

Menace of Boko Haram Terrorism on the Socioeconomic Development of Borno State, Nigeria

Nnaeto Japhet Olusadum

Department Of Political Science, Gregory University, Uturu And Okere Jonathan-Department Of Political Science, Imo State University, Owerri.

Corresponding Author: Nnaeto Japhet Olusadum

Abstract: The birthplace of organized terrorism in Nigeria is Borno state by Boko Haram Insurgency which has since been a clog in the wheel of socioeconomic progress in the region in particular and Nigeria in general. The paper therefore aimed at establishing the relationship between the activities of the insurgency and socioeconomic development in Nigeria. The study made use of primary and secondary data collected via administration of questionnaire and library sources respectively. The data was analyzed using the chi-square statistical tool at 5% level of significance. The result of analysis shows that there is significant relationship between terrorism and socioeconomic development in Nigeria, in other words terrorism significantly affects socioeconomic development in Nigeria. Instrumental theory of terrorism as espoused by Crenshaw (1998) was adopted as theoretical framework. Based on the finding the study recommended that government should adopt both stick and carrot approaches in dealing with the menace because government failure contributed partly to the emergence of the sect. The study therefore concludes that for Nigeria to experience socioeconomic growth, terrorism must be drastically reduced to encourage both local investors and international capitalists who can buoy the economy via Foreign Direct Investment.

Keywords: Terrorism, Socioeconomic, Insurgency, Impacts, Nigeria.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is no longer a new jargon in the world. Hardly has any country of the world lived without experiencing the negative and destructive effects of terrorism either directly or indirectly. Terrorists over the years have targeted and destroyed both human lives and facilities that make life worth living. One of the most successful terrorist attacks the world experienced was that of World Trade Centre popularly called 9/11 in United State of America by the Al-Qaida terrorist organization led by Osama bin Ladin. Such attack sent horror into the spines of the world as many lives of people from different nationalities were lost including the unquantifiable material waste. Terrorist organizations across the world have devised a way of making fortune by way of negotiating for huge ransom before releasing their hostage and also for political negotiations or prisoner swap between it and the government of the countries of the hostages.

Formation and activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria, particularly in the Bornu State may have been inspired by the spate of terrorist attacks unleashed on different parts of the world by the dreaded organization with different names and locations in the globe. From the inception of Boko Haram to date, no part of Nigeria has not felt the real or perceived effects of its attacks. Many lives have been lost. Collectively and individually owned properties have been doubtlessly destroyed. Many family members have been disconnected and humanitarian crisis has been on the increase. Socioeconomic activities which are the major sources of livelihood to the citizens have been badly halted due to restricted movement of humans, goods and service owing to escalation of insecurity. Academic activities in the region have been disrupted both at the lower and tertiary levels as some teachers and lecturers have either resigned or relocated to avoid attacks. Boko Haram means Western civilization is a kind of anathema and their major hate is on Western education. Besides, many corporate and individually owned businesses have either closed chop or are operating epileptically. The image of Nigeria in the international community is not spared as the office of the United Nations Organizations was bombed sometime ago by the terrorist organization. This horrendous scenario has directly disrupted socioeconomic life of the citizens in the region and indirectly did same to the rest of the country. Therefore, we are all casualties no matter which part of the country one resides. It is the wide negative socioeconomic effects of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria that the study seeks to measure so that policy recommendations that can proffer solutions will be made. The sect operates slightly clandestinely with guerrilla strategy of operation which makes them elusive to security operatives. Their funding derives from three main sources, namely, levy

by members, donations from individuals and organization and external sources especially Al Qaeda (Onuoha, 2011.p.92).

Conceptual elucidation

Terrorism

Terrorism has become a global menace which negatively affects socioeconomic growth and development in the touched areas. Almost every state in the world has been directly or indirectly affected by the dehumanizing incidence. Rourke (2008) opines that national and transnational terrorism have threatened human civilization more than ever and thus geometrically increased human casualties. Terrorism is the use of fear and acts of violence in order to intimidate societies or government. (<https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/terrorism>). According to Bruce in the work titled “definition of terrorism-social and political effects” citing Osama Bin Laden, there is good and bad terrorism. Terrorism can be commendable and it can be reprehensible. Terrifying an innocent person is objectionable and unjust, also unjustly terrorizing people is not right whereas terrorizing oppressors and criminals and thieves and robbers is necessary for the safety of people and protection of their property... the terrorism we practice is of the commendable kind for it is directed at the tyrants, the traitors who commit acts of treason against their own countries and their own faith and their own prophet and their own nation. Terrorizing those and punishing them are necessary measures to straighten things and to make them right” (Bruce, 2013.p.29). Hoffman (1982.p.25), defined terrorism as the deliberate creation and exploitation of fear through violence or the threat of violence in the pursuit of change. The Defense Department of the U.S (1990), defined terrorism as “the unlawful use of, or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property, to coerce and intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives”. According to Olugbode (2010), the US government defined terrorism as “a premeditated politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents”. Terrorism is a purposeful behaviour designed to influence targets beyond the moment of victimization and or beyond the direct victims of the violent acts (Stohl, 1988.p.157). Terrorism therefore, is a strategy of desperation characterized by violence in order to influence the behaviour of others to achieve a political goal. Defining terrorism is difficult because it means different thing to different climes especially as it affects the purpose. However, terrorism is not without violence which results to destruction of lives and property, intimidation and instilling of fear in people to achieved set goals. In view of the foregoing, the psychological effects of terrorism on the members of the affected societies cannot be over-emphasized.

Objectives of The Study

The study seeks to explore the following

1. To probe the effect of terrorism on the socioeconomic development of Bornu state, Nigeria.
2. To examine how terrorism has affected health sector in Bornu State, Nigeria
3. To examine how terrorism has affected education sector in Bornu State, Nigeria
4. The study will seek to recommend counter-terrorism strategies to degrade the sect in Bornu state, Nigeria

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions will guide the study

1. To what extent has terrorism affected socioeconomic development of Bornu state, Nigeria?
2. How has terrorism affected health sector in Bornu State, Nigeria?
3. Has education sector been disrupted by terrorists activities in Bornu State, Nigeria?
4. Can counter-terrorism strategies help to degrade the sect in Bornu State, Nigeria?

Hypothesis

H₀₁: Terrorism has negative effects on the economic sector in Bornu State, Nigeria

H₀₂: Terrorism has negative effects on the education sector in Bornu State, Nigeria

Theoretical Framework

Instrumental theory of terrorism was propounded by Crenshaw (1987). Instrumental explanation of terrorism suggests that the act of terrorism is a deliberate choice by a political actor (Crenshaw 1988). According to the theory, terrorist organization acts to achieve political ends. Different acts of terrorism are explained as responses to external stimuli, like government policies. The most important aspect of this theory is that the terrorists use terrorism as a means to an end which is influencing the behaviour of government in order to achieve a particular interest, political or religious. Besides, violence remains a means and not the end. According to Crenshaw, violence is assumed to be intentional for a terrorist organization. Therefore, violence is not the end as suggested by some other theories like the psychological theories. Thus, governments and other actors are perceived as rivals whose actions are taken strategically and a terrorist organization aims to change other actor's decisions, actions, and policies by force. For instance in Nigeria, the objective of the sect is to

achieve islamization of Nigeria or to achieve a particular political-cum-religious goal in Nigeria and it thinks the best approach is to start violent killing and destruction of lives and property in order to draw government attention. Instrumental theory opines that terrorism is the instrument usually used by the terrorist groups to see if they can pressure the constituted authority to allow them have at least minimal legitimacy or to push the government to the extent they could be considered for negotiation.

Socio-economic implications of boko haram threat

The Boko Haram insurgency has adversely affected socioeconomic activities in the Northeast of Nigeria in particular and whole of Nigeria in general. Virtually every sector of Nigeria economy has been disrupted and slowed down in one way or the other and at one point or the other owing to the continued terrorists' attacks which consequently is the major cause of security concerns in the polity. This scenario contributes partly to plunge Nigeria economy into recession. According to the Human Rights Watch (HRW), Nigeria has lost more than 935 of its human capital between 2009 and 2012. The World Investment Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimated that the domestic economy lost a whopping N 1.33 trillion Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), as a result of the activities of the Boko Haram (Okereocha, 2012:46). The fastest way a state could lose its economic strength is by experiencing shortage in the human capital because human capital remains the fulcrum the rest of the factors of production revolve. This explains the weight of negative impact Boko Haram insurgency has exerted on the Nigeria economy since its first strike.

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), 2010 Annual Report showed that the total foreign capital inflow into the Nigerian economy stood at \$5.99 billion. The FDI represented about 78.1 percent drop from \$3.31 billion in 2009. The insecurity in the country has been clearly reflected as several other economic indicators have shown. For instance, Nigeria was ranked 14th in the list of the most failed states in the world out of the 177 Countries surveyed. Nigeria ranked 15th in 2009, 18th in 2008, 17th in 2007, 22nd in 2006, and 54th in 2005. This shows that the country's ranking is getting worst over the period. Nigeria's worst scores were recorded in categories such as: Group Grievance (9.6), Uneven development (9.0), Legitimacy of the state (9.0), Public services (9.0) Security Apparatus (9.1), and factionalized Elite (9.5) (Eme and Jide, 2012).

The security concern posed by the Boko Haram insurgency has crippled the economy of the north in particular.

According to Okereocha (2012.p.47), "as non-indigenes moved out of the north, their economic contributions are withdrawn with attendant economic downturn. As this drain is crippling the economy in the north, it has reverberating effects in the Nigerian macroeconomics. This is because, apart from the churches, the sect also attack commercial places like markets, parks, government agencies and banks" Data available on (<http://www.thisdaylive.com/articles/how-boko-haramactivitiesdestroy-economy-of-the-north/i 22763/>) has it that about half of the 10,000 shops and stalls in the markets in Maiduguri have been deserted by the traders who fled the city. Besides, not less than 35 percent of the over three million traders of Igbo extraction and many other tribes that engaged in both small and medium scale businesses have abandoned their businesses for other places as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency (<http://www.thisdaylive.com/articles/how-boko-haramactivitiesdestroy-economy-of-the-north/i 22763/>). Foreign investment is one of the most effective means to re-jig ailing economy. However, foreign investment may not be effective where there are security issues like we have in Nigeria. When Nigeria shops for foreign investment or foreign investors, it means call for capitalists in other countries to transfer their business ventures to Nigeria in which case they will create employment opportunities in the host countries and also pay taxes as applied. Besides one of the conditions for attracting foreign investment or foreign investors is security condition of the purported host nation. In view of the aforementioned, the security implication in the North east in particular and in Nigeria in general created by Boko Haram insurgency has discouraged international capitalists from investing hugely in Nigeria. This scenario has direct and indirect harmful effect on the micro and macro economics of Nigeria. Domestically, Transformation Agenda of the Federal government is being executed in an unprecedentedly slow pace. Suleiman (2012, pp.44-45) observed that "some industries operating in the North are relocating since the region is not safe for industrial activities. Another area affected by the insecurity in the North is tourism. The money accruing to tourism estimated to be N80 billion annually is disrupted by Boko Haram insurgency".

The importance of food security by a nation cannot in anyway be over-emphasized because it is the major source of diet for growth and good health for the nation besides pecuniary advantage. North east of Nigeria is one of the regions that are good in mechanized agriculture that boasts food security for the nation. Many food items like yam tubers, beans, tomatoes, and vegetables are produced in the North and consumed in different parts of Nigeria and beyond. The concern is that the advent of Boko Haram insurgency has degraded the efficacy with which agricultural activities were carried and has led to worrisome increase in prices of food commodities. Farmers are often abused, killed or conscripted by the sect on the way to the farms or while working in the farms. Thus agricultural or farming engagements are reduced to the lowest ebb, causing food scarcity.

According to Igbuzor (2011.p.7) “Boko Haram menace has had damaging security implications for Nigeria such as giving signal to the international community that Nigeria is unsafe for even ordinary visit. Statistics released by Global Peace Index, (GPI, 2012) have shown that between 2011 and 2012, there is a significant decline in peace as Nigeria dropped four places to 146th out of 158 countries in global peace ranking. Nigeria has been identified as the least peaceful country in West Africa .The widespread insecurity in the North has caused decline in the development of the country with implication for human, economic, political, security and psychological dimensions. The cost of providing relief materials such as foods, clothing, and general maintenance of the camp for Internally Displaced People (IDP) drains purse of the government of the funds that could have been used in development activities in the nation. For instance, Opukri and Etekepe (2013.p.377) had observed that in the 2012 budget, the federal government allocated N21.91b (US\$5.58) billion to security agencies. This is a lucid way to say that the insurgency is a big threat to socioeconomic growth and development in Nigeria.

Diplomatically, Boko Haram insurgency has plummeted Nigeria’s image in the comity of nations for having a resilient home grown terrorist organization alleged to have link with other dreaded global terror groups. Many countries like USA,UK who are very familiar with the strategies of terrorist groups have openly declared Boko Haram a terror group are on Nigeria to effectively degrade the sect. It is embarrassing when some countries advise their nationals to be wary of travelling to Nigeria on the account of security lapses which partly arise from Boko Haram insurgency. Former president of Ghana, President John Kufuor, had remarked in 2012 that “insecurity is the bane of Nigeria’s development and is also making Nigeria unable to claim its rightful leadership position in Africa”.

How has education sector been affected by boko haram insurgency in Bornu state, Nigeria?

Education is the major contributor to the personality of every individual. It acts as the livewire of socioeconomic and health success. Its relevance to human development cannot be over-emphasized. Ironically and unfortunately, it is this education that Boko Haram sect is set to extinct in Nigeria beginning its attacks on hotbed. On the account of its escalation in the North east, teachers and schools have been targeted, killed and destroyed. Between 2009 and 2015, an estimated number of 910 schools have been destroyed and 1,500 forced to close. Owing to gale of school attacks, government security forces have resorted to using school compounds for camping in a bid to check the excesses of the insurgents. Boko Haram threat against Western education was made clearer when their infamous and globally condemned kidnap of two hundred and seventy six (267) students a Government Secondary School in Chibok. Teachers have been targeted, resulting in six hundred (600) teachers being murdered which has further resulted in the fleeing of about nineteen thousand (19,000) teachers from the area for fear of being conscripted, kidnapped or murdered. According to statistic, Ahmadu Abba, one of the teachers at Jajiri Government Day School in Maiduguri lamented that, “most of our colleagues have been killed or injured and finding teachers who are willing to teach in the region has become a great struggle because of the dangerous repercussions”. By early 2016, an estimated 952,029 school children left the zone with little or no education. Academic activities at all levels have been shut down for a minimum period of two years in approximately 22 out of the 27 local government areas of the Bornu State. This is a direct blackout in academic industry of the state and indirect one in the rest of Nigeria.

II. Methodology

The study is a survey research. Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. Primary data were collected through the administration of structured questionnaire designed in line with Likert response scale. In view of the heavy security concerns of the state because of activities of the insurgence, the study adopted a moderate sample size of thirty two (32) and questionnaire to that effect was designed. The initial design was to at least have one respondent from each local government to attend to our questionnaire but it was not possible because of the volatile nature of the state in terms of security. These scenarios made Maiduguri, the state capital with better security situation have more respondents than the rest of the local governments of the state. The distribution and collection of the questionnaire was made possible by security officers, mainly those posted to less volatile areas of the state and those around the camp of the Internally Displaced People (IDP). However, most respondents located in Maiduguri, the capital of Bornu state were of the public service especially the teachers and those from the civil service. Besides, some of the secondary data were sourced through the Action Aid International Nigeria (AAIN), an African peace-keeping organization that maintains an office in Maiduguri. SPSS was the statistical tool used in data analysis while chi square was used to test the hypotheses.

Local government areas in Bornu state

- 1.Maiduguri
- 2.Ngala

- 3.Kala/Balge
- 4.Mafa
- 5.Konduga
- 6 Bama
- 7 Jere
- 8.Dikwa
- 9.Askira/uba
- 10.Bayo
- 11.Biu
- 12.Chibok
- 13.Dambo
14. Gwoza
15. Hawul
16. Kwaya kusar
17. Shani
18. Abadam
19. Gubio
20. Guzamala
21. Kaga
22. Kukawa
23. Magumeri
24. Marte
25. Mobbar
26. Monguno
27. Nganzai

Source: <https://tukool.com/list-of-the-27-local-government-areas-in-borno-state>

Data Presentation and Analysis

Bio data of respondents

Table 1 sex of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	16	50.0	50.0	50.0
female	16	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 1 above shows the gender distribution of the respondents used for this study. Male and female respondents are represented equally.

Table 2 age grade of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid below 20 years	3	9.4	9.4	9.4
21-30 years	6	18.8	18.8	28.1
31-40 years	8	25.0	25.0	53.1
41-50 years	10	31.2	31.2	84.4
51-60years	5	15.6	15.6	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 2 above shows the age grade of the respondents used for this study. 9.4 percent of the population is below 20yrs, 18.8percent of the population are between 21-30yrs.While 25 percent of respondents arebetween 31-40yrs, 31.2 percent of the population is between 41-50yrs. Finally, 15.6 percent of the population are between 50-60yrs.This is a clear indication that age bracket of the respondents are well informed and rational enough to respond reasonably to such questions posed by the study.

Table 3 educational qualification of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	WASSCE/SSCE	4	12.5	12.5	12.5
	OND/HND/BSC	10	31.2	31.2	43.8
	PGD/MSC/PHD	10	31.2	31.2	75.0
	OTHERS	8	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 3 above shows the educational background of the respondents for the study. While 12.5 percent of the respondents are WASSCE/SSCE holders, 31.2 percent of them are OND/HND/BSC holders. 31.2 percent of the respondents are PGD/MSC/PHD holders. Finally, other categories of respondents form 25 percent. Educational qualification of respondents demonstrates engaging people who are resourceful for the study.

Table 4 Marital status of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	single	10	31.2	31.2	31.2
	married	20	62.5	62.5	93.8
	divorced	1	3.1	3.1	96.9
	widowed	1	3.1	3.1	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 4 above shows the marital status of the respondents used for the study. 31.2 percent of the respondents are single while 62.5 percent is married. 3.1 percent of respondents are divorced and widowed respectively.

Table 5 position of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	junior staff	20	62.5	62.5	62.5
	senior staff	12	37.5	37.5	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 5 above shows the level or position of respondents used for the study. 62.5 percent of the respondents is junior staff while 37.5 percent is of the senior cadre.

Tables based on research questions

Table 7: Terrorism disrupts socio economic activities in Nigeria

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	18	56.2	56.2	56.2
	Agree	10	31.2	31.2	87.5
	Undecided	2	6.2	6.2	93.8
	Disagree	2	6.2	6.2	100.0
	Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 7 above shows that terrorism is a problem to socioeconomic progress in Nigeria as 56.2 percent of respondent strongly agreed. 31.2 percent of respondents agreed while 6.2 percent of respondents are of undecided and disagree status.

Table 8 :There is a significant relationship between terrorism and socio economic development of Nigeria

	Frequency	Per cent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	16	50.0	50.0	50.0
Agree	10	31.2	31.2	81.2
Undecided	4	12.5	12.5	93.8
Disagree	2	6.2	6.2	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 8 above shows that there is a relationship between terrorism and socio economic development of Nigeria.

50 percent of respondents strongly agree while 31.2%, 12.5%, and 6.2% agree, undecided and disagree respectively that there is a relationship between terrorism and socioeconomic activities.

Table 9: Terrorism causes unemployment

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	10	31.2	31.2	31.2
Agree	19	59.4	59.4	90.6
Undecided	2	6.2	6.2	96.9
strongly disagree	1	3.1	3.1	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 9 above shows that terrorism can cause unemployment as 31.2 percent of the respondents strongly agreed while 59.4 percent agreed. 6.2 percent are undecided while 3.1 percent strongly disagree that terrorism can cause unemployment.

Table 10 : sustainable peace and security would increase socio economic development in Nigeria

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	16	50.0	50.0	50.0
Agree	10	31.2	31.2	81.2
Undecided	4	12.5	12.5	93.8
Disagree	2	6.2	6.2	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 10 above shows that sustainable peace and security would increase socio economic development in Nigeria seeing that 50 percent of the respondents agree strongly that sustainable peace and security can increase socioeconomic development in Nigeria. While 31.2 percent of respondents agree, 12.5 percent is undecided. Finally, 6.2percent of the population disagreed.

Table 11: Terrorism has caused humanitarian crisis in Nigeria

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	16	50.0	50.0	50.0
Agree	10	31.2	31.2	81.2
Undecided	4	12.5	12.5	93.8
Disagree	2	6.2	6.2	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 11 above shows that terrorism has caused humanitarian crisis in Nigeria because 50 percent of the respondents agree strongly that terrorism has caused humanitarian crisis in Nigeria. While 31.2percent agreed, 12.5 percent is undecided and 6.2percent disagree.

Table 12: Terrorism has led to high rate of illiteracy in Nigeria

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	10	31.2	31.2	31.2
Agree	19	59.4	59.4	90.6
Undecided	2	6.2	6.2	96.9
strongly disagree	1	3.1	3.1	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018

Table 12 above shows that terrorism has caused high rate of illiteracy in Bornu state, Nigeria.31.2 percent of the respondents strongly agreed. 59.4 percent agreed while 6.2 percent of the respondents are undecided. Finally, 3.1 percent of the respondents disagreed.

Table 13: Terrorism causes loss of human capital

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	10	31.2	31.2	31.2
Agree	19	59.4	59.4	90.6
Undecided	2	6.2	6.2	96.9
strongly disagree	1	3.1	3.1	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 13 above shows that terrorism causes loss of human capital in Bornu state, Nigeria. 31.2 percent of the respondents strongly agreed that terrorism causes loss of human capital in Nigeria. 59.4 percent agree while 6.2 percent are undecided. Finally, 3.1 percent disagree.

Table 14: Terrorism caused high cost of living in Bornu state,Nigeria

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	18	56.2	56.2	56.2
Agree	10	31.2	31.2	87.5
Undecided	2	6.2	6.2	93.8
Disagree	2	6.2	6.2	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey,2018

Table 14 above shows that terrorism has caused high cost of living in Bornu state, Nigeria. 56.2 percent of the respondents strongly agreed. While 31.2 percent of the population agreed, 6.2 percent are undecided and disagree respectively.

Table 15: Terrorism has increased the rate of kidnapping in Bornu state, Nigeria

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly agree	16	50.0	50.0	50.0
Agree	10	31.2	31.2	81.2
Undecided	4	12.5	12.5	93.8
Disagree	2	6.2	6.2	100.0
Total	32	100.0	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 15 above shows that terrorism has increased the rate of kidnapping in Nigeria. 50 percent of the respondents agree strongly that terrorism has increased the rate of kidnapping in Nigeria. While 31.2 percent agree, 12.5 percent are undecided and 6.2 percent disagree.

Test of hypothesis

Ho: there is no significant relationship between terrorism and socio economic development of Nigeria.

Hi: there is a significant relationship between terrorism and socio economic development of Nigeria.

Level of significance: 0.05

Decision rule: reject the null hypothesis if the p-value is less than the level of significance.

Correlations

	There is a significant relationship between terrorism and socio economic development of Nigeria	Terrorism cripples socio economic activities
There is a significant relationship between terrorism and socio economic development of Nigeria	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	1 .916** .000 50
Terrorism cripples socio economic activities	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.916** 1 .000 50

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Conclusions Based On The Decision Rule:

Since the p-value (0.000) is less than the level of significance, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between terrorism and socio economic development of Nigeria.

Findings

Based on the analysis, the following findings are made;

1. Terrorism has contributed immensely to the socioeconomic downtime in Nigeria.
2. Terrorism has escalated already ailing educational sector in Nigeria especially in the Northeast
3. With the disruption of farming and other agricultural activities by terrorists, food shortage and hike in cost of living have hit Nigeria
4. Terrorist activities caused a terrific nosedive on job opportunities as many small, medium and large scale industries packed up because of insecurity arising from terror attacks.

5. There is a drastic reduction in the rate of foreign investment in Nigeria because of unpredictable and volatile environment created by terrorists' presence in Nigeria leading to cash drain from Nigeria by international capitalists.

III. RECOMMENDATION

1. Nigeria should develop or import the surveillance strategy that will aid her to effectively and sustainably degrade insurgency in the country
2. Nigeria should revitalize the battered education industry and provide adequate security for conducive teaching and learning
3. General insecurity problem should be tackled effectively in order to woo back the confidence of international capitalist to invest in Nigeria
4. Local investors who have contributed to the reduction of unemployment in the Northeast in particular and Nigeria in general who fled because of the insurgency should be encouraged with cash and security support to resume business activities.
5. Besides the general reason for Boko Haram activities in Nigeria, government should engage them to find out exactly what their agitation is.

IV. CONCLUSION

Terrorism is a threat to life and socioeconomic activities of any clime. This could be evidenced by the huge loss of live and property in Nigeria since the inception of Boko Haram insurgency. Lives lost and business ventures destroyed cannot be recovered. The depth of socioeconomic degradation caused the citizens cannot be replaced. The educational setback school children were plunged into will hardly be fixed. Equally the trauma teachers and students faced in which case some were kidnapped either later killed or used for suicide missions or were force to become members of the sect will hardly be erased from their memory. Nigeria economy has suffered contraction as many companies closed shop and getting foreign investors becomes difficult. Funds that could have been used for socioeconomic development have been spent in maintenance of IDPs camps to contain with humanitarian crisis arising from terrorism in Nigeria and till date, several attacks are planned and executed by the sect in Nigeria. Besides threat of effectively infiltrate other parts of Nigeria is rife. Findings of the study means government should proffer a lasting solution to the insurgency in Nigeria.

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