ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF INSURGENCY ON COMMUNITY LIFE IN NORTH-EAST, NIGERIA

BY

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE IN HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION

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NOVEMBER, 2017

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis titled ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF INSURGENCY ON COMMUNITY LIFE IN NORTH-EAST; NIGERIA has being carried out by me in the Department of Home Economics Education (Consumer Science Education), 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.

Fatima Shem MAMMAN _____ _____

Signature **Date**

CERTIFICATION

This thesis, titled ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF INSURGENCY ON COMMUNITY LIFE IN NORTH-EAST, NIGERIA by Fatima Shem MAMMAN meets the regulation governing the award of Degree of the Doctor of Philosophy in Home Economics Education of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

The research work is dedicated to all those suffering from natural or human displacement.

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Community Life: Community life is the aggregation of families living in a geo-spatial context that constitute a community.

Declining income- Decrease of wages/earnings as a result of reduction in sales, quality of facilities and or lower or absence of profit in business, vocation or trade activity

Lack of Education Activities -Practices that disrupt the progress of educational life in a society, destruction of school infrastructure, Teachers living in fear, learners' absence from school and adult education hampered.

Lack of Economic Activities -Practices that obstruct the progress of economic life in a society: burning of assets, destruction of social amenities, farming activities and business activities.

Employment Uncertainty -Arbitrary Layoff of workers from a particular work.

Health Challenges -Inability of Persons/Community to function properly in a variety of life's activities in physical/physiological, mental/psychological and social/existential terms.

Insurgency- Is a political or religious rebellion and agitation which may involve the use of violence and weapons carried out by illegal group of persons who participate in criminal activities to disorganize/dislodge government policies resulting in loss of lives and properties, displacement, fear, injuries and migration.

Insurgents (Boko Haram) -Group of persons who participate in anti-government, anti-establishment activities by breaking the laws of the state using violence.

Internally Displaced Persons- People forced to flee from their en situ homes and communities because their environment is no longer safe for them, and relocate to other areas within the country/polity.

Poverty - Inability to get the basic needs to satisfy the necessities of life.

Socio-cultural life	- Lifestyles shared by members of the society. The lifestyles are often conducted through worship centers, religious activities, social festivities, customs and worldviews and other exchanges.
Unemployment	- A state of not having a job, haven actively sought for it without a solution.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADF:	Automatic Document Feeder
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AK47:	Automatic Kalashnikov 1947
BBC:	British Broadcasting Co-Operation
BDN:	Business Day Newspaper
ECM:	Error Correcting Model
EIBEQ:	Effect of Insurgency of Basic Education Questionnaire
FCT:	Federal Capital Territory
FRG:	Federal republic of Nigeria
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDMC:	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP:	Internally Displaced Persons
NEMA:	National Emergency Management Agency
NPC:	National Population Commission
OLS:	Ordinary Least Squares
Ramsey RESET:	Regression Equation Specification Error Test
RPGs:	Rocket Propelled Grenade
S/N:	Serial Number
UN:	United Nations
VOA:	Voice of America

ABSTRACT

This study 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 study has five (5) objectives, five (5) research questions and five (5) null hypotheses. Descriptive survey design was used to carry out the research study. From a population of eighteen million, nine seventy one thousand, nine hundred and sixty five (18,971,965) thousand and a sample of three hundred and eighty four (384) was drawn using multi-stage sampling technique. An adopted questionnaire was employed to obtain data for the study. Three hundred and eighty four (384) questionnaires 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 was used to test null hypothesis one(1), while multi- regression statistical tools were used to test null hypotheses 11, 111,1V and V at 0.05 alpha level of significance. The findings reveal among others, revealed that insurgency has significant influence on 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.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The North East (NE) Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria covers close to one-third (280,419km2) of Nigeria's land area (909,890km2). The zone comprises 6 states: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) 2011). The six states have not been entirely carved out based on geopolitical location, but rather states with similar cultures, ethnic groups, and common history were classified in the same zone (Eze, Okpala, Cyril, Ogbodo & Joseph, 2014). North-Eastern State is a former administrative division of Nigeria. It was created on 27 May 1967 from parts of the Northern Region, its capital was the city of Maiduguri. Additionally, the Zone shares international borders with three countries: Republic of Cameroon to the East, Republic of Chad to the North East and Niger Republic to the North. NBS (2010) Statistics show that, the North East of Nigeria has the worst socioeconomic conditions in the Country. Its average absolute poverty rate put at sixty-nine percent (69.0%) is above the national average of sixty point nine percent (60.9%). This characterizes the Zone as having the highest rate of poverty in Nigeria which was one among the many causes of insurgency coupled with the rate of unemployment in the country. (James, 2006) (See Figure 1).

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 authorities of the state or of taking part in insurrection. The study looked at the insurgence of Boko Haram and insurgence as an act of terrorism. From the foregoing, is a crime against public order because it is a pattern of internal disturbance and tension that poses serious problems which threatens the nation, the advent of terrorism and insurgency is not just a transitional political and violent phenomena but one that threatens family cohesion

having uprooted and destabilized many families. Terrorism and insurgency have engendered a growing dimension in the political and religious disconnections among groups with adverse effects on a number of families globally. Njoku and Nwachuku (2015) noted that in the North East, Nigeria, especially in Bornu, Yobe and Adamawa states (declared states of emergency), there have been the adverse effects of terrorism and insurgency which have led to complete desertion of villages which are prone to attacks by terrorists and insurgents. Many people have been injured and others have lost their lives due to restiveness and fear of going back to their communities. When insurgents attack on villages, it is not just an issue of family but individual safety. Victims who survive in most cases have to seek for shelter and protection in Internally Displaced Peoples' (IDP) Camp. The emergence of Boko Haram insurgency and its impact in the North East has not only increased insecurity but has completely disrupted community life in the North East, Nigeria.

Community life is the aggregation of families living in a geo-spatial context that constitute a community. A community is a small or large social unit (a group of living things) who have something in common, such as norms, religion, values, or identity. Communities often share a sense of place that is situated in a given geographical area (e.g. a country, village, town, or neighbourhood) or in virtual space through communication platforms. Durable relations that extend beyond immediate genealogical ties also define a sense of community. People tend to define those social ties as important to their identity, practice, and roles in social institutions like family, home, work, government, society, or humanity, at large (James, Nadarajah, Haive & Stead, 2012). Although communities are usually small relative to personal social ties (micro-level), "community" may also refer to large group affiliations (or macro-level), such as national communities, international communities, and virtual communities (James, 2006). There are numerous factors that

affect the achievement of family/community life, some of these factors are positive while others are negative. The negative factors among others include: crisis or conflict among families and communities, lack of resources or low economic capability, restriction or being denied of socio-cultural activities that can bring progress in the community and inadequate health of a family/community member(s), (Gyawali, 2006).Those social ties expected and important as the communities identity and practices to be discussed under this study are: economic, education, socio-cultural and health.

The economic effects of insurgency in Nigeria simply represent a major effect on people and government which can be viewed from two different perspectives. The first is the effect on the states directly affected and individual members of the affected states, and second, residents in the affected communities. The insurgents by their nature are used to crippling the economic activities of any place they spread their tentacles to as well as the result of people migrating from the affected place due to restiveness. Apart from the loss of lives arising from Boko Haram insurgency, communities in the affected towns and villages can no longer have access to means of livelihood because of the systemic deprivation, absence of liberty and freedom of movement which limits the socio-economic pursuits of the families in the affected communities. The adverse economic consequences of the insurgency are so devastating that the social and psychological costs cannot be quantified. Commercial activities in the Northeast have been reduced to an unprecedented level. In some towns banks, markets and shops do not open regularly due to the fear of the coordinated attacks from the insurgents. Okereocha (2012) states that, human capital and investors have been drained thus, hampering economic development in the Northeast and educational activities, due to attacks on banks, markets, parks and government departments and homes of individuals.

Educationally, Schools are not left out as parents are rejecting their children schooling in volatile North East. Many schools have closed down due to Boko Haram activities, talented lecturers; teachers have abandoned their schools for other schools in other peaceful states, leading to brain drain. More than 800 school buildings are affected in the north east leading to some students having lesson under trees and canopies. The numbers of school children have reduced drastically due to the activities of Boko Haram insurgency in the north eastern Nigeria, especially in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. When there are security crises or threats, it tends to affect the rate of attendance in schools. Nkechi (2013) noted that irrespective of age, sex and nationality, once there is an attack by Boko Haram, the survivors often dread staying in such places and may hesitate sending their children to schools especially when they are not too sure of the security measures that have been put in place. Boko Haram attacks are not restricted to the urban or rural areas. Their attacks cut across boundaries even affecting the socio-culture values and religious obligations that are so important for national development.

Socio-cultural life of people in the affected communities have been hampered. The churches, schools, markets, social festivities, clinics and mosques are potential targets of the insurgents. For example, in 2014, Federal Government Girls' College in Chibok, Borno State was attacked subsequently leading to the abduction of over 250 female students, some students have stopped going to school, others have been transferred to the southern parts of the country to continue their education. Series of events connected with a particular period that can foster unity and coexistence among the communities has being destabilized because of the attacks by the sect. Christians and Muslims are afraid to go to their places of worship due to the fear of being attacked. The National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) created to foster unity among Nigerians is under threat in the North East area due to insurgency. A case in point is the 1041 corps members who abandoned their national duty

due to the precarious security situation in Adamawa State in 2011. As a result of the domestic activities of women and children, they may be attacked and injured which may result to ill-health to members of the community.

Health of families/communities as in insurgency activities within the psychological trauma often have an adverse influence upon the health of individuals due to injuries inflicted on them sometimes lead to the death of affected individuals. Ihiegbulem (2005), further stated that, most of the people within the affected communities by insurgents are physically ill while others are constantly troubled with nervous complaints and others slaughtered, insufficient, drugs, water and food, scarcity and, poor beddings and malnutrition at camps are common problems. This is because unpleasant emotions bring about great changes within the body. Dauda (2014) comments that if these problems continue uncontrolled, there will be no economic, education, socio-cultural and health development within family members and this will affect national development and certainly crises will escalate with more destruction. Therefore, it is against this background the researcher wants to assess the influence of insurgency on community Life of families in North–East geo-political zone Nigeria.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Insurgents' activities in Nigeria is threatening the lives of family members and destroying communities, with unpredictable attacks adversely affecting the economy of the nation; considering the high rate of loss lives and properties occurring in various communities, especially in North-east, Nigeria. Oladayo (2015) reports that, the emergence of insurgents has introduced a terrorist dimension to the crises and added a hitherto unknown level of violence in Nigeria. The activities of the insurgents have been so devastating with unprecedented loss of lives and properties and means of livelihood of families cannot be overemphasized. In the face of this unprecedented loss, social and

economic life, religious obligations and other socio-cultural activities of the people in the affected areas are practically non-existent. Family goals, mutual cooperation and interaction of members towards achieving desired direction of community life becomes constrained.

Continuous insurgent activities in Gwoza, Bama and other villages in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, has led to children abduction, kidnapping and the cutting short of dreams of a fulfilled life, as in the case of the Chibok girls. Parents who are bread winners are being slaughtered, communities ransacked, and properties worth millions are burnt to the ground. Youths are forced into joining the insurgents and some villages become ghost towns. Dali (2015) states that farming activities is gradually grinding to a hart as reports have it that farmers are being attacked while in the farm, with their families raped, killed and their farm produce set on fire. Businesses such as; restaurant services, hair and barbing saloons ,trading ,carpentry and electrical services cannot be accessed anymore and even civil servants, for the fear of the unknown cannot go to work. These are the general outcries reported over the media day after day by the affected communities within the zones. Burgeoning IDP camps began to emerge in the neighboring states, the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and in the states capital of the affected states where it is expected some modicum of security, feeding and accommodation may be available.

The researcher observed from a visit to Damare IDP Camp in Yola that the shock and psychological trauma caused by the insurgency was still very fresh among victims in the camp. The question is how and what do these families do to meet up with the economic, social and other requirements in their communities? This research on the assessment of the influence of insurgency on community life in the affected areas was therefore undertaken to investigate the effect of Boko Haram destructions with a view to making recommendations to ameliorate the debilitating effects.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was to assess the influence of insurgency on the community life in North-East, Nigeria. The specific objectives of this study are to**:**

1. Identify the significant differences on the influence of insurgency activities on community life of people in the three states declared as states of emergency in North-East, Nigeria.
2. Ascertain the influence of insurgency on the economic activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria.
3. Examine the influence of insurgency on the educational activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria.
4. Determine the influence of insurgency on the socio-cultural activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria.
5. Determine the influence of insurgency on the health of the community in North-East, Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

The study will present the following research questions:

1. What were the significant differences on the influences of insurgency on community life in the three states declared as states of emergency in North-East, Nigeria?
2. What was the influence of insurgency on the economic activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria?
3. What was the influence of insurgency on the educational activities of community life in North- East, Nigeria?
4. What was the influence of insurgency on the socio-cultural activities of community life in North- East, Nigeria?

5. What was the influence of insurgency on the health of people in the community in North- East, Nigeria?

1.5 Hypotheses of the Study

The following Null Hypotheses are postulated to enable the researcher arrive at some meaningful conclusions:

1. There were no significant differences on the influence of insurgency on community life in the three states declared as states of emergency in the North-East, Nigeria.
2. There was no significant influence of insurgency on the economic activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria.
3. There was no significant influence of insurgency on educational activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria.
4. There was no significant influence of insurgency on socio-cultural life of community in North-East, Nigeria.
5. There was no significant influence of insurgency on the health of community life in North East, Nigeria.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study on assessment of the influence of Insurgency on community Life of people will be significant to the following: students, lecturers in institutions, decision makers, parents and communities, local and federal government agencies, guidance counsellors and non-governmental organizations.

The study will benefit students through referencing the findings of this study to add knowledge. Also, the research would serve as a resource base for other scholars and researchers interested in carrying out further research on the field.

Decision makers and parents will use the findings of this work to provide useful measures to be adopted in tackling the unrest unleashed by the sect. Also, the Study will be beneficial

to parents and families in giving moral counsel to their children on how to be useful members in the community.

The study would be relevant to government at all levels on how to handle security issues with all seriousness in their environments for the safety of lives and properties of individuals in the nation and to avoid the occurrence of such events in the future.

The findings will also help educators in guidance and counselling unit and parents to give educative training programs to students, government and individuals in their communities, so that they can know how to assist the populace with necessary tools and modalities to address the problems of insurgency in the country. It will also help the curriculum planners in planning suitable topics and programs for different age levels of students so as to prepare them for good moral life for national development.

The study will provide useful information for non-governmental organizations publishing the result of this work in journal papers and local investors to find useful ways of assisting the affected communities. Finally, the research will serve as a useful resource material for future research work in the study area. As it will be made available to the Post Graduate School Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Department of Voc and Tech. Education Ahmadu Bello University Zaria and Federal College of Education (Tech.) Gombe.

1.7 Basic Assumptions of the Study

This study will be based on the following assumptions that:

1 At present, communities in the north-east zone are experiencing a deteriorating economy, education, socio-cultural, health disability and poor security conditions.

2 Most of the displaced people in the IDP camps are people that escaped from the insurgents and those who were attacked and their homes destroyed by insurgents.

3 The present insurgents (Boko Haram) are funded out of selfish interests.

4 The Insurgents (Boko Haram) are members of the communities who perpetrate evil in the society.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

Communities affected by insurgency activities are spread across all the North East, Nigeria. This study is however delimited to the states within the North East comprising, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states. It is also delimited to the families' and person within the most affected communities who have experienced the incidence of insurgencies activities with regards to economy, education, and socio- culture and health conditions of the people.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

This chapter reviewed related literature under the following sub-headings.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.2 Conceptual Framework

2.3 History of Maitatsine in North- East

2.3.1 History of insurgency (Boko Haram) in the North-East since 2009

2.4 Activities of insurgents (Boko Haram)

2.5 Factors Influencing Insurgency in North-Eastern Nigeria.

2.6 Influence of insurgency on community life.

2.7 Influence of insurgency on economic activities of community life.

2.8 Influence of insurgency on Educational activities of community life.

2.9 Influence of insurgency on socio-cultural activities of community life.

2.10 Influence of insurgency on Health of the community life.

2.11 Implication of insurgency on affected communities

2.12 Implication of insurgency on Internal Displacement

2.13 Review of related empirical Studies

2.14 Summary of Related Literatures

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Two theories were used in providing theoretical framework for this study. They are as follows: Relative Deprivation Theory developed by Ted Gurr (1970) and Grievance Theory developed by Collier and Hoeffler (1994). The Relative Deprivation Theory was developed by Gurr (1970) and proposed by Brown and Stewart (2015). The main reason for the choice of the theories considered include collaboration and social interaction fundamental prepositions on discussion, action, understanding and achievement in order to

analyze the Nigerian society. The complimentary analytical tool in our investigation is the Relative Deprivation theory. The Relative deprivation is defined as a perceived discrepancy between man's (group) value expectation and value life, which people believe they are rightfully entitled to. Value capability are the goals and conditions which people think they are capable of obtaining and maintaining, given the social means available to them. According to the theory, "aggression is always a consequence of frustration" and "frustration always lead to aggression" ("The poor are led to violence owing to their relative deprived needs") Stewart and Brown (2015) noted that, Relative Deprivation explains the expression of violence and excessive yearning verging on frustration and inability of the individual to attain certain required expectations. The central idea of this framework is that aggression is always a consequence of discontent of a kind. The theory of relative deprivation is one of the most popular behavioural explanatory frameworks in the study of violence. Therefore, Relative Deprivation is the discrepancy between "ought" and "is," of collective value satisfaction. It is in fact the degree to which the individual (group) feels deprived as it manifests in anger and frustration.

Collier and Hoeffler (1994) describes Grievance Theory in close relationship with the work of Homer-Dixon (1994) is the "green war 'or "environmental scarcity," argument. The essence of this perspective is that the contest for control over declining natural resources, often intensified by population pressures, is a major cause of violent conflict around the world. Poorer societies are more at risk because they are less able to buffer themselves from environmental pressures. In this regard, our study of the affected communities where Boko Haram emerged shows the North-East community with the lowest annual mean average rainfall of the geopolitical zones of Nigeria. (Nigeria Meteorological Agency, 2017) with sparse vegetation cover and minimal livelihood activity even in agriculture is itself threatened by hard conditions like desertification, rising

temperatures and the occasional pest-invations. Collier and Hoeffler centres Grievance on four factors:

1. Expression of ethnic or religious hatred, which might have it roots in past events.
2. Economic grievances caused by unequal distribution of income or ownership.
3. Lack of political rights and subsequent autocratic rule or repressive government.
4. Incompetence of government in regards to economy

In applying these theories to this research work, it could be deduced that violence in the North-east part of the country is as a result of grievances, frustration and the aggressive nature of the Boko Haram sect as a consequence of discontent from not achieving their goals. This has resulted to religious and/ or political violence in the Northern part of Nigeria, and the Boko Haram sect sees the cases of bomb blasts, killings and attacks as a fulfilment of their vows. The greater the extent of their requirement not met by the Federal Government, the greater their grievance, anger, and consequent disposition to aggression which leads to political violence. The violence is carried out by the Boko Haram sect made up of both adults and youths in the North-east part of Nigeria through bombing of Churches, Police Stations, Mosques and Markets. Frustration in terms of income, poverty and unemployment has partly prompted the youths in the North East of Nigeria to become foot soldiers of Boko Haram (Awojobi, 2014). Furthermore, using the Relative Deprivation and Grievance Theories, it could be seen that the Boko Haram sect have no other means of attaining their goal, the sect sees violence or conflict as a last resort in achieving their aims and objectives.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

Insurgency: the conceptual framework of this work was based on the concept of Insurgency that is against political-military activity, with the aim of controlling the resources of economy through the use of irregular military forces and illegal political

organizations. Insurgent activities including guerrilla warfare, terrorism, and political mobilization, propaganda, recruitment, front and covert party organization and international activity are used, designed to weaken government control and legitimacy while increasing insurgent control and legitimacy. Njoku (2011) states that the common denominator of most insurgent groups, is their desire to control a particular area. This objective differentiates insurgent groups from purely terrorist organizations, whose objectives do not include the creation of an alternative government capable of controlling a given area or country. The ultimate goal of an insurgency is to challenge the existing government for control of all or a portion of its territory, or force political concessions in sharing political power. Insurgencies require the active or tacit support of some portion of the population involved. External support, recognition or approval from other countries or political entities can be useful to insurgents, but is not required. Insurgency does not require the targeting of non-combatants, although many insurgencies expand the accepted legal definition of combatants to include police and security personnel in addition to the military (www.terrorism-research.com). Though crises in the North East zone started with insurgency it has eventually turned into terrorism.

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 (Ladan, 2012). Insurgency, from the foregoing, is a crime against public order because it is a pattern of internal disturbance and tension that poses serious problems to public safety, public order and to relevant authorities which can eventually lead to situations that threaten the existence of a nation, and tempts the government in power to

proclaim a state of emergency (Williams, 2009 and Schmidt, 2011). Insurgency breeds many dangers and Solomon (2004) identified the following as effects of insurgency:

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 machete cuts, hardship of trekking, gun shots and being burnt by fire. Very touching case was that of 47 children who arrived Yola without their parents. In confusion, they were separated from both father and mother, they trekked for three days from Mubi to Yola (198KM) and arrived hungry and tired without food (Marty's CRY, 2015).
2. Destruction and loss of properties; Properties are possessions families use to create life style, solve everyday problems and reach goals for better living (Olson and Refrain, 2000).In the course of the insurgents' crisis properties worth millions of naira were destroyed looted and losses were sustained. Some of the properties are lost through looting by hoodlums.
3. Destruction of social amenities: Social amenities are desirable or useful facilities or services that offer individuals pleasurable social experiences and added value quality service, freely available, within the wider community and/or family environment. Amenities are considered to benefit a property and thereby increase their value. Tangible amenities can include the number and nature of guest rooms and the provision of facilities such as elevators (lifts),restaurants, parks, communal areas, swimming pools, golf courses, health club facilities, party rooms, theatre or media rooms, bike paths or garages, while intangible amenities can include aspects such as well-integrated public transport, pleasant views etcetera. Within the context of environmental economics, environmental amenities can include access to clean air or clean water, or the quality of any environmental goods.

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, it is understood that (although) refugee carry some personal effects during forced movement, none can carry fixed asset such as buildings economic and non-economic crops (Owutu, 2012).
5. Fear of insecurity: 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.
6. 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(Ovaga, n.d).

Economic activities: Economic in form of income refers to wages, salaries, profits and other earning. It is frequently used to classify social class (Solomon, 2009). Income is an important indicator of socio-economic status, it presents information about a person's main source of income (Baxter and Taylor,2014). Income is a fundamental measure of the amount of economic resources someone may have access to that can be used to acquire goods and services to achieve a certain goal and standard of living. Carpeterin Madu, (2006) suggests that, income from the family is a very useful resource because management in the home and trade involves the use of resources to attain the needs and goals of the family. Resources are very important in the family because it leads to a healthy family living. A healthy nation is an offshoot of a healthy family. When a nation is healthy, people tend to be happy and productive. Resources in essence are what people use in attaining their goals, or tools used in maintaining and controlling human lives, as well as building lifestyle (Lemchi, 2001). The Resources available include time, money, community facilities, education and different skills from family members. Indeed, Nigeria is immensely endowed with both human and material resources that could lead to the achievement of the immediate family goals if family heads give visionary leadership.

1. Burning of assets: In Bama Local Government Council area of Borno State for example, the attack on the town affected the Shehu of Bama's palace with over 500 vehicles razed down at a motor park leaving many drivers jobless. In that attack, 600 houses, 200 shops, and the market were burnt with property worth millions of Naira destroyed. Investigations by Saturday Vanguard indicated that the level of damage caused by insurgents in the state through burning of farmlands, looting and setting ablaze of food stuffs and domestic animals had a great impact on the food security of the area. It was stated that if care is not taken and government does not

intervene, the people of Borno will experience famine, as they did not farm in the last farming season. Even at that, the small food they had in stock were looted and burnt by Boko Haram terrorists (Owutu, 2012).

2. Destruction of social amenities: amenities are features that make a place pleasant, comfortable and easy to live such as recreational areas, markets, parks and hotels. The insurgents have made life very uncomfortable once there is an attack or without attack, because one may not know when an explosive may degenerate or explode as the sect love to attack large gatherings.

3. Farming activities: A local farmer in Jere council area, MallamAbubakar Usman in an interview said, "Only God knows the cost and quantum of damage caused by the Boko Haram insurgents as people living around Sambiza forest, such as Maiduguri, Konduga, Mafa, Dikwa, Damboa, Kala-Balge among others did not farm in the last farming season because the insurgency did not allow them to do so. An economist, Dali (2015) says that economic activities in Borno State had dropped to its lowest ebb as a result of the protracted Boko Haram insurgency which had made it impossible for traders to move from one location to another. Another reason also was the inability of farmers to cultivate their crops which they sold to supplement their food crops. During the last farming season, only farmers in southern Borno were able to farm as their counterparts in the northern and central zones were constantly subjected to attacks when they attempted go to their farms. A clear example was when the wheat farmers along the Chad Basin had to abandon their wheat even though the yields were good, for fear of Boko Haram, they lost all they laboured for (Ladan, 2012).Another business man who specializes in fruits, Mallam Abba Ibrahim Gaidam in Yobe and Borno states said, " the situation has led the people to near starvation as they resorted to eating unripe mangoes and other

fruits to survive." Cash crop farmers like cotton, pepper and even vegetables have resorted to other trades like brick lying and pushing trucks where any could be found as most of the population depended on handouts from National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and other government agencies to make ends meet." As for those border communities, even the rosy life they enjoyed has been cut off because people from neighbouring countries no more come to buy from them and life has become harder as all commercial activities have ceased to exist". A local farmer, Mallam Labo who came to Maiduguri Government house said, "we came to Maiduguri to report to the government that Boko Haram has taken over our farms around Konduga and its environments setting them ablaze. And as I am speaking to you, people were also leaving the areas." He said, most of the communities around them have not cultivated their farms in the last farming season due to the fear of insurgents, lamenting that even few of them that were able to do so have now lost the farms to the terrorists. Also in Gwoza mountainous area, the people of Ngoshe, Kuhum, Ashigashiya, Barawa, Chinene, Gava and other villages have left their farms and fled to the neighbouring Cameroon Republic for fear of losing their lives.

4. Commercial activities: Economic activities have been brought down not just because there is sense of insecurity but because specifically, market and economic hubs have been targeted and burnt down. Peoples' assets have been specifically targeted and burnt down (Shiklam, 2012). So clearly, it makes people that have invested a lot over a long period of time to be helpless. For any economy to move and for any society or community to prosper, there has to be peace and after peace, there has to be some commercial activities. People are after their own lives and we have to make sure they are not rough handled. (Okereocha, 2012) laments, that in the past years, there has been no commercial activity in the north east and therefore,

the economy in those areas is dead. Mr. Kwaji Philemon in Michika Local Government Area of Adamawa state who sells provisions in the main market while describing the economic effects caused by Boko Haram said, "Business has been slow in some years back and it is increasingly difficult to make ends meet. Sometimes, I spend the whole day in the market without making any sales because traders in neighbouring villages of Gulak, Madagali, Gwoza, Izge and other remotes areas are no longer coming in due to Boko Haram attacks. I use whatever little sales I make to feed my family." The decline in economic fortunes of Bornu State started with the ban on the use of motorcycles in the state and other volatile council areas where over 80,000 people lost their means of livelihood. These people include okada riders, motorcycle dealers, mechanics, and spare parts dealers among others. Some Okada riders have to move to other neighbouring states where motorcycles were still in use. Some who bought the motorcycles some days before the ban on its use at the cost of N120, 000 had to sell them at the cost of N30,000 to N50,000, as the motorcycles had become useless tools in the city. Although, in its efforts to cushion the effect, the state governments of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa procured and distributed thousands of tricycles to the members of Okada riders association on hire purchase basis, this could not solve the increasing hardship on residents as transportation fares continued to bite harder by the day due to increase in fuel prices.

5. **Education Activities**: Education is the transfer of knowledge from one generation to another; it is a system or practice of teaching and learning. Also in its broadest sense, education is any process by which an individual gains knowledge or insight, or develops attitudes or skill (Jowett, in Tesha, 2015). The Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN) (2014) stated, that education is an instrument par excellent in

achieving goals and was supported by Adedokun (2011) that education holds the key to other conditions such as taking proper decisions about living and skills that can assist one economically. Bennars in Tesha (2015) opined that, education is a great and fundamental asset which every Nigerian child is entitled to and must have, irrespective of their cultural background, status of their parents or any physical disabilities in them. This implies that education is a necessary asset that every individual should benefit from. Education is the initial acquisition of virtue by the child, when the feelings of pleasure and affection, pain and hatred, that well up in his soul are channelled in the right courses before he can understand the reason (Tesha, 2015). It was also to ensure that the habit and aspirations of the old generation are transmitted to the younger- and then presumably to the next one after. Means of transmitting knowledge and skills were restricted, abandoned and the following requirement and activities needed for successful educational activities were weakened at the cause of insurgency. .

1. Destruction of school infrastructures**:** The existing structures have all been completely destroyed. In addition to this factor some of the school structures were burnt down, others occupied by the insurgence as residential lodge, while some have dilapidated due to the fact that the structures had been long unoccupied. More than 800 school buildings are affected in the north leading to some students having lessons under trees and canopies. Beyond that, our current situation was one where schools no longer exist. Students cannot identify themselves as students(Dali, 2015).
2. Teacher work in fear**:** Many schools have closed down due to Boko Haram activities, talented lecturers, teachers have abandoned their schools for another schools in other peaceful states, leading to brain drained. Teachers cannot identify

themselves as teachers and do not dare go to where school locations are because they are afraid of being attacked (Anyandike and Nkechi, 2013).

3. Children absence from Schools: Children are the learners and they not show up in school because of the fear, therefore their education was hampered as parents were rejecting their children schooling in volatile North. Many schools have closed down due to Boko Haram activities. Numbers of school children have reduced drastically due to the activities of Boko Haram insurgency in the Northern Nigeria, especially Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. Oladunjoye and Omemu (2013) stated that, School attendance was affected in areas prone to Boko Haram attacks and children live in perpetual fear of attacks. When there are security crises or threats, it tends to affect the rate of attendance in schools. Anyandike and Nkechi (2013) noted that parents hesitate sending their children to school especially when they are not too sure of the security measure that have been put in place. Boko Haram attack is not restricted to the urban or rural areas.

4. Adult education is hampered: In recent times there was increasing outbreak of moral decadence in the nation such that adults were also involved in the practices of insurgency in north east, the mother was not at peace as well as getting opportunity to direct the child academic activities. Often the efforts of mother's and father's education were comparable although it was more difficult to compare their occupational status because mother's and father's education tends to be destructed in the north east zone. Anyandike and Nkechi (2013) noted that, irrespective of age, sex and nationality, once there is an attack by the Boko Haram, the survivors often dread staying in such places.

Socio-Cultural Activities: The term "Socio-cultural" embraces two concepts ''society" and" cultural". A society is a number of interdependent organisms of some kind,

while a culture is the learned behaviours that are shared by the members of the society, together with the material product of such behaviours'. The word society and culture are used together to form the word socio-culture (Elwell,2013). Socio-cultural factors are customs, lifestyles and values that characterize the society or group. Cultural aspects include concepts of beauty, education, language, law, politics, religion, social organization, technology and material culture, values and attitudes. Social factors include: reference groups, family role and status in the society, time and available resources. Therefore, socio-cultural life is the lifestyles shared by members of the society; the lifestyles are often conducted through worship centres, religious activities, social festivities, customs and worldviews.

1. Worship centres: Religious gathering are facing serious violation and denial of their protection, developmental, socialization and survival rights. These are factors that hinder the development and expansion of basic human capabilities, potentialities and the promotion of valuable human functions. Some Christians are afraid to go and worship in the church on Sundays due to the fear of being attacked by the sect, likewise some of the Muslims Faithful who abandon their worshipping centres because of Boko Haram attacks (Ovaga and Awojobi, 2014).
2. Fear of religious activities**:** Due to the threat imposed by the insurgence, parents together with their children abandon religious training programs and activities organized for moral development in the society.
3. Abduction and Kidnapping: Cultural practices like child rearing which was considered ideal in promoting the holistic developmental process of children according to the norms of people has been negatively impacted upon. The insurgency has destroyed homes, communities and broken down trust among people in the families, undermining the very foundation of children's lives.

Children men and women have become slaves in the hands of insurgents. Children being the most vulnerable group in the community are greatly affected. Oladayo (2015) states that, abduction rape and kidnapping were major weapons of war used by the sect and at the end they initiate them. The attack on government girls, school in Chibok, Borno State, where 250 female students were kidnapped and many such incidences cannot be overemphasized. .

4. Festivities destructed: Festivities are activities organized to celebrate special event such as happiness and enjoyment that exist within people. Elwell (2013) opined that these social fabrics of the society, social practices, values, ethics, norms and culture of the people were destroyedas a result of insurgency.Reported,from Mubi Adamawa State:"We were coming from a wedding when Boko Haram accosted us on the road, just beforewe got to Michika. They captured us, killed mysister's husband and the bridegroom (Martyr's Cry 2015)."

Health in the Community: Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (World Health Organization, 2003). This definition has been severely criticized on the grounds that there is no such thing as'' complete state of physical ,mental and social well-being, "but authorities in the field of health however agree that health has physical, mental and social dimensions. Health as a quality of life is a result of a person functioning within his biological, physical and social environment (Ikenjiri, 2005). The quality of a person's life is determined by the effectiveness of his level of living. Effective living is a product of a person's functioning in a variety of life's activities, which include his physical, mental and social experiences. However, the health of hostages in the camps was hampered in the following ways: malnutrition, starvation, diseases, and lack of water, inadequate drugs and snake bites.

However, many were attacked and injured by the sect because they refused to agree to their wishes or needs (Dali,2015).

Malnutrition is a result of poor feeding practices during early child to adulthood development. People in the camp experienced malnutrition practices as in food, water, drug shortage and improper feeding of hostages. Food, all of a sudden become luxury because in the past years, farming activities have dropped drastically to less than 20 percent and the major preoccupation of the entire people of that area is farming. Dali (2015) states that, over 90% of people last year could not even farm and 225 adults' displaced persons have died due to stress, hunger and poor hygiene conditions. Those who were able to get to the farms to cultivate were not allowed to harvest at the end of the day, the affected communities were in the most critical stage of food crises. The issues of hospitals and other services were luxury. In any case, crimes like killing and injuring people are no longer reported because you can't find a standing police station that's ready to listen to complaints and take them up.

2.3 History of Maitatsine in the North – East

The Maitatsine movement was led by Muhammadu Marwa 1980, a Cameroonian residing in Kano who opposed the Nigerian state.*Maitatsine*is a Hausa term for "He who damns," referring to Marwa). He referred to himself as a prophet—to the extent that one account reports that some of his followers referred to Marwa in lieu of the Prophet Muhammad as God's prophet—and a reformer (*mujaddid*), with reference to Usman Dan Fodio. He was also notable for his vociferous condemnation of Western culture, education, and technology, and Marwawas known to refer to anyone who sent their children to a state school as an "infidel," which is echoed in the contemporary Boko Haram movement.

Marwa's followers were young, poor men, particularly former seasonal laborers economically displaced by the oil boom as well as petty merchants and youths seeking an

Islamic education in Kano. Prior to the oil boom the urban poor were regarded as worthy recipients of Islamic charity; against the backdrop of economic changes—which included inflation and the destruction of the petty mercantile economy—they were looked at as hooligans and thieves (Adesoji,2011).

The uprising of MallamMaitatsine and that of MallamKalakato share similar doctrines. However; it may be tendentious to deliberate on their doctrines since government crushed their uprising before anyone knew about what they stood for. The fact that they were Muslim terrorists sealed their case. Nonetheless, the central themes of all religious uprisings since the Jihad of ShaykhUthman B. Fudio were in connection with moral corruption, social inequality and economic depredation. With the onset of colonialism, the European influence and the shortcoming of the modern state provided another focus. Part of the Maitatsine doctrine was the alleged proclamation of prophet hood by the group leader. Perhaps, this is a mere propaganda to mobilize public support against him. His family rejected this accusation categorically. He was a Cameroonian national who settled in Kano since the 1950s (Danjuma, 2010). The group around him became reclusive in its public conduct in opposition to the rampant social corruption. They embarked on a moral and spiritual isolation. It would seem to adopt the approach of the sullen branch of the Kharijites, the Najdat, in its relationship with the wider society. It inclined to the quasi doctrine of the Qur'ãniyãri, because of its minimal (if any) recognition of the collection of Prophetic traditions. Their leader's opinion on religious matters was the only supplementary source of knowledge and inspiration they recognize after the Qur'an. They restricted their symbolic relationship with non-Muslims to petty commercial transactions. They did not eat the meat of the animals slaughtered by any Muslim other than the members of their group. They abhorred wearing European clothes. They used a needle to patch their torn clothes, rather than taking them to the tailor, tools of which they considered

alien to Islam. The peak period of the Maitatsine uprising led to a violent clash between their community and the public, leading to a final showdown with the combined forces of the army and the police. The ugly episode reportedly claimed 4,177 lives in Kano alone (Adesoji,2011). Maiduguri, Bauchi and Yola witnessed reprisals of the Maitatsine mayhem in 1984, and many lives were lost in the episodes. In Yola alone, more than eight hundred (800) lives were lost and properties worth millions of naira destroyed (Adesoji,2011).

The Kalakato was another similar uprising of Islamic puritanical activists that led to the loss of lives and the destruction of property in 1985 and 1986. There is a dearth of information on the Kalakato uprising, having been overshadowed by the Maitatsine uprising.

The existence of the Boko Haram came to public notice in 1995. Muhammed Yusuf, a Kanuri by origin, became the leader of the group in 1997. It has similar doctrines with the Maitatsine, but differs in the doctrines and its mission. The central thrust of the teachings of both groups was the corruption of the modern state and the Western educated elite, 'Yan Boko', as the agent of corruption. The amazing success of the Boko Haram teachings led their recruits to tearing their degree and other certificates, and joining the group. Lecturers and students from the university, the top echelons of government functionaries and business persons abandoned their positions and jobs to join and embrace the convincing teachings of Boko Haram. The crux of the matter is that certificates had become useless because they do not lead to gainful employment. The training in Boko (Western type) schools is superficial and jobs are not readily available after graduation. Jobs, when and where available, are not self-sustaining or satisfactory Those who stick to government employment are more often corrupt elements, people without initiatives or women who pass away time in the office. The thesis of Boko Haram is that society is corruption-ridden. At the centre of this corruption is the education received. The public

officer and civil servant who take bribe, the legal practitioner, the teacher and the student who misbehave and the vicious uniformed certificated officers in the military custom service, and worst of them the police officer hold office by virtue of their book. Therefore, Boko is Haram. The Nigerian state does guarantee the three basic securities to life, human dignity and property for ShaykhUthman Dan Fodio fought a jihad in this country two hundred years ago and won. They pointed at the indiscriminate murder of Muslims especially those who oppose the existing order. [Consequently, the Boko Haram does not recognize the Nigerian Constitution because it does protect the weak. They oppose corruption. They said they would wage a jihad to protect Muslims against state murder(Mervyn,2017).[Despite Mohammed Marwa's death, Yan Tatsine riots continued into the early 1980s. In October 1982 riots erupted in Bulumkuttu, near Maiduguri, and in Kaduna, to where many Yan Tatsine adherents had moved after 1980. Over 3,000 people died. Some survivors of these altercations moved to Yola, and in early 1984 more violent uprisings occurred in that city. In this round of rioting, Musa Makaniki, a close disciple of Maitatsine, emerged as a leader and Marwa's successor. Ultimately more than 1,000 people died in Yola and roughly half of the city's 60,000 inhabitants were left homeless. Makaniki fled to his hometown of Gombe, where more Yan Tatsine riots occurred in April 1985. After the deaths of several hundred peopleMakaniki retreated to Cameroon, where he remained until 2004 when he was arrested in Nigeria.

2.3.1 History of Insurgency (Boko Haram) in the North-East since 2009

Boko Haram grew out of a group of radical Islamist youth who prayed at the Al-Haji Muhammadu Ndimi Mosque in Maiduguri, in the 1990's (Walker, 2012). The Boko Haram sect could be traced back to before the year 2009. It comprises a generation of people that have been engaging in different political, religious and ethnically-motivated crises in Northern part of Nigeria (Aro, 2013). Mallam Lawal had been the leader of Boko

Haram from 1995 when it was under the name Shabaab Muslim Youth Organization, till he left to Saudi Arabia for study. The leadership then shifted to Mallam Mohammed Yussuf (EkanemandEjue, 2012). Under the leadership of Mallam Mohammed Yusuf, the sect was allegedly opened to political influence and popularity. By implication, therefore, Mallam Mohammed Yusuf could be said to have officially founded Boko Haram in 2002 at Maiduguri, capital city of Borno state. The sects aim was to establish Sharia government in the state and other neighbouring states (Gilbert, 2014), an objective still in vogue. Its leader, Mohammed Yusuf, started as a preacher and leader in the youth wing of Shababul Islam of Ahl-Sunnah, a Salafi group. His plain explanation of the Quran led him to prohibit the aspects of western education he considered in disagreement to the holy Koran, such as evolution, the big bang theory of the universe, elements of chemistry and geography which he advocated should be forbidden, thus the name "Boko Haram" in Hausa (NIPPScitedinCGAR, 2014). While critical of the government, Yusuf was involved in official efforts to introduce and implement Sharia in several Northern states in the 2000s. The failure to achieve this objective fully helps to explain Muslim youths' anger with government deception and insincerity and the call for an authentic Islamist revolution to create an IslamicState (CGAR, 2014).

Boko Haram's principal goal is to create a strict Islamic state in the Northern part of Nigeria that it believes would address the ills of society, including corruption and bad governance. The sects core beliefs are strict adherence to the Quran and the Hadith (sayings of prophet Muhammed), and their interpretation as sanctioned by Ibn Taymiyyah. Abu Qaqa. The group's best known spokesman explained that the group's agenda is to destabilize Nigeria and take her back to the pre-colonial period when the Sharia law was practiced (CGAR, 2014). In the early stages, the Boko Haram sect was widely known to

have mobilized its membership from women and children, school dropouts and unemployed university and polytechnic graduates, most of who tore their certificates.

The rationalization is that unemployment, underdevelopment and the general hopelessness prevailing in the society was caused by government which imposed western education on them failed to manage the resources of the country to their benefits. Therefore, "western education a sin and should be forbidden". This is the literal interpretation of Boko Haram in Hausa Language (Gilbert, 2014). Although from the outset the sect's mission was to impose Sharia on Nigeria, the leadership went about its preaching and interpretation of the Quran as a recipe for violence and an affront to constituted authority (Anyadike and Nkechi 2013). Serious concerns over its violent activities grew only after the death of their leader (Muhammed Yussuf) while in police custody along with his father in-law and the sect financier, Ustaz BujiFoi accompanied by the incarceration of its members by state authorities. It is pertinent to note that Yussuf adopted a non-violent approach in his campaign but hoped to achieve his objectives through constant preaching in Mosque and forming alliances with politicians especially Sherrif Lawal.

It cannot be ruled out that there were attacks during the leadership of Yussuf but most of the attacks were mild compared to the well-coordinated virulent terroristic attacks after his death. Although Yussuf allegedly drew inspiration from radical Islamist, Ibn Taymiyya, he reportedly resisted some of his follower's relentless campaign for the outright rejection of secularism and the use of violence as the major instrument for the achievement of their objective. Against this backdrop, BBC online (2012) opined that, the sect's current level of radicalization and terrorism is perhaps, a function of the death of its initial leadership and the subsequent clampdown by the state of the taciturn psychopath, Abubakar Shekau a Kanuri native who once boasted "I enjoy killing any one that Allah commands me to kill-the way I enjoy killing chickens and rams". Gilbert (2014) posited

that the new leadership turned to the use of lethal weapons such as: rocket propelled grenades (RPGs), anti-tank missiles, Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), surface-to-air missiles, armoured tanks, AK 47 assault rifles, as well as machetes and daggers for the purpose of meting out mayhem to the Nigerian state, which have adversely affected her economy considering the high rate of loss of lives and properties.

Furthermore, the failure of the alliances formed between Northern politicians especially in Borno and Yobe states with the late Boko Haram leader Yussuf for the attainment of the sharia implementation and the failure of the political leaders to honour agreements reached inflamed the violent approach adopted by the group. There were attacks and counter attacks by political supporters in the sect which gradually resulted to divisions within the sect. Furthermore, the killing of Yussuf by the police and the alleged counter attacks by the Boko Haram groups was a long awaited opportunity by those opposed to the non-violent approach by Yussuf such as Abubakar Shekua, Abubakar Adam Kambar and Khalid al-Barnami who saw the violence as the only option to achieve their objectives. The death of Yussuf gave rise to different violent sect groups who constructed a "state within a state" with a cabinet, its own religious police, and a larger farm, and attracted more and more people under its roof by offering welfare, handouts, food and shelter. Most of those attracted by the group were refugees from the wars over the border in Chad and jobless Nigerian youths domiciled in Northern Nigeria. Its funding at this level of operation came from wealthy businessmen and politicians within and outside Nigeria (Gilbert, 2014).

It is pertinent to note that the Boko Haram sect under the leadership of Yussuf and AbubakarShekau took advantage of the failure of the Nigerian government at all levels (Local, State and Federal government) in the Northern states to provide basic welfare schemes for the citizens. This gave impetus to their criticism of western education and

drummed up support for their false Islamic teachings. They exploited the lacuna created by the high unemployment level, non-availability of basic infrastructure and the general high poverty level in the area to their benefit through the deliberate strategy of providing welfare packages for the citizenry. Consequently, they used food, money and employment to attract youths to their fold and created the impression that their fundamentalist Islamic viewpoint of societal organization is better and more profitable than the western capitalist mode of production. Eventually, they succeeded in garnering support from the youths whom they recruited as suicide bombers and fighters under the leadership of Shekau who took over after the untimely death of Yussuf in police custody in 2009. It is this second phase of violent attacks by Boko Haram that has increased developmental challenges till date in Nigeria especially in the North Eastern states under this study (Gilbert,2014).

2.4 Activities of Insurgents (Boko Haram).

There is no gainsaying the fact that the activities of the sect have increasingly and predominantly taken the airwaves over other groups in the country. According to Ojukwu (2009), "different countries across the globe have their own insurgencies and terrorist activities." Some countries experience acts of bombing and hijacking of airlines by groups, some experiences the use of air missiles, while some like Nigeria settle with hostage taking, abduction, kidnapping and bombings of multinational oil pipelines. The Boko Haram activities have disrupted the social, economic, political, religious lives of the people within the North East geopolitical zone. These activities have been so inimical that they negate government overtures of the transformational agenda by President Goodluck Jonathan's in the country. This becomes very relevant when considering the outfits that are prone to attacks by the sect which include, recreational centers, office complex, social gathering, beer parlors and buildings.

Apart from the Nigerian civil war of 1967-1970, Nigeria has never had it so bloody. And a brutal military crackdown led to the death of over 800 Boko Haram members (CGAR, 2014). After the 2009 crackdown, Boko Haram became disorganized and went underground for a year before resurfacing in 2010 as a full-blown terrorist group, with attacks on police, their stations and military barracks to avenge the supposed killings of Yussuf and other comrades. Furthermore, the group carried out jailbreaks to free members and demanded the prosecution of Yussuf's killers, release of detained colleagues, restoration of its destroyed mosque and compensation for members killed by troops. Originally directed mainly at security forces and government officials, the campaign was expanded to include attacks on traditional rulers, suspected collaborators against the sect, UN agencies, bars, schools and innocent commuters (Leadership News Paper, 2014). From a local Nigerian group, it gradually evolved into a terrorist group with international connections with similar groups in Africa and beyond (Gilbert, 2014). And its modus operandi has equally grown in scope, savagery and sophistication.

The activities of Boko Haram were not limited to the North East Zone. On Christmas Eve 2010 as many as half a dozen bombs were detonated near churches and markets in two districts of Jos, Plateau state killing scores of people (Research on Humanities and Social Sciences www.iiste.org.). On New Year eve of 2010, a bomb was detonated in a popular open-air fish restaurant and market inside the grounds of the Mogadishu barracks, just outside Abuja killing ten people (Anyadike, 2013). According to Walker (2012)(in Anyadike, 2013), during the first few months of 2011, the group's targets for assassination operations in Maiduguri widened beyond the original focus of police and other authorities. In February 2011, a pharmacist in Maiduguri, not believed to have had any previous connection to the group was murdered and large amount of cash and medical supplies were taken from his shop. Since money and other commodities were required for

its operations, the Boko Haram group began to rob banks, cash-in-transit convoys, and successful businesses, not only in Maiduguri but also in Bauchi. These monies amounting to hundreds of millions of naira and other foreign currencies were tagged “spoils of war” by the Boko Haram with reference to the Quran. In June 2011, Boko Haram bombed the National police headquarters in Abuja; a car laden with explosives drove into the compound of Louis Edet house, a block of offices and was detonated killing dozens of people.

In August 2011, a man drove a car into the UN compound in Abuja and detonated a massive bomb, killing twenty-three people and wounding scores of other persons (Anyadike, 2013 andBekoe, 2011). Boko Haram also spread its campaign in 2011 to churches. That year’s deadliest bombing was a Christmas Eve attack against St. Theresa Catholic Church in Madalla, outside Abuja, in which over 40 worshippers were killed and dozens injured (Bekoe, 2011). According to Anyadike (2013) big attacks have included bombings on Christmas day in 2011, when bombs were detonated in three states, Niger, Plateau and Yobe, killing 45 people.

In January 2012, three groups of gunmen and suicide bombers coordinated attacks on three government buildings in Kano - the police headquarters, the office of the immigration service and the state security service. More than two hundred people were killed. In February 2012, a bomb blast hit St. Finbar’s church Rayfield in Jos near the Government house and 19 people were killed. Others include: office of This Day newspaper in Abuja and Kaduna, thechapel in Bayero University, Kano and a cattle market in Yobe state killing dozens of people. According to Walker (2012), since August 2011 there have been almost weekly attacks by militants planting bombs in public or in churches and mosques in Nigeria’s North-East geopolitical zone.

On 2nd December 2013, about 200 insurgents dressed in military uniform and armed with rocket launchers and explosives with assault rifles infiltrated Maiduguri and conducted coordinated attacks on the Nigerian Air Force base and military barracks. Most of the buildings were reportedly destroyed, as well as five aircrafts (Agence France-Press,2013). Also, on 20th December 2013, several hundred fighters stormed military barracks outside Bama town close to the Cameroonian border in a predawn raid, torching the compound and killing many soldiers, their wives and children (Daily Trust, 2013).

Apart from these major attacks, there have been several other attacks on weekly basis claiming lives and properties in Northern Nigeria. But in recent weeks in 2014, Boko Haram attacks have increased resulting to high death toll and kidnapping of women and school girls. On Monday April 14 there was a bomb blast in Nyanya District of Abuja killing about 75 people and leaving not less than 215 others injured. On the same day, specifically, on the night of 14-15 April, 2014, over 250 school girls were abducted by the Boko Haram group from Government Girls Secondary School in Chibok, Borno State (Gilbert, 2014). In addition, on Thursday, 1st May, 2014 after the workers day celebration, another bomb blast rocked Nyanya area of Abuja killing about 71 persons and injuring several others (Sahara Reporters, 2014).InMaiduguriatleast 18 persons died in a market explosion on July 1st, 2014. The explosives were hidden in a van carrying charcoal. The Boko Haram sect claimed responsibility (The Sun,(2014). There was also an attack the following day in Musaravillage, Monguno local government where the group short indiscriminately at worshippers in a mosque. The attack left about 140 persons dead. Houses were set ablaze with 97 burnt to dead. Gulak which is about 50km south west of Gwoza, a border town neighboringBorno state was attacked on September 6th, 2014. In the attack, the sect having taken down many of the towns around, including Bama, the biggest LG in Borno State, went house by house killing the people. The sect took five towns within

five days, the towns included; Bama, Bara, Banki, Gulak and Madagali (News Agency,2014).

In October 3rd, 2014, Garta, Kubursho sho and Kamale villages in Michika local government were invaded by the insurgents while residents flee out for safety. The group burnt down shops and houses after looting them. The attack left more than 10,000 persons displaced. On October 24th, Maiduguri and Bama were stormed by about seventy Boko Haram members on motorcycles and pick-up trucks. The attack left about 40 killed with 300 homes and 40 shops burnt. Livestock were destroyed and large sum of money in millions was stolen. Still in October, the group invaded Mubi town, destroying structures within the Federal Polytechnic, Mubi. Soldiers and students were nowhere to be found as they all fled for their dear lives. In 2014, November 15th, Hong local government area in Adamawa was attacked; a police station was burnt down, coupled with the killing of an unspecified number of persons (National News Paper 2014).

On February 14th, 2015, the date initially specified for the presidential election, Gombe town was attacked. The group threw explosives at the army barrack and quarter guard. They also distributed leaflets warning the people not to turn out during the election to cast their votes. There were also heavy shootings between the group and the Nigerian Army. Within same month, in Hong local government, the group ambushed and kidnapped the Vice Chairman of Hong local government, after overpowering the hunters by killing seven (Premium Times, 2015). On May 5th, 2015, ten persons were killed after Boko Haram members stormed Maiduguri town with bombings and heavy shootings. They were expelled after two hours of heavy shootings by the Nigerian forces. July 15th, 2015 witnessed three assaults carried out spontaneously along the outskirt of Ngamdu, Damaturu-Maiduguri highway. Thirty dead bodies were recorded after the assault and on

August 26th, 2015 the military airbase in Maiduguri was bombed by Boko Haram fighters. The raid saw the military plane set ablaze.

From the foregoing, it is glaring that Boko Haram insurgency has unleashed several attacks on Nigeria rendering many lives and properties destroyed. Nigeria is gradually being negatively transformed into Afghanistan and other deadly terrorist's countries of the world where people wake up every day to witness and hear news of terrorist's attacks. These attacks since 2009 have resulted to the displacement of persons and the socio-economic underdevelopment in north-east Nigeria. Most of the displaced people in the villages affected by activities of the insurgents were still in Internally Displaced Peoples' Camp within and outside the North East Zone of this study. The researcher visited some of these camps for on the spot observation.

2.5 Factors Influencing Insurgency in North-Eastern Nigeria

Chief Justice of Nigeria, justice Dahiru Musdapher in Muzan(2014), observes that the country "Is clearly a nation at war with itself. This is not the Nigeria weinherited from our predecessors; this is not the Nigeria we envisioned as young men. Fa vouritism, nepotismand tribal sentiments have made it impossible to run a merit driven syst em. Hardwork,brilliance, honesty and integrity in our dealings are no longer rewarded. Rat her we celebrate mediocrity soaked in the corruption we claim is our common enemy." The Boko Haram insurgency is rooted in multi-facet dimensions. Apart from the religious undertone which tended to override propaganda there were some inherent factors that enhance their operations and the modus operandi they employed in the pursuit of the religious objectives. Among others, Muzan (2014) listed the followings: corruption, nepotism and tribalism, unemployment, redacting in instability, poverty.....

1. Corruption, nepotism and tribalism

The three closely related phenomena of corruption, nepotism and tribalism are very deeply rooted in the Nigerian way of life. Corruption is any conduct, including verbal and non-verbal communication, which tends to compromise the integrity or to blemish the innocence of the parties involved. This definition, no doubt, raises subjective element of moral, ethical and cultural context. Both nepotism and tribalism are primordial instincts and are corruptive in that they debase or depreciate the high moral and ethical value which sustains competition in the society. They debase the very foundations of any merit system and destroy the competitive spirit and indeed, do not assist the lofty dictates and aspirations of the work ethic.

Muzan (2014) added that, nepotism involves act of favouritism especially relating to patronage or benevolence by public officials and is directed to various categories of relatives. Such conduct confers advantages often unmerited and thereby defeats fair play anddenies the competitive rights of similarly situated parties. The public officers' conduct may be said to be mono psoriatic and thereby distorts competition, particularly when the beneficiary pays for the benefit. Morally and legally, it is wrong, because it denies others the right to compete, apply to employment opportunities; it distorts the labour market and thereby disturbs and otherwise even distribution of labour in the market and interferes with the employment of the right personnel for maximal efficiency and productivity.

A tribe is a cultural or ethnic group or subgroup with prominent, identifiable linguistic and other features, sometimes including prominent Biophysical ones (Muzan, 2014). Nigeria is reputed to have at least 250 tribes, with an even larger number of ethnic subdivisions and over 500 languages and dialects. Tribalism is closely related to nepotism in that their economic, political and social outcomes are similar. Both are discriminatory and therefore, legally unjustifiable as they debase the idea of equal opportunity.

According to the learned Chief Justice in Muzan (2014) "corruption, tribalism and nepotism are essentially inter-twined in that they evoke dysfunctional social, political, economic and organizational outcomes. Our capacity to investigate, arrest, prosecute and convict those found guilty of contravening our laws is evidently weak and compromised; yet no one is held responsible. If a person is accused of wrong doing in Nigeria, his kinsmen are quick to relegate his clear transgressions to some kind of conspiracy against one of their own. Corruption and nepotism are supported and encouraged by its benefactors at the expense of all others. When a person occupies a position of authority, he is expected to help his own. The same people that complain about the impropriety of others become even more blatant when their so-called turn comes."Muzan (2014) stated that, corruption, nepotism and tribalism-an inseparable trio have been with the Nigerian political system for a long time. Corruption has reached alarming proportions in recent times but has earlier antecedents. The Nigerian Military would cite corruption among the political elites as one of the primary reasons for the military coupd'etatof 15thJanuary, 1966 that ended Nigeria's first Republic. The eradication of corruption was one of General Yakubu Gowon's stated preconditions for the handover of power to civilian politicians in assuming the position of military head of State. The public policy of trying to curb corruption in the Nigerian system has been sustained since General Gowon's regime. Several years later, Nigerians welcomed the creation of Independent Corrupt Practices and Related Offences Commission in 2000, along with the subsequent establishment of its tribunal. Even so, Nigeria has recently been rated as one of the most highly corrupt nations in the world by Transparency International-an assessment shared by many Nigerians.

2. Employment Instability, Employment Uncertainty and unemployment

The effects of unemployment on individual and family depends partly on how long it lasts, whether it involves permanent job displacement or a temporary layoff, whether

other comparable or replacement jobs are readily available, and whether there is more than one wage earner in the family, young couples and single mothers with a number of children, especially young children, are most affected by un employment. Many have minimal skills and resources, so they have to turn to others for help.Some families feel the stress of employment uncertainty for long periods of time (Wilson, Larson, and Stone,1993).For example, when a plant like Ashaka Cement announces that it is closing an assembly plant, families may wait for months to learn whether the plant to be closed is in SokotoorGombe. Individuals and families wait while the management services decide which base to close. Workers in a particular plant are told to expect layoffs but don't know which workers will be let go. Those already unemployed endure the uncertainty of not knowing where and when they will find another job (Voydanoff, 1990).

While unemployment is also a source of economic distress, it may involve working at a job below one's skill and training or working fewer hours or at lower pay than one would like or having no job at all to earn a leaving .most Nigerian youths today are unemployed and are roaming the streets without being gainfully employed (Zwalchir and Shom, 2005).The white collar job is scarce and the means for business or private enterprise are not available. The situation has led to frustration as they wake up daily not knowing exactly what to do and what to eat .It has also led to numerous organized crimes like armed robbery, corruption, prostitution, 419, pick pocket, ritual killings and others. These category of youths are easily manipulated either to rig in elections, causes confusion or fight during crises and some amount of money is given to them not minding the risk of their lives because they do not even see meaning in life anymore due to the drugs they induced on always.

3. Declining Income& Poverty

Another source of economic distress is a decline in personal or family income due to a demotion, cut in hours and pay, declining sales or profit in business, forced retirement, or divorce or widowhood, adverse economic changes require families to adjust to a lower income by changing their life-style, reducing their consumption, or increasing their income by changing jobs or by having another family member go to work (Elder *et al.*,1992).

Poverty is at the centre of most of the challenges facing the family unit. According to Pichler (2002), poverty has many faces including hunger, lack of shelter, being sick and not being able to see a doctor, not being able to go to school and knowing how to read, and not having a job. All of these faces have direct impact on the family unit. The poverty line was originally intended to establish the household income that a family requires to afford basic necessities .In order to understand the plight of the family the processes leading to poverty and the conditions of poverty must be addressed (Berdegu and Escober, 2002). The Boko Haram insurgency has been blamed on the high rate of poverty in North-east, Nigeria. However, some security experts have debunked this assumption. But in the words of Kastina (n.d.) who posits that whatever argument surrounding the cause of Boko Haram insurgency the "salient facts which cannot be demised always easily. The most important of this is that we have to admit that even if the group has its antecedents in theology; its swelling rank is as a result of a huge reservoir of unemployed urban youths from many parts of the country.

These youths who have completely become disenfranchised are readily to provide the group with foot soldiers who commit all manners of atrocities, including assassination and suicide bombings in the name of religion." Onuoha (2013) empirical study on why do youth join Boko Haram, the findings of the study indicated that poverty played a major role in luring the youth in joining Boko Haram. By implication the level of poverty and

unemployment in the country continues to sour very high. Poverty and unemployment with their attendant social ills have become monsters of the society. Poverty is the state of being without, often associated with need, hardship and lack of resources across a wide range of circumstance. Niemeyer and Prochaska-cue (2000) in their findings stated that limited resources can affect family relationships. Families without sufficient resources are mostly subject to violence or crisis as often seen in most part of the country today.

4. Ignorance of the true religious teaching***:***

There is unanimity that ignorance of the religious teaching is the leading factor influencing the adoption of extreme religious views especially by the youth. The lack of deep knowledge of the true religious teaching may not be unconnected to three mutually related dangerous ubiquitous trends in the practice of religion. The lack of deep knowledge of the true religious teachings makes young people very vulnerable to recruitment and radicalization by independent (roaming) preachers, extremist groups and religious ideologist. Many at times, a certain fanaticism is associated with religion beliefs, which excludes social relations with people of different religion or hampers mutual trust and confidence. When such relations happen to exist because of religion, it tends to define what constitutes appropriate social behaviour (Abdullahi, 2005).

5. Poor upbringing of children in the North-East:

The growing number of children without adequate parenting and guidance is one of the societal conditions that have contributed to the problem of insurgency and violent extremism in north east zone. Too many children within the zone suffer from neglect, poverty, hunger, illiteracy and child labour. Across the north east states, millions of school age children are not enrolled in school, thereby raising the level of illiteracy in the country and making them more vulnerable to manipulation by radical groups.Poor parenting could also arise when parents are lax to their parental obligations.Either they are just plain

lukewarm and lazy or they are afraid to confront their children when they misbehave(Steve, 2002).It could also arise when parents are sold out to their professions leaving their children at the mercy of house helps and school teachers. This according to (Israel, 2003) will mean bringing up strange children who are taught by the house helps, the television and video sets in the house. Children who are brought up like sheep without shepherd,leading to raising up of irresponsible children who later becomes thorns in the flesh of their parents and the society at large.

6. Internal Displacement of communities in the North East:

The insurgency in the north east was reported as the predominant cause of displacement. Internally displaced persons are people forced to flee their homes (Reuters, 2005). Most of the incidences of internal displacement occur because of violent conflicts with ethnic, religious and political undertones (Ladan, 2012). Recent findings have shown that the plight of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria is rooted in complex causes, phases and types of displacement. Moreover, obtaining accurate figures for IDPs may be difficult because populations are constantly fluctuating: Some IDPsmaybe returning home while others are fleeing, others may periodically return to IDPs camps where available, to take advantage of humanitarian aid (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), 2007). Data from NEMA shows that the number of IDPs in the country as at 15thJanuary, 2015 stood at 981,416. According to NEMA, out of the number 107,997 IDPs where in camps at Adamawa, Yobe, Gombe, Bauchi, Taraba, while 802,148 were being hosted by communities. Giving a further breakdown, it went further to say 66,087 of the numbers were displaced by natural disasters while 868,235 were affected by the ongoing insurgency in the north east. According to NEMA, 123,601 were camped in Adamawa, 125,991 in Yobe, 11,483 in Gombe state, 46,419 in Bauchi state and 81,790 in Taraba (NEMA, 2015). Moreover, the North East is the home of the paradox of Boko

Haram, an armed group that was capitalizing on popular discontent with bad governance in Nigeria in general and the North in particular, promotes a sectarian violence of a different dimension that has engulfed the entire zone in the history of Nigeria – that is neither inter nor intra-religious but essentially against the corrupt western educated Muslim elites and government.

The overwhelming majority of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are women and children who constitute about 80% of the displaced populations (Mooney, 2005) and are widely recognized as the most vulnerable. Stripped of the protection of their homes, family structures, and often their government, women and children are made particularly vulnerable. They face the rigors of long journeys seeking safety, official harassment and frequent sexual abuse even after reaching an apparent place of safety. In camp and non-camp situations, they are victims of rape, sexual assault, forced recruitment and other forms of sexual violence and forced labour. Research indicates that displacement renders the internally displaced particularly vulnerable whether in transit from one place to another or in hiding (Baines, 2004). Their vulnerability is further accentuated as the social organization of displaced communities are destroyed or damaged by the act of physical displacement which may take the form of family groups being separated or disorganized (Daudu, 2010). Furthermore, children, the elderly and pregnant women experience profound psycho-social distress related to displacement and dislocation from sources of income and livelihood and a disruption of the education of children. Women who flee from their homes in search of sanctuary from violent crisis too often find that there is no meaningful refuge – they have simply escaped violence in crisis to face a different type of violence in the refugee camps. These women face particular protection and security risks in refugee camps, as well as the challenges of heading households while suffering from their disadvantaged status as women.

2.6 Influence of Insurgency on Community life

Insurgency is a difficult or unstable situation involving an impending change; it is often thought of as a sudden, unexpected, disaster, such as conflict, natural disaster or other cataclysmic event. Insurgency can bring obstacle, threat, and can also present an opportunity for either growth decline (Best, 2002). In Nigeria families, the involvement of youths in various acts of insurgent activities has become a regular menace in the region. The youths from various family household frequently seen in the scene of political, electoral, religious, communal, kidnapping, pipeline vandalization and other forms of criminalities in recent time in various parts of the country are emerging trends of terrorism. Insurgency breeds many dangers. Solomon (2004) gave the following as effects;

1. Death; during insurgency many people die, some of such deaths are untimely. Reports gave records of casualties and injured including men, women and children. Some of such ones died as a result of the injuries sustained from cut of matches, hardship of trekking, gun shots and being burnt in fire.
2. Destruction and loss of properties; in the course of the insurgents' crisis properties worth millions of naira are destroyed looted and losses are made. Some of the properties are lost through looting by the hoodlums.
3. Hunger and hardships; hunger and hardship is set in, in any eventful crisis. People who have houses, properties and beds razed down, they sleep on mats and sometimes in the bush or open field.
4. Collapse of economy; crisis lead to collapse in economy of the land. Because of the crisis communities involved or even neighbouring communities live in fear and cannot go about their normal businesses freely. Markets and shops are deserted and this brings about economic problems.

5. Development problem; without peace there cannot be development in the land. Investors never want to invest where their investment would be destroyed overnight. Development rather than progress retrogresses in the faces of insurgents.
6. Health problem; since hospitals are sometimes destroyed in communities during the insurgents' activities, health problems set in. At times even if the hospitals and clinics are there, drugs may not be enough for patients or may be unavailable completely. Shortage, lack of food or in proper feeding in the face of crisis may lead to poor health of the people.
7. Education; the education of children and adults in crisis areas are normally affected .At times schools churches and mosques are burnt down and the lives of both students and teachers threatened .this affects the educational programs of such areas.

2.7 Influence of Insurgency on Economic Activities of Community Life

The economic effects of militancy insurgency on income simply connote consequential effect on people and government's life which can be viewed from two different perspectives. They are the effect on the State that is, Nigeria and individual member of the State that is, Nigeria families; particularly residents of Adamawa, Borno, Yobe and neighbouring States. The militants; not limited to Boko Haram alone by their nature are used to crippling the economic activities of any place they spread their tentacles as well as led to migration of people from the affected place due to restiveness. National Newspaper (2013) reported about the activities of Boko Haram thus: Borno and neighbouring Yobe State – the epicentre of the activities of the sect – have been crippled economically. Thousands of people have died in the sect's bloody campaign.

It must be noted that Boko Haram have not only led to closure and or abandonment of people's business activities within affected region zone but also led to migration of

people from the affected Region zone as well as reduction of patronage of products from Northern Region because of rumour that member of Boko Haram are planning to send poisonous products to other parts of Nigeria. No wonder Umar Ibrahim Yakubu(Leadership Newspaper, 2014) opined thus in respect of Boko Haram: "We discovered that 97 percent of businesses were negatively affected by the security problem. Some of them had to close down, some of them had to retrench their workers, and others had to cut down in the number of hours of operation". It was further reported that the report monitored on the Voice of America (VOA) also shown that Centre for Research and Documentation in Kano attributed the development to a drop in earnings for nearly all businesses in the state (Leadership Newspaper, 2014).

2.8 Influence of Insurgency on Educational Activities of Community Life

There is increasing quest to examine the relevance of education system in Nigeria to the contemporary needs and aspirations based on the conviction that education is the precursor of technology advancement, economic, social, political developments and self-reliance as well as peaceful co-existence. Education provides knowledge for adaptation to one's environment such that opportunities and potentials could be effective harnessed for sustenance. Moreover, it provides an in-depth understanding of civic responsibilities, people's rights and obligations thereby, empowering them to participate effectively in the system of designed activities Education also helps in improving the productivity of the people in meeting their demand for food, clothing, shelter, material resources, wealth creation and other necessities. Therefore, education is based on the inculcation of desirable and acceptable societal values that will help in sanitizing he moral fabric of the nation, which has been fractured partly due to long rule of military dictatorship in Nigeria. Etim(2005) stated that, values are belief systems which guide behaviours. They often serve as a pilot which economic, social, educational, cultural life, political actions are based.

Some values include patriotism, respect for authorities' family values, cooperation and religious tolerance.

In recent times there is increasing moral decadence in the nation and in the case of insurgency in the north east, the mother is not at peace as well as getting opportunity to direct the child academic activities. Often the efforts of mother's and father's education are comparable although it is more difficult to compare their occupational status because mother's and father's education tends to be destructive in the north east zone. Due to the threat imposed by the insurgence, parents together with their children abandon whatever training program they have had in the past. The insurgents had disrupted education throughout the zone through a series of shutdowns and protests. Most horrendous of all, the insurgents used children directly in the War "as human shields, as porters to carry dead insurgents, as housekeepers and cooks and in some extreme cases, as sex slaves". In addition to this factor some of the school structures were burnt down, others occupied by the insurgence as residential lodge, while some have dilapidated due to the fact that the structures had been long unoccupied. Dali (2015) reported, communities in the North-east has been displaced to safer areas and have lost their farmlands, homes and properties and their children cannot go to school because of the threat imposed by the insurgence.

Educationally, Schools are not left out as parents are rejecting their children schooling in volatile North. Many schools have closed down due to Boko Haram activities, talented lecturers; teachers have abandoned their schools for other schools in other peaceful states, leading to brain drain. More than 800 school buildings are affected in the north leading to some students having lesson under trees and canopies. The numbers of school children have reduced drastically due to the activities of Boko Haram insurgency in the northern Nigeria, especially in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. When there are security crises or threats, it tends to affect the rate of attendance in school. Nkechi (2013) noted that

irrespective of age, sex and nationality, once there is an attacks by the Boko Haram, the survivors often dread staying in such places and may hesitate sending their children to school especially when they are not too sure of the security measure that have been put in place. Boko Haram attack is not restricted to the urban or rural areas. Their attacks cut across boundaries. Similarly, Oladunjoye and Omemu (2013) found out the following effects of Boko Haram activities on school enrolment in the Northern Nigeria:

1. School attendance is affected in areas prone to Boko Haram attacks in Northern Nigeria.
2. There is no significant difference in school attendance among male and female students in areas vulnerable to Boko Haram attacks.
3. The urban schools are often protected during such insurgency by government security forces.
4. The rural schools are often neglected and the children live in perpetual fear of attacks.
5. The primary schools record very low school attendance as parents disallow their children from attending school as soon as there is an attack or rumours of attack. Most secondary school students risk attending school even in the face of attack.
6. Security measures are put in place to protect tertiary institutions so, most students often risk attending classes, and the educational costs are enormous.

2.9 Influence of Insurgency on Socio-Cultural Activities of Community Life

Therefore, church, mosque, school and social festivities as socio-cultural organizations are potential targets of Boko Haram. For example, in April 2014, a Federal Government Girls' College was attacked which subsequently led to the abduction of over 250 female students. Attacks on these social places have prevented people from going to worship areas and markets. Some students have stopped going to school, others have been

transferred to the southern part of the country to continue their education. Christians are afraid to go and worship in the church on Sundays due to the fear of being attacked by the sect. Same for the Muslim Faithful who also abandoned their worshiping centres because of Boko Haram attacks. Series of public events connected with a particular period of the year has been destabilized because of the attacks by the sect, markets have become deserted. The National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) that was created by the government after the end of Nigerian civil war to foster unity among Nigeria is under threat due to Boko Haram attacks. The NYSC directorate posted 4171 corps members to Adamawa state, 1041 of the corps members have to abandon their national duty due to the precarious security situation (Ovaga (n.d.)). Some parents from the south of the country have protested vehemently against the posting of their children to the northeast (Awojobi, 2014).

2.10 Influence of Insurgency on Health of Community Life

A healthy and happy relationship of family members and the people in their communities will make life peacefully and truly satisfying. The structure of the family and events such like joy, happiness, values, obedience, quarrels, love and hatred can influence the behaviours' of member of the family(Ihiegbulem,2005). This view is in line with Ikenyiri (2005) who opines that the pattern of family management dictates the behavioural disposition of children and other members of such family. On the other hand, crises as in insurgency activities within the mind often have an enormous influence upon the health of an individual by inflicting injuries, pain and can also kill. Ihiegbulem(2005), further stated that, most of the people within the affected communities by insurgents are physically ill while others are constantly troubled with nervous complaints and others slaughtered, insufficient, drugs, water and food, scarcity and, poor beddings.. This is because unpleasant emotions bring about great changes within the body.

2.11 Implication of Insurgency on Affected Communities

The economic costs of the insurgency cannot be quantified. Commercial activities in the northeast have been reduced because of the unprecedented attacks by the sect. Banks, markets and shops do not open regularly due to the fear of the coordinated attacks from Boko Haram. According to Okereocha (2012) human capital and investors drain is hampering economic development in the northeast this was due to the attacks on banks, markets, parks and government departments. The attacks on these commercial areas have led to the migration of people to other parts of the country. Shiklam (2012) posits that:

> *"The Maiduguri Monday Market said to be the biggest market in the city is reported to have been seriously affected as hundreds of shop owners, especially Southerners are said to have closed their businesses and left the troubled city. About half of the 10,000 shops and stalls in the market were said to have been abandoned by traders who have fled the city".*

Aside the migration of people who have business in the northeast to other parts of Nigeria, foreign nationals of Chad, Cameroun and Niger are being repatriated to their home countries for what the government of Nigeria said constitute the members of Boko Haram. Definitely, those who have business in cities like Maiduguri, Damaturu and Yola will form part of those that are sent homes which will actually affect the economic activities in these cities. Ovaga (n.d) asserts that under this situation, the economy of the northeast will seriously be affected if foreign citizens who contribute large quota to the development of the northeast viz a viz their economic activities are sent back to their countries of origin. The never-ending attacks by Boko Haram in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States have a severe impact on the economic lives of people living in these areas. A case in point was that the working duration of most commercial banks in the affected areas hit by Boko Haram bombings has been reduced from eight hours to three hours (Mohammed, 2012).

> *"In Maiduguri, Borno state, where the sect originated, the frequent bombings and clashes between Boko Haram and the security agents have weighed down seriously on the commercial and businesses activities in the*

city as many business have reportedly crumbled while many people have fled the state (Shiklam, 2012".

There is already a dichotomy between the north and south in development terms in Nigeria. The poverty profile released by the National Bureau of Statistics illustrate that there is the prevalence of poverty in the north as compared to the south. It wasin this data that the Business Day Newspaper (BDN) predicted if the insecurity situation continues development in the northern part will remain static and the gap between the north and south will broaden further (BDN, 2012).Obaremi (2014) opined that, "Economic affairs in the north was already depleting due to a massive departure of people and financial institutions from the northern region. But if the government delays in the implementing comprehensive plans to tackle insecurity from its roots, then not only will the northern region be economically desolate, the country as a whole risked losing billions of dollars in foreign direct investment" The business activities of telecom operators have not been left out from the attacks of Boko Haram. For instance, some telecom masts belong to some major mobile telephone operators were destroyed by Boko Haram and the banning of telephone services by the military affected the income generation of some of the mobile phone operators.

On the long run, when able youths of today are killing themselves through fighting it then "Extend to the killing of state security officials, kidnapping and ransom seeking"(Ikelegbe, 2001). As a result of insurgency, the future workforce may shrink and gradually die out, that is to say the current workforce of today may get old as a result of day in day out or may become obsolete with respect to technological innovation in the future and youth of today who are to take over from them are gradually killing or harming themselves or harmed or being killed by the security officials thereby creating vacuum in the economic future of a state, which at the same time pose threat to the going concern of the economic activities of a nation which in the long run may also lead to child slavery as those to take up the future economic challenges may have gradually been reduce as a result

of insurgences and the remaining may not be able to champion the economic demands, then the children would be force to work in order to sustain themselves and the living aged ones.

2.12 Implication of Insurgency on Internal Displacement

For women, apart from the challenges faced by displaced persons in general, women, girls and young population, face the extra challenge arising from their vulnerability. Due to the deteriorating economic and security conditions, many families including women and children have been displaced; bulk of them had moved to urban areas and are staying with relatives or stranded in camps. (International Regional Information Network (IRIN) 2013). War situations turn life into a "living hell" for millions of women and children in the sense that atrocious crimes were committed against their dignity and liberty. They were sexually exploited by the armed forces, government officials and even humanitarian aid-givers. In addition to these attacks on their person; they were susceptible to post traumatic stress and debilitating depression. This was made worse by debilitating condition of poverty in which they live. Some issues appeared to be common to most displaced women regardless of their location, even if they play out differently in different geographical contexts. For example, the women remained responsible for most domestic activities. It has been pointed out in studies that the day-to-day role of women often changes little while the same cannot be said for their displaced male counterparts who no longer were able to engage in any form of employment (Martine in Ogochukwu 2013). The domestic activities of women were time-consuming and potentially dangerous because the women could get attacked when they go to fetch firewood or water for the use of the family. In view of the high incidence of sexual violence on women, the rate of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases spread more rapidly during displacement where health services were inadequate or unavailable. In Burundi for example, HIV/AIDS

was the leading cause of mortality during the crises, with 40,000 killed by the disease in 2000 alone (Daudu, 2010).

Security was another problem that was also generally inadequate. This was evidenced by the fact that night patrols meant to ensure greater protection were either absent or infrequent. The responsibility for security generally rests with government of the country within which displacement occurs. In a situation where the State was an active participant in an on-going conflict, the fate of vulnerable categories was better imagined. On children, displacement may have caused them the loss of parents, siblings and other care giver and friends. They may also have lost physical items, such as their homes. These children endure traumatic experiences such as war, destruction of their homes, violent deaths of family member and friends, becoming separated from family, injury, the arrest of family members, witnesses to the sexual assault and violation of female members of their families, arrest, detain or tortured themselves, forced recruitment into the army or militias, rape, grave shortage of food, water or other necessities and even hostilities in their new homeland. Statistics show that in areas affected by the conflict in Sudan, a child under 5 years dies every 3 seconds because they lack simple vaccinations and medications, adequate food and clean water (Mooney, 2005).

2.13 Review of Related Empirical Studies

Alagbu (2010) conducted a study titled the "Effect of religious and ethnic conflict on women and children in northern states of Nigeria" This study investigated the effects of religious and ethnic conflict on women and children in northern Nigeria. The study centred on women and children whom were considered vulnerable to the effect of conflict. The study raised seven objectives with the aim of identifying the effect of such conflicts as the psychological, social, physical, emotional and religious lives of women and children in northern Nigeria.

The study had seven research questions with corresponding hypotheses. Statement of the problem and significance to the study and delimitation were also stated. The literature was reviewed on Maitatsine conflict of 1982 and the Kafanchan religious crisis and further crises in Bauchi, Kaduna and Niger states. The study pinpointed areas where women and children were affected in these crises. The methodology adopted was survey design and purposive sampling for the study was adopted. The instrument was designed two statistical packages for analyses of T- test and ANOVA were used to test the generated null hypotheses. The result showed that both women and children suffered tremendously from the effects of religious and ethnic conflicts, and also showed that women suffered more psychological effects from conflicts while children suffered socially, emotionally and physically. Findings also discovered that women and children who were educated experienced more severe impact from the effects conflicts compared to those who do not have formal education.

Following the study, the researcher discovered that Alagbu's study was similar to the present because both studies deals with crises or conflict and it effects or impart on the people in the northern communities. Also the study variables like social and economic, women and children tally with the present research. The methodology with the present study may be alike. Another similarity is the use of questionnaire and the four points Likert Scale rating was used in this study.

The difference of the present study with Alagbu's study was on the aspects of the study area that was purely on insurgency of Boko Haram specifically not on ethnic religious crises. However, Alagbu's scope of the study were women and children of Christians and Islam .But the present study was on men, women and youths in both religious in the affected communities of Adamawa, Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states not the whole of Northern Nigeria. This research study used experts and

professors in Home Economics Department and Test and Measurement of Ahamadu Bello University Zaria including a statistician for the validation of the instrument.

Suleiman (2014) conducted a study on the impact assessment of bomb blast on built-up areas and business centres in the Federal Capital City (FCC) Abuja, Nigeria. The study analyses several key aspects of attacks by Boko Haram pattern of terrorism on June 16, 20011, UN Building August 26, 2011, Nyanya motor park April 14, and May 2, 2014, Banex plaza Wuse II June 25, 2014 and MEND's (Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta) attack of October, 2010 at eagles square. The objectives of the study were to determine the target, nature and effect of Boko Haram attacks. The research methodology adopted included topographies and testimonies and results were presented in Maps, tables and graphs. Also spatial and statistical analyses were used for this study. The finding revealed that the group's activities have moved from mere insurgency to international level terrorism. The study conducted by Suleiman was concerned with strategic bomb blast destructions by Boko Haram.

It is similar with the present study because of the attacks done at the built-up and business centres were by the same insurgents (Boko Haram), which was also an implication to the community. The difference was that the present study focused on the influence of insurgency on community life in North-East, Nigeria. The present study also differs in the sense that it uses questionnaires for data collection and was limited to North East States.

Okee (2012) carried out a study titled "Boko Haram crisis and the socio – political development of Nigeria (A case study of Niger State). The study was conducted at Caritas University, Almeriji – Nike, Enugu State. The objectives of this study were among others to determine the effect of the sect activities on the socio-political development in Niger State. The main instruments used in this study were questionnaires and Oral interview in a survey with 400respondents selected from the 25 local governments in Niger State through

a random sampling technique. Simple frequencies and percentages were used to analyze the data. The findings indicated that the Boko Haram crisis has affected all aspects of socio-economic aspects of life in the state, the fears created some destructive activities carried out in parts of the state. The study reported that the imposition of sharia laws did not in any way limited the activities of the insurgents. It was found out that the aggressive nature of the sect was a consequence of discontent with the ruling government.

The study conducted by Okee in (2012) on Boko Haram was similar to the present study as the insurgence of Boko Haram is a contemporary issue in Nigeria today. Both studies fallowed the procedure of empirical writing.

The differences of the present study with the previous study by Okee was that, the present study focussed on some indices such as economic, education, socio-culture and health of community life in North East. While the previous study by Okee focussed on socio – political development in Niger state and simple frequencies and percentages were used for the study. But the present study used more rigorous statistical inference and hypotheses which were tested using one way analyses of variance and multi- regression analysis.

Abdulrasheed, Olowoselu & Onuselogu (2015) conducted a study on effects of insurgency on universal basic education in Borno state of Nigeria. Among the objectives of the study was the determination of insurgency on pupils' enrolment, state of the school facilities and retention of pupils in the school system. The sample used for the study was 270 respondents from the basic schools selected from the 27 local government areas that were constituted in Borno state. The instrument for Data collection was 20 item questionnaire. Data was analyzed with simple descriptive statistics. Among the findings was that the state government have not fully implemented the recommendation of a previous study sponsored by the Borno State Government, among which were provided of

free and compulsory education to all Borno state internally displaced children, through provision of scholarship from basic school level to university and that government should show higher commitment in providing more security in schools and encouraged religious leaders to preach against violence acts in their respective communities.

The similarities of Abdulrasheed *et al.* in 2015 with the present studies are that both investigations covered within the some zone of North East and also investigated on one of the variable. Education in their research as the commonest variable among the two studies, they contained three objectives, samples and questionnaire were used for data collection. The differences of the previous study with the present study was that, the present study contains and applies more methodological ingredient which can be seen from the statement of problem, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation, the methodology with required updated literatures which the previous study was lacking. The present study intends to investigate insurgency and its influence on community life. While the previous study investigated effects of insurgency on universal basic education in Borno state.

Joda and Abdulrasheed (2015) conducted a study on the effect of insurgency on Girls education in North Eastern Region of Nigeria. Among the objectives of the study were the determination of the effects of insurgency on girl-child education in the study area and the effect of insurgency on retention of the girl-child in the school system. The sampled 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 constituted North Eastern Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria. The instrument for data collection was 20 items questionnaire titled "Effect of insurgency on Girls Education Questionnaire (EIGEQ)". Two research questions were formulated. Data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation as the main statistical procedures. The findings among others were insurgent attacks have affected girls' education through frequent abduction of school girls in their dormitories and

occasional kidnapping of school girls which greatly affected the educational activities of girls' education in the zone. Female teachers and school girls were traumatized and afraid of going to their schools for fear of insurgence. Based on the findings it was recommended that Nigerian government should provide free compulsory girls education, show higher commitment.

The similarities of the studies was that both investigations covered within the some zone, and also investigated on the same variable education in their research as the commonest variable among the two studies, they contained objectives, samples and questionnaire was used for data collection. The major different is that the present study is on community life while the past study deal with effect of school girl child education. In mobilizing the arm forces to end the insurgent in North Eastern states and provide adequate security in schools .It was recommended that religious leaders should play active role in encouraging girls' education in their communities.

The study by Joda and Abdulrahseed in (2015) was similar to the present study in a way that both investigations covered within the some zone and also investigated on the same variable as effects of insurgency on Girls education in North-east region which the present study was also focusing on. The study has sample of 180 primary teachers with objectives and two research questions, data was analyzed using mean and standard deviation which were also contained in the present study though the number of samples, objectives and research questions of the present study were higher. The present study differs from the previous study because the study focused on influence of insurgency on community life of families in North East, Nigeria. The present study was also different in its mode of statistical tool used in analyzing the data. While the previous study used historical perspective as their method and they lack empirical investigative abilities, this study used research design, population, samples, instruments and method of analysis.

Umar, Pate, and Haruna (2007) of the School of Management and Information Technology, Modibbo Adama University, Yola, Adamawa State, Nigeria conducted research study on "The impact of insecurity and poverty on sustainable economic development in Nigeria with special emphasis on Boko Haram insurgency". Among the objectives of the study were the impact of insecurity on economic wellbeing of the people and the effect of insecurity on the level of poverty in the study area. Data were collected with questionnaire using secondary sources. The study employed Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression technique in estimating the relationship between economic growth rate, insecurity and poverty level, Automatic Document Feeder(ADF) technique was used in testing the presence of unit root in the data, Granger causality test was used to establish the flow of causation between the variables of the model. Error Correcting Model(ECM) technique was used to test the existence of long run relationship between the variables of the model, after which Ramsey RESET model specification techniques was used.

Findings revealed that negative relationship between economic growth, insecurity and poverty the significant impact in Nigeria. Result of causation revealed that economic growth caused poverty and poverty causes insecurity in Nigeria but not the other way round. The study also revealed that one of the vicious onslaughts on the Nigerian state was the terror unleashed by Boko Haram. Among the report of the study was that this sectarian group has adopted several approaches including bombing strategic places that were hitherto not vulnerable to security threats, waging murderous campaigns against individuals and institutions leading to wanton destruction of lives and property. The present study was similar to the present study in the sense that both were concerned about the economic issues of the people in the same study areas, but differed so greatly in their methodology of approach and the statistical tool used for the study. The population used in the two researches differed.

Nkwede, Abah and Nwankwo (2015) conducted a research on the "effects of Boko Haram insurgency on the socio-economic development in Nigeria. Content analysis was used for collecting secondary data used in the study. Trend and content analytical method were employed in the study. The reason for the adoption of this method was basically because the study was a qualitative research that relied heavily on documentary evidence in data collection. Investigation was also carried out to assess the various activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria as well as the challenges posed by the movement with the issues of governance. Findings from the study revealed that over three (3) million Nigerians were displaced, thousands abducted, over 100,000 killed within the years before the study was conducted. The researcher concluded that the nation ought to have learnt from the negative effects of Boko Haram and be more proactive and stop acting as an arm chair combatant on grave issues of national concern that consistently threatens the corporate existence of Nigerians. Therefore it recommended that institutional mechanism should be employed to address Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria. This differed from the current study because it lacks the empirical procedures like population for the study, research design, and instrument of data collection, pilot study, and validation of the instrument, reliability of the instrument, procedure for data collection and procedure for data analysis. It mainly made use of documentary evidence. The similarity of the present study and the past is that both study centred on displacement of human beings by the Boko haram. Again is that data were acquire in the two research study where by analysis of the data were made. The difference is that in the past study there was no sample while in the present study there was population of the study. Again there was difference in the methodology adopted for the study because the present study used descriptive survey design while the past study used historical design.

Owojobi (2014) conducted a study on the socio-economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency in the North-East of Nigeria. The study was a qualitative research design

which examined the following objectives; implications of the operations of Boko Haram insurgency in the economy and social lives of people of the North- East where the activities of the sect was concentrated and make recommendations for the way out of the sect insurgency. Findings from the study showed that aside the human cost in the Boko Haram insurgency, the atrocities of the sect have socio-economic implications, especially in the North East where Boko Haram has dominance. The report stated that the economic, social and psychological costs of the insurgency cannot be quantified. Commercial activities in the North East have been reduced because of the unprecedented attacks by the sect. Banks, markets, and shops do not open regularly due to the fear of the coordinated attacks from Boko Haram, leading to migration of people to other parts of the country. Based on these findings, the study recommended that Nigerian government need to initiate policy that will generate employment for the unemployed youths in the country, government should go after those financing the operation of the sect, government should open a dialogue chance in order to know what are the grievances of the sect and that government should endeavour to supply the army with sophisticated military equipment. This past study used a qualitative approach to its investigation on the socio-economic implications of Boko Haram insurgency in North East Nigeria while the present study was on insurgency on socio economic life of families.

The study is similar to the present study in that both studies are investigating on a similar issue but more of a quantitative report. Both studies examine implications of the operations of BokoHaram insurgency in the economic and social lives of people of the North-East where the activities of the sect were concentrated. The difference with the past study was on socio economic while the present study is on influence of insurgency on community life.

Imasuen (2015) conducted a study on insurgency and humanitarian crisis in Northern Nigeria: (The case of Boko Haram). The study was a survey method which was seen as a study of characteristics of sample and through questioning and interview. The study included secondary and primary sources. The population of the study comprises of 10,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps of the three most affected states of emergency in North Eastern states. Fifteen percent (15) was drawn from the population, creating a sample of 1,500 Internally Displaced Persons, 50 respondents were selected from each of the three camps with a simple random sampling procedure. The instrument was a questionnaire which was structured into (A) bio-data of the respondent, while (B) covered questions administered to IDPs and in-depth interview was administered to 5 each of the officials from National Emergency Management Agency and of International Committee of the Red Cross.The study contained five (5) null hypotheses and a regression analysis was used for the study. The result obtained from the regression indicated that food, insecurity, human casualty and displacement appeared to be the most resounding humanitarian effects of Boko Haram in NYSC, Shuwa and Tingo IDPs camps. The report concluded that the regression and the index matrix further show that government responses in addressing the humanitarian crisis did not seems to have made any positive impact on those affected areas. It therefore recommended that, there is the need for humanitarian Agencies and government to step up their activities to match the rising humanitarian crises in North East Nigeria.

The present study is similar to the past study because the present study was conducted in the same states of emergency. Also both studies contained hypothesis, different methodology, population and samples were used for both studies, instruments were used and also findings were drawn from both the studies. However, the present study differs because it focused on assessment of the influence of insurgency on the socio-

economic life of families in North-East Zone, while the past study focused on insurgency and humanitarian crises in Northern Nigeria. Another difference is the use of statistical tool which was not used by the previous researcher.

Another study was conducted by Imusuen (2016) on insurgency and humanitarian crises in Northern Nigeria:(Case study of Boko Haram in North East).The study sets out to analyses the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on humanitarian crises in Northern Nigeria with Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states in focus. It establishes how the increase in the activities of Boko Haram continues to generate dire humanitarian consequences to the North east region,theNigerian society and neighbouring nations at large. The study adopted the state fragility theoretical framework as well as the survey method involving the use of questionnaires. The Regression Technique and in-depth interview (index matrix and table technique) which focus on three internally displaced camps in the region for analyses. The empirical findings indicated that, there is a significant relationship between Boko Haram insurgency and humanitarian crises, when variables such as impact on human casualties (IHC),food insecurity(TI) and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are held constant, while no significant relationship exist when the variables such as loss of livelihood (LOL) and Government Responses (GR) are held constant. By the recommendation, the study advocates the need for the Nigerian government to focus more on reducing human casualties, loss of livelihood, food insecurity and more focus on the rehabilitation of internally displaced persons back to the society, in order to nip the threat emanating from the humanitarian crises and Boko Haram insurgency in the bud in the region.

The present study was similar to the past study because the present study was conducted in the same states of emergency. Also both studies contained five(5)hypothesis, similar methodology and statistical tool, population and samples were used for both studies, instrument were used and also findings were drawn from both the studies.

However, the present study was different from the past study because it focused on the assessment of the influence of insurgency on the socio-economic life of families in North-East Zone. While the past study focused on insurgency and humanitarian crises in Northern Nigeria: Case study of Boko Haram. .Another different is the use in-depth interview focused on the internally displaced persons which the present study is not intending to use for the study.

The study was conducted by Njoku and Nwachukwu (2015) was concerned with ‘’Effects of Boko Haram Insecurity on Nigeria Economy. The research design adopted was a descriptive survey design.There was a statement of the problem. The objectives of the study were to:

determine the ideology and funding as the essential factor that propelled terrorism in Nigeria. Find out the extent to which Boko Haram calamity poses a threat to Nigeria, economy examined the extent to which the military option is the possible solution in tackling the menace. Three research questions were raised, with three hypotheses postulated, and data used for the study was a sourced from online questionnaire, using analysis of Variance (ANOVA) method of analysis. The result showed that ideology and findings were the significant basic factors that propelled the Boko Haram sets in Nigeria. The Boko Haram poses a significant threat to Nigeria Economy and that the Military is the best option and solution in tackling the Boko Haram menace in Nigeria. Some recommendations were made on how the government should declare war on terrorism and seek support from international community’s who have in the time faced the kind of challenged and were capable of tackling it and recommended that government should beef up security in the country to curb the threat of security.

This study was conducted by Abdullahi (2014) on Long Term Cost Implication of Insurgency to the Economic Development: Acase study of Zaria metropolis. Data was

collected from respondents who were economically engaged in Zaria metropolis as a result of being one of the major Town which host different ethnic and religion background and had also witnessed crises that always had a mix of ethnic and political dimensions in recent time. Convenient sampling technique was adopted and each sector of economy was represented. Hundred (100) respondents were sampled and issued questionnaire, but only84 were able to respond to the demands of the questionnaire. Statistical tools were used in the analysis which concluded that, the resultant effects of any uprising affect socio-economic activities of an economic thereby thwarting it progress. It is therefore recommended that economic opportunities should be made available to the teeming populace via the construction of heavily social amenities and orientation.

The present study is similar to the past study conducted by Abdullahi, as it focused on socio-economic issues. Another similarity is the use of descriptive survey design and the use of a questionnaire. The difference is the use of regression analysis which was not used by the previous researchers. Also the previous researcher had not specified population, objectives and research questions. Another difference is that, the researcher intends to use the indices of socio-economic as in economic, education, socio-culture and health to find out how insurgency influences community life in North West Nigeria.

2.14 Summary of Related Literature

The related literatures reviewed in this chapter revealed that insurgency was a revolt against government or a group of people who violated constituted authorities of its state by taking part in insurrection. It is a criminal group against public order because it was a pattern of internal disturbance and tension that poses serious problems to relevant authorities which can eventually lead to situation that threaten the existence of a nation leading to crisis, conflict or violence.

The history of the recent insurgency was reviewed from the year it started with dates and locations affected from 2009 to date in the North East, Nigeria considering the most two seriously affected local government on three declared states of emergency, these included; Adamawa, Borno and Yobe state. The effects of its activities had been reviewed to have implicating issues on community life and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) of the communities affected. A review of numerous factors influencing insurgency was carried out too. They included: Poverty, Unemployment, Employment instability, Declining income, and Poor upbringing of children and ignorance of the teaching of the true religion.

A review was carried out on the impact of insurgency and the challenges it posed to women, girls and children leading to their inability to execute domestic activities, abduction of school girls and women, low economy flow within and around the neighbouring states affected. Declined in children's education, even teacher have no freedom of movement to their work place to execute their civic responsibilities. However, there was loss of parent, siblings and friends, destruction of homes as in separation of family members, sexual assault, shortage of food, water or other necessities and even hostilities in their new homeland.

The literature also reviewed community life as being performance involved by group of individual sharing values in series of activities to obtain what they want in life. Also in the review there seems to be numerous factors practices by individual that affected the community life, such factors are; education activity, socio-culture and health of community members, inadequate resources management among family members and lack of good family relationship among family members. However, it was as a result of economic uncertainties, economic activities seem to be destructed among communities in North East which may result to inability for families to develop economically.

The related literature on present topic was reviewed except that in all the empirical studies reviewed none dwelled on assessment of the influence of insurgency on community life in North –East, Nigeria. This therefore constitutes the gap that the present study fills up.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the design and methodology of this study under the following sub-headings:

3.1 Research Design

3.2 Population for the Study

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

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 was structured through a descriptive survey. This design was used when dealing with a very systematic collection of data and information from the population or a sample of the population through the use of personal interview, questionnaire and observation (Abdullahi, 1995). Ijaya (2000) viewed descriptive survey research as a study which investigates the entire population of people or items, by collecting data from samples drawn from a population and assuming that the samples are true representation of the entire population. The choice of descriptive survey design was based on the fact that the entire population cannot be covered, and so sampling would be done. The present work was based on large population, which enables the researcher to describe and articulate the assessment of the influence of insurgency on community life in North-East Geo-Political Zone Nigeria.

3.2 Population of the Study

The entire population of the study was eighteen million nine seventy one thousand nine hundred and sixty five (18,971,965) which was made up of all the adults male and female residing in the six states within the North East Geopolitical Zone. This population was ascertained by the National Population Commission of 2006.The breakdown of population of six states (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe) is shown in Table 3.1 along with the number of local government areas in each of the states.

Table3.1: Population of states and number of local government areas involved in the study

States	Number of LGAs	Population
Adamawa	21	3,168,101
Bauchi	19	4,676,465
Borno	27	4,151,193
Gombe	11	2,353,879
Taraba	16	2,300,736
Yobe	17	2,321,591
Total	**111**	**18,971,965**

Source: National population commission,(2006) and National Emergency Monitoring Agency, (2015).

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The multi-stage sampling procedure was used for this study. At the first stage, the states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa were purposively sampled for this study because of their proximity to the centre of the insurgency and that fact that they were the most affected states of the insurgency. The total samples living within the states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe were nine million six hundred and forty thousand eight hundred and eighty five (9,640,885) (Table 3.1). However, for the purpose of effective sampling and representation, the researcher purposively selected two of the most affected local government areas in each of the three states where the state of emergency has been declared, due to the insurgency, as the second stage of the sampling technique. Table 3.2 showed the selected local

government areas from the three states and their population along with the proposed sample size.

Table 3.2: Sample Size of the study of most affected LGA across States

S/N	States	LGA	Population	Sample size
	Adamawa	Mubi	135,142	59
		Michika	155,238	67
	Borno	Bama	278,353	121
		Gwoza	288,446	125
	Yobe	Damaturu	16,281	07
		Potiskum	11,988	05
Total			**885,448**	**384**

Source: NPC,(2006) and NEMA, (2015).

At the third stage, three hundred and eighty four (384) sample sizes were proportionally selected using Krejcies and Morgan (1970) and Alreck and Settle (1995). Nworgu (2002)stated that 100% can be used for selecting appropriate sample size from a known population, across the six (6) Local Government Area of the North East.

3.4 Instrument for Data Collection

The research instruments for data collection were 52 items questionnaire titled "Insurgency influence on community life in North East, Nigeria" The questionnaire was developed based on the objectives of the study. The research questions and null hypotheses were in line with the information that was gained from the literature review. The instruments were divided into two main Sections A and B. Section 'A´ solicited information from 5(five) demographic characteristics: a, b, c, d,& e which were not analyzed. Section ´ B´ were of five parts of I, II, III,IV& V. Part I, solicited the opinion of respondents on the significant difference of the influence of insurgency activities on community life in the three most affected states declared states of emergency in north east, Nigeria from S/N1-9 of the questionnaire. Part II, solicited the opinion of respondents on the influence of insurgency on the economic activities of community life from item 10-20.Part III, solicited the opinion of respondents on influence of insurgency on the educational activities of community life from item 21-35.Part IV, solicited opinion of

respondents on the influence of the insurgency on the socio-cultural life of the community from item 36-45. Part V, solicited opinion of respondents on the influence of insurgency on the health of community life from item 46-52. Questions on these variables were structured into 4point interval scale of strongly Agreed (SA),Agreed (A), Disagreed (D) and Strongly Disagreed (SD) in line with Nworgu (1995) with values of 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The scale was used in order to avoid the use of the middle scale which was a neutral position. According to Abranovic (1997) & Cohen (2000) that, the neutral or undecided position creates problem on deciding the opinion or the stand of the respondents on issue of investigation.

3.4.1 Validation of the Instrument

In order to ascertain reliability of the instruments, the copies of the questionnaire along with the objectives of the study and research questions were vetted by three (3) experts in the Department of Vocational and Technical Education, Professors and including a Senior lecturer all in Ahmadu Bello University Zaria also helped in face validity. Corrections on the questions were made and their observations and suggestions were incorporated in the instrument, thereby making it valid and useful for the study.

3.4.2 Pilot Study

In order to ascertain the reliability co-efficient of the instruments, a pilot study was carried out in Gombe State metropolitan area. Gombe is not part of the sampled states, but it was chosen because they shared the same culture, religion, attacks by insurgents and economic characteristics in all respect, and also located within the North Eastern State of the country. Neil (1995) stated that the aim of pilot study was to discover:

1. The appropriateness of the instrument.
2. How the respondents will react to the questions.
3. Whether the items are clear enough and can easily be understood.

4. Whether there is need to include more items in certain areas.

5. Whether there are some personal items which they do not want to respond to.

A total of forty (40) respondents at Madaki quarters who experienced the attacks in Gombe metropolis were used for the pilot study. The instruments for the pilot study was distributed and retrieved by the researcher.

3.4.3 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 for the determination of the reliability and item consistency index. Since the study was a survey research, the Cronbach alpha was the option selected for the determination because of the interval scaling (Nworgu, 1991). The reliability coefficient of 0.5 and above which was equal to one (1) was recommended for the reliability of a survey instrument which implied that reliable coefficient of variables tested have internally consistent on the study (Natasha 2014). The reliability index of 0.75 was obtained using Cronbach alpha and the observed coefficient was approximated to 1. This means that the instrument was reliable and consistent for the study (Chaturvedi and Shweta,2015).

3.5 Procedure for Data Collection

The researcher was given an approval letter of introduction from the Head of Department of Home Economics Education (Consumer Science Education), Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, (appendix 1). The introduction letter was to solicit information from the respondents in the IDP camps; the letter was given to the camps' executives depending on the hierarchy for permission to administer the questionnaires. The researcher employed six(6) research assistants who were briefed to interpret the questionnaire in the language of the respondents and the procedure for data collection was also explained. Questionnaires

were administered to respondents irrespective of their gender, since both opinions were required. The period of data collection lasted for six weeks at the end all completed copies were collected for statistical analysis.

3.6 Procedure for Data Analysis

Data collected were analyzed statistically using the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (**SPSS) version 20**. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used. Research questions 1 to 5 were organized using mean, and standard deviation (SD) with index scores of 2.5 and above as the Bench Mark for Agreed and 2.49 below as Disagreed. Analysis of Variance was used to test null hypothesis one (1) to identify the differences of insurgency on community life of the three most affected states. Multi-regression analyses were used to test null hypotheses 11, 111, 1V&V, because of the influence of insurgency on variations of dependent variables of community lives. All the null hypotheses were tested at the significant level of 0.05 at the event where the P value was lower than 0.05 the null hypothesis will be rejected or otherwise retained.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter presented and analyzed the data collected. The chapter was discussed under the following sub-headings:

4.1 Answers to Research Questions

4.2 Test of Null Hypotheses

4.3 Discussion of Major Findings

4.4 Summary of Major Findings

4.1 Answers to Research Questions

This section showed the analyses and interpretation of data collected in order to answer Research Question 1-5 that were raised in the study. These are shown in tables 4.1.1 to 4.1 5.

Research Question One: What were the differences of the influence of insurgency' activities on community life in the three declared states of emergency in North East, Nigeria?

Table 4.1.1: Respondent's Opinion on the influence of insurgency on community life in the three declared states of emergency in North –East, Nigeria

States	N	$\overline{X}$	SD
Adamawa			
Loss of life and properties	126	2.631	0.526
Displacement of families	126	3.015	0.506
Fear of returning home	126	2.976	0.716
Injuries to the family victims	126	3.000	0.749
Increased migration to other areas	126	3.410	0.572
Cumulative mean		**3.006**	
Borno			
Loss of life and properties	246	3.675	0.526
Displacement of families	246	3.525	0.506
Fear of returning home	246	3.475	0.716
Injuries to the family victims	246	3.450	0.749
Increased migration to other areas	246	3.325	0.572
Cumulative mean		**3.490**	
Yobe			
Loss of life and properties	12	3.213	0.526
Displacement of families	12	3.415	0.506
Fear of returning home	12	3.092	0.716
Injuries to the family victims	12	3.431	0.749
Increased migration to other areas	12	3.194	0.572
Cumulative mean		**3.269**	

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Keys: N = Number $\overline{X}$ = Mean SD= Standard Deviation

Table 4.1.1 revealed that insurgency affected community life in the three declared states of emergency with the aggregate total means score of responses of 3.49 in Borno state, values higher mean in loss of life and properties (Mean =3.675 and SD =0.526), followed by displacement of families (3.525 and SD=0.506) and the least was on increased migration to other areas (mean=3.325 and SD=0.572)

The aggregate total mean of responses of 3.006 in Adamawa state, values higher mean in increased migration to other areas (Mean =3.410 and SD =0.572), followed by displacement of families (mean=3.015 and SD=0.506) and the least was on loss of life and properties (mean=2.631 and SD=0.526). However, the aggregate total mean of responses of 3.269 in Yobe state, values higher mean in injuries of families (Mean =3.431 and SD =0.549), followed by displacement of families (mean=3.415 and SD=0.506) and the least

was on loss of life and properties (mean=3.213 and SD=0.526). The study findings on research question 1 indicated that in all the scores of means were ≥ than the bench mark of 2.5 *a priori* agreement levels. Thus, there was an evidence to show that insurgency in the study areas have significant differences of the influences on community life in each of the three declared states where the states of emergency were disclosed.

Research Question Two: What was the influence of insurgency on the economic activities of community life in North- East, Nigeria?

Table 4.1.2: Respondent's Opinion on the influence of insurgency on economic activities of community life in the study area

Variable	**N**	$\overline{X}$	**SD**
Disruption of farming	384	3.550	0.597
Destruction of assets	384	3.425	0.549
Burning of Houses	384	3.375	0.628
Reduction of commercial activities	384	3.225	0.620

Source: Field Survey,2016.

***Key*s:** N= Number, $\overline{X}$ = Mean, SD=Standard Deviation

Table 4.1.2 revealed the evidence of the influence of insurgency on the economic activities of community life in the study areas. Evidence from the means values showed higher (means for Disruption of farming as 3.550; SD 0.597, destruction of assets 3.425; SD0.549; burning of houses 3.375 SD 0.628 and reduction of commercial activities 3.225 SD 0.620). Thus, at *a priori* agreement level of 2.5 and above, there was likely high evidence shown that insurgent activities in the study areas have affected the economic activities of community life in North –East, Nigeria.

Research Question Three. What was the influence of insurgency on educational activities of community life in North –East, Nigeria?

Table 4.1.3: Respondent's Opinion on influence of insurgency on the educational activities of community life in the study area

Variable	N	$\overline{X}$	SD
Adult education hampered	384	3.700	0.464
Children absent in schools	384	3.400	0.871
Teachers work in fear	384	2.850	0.701
Destruction of schools infrastructure	384	2.800	1.051

Source: Field Survey 2016

Keys: N= Number, $\overline{X}$ = Mean, SD= Standard Deviation

Table 4.1.3 revealed the evidence of the influence of insurgency on community educational activities in the study area with means values highest in the variable adult education hampered (Mean =3.700 and SD =0.464) children absent in schools (Mean= 3.400 and SD=0.871) teachers work in fear (Mean= 2.850 and SD=0.701 and the least effect on destruction of school infrastructure (Mean =2.800 and SD =1.051). The study findings on research question 3 indicated that in all the scores of mean were ≥ than the bench mark of 2.5 and above *a priori* agreement levels. Thus, there was evidence to show that insurgent activities in the study area had influence on community life educationally in North –East, Nigeria.

Research Question Four: What was the influence of insurgency on socio- cultural activities of community life in North –East, Nigeria?

Table 4.1.4: Respondent's Opinion on the influence of insurgency on the socio-cultural activities of community life in the study area

Variable	N	$\overline{X}$	SD
Social festivities paralyzed	384	3.350	0.662
Abduction and slavery	384	3.300	0.853
Worship centres avoided	384	3.200	0.687
Fear of religious activities	384	3.100	0.709

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Keys: N= Number, $\overline{X}$ = Mean, SD= Standard Deviation

Table 4.1.4 revealed that there was evidence to agree that insurgency have influence socio-cultural activities of the community in the study area. The means of the study

variables on research question 4 were higher than 2.5 and above bench marks *a priori* agreement level. With means values highest in the variable social festivities (Mean=3.300 and SD=0.662) abduction and slavery (Mean=3.300 and SD =0.853) worship centres avoided (Mean= 3.200 and SD=0.687) and the least affected was on fear of religious activities with (Mean= 2.100 and SD=0.709.Thus there was evidence to show that insurgent activities in the study area had influence on community socio-cultural activities in North –East, Nigeria.

Research Question Five: What was the influence of insurgency on the health of community life in North –East, Nigeria?

Table 4.1.5: Respondent's Opinion on the influence of insurgency on the health of community life in the study area

Variable	N	$\overline{X}$	SD
Family starvation	384	3.600	0.632
Poor health status	384	3.475	0.599
Malnutrition in camps	384	3.275	0.640
Poor beddings	384	3.225	0.696

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Keys: N=Number, $\overline{X}$ = Mean, SD= Standard Deviation

Table 4.1.5 revealed evidence that insurgent activities affected the health of community life in the study area. The study findings indicated that the means of the variables of research question 5 were found to be higher than the 2.5 and above bench mark *a priori* agreement level of this research. With means values highest in the variable family starvation (Mean =3.600: SD =0.632,poor health status 3.475: SD 0.599; malnutrition in camps Mean=3.275 and SD 0.640: poor beddings Mean= 3.225: SD 0.696).Thus there was evidence to show that insurgent activities in the study area had effect on health of community in North East, Nigeria.

4.2 Test of Hypotheses

The five null hypotheses were tested using analysis of variance and multi regression analysis to assess the influence of insurgency at 0.05 level of significance.

Null Hypothesis One

There were no significant differences on the influence of insurgency activities on community life in the three states declared as states of emergency in North-East, Nigeria.

Analysis of Variance showing differences of the influence of insurgency activities on contribution of the independent variables (insurgency activities) in the variation of the dependent (community lives) in the three affected states in North-East, Nigeria was presented in Table 4.2.6.

Table 4.2.6 Analysis of Variance showing significant differences of the influence of insurgency on community life in the three declared states of emergency

Model	SS	Df	Ms	F	Siq
Between groups	1586.108	3	76767.610		
Within groups	17429.921	381	47.861	16.43	0.0000
Total	19016.029	384			

Keys: SS = Sum of Squares; Df = Degree of Freedom; Ms= Mean of Squares; F Calculated; Sig = p - Value

As shown in Table 4.2.6, the findings of the analysis of Variance (ANOVA) revealed significant differences of the influence on community life among the three affected states due to insurgency attack on them. The calculated p-value was(0.000) which was lower than the 0.05 level of significance and the computed F ratio value of 16.43 was greater than the F critical of 2.60.The null hypothesis which stated that there was no significant influence of insurgency activities on community life among the three declared states of emergency was rejected.

Null Hypothesis two

There was no significant influence of insurgency on economic activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria.

The test of regression co-efficient to determine the influence or contribution of the independent variables (insurgency activities) in the variation of the dependent (economic activities) in North-East, Nigeria was presented in **Table 4.2.7**

Table 4.2.7: Regression analysis showing Influence of insurgency on economic activities of the community life

Model	Coefficients	SE	r-ratio	p-value
Predictors	9.639	1.25	7.709	0.0000
Reduction of commercial activities	2.526	0.232	10.905	0.0000
Burning of Homes	2.178	0.233	9.36	0.0000
Disruption of assets	2.129	0.253	8.401	0.0000
Disruption of farming	1.011	0.184	5.502	0.0000
R squared	0.583			
R squared adjusted	0.578			

Keys: SE= standard error, P-value= Sig, R= Square adjusted

The findings in Table 4.2.7 indicated that insurgency activities affected the economic activities of community life in the following ways: Reduction of commercial activities (2.526); Burning of Homes (2.178); Destruction of assets (12.129); Disruption of farming (1.011). R^2 of 0.58.3 with R squared adjusted (0.57.8 percent explains the total contribution of the independent variables (insurgency activities) on the dependent variables (economic activities). The implication of this was that insurgency significantly affected the overall economic activities of community life in the areas affected given the significant t ratios and p values in Table 2being lower than 0.05 level of significance. The null

hypothesis which states that there was no significant influence of insurgency on economic activities of community life was rejected.

Null Hypothesis Three

There was no significant influence of insurgency on educational activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria.

The test of regression co-efficient to determine the influence or contribution of the independent variables (insurgency activities) in the variation of the dependent (educational activities) of the community life in North-East, Nigeria was presented in Table 4.2.8.

Table 4.2.8: Regression analysis showing Influence of insurgency on educational activities of community life

Model	Coefficients	SE	r-ratio	p-value
Predictors	15.049	1.44	10.453	0.0000
Destruction of schools infrastructure	3.263	0.165	19.829	0.0000
Teachers work in fear	1.222	0.203	6.019	0.0000
Adult education hampered	1.188	0.352	3.381	0.0000
Children absence in schools	0.82	0.205	6.019	0.0000
R squared	0.715			
R squared adjusted	0.711			

Keys: SE= Standard Error, R= Square Adjusted; P-value=Sig

As shown in Table 4.2.8, the findings of the study revealed that insurgency activities affected educational activities through increased destruction of schools infrastructure by 3.263; Teachers work in fear (1.222);Adult education hampered (1.188) Children absence in schools (0,82); The co-efficient of determination, R^2 of 0.71.1 with R squared adjusted (0.71.1), that shows the total percentage influence or contribution of the independent variables (in this case insurgency activities) in the variation of the dependent variable (educational activities). This implies that the educational activities mentioned were

significantly influenced by the insurgency as the 't' and 'p' values shown in Table 3being lower than 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis which states that there was no significant influence of insurgency on educational activities in the affected areas was rejected.

Null Hypothesis Four

There was no significant influence of insurgency on socio-cultural activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria.

The test of regression co-efficient to determine the influence or contribution of the independent variables (insurgency activities) in the variation of the dependent (socio-cultural activities) of community life in North-East, Nigeria was presented in Table 4.2.9

Table 4.2.9: Regression analysis showing Influence of insurgency on socio-cultural activities of community life

Model	Coefficients	SE	r-ratio	p-value
Predictors	4.718	0.816	5.785	0.0000
Abduction and slavery	1.751	0.216	8.118	0.0000
Worship centres avoided	1.513	0.255	5.943	0.0000
Fear of religious activities	1.281	0.245	5.234	0.0000
Social festivities paralyzed	0.518	0.179	2.896	0.0040
R squared	0.775			
R squared adjusted	0.772			

Keys-SE= Standard Error; R= Square Adjusted; P-value= Sig

As shown in Table 4.2.9 indicated that insurgency activities affected the socio-cultural activities of community life in the study areas in the following ways: Abduction and slavery (1.751)Worship centres avoided (1.513); Fear of religious activities (1.281); Social festivities paralyzed (0.518); R^2 of 77.5 percent with Rsquared adjusted(0.77.2) was explained by the total contribution of the independent variables (insurgency activities) on the dependent variables (socio-cultural activities) of the community life. The implication of this study finding was that insurgency significantly affected the socio-cultural lives of the people in the areas given the significant t ratios and p values being lower than 0.05 level of

significance. Therefore the null hypothesis which stated that there was no significant influence of insurgency on socio-cultural lives in the community in the affected areas was rejected.

Null Hypothesis Five

There was no significant influence of insurgency on Health of community life in North-East, Nigeria.

The test of regression co-efficient to determine the influence or contribution of the independent variables (insurgency activities) on health of community life in North-East, Nigeria was presented in Table 4.2.10.

Table 4.2.10: Regression analysis showing Influence of insurgency on health status of community life

Model	Coefficients	SE	r-ratio	p-value
Predictors	0.28	0.349	0.801	0.0000
Malnutrition in camps	1.324	0.045	29.183	0.0000
Poor health status	1.208	0.069	17.436	0.0000
Family starvation at camps	1.064	0.061	17.325	0.0000
Poor beddings	1.041	0.069	15.152	0.0000
R squared	0.90.5			
R squared adjusted	0.94			

Keys: SE= Standard Error; R= square adjusted; P-value= Sig.

As shown in Table 4.2.10, the findings of the study revealed that insurgency activities affected the community health status through increased Family starvation at camps by 1.064; Malnutrition in camps (1.324); Poor health status (1.208); Family starvation at camps (1.064) and Poor beddings (1.041). The co-efficient of determination, R^2 (90.5) and R squared adjusted (0.94) that shows the total percentage effect or contribution of the independent variables (in this case insurgency activities) in the variation within the dependent (family health status). This implies that the community health status in the affected areas was significantly influenced by the insurgency as indicated by the 'p' values being lower than 0.05 level of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis which

stated that there was no significant influence of insurgency on health of community life in the affected areas was rejected.

4.3 Summary of the Major Findings

With index scores of 2.5 and above as the Bench Mark for Agreed and 2.49 below as disagreed.

1. The findings of the research question one (1) revealed that significant differences on the influences of insurgency affected community life in each of the three most affected states where the state of emergency was declared.
2. The findings of research question two (2) showed that insurgency evidently influenced economic activities of community life significantly
3. The findings of the research question three (3) revealed that, insurgency has all evidence to have influenced educational activities of community life greatly in the study area
4. The findings of the research question four (4) revealed that insurgency has evidently influenced socio-cultural activities of community life.
5. The findings of the research question five (5) revealed that, insurgency has most likely influenced the health of community life greatly

   The study revealed that ($p=0.000$ or ≤ 0.05) in each of all the 5 null hypotheses.
6. Insurgency had significant differences of the influences on community life in each of the three declared states of emergency in North-East, Nigeria.
7. Insurgency significantly influenced economic activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria.
8. Insurgency significantly influenced educational activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria.

9. Insurgency significantly influenced socio-cultural activities of community lifein North-East, Nigeria.
10. Insurgency significantly influenced the health conditions of community life in North-East, Nigeria.

4.4 Discussion

The study was conducted to investigate the assessment of the influence of insurgency on community life in North-East, Nigeria. From the results analyzed the findings were quite revealing.

The findings of the research question one (1) revealed that insurgency evidently affected communities in each of the three most affected states where the state of emergency was declared. This was further confirmed by hypothesis one, which showed that the outcome of insurgent activities was significant; implying that insurgency significantly influenced different facets of life in the three most affected declared states of emergency, although the differences are slight. The findings agreed with the Nation News(2013) which reported thus:" Nigerian's families; particularly residents of Adamawa, Borno, Yobe and neighbouring states- the epicentre of the activities of the sect- have been crippled to a large extent". The reported statement of the Nation's News was in line with Njoku and Nwachuku (2015) who noted that adverse effects by insurgency have led to complete desertion of villages which are prone to attacks by insurgency. Many people were injured and others lost their lives and properties as well as led to migration of people from the affected places due to restiveness and fear of returning back to their communities. But victims who survived in most cases have to seek for shelter and protection in the internally displaced camp (IDPs). Owutu (2012) confirmed that, insurgency created Internally Displaced Persons thousands of people suddenly became refugee, their camp life was usually appalling, and that was in terms of camp structure, security, food, service

distribution, health and others not mentioned. The consequences of these were high death rates occasioned by diseases and starvation.

The findings of research question two (2) showed that insurgency evidently influenced economic activities of community life significantly. This was further confirmed by hypothesis two which showed that the outcome of the insurgent activities was also significant which implied that the insurgent activities have significant effect on communities' economic activities which have been crippled in North East, Nigeria. The findings agreed with a report in Premium Time, (2015)which stated that, in Maiduguri, Borno State, where they originated, the frequent bombing and clashes between insurgent and security agents have weighed down seriously on the commercial and business activities in the city as many businesses have reported crumbled and hundreds of shop owners, especially southerners were said to have closed their businesses and left the troubled city (Shiklam, 2012 and Mohammed, 2012).Okereocha (2012) opined that, human capital and investors drained as economic development hampered in North East due to attacks on Banks, Markets Parks and government departments and homes of individual. This led to burning of assets, destruction of amenities and weakening of farming activities. Iyela (2001) added that, a disturbed family where there is no peace is disorganized and cannot perform its function effectively or achieve its goal. Based on the economic and commercial losses Daudu (2014) commented that, if these problems should continue uncontrolled, there will be no economic development within the community living in the areas affected and certainly crises will escalate with more destruction and consequences.

The findings of the research question three (3) revealed that, insurgency has all evidence to have influenced educational activities of community life greatly in the study area. A further test of the item using null hypothesis has confirmed this claim, the result revealed that a significant effects existed on several educational activities such as school

infrastructure, adult education programmes, and school attendance among others due to insurgency. The implication of the findings agreed with the study of Joda and Abdulrasheed (2015) where they mentioned that insurgency has affected Girls education in North Eastern region, this was confirmed by Gilbert (2014) in a report showed that, 250 school Girls from Government Girls Secondary School Chibok were abducted and another was in Federal Polytechnic Mubi all of the study area attacked by insurgents. FGN(2014) stated that education is an instrument per excellent in achieving goals and was supported by Adedokun (2011) that education holds the key to other conditions such as taking proper decisions about living and skills that can assist one economically. Owutu (2012) observed that, there was serious dislocation of families, husband and wife (wives) usually lost contact as result of unplanned and sudden departure from their previous abode. It also affected education of children in the communities involved as there were no schools established at the Internally Displaced Person's Camps. Similarly, Oladunjoye and Omemu (2013) corroborate this study's finding by itemizing the following effects on school enrolment in Northern Nigeria. Destruction of school infrastructure, perpetual fear of attack by learners and teachers, School attendance was poor and Adult education hampered which have crippled teaching and learning processes and lowering of education standard.

The findings of the research question four (4) revealed that insurgency has evidently influenced socio-cultural activities of community life. This claim has been confirmed by a further test of the item using null hypothesis, the result revealed that a significant effect showed of insurgency on socio-cultural activities of community life in North-East, Nigeria. The findings was in line with Ovaga and Awojobi (2014) who stated that, religious worships and gathering were facing serious violation and denial of their protection, development and socialization rights, and these can hinder development and expansion of basic human potential and promotion of valuable human functions. Oladayo

(2014) stated that, abduction rape, kidnapping were major weapons of war, children, men and women have become slaves under the pressure of insurgency. Elwell (2013) opined that, the social fabric of the society, social practices, values, ethics, norms and culture of the people were destroyed as a result of insurgency.

The findings of the research question five (5) revealed that, insurgency has most likely influenced the health of community life greatly. A further test of the item using null hypothesis has confirmed this claim, the result revealed that a significant effects of insurgency on community health conditions existed in North- East, Nigeria. The implication of the findings was supported by Solomon (2004) and Dali (2015) where they stated that the health of hostages in the camps was hampered in the following ways: malnutrition, starvation, diseases, lack of water, inadequate drugs and snake bites. Many were attacked and injured by the sect because they refused to their wishes or needs. Ikenyiri (2005) opined that the pattern of family management dictates the behavioural disposition of children and other members of such family. Such as in crises or insurgents activities within the mind often have an enormous influence upon the health of an individual by inflicting injuries, pains and death. Ihiegbulem (2005) further stated that, most of the people within the affected communities by insurgents are physically ill while others are constantly troubled with nervous complaints and others slaughtered. This was because unpleasant emotions bring about great changes within the body.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter focused on summary, conclusion and recommendations, as well as suggestions for further studies under the following sub-headings:

5.1 Summary

5.2 Contribution to Knowledge

5.3 Conclusion

5.4 Recommendations

5.5 Suggestions for further studies

5.1 Summary

This study was carried out to assess the influence of insurgency on community life in North –East, Nigeria. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, five specific objectives were used which included to identify the significant differences of the influence of insurgents activities on community life in the three declared states of emergency in North-East, Nigeria. In line with these objectives, research questions were raised which included; what was the influence of insurgents activities on community life in the three states in North-East, Nigeria? Null hypotheses were developed which included: the insurgent's activities has no significant influence on community life of the respondents from the three selected states on the level of how insurgency has affected areas in the North-East, Nigeria.

The theories of Relative Deprivation and Drievancewere adopted to explain expression of violence and excessive urging on frustration and inability of the individual to attain required expectations. The central idea of this framework was that aggression is always a consequence of discontent of a kind. In applying the theory to this research work, it could be deduced that violence that was occurring in the Northern part of the country was

as a result of frustration and aggressive nature of the Boko Haram sects was a consequence of discontent of achieving their goal. From the review, it was discovered that, community life that are greatly involved in the study were: income, education, socio-culture and health. Each of these was very unique in their concepts and measurable variables. Concepts of variables were defined including insurgency, community life economic, education, socio-culture and health. History of insurgency (maitatsine) in North-East since 1980 was reviewed.

The current insurgency (Boko Haram) started in 2009 and their activities resulted in states of emergency being declared in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States were also reviewed. The influence of its activities has been reviewed to have implicating issues on community life including those at the IDPs of the affected communities. The review was carried out on the impact of insurgency and the challenges it poses to women, girls and children's abduction, kidnapping, loss of lives and properties. These led to slow economy flow within and around neighbouring states. The review also shows that there was a decline in both children and adult education, obstructions of socio-cultural activities in the society and the health of the community people affected especially those at the IDPs camps as there was inadequate food, water, clothing, drugs, discomfort and other necessities and even hostilities in their new home land.

The study adopted descriptive survey design. The population for the study was 18,971,965 out of which a sample of 384 was taken, using multi-stage sampling procedure. The instrument for data collection was a self-structured questionnaire which contained two sections A and B. Bio-data (section A) and influence of insurgency on community life (section B), but the study analyzed only the B section. All of the three hundred and eighty four (384) copies of the questionnaires were administered, duly filled and collected which was used as data for the study. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential

statistics. The descriptive aspect was used to provide answers to the research questions. The research questions were answered using mean and standard deviations. Moreover, for the research questions, a four-point-scale were categorized into two categories such as 'Agree' and 'Disagree' with a score of 2.5 or higher as the bench mark for 'Agree 'and less than2.5 for' Disagree.' The inferential aspect was used to test for significant influence (if any) in the hypotheses using analysis of varience to tset null hypothesis one to determine the difference while multi-regression statistics was used to test null hypotheses 11, 111, 1V &V at p=0.05 for all the null hypotheses. The result of the study revealed that, there was overall agreement on the influence of insurgency on community life in North-East, Nigeria.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the major findings of the study, it was concluded that insurgency has significant difference on the influence on community life in the three states declared as states 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. Therefore, the influence could be that there was a slight increase on the contribution of the independent variables (insurgency activities) in the variation of the dependent (community life) in the three affected states in North-East, Nigeria.

5.3 Contributions to Knowledge

The following are contributions to knowledge:

1. The findings discovered insurgents activities had adverse influence on the community life in North East, Nigeria by affecting economic, education, socio-culture and health of community was a contribution to knowledge.

2. The instruments used for the study, the methodology developed by the researcher, the pilot study administered and the reliability discovered were contribution to knowledge.
3. The population used for the study, the capturing of sample and sampling techniques developed by the researcher were contributory to knowledge.
4. The recommendations suggested by the researcher and suggestions for further studies were contributions to knowledge.

5.4 Recommendations

1. Governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in re-building the north east should empower families by creating economic opportunities at the grass root level through creating viable cottage industries, provision and rehabilitation of power plants and other economic needs of investment which will empower the distressed families.
2. Guidance and counselling offices should be opened and empowered in the affected communities to help in the families overcome the trauma of the insurgent activities on educational institutions and to seek help outside for the communities in re-building confidence and facilities already lost during heated periods of the insurgency. There is also the need for serious awareness campaigns particularly for the youth who are brain- washed.
3. The effort of all tiers of government to foster inter-religious dialogue enthroning favourable environment for community activities.
4. There is need for parents, stake holders and Nigerian government to strive hard to make communities better places for children by providing adequate education and security with a view to enthroning developments in the community within North-East, Nigeria. Taking good care of children would reduce their susceptibility to

child labour and deception into dangerous insurgent groups where they can be turned into suicide bombers and die hard militants.

5. Government should adopt an effective measure to ensure homeland security. This arrangement must involve from grass root believing that if every village or town is secured, the nation will in turn be secured. Traditional rulers and local notables in all nooks and crannies of the nation must be effectively engaged in local policing provided they were not imposed by the government on helpless communities.

6. There should be reprioritization of government expenditure in favour of poverty alleviation measures including the creation of job opportunities and other welfare packages.

7. It was recommended that government at all levels and business organizations should engage in the construction of social amenities in communities, as well provision of aids to distressed families so as to create the sense of belonging to the members of the communities

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

1. Insurgency as one among other crises which emerged in some states of the federation, therefore, there is need to replicate the study of this kind to other forms of crises that emerges in other geo-political zones of the federation toward improvement of family lives in the country.

2. Another study can be conducted to investigate the effects of insurgency on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

3. A comparative study of insurgency activities in affected communities and IDPs within the same zone to give proper record of the misfortune in the zone.

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APPENDIX I

Letter of Introduction

MAMMAN S. FATIMA

This is to certify that the above mentioned name is a Postgraduate student in the Department of Home Economics (Consumer science Education), Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, carrying out a research topic: "***Assessment of the Influence of Insurgency on community Life in North East, Nigeria".***

Please, kindly give her the assistance she may require.

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE

HOME ECONOMICS (CONSUMER SCIENCE EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT,
FACULTY OF EDUCATION,
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondents

REQUEST TO COMPLETE QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a postgraduate student of the department stated above. This questionnaire has been designed as research tool for collecting data on the assessment of the effects of insurgency on community life in North East, Nigeria. Your honest cooperation in responding to the questions is indispensable to the success of this study.

I can assure you that the information supplied will be strictly handled with utmost confidentiality and will only be used for the purpose of this research.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully

Mamman Shem Fatima.

INSURGENCY INFLUENCE ON COMMUNITY LIFE IN NORTH-EAST

SECTION A: BIO-DATA OF THE RESPONDENTS

Instruction: Please fill and Tick (√) where appropriate.

a) State of origin ----------

b) Local government area ----------

c) Family size ----------

d) Location: In camp / / my community / / None of the above /

e) Sex of respondent Male / / Female / /

SECTION B:S ANSWERS TO RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Please indicate the appropriate response by ticking ---the column that is most appropriate to you

KEY: Strongly Agree (SA)
Agree (A)
Disagree (D)
Strongly Disagree (SD)

S/n	Research Question: 1 What is the significant difference of the influence of insurgency on community life in the three declared states of emergency in North-East, Nigeria?	SA	A	D	SD
1	Most attack by insurgents result in loss of lives and properties.				
2	Most villages attacked by insurgents are deserted and the survivors displaced.				
3	Most survivals of insurgent attacks prefer to live IDP camps instead of coming back to their villages because of fears.				
4	Men, women and children are displaced.				
5	Men, women and children are injured.				
6	Some family members moved to urban areas and staying with relatives .				
7	Some family members are stranded in camps .				
8	Many people prefer to build and live in towns than in villages in this area because of the insurgents' attacks.				
9	The insurgents usually come to loot and destroy lives and properties of the people.				

S/n	Research Question 2: What is the influence of insurgency on economic activities of community life in the three declared states in North- East, Nigeria?	SA	A	D	SD
10	Assets possessions such like houses, shops, cars and personal belonging to individuals at affected communities were burnt down by the insurgency.				
11	Community facilities such as electricity, water, hospitals were over stressed and some destroyed.				
12	Crisis led to collapse in economy of land as people live in fear and cannot go about normal business.				
13	Economic distress has significant effect on individuals and families.				
14	The level of economic status affects mortality.				
15	High reduction of business patronage of products in the northern region due to the insurgence rate.				
16	Commercial areas like banks, markets, offices has been closed down.				
17	Commercial areas like banks, markets, offices has been burnt down.				
18	Commercial areas like banks, markets, offices have their workers retrenched.				
19	Farm produce have been set on fire.				
20	Some farm produce have been abandoned as a result of threat of insurgency.				

S/n	Research Question 3:What is the influence of insurgency on the educational activities of community life in the three declared states in North- East, Nigeria?	SA	A	D	SD
21	School infrastructures like staff room, laboratories, libraries and classrooms in affected communities have been destroyed.				
22	Sitting materials are available in each of the schools at the affected communities.				
23	Teachers can work with fear of insurgency				
24	Children cannot go to school because of threat imposed by the insurgency.				
25	There is low enrolment of students in the affected areas.				
26	Parents/guardians send their wards regularly to school during the time of insurgent attack.				
27	Parent's educational progress has been hampered as a result of insurgent threats.				
28	Some children abandon their training program due to insurgency.				
29	Some school children drop out because they lost their parents / guardians				
30	Some school children drop out because they have no guardian/parent to pay their school fees.				

31	School structures were burnt down by insurgents				
32	The insurgents took over the school premises after attack				
33	Some school structures that have not been burnt have been occupied as camps for the displaced.				
34	NYSC members abandoned their duty post at the time of insurgent attack due to insecurity.				
35	Insecurity situation by Boko Haram is threatening the existence of NYSC				

S/No	**Research Question 4:What is the influence of insurgency on socio-cultural life of communities in the three declared states in North- East, Nigeria?**	**SA**	**A**	**D**	**SD**
36	Some worship centers such as mosque and churches were avoided due to fear of attack				
37	Christians are afraid to go to churches on Sunday because of insurgency				
38	Muslims are afraid to go to mosques on Fridays because of insurgency				
39	Religious groups are not free at prayer times				
40	Festivities are completely paralyzed because of insurgents attacks				
41	Market places and motor packs are set on fire.				
42	Some family member are used by insurgent as sex slaves				
43	The family unit is disorganized				
44	Most parents cannot account for the where about of their children in areas affected by insurgent attacks				
45	The institution of marriage is completely violated in most cases of attack on villages because of rape and abduction of women				

S/N	Research Question 5: What is the influence of insurgency on the health of the families in North- East Geo-political Zone of Nigeria?	SA	A	D	SD
46	Parents, children were killed and injured				
47	Parents and children are starved at camps for lack of enough food and water.				
48 Cases	Shortage, or lack of food, improper feeding, and poor health of family members have been the end result of insurgent's attacks.				
49	Because of poor feeding some people are malnourished.				
50	The malnourished victims are susceptible to diseases.				
51	There are no enough and good beddings at the camps.				
52	Often drugs are inadequate to treat patients after an attack on targeted locations by the insurgents.				

APPENDIX III
Reliability test

Case processing Summary

	N	%
Validity	39	97.5
Cases Excluded	1	2.5
Total	40	100

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.737	.753	52

Scale Statistics

	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
165.74	118.564	10.889	52

APPENDIX IV

Extraordinary

Federal Republic of Nigeria
Official Gazette

No. 2 | Abuja — 2nd February, 2009 | Vol. 96

Government Notice No. 2

This is published as Supplement to this *Gazette* :

S. I. No.	*Short Title*	*Page*
1	Legal Notice on Publication of 2006 Census Final Results	B 1 - 42

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Annual Subscription from 1st January, 2009 is Local : ₦15,000.00 Overseas : ₦21,500.00 [Surface Mail] ₦24,5[illegible] [Second Class Air Mail]. Present issue ₦2,000.00 per copy. Subscribers who wish to obtain *Gazette* afte[illegible]anuary should apply to the Federal Government Printer, Abuja for amended Subscriptions.

S. I. 1 of 2009

CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
(CAP C. 23 LFN)

LEGAL NOTICE ON PUBLICATION OF 2006 CENSUS FINAL RESULTS

WHERE AS :

The National Population Commission conducted National Population and Housing Census between the 21st and 27th March, 2006, followed by a Post Enumeration Survey in June, 2006.

The details of the breakdown of the National and State provisional population totals 2006 Census was published in the Federal Government's Extraordinary Gazette No. 24 Volume 94 of 15th May, 2007 as statutory instrument No. 23 of 2007.

The 2006 Census Final Results have been presented to me by the Chairman of the National Population Commission ;

I have laid the results before the Council of State and the Council has advised me to accept the results ;

I have also laid the results on the table of each house of the National Assembly.

NOW THEREFORE :

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by virtue of section 213 (4) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, and all other powers enabling me in that behalf ;

I, UMARU MUSA YAR'ADUA, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, do hereby publish for information the 2006 CENSUS FINAL RESULTS as appearing in Schedule (*Annexture* A, B and C) to this Legal Notice.

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SCHEDULE

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HE ALHAJI UMARU MUSA YAR'ADUA, GCFR
President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria,
State House,
Abuja.

Your Excellency,

REPORT ON THE CENSUS 2006 FINAL RESULTS

It is with great pleasure that I submit for Your Excellency's consideration and approval, the report on the Census 2006 final results. In the extraordinary meeting of the National Population Commission held today, 24th September, 2008, the Commission deliberated on the final population totals for the country, every state and Local Government Area and approved the results at its level, which are submitted herewith. This report is in pursuance of the two earlier reports submitted vide my letters reference nos. NPC/10/S-48/XVLIII/238 dated 29th December, 2006 and NPC/10/S-48/XIV/29 dated 11 April 2007 respectively.

The total population (BOTH SEXES) of Nigeria is 140,431,790 (ONE HUNDRED FORTY MILLION, FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY ONE THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED NINETY) comprising of 71,345,488 (SEVENTY ONE MILLION, THREE HUNDRED FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY EIGHT) males and 69,086,302 (SIXTY NINE MILLION, EIGHTY-SIX THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND TWO) females. The absolute change in the population of the country is 428,248 (FOUR HUNDRED TWENTY EIGHT THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT) and the percentage change is an increase of 0.3 *per cent* (POINT THREE PER CENT) over the provisional results. There has been no change in the relative ranking of any of the states from the approved provisional population results. The annual exponential population growth rate is 3.18 *per cent* (THREE POINT ONE EIGHT PERCENT) between the period of the two censuses of 1991 and 2006 (FOURTEEN YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS) and the sex ratio (number of males per 100 females in the population) is approximately 103 (ONE HUNDRED AND THREE) at the national level. The state wise final population totals are as hereunder :

	State	*Final Population Total*
1.	ABIA	2,845,380
2.	ADAMAWA	3,178.950
3.	AKWA IBOM	3,902,051
4.	ANAMBRA	4,177,828
5.	BAUCHI	4,653,066
6.	BAYELSA	1,704,515
7.	BENUE	4,253,641

8.	BORNO	4,171,104
9.	CROSS RIVER	2,892,988
10.	DELTA	4,112,445
11.	EBONYI	2,176,947
12.	EDO	3,233,366
13.	EKITI	2,398,957
14.	ENUGU	3,267,837
15.	GOMBE	2,365,040
16.	IMO	3,927,563
17.	JIGAWA	4,361,002
18.	KADUNA	6,113,503
19.	KANO	9,401,288
20.	KATSINA	5,801,584
21.	KEBBI	3,256,541
22.	KOGI	3,314,043
23.	KWARA	2,365,353
24.	LAGOS	9,113,605
25.	NASARAWA	1,869,377
26.	NIGER	3,954,772
27.	OGUN	3,751,140
28.	ONDO	3,460,877
29.	OSUN	3,416,959
30.	OYO	5,580,894
31.	PLATEAU	3,206,531
32.	RIVERS	5,198,716
33.	SOKOTO	3,702,676
34.	TARABA	2,294,800
35.	YOBE	2,321,339
36.	ZAMFARA	3,278,873
37.	FCT ABUJA	1,406,239

Please find attached here to, Your Excellency, the report on the Census 2006 final results as Annexure A. This report provides the detailed outline of the process of census

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taking followed by the Commission, Annexure B gives the details of population totals at the state level. Annexure C lists out the details' of population totals for every Local Government Area within the respective states.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my perfect consideration and esteem.

(Signed)
CHIEF SAMU'ILA DANKO MAKAMA, CON
Chairman, National Population Commission
Abuja, Nigeria

Appendix V

Required Sample Size, Given A Finite Population, Where N= Population Size and n- Sample Size

N - n	N - n	N - n	N - n	N - n
10 - 10	100 - 80	280 - 162	800 - 260	2800 - 338
15 - 14	110 - 86	290 - 165	850 - 265	3000 - 341
20 - 19	120 - 92	300 - 169	900 - 269	3500 - 346
25 - 24	130 - 97	320 - 175	950 - 274	4000 - 351
30 - 28	140 - 103	340 - 181	1000 - 278	4500 - 354
35 - 32	150 - 108	360 - 186	1100 - 285	5000 - 357
40 - 36	160 - 113	380 - 191	1200 - 291	6000 - 361
45 - 40	170 - 118	400 - 196	1300 - 297	7000 - 364
50 - 44	180 - 123	420 - 201	1400 - 302	8000 - 367
55 - 48	190 - 127	440 - 205	1500 - 306	9000 - 368
60 - 52	200 - 132	460 - 210	1600 - 310	10000 - 370
65 - 56	210 - 136	480 - 241	1700 - 313	15000 - 375
70 - 59	220 - 140	500 - 217	1800 - 317	20000 - 377
75 - 63	230 - 144	550 - 226	1900 - 320	30000 - 379
80 - 66	240 - 148	600 - 234	2000 - 322	40000 - 380
85 - 70	250 - 152	650 - 242	2200 - 327	50000 - 381
90 - 73	260 - 155	700 - 248	2400 - 331	75000 - 382
95 - 76	270 - 159	750 - 254	2600 - 335	100000 - 384

(Adapted from Krejcie and Morgan, 1970 and Alreck and Settle 1995).