



Analysis Of The Effects Of Insurgency On Education In North Eastern Nigeria; A Case Study Of Yobe State Of Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The research aimed to investigate the Boko Haram insurgency in the North East Nigeria with a particular focus on its resultant effect on the Educational Development of Yobe State in particular. In-depth analysis of the terror acts, such as abduction of students, burning and destructions of school structures, killings of staff and students and the resultant psychological pressure on the performance of teachers was studied. In addition, the implications of these activities on student's enrollment, attendance to schools and effect of Boko Haram insurgency on school infrastructure was studied and solutions were prospered. Yobe state has 17 local government areas. The sample of the study was (128) 10 teachers, 8 administrators and 40 students from each of the affected school/institution. Data was sourced through the structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was titled "the effect of the Boko Haram insurgency on the education of Yobe State". Four Research questions guided the study. The study reviewed relevant existing theories and concepts, to get a more systematic view of the phenomenon by specifying possible relationships among the variables. The data eventually gathered from the field was scrutinized and analyzed to answer the questions raised. The outcome of the data analysis led the Researchers into discussions of findings from where conclusions were made. Subsequently, The study recommended that government should provide informal employment opportunities for the citizens and encourage them to be self-reliant. This can only be done through giving them loans and building entrepreneurial skills for different types of businesses. This may have positive affects on the people by preventing them from being easily brainwashed and being involved in any activity that is characterized as insurgency. The assertion is based upon the theory of Frustration-aggression theory which emphasizes the fact that violent response by individuals often results from preventing them from achieving their basic needs. The theory also emphasized that, in the face of frustrated expectations, individuals normally embark upon violent destructive behavior, or be a ready army to be used to cause crisis once their basic needs are not fulfilled. The recommendations are expected to assist the policy makers and other affected stakeholders, on the breakthrough of overcoming the menace with a view to making better progress in the educational development of Yobe State.

Keywords: Insurgency, Boko Haram and Education.

INTRODUCTION

The Boko Haram insurgency began in 2009 in Borno state, and quickly spread to Yobe State. The group is a rebellious one which started an armed conflict on the government of Nigeria. The North East of the country happens to be the base and the citizens become victims of the dangerous clashes.

Educationally, the state remains one of the less developed in the Federation as its performance in national examinations leaves much to be desired. In the latest 2018 WAEC results, the state came last, as number 37th out of the 36 States and Abuja FCT. The current Research is therefore desirable, especially now that the indices in education present a gloomy picture. The insurgency is not helping the situation and so the researchers deem it fit to carry out a field assessment to view the situation and proper possible recommendations.

- i. Does the Boko Haram insurgency affect school enrolment?
- ii. What is the impact of the insurgency on school attendance?
- iii. What is the effect of Boko Haram insurgency on school infrastructure?
- iv. What are the implications of the insurgency on the Yobe state school system?

Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is to examine the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on the education of Yobe state, North Eastern Nigeria. While, the specific objectives are:

- i. To determine the effect of Boko Haram insurgency on school enrolment.
- ii. To determine the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on school attendance.
- iii. To examine the effect of Boko Haram insurgency on school infrastructure.
- iv. To infer from the findings, the implications of the insurgency on the education system of Yobe State.

Significance of the Study

This study helped in understanding that insurgency is a weapon that is used to destroy not only the physical settings of a society, but the plan of investment a society made on its self, in order to achieve better standard of living in the future.

The study would help a Local Government to understand that their aims and objectives can be achieved by their dedication, hard work and determination. Among the objective of any people of Local Government is attainment of better education. As such, development of Local Government depends on the attainment of better education which can only be achieved, if Local Government is not distracted or affected by any forms of violence, such as insurgency. Therefore, Local Government by them self will involve infighting against anything that can distract them in achieving their aims and objectives.

The study also helped the Yobe State government to understand that, for education to serve as an engine of growth and development, it needs proper protection and priority. Similarly, the entire State has to be protected against any destructive elements, such as Boko Haram insurgency, corruption, embezzlement of public funds etc. Furthermore, the study is of assistance to policy makers in terms of making policies that can ensure peace and stability.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The terror unleashed by Jama'atu Ahlis – Sunna liddawat, -an Islamic sect popularly known as Boko Haram on education has unequivocal effects. This sectarian group has adopted several approaches including slaughtering, abducting students and bombing strategic places. Schools became vulnerable high targets to security threats, ranging from murderous campaigns against individuals and institution leading to the destruction of lives and property. According to Umaru and Haruna (2015), the impact of insecurity and poverty on sustainable economic development in Nigeria with special emphasis on the Boko Haram insurgency is negative. They Used the technique for analysis known as, Error Correction Model (ECM), where the result showed a negative relationship between economic growth, insecurity and poverty. The result of causation revealed that lack of economic growth causes poverty and poverty causes insecurity in Nigeria.

Frustration-aggression theory

The frustration-aggression theory is a theoretical framework developed or propounded by John Dollard with his associates in 1939 but was expanded, improved and modified by Yate 1962 and Berkowitz (1963), designed mainly from the psychological basis of motivation and behaviour. The model provides explanation for violent behavioural disposition which caused by the inability of individuals to fulfill their human desire. It is on the basis of the general premise that all individuals have basic needs which they

seek to fulfill, and that any distraction that can prevent them from getting these basic needs, can result in violent reaction. The theory emphasizes the discrepancy between what people want and the difference between what is sought and what they get. The model therefore, tries to explain the fact that violent response by individuals resulted from the prevention of not achieving their basic needs. The theory also emphasized that, in the face of frustrated expectations, individuals are capable of embarking upon violent destructive behavior, or even become ready army to be used, to cause crisis once their basic needs are not fulfilled. The main explanation of the theory is that, aggression is the natural result of frustration. In a situation where the legitimate need of a group of people is denied either directly or indirect, the feeling of frustration can influence such individuals to express their anger through violence. Such violence is often directed at those perceived to be the cause of the misfortune or even those related to frustrating their expectations.

Empirical Literature Review

Several studies have been conducted by many researchers that are of importance to this study. A review of some of such studies is presented in this section. The study of Bilyaminu 2017 examined the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on education in Adamawa state. The data is primary in nature, sourced through the distribution of 372 questionnaires to the affected local governments areas. Structural Equation Model (SEM) was the model used in analyzing the data collected. The findings indicated that, educational output (human capital investment) is affected by school enrolment, school attendance and school infrastructure by 71%, 84% and 82% as a result of any 1% increase in Boko Haram. It also revealed that, extreme religious beliefs, unemployment, and illiteracy contributed to the occurrence of Boko Haram insurgency. The study concluded that Boko Haram insurgency indirectly and significantly affects human capital investment through school enrolments, school attendance and school infrastructure. The study therefore recommended that, Government should provide employment opportunities for the citizens and encourage self-reliance in programmes such as agricultural borrower's schemes. Free education to increase literacy rate to every citizen, and government should be in constant dialogue with religious scholars/leaders (Muslims and Christians) on religious issues.

Studies in Nigeria have produced negative impact of insurgency on education and its stake holders. Oladunjoye and Omemu (2014) examined the effect of Boko Haram on school attendance in northern Nigeria. The study made use of three hypotheses which were formulated to guide the study. The data was analysed using Pearson correlation coefficient statistic. The result showed that there is no significant different in school attendance among male and female. There is a significant difference in school attendance among rural and urban schools as well as in school attendance among primary, secondary and tertiary institutions in areas that were affected by Boko Haram attacks. A document on the same note titled "Education under attack" by the "Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack" reporting to the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) president revealed that, about 171 teachers were killed since 2009 at the hand of Insurgents. On the effect of this, they noted that the synergy of low pay and risk of attacks may weaken Nigerian education system.

Awortu, (2015) analysed the Boko Haram insurgency and its impact on development of Nigeria as a nation. Primary source of data collection was used. The study analysed the data collected through Qualitative technique to assess the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on the development of Nigeria. It was discovered that Boko Haram insurgency has led to the developmental challenges through destruction of lives and properties, destruction of schools which have led to the closing down of so many schools and businesses, reduction in government revenue, and political instability among others in the north eastern part of the country.

Mohammed (2015) examined the effect of insurgency on girls' education in north eastern Nigeria. The sample for the study was 180 teachers of primary and secondary schools selected based on 30 teachers from each of the six (6) states that made up the north eastern region of Nigeria. The technique for data collection was a 20 item of questionnaire which was converted to mean, and standard deviation. The study recommended that the Nigerian government make provision for free and compulsory girls' education at all levels of education. Also recommended was a show of higher commitment in mobilizing

the arm forces to end the insurgency in the north eastern region and provide adequate security in schools. The findings revealed that the insurgency has affected girls' education negatively in north eastern Nigeria, because the school girls have been hurt in the presence of other fellow students during attack in their school, as such female students were afraid of going to school.

A careful probe of the relevant literature reviewed by the Researchers has revealed that a lot of survey and empirical studies were conducted on the impact of insurgency on education, but not much of such studies have been made in Yobe state in particular. Hence, this study is an attempt to fill the gap.

The uniqueness of this study therefore, lies not only in the fact that it is one of the pioneer studies in Yobe state to analyse the in-depth of insurgents activity on education, but also focused attention on three (3) variables (i.e enrolment, attendance and infrastructure) in relation to insurgents activities in Yobe state. The purpose of the literature reviewed was to add sphere of knowledge and fill gaps which this study was able to accomplish.

RESEARCH METHODS

Design of the Study

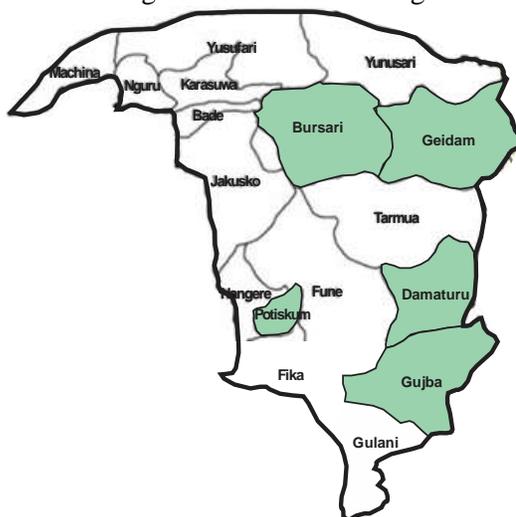
The research design adopted in this study was descriptive survey design. Survey design are those studies which aim at collecting data on, and describing the data in a systematic manner, using the characteristics, features and facts about a given population. According to (Gall and Borg, 2007) a survey study design is a method of data collection using questionnaire or an interview to collect data from a group or sample that has been selected to represent a population to which the findings of the data analysis can be generalized. This design is therefore considered suitable since the study solicited information on the analysis of the effects of insurgency on education in north eastern Nigeria; a case study of Yobe state of Nigeria

Instrument: The instrument for this study is a structured questionnaire adapted from the study of Bilyaminu, Baban Iya and Purokayo (2017), a formal approval was given to the Researchers by the Biyaminu, et'al before making some little modifications to the instrument, to suit the local context of Yobe State. The validity and reliability of the adapted instrument was established by the Researchers.

Area of the Study

Yobe State, the base of this research, is one of the states of the North East of Nigeria. A mainly agricultural state, it was created on August 27, 1991. (en.m.wikipedia.org). The state was carved out of Borno State during the Ibrahim Babangida Administration, with Damaturu as the Capital city. According to (NPC) of 2006, Yobe State has a population of 2.5 million.

Yobe State is located between longitude 11°30'E and latitude 12°00'N of the Greenwich Meridian and lies within the North-East region of Nigeria and occupies a total area of about 45,502 km². The state borders the states of Bauchi to the west, Borno to the east, Gombe to the south, and Jigawa to the north. It borders the Diffa Region and the Zinder Region to the north in the Republic of Niger (Google, 2016).



Population of the Study

The target population of the study is 243, comprising of 200 Teachers , 20 Administrators and 23 head teachers, in addition to 400 students of 2018/19 academic session. The population was made up of teachers, head Teachers/Administrators and students in the affected schools and institutions.

Sample and Sampling Technique

A purposive sampling was adopted for selecting the schools and a simple random sampling technique was used for selecting the teachers that partook in the study from the affected schools.

Reliability

The study adapted an instrument from the study of Bilyaminu (2017), which has a reliability of 0.89, according to Spiegel (1992) and Staves (1986), an instrument will be considered reliable if it lies between 0 and 1 and that the closer the calculated reliability coefficient is to 1, the more reliable is the instrument and the closer the reliability coefficient is to 0, the less reliable is the instrument. This, therefore, confirms the reliability of the data collection instrument that was used. The test-re-test method was used to measure the reliability of the adapted instrument. The questionnaire was administered to a sample of 20 principals, selected from both junior and senior secondary schools in Gombe Metropolis of Gombe State. Therefore, using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the correlation between the variables was calculated to determine the reliability of the instrument. The correlation was 0.89, indicating that the instrument is reliable.

Validation of the Instrument

The draft copy of adapted questionnaire titled “The Effect of Boko Haram Insurgency on the Education System of Yobe State” was subjected to content and face validation by experts. The experts were required to examine the language and clarity of questionnaire items, assess the appropriateness of the questionnaire to collect the needed information from Government Secondary Schools and Tertiary Institutions and assess the extent to which the questionnaire items cover the subject matter and make suggestions where necessary.

The experts determined whether the items are appropriate to answer the research questions. The experts were made up of one lecturer from the Center of Peace and conflict studies, Modibbo Adama University of Technology Yola, and one lecturer from the Department of Vocational and Technology Education, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi, and a classroom teacher from Government Science and Technical College Potiskum.

This paper dwelt on the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on education in Yobe state, Nigeria. The data for the study was primary in nature, which was sourced through the use of structured questionnaire. One hundred and twenty eight (128) questionnaires were produced and distributed to the respective respondents. Purposive sampling technique was employed for the study. The responses to the items were interpreted using table of interval real limit of numbers as follows:

- Strongly Agreed (SD) =3.5-4.00
- Agreed =2.5-3.49
- Disagreed =1.5-2.49
- Strongly Agreed =0.50-1.49

The decision rule: the mean for the response scale is 2.50, the mean for the response is found by adding the numerical values for the responses divided by the total responses that is $\frac{4+3+2+1}{4}$

The lower limit of the mean is 2.00, while the upper limit is 2.50 with an interval scale of 0.50. Therefore, any item found to be within the mean score of 2.50 and above will be considered agreed and any item found to be below 2.50 will be disagreed upon.

RESULTS

Table 1: Mean Responses of the Insurgency and School Enrolment

S/N (i)	Insurgency and School Enrolment	Administrators N=8 X_1	Teachers N=80 X_2	Students N=40 X_3	Grd Mean X_T	SD	Remark
1.	School enrolment determines the number of students that will graduate	3.00	2.67	3.04	3.02	0.069	Agreed
2.	The number of graduated student is low due to low number of student's enrolment which is caused by insurgency.	3.30	2.67	3.21	3.21	0.115	Agreed
3.	The psychological effect of insurgency has contributed to low school's enrolment.	2.91	3.00	3.26	3.20	0.060	Agreed
4.	Many parents sent their children away or leave their state, which contributed to the low of student's enrolment.	2.82	2.82	2.66	2.69	0.031	Agreed
5.	Extreme religions believe has contributed to the emergence of Boko Haram insurgency	3.27	2.50	2.65	2.75	0.136	Agreed
6.	The enrolment of male students is greater than that of female students due to Boko Haram insurgency.	3.27	3.33	2.68	2.80	0.120	Agreed
7.	Teachers/ lecturers reject appointment if they are posted to one of the area affected by insurgency.	3.36	2.17	3.21	3.20	0.217	Agreed
	Total Grand Mean				2.98		

Research Question One: *Does the Boko Haram insurgency affect school enrolment?*

The result from table 1 shows the mean responses of the respondents on the Insurgency and School Enrolment, the respondents include administrators, teachers and students all agreed that items 1,2,3,4,5,6 and 7 are the factors that Insurgency has impacted on School Enrolment. Because the table revealed that all the items have grand mean above 2.50. Therefore, the total grand mean is 2.98 which is above 2.50, this indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that all of the items are the functions of Insurgency and School Enrolment.

Table 2: Mean Responses of Respondents on Insurgency and School Attendance

(ii)	Insurgency and School Attendance						
8.	School attendance determines the number of students that will graduate.	2.85	3.33	3.09	3.09	0.069	Agreed
9.	The number of graduated students is low due to low number of students attendants which is caused by insurgency	2.79	3.00	2.96	2.93	0.115	Agreed
10.	The psychological effect of insurgency has contributed to low school's attendance.	2.45	2.83	2.77	2.72	0.060	Agreed
11.	Many parents send their children away or leave their state, which contributed to low attendance.	2.91	3.00	3.04	3.02	0.031	Agreed
12.	Unemployment has contributed to the easily brainwashing of many youth to get involve in Boko Haram insurgency.	2.48	2.17	3.04	2.92	0.136	Agreed
13.	Boko Haram insurgency has contributed to the drop out of many students.	2.70	3.00	3.04	2.98	0.120	Agreed
14.	Male student's attendant is much greater than that of female student's attendant.	2.94	2.50	3.04	3.04	0.217	Agreed
15.	The Boko Haram attack has made many teachers/lecturers to leave their job.	3.00	3.17	2.78	2.83	0.159	Agreed
					2.94		

Research Question Two: What is the impact of the insurgency on school attendance?

The result from table2 shows the mean responses of the respondents on the insurgency on school attendance, the respondents include administrators, teachers and students all agreed that items 8,9,10,11,12,13,14 and 15, are the factors that insurgency has on school attendance. Because the table revealed that all the items have grand mean above 2.50. Therefore, the total grand mean is 2.94 which is above 2.50, this indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that all of the items are the functions of insurgency on school attendance.

Table 3: Mean Responses of the Respondents on Insurgency And School Infrastructure

(iii)	Insurgency And School Infrastructure						
16.	School environment and availability of school facilities improve the number of student that will graduate	2.91	3.17	3.06	3.04	0.043	Agreed
17.	The destruction of school's class room by the Boko Haram seriously affects the education of children	3.09	3.17	2.79	2.79	0.082	Agreed
18.	Science students are seriously affected as schools laboratory are destroyed as a result of schools destruction	2.79	3.17	2.69	2.72	0.84	Agreed
19.	Efforts have been made by government on reconstructions of schools affected by Boko Haram attack.	3.06	3.33	2.72	2.72	0.103	Agreed
20.	The destruction of schools by Boko haram attack has led to the closing down of unaffected schools.	2.94	3.50	2.82	2.46	0.121	Disagreed
21.	Illiteracy has contributed to the involvement of many people into Boko Haram activities.	2.85	2.50	2.97	2.94	0.081	Agreed
22.	The number of students that will graduate is seriously affected by the Boko Haram insurgency.	2.91	3.67	2.66	2.73	0.175	Agreed
23.	The emergence of boko haram insurgency is as a result of extreme religious believes, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, etc.	2.61	3.00	2.41	2.86	0.060	Agreed
	Total Grand Mean				2.78		

Research Question Three: *What is the effect of Boko Haram insurgency on school infrastructure?*

The result from table 3 shows the mean responses of the respondents on the insurgency on school infrastructure, the respondents include administrators, teachers and students all agreed that items 16, 17, 18,19, 21,22 and 23, are the factors that insurgency on school infrastructure. Because the table revealed that all the items have grand mean above 2.50. But item 20 was disagreed by most of the respondents because it has a grand mean of 2.46 which is below the cut-off point of 2.50. Therefore, the total grand mean is 2.78 which is above 2.50, this indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that most of the items are the functions of insurgency on school attendance.

DISCUSSION/ MAJOR FINDINGS

- 1) The findings of the study revealed that educational output (human capital investment) is significantly and indirectly affected through school enrolment, schools infrastructure and schools attendance by the Boko Haram insurgency as shown by their estimates and probabilities.
- 2) The study also indicated that, extreme religious believes, unemployment and illiteracy significantly determined the emergence of Boko Haram insurgency.
- 3) It was equally found that some of the items listed in table 1 such as extreme religious believes, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, etc. are the main causes of insurgency such as Boko Haram
- 4) It was found that the role played by the government in addressing Boko Haram currently and preventing reoccurrences of such insurgencies in the future is below expectation.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions are drawn based on the above findings of the study;

Educational output (i.e. human capital investments) is influenced by Boko Haram insurgency. It is concluded that the level of investment in human beings required to be achieved by a society, will be difficult with the present of Boko Haram insurgency. This is because, Boko Haram insurgency lead to high level of students dropout.

Improvements in the level of school enrolment, schools attendance and school infrastructure are significantly determined by the level of educational input into Education by Government. That is, the higher the level of school enrolment, school attendance and schools infrastructure, the higher the level of educational output. This implies that educational output increase with the increase in the level of school enrolment, school attendance and schools infrastructure.

With the presence of Boko Haram insurgency in a society the level of school enrolment, school attendance and school infrastructure are significantly affected, in which the level of educational output is affected. Conclusively, Boko Haram insurgency indirectly and significantly affects human capital investment through school enrolments, school attendance and school infrastructure.

Extreme religious believes, high level of unemployment as well as illiteracy determined the emergence of Boko Haram insurgency. This implies that increase in the level of Boko haram activities is determined by the high level of extreme religious beliefs, unemployment and illiteracy. In conclusion therefore, high level of unemployment and illiteracy make people to be easily brainwashed to get involved in the Boko Haram activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made based on the findings of the study.

1. The study recommended that the non formal learning centers initiated by UKAID, USAID etc should be emulated by Yobe state government in order to reduce illiteracy in the state
2. The study also recommended that, since extreme religious beliefs, unemployment and illiteracy are the contributory factors to insurgency as shown by the findings; government should provide employment opportunities for the citizens and encourage them to be self-reliant. This can only be done through giving them loans and training them on different types of businesses. This can also be done through organising seminars on business issues. As such, people will not easily be brainwashed or get involved in any activity that is characterized as insurgency.

3. The study also recommended that government should provide free education and make it mandatory to each and every citizen. This will help in limiting the level of illiteracy in the state (Yobe).
4. Government should be contacting, interacting as well as consulting religious scholars (Both Muslims and Christians scholars) on any sensitive issues, and any religious scholar that is found preaching against peace should be executed and punished.

Contribution to Knowledge

The study aimed at analysing the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on education in Yobe State, Nigeria. The findings of the study revealed that educational output (human capital investment) is significantly and indirectly affected through school's enrolment, schools infrastructure and schools attendance by the Boko Haram insurgency. The study therefore, indicated to the general public that, Boko Haram insurgency has a negative substitution multiplier effect. This is because; the new generations who are expected and needed to take the responsibilities of the older generation may not be productive enough in such a way that they can improve the future economic condition of the nation.

Generally, Substitution multiplier effect is an overlapping effect that occurs as a result of the replacement of old generation by the new generation. If it happens that the new generations are well equipped, trained and educated, there will be positive substitution multiplier effect. On the other hand, if the new generations are not well equipped, trained and educated, there will be negative substitution multiplier effect. Therefore, this study identified and characterized Boko Haram insurgency as a factor that led to negative substitution multiplier effect.

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