

**INFLUENCE OF INSURGENCY ON FAMILY RELATIONSHIP AMONG THE
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTH-EAST, NIGERIA**

BY

Amina Tani IBRAHIM

**DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS,
FACULTY OF EDUCATION,
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
ZARIA, NIGERIA**

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TITLE PAGE

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Amina Tani IBRAHIM

**NCE (2005)FCE (T), Potiskum, B. Ed. Home Economics (2010)ABU Zaria
P14EDVE8019/P17EDVE8242**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS,
FACULTY OF EDUCATION,
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
ZARIA, NIGERIA**

SUPERVISORS

PROF. E. E. ADAMU

PROF. T. O. OJO

FEBRUARY 2021

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis titled “influence of insurgency on family relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria” has been carried out by me in the Department of Home Economics, Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this thesis has been previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other institution.

Amina Tani IBRAHIM

Signature

Date

CERTIFICATION

The thesis, titled INFLUENCE OF INSURGENCY ON FAMILY RELATIONSHIP AMONG THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTH-EAST, NIGERIA written by Amina Tani IBRAHIM meets the regulation governing the award of Degree of the Masters in Home Economics Education of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Prof. E. E. Adamu
Chairman, Supervisory Committee,

Date

Prof. T.O. Ojo
Member, Supervisory Committee,

Date

Dr. M. A. Abubakar
Head, Department of Home Economics
Education

Date

Prof. Sani Abdullahi
Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies

Date

DEDICATION.

This research is dedicated to the researcher's late parents Mr Michael Bauchi and Mrs Hassana M. Badejo.

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Insurgency: Insurgency is a process of armed rebellious act of killing innocent citizens, destruction of government and individual's property causing pains and fear on the victims.

Family Relationship: This is the interrelatedness and interactions between family members through communication, love, dependence, provision and mutual help.

Boko Haram: This refers to a militant group in the North-East, Nigeria whose activities claimed many lives and destroyed properties in the region forcing many residence to leave their normal place of abode due to fear of being attacked.

Internally Displaced Persons: They are people forced out of their places of abode as a result of Boko Haram insurgent attacks and are living in camps within the North-East, Nigeria.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BH:	Boko Haram
IDPs:	Internally Displaced Persons
NEMA:	National Emergency Management Agency
NGO:	Non-governmental organization
PHC:	Primary Health Care
SD:	Standard Deviation
UNICEF:	United Nations Children Education Fund
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN:	United Nations

ABSTRACT

This research studied the influence of insurgency on family relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. The major objective aimed at determining the influence of insurgency on family relationship of the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. Four (4) objectives, four (4) research questions and four (4) null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The study adopted the survey research design. The population for the study comprised of 229,721 IDPs in all the IDP camps of the three states in North-East, Nigeria. A total of 400 respondents were selected using stratified sampling techniques. The sample was obtained from the two highest populated IDP camps from the three states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe state. A developed questionnaire which was pilot tested with reliability (Chronbach's alpha) of 0.842 was used for the study. Thus, a total of four hundred (400) copies of the questionnaire were distributed while three hundred and eighty were (380) completed and retrieved. The demographic data was organized using frequency count and percentages while mean and standard deviation was used to answer the research questions. Mean of 2.50 and above was set as having influence while the mean of 2.49 and below signifies not having influence. Chi-square statistic was used to test all the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that; insurgency has significant influence on spousal relationship with 2.33 mean and 1.10 standard deviation while the test of hypotheses revealed that the chi square calculated is greater than the table value (χ^2 Computed = 143.03, χ^2 Critical = 40.12 at 0.5 level of significance). It was recommended that spouses (husband/wife) should be encouraged to have special time for themselves and their family, the same way they would if outside the camp.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

The North-East, which has historically been known for its peace and tranquillity, has in recent years been facing serious security challenges. Since the activities of the *Boko Haram* started with attacks in the region and beyond the situation has degenerated into insurgency and terrorism. The group's activities, often characterized by incessant attacks in virtually all the states in the North-East and beyond, have resulted in many loss of lives and property worth billions of Naira destroyed, forcing many to flee their original place of residence. The security situation further degenerated in 2013, leading to the declaration of a State of Emergency in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. This situation deteriorated forcing families to flee their ancestral homes as a result of fear of being attacked by the insurgents, this led to the separation of family members and forcing many to live in internally displaced persons camps in the region or in other communities they consider safe.

Insurgency is a protracted political-military activity directed towards completely or partially controlling the resources of a country through the use of irregular military forces and illegal political organisations (Emmanuelar, 2015). The common denominator of most insurgent groups is their desire to control a particular area. This objective differentiates insurgents' groups from purely terrorist organizations, whose objective do not include the creation of an alternative government capable of controlling a given area of a country.

According to Emmanuelar (2015), Insurgency refers to a violent move by a person or group of persons to resist or oppose the enforcement of law or running of government or revolt against constituted authority of the state or of taking part in insurrection. Insurgency as

defined by Emmanuel (2015) becomes violation of the constitution's criminal law and the international treaty obligations of a nation in the following circumstance:

When insurgency constitutes an attacks on defenceless citizens and other property resulting into injuries, loss of lives and properties as well as forced or massive internal displacement of people out of their habitual places of residence. When the attacks by the insurgents drives business/investors away from an insecure area and also when the attacks constitutes domestic and international crimes punishable by law such as treasonable felony, terrorism, murder, crimes against humanity and genocide (Emmanuel,2015).

Insurgency is a struggle to control a contested political space, between a state (or a group of states or occupying powers), and one or more popularly based, non-state challengers". Kilcullen (2005), further draws a line between classical and contemporary insurgencies indicating that the latter seek to replace the existing order, while the former sometimes strive for the expulsion of foreign invaders from their territory or seek to fill an existing power vacuum. Traditionally however, insurgencies seek to overthrow an existing order with one that commensurate with their political, economic, ideological or religious goals (Gompert &Gordon, 2008).

According to UNICEF, (2016). In their publication beyond CHIBOK, the report stated that, the Boko Haram insurgency has triggered the displacement of 2.3 million people since May 2013. In just one year, the number of displaced children increased by over 60 per cent, from 800,000n to 1.3 million children. This is one of the fastest growing displacement crises in Nigeria. The menace of the insurgency slows many activities in the affected area, by displacing family members who use to live together. When attack is launched by the insurgents, people run helter-skelter to save their lives thereby displacing husband from wife/wives, father from children, mother from children and other relations.

The United Nations (UN) (2014) guiding principles on internally displaced person, define the internally displaced persons (IDPs) as persons or group of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or place of habitual residence in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situation of generalized violence, violations of rights or natural or human-made disaster and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. Adamu & Rasheed (2016), stated that from 2013 to 2015 the number of IDPs has increased to about 5million within and outside Nigeria, most of these IDPs are from the northern region of the country. Boko Haram insurgency in the Northern Nigeria, has unleashed mayhem and terrorised almost all the states in North-East of Nigeria where schools and markets and other public places were burnt, innocent people were maimed, many students are abducted, kidnapped and were taken to unknown destination as in the case of the Chibok school girls. This affect the family as an institution and the wellbeing of its members.

Halprin,(2012), maintained that the family is where all human beings get the very basic notions of interrelationships: the understanding of the meanings of connections, care, as well as roles, duties and responsibilities. It is the place of socialization for children who become young adults, and in the process they internalize the norms, the social patterns, and the various family roles they witnessed in their families throughout their lives.

Families are critical in the physical, emotional, spiritual, and social development of children. The family is the source of love, protection, and identity for their members; all families have strengths, but many families today face exceptional challenges; Effective families contribute to positive individual development, a quality workplace and workforce, caring communities, and a healthy nation (Thames & Thomason 1998). In families lasting relationships are

established between members, such relationships are life lasting depending on the individuals involved.

Okeke (2009), explained family relationships as how family members behave towards each other. She further stressed that, how the family members behave towards each other may affect the smooth running of the home. Okeke (2009), further categorised family relationships into three groups:

1. Husband-wife relationship
2. Parents-child relationship
3. Sibling relationship.

Husband-wife relationship which is otherwise referred to as spousal relationship is considered to be one of the most potent and primary adult relationships because among numerous types of personal affiliations, it is the strongest of all mature relationships in many society (Bradbury & Karney, 2004). Nevertheless, the spouses do relate not only with themselves but also together with their children, in the course of these relationships a father might influences his child's development through many and diverse ways, through his genetic background, his manifest behavior with his offspring. So also is the mother-child relationship which seem to be most active and intense relationship in the family. Likewise the sibling relationship is the friendship, warmth, and caring brothers and sisters share (Kang, 2002).

But over the years, since 2009, the activities of the Boko Haram sect, have increased the displacement of families from the North-East states Nigeria in the form of internally displaced persons (IDP's) fleeing to safer havens within the nation and refugees fleeing into neighbouring nations like Niger, Chad and Cameroun. It has been noted that majority of these persons constitute women and children (Emmanuelar, 2015). Therefore, it is pertaining to note that, any sudden disruption on the society, most especially an insurgent attack, is likely to have negative impact on the family by altering the family relationships.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Family relationships have been demonstrated consistently to be stable and reliable sources of love, security, intimacy, communication, connectedness and gratifying social experiences. Over the years, husband relationship serves as the most important source of emotional contact and social support to any family. But the insurgent attacks that occurred in the North-East, Nigeria has caused many individuals and families to flee their communities and live in the Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps or in other communities that they consider safe. This is necessary because the activities of the insurgents is often characterized by incessant attacks in virtually all the states in the North-East and beyond which has resulted in interruption of family relationship, many lives lost and property worth billions of Naira destroyed (Nyako, 2015).

The insurgent's activities has instilled fear in the minds of the people thereby causing a lot of interferences in the family relationships of the people of North-East, Nigeria as some families stay in IDP camps while others do not know the whereabouts of some of their relations. And since the situation is multifaceted and has element of terrorism, a number of scholars, from different perspectives, have written intensively about the problem as to how insurgency has affected the society depending on their worldview, interest and field of study yet not all the aspects of the problem caused by insurgency were properly explored and understood. There was absence of houses for the IDPs to dwell meaningfully with their families. More so, several overarching challenges have complicated the efforts to return normalcy among the IDPs. This is pathetic! It serves as a serious threat as well as a hindrance to ideal family relationship as recurring attacks by Boko Haram and also the ongoing military operations have delayed the aspirations and hopes of the IDPs for good working relationship with their spouses and children.

It is also on record that Boko Haram insurgency has affected millions of families across West Africa's Lake Chad region (Amnesty International, 2014) and (Human Rights Watch, 2014). Thus, many parents had run away, numerous children abducted, killed, even used as suicide bombers. Entire villages have been left without electricity, clean water, health care, schools - or simply burned to the ground. And needless to say, the existing family relationships of the North-Eastern populace have been grossly tampered with as families resorted to staying in IDP camps. This is an issue that has not been properly studied, and on the available literatures studied by the researcher, many studies have examined the causes and impacts of terrorism in Nigeria; however, no research has documented about the influence of insurgency on family relationship among the internally displaced persons.

Therefore, as the issue of family relationship of the IDPs did not receive the needed attention it deserves. Hence, little or no knowledge is known about the degree of influence the insurgency has inflicted on the family relationship of the IDPs in terms of interference with their love, security, communication and connectedness, just to mention but a few. For that reason, it is imperative to study the influence of insurgency on family relationship among the IDPs as such knowledge will be help in great measure.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to assess the influence of insurgency on family relationships among the internallydisplaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. Hence, the specific objectives are to:

1. determine the influence of insurgency onspousal relationship among the internally displaced in North-East, Nigeria.
2. determine the influence of insurgency on father-child relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria

3. determine the influence of insurgency on mother-child relationship among the internally displaced in North-East, Nigeria
4. assess the influence of insurgency on sibling relationship among the internally displaced in North-East, Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions were answered by the study based on the specific objectives:

1. What is the influence of insurgency on spousal relationship among the internally displaced in North-East, Nigeria?
2. What is the influence of insurgency on father-child relationship of the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria?
3. What is the influence of insurgency on mother-child relationship of the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria?
4. What is the influence of insurgency on sibling relationship of the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated for this study.

Ho1. There is no significant influence of insurgency on spousal relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.

Ho2. There is no significant influence of insurgency on father-child relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.

Ho3. There is no significant influence of insurgency on mother-child relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.

Ho4. There is no significant influence of insurgency on sibling relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.

1.6 Significance of the study

This research titled “Influence of Insurgency on Family Relationship among the Internally Displaced Persons in North-East, Nigeria” will be beneficial to the IDPs, government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), individuals, families, other researchers and Home Economics Educators.

The IDPs will benefit from the research because the study has uncovered the true state of family relationships of the IDPs. The research findings have revealed and suggested how the family can function well and relationship maintained even when displaced by insurgency. Furthermore, the IDPs will be made to have access to this findings during community gathering and IDPs meetings.

The government can benefit from the findings of this research, because the study has made known how family relationships of the internally displaced persons were affected by the activities of the insurgents. The study will help government in finding a way forward to help the IDPs because when individual families are affected the government is affected too. More so, it is generally believed that families served as unit of the society through which government functions are carried out. Thus, the findings will be publicised on the internet through learned journals, seminars and/or workshops for the attention of general public.

Non-governmental organization will also benefit from the research work particularly charity organisation since the result has revealed the true state of families that are internally displaced and how these families relate and the function of the family carried out in the IDPs camps in North-east Nigeria and how they can aid the IDPs. As stated earlier, the findings would be available on media for the NGOs to access.

Individuals and families will also benefit from this research as the result will show how insurgency affects the family and serve as deterrent to individuals so as to desist from any act

of violence. It will equally help families to guide their children from involving in such act since it has resultant effects on the individual families and society at large.

Other researchers can find this work useful because it can serve as a reference material for their work. It would be available in school libraries and academic publications for researchers to use.

The research equally can serve as reference material for Home Economics Educators so as to enlighten the upcoming pupils/students on the influence of insurgency on family relationship as they teach conflict and conflict resolution.

1.7 Basic assumptions

This research is based on the assumptions that:

1. Insurgency has affected the spousal interactions and communication among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.
2. Insurgency has disrupted parent-child relationships of the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.
3. Insurgency has affected the cordial relationship among siblings that were internally displaced in North-East, Nigeria.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

The work is delimited to families that are internally displaced as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency in North-East, Nigeria. Its scope is to assess the influence of Boko Haram insurgency on family relationships in North-East, Nigeria because the insurgent attacks has caused families to flee their places of residence to live in IDPs camps. This research focused on the three most hit states i.e. Adamawa state, Borno state, and Yobe state because these states were declared state of emergency as a result of the insurgent attacks that claimed many lives and caused the displacements of many.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter fundamentally reviewed related literature that is relevant to this research work and are discussed under the following sub-headings: -

2.2 Theoretical Frame Work

2.2 Conceptual Frame Work

2.2.1 Concept of Insurgency

2.2.2 Concept of Internally Displaced Persons

2.2.3 Concept of Family

2.2.4 Concept of Relationships

2.2.5 Concept of Family Relationships

2.3 Review of Related Empirical Studies

2.4 Summary of Reviewed Literatures

2.1 Theoretical frame work

The researcher reviewed certain theories that are very important to the present study in this section. The factors that led to the emergence of Boko Haram insurgency in North-East, Nigeria, as suggested by Akinbi (2015) included rejection of the value of western education, religious bigotry and imposition of its ideals, poverty, unemployment, ignorance and the likes. These problems affected the family function in the region, the theoretical frame work of this study is therefore built on the family system theory.

The Family System Theory

The Family System Theory was introduced Bowen in 1952, the Family systems theory is concerned with family dynamics, involving structures, roles, communication patterns boundaries and power relations. Bowen's family systems theory views the family as an emotional unit and is a theory of human behaviour. In this theory, the family is seen as a

system of objects that are bound together by a relationship, which are based around the attributes of the objects as drawn upon. Thus, the family functions as a system. Within this system are rules, power structures and different patterns of communication.

In layman's terms, the family systems theory means that when change happens the family system is influenced by it and is an influence on that environment. Thus, family systems theory goes on to say that the nature of the family is its members being connected emotionally. Family systems theory addresses the many different ideals and values that make up a typical family, these include the roles of each member of the family, the power relations either from the male of the family or both parents, the boundaries that are set within the family to ensure that the structure of the family is secure, in both individualistic and collectivist families. Convincingly, in this theory the family is seen as a whole rather than as its individual parts.

This theory is related to the present study because it shows if change happens, the family system is influenced by it. It also shows the interrelatedness of family members as unit that cannot function alone but need the support of one another and each other as a system to able to stand. Indeed this theory describe some of the challenges of the IDPs whose family members were either killed by the insurgents or are missing.

2.2 Conceptual Frame Work

2.2.1 Concept of Insurgency

According to Powell and Abraham (2006), insurgency refers to a violent move by a person or a group of persons to resist or oppose the enforcement of law or running of government or revolt against constituted authority of the state or taking part in insurrection. Insurgency is an armed upheaval against a constituted authority. Insurgency can be viewed as an organized

movement aimed at the overthrow or destruction of a constituted government through the use of subversion, espionage, and armed conflict.

Emmanuella (2015), defined insurgency as an organized resistance movement that uses subversion, sabotage, and armed conflict to achieve its aims. Insurgencies normally seek to overthrow the existing social order and reallocate power within the country as seen in the case of BH insurgents taking over many towns and putting on their flags claiming to establish their caliphate within Nigeria. They may also seek to (1) overthrow an established government without a follow-on social revolution. (2) Establish autonomous national territory within the borders of a state (3) cause the withdrawal of occupying power (4) extract political concessions that are unattainable through less violent means.

Insurgency seeks radical change to the existing political or social order through the use of sustained violence and political disruption. It is a long term form of warfare in which military actions are carried out by guerrilla cells and terrorist, often targeting civilians and infrastructure (Powell and Abraham, 2006).

According to Akinbi (2015), an insurgency is a protracted violent conflict in which one or more groups seek to overthrow and mentally change the political or social order in a state or region through the use of sustained violence, subversion, social disruption, and political action. The insurgency and unpalatable effects of Boko Haram scourge are wanton destruction of lives and properties, internal displacement of person, infringement of fundamental human rights, threat to democratic consolidation and Nigeria's corporate existence, wastage of material resources, religious effects (Akinbi 2015).

Audu (2011) defined insurgency, as a revolt by a group within an organization; say the government, by members against their leaders. It also refers to a violent move by a person or a group of persons to resist or oppose the enforcement of law or running of government or revolt against constituted authorities of the state or of taking part in insurrection.

Solomon(2009) outline the following as the effects of insurgency as follows:

1. Loss of lives; during insurgency many people die, some of such deaths are untimely. Reports showed casualties of men, women and children. Some died as a result of the injuries sustained from cuts which leads to bleeding, hardship of trekking, gun shots and being burnt by fire.

2. Fear: Fear of insecurity is a stage type of emotional feeling of being unprotected. War situations turn life into a living hell for millions of women and children in the sense that atrocious crimes are sometimes committed against their dignity and liberty. They are sexually exploited by the armed force, government officials and even humanitarian aid-givers. In addition to these attacks; they are susceptible to post traumatic stress and debilitating depression. The conditions create fear on unsecured people to go back to their communities because there might be another attack. Due to the threat imposed by the insurgence, parents together with their children abandon whatever training program they have had in the past. Consequently, injury in the case of insurgency creates pains on the individual's psychological, moral and physical wellbeing.

3. Migration: Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. This is a common practice of people that are in difficult situations caused by the insurgents. Due to the deteriorating economic and security conditions, many families including women and children have been displaced; bulk of them have moved to urban areas and are staying with relatives or stranded in camps.

4. Displacement: This occurs as a result of dislocation of families; husband, wife (wives) children and relatives usually loses contact as result of unplanned and sudden departure from their previous abode. People are forced to live their communities because of violent conflicts with ethnic, religious and political undertones (Ladan, 2012). This also causes loss of

physical items, such as homes and properties. It also affects the education of children in the families involved. Properties are lost as people are displaced.

5. Destruction of social amenities: Social amenities are desirable facilities or services that offer individuals pleasurable social experiences and add value, quality service, freely accessible, within the community. Social amenities entails provision of facilities such as schools, hospital, restaurants, parks, communal areas, swimming pools, golf courses, club facilities, etcetera.

Boko Haram has targeted schools, restricting access to this service, frightening away teachers, and killing more than 600 of them. Increased population density in many urban areas due to displacement has led to greater competition for access to education. Short-term solutions for housing IDPs, like using at least 50 schools to host IDPs in Borno, meant that, while IDPs found themselves in inadequate quarters for longer than expected, host communities have been negatively affected by leaving children without access to learning due to the closure of all schools in the state for one year. As a result of displacements caused by Boko Haram attacks on schools and other targets, many children have limited schooling in displacement camps or in private homes and communities where they are hosted by friends, families, and others across northern Nigeria. In such camps, schools consist of children grouped according to their age in large rooms or underneath trees for three to four hours of lessons per day, in most cases three times a week.

Health facilities have been systematically targeted by violent attacks, leading to destruction and damage incompatible with proper service provision. Out of 788 reportedly damaged facilities, including 21 hospitals, 45 percent were destroyed. In Borno and Yobe, almost half the Primary Health Care (PHC) network was damaged. Furthermore, damage to private sector infrastructure and equipment was provided by State focal points, and covered shops, industry, markets, banks, petrol stations, hotels, and restaurants and other tourism related activities.

2.2.2 Concept of Internally Displaced Persons

An internally displaced person (IDP) is one who is forced to flee his or her home but who remain within his or her country borders. They are often referred to as refugees, although they do not fall within the current legal definition of refugee.

According to United Nations Report (2014), the guiding principles on internally displacement, internally displaced persons are people or group of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or place of habitual residence in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or national or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state boarder.

While the above stresses two important elements of internal displacement, (Coercion and the domestic/internal movement), it tends to give a descriptive identification of the category of persons whose needs are the concern of the guiding principles. Erin Mooney (2014) has pointed out, “global statistic on internally displacement generally count only IDPs uprooted by conflict and human rights violations.

However, the world watch monitor reported in September 2015, that Maiduguri has borne the brunt of Boko Haram’s attack, but an improvement the city security last summer allowed visitor in for the first time in about two years. According to Akinbi Omojuwa a social media expert and columnist with Naija com (2015); As it may 2015 there are 21 IDP Camps across the northern part of Nigeria and records in 2014 shows that Nigeria had 3.3 million displaced people, third highest index in the world of this 3.3 million some 650,000 are displaced within the boundary of Nigeria, according to UNHCR. The latest report on five news headline of Tuesday 23 August 2016 shows that about 23,000 people have been killed by Boko Haram

since 2009 and that presently there are about 2.2 million internally displaced persons within the northern part of Nigeria.

2.2.3 Concept of Family

The family is the basic unit of any society. A society is made up of many families. The family, according to Anyakoha and Eluwa (2011), is a group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption and characterized by common residence and economic cooperation. The family is often composed of man, his wife and their children. It was further explained that three types of family units are common in Nigeria. These are nuclear family, polygamous family and extended family. Each family carries out certain functions as a group, while each family member assumes specific responsibilities. The family, as was stated by Kolander, Ballard and Chandler (2011), serves as the first social structure of which the child is a member and from which sense of significance or meaningful is derived.

Similarly, James (2001), described the family as an institution composed of a man, his wife and children (if any) and their dependents in the Nigerian context. On the part of DeGenova and Rice (2002), the family consists of two or more persons related by birth, marriage or adoption and residing together in a household. On the opinion of Pearl (2004), the family is “a set of persons related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption and whose basic societal function is replacement”. But this definition seems to limit family functions to child rearing. The family as was defined by Odukoya (2006), is a group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption; constituting a single household, interacting and communicating with each other in their respective societal roles (husband and wife, mother and father, son and daughter, brother and sister), and creating and maintaining a common culture.

On the other hand, Ogwo (2007), described the family as a group of individuals related by blood, marriage or adoption or group of people usually related individuals who live together

under common household authority/beliefs and especially who have reciprocal duties to each other. The family was observed to be any sexually expressed or parent-child relationship in which people live together with a commitment in an intimate inter-personal relationship, the members see their identity as importantly attached to the group, and the group has an identity as its own.

Despite the variations in the definition of the family by experts cited above, one point is evident in the definitions and that is, they are all talking about a relationship and ministering to the needs of the child and other members of the group that make up the family through the family and initiated efforts of the husband and his wife.

2.2.4 Concept of Relationship

Relationship refers to a kind of connectivity between two people; usually, a mutual connection or bond. Hence, relationship is therefore a state of connectedness between two people. The relationship is usually maintained by keeping in touch with one another either frequently or occasionally. Today relationships are challenged in many ways. Busy schedules and a changing world can make good marriage relationship difficult to maintain. On this note therefore, Obisakin (2013), stated that, in the marriage relationship, husband and wife are supposed to model good relationship to the family. Family members involved in relationships can make them work by showing that they care, empathize with others, cooperating, being accepting and keeping their sense of humor; they will have the qualities that are key to maintaining good relationships.

Relationship has been defined by many people, among which was that defined by Kelly-plate and Eubanks (2014), that it is a bond between people. The people here could be family members who share their interests, exchange their information or share feelings. Family

relationships become deep and lasting and these deep relationships develop over time. When family members have good relationships with each other, they function better in life.

In another way, Littlejohn (2016), viewed relationship as a set of expectations family members have for their behaviour based on the pattern of their interaction. Family members in a relationship are always creating a set of expectations, reinforcing old ones, or changing an existing pattern of interaction that is not desirable so as to promote intimate family relationship. In the opinion of Glosson, (2017), relationship is the connections you have with other people.

Relationships vary in three basic ways in their degree of closeness, their purpose and their form. Some are close, with many variations in between. Family members need both types of relationships in their lives, because strong, close relationship is with a husband and wife, parent and children or children and children. Family members need someone they are close to and can confide in them, and this indicates how much they communicate with each other.

However, as family members forge links with each other in the family, it brings richness and many different rewards. These include love, affection and a sense of belonging as family members can give acceptance and approval. Relationship in the family gives family members companionship because family members in relationship share their experiences, ideas and feelings with each other in the family.

2.2.5 Concept of Family Relationships

Family relationship refers to the connectedness between the members of a family. Family is viewed as an arranged group, usually related by blood or some binding factor of commonality, where individual roles and relationships modify over time. The relationship between parent and child, husband and wife are the very foundation round which the whole concept of family atmosphere seems to revolve.

Family is an expression of social sentiment which bind its members. The concept of family relationship necessarily involves factors such as sense of communication, emotional bond of love and affection. This emotional bond may be called as 'parent-child relationship and Husband-wife relationship.

Family relationships are typically long term and generally have a period in which common space is shared. Pearson (n.d.) suggests that characteristics of family relationships includes, organization, a relational transactional group, sharing a living space for prolonged periods of time and a mixture of interpersonal images that evolve through the exchange of meaning over time. Family relationship are of three major types which are:

1. Spousal Relationship
2. Father to Child Relationship
3. Mother to Child Relationship
4. Siblings Relationship

Spousal Relationship

Spousal relationship is concerned about husband-wife interaction within marriage. It is considered a socially defined and regulated alliance in all human societies (McKeown, Pratschke & Haase, 2003). This is because spousal relationship, among numerous types of personal affiliations, is the strongest of all mature relationships in many society. Pryor and Roberts (2005) assert that spousal relationship involves all the formal and non-formal interactions between husband and wife. For that reason, marital alliance is considered to be one of the most potent and primary adult relationships; reason being that the larger social world tends to treat couples as a unit than individuals (Bradbury & Karney, 2004). For instances, married people are invited to events as couples. Hence, spouse must as matter of

necessity relate with each other as required by cultural, social or religious practices (Winter, 2000).

There are varied levels of spousal relationships based on the spouse's beliefs, culture and personality (McKeown *et al.*, 2003). It is assumed that partners who are of the same race, religion, social class, educational background, and economic status are likely to have better relationship (Greeff, 2000). The nature of one's career/vocation also plays central role in one's connectedness with one's spouse. In general, the quality of time spent together and communication defines the nature and type of spousal relationship. In particular, when a person does not feel connected to another person, the subsequent feeling and lack of connectedness is a reflection of an unhealthy relationship (Bradbury & Karney, 2004). Whereas the more time couples spend together, the more likely they are to communicate and subsequently connect with one another.

Strong companionate relationships are established upon a sense of connectedness, while those struggling to feel connected may feel distant from other people and even isolated. Thus, spousal relationship is presumed to be an internal feeling of being able to relate with and feel close to one's husband/wife (Winter, 2000). Communication, is a prerequisite to couples reaching a balanced state of connectedness. Therefore, for healthy spousal relationship, one ought to think about how one treats (and one wants to be treated by) someone one care about. And if one partner does something that hurts the other in any way, he/she should take responsibility, and make the needed changes in his/her demonstration of love for the other partner (Greeff, 2000). So, it is believed that good communication skills aids connectedness between spouses so also lack/absent of communication might results into a number of problems in spousal relationship. These problems, at times, can be triggered by differences in opinion, personalities, beliefs, values or goals for the future. It could also be caused by personal circumstances or events, such as change in family circumstances (e.g. new baby,

children becoming teenagers, separation/divorce, blending families) also change in life circumstances (e.g. unemployment, moving house, homelessness, retirement, ageing, health deterioration and financial problems) and natural disasters (e.g. drought, flood, bushfire, cyclone). Winter (2000) advocates that maintaining effective communication and support for each other as parents enhances the spousal relationship and supports positive relationships in the family as a whole. Therefore, for healthy spousal relationship, the spouses must realize that healthy relationships take continual work and effort to maintain (McKeown *et al.*, 2003).

Father-child Relationship

There is no doubt that mother's personality and adjustment are important to her ability to care for her children but the father's personality and his adjustment are important to the mother's happiness and to all other family factors which a child is exposed. Generally, it is the father's interests, educational background, occupation, socio-economic status etc., that determine the way of life a child is going to live and kind of personality he would develop. A father influences his child's development through many and diverse ways, through his genetic background, his manifest behavior and with his offspring. The attitude he holds about himself and his children, the behavior he models, his position in the family system, the material resources he is able to supply for his children and the vision he holds for his children. Though father, directly and indirectly plays an important role in the development of behavior patterns and personality of the child his role has generally been overlooked in the past that it warrants special attention now.

Harris, Furstenburg, and Marmer (2008) in their study on concluded that increased father-child relationships positively influenced their academic achievements, social interactions, and self-esteem. The authors indicate that parental involvement and closeness protects their children from delinquency and emotional distress. Father-child relationships play a vital role in the lives of their children (Leadbeater & Way, 2016).

However, there are very few articles that examine the influence of the father-child relationship.

The quality of the father-child relationship may reduce their child's drug risk practices and behaviors by serving as buffers for social and peer influence, thus reducing the likelihood of their engaging in risk behaviors (Ary et al., 2011). Several family variables have been linked to less risky sexual attitudes and drug attitudes and behaviors including parental monitoring, positive parental and sibling modeling, and parental communication about risky behaviors (Bachanas et al., 2002).

Mother-child Relationship

The mother-child relationship is most active and intense relationship in the family. The term 'intense' describe an ambivalent relationship in which the thought of both whether positive or negative are largely invested in each other. The mother takes two demands on the children whom may be treated as patients. The emotional demand and the overt verbalized hammered home demand. The former being out of her conscious awareness and more successful than the later in which the patient is hammered to become a gifted and mature person.

Although the term 'parent' applies to both the parents, but the relationship with mother has the most vital effect on the child, obviously it is because of this fact that child is more closed with the mother than the father and hence the mother's influence is far greater than the father.

The importance of mother-child relationships and attachment is well documented in the child development literature and the quality of the relationship has long-term effects on child wellbeing. The quality of mother-child interactions in kindergarten have been found to still impact on the social and academic outcomes of adolescents even after demographic variables such as child IQ, gender, ethnicity and maternal education were controlled (Morrison, Rimm-Kauffman, & Pianta, 2003). Warm relationships with mothers and high maternal school

involvement have been shown to be associated with higher kindergartners' achievement in literacy and mathematics (Simpkins, Weiss, McCartney, Kreider, & Dearing, 2006).

A positive relationship with the maternal parent has been found to provide protective effects on children's internalizing problems even in the presence of maternal depression (Frampton, Jenkins & Dunn, 2010). Children who experience parental relationship separation may not benefit from the same level of protective effects.

Woodward, Fergusson and Belsky (2000) reported that there was a lower quality of attachment for adolescents whose parents had separated when they were young children. The younger the child was when separation occurred then the lower was the level of attachment; as well as the adolescents perceiving that their parents were either less caring or overprotective.

Siblings Relationship

A sibling is one's brother or sister. The term siblings have been defined as individuals who share common biological parents (Cicirelli, 2011). In some societies, siblings are identified by genealogical or biological criteria, where siblings have two biological parents and half sibling one. They may also be identified by legal criteria, such as step siblings or adoptive siblings (Cicirelli, 2014). They are usually individuals who share common experiences growing up in the same family. During childhood, siblings are a fundamental part of most children's social world. Siblings can be playmates, caretakers, sources of support, or major nuisances (Furman & Giberson, 2015).

Siblings serve as companions, confidants, and role models in childhood and adolescence and as sources of support throughout adulthood (Dunn, 2007). Therefore, siblings could be seen as those who share the same parents and who grew up together in the same household. Siblings usually share common experiences while growing up together such as family values,

social roles, interactions and educational background. These are the relationships siblings have with each other.

The term sibling relationship as defined by Cicirelli (2011) refers to the interactions (actions, verbal and nonverbal communication) of two or more individuals who share common parents, as well as their knowledge, perceptions, attitude, beliefs, and feeling regarding each other from the time when one sibling first became aware of the other. Sibling relationship is the friendship, warmth, and caring brothers and sisters share (Kang, 2002). Sibling relationships have been described as the warmth and siblings' involvement in each other's lives, as well as conflict and rivalry (Deater-Deckard, Dunn and Lussier, 2002).

A sibling relationship expert, noted five characteristics that are unique to the sibling relationship: sibling relationship is usually the longest one that an individual experience in a lifetime; it is ascribed rather than earned; it is maintained at an intimate level more by daily contacts in the home during childhood and adolescence; it is often seen as relatively egalitarian; there is long history of shared experiences in common as well as non-shared experiences (Cicirelli 2015).

The sibling relationship has been described as the most enduring of all familial relations, and, despite its secondary significance, it remains unique and influential (Scharf, Shulman and Avigad-Spitz, 2005). Sibling relationship is also described as the daily companionship of siblings in childhood and the lifelong nature of sibling bonds, combined with the intense positive and negative emotional nature of sibling exchanges (Feinberg, Solmeyer, and McHale, 2012).

Sibling relationships play a major role in the development of social skills since children spend the majority of time with their siblings and learn how to interact with others. During early childhood, sibling relationships are characterized by property disputes and competition for parents' attention (Teti, 2002). With age, sibling relationships undergo developmental

transformations and become more egalitarian and more symmetrical (Buhrmester & Furman, 2010). As children grow older, they aspire to develop their own identity and separate emotionally from parents and show growing interest in the wider world, especially friends. This development may lead to decreased interest in their siblings and joint activities and a decline in both positive and negative interaction (Kole & Kerns, 2001).

Positive sibling relationships have been linked with the development of pro-social skills such as empathy and cooperation, development of psychosocial competence of children and a host of better outcome (Nauert, 2010). Research data show how adjustment is linked to the quality of sibling relationship during adolescence. Close contacts with siblings coupled with emotional support foster the development of social understanding and social support from siblings is important for adolescents' adjustment. Sibling warmth and support is linked to peer's acceptance and social competence, academic engagement, educational attainment, and intimate relationships in adolescence and young adulthood (Updegraff, McHale, & Crouter, 2000). Positive sibling relations have been associated with enhanced cognitive, emotional, and social abilities in adolescence (Milevsky 2003).

Positive sibling relationship, especially as regard to the degree of warmth, closeness, responsiveness and supportiveness were associated with good levels of school adjustment in adolescents. Also, siblings mutually promote negative behaviour through deviant talk, when they reward one another with positive regard and by imitation of stories and plans about risky and delinquent behaviours and activities (Bullock & Dishion, 2002).

2.3 Review of Related Empirical studies

The researcher reviewed journal articles, relevant researches and related reports on this topic which are presented below.

Anda (2011) examined the effects of communication strategies on family relationship in Nassarawa State. Three research objectives were raised, among which was to; determine

communication strategies used in husband/wife subsystem of the families. Three null hypotheses and three assumptions were raised. The study used descriptive survey method of design. The instruments used to collect information from respondents were interview and questionnaire. The target population comprised of all families in Nassarawa State. It consists a total population of seven hundred and fifty-five thousand, nine hundred and twelve (755, 912). Simple random sampling was used to select 384 men and women who were located both in urban and rural areas, those who had one child up to 11 above children. Data collected were subjected to statistical analysis using frequencies and percentage for demographic variables, frequencies, mean and standard deviation for research questions, while Pearson, Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to measure the correlation between communication strategies used in husband/wife subsystem, parent/children subsystem and children/children subsystem and their relationships. The three null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. It was revealed from the tested null hypotheses that there exists a significant correlation between communication strategies used in all the subsystems and their relationships. The three null hypotheses were therefore rejected. The results of the findings revealed that in the husband wife subsystem of the families, the communication strategy used by majority of couples in Nassarawa State that they talk down on each other because of the familiarity they have for one another, in the parent/children subsystem of the families, it was found that parents do not spend quality time with their children, and in the children/children subsystem of the families it was revealed that the children, that is the older ones tease the younger ones in their communication.

This study was carried out in Nassarawa state which is not a part of the North-Eastern states. The study examined the effect of communication strategies on families in Nassarawa state with moderating variables such as spousal, siblings and family relationships. The present study is concerned with the influence of insurgency on family relationships in North-Eastern,

Nigeria. The empirical study is relevant to this study because it investigated family relationships although not on insurgency but communication is one of the key issue in family relationship which the present research will gain from that study. And also the present study adapted the methodology used by the former researcher.

Aytac (2013) investigated the mother-child relationship and child behaviour: A Comparison of Turkish and English families. The aim of the study was to compare the mother-child relationship and child behaviour across cultures. The study adopted the mixed methods research design. The study was guided by three objectives which were splitted into three articles used as a multimethod investigation comparing England (an individualistic culture) and Turkey (a collectivistic culture). The population was all the mothers in Turkey and England with at least two children. Two hundred and eighteen two-parent families were randomly selected from the population. Data was collected using a questionnaire and interview. Mothers completed questionnaires, children were interviewed using the Berkeley Puppet Interview, and observations recorded during various play tasks. The study was unique as it recorded the perspectives of mothers and young children aged from 4 to 8 in each family across cultures. The results showed that English mothers used more positive methods of discipline with their older children, and reported less conflict with both of their children compared to Turkish mothers. In contrast, English children reported more anger and hostility from their mothers than did their Turkish peers (Paper 1). Cultural differences in maternal values partially explained these differences in positive discipline and anger and hostility (Paper 1). Using structural equation modelling, partial cross-cultural measurement invariance for parenting and child adjustment was revealed (Paper 2), and a stronger association between parenting and child adjustment was found for the English versus Turkish families (Paper 2). Finally, multi-level modelling yielded significant prediction of children's adjustment from both family-wide and child-specific aspects of parenting (Paper 3). The implications of the

findings include appreciating different perspectives of parenting when conducting cross-cultural research (Paper 1); the culturally distinct meanings of both parent and child adjustment should be considered when interpreting their association (Paper 2); and that differential parenting within families can also have distinct cultural meaning (Paper 3).

Although this study was carried out in a different setting that were not under insurgent attack, it examined in-depth the mother-child relationship and focused on child behaviour. This study did not take into cognizance the father-child relationship and sibling relationship. But the empirical study is relevant to this study because it investigated mother-child relationship which is one of the objective of this study.

Pyun (2014), investigated the influence of father-child relationship on adolescents' mental health in Minnesota. The study focused on fathers despite the growing attention on the importance of father's role in children and adolescents' mental health by examination of the influence of father-child relationship on marginalized adolescents' internalizing problems and inattentive/hyperactive behaviours. The study adopted the survey research design. The study was guided by three objectives and research questions and hypotheses. The population was all the participants of the Youth Voice community program. Purposive sampling was used to select adolescents who volunteered. Data was gathered using a questionnaire and was analysed using mean and multiple linear regression. The results indicated that adolescents who had better relationships with their fathers had lower levels of internalizing problems and inattentive/hyperactive behaviours. Older adolescents had higher symptoms of internalizing problems than younger adolescents. However, age was not associated with internalizing problems and inattentive/hyperactive behaviours. In addition to the paternal relationship, the inter-parental relationship was a significant predictor of internalizing problems and inattentive/hyperactive behaviours in adolescents.

This study was carried out in Minnesota which was relatively peaceful country, therefore the study need not to consider insurgent activities. Thus, it examined the influence of father-child relationship on adolescents' mental health with variables such as father-child relationship and adolescent's mental health. Areas such as insurgency, mother-child and siblings' relationships were not of concern to that study. But the present study is concerned with the influence of insurgency on family relationships of IDPs in North-Eastern, Nigeria. The empirical study is relevant to this study because it investigated the influence of father-child relationships on marginalised adolescents' internalizing problems and inattentive/hyperactive behaviours.

Howe (2014) studied sibling relations and their impact on children's development in Canada. The study adopted the mixed methods research design using questionnaire, interviews and observation for data collection. The study was guided by three objectives and research questions. The population was all the parents Mexican-American families in Colorado. The findings of the study showed that Sibling relations provide an important context for the development of children's understanding of their social, emotional, moral and cognitive worlds. In particular, siblings play an important role in the development of children's understanding of others' minds, namely their understanding of emotions, thoughts, intentions and beliefs. Siblings seem to demonstrate an understanding of others' minds and emotions during real-life interactions long before they show this understanding on more formal assessments. The study concluded that; the positive benefits of establishing warm and positive sibling relationships may last a lifetime, whereas more difficult early relationships may be associated with poor developmental outcomes. The task for young siblings is to find the balance between the positive and negative aspects of their interactions as both children develop over time.

The study was carried out in Colorado, and it examined siblings' relationship which is one of the objectives of the present study. The empirical study is comprehensive because it was carried out in a relatively normal situation unlike the present study which was carried out in the IDP camps which aimed to address as how insurgency influence siblings relationship among the IDPs in North-East, Nigeria.

Abdulrasheed, Onuselegu, Obiona (2015) conducted a study on effect of insurgency on Universal Basic Education (UBE) in Borno state of Nigeria. The study was a survey research and quantitative research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study comprised of basic schools' teachers in Borno State Nigeria. Simple random sampling was used to sample 10 teachers from each of the 27 local government areas of the state that gave a sample size of 270 teachers. A twenty (20) items questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. Two research questions were answered using descriptive statistic of mean and standard deviation for the analysis. The study has the following finding; (1) the finding revealed that, the insurgency has affected basic education negatively in Borno State, pupils were afraid of being kidnapped which prompted them to stay away from school in the mostly affected areas in the state (2) The finding also revealed that, majority of the schools have been closed indefinitely while most basic school teachers working in affected areas had escape death during series of attack on their communities. The finding concluded that insurgency has become a threat to the entire North-East, Nigeria. The insurgents' activities have crippled the socio-economic activities between Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger republic and republic of Chad.

However, the empirical study was restricted to Borno state only which is just a state among the affected states by insurgency. Also the study concentrated on only the effects of insurgency on UBE leaving out other importance issues affecting IDPs such as economic activities, family relationships, health challenges etc. The present study is concerned with the

assessment of the influence of insurgency on IDPs not only in Borno state but the entire North-East, Nigeria. The empirical study is relevant to this study because it investigated the effects of insurgency on education of children of IDPs who are subject of the present research.

Awortu (2015), examined the Boko Haram insurgency and its impact on the development of Nigeria as a nation. The study X-rayed the Boko Haram insurgency, its historical origin, and attacks since inception and the effects of such attacks in Nigeria. To achieve the essence of the study, the researcher employed primary and secondary sources of data collection to generate the required data mainly from books, journals, articles, internet materials and video tapes (YouTube and interviews) which were enhanced through the interdisciplinary approach. The study adopted a qualitative approach to data analysis to assess the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on the development of Nigeria. From the study it was discovered that the Boko Haram insurgency has compounded the developmental challenges of Nigeria through destruction of lives and properties, destruction of schools which have led to the closure of so many schools in the North-East, disruption of businesses, reduction in government revenue, fear of foreign investors to live and do business in Nigeria, political instability, among others. Consequently, the study recommended that government should intensify its counter terrorism fight against the insurgents, upgrade the equipment of the military and other security agencies to effectively and decisively defeat the insurgency, embark on an aggressive enlightenment and re-orientation campaign to mobilize the citizenry in support of the armed forces campaign against the terrorists, collaborate with the international community in the fight against Boko Haram, pragmatically create new employment opportunities for jobless youths, impose stiffer penalties on terrorists, and concerted work towards the eradication of poverty and corruption in Nigeria.

The previous study examined the Boko Haram insurgency and its impact on the development of Nigeria as a nation without any attention to the issue of IDPs or their family relationships, that is where this study differ from the previous one; also the use of secondary data is not considered enough for generalisation and so the present study used primary data. The present study is related to the empirical study because both are concerned with the influence of Boko Haram insurgency in the North-East, Nigeria.

A study conducted by Emmanuelar (2015) on the title - Insurgency and Humanitarian crisis in Northern Nigeria: The case of Boko Haram. The study was a survey research, the objectives of the study was to find out among others, the number of internally displaced persons, food insecurity in IDP camps, living condition, loss of livelihood of IDPs, response of government to the plight of IDPs. Research questions were generated in line with the objectives of the study. The population of the study comprised of 10,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from NYSC IDPs camp in Borno state, Shuwa and Tango IDP Camps in Adamawa State. Purposive sampling technique was used to draw 15% which gave a sample of 1,500 i.e. 500 respondents were selected from each of the three camps base on a sample of Gall and Borg (2002). The instrument for data collection was questionnaire and in-depth interview. The study has the following findings: - 906 of the respond from the three comps agree that Boko Haram insurgency has increased the rise in internally displaced persons IPDs. Similarly, 85% of the respondents agreed that Boko Haram insurgency has increased food insecurity, 80% of the respondents agreed that Boko Haram insurgency has increased violence against women and children. The study concluded that there was a significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and humanitarian crisis.

The previous study examined the state of insurgency and humanitarian crisis in Northern Nigeria with attention to specific areas such as number of IDPs, food insecurity among IDPs,

living condition, loss of livelihood of IDPs and response of government to the plight of the IDPs. The current study assessed the influence of insurgency on the family relationships of the IDPs which undoubtedly deals with living conditions of the IDPs.

A study conducted by Joda and Abdulrasheed (2015) investigated the effects of insurgency on girls' education in North-Eastern region of Nigeria. The study examined the historical perspectives of previous insurgent groups in Nigeria. The sample for the study was 180 teachers of primary and secondary schools, selected on the basis of 30 teachers from each state of the 6 states that constitute North-Eastern region of Nigeria. The instrument for data collection was a 20 items questionnaire title: - Effect of Insurgency on Girls Education Questionnaires (EIGEQ). The researcher adopted the test –retest method to determine the reliability of the instrument. A correlation coefficient of 0.81 was obtained, at 0.05 level of significance, indicating high reliability. Two research questions were answered using descriptive statistic of mean and standard deviation for the analysis. An item with a mean score of 2.50 and above was accepted, while an item with a mean score of less than 2.50 was not accepted. The finding revealed that: - The insurgent attacks had affected girls education through mindless attacks on their schools; frequent abduction of school girls in their dormitory, occasional kidnapping of school girls on their way to school have reduce their attendance in schools drastically; most educational activities on girls education in mostly affected states have been suspended since most teachers and school heads in the region are among the internally displaced persons; female teachers and school girls were traumatize, and afraid of going to their schools on fear of attacks from insurgents; Educational planners and inspectors of girls education programme can't conduct periodic checking on schools as most education officers in the region were currently out of their states.

The previous study examined the effect of insurgency on girl child education in North-East, Nigeria among residents of the North-Eastern states, it is limited in scope and itsampled few to make generalisation. However, the current study is on the assessment of insurgency on family relationships among the IDPs in North-East, Nigeria which aimed to assess the influence of insurgency on spousal, mother-child, father-child and siblings' relationships. The previous study is related to the current study since it was concern about the effect of insurgency on girl child education and the current study is centred on influence of insurgency on parent-child relationships, among others.

Similarly, Mamman (2017) assessed the influence of insurgency on community life in North-East, Nigeria. The study was necessitated by the increasing insurgency rate which threatens the lives of the people in the communities with unpredictable violent attacks in North-East, Nigeria. The population of the study was all the adult male and female in in the six states of the North-Eastern,Nigeria. Multi stage sampling technique was used to select a sample of three hundred and eighty-four (384) adults from a population of eighteen million, nine seventy-one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five (18,971,965). An adopted questionnaire was employed to obtain data for the study. The study has five (5) objectives, five (5) research questions and five (5) null hypotheses and the descriptive survey design was used to carry out the research study. Three hundred and eighty-four (384) questionnaire were distributed and successfully completed and used for the study. The data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics, mean and standard deviation was used to answer the research questions. Analysis of Variance (Anova) was used to test null hypothesis one (I), while multi-regression statistical tools were used to test null hypotheses II, III, IV and V at 0.05 alpha level of significance. The findings revealed among others, that insurgency has significant influence on educational activities, economic activities, socio-cultural activities, and health conditions of the community in North-East, Nigeria. It was concluded that insurgency has

significant influence on community life in the three states that were declared to be under state of emergency in North-East, Nigeria. Consequently, insurgency has significantly influenced economic activities, educational activities, socio-cultural activities and health of community life in North-East, Nigeria. It was recommended that economic opportunities be made available to the grass root by creating power and/energy to propel economic investments in the interior villages to empower youths, thus bringing relief to the communities.

Although this empirical study covered entire North-Eastern states, it examined the effect of insurgency from the dimension of community life including moderating variables such as educational activities, socio-economic activities, and health conditions amongst others. Areas such as father-child, mother-child, siblings, and spousal relationships were not covered. This present study is concerned with the influence of insurgency on family relationships of IDPs. The empirical study is relevant to this study because it investigated the effects of insurgency on community life which is directly related to family relationships of IDPs.

2.4 Summary of Reviewed Related Literatures.

This research is based on the family system theory which sees a family as a system of objects that are bound together by a relationship, which are based around the attributes of the objects as drawn upon. The case of insurgency was perceived as a protracted violent conflict in which one or more groups seek to overthrow and mentally change the political or social order in a state or region through the use of sustained violence, subversion, social disruption, and political action thereby causing a lot of disruptions in the family relationships. Some literatures viewed family as an expression of social sentiment which bind its members.

However, it does appear from the literature reviewed that a lot of study have already been conducted in various aspects of insurgency (Boko Haram) in Northern part of Nigeria such as the root cause, history and effect of Boko Haram and the like. However no research has been

conducted, at the time of literature review on the influence of Boko Haram insurgency on family relationships among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. It is a common belief that relationships are being affected by unpleasant events. Thus, this research is important because it has filled the gap of identifying the level of influence of insurgency on family relationship among spouses, father-child, mother-child and siblings' relationships of the IDPs.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the research design and methodology used for the study, discussed under the following sub-headings:

- 3.1 Research Design,
- 3.2 Population of the Study
- 3.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques
- 3.4 Instrument for Data Collection
 - 3.4.1 Validation of the Instrument
 - 3.4.2 Pilot Study
 - 3.4.3 Reliability of the Instrument
- 3.5 Procedure for Data Collection
- 3.6 Procedure for Data Analysis

3.1 Research Design

The research design for this study is descriptive survey research design. The research design permits the gathering of information through the use of questionnaire and/or interview from a population based on appropriate sampling techniques. According to Odekunle (2013),

survey research is concerned with finding, describing and interpreting an existing phenomenon, condition or relationship between or among people or items considered to be representative of the entire group.

This design is relevant to this research work because the variables under study are quantitative discrete variables. Odekunle (2013), opined that survey research design is appropriate when the total population cannot be accessed. In such instance, information is gathered on a representative sample from which inferences are made on the whole population.

3.2 Population of the Study

The population for this study is 229,727. The population is drawn from IDP camps in three most affected states as reported by NEMA (2018) namely Borno, Yobe and Adamawa in North-Eastern Nigeria. The population is thus presented on Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Population of IDPs

State	Name of Camp	No. of IDPs
Adamawa	Fufore Camp	3,804
	Maikoli Camp	2,621
	NYSC Camp	2,411
Borno	Bakassi Camp	35,199
	Dalori I Camp	35,514
	Dalori II Camp	12,334
	EYN/CAN Sec. Camp	5,463
	Farm Centre Camp	21,872
	Goni Kachallan Camp	27,699
	Gubio Camp	19,339
	Madina Camp	23,766
	NYSC Camp	6,046
	Teacher's Village Camp	15,363
	Mogolis Camp	5,031
Yobe	Camp 'A' (Pompomari)	1,785
	Camp 'B' (Bukar Ali)	1,346
	Kasaisa Camp	3,211
	Kuka Reta Camp	1,311

Furi Camp	5,612
Total	229,727

Source: National Emergency Management Agency, May, 2018

3.3 Sampling and Sampling Technique

A portion of the population called sample is used for this research work. The researcher used stratified sampling techniques. Stratified sampling technique was used to select two IDP camps with the highest population from the three states, because the main goal of stratified sampling was to ensure that subgroups (strata) of a given population are each adequately represented within the whole population of a research study (Osuala, 2013). For example, one might divide a sample of adults into subgroups by age gender or any peculiar characteristic of the subject of one's research. To stratify this sample, the researcher then randomly selected proportional amounts of people from each group (e.g. state or local government). This is an effective sampling technique for studying how a trend or issue might differ across subgroups. The researcher chose 400 numbers of respondents based on sampling table by Israel, (1992). See appendix V on page 68 which suggests that in a population of over 100,000, 400 respondents can be used for the sample. In addition, the researcher used a simple percentage in order to have unbiased representation from the six selected camps based on the population size. The sample of the study is hereby presented on table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Sample of the Study

S/N	CAMP	PARENT		CHILDREN		TOTAL	
	NAME	M	F	M	F	Parent	Children
1	Fufore	4	3	5	6	7	11
2	Maikoli	1	3	4	4	4	8
3	Bakassi	32	41	37	44	73	81
4	Dalori I	36	46	31	43	82	74
5	Kasaisa	2	2	4	7	4	11

6	Furi	3	4	8	10	7	18
	Total	78	99	89	114	177	203

3.4 Instrument for Data Collection

A questionnaire with 40 items tagged Assessment of Boko Haram Insurgency on Family Relationship questionnaire (ABHIFRQ) was developed based on literatures for the research. The questionnaire was made up of two sections – Section ‘A’ and ‘B’. Section ‘A’, sought personal information about the respondents such as; State, Name of camp, Age, Gender, marital status; while Section ‘B’ has four (4) units based on the four research questions as follows:

- 1) the first unit is on the assessment of the influence of insurgency on spousal relationship,
- 2) the second unit is on the assessment of influence of insurgency on father-child relationship of the internally displaced persons,
- 3) the third unit is on the assessment of influence of insurgency on mother-child relationship of the internally displaced, and
- 4) the fourth unit is on the assessment of the influence of insurgency on sibling relationship among the internally displaced persons.

Furthermore, a Four (4) point rating scale of Very True (VT) - 4 points, Moderately True (MT) -3 points, Somewhat True (ST) -2 points, and Not True at all (NT) -1 point was used as rating scale for data collection.

3.4.1 Validation of the Instrument

Validity according to Olofe (2010) is the ability of the research instrument to measure as adequate as possible the variables purported to be measured. In line with this, the designed instrument was given to two Professors who are experts in the field of Home economics Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, and an associate Professor in the area of measurement and

evaluation Federal University Kashere Gombe State for scrutiny and criticism in terms of relevance, quality and content validation before the final copy was produced. This is in line with assertion of Oredien (2004) and Abdulsalam (2005) when they opined that the validation of the content of questionnaire items by the experts is an important obligation of every researcher to accomplish in a descriptive research.

3.4.2 Pilot Study

In order to ascertain the reliability co-efficiency of the instruments, a pilot study was carried out in Bauchi State metropolitan area. Bauchi was not part of the sampled states, but it was chosen because they shared the same culture, attacks by insurgents and economic characteristics in all respect, and also located within North-East, Nigeria. Pilot studies are conducted for a range of different reasons which include but not limited to the following as asserted by Teijlingen and Hundley (2001): Developing and testing adequacy of research instruments, assessing the feasibility of a (full-scale) study/survey, establishing whether the sampling frame and technique are effective, identifying logistical problems which might occur using proposed methods, estimating variability in outcomes to help determining sample size, determining what resources (finance, staff) are needed for a planned study, assessing the proposed data analysis techniques to uncover potential problems, training a researcher in as many elements of the research process as possible and a total number of 20 questionnaires were used for the pilot study.

4.4.3 Reliability of the Instrument

Data collected from the instruments in the pilot study were then coded and submitted for reliability and internal consistency test. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to determine the reliability and item consistency index. Since the study was a survey research, the Cronbach alpha was selected for the determination because of the interval scaling. The reliability coefficient of 0.5 and above which was equal to one (1) was

recommended for the reliability of survey instrument which implied that reliable coefficient of the variables tested have internal consistent on the study (Natasha 2014). The reliability index of 0.845 was obtained using Cronbach alpha and the observed coefficient was approximated to 1. This implies that the instrument is reliable to measure what it is out to measure. This is in line with Maruf and Aliyu (2003) assertion, that a reliability coefficient of 0.7 and above is generally considered to be good and reliable.

3.5 Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher collected an introductory letter from the department of Home Economics to the various camps that are sampled for the study which enable the researcher to gain access to distribute the questionnaire to the respondent in the various camps. The questionnaire was administered to the sampled population by the researcher with the help of six research assistants. The research assistants helped the researcher both in the distribution and retrieval of the research instruments in the six camps. This enabled the researcher to get prompt responses from the sampled respondents. The questionnaire was administered to the sampled respondents in the six camps, the respondents were allowed to fill the questionnaire in seven days after which the instrument was retrieved. Six weeks was used for the collection of data for the study.

3.6 Procedure for Data Analysis

Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the data. The bio-data of the respondents was organised using frequency and percentages. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions. Chi square was employed to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 (5%) level of significance. Mean score greater than 2.50 signifies having not influence and mean score less than 2.5 signifies having influence for the research questions. For null hypotheses, where the calculated p – value is less than the table value at

alpha 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected. And where the calculated p – value is more than the table value at alpha0.05 the null hypothesis was retained.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS.

This chapter presents the results of the collected data from the respondents. The researcher distributed 400 copies of the questionnaire and 380 were returned and used for the analysis. In this chapter, the researcher presents the results of the collected data, as analyzed and discussed under the following sub headings:

- 4.1 Distribution of Respondents' Biodata
- 4.2 Analysis of Research Questions
- 4.3 Hypotheses Testing
- 4.4 Summary of findings
- 4.5 Discussion of Findings

4.1 Distribution of Respondents' Biodata

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents' Biodata

S/N	CAMP NAME	PARENT		CHILDREN		TOTAL		PERCENTAGE	
		M	F	M	F	Parent	Children	Parent	Children
1	Fufore	4	3	5	6	7	11	1.84	2.89
2	Maikoli	1	3	4	4	4	8	1.05	2.11
3	Bakassi	32	41	37	44	73	81	19.21	21.32
4	Dalori I	36	46	31	43	82	74	21.58	19.47
5	Kasaisa	2	2	4	7	4	11	1.05	2.89
6	Furi	3	4	8	10	7	18	1.84	4.74
Total		78	99	89	114	177	203	46.58	53.42

Source: Field survey 2019

Table 4.1 showed the bio data of the respondents. Three hundred and eighty IDPs participated in this study, comprising of 213 female and 167 male, out of which 203 were children and 177 were parents as shown in the demographic data.

4.2 Analysis of Research Questions

The summary of the analyzed data used to answer the research question is presented on Table 4.2 – 4.5 and the detail is presented in Appendix (xii). Mean score of 2.50 and above were considered to be in agreement with the suggested notion of the item or variable while mean 2.49 and lower implies disagreement.

Research question one: What is the influence of insurgency on spousal relationship among the IDPs in North-East, Nigeria?

Table 4.2: Influence of Insurgency on Spousal Relationship of the IDPs

ITEMS		Mean	S.D	Decision
1.	Spouses live in the same camp.	2.58	1.19	Accepted
2.	Spouses communicate on every matter about the family in the camp	2.09	1.06	Rejected
3.	Spouses have time to talk about their lives in the camp	2.68	1.14	Accepted

4.	Spouses have intimate time together in the camp	2.23	1.16	Rejected
5.	Spouses create time to discuss issues and take decision on their welfare in the camp	2.24	1.09	Rejected
6.	Spouses achieve their dreams in the camp	2.03	1.02	Rejected
7.	Spouses live happily in the camp	2.61	1.15	Accepted
8.	Spouses have mutual feelings for each other	2.60	1.15	Accepted
9.	Spouses listen to each other whenever they want to talk in the camp	2.45	1.11	Rejected
10.	Spouses have private room without the child(ren) in the camp.	1.77	0.90	Rejected
Grand Mean		2.33	1.10	Rejected

Source: Field Work 2019

Decision rule 2.50

The data in Table 4.2 showed the result of data used to determine the influence of insurgency on spousal relationship among the IDPs in North-East, Nigeria. Item three with the mean score of 2.68 and SD 1.14 indicated that the spouses discuss their experiences while in the camp. Similarly, item 10 has a mean score of 1.77 with SD 0.90 showed that spouses do not have intimate time together, as spouses do not have private room without the child(ren) in the camp. As a final point, considering the grand mean of 2.33 and SD 1.10 which implies rejection, it revealed that insurgency have negatively influenced on spousal communication, quality time and achievement of their dreams among IDPs in the North-East, Nigeria.

Research question Two: What is the influence of insurgency on father-child relationship of the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria?

Table 4.3: Influence of Insurgency on Father-Child Relationship

Item	Mean	SD	Decision
11. Children live in the same camp with their father	2.69	1.06	Accepted
12. Children respect their father's opinion on matters regarding	2.32	1.09	Rejected

their welfare				
13. Children obey their father's rules in the camp	2.17	1.06	Rejected	
14. Children have time to discuss about their progress in academics in the camp with their father.	2.07	1.08	Rejected	
15. Fathers provide for all their children needs in the camp	1.93	1.07	Rejected	
16. Fathers create time to play with their children in the camp	2.09	1.11	Rejected	
17. Fathers correct their children whenever they do something wrong in the camp.	2.42	1.13	Rejected	
18. Children are attached to each other in the camp.	2.41	1.06	Rejected	
19. Children are influenced by their father's behaviour in the camp.	2.46	1.05	Rejected	
Grand Average	2.31	1.08	Rejected	
Source: Field Work 2019	Decision rule 2.50			

Table 4.3 showed the result used to determine the influence of insurgency on father-child relationship among the IDP's in North-East, Nigeria. Item number 11 with the mean score of 2.69 and SD 1.06 showed that many of the children live in the same camp with their father. While children are influenced by their fathers' behavior in the camp with the mean of 2.46 as indicated on table 4.3 on item 19. On the other hand, Item 15 and 16 with mean score of 1.93 and SD 1.07 showed that the fathers neither provide for all the needs of their children nor create time to play with them. On the whole, the grand mean of 2.31 and SD 1.08 indicated general rejection which implied that insurgency have negatively influenced father-child relationship in the IDP camps in North-East, Nigeria.

1. **Research question Three:** What is the influence of insurgency on mother-child relationship of the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria?

Table 4.4: Effect of Insurgency on Mother-Child Relationship

Item	Mean	SD	Decision
20. Mothers live in the same camp with their child(ren)	2.51	1.04	Accepted
21. There is secure attachment between mothers and their	2.42	1.20	Rejected

child(ren) in the camp				
22. Child(ren) obey their mothers in the camp	2.37	1.14	Rejected	
23. Mothers provide food for their child(ren) in the camp.	2.46	1.13	Rejected	
24. Children respect their mother's opinion on matters about their welfare in the camp	2.23	1.19	Rejected	
25. Mothers record the progress made by their child(ren) in the camp.	2.03	1.05	Rejected	
26. Mothers are responsible for their child(ren)'s health in the camp	2.85	1.12	Accepted	
27. Mothers have time to play with their child(ren) in the camp.	2.52	1.11	Accepted	
28. Mothers create time to discuss family issues together with their child(ren) in the camp	2.32	1.09	Rejected	
29. Children respect their mother's judgment on every issue of their life in the camp	2.41	1.18	Rejected	
30. Mothers are concerned about their child(ren)'s wellbeing in the camp.	2.50	1.07	Accepted	
Grand Average	2.42	1.12	Rejected	
Source: Field Work 2019	Decision rule 2.50			

Table 4.4 showed the result of data used to determine the influence of insurgency on mother-child relationship among IDPs in North-East, Nigeria. Item number 26 with a mean score of 2.85 and SD 1.12 indicated that mothers are responsible for their children's health. Furthermore, the table indicated that mothers live in the same camp with their children, with the mean score of 2.51 and SD 1.04. However, Item number 25 with mean score of 2.03 and SD 1.05 revealed that mothers do not record the progress made by their children in the camp. To sum up, the grand mean of 2.42 and SD 1.12 implied rejection; therefore, this implies that the insurgency have influence on mother-child relationship among IDPs in North-East, Nigeria.

Research question Four: What is the influence of insurgency on sibling relationship of the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria?

Table 4.5: Influence of Insurgency on Sibling's Relationship

Item	Mean	SD	Decision
31. Children of the same parents are best friends in the camp	2.42	1.25	Rejected
32. Children from the same parents learn from one another in the camp	2.36	1.23	Rejected
33. Siblings consider what their peers tell them, than what their sibling(s) tell them in the camp	2.18	1.18	Rejected
34. Children feel unhappy whenever their siblings are not around in the camp	2.18	1.16	Rejected
35. Siblings protect each other in the camp	2.50	1.13	Accepted
36. Siblings often engage in physical fights in the camp	2.64	1.13	Accepted
37. Children of the same parent care about their sibling(s) feelings in the camp	2.51	1.12	Accepted
38. Children live together with their sibling(s) in the same camp.	2.52	1.13	Accepted
39. Children share secrets with their siblings in the camp	2.24	1.08	Rejected
40. Children have a sense of confidence knowing that their siblings are always there for them.	2.50	1.08	Accepted
Grand Average	2.41	1.15	Rejected
Source: Field Work 2019	Decision rule 2.50		

Table 4.5 was used to determine the influence of insurgency had on siblings' relationships among the IDPs. Item number 36 with mean score of 2.64 and SD 1.13 showed that siblings often engage in physical fight in the IDP camps. Also Item number 33 and number 34 with both mean score of 2.18 but SD 1.16 and 1.18 respectively have indicated that not only do siblings upheld what their peers tell them to what their sibling(s) tell them in the camp but also revealed that children feel unhappy whenever their siblings are not around in the camp. In general, the grand mean 2.41 with SD 1.15 implied rejection based on the decision rule. Hence, results implied that insurgency have influence on siblings' relationship among IDPs in North-East, Nigeria.

4.3 Hypotheses Testing

Null hypotheses 1 to 4 were tested using Chi-square to determine the influence of insurgency on family relationships among the IDPs at 0.05 alpha level of significance. The hypotheses were tested as follows:

Hypothesis One

There is no significant influence of insurgency on spousal relationship among internally the displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.

Table 4.6: Chi-square analysis of influence of insurgency on spousal relationship.

N	Level of Significance	χ^2 Computed	χ^2 Critical	P-value	Decision
380	0.05	143.03	40.12	0.000	Rejected

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 4.6 showed the result of chi square analysis of the influence of insurgency on spousal relationship. The table revealed that χ^2 critical value is greater than the χ^2 calculated value. The χ^2 critical is 40.12 while χ^2 calculated is 143.03 at 0.05 α level of significance which implies that insurgency has significant influence on spousal relationship. The influences were presented in areas such as communication, intimacy, family welfare, family dreams and goals, and privacy. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant influence of insurgency on spousal relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria is therefore rejected.

Hypothesis Two

There is no significant influence of insurgency on father-child relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.

Table 4.7: Chi-square analysis of influence of insurgency on father-child relationship.

N	Level of Significance	χ^2 Computed	χ^2 Critical	P-value	Decision
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380	0.05	89.45	36.42	0.021	Rejected
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Source: Field Work 2019

Table 4.7 showed the result of chi square analysis of the influence of insurgency on father-child relationship. The table showed that χ^2 calculated value is 89.45 which is greater than χ^2 critical value 36.42 at 0.05 alpha level of significance. This implies that insurgency has influence on father-child relationship among the IDPs. The influence is seen in areas such as attachment, father-child influence, obedience and respect for father's opinion, play time, communication and provision for children sustenance. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant influence of insurgency on father-child relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria is therefore rejected.

Hypothesis Three

There is no significant influence of insurgency on mother-child relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.

Table 4.8: Chi-square analysis of influence of insurgency on mother-child relationship.

N	Level of Significance	χ^2 Computed	χ^2 Critical	P-value	Decision
380	0.05	74.75	43.77	0.001	Rejected

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 4.8 showed the result of chi square analysis of the influence of insurgency on mother-child relationship. The table showed that χ^2 calculated is greater than χ^2 critical with 74.75 and 43.77 at alpha 0.05 level of significance. The result revealed that insurgency has influence on mother-child relationship among the IDPs in North-East, Nigeria. The influence is indicated in areas such as attachment, obedience and respect for mother's opinions,

monitoring of the child by the mother and communication. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant influence of insurgency on mother-child relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria is rejected.

Hypothesis Four

There is no significant influence of insurgency on sibling relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.

Table 4.9: Chi-square analysis of influence of insurgency on sibling relationship among the IDPs.

N	Level of Significance	χ^2 Computed	χ^2 Critical	P-value	Decision
380	0.05	94.03	40.12	0.017	Rejected

Source: Field Work 2019

Table 4.9 showed the result of chi square analysis of the influence of insurgency on siblings relationship. The table showed that the χ^2 calculated is greater and χ^2 critical with χ^2 calculated 94.03 and χ^2 critical is 40.12 at 0.05 alpha level of significance. This implies that insurgency has significant influence on sibling relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. The influences occur in areas such as living together in the same camp, learning from one another, trust and sharing secrets. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant influence of insurgency on sibling relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria is rejected.

4.4 Summary of findings

The study revealed that: -

1. Insurgency has significant influence on spousal relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria (χ^2 Computed = 143.03, χ^2 Critical= 40.12).

The influence were present in areas such as communication, intimate time, goals, and privacy.

2. Insurgency has significant influence on father-child relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria (χ^2 Computed = 89.45, χ^2 Critical = 36.42). The influence obvious in areas such as attachment, father-child influence, and respect for father's opinion, communication and provision for children sustenance.
3. Insurgency has significant influence on mother-child relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria (χ^2 Computed = 74.75, χ^2 Critical = 43.77). The influence occurred in areas such as attachment, obedience to mother's rules, monitoring of the child by the mother and communication.
4. Insurgency has significant influence on sibling relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria (χ^2 Computed = 94.03, χ^2 Critical = 40.12). The influences occur in areas such as living together in the same camp, learning from one another, trust and sharing of secrets.

4.5 Discussion of Findings

This research was conducted in order to assess the influence of insurgency on family relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. A total of 380 IDPs were employed as respondents. In order to achieve the stated objectives of the research, answers were found for the four research questions raised and the four null hypotheses were tested in this chapter.

The first research question seeks the opinion of respondents on the influence of insurgency on spousal relationships. The respondents accepted Items 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 while items 2, 4, 5, 6 and 10 were rejected. The result of the corresponding hypothesis test revealed that there is

significant effect of insurgency on spousal relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. The grand mean of 2.33 also supported this assertion. The finding therefore agreed with that of Anda (2011) who stated that relationships are strengthened by good communication. On the other hand, insurgency leads to a break in the communication between the spouse and his/her partner as shown in items 2, 4, 5,6, and 10. Insurgency therefore influences spousal relationships in areas such as communication, intimate time, family goals and privacy in IDP camps.

Research question two answered the influence of insurgency on father-child relationship of the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. The respondents accepted only item 11 in table 4.5 while items 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 were rejected. The hypothesis test revealed that there is a significant influence of insurgency on father-child relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. The grand mean of 2.31 also supported this assertion. This agreed with the findings of Pyun (2014) who discovered that fathers that participated in his study do not have a cordial relationship with their child(ren). This was attributed by Pyun (2014) to issues such as family sustenance and survival which are primary concerns of the father. Similarly, insurgency which leads to displacement of families have a resultant effect on fathers' relationship with their child(ren) in areas such as obedience and respect for father's opinion, communication, care in terms of provision, discipline, attachment and overall influence on their children.

Research question three answered the influence of insurgency on mother-child relationship of the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. The respondents accepted items 20, 26, 27 and 30 in table 4.6 while items 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 28 were rejected. The result of the corresponding hypothesis test revealed that insurgency has a significant influence on mother-child relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. The grand mean of 2.42 in table 4.6 supports this fact. This agreed with the findings of Aytac

(2013) who found out that there is a difference in mother-child relationship across the English and Turkish cultures. The author discovered that when there is a good communication between the mother and the child, the child behavior is influenced. Insurgency causes displacement of families which results in poor communication between the mother and her child(ren). This is the resultant influence of the poor relationship which is caused by insurgency. Mother to child relationship was affected in areas such as secure attachment, care in terms of providing food for the children, respect and obedience, and communication.

Research question four answered the influence of insurgency on siblings' relationship of the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. The respondents accepted items 35, 36, 37, 38 and 40 in table 4.7 while the items 31, 32, 33, 34, and 39 were rejected. The result of the corresponding hypothesis revealed that insurgency has a significant influence on siblings' relationship among internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. This is also shown in the grand mean of 2.41 in table 4.7. This agreed with the findings of Howe (2014) who found out that sibling relationship provide an important context for the development of children's understanding of their social, emotional, moral and cognitive worlds. Although the siblings in the IDP camps share some commonality, the result showed that insurgency has influence on their relationship in areas such as learning from one another, information sharing, cordial friendship and confidentiality in sharing secrets.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the work done, conclusion, recommendations, and suggestions for further studies and were discussed under the following sub-headings:

- 5.1 Summary
- 5.2 Conclusion
- 5.3 Contribution to knowledge
- 5.4 Recommendations
- 5.5 Suggestions for further studies

5.1 Summary

This research studied the influence of insurgency on family relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria. It aimed to study the influence of insurgency on family relationships among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria with objectives to determine the influence of insurgency on spousal relationship, father-child relationship, mother-child relationship and sibling relationship among the internally displaced in North-East, Nigeria. Therefore, the study answered the research question - what is the influence of insurgency on spousal relationship, father-child relationship, mother-child relationship and sibling relationship among the internally displaced in North-East, Nigeria. Furthermore, the hypotheses tested were to ascertain if there was no significant influence of insurgency on spousal relationship, father-child relationship, mother-child relationship and sibling relationship among internally the displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.

Literature were reviewed on all the variables in the objectives (insurgency, family relationship, father-child relationship, mother-child relationship, internally displaced persons and siblings' relationships). The study was guided by Bowen Family System Theory. Descriptive survey research design was employed for the study. The population was made up of 229,727 IDPs in camps within North-East, Nigeria 400 IDPs were randomly selected to form the sample based on Israel (1992) sampling table. Data was collected using a questionnaire which was validated and pilot-tested for reliability and consistency index. The tested instrument was administered to a four hundred (400) IDPs randomly selected across the IDPs in the study area and 380 was retrieved and used for analysis.

Data collected were analyzed with SPSS and Microsoft Excel 2013 version. Procedure for data analysis included frequency count, percentage, mean, standard deviation and Chi-square. Tables were used to present the results of the analyzed data. The basic findings of the study were discussed while the summary of the findings was demonstrated in form of discussion and appropriate literatures used to back up the findings.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that insurgency has negatively influenced the family relationships of the IDPs in North-East, Nigeria. It is pointed out that, spouses lack privacy as they do not have private room without their child(ren) in the camp which invariably affects the level of their intimacy, love and communication. Additionally, father-child relationship was influenced by the insurgency as fathers are unable to provide for the basic needs of their children nor create quality time for them. Moreover, mother-child relationship was equally influenced by the insurgency as children do not respect their mother's opinion on matters about their welfare in the camp. It is also clear that sibling relationship is also affected by the insurgency because children of the same parent do care about one another even in the camp. Based on these therefore, it can be stressed that insurgency has influenced family relationships of the IDPs in areas of communication, parental care, respect and obedience to parental instructions by the children.

5.3 Contribution to Knowledge

The research carried out was a survey in nature; accordingly, the results of data analysis have uncover the following contributions to knowledge as presented below:

1. The insurgency has a negative effect on the marital relationship between the internally displaced couples in North-East Nigeria. It has negatively affected their communication, this is obvious since spouses communicate less with each other and also lack privacy to enjoy intimate time, which has made them unable to set family goals.(χ^2 Computed = 143.03, χ^2 Critical = 40.12).
2. The insurgency has a negative impact on the father-child relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East Nigeria. Children are less connected to their father, as life in the camp is more of communal than of family units. It is uncovered that the father's opinion were mostly not respected because of the father's

inability to meet the needs of the children.(χ^2 Computed = 89.45, χ^2 Critical = 36.42).

3. The insurgency has a negative impact on the mother-child relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East Nigeria. The attachment of children to their mothers in IDP camps was less because they did not have quality time together than when they were at home, which made obedience to the mother's rules difficult, and mothers cannot monitor their children very well. (χ^2 Computed = 74.75, χ^2 Critical = 43.77).
4. The insurgency has a negative impact on fraternal relations among the displaced people in north-eastern Nigeria. Thus, it has made siblings unable to learn from each other, unable to trust and share secrets. (χ^2 Computed = 94.03, χ^2 Critical = 40.12).

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings from the analyzed data, the following recommendations were made

1. Spouses (husband/wife) should be encouraged to have special time for themselves and their family the same way they would if outside the camp while the camp authority in turn should attempt to make provision for personal spaces for families and couples.
2. Fathers in the camp should be encouraged to cater for their family needs and create time to interact with their children. They should also be encouraged to perform their fatherly roles as they would if outside the camp.
3. Mothers in the camp should be encouraged to look after their children and perform their motherly roles as they would if outside the camp.

4. Parents should encourage their children to move and play together in the camp to further strengthen their bond. They should further encourage their children by inculcating in them a sense of family bonding and togetherness.
5. Camp authorities and bodies in charge of management of the camp should regularly give orientation to families in the camp on the importance of maintaining family relationships and bonds. They should also create the needed space to make family bonding possible.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

The study carried out investigated the influence of the insurgency on family relationships in North-East, Nigeria, therefore the following suggestions were made for further studies.

1. Influence of insurgency on Foster parent-child relationship among the internally displaced persons in North-East, Nigeria.
2. It was observed that insurgency is one among other crises that bedevilled some states of the federation like banditry, kidnapping and militancy, therefore, there is need to replicate the study of this type to other forms of crises that emerges in other geo-political zones of the federation toward improvement of family lives in the country.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ASSESSMENT OF BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY ON FAMILY RELATIONSHIP IN NORTH-EAST, NIGERIA.

Department of Home Economics,
Faculty of Education,
Ahmadu Bello University,

Zaria.

Dear Sir/Madam,

REQUEST LETTER

Attached is a questionnaire on the assessment Boko Haram insurgency on family relationship in North-East, Nigeria. It is designed to seek your opinion on the fore- mentioned topic.

The research work is purely an academic exercise, please you are expected to read carefully and respond by ticking (✓) appropriately to express your opinion. The information you provide shall be treated with confidentiality. Thanks.

Yours faithfully,

Amina Tani Ibrahim
P14EDVE8019

SECTION 'A': BIO DATA

Please tick (✓) or fill in the corresponding box honestly

1. Please indicate your Gender:

- (a) Male ☐
- (b) Female ☐

2. Indicate your status:

- a. Child ☐
- b. Parent ☐

3. Kindly indicate your age:

- (a) 13 - 18 years ☐
- (b) 19 – 23 years ☐
- (c) 24 – 29 years ☐
- (d) 30 – 35 years ☐
- (e) 36 years and above ☐

4. Please indicate your highest Academic Qualification:

- (a) Primary school ☐
- (b) Secondary School ☐
- (c) N C E ☐
- (d) Diploma ☐
- (e) Degree ☐
- (f) Others ☐

5. Please indicate your IDP camp:

- (a) Bakasi ☐
- (b) Dalari I ☐
- (c) Kasaisa ☐
- (d) Furi ☐
- (e) Fufore ☐
- (f) Maikoli ☐

Instructions:

This questionnaire contains a number of statements about relationships between parents and children. Please read each statement carefully, and decide how well it describes your relationship with your spouse, mother, father and siblings before and after the insurgency.

Keys

VT - Very true
 MT - moderately true
 ST - Somewhat true
 NT - Not true at all

	What is the influence of insurgency on Spousal Relationship of the internally displaced persons?	VT	MT	ST	NT
1.	I and my spouse live in the same camp.				
2.	I and my spouse communicate on every matter about the family in the camp				
3.	I and my spouse have time to talk about us in the camp				
4.	I and my spouse have intimate time together in the camp				
5.	I and my spouse create time to discuss issues and take decision on our welfare in the camp				
6.	I and my spouse achieve our dreams in the camp				
7.	I live happily with my spouse in the camp				
8.	I and my spouse have mutual feelings for each other				
9.	My spouse listen whenever I want to talk in the camp				
10.	I and my spouse have private room without the child(ren) in the camp.				
	What is the influence of insurgency on father-child relationship?	VT	MT	ST	NT
11.	I live in the same camp with my children				

12.	My child(ren) respect my opinion on matters regarding their welfare				
13.	My children obey my rules in the camp				
14.	I and my child(ren) have time to discuss about their progress in academics in the camp.				
15.	I provide for all my children needs in the camp				
16.	I create time to play with my children in the camp				
17.	I correct my children whenever they do something wrong in the camp.				
18.	I and my child(ren) are attached to each other in the camp.				
19.	My behavior has influence on my children in the camp.				
	What is the effect of insurgency on Mother-child relationship?	VT	MT	ST	NT
20.	I live in the same camp with my child(ren)				
21.	There is secure attachment between me and my child(ren) in the camp				
22.	My child(ren) obey me in the camp				
23.	I provide food for my child(ren) in the camp.				
24.	My children respect my opinion on matters about their welfare in the camp				
25.	I record the progress made by my child(ren) in the camp.				
26.	I am responsible for my child(ren) health in the camp				
27.	We have time to play with my child(ren)				

28.	We create time to discuss family issues together with the child(ren) at the camp				
29.	My children respect my judgment on every issue of their life in the camp				
30.	I have concern about my child(ren) wellbeing in the camp.				
	What is the influence of insurgency on sibling relationship?	VT	MT	ST	NT
31.	I live together with my sibling(s) in the same camp				
32.	I learn from my sibling(s) in the camp				
33.	I consider what my peers tell me than what my sibling(s) tell me in the camp				
34.	I feel unhappy whenever my siblings are not around in the camp				
35.	Me and my sibling protect each other in the camp				
36.	I often engage in physical fights with my siblings in the camp				
37.	I care about my sibling(s) feelings in the camp				
38.	My sibling(s) is/are my best friend in the camp				
39.	I share my secret with my siblings in the camp				
40.	Knowing that my siblings are always there for me give me confidence.				

APPENDIX II: INTRODUCTORY LETTER



DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL EDUCATION AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA, NIGERIA. FACULTY OF EDUCATION

VICE CHANCELLOR: Prof. Ibrahim Garba (B.Sc., M.Sc. (ABU) Ph.D (London) D.I.C)

Telephone: 069-51755, 50692

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT: Dr. E.E. Adamu, OND (Kad Poly), B.Sc (Hons) ISU (USA) PGDE (ABU) M.ED (ABU) Ph.D. (ABU)

Your Ref: _____
PI4EDVE8019

14th November, 2016

Date: _____

Our Ref: _____

Letter of Identification

AMINA TANI IBRAHIM – P14EDVE8019

This is to certify that the above mentioned name is a Postgraduate student (M.Ed Home Economics) in the Department of Vocational and Technical Education, Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, carrying out a research topic; ***Effect of Insurgency on Family Structure and Family Relationship Among the Internally Displaced Persons in Northeast Geo Political Zone, Nigeria.***

Please, kindly give her every necessary assistance she may require.

Professor. E.E. Adamu
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX III: APPROVAL OF REQUEST FROM NEMA



THE PRESIDENCY
NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Medical Store Premises, Off Auno Street, Baga Road Maiduguri, Borno State.

22nd May, 2018.

Mrs. Amina Tani Ibrahim,
Department of Home Economics Education,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

RE: REQUEST FOR IDPs POPULATION ON CAMP

Following your formal request for the IDPs population on camps in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe state, I hereby forward the list as at 30th April, 2018 as follows:

Adamawa IDPs Population

* Fufore Camp	-	3,804
* Maikoli Camp	-	2,621
* NYSC Camp	-	2,411
Total	-	8,836

Borno IDPs Population

* Bakassi Camp	-	35,199
* Dalori I Camp	-	35,514
* Dalori II Camp	-	12,334
* EYN/CAN Sec. Camp	-	5,463
* Farm Centre Camp	-	21,872
* Goni Kachallan Camp	-	27,699
* Gubio Camp	-	19,339
* Madina Camp	-	23,766
* NYSC Camp	-	6,046
* Teacher's Village Camp	-	15,363
* Mogolis Camp	-	5,031
Total	-	207,626

Yobe IDPs Population

* Camp 'A' (Pompomari)	-	1,785
* Camp 'B' (Bukar Ali)	-	1,346
* Kasaisa Camp	-	3,211
* Kuka Reta Camp	-	1,311
* Furi Camp	-	5,612
Total	-	13,265

Thank you.

Bala Mohammed Iyam
Ag. Head of Operation

Website: www.nema.gov.ng, E-mail: nemaborno@yahoo.com

APPENDIX IV: PILOT STUDY RESULTS

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	20	95.2
	Excluded ^a	1	4.8
	Total	21	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.842	.845	38

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
86.6500	227.713	15.09017	38

APPENDIX V: SAMPLING TABLE

Size of Population	Sample Size (n) for Precision (e) of:			
	±3%	±5%	±7%	±10%
500	a	222	145	83
600	a	240	152	86
700	a	255	158	88
800	a	267	163	89
900	a	277	166	90
1,000	a	286	169	91
2,000	714	333	185	95
3,000	811	353	191	97
4,000	870	364	194	98
5,000	909	370	196	98
6,000	938	375	197	98
7,000	959	378	198	99
8,000	976	381	199	99
9,000	989	383	200	99
10,000	1,000	385	200	99
15,000	1,034	390	201	99
20,000	1,053	392	204	100
25,000	1,064	394	204	100
50,000	1,087	397	204	100
100,000	1,099	398	204	100
>100,000	1,111	400	204	100
a = Assumption of normal population is poor (Yamane, 1967). The entire population should be sampled.				

APPENDIX VI: RESULTS OF DATA ANALYSIS

BIODATA

	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
Sex	115	265	380	30	70

	Parent	Child	Total	Parent (%)	Children (%)
Status	203	177	380	53	47

Age	Number	Percentage
13 - 18 Years	177	47
19 - 23 Years	28	7
24 - 29 Years	46	12
30 - 35 Years	51	13
36 Years and above	78	21
Total	380	100

Academic Qualification

Edu. Level	Number	Percentage
Primary School	50	13
Secondary School	67	18
Diploma (OND/ND)	84	22
NCE & HND	75	20
Degree	27	7
Others	77	20
Total	380	100

IDP Camp

Camp Name	Number	Percentage
Bakasi	18	5%
Dalori I	12	3%
Kasaisa	154	41%
Furi	156	41%
Fufore	15	4%
Maikoli	25	7%
Total	380	100%

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

	What is the influence of insurgency on Spousal Relationship of the internally displaced persons?	VT	MT	ST	NT	Mean	S.D.
1.	Spouses live in the same camp.	63	40	40	52	2.58	1.19
2.	Spouses communicate on every matter about the family in the camp	31	30	68	73	2.09	1.06
3.	Spouses have time to talk about their lives in the camp	60	41	43	38	2.68	1.14
4.	Spouses have intimate time together in the camp	43	31	51	71	2.23	1.16
5.	Spouses create time to discuss issues and take decision on their welfare in the camp	35	42	56	64	2.24	1.09
6.	Spouses achieve their dreams in the camp	25	31	66	76	2.03	1.02
7.	Spouses live happily in the camp	61	50	43	48	2.61	1.15
8.	Spouses have mutual feelings for each other	54	51	35	47	2.60	1.15
9.	Spouses listen to each other whenever they want to talk in the camp	43	40	52	45	2.45	1.11
10.	Spouses have private room without the child(ren) in the camp.	12	23	60	90	1.77	0.90
	What is the influence of insurgency on father-child relationship?	VT	MT	ST	NT	Mean	S.D.
11.	Children live in the same camp with their father	15	12	30	20	2.69	1.06
12.	Children respect their father's opinion on matters regarding their welfare	30	23	8	12	2.32	1.09
13.	Children obey their father's rules in the camp	25	22	14	11	2.17	1.06
14.	Children have time to discuss about their progress in academics in the camp with their father.	12	9	23	28	2.07	1.08

15.	Fathers provide for all their children needs in the camp	11	8	21	35	1.93	1.07
16.	Fathers create time to play with their children in the camp	13	12	21	31	2.09	1.11
17.	Fathers correct their children whenever they do something wrong in the camp.	21	19	18	19	2.42	1.13
18.	Children are attached to each other in the camp.	21	12	31	12	2.41	1.06
19.	Children are influenced by their father's behaviour in the camp.	21	18	22	11	2.46	1.05
	What is the effect of insurgency on Mother-child relationship?	VT	MT	ST	NT	Mean	S.D.
20.	Mothers live in the same camp with their child(ren)	20	24	41	29	2.51	1.04
21.	There is secure attachment between mothers and their child(ren) in the camp	36	23	21	29	2.42	1.20
22.	Child(ren) obey their mothers in the camp	43	26	20	21	2.37	1.14
23.	Mothers provide food for their child(ren) in the camp.	27	22	31	30	2.46	1.13
24.	Children respect their mother's opinion on matters about their welfare in the camp	33	21	25	32	2.23	1.19
25.	Mothers record the progress made by their child(ren) in the camp.	16	12	38	41	2.03	1.05
26.	Mothers are responsible for their child(ren)'s health in the camp	41	33	15	21	2.85	1.12
27.	Mothers have time to play with their child(ren) in the camp.	29	27	22	20	2.52	1.11
28.	Mothers create time to discuss family issues together with their child(ren) in the camp	24	21	38	32	2.32	1.09
29.	Children respect their mother's judgment on every issue of their life in the camp	31	20	29	35	2.41	1.18
30.	Mothers are concerned about their	26	28	35	26	2.50	1.07

	child(ren)'s wellbeing in the camp.						
	What is the influence of insurgency on sibling relationship?	VT	MT	ST	NT	Mean	S.D.
31.	Children of the same parents are best friends in the camp	53	25	33	60	2.42	1.25
32.	Children from the same parents learn from one another in the camp	68	38	22	48	2.36	1.23
33.	Siblings consider what their peers tell them, than which their sibling(s) tell them in the camp	39	23	43	69	2.18	1.18
34.	Children feel unhappy whenever their siblings are not around in the camp	59	45	34	41	2.18	1.16
35.	Siblings protect each other in the camp	56	45	37	38	2.50	1.13
36.	Siblings often engage in physical fights with in the camp	56	51	31	39	2.64	1.13
37.	Children of the same parent care about their sibling(s) feelings in the camp	36	54	31	50	2.51	1.12
38.	Children live together with their sibling(s) in the same camp.	37	35	47	58	2.52	1.13
39.	Children share secrets with their siblings in the camp	30	40	50	57	2.24	1.08
40.	Children have a sense of confidence knowing that their siblings are always there for them.	37	55	40	45	2.50	1.08

APPENDIX VII:TEST OF HYPOTHESES

NULL HYPOTHESIS ONE

		Observed Frequencies					Expected Frequencies					Difference (O - E)					The Difference Square/E										
S/N		VT	MT	ST	NT	Total	VT	MT	ST	NT	Total	VT	MT	ST	NT	VT	MT	ST	NT	Total							
The influence of emergency on response Relationship of the internally displaced	1	63	40	40	52	195	43.28	38.41	52.09	61.2	195	19.7	1.6	-12	-9.2	8.99	0.066	2.808	1.3875	13.2496							
	2	31	30	68	73	202	44.83	39.79	53.96	63.4	202	-14	-9.8	14	9.59	4.27	2.409	3.65	1.4492	11.7756							
	3	60	41	43	38	182	40.39	35.85	48.62	57.1	182	19.6	5.1	-5.6	-19	9.52	0.739	0.65	6.4086	17.3166							
	4	43	31	51	71	196	43.5	38.61	52.36	61.5	196	-0.5	-7.6	-1.4	9.47	0.01	1.5	0.035	1.4575	2.99823							
	5	35	42	56	64	197	43.72	38.81	52.63	61.8	197	-8.7	3.2	3.37	2.16	1.74	0.263	0.216	0.0752	2.29349							
	6	25	31	66	76	198	43.94	39	52.9	62.2	198	-19	-8	13.1	13.8	8.17	1.642	3.246	3.0825	16.1368							
	7	61	50	43	48	202	44.83	39.79	53.96	63.4	202	16.2	10	-11	-15	5.83	2.619	2.228	3.7466	14.4256							
	8	54	51	35	47	187	41.5	36.84	49.96	58.7	187	12.5	14	-15	-12	3.76	5.446	4.478	2.3337	16.022							
	9	43	40	52	45	180	39.95	35.46	48.09	56.5	180	3.05	4.5	3.91	-12	0.23	0.582	0.318	2.3434	3.47687							
	10	12	23	60	90	185	41.06	36.44	49.42	58.1	185	-29	-13	10.6	31.9	20.6	4.958	2.264	17.547	45.334							
Total		427	379	514	604	1924	427	379	514	604	1924															G. Tot.	143.029

NULL HYPOTHESIS TWO

		Observed Frequencies					Expected Frequencies					Difference (O - E)					The Difference Square/E				
S/N		VT	MT	ST	NT	Total	VT	MT	ST	NT	Total	VT	MT	ST	NT	VT	MT	ST	NT	Total	
The influence of insurgency on father-child relationship.	11	15	12	30	20	77	19.39	15.49	21.57	20.5	77	-4.4	-3.5	8.43	-0.5	1	0.787	3.291	0.0142	5.08769	
	12	30	23	8	12	73	18.39	14.69	20.45	19.5	73	11.6	8.3	-12	-7.5	7.34	4.705	7.582	2.8684	22.4921	
	13	25	22	14	11	72	18.13	14.49	20.17	19.2	72	6.87	7.5	-6.2	-8.2	2.6	3.898	1.889	3.5069	11.8931	
	14	12	9	23	28	72	18.13	14.49	20.17	19.2	72	-6.1	-5.5	2.83	8.79	2.07	2.078	0.396	4.0253	8.57395	
	15	11	8	21	35	75	18.89	15.09	21.01	20	75	-7.9	-7.1	-0	15	3.3	3.331	9E-06	11.235	17.8608	
	16	13	12	21	31	77	19.39	15.49	21.57	20.5	77	-6.4	-3.5	-0.6	10.5	2.11	0.787	0.015	5.3255	8.23553	
	17	21	19	18	19	77	19.39	15.49	21.57	20.5	77	1.61	3.5	-3.6	-1.5	0.13	0.794	0.592	0.1156	1.63515	
	18	21	12	31	12	76	19.14	15.29	21.29	20.3	76	1.86	-3.3	9.71	-8.3	0.18	0.708	4.425	3.3768	8.68996	
	19	21	18	22	11	72	18.13	14.49	20.17	19.2	72	2.87	3.5	1.83	-8.2	0.45	0.853	0.165	3.5069	4.9778	
Total		169	135	188	179	671	169	135	188	179	671									G. Tot.	89.446

NULL HYPOTHESIS THREE

The effect of insurgency on Mother-child relationship.	S/N	Observed Frequencies					Expected Frequencies					Difference (O - E)				The Difference Square/E				
		VT	MT	ST	NT	Total	VT	MT	ST	NT	Total	VT	MT	ST	NT	VT	MT	ST	NT	Total
	20	20	24	41	29	114	30.61	24.13	29.58	29.7	114	-11	-0.1	11.4	-0.7	3.68	7E-04	4.409	0.0153	8.10433
	21	36	23	21	29	109	29.27	23.07	28.28	28.4	109	6.73	-0.1	-7.3	0.63	1.55	2E-04	1.875	0.0139	3.43665
	22	43	26	20	21	110	29.54	23.29	28.54	28.6	110	13.5	2.7	-8.5	-7.6	6.13	0.316	2.556	2.0346	11.0418
	23	27	22	31	30	110	29.54	23.29	28.54	28.6	110	-2.5	-1.3	2.46	1.37	0.22	0.071	0.212	0.0653	0.56626
	24	33	21	25	32	111	29.81	23.5	28.8	28.9	111	3.19	-2.5	-3.8	3.11	0.34	0.266	0.502	0.3341	1.4435
	25	16	12	38	41	107	28.73	22.65	27.76	27.9	107	-13	-11	10.2	13.1	5.64	5.009	3.774	6.207	20.6326
	26	41	33	15	21	110	29.54	23.29	28.54	28.6	110	11.5	9.7	-14	-7.6	4.45	4.052	6.425	2.0346	16.9585
	27	29	27	22	20	98	26.32	20.75	25.43	25.5	98	2.68	6.3	-3.4	-5.5	0.27	1.885	0.462	1.1898	3.81076
	28	24	21	38	32	115	30.88	24.35	29.84	29.9	115	-6.9	-3.3	8.16	2.07	1.53	0.46	2.232	0.1426	4.36742
	29	31	20	29	35	115	30.88	24.35	29.84	29.9	115	0.12	-4.3	-0.8	5.07	0	0.776	0.024	0.8573	1.65692
	30	26	28	35	26	115	30.88	24.35	29.84	29.9	115	-4.9	3.7	5.16	-3.9	0.77	0.549	0.893	0.517	2.72984
Total		326	257	315	316	1214	326	257	315	316	1214									G. Tot. 74.7486

NULL HYPOTHESIS FOUR

		Observed Frequencies					Expected Frequencies					Difference (O - E)				The Difference Square/E				
	S/N	VT	MT	ST	NT	Total	VT	MT	ST	NT	Total	VT	MT	ST	NT	VT	MT	ST	NT	Total
The influence of insurgency on sibling relationship.	31	53	25	33	60	171	45.89	40.05	35.86	49.2	171	7.11	-15	-2.9	10.8	1.1	5.653	0.228	2.3682	9.34975
	32	68	38	22	48	176	47.23	41.22	36.9	50.6	176	20.8	-3.2	-15	-2.6	9.13	0.251	6.02	0.138	15.5382
	33	39	23	43	69	174	46.7	40.75	36.49	50.1	174	-7.7	-18	6.51	18.9	1.27	7.731	1.163	7.1583	17.3211
	34	59	45	34	41	179	48.04	41.92	37.53	51.5	179	11	3.1	-3.5	-11	2.5	0.226	0.333	2.1434	5.20326
	35	56	45	37	38	176	47.23	41.22	36.9	50.6	176	8.77	3.8	0.1	-13	1.63	0.347	2E-04	3.1567	5.13092
	36	56	51	31	39	177	47.5	41.45	37.11	50.9	177	8.5	9.5	-6.1	-12	1.52	2.2	1.007	2.7952	7.52224
	37	36	54	31	50	171	45.89	40.05	35.86	49.2	171	-9.9	14	-4.9	0.79	2.13	4.862	0.658	0.0128	7.66507
	38	37	35	47	58	177	47.5	41.45	37.11	50.9	177	-11	-6.5	9.89	7.07	2.32	1.004	2.633	0.981	6.94007
	39	30	40	50	57	177	47.5	41.45	37.11	50.9	177	-18	-1.5	12.9	6.07	6.45	0.051	4.474	0.723	11.6963
	40	37	55	40	45	177	47.5	41.45	37.11	50.9	177	-11	14	2.89	-5.9	2.32	4.429	0.224	0.6908	7.66572
Total		471	411	368	505	1755	471	411	368	505	1755								G. Tot.	<u>94.0326</u>