dirty bombs," with relative ease (Abimbola and Adesote, 2012).

The people who were detained with Yusuf Mohammed disclosed that they had received terrorist training in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, and Lebanon. Members of Al-Qaeda and Boko Haram also maintain that Sharia rule is a better form of government than secular laws, and they both assert that they are defending Islam against Western influences that impede Muslims from carrying out their religious obligations. The fundamental tenet of Al-Qaeda, "think globally, act locally," is meant to serve as an inspiration for the kind of attacks on government that Boko Haram has grown to be known for.

According to some, Boko Haram's attack on the UN building in Abuja is proof that the organization is actively participating in the worldwide jihadist movement. Boko Haram may be getting tactical and operational support from a foreign extremist group as attacks are becoming more sophisticated and engaging in suicide car bombings. The attack on the UN building in Abuja by Boko Haram was probably planned, not just a random act. This may have been thought of when al-Shabaab and AQIM targeted United Nations buildings in Somalia and Algeria, respectively (Forest, 2012).

Boko Haram and Sharia

A reactionary, conservative movement within Muslim communities began in 1960 as a result of the growing corruption and disorder in government. This movement demanded the implementation of Sharia Law as a way to promote morality and public order, among other things (Forest, 2012). Politically speaking, the introduction of Islam into Northern discourse began in the late 1970s with the goal of incorporating a federal Sharia court of appeals into the constitution (Adesoji 2011, quoted in Gourley 2012). The claims that the national government had failed to uphold law and order were a major driving force behind the implementation of Sharia law. This led to the formation of Hisbah, which were mobile religious militias tasked with enforcing sharia violations and the law's unprecedented application in the region (International Crisis Group, 2010), as cited in Gourley (2012).

Although it was obviously against section 10 of the 1999 constitution, which outlined the Nigerian state's secularity, the adoption of sharia by twelve northern states starting in 1999 seemed to appease some traditionalist elements of Islam. The Boko Haram sect denounced its restricted application, accusing the governors of politicizing sharia and acting insincere. The goal of the set was to create an Islamic nation dedicated to the practice of Orthodox Islam. Yusuf Mohammed, the leader of the group, claims that working in the civil service and receiving a western education are forbidden in traditional Islam because they are immoral (Ori, 2013). Therefore, in order to accomplish their goal, all government represented institutions including security services like the police, military, and other uniformed personnel should be (Tell Magazine, 2009) referenced in Abimbola and Adesote (2012).

These same conditions that Kaplan (1999) seen to be prevalent, as Boko Haram is bent on reducing Nigeria to rubble if sharia and their version of Islam are not widely applied across the country. Islamic Sharia law was implemented in Maiduguri in the late 1990s, much like it was in other northern states, although the conservative element felt that it was not properly enforced enough (Forest, 2012). In addition to being Islamist, Boko Haram is also salafist, which means that by both local Sufi standards and the standards of other Islamists, its interpretations of the Koran, the Hadith, and the rules for living a proper Muslim life are extremely conservative. They perceive religious moderation as a threat (Forest, 2012). In actuality, their genuine Islamic principles are opposition to the current system.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

The data analysis and the interpretation of the answers to the questions are presented in this section. In the analysis, the terms mean, standard deviation, and percentage were employed.

Four hundred (400) people participated in this survey as responders.

Table 1: Questionnaire Distribution and Return Rate

SN	Distribution	Frequency	%
1	Questionnaire returned	365	91.3
2	Questionnaire not returned	35	8.7
	TOTAL	400	100

Source: Researcher Field Survey, 2023

According to the table, 365 questionnaires were treated and returned, while 35 questionnaires were not returned. Thus, the returned copies were considered adequate enough to represent the selected population. Therefore, the report will be based on the 365 copies which found usable.

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

The primary task of this sub-section is to present the demographic profile of the respondents using four demographic characteristics of gender, age, marital status and profession.

Table 2: Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender Profile		
Male	224	61.4
Female	141	38.6
Total	365	100
Age Bracket		
18-30	100	27.4
31-40	170	46.6
41-above	95	26
Total	365	100
Marital Profile		
Single	65	17.8
Married	199	54.5
Divorce/Divorcee	45	12.3
Widow/Widower	56	15.3
Total	365	99.9 (100)
Profession Profile		
Civil Servant	80	21.9
Security Agents	93	25.5
Businessmen	65	17.8

Students	66	18.1
Unemployed	61	16.7
Total	365	100

Source: Researcher Field Survey, 2023

As depicted from the above table, 61.4% of the respondents were males while 38.6% were females. This shows that the male respondents were more than the female respondents possibly due to the crisis in the region. The table also indicated that 27.4% were between the ages of 18 and 30 years, 46.6% represent age brackets 31 and 40, while ages 41 years and above accounted for 26%. The respondents between age 18 and 40 is considered the most productive age grade and more information were generated from them according to the data.

In addition, the table revealed that 17.8% of the total respondents were single, married respondents occupied 54.5%, divorce/divorcee respondents were 12.3%, while 15.3% fell into the category of respondents that have lost their partners. Similarly, 21.9% of the respondents were civil servants, security agents occupied 25.5%, businesses related profession were 17.8%, students were 18.1% and unemployed accounted for 16.7% of the total respondents.

The table above shows that the larger percentages of respondents were security agents, and its implication was the unsafe environment of the region and the need to make it secure. Above all, the majority of the respondents can either read or write, we believe they will be able to interpret the questions raised with accurate response. It can be concluded that the instrument is relevant.

Presentation of Data According to the Variables

The sub-section is to accomplish the core of the study. It interrogates the emergence and rise of terrorism of Boko Haram and its implication. The adopted scale will be used to analyse table 3 to 6.

Table 3: Causes of Boko Haram Insurgency

Causes of Boko Haram Insurgency	SA	A	SD	D	U	Total
	(%)					
Poverty	11	9.6	3.3	1.6	0.5	26
Political Factor	10.4	8.5	1.4	2.2	0.8	23.3
Boko Haram ideology of hatred for Western Education	15.1	5.5	2.7	1.9	0.8	26
Misinterpretation of Quran	13.4	8.8	1.1	0.8	0.5	24.6

Total	49.9	32.4	8.5	6.5	2.6	99.9 (100)
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Source: Researcher Field Survey, 2023

Regarding the reasons behind Boko Haram terrorism, the above table showed that 11% of all the respondents highly agreed, which followed by 9.6% who agreed, 3.3% who strongly disagreed, 1.6% who disagreed, and 0.5% who were neutral, to the assertion that poverty is one of the causes of Boko Haram insurgency. Also, 10.4% and 8.5% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that, political factor caused Boko Haram insurgency, total of 3.6% faulted the claim, as 0.8% reserved their comments.

It is revealed that 15.1% of the total respondents strongly agreed that Boko Haram ideology of hatred for western education is one the casual factors that responsible emergency of Boko Haram, 5.5% agreed, 2.7% strongly disagreed and 1.7% disagreed, while 0.8% were viewless. Comparably, the table showed that misinterpretation of the Quran contributed to the Boko Haram insurgency, with 13.4% of all respondents highly agreeing, 8.8% agreeing, 1.1% strongly disagreeing, and 0.8% disagreeing.

Consequently, all the options could be claimed to responsible for Boko Haram insurgency. However, misinterpretation of Quran was majorly responsible according to the finding.

Table 4: Impact of Boko Haram on the National Development

Impact of Boko Haram on National Development	SA	A	SD	D	U	Total
	(%)					
Job Creation	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.8	2.5	26.1
Educational Sector	8.8	7.1	3.8	4.1	1.9	25.7
Previsions of Infrastructure	7.4	7.9	2.7	3.6	1.9	23.5
Foreign Direct Investment	5.2	5.5	6.6	6.3	1.1	24.7
Total	26.9	26	18.9	20.8	7.4	100

Source: Researcher Field Survey, 2023

According to table 4, 11% of the total respondents were in affirmed that insurgency of Boko Haram have impact on job creation while 12.8% denied the assertion, as 2.5% were bland. It was also discovered that 8.8% of all respondents strongly agreed, 7.1% agreed, 7.9% disagreed wholeheartedly, and 1.1% were neutral on the impact of Boko Haram on the educational sector.

Similarly, 7.4% of the total respondents strongly agreed that Boko Haram insurgency has

impact on provision of infrastructure. 7.9% agreed, 2.7% strongly disagreed, 3.6% disagreed and 1.9% were uncertain. It is also revealed that 5.2% and 5.5% of the total respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that Boko Haram has impact on foreign direct investment. In other way, 6.6% and 6.3%, strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the assertion. However, 1.1% were undecided.

It can be deduced that Boko Haram insurgency have direct impact mostly on educational sector and provision of infrastructure, limited impact on job creation, and least impact foreign direct investment.

Table 5: Effectiveness of Efforts at Managing Boko Haram

Effectiveness of Efforts at Managing Boko Haram	SA	A	SD	D	U	Total
	(%)					
Creation of Almajirai School is Helpful	12.3	10.4	2.2	1.9	0.8	27.6
Dialoging/ Negotiation has been Productive	7.4	5.8	4.9	3.3	1.6	23
Military Option is Sufficient	7.9	6.6	4.9	3.8	2.2	25.9
Involvement of Foreign Nations is helpful	11	6.6	2.2	2.5	1.6	23.9
Total	38.6	29.4	14.2	11.5	6.2	99.9 (100)

Source: Researcher Field Survey, 2023

On the effectiveness of efforts at managing Boko Haram, the table revealed that 22.7% of the total respondents affirmed the efficiency of creation of Almajirai School at managing of Boko Haram, 4.1% denied the point while 0.8% were undecided. Similarly, 7.4% and 5.8% of the total respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that the dialogued/negotiation strategy of managing Boko Haram has been productive, 4.9%, strongly disagreed, 3.3% disagreed while 1.6% were uncertain.

In addition, 7.9% strongly agreed, 6.6% agreed, 4.9% strongly disagreed and 3.8% disagreed that military option is sufficient to arrest Boko Haram insurgency. However, 2.2% were neutral. 17.6% of the total respondents were favoured the involvement of foreign nations as most helpful strategy to tackle the menace of Boko Haram insurgency. 4.7% differed in opinion while 1.6% were viewless.

The analysis favoured the creation of Almajirai School, followed by involvement of foreign nations and military option while dialoguing/negotiation was least favoured.

Table 6: New Ways of Managing Boko Haram

New Ways of Managing Boko Haram	SA	A	SD	D	U	Total
	(%)					

Poverty Alleviation	11	5.8	2.7	2.7	1.1	23.3
Total Elimination of Corruption	12.1	8.5	2.5	1.9	1.1	26.1
Effective job Creation	13.7	5.5	2.7	2.2	0.5	24.6
Efficient and Effective Security Measure	15.6	5.5	2.7	2.2	00	26
Total	52.4	25.3	10.6	9	2.7	100

Source: Researcher Field Survey, 2023

On the new ways of managing Boko Haram, the table above depicted that 11% and 5.8% of the total respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that poverty alleviation should be employed by the government to manage Boko Haram insurgency effectively, 5.4% did not support the notion while 1.1% were neutral. Also, 20.6% of the total respondents stand for total eradication of corruption as new ways of managing the menace, 4.4% were in contrary view while 1.1% were uncertain.

In addition, 13.7% of the total respondents strongly agreed that effective job creation is the best option to manage Boko Haram insurgency, 5.5% agreed, 2.7% strongly disagreed and 2.2% disagreed respectively to the assertion, while 0.5% were neutral. Similarly, the table revealed that 21.1% of the total respondents favoured efficient and effective security measure. In otherwise, 4.9% opposed the efficacy of the recommendation.

Based on the analysis, the most favored recommendations were for efficient and effective security measures, followed by the complete eradication of corruption and effective job creation. The least desired recommendation was poverty alleviation.

Discussion of the Findings

Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on National Development

The nature of the Boko Haram in the four north eastern states shows clearly that their manifestations have negative impact on both the citizens and national development. To appreciate this assertion, it is important to examine the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on national development.

Destruction of Business: The attack of Boko Haram has further weaken the development of the already backward north-eastern part of the country and the country at large as investors are skeptical of coming to do business in Nigeria. There is a sense of fear and anxiety over the north east and at such no meaningful transaction can really take place. As the sense of insecurity rises, opportunities for business also dwindle and it affects the national development. This negative reputation not only deters potential visitors and investors who

could have given the nation much-needed financial support, but it also harms the nation's efforts to promote itself internationally. The situation also hampers the economic, social and political development of the nation. This combine to reduce employment generation, wealth creation and the capital formation for the wellbeing of Nigerians.

Negative Effects of Cost of Security on Developmental: Boko Haram impacted negatively on the security of the north eastern part of Nigeria and the nation in general. "Security is an all- encompassing condition in which citizens live in freedom, peace and safety, participate fully in the process of governance, enjoy the foundation of fundamental rights, have access to resources and the basic necessities of life and inhabit an environment which is not detrimental to their health and wellbeing" (South Africa White Paper, 1996) cited in, Kasali (2009). To maintain this, Nigeria government spent huge sums of money to purchase modern arms and ammunition for security agencies to combat Boko Haram insurgency, and this capital could have been diverted to developmental projects. The resultant effect of this is better imagined that national security has led to abject poverty and economic stagnation.

Loss of Man Hour: Man hour is vital for national development. Nobody wants to work in an environment that is not safe. The method employed by Boko Haram is bombing and setting houses ablaze. Many individuals relocated to other states, while others to other nations like Chad and Cameroon for safety. All these affect the loss of man hour in national development. Due to danger and uncertainty, people were deprived of their legitimate duties to proportions of people not going to their offices, automatically the economy of this country is affected and thereby hindering national development.

Close Down of Schools: Boko Haram is seen as an obstacle to a better future, and more to a worst future. For the betterment of the country and the child in future, children were sent to school but Boko Haram impacted negatively and affected the schools. Many schools had been burnt down while many were forced to close down, many children were forced to migrate from the crisis area with their parents. As there were various attacks, parents refuse to allow their children to go to schools for fear of being killed. An incident of this was the visitation of Boko Haram into Government Girls Secondary School, Chibok in Borno State on the 14April 2014 and kidnapped over two hundred(200) girls preparing for West African Examination. From all indications, closing down of schools automatically affects the children and national development.

Close Down of Economic Activities: Within the economic context of the northeastern part of

Nigeria, the atmosphere of insecurity created by Boko Haram insurgency produced activities that discouraged local and international investment. Over time, a significant number of people have been abruptly and widely displaced as a result of Boko Haram's activities. The loss of life, property, and infrastructure prevented traders from using the nation's resources for goods and services. The nature of threats keeps many on the lookout for potential happenings, many farmlands, markets, business premises were closed down. Families and communities were split apart as a result of the Boko Haram onslaught, tearing away the social cohesion of the community and disrupting economic activity.

Humanitarian Problem: Nigerians now live in perpetual fear of the Boko Haram group causing grave social economic, political and human cost. Serious humanitarian issues have also been brought on by the harmful activities of the sect, and this has forced the government to redirect funds that could have been utilized to improve economic to security. They created tensions and new patterns of settlement, this result in high unemployment as many abandoned their means of livelihood. This also reinforces poverty and increases dependency ratio in Nigeria.

Measures Adopted by Federal Government and Others to Arrest the Boko Haram Insurgency

The Federal Government set up a commission to dialogue with the Boko Haram with a view to getting them to drop their arms and embrace peace, but to no avail. Prominent citizens of the country like the Sultan of Sokoto, General Gowon, and General Obasanjo among others have appeal to them to drop their arms and embrace peace with no avail. Boko Haram rejected an amnesty deal offered by former Borno State Governor Kashim Shettima in May 2011. The group's spokesperson for the sect stated in an interview on a BBC Hausa radio program that the group rejects amnesty because they only believe in Allah's laws and do not believe in democracy or the Nigerian Constitution (Forest 2012).

The federal government therefore declared war against the insurgency of Boko Haram, still the situation is not improving. The government has also seek foreign support to curb Boko Haram insurgency, while billions of naira has been committed to tackle insecurity in the country. Despite the state of emergency and massive deployment of military personnel to the North-eastern Zone, the Boko Haram Insurgency are making headway. Along this line, it is gratifying to note that the whole world is now interested in finding the final solution to the problem. Accordingly, the United Nations has therefore blacklisted Boko Haram Insurgency as a terrorist organization and went ahead to impose various sanctions against the sect.

4. Conclusion

Considering its great dedication to advancing traditional Islam and its disgust for the evil that Western society and its products represent. The corporate existence of the secular Nigerian state is therefore threatened by the Boko Haram goal. The paper revealed Boko Haram is an Islamic fundamentalist group who sees nothing good in western education. Their activities impact negatively on national development. Lives and properties worth billions of Naira have been destroyed; the state has therefore been deprived of the use of its human and material resources.

The study has demonstrated that the current and previous Nigerian administrations have not been able to address this issue with well-thought-out and well-articulated policy measures. Without a certain, a country that prioritizes development initiatives over security concerns is like planting corn on the rock, as no significant development can occur in a crisis-ridden environment. In this regard, every well-meaning Nigerians must rise to the occasion and support the government and other security forces to get rid of the menace of Boko Haram. Nigeria with her huge human and material resources can still witness peace and development by putting in place necessary instruments to address the crises of Boko Haram.

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