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The Effects of Boko Haram's Insecurity on Nigeria's Economy

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Abstract

Insecurity has been a major dare to the Nigerian government in recent times. The actions and activities of the Islamic sect known as Boko Haram had led to enormous loss of lives and properties in the countr, particularly in the Northern part of Nigeria. Some of these activities include intimidation, bombings, suicide attacks, sporadic gunfire of unarmed, blameless and innocent Nigerian citizens, burning of police stations and churches, kidnapping, raping of school girls and women. Nigeria has also been included amongst one of the terrorist countries of the world. This has serious implications for national development. Though government had made worried hard work to deal with these challenges masqueraded by terrorism and insecurity in the country but the rate of insurgency and insecurity is still disturbing. This study therefore, investigated the effects of Boko Haram's insecurity on Nigeria's economy. Data used for this study was sourced from online questionnaire, using Analysis of Variance

(ANOVA) method of analysis. The result showed that Ideology and funding are the significant basic factors that propelled the Boko Haram sect in Nigeria, the Boko Haram disaster poses a significant threat to Nigeria's economy and that the military is the best option and solution in tackling the Boko Haram menace in Nigeria. The study recommended the following; government should declare war on terrorism and seek support from international communities who have in the time past faced this kind on challenged and were capable to tackle it. Nigerian Military ought to be empowered further with arms to wrestle this insurgency. The government is advised to beef up security in the country to curb the threat of insecurity.

Key words: Boko Haram, Insecurity, Terrorism, Nigeria's Economy

Introduction

Terrorism is the use of violent action in order to achieve political aims or to force government to act (Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary). It can as well be seen as by means of violent or threat to obtain a political aim. Terrorism has been converted into a hydra headed giant, characterized by unprecedented and unpredictable intimidation, both locally and globally and has kept governments of developed and developing countries on their toes.

It has turn into one of the most complex and complicated events of the current world Stibli, (2010). The current wave of terrorism now poses a superior danger than ever before. It has caused sufficient harm to the social order in areas of loss of lives and property, economic defeat by diverting foreign direct investment (FDI) from target countries to other non-target countries; crowd out government wealth meant for development purposes by government channeling a large part of its proceeds into security vote.

The humankind has recorded a lot of terrorist attacks. These incidents include; the Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) assaults on hotels and resorts in 1980s in Spain; the Irish Republican Army (IRA) attacks on London's economic district at the Baltic Exchange (April 10, 1992) and Bishopsgate (April 24, 1993); attacks on London's transport scheme in July 7 2005; the al-qaida attack on the world trade center in September 11, 2001(9/11) Gaibulloev and Sandler (2009). Others include recent attacks in Kenya, Pakistan, Nigeria, etc.

The height of insecurity and terrorism in Nigeria mutually in the Northern and Southern parts has turned out to be a major subject for the government. Since 1990 when the actions of the Niger Delta militants on track until recent times at what time Boko Haram insurgents arose in the Northern part of the country, Nigeria has observed extraordinary security challenges. These challenges varies from kidnapping, assassinations, armed robbery, suicide attacks, bombings, ritual killings and this has led to the devastation of lives and properties, hindered industry actions, dispirited local

and foreign investors, increases government spending on security, all of these chokes and retards Nigeria's socio-economic development Ewetan and Urhie (2014). The events surrounding September 11, 2001 and other recent measures of terrorism across the globe especially the current wave of terrorism in Nigeria, has paying attention in our minds on issues of terrorism and insecurity.

Statement of the Problem

The height of terrorism and violence in Nigeria by the fundamentalist set (Boko Haram) has heightened fears among the populace and the global society and has eaten deep hooked on our economy and as a subject of fact; the antagonism has gone beyond religious or political shadow. Several meetings, high point conferences etc have been held in a bid to curb the menace in the country but all to no benefit. Also, distant from the fact that meetings have been held, the Federal Government has spent millions of naira in ensuring that safety is brought back to the country but that has never worked. Can we say that the Boko Haram danger could be seen from the disagreement that Islam which give hope to the poor Muslims is being endangered out of extermination by Christianity and the Muslim youth who derive hope of a brighter future from the teaching of Islam are fighting to defend the survival of the hope of the hopeless Muslims, or do we see the insurgency from the prism of nationalism? The ideology and funding source as the fundamental factor that propelled terrorism in Nigeria is a source of worry. Boko Haram crisis is a source threat to Nigerian's economy. Military option is seen as not yielding probable solution in tackling the menace.

Objective of the study

The objectives of this study are to establish the following: -

1. To determine the ideology and funding as the essential factor that propelled terrorism in Nigeria.
2. To find the extent to which Boko Haram calamity poses a threat to Nigerian's economy.
3. To examine the extent to which the military option is the possible solution in tackling the menace.

Research Questions

This study will be guided by the following research questions.

- i. Is ideology and funding the basic factors that propelled the Boko Haram Sect in Nigeria?
- ii. To what extent does the Boko Haram disaster pose a threat to the Nigerian economy?

- iii. To what extent does the military option a possible solution in tackling the menace?

Hypotheses

In accordance with the research questions, the following hypotheses are formulated;

- H₀₁: Ideology and funding are not the significant basic factors that propelled the Boko Haram sect in Nigeria
- H₀₂: The Boko Haram disaster does not pose a significant threat to Nigeria's economy.
- H₀₃: The military is not the best option and solution in tackling the Boko Haram menace in Nigeria.

Literature Review

Concept of Terrorism

Terrorism is a planned use of intimidation or violence by sub national groups to get hold of a political or selfishness aims or objectives through threats of citizens, attacking of states, territories through bombing, hijackings, and suicide attacks, among others. It implies a premeditated, political motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub national groups or clandestine agents US Commission (2012); Ogbonnaya and Ehigiamuose, (2013).

Nigeria's Terrorism and Insecurity

In recent times, Nigeria has witnessed an extraordinary level of insecurity. The pattern of insecurity has been regionalized: militia factions in the South, insurgency in the North, kidnapping in the East and South, ritual killings in the East and West, political and nonpolitical planned assassinations thwart the nation. The regional pattern of insecurity has given rise to regional security configuration in the country in a bid to edge the disturbing pace of insecurity. Boko Haram materializes as a radical fundamentalist Islamic sect, fashioned by Ustaz Mohammed Yusuf, in 2002 in Maiduguri, Borno states. In 2004, it stirred to Kanamma, Yobe state, where it set up a base called Afghanistan, Ikenga and Efebeh (2013). The sect formally calls itself "Jama'atul Alhul Sunnah Liddo' wati Wal Jihad" which means "people committed to the propagation of the prophet's teachings and Jihad" Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013; Ikenga and Efebeh (2013); Meehan and Speier (2011). Their violent action started in 2009. Tables below shows the outline of the violent attacks and actions carried out by the sect.

Table 1: A Summary of Boko Haram Attacks in Nigeria

S/N	Year	States assaulted	Fatalities
1	2009	Yobe, Borno Bauchi, and Kano	Killed over 800 persons
2	2010	Borno, Abuja and plateau	Killed over 330 persons and Freed 700 prison inmates
3	2011	Borno, Kaduna, Yobe, Niger, Bauchi, Abuja, Katsina AndPlateau	Killed over 425 persons, and over 300 persons injured. Bombed UN building in Abuja.
4	2012	Adamawa, Kano, Kaduna, Kogi, Bauchi, Plateau, Yobe, Abuja, Sokoto	Killed over 1047 and many persons injured
5	2013	Borno, Adamawa, Kano, Plateau, Gombe, Yobe, Bauchi	Killed over 732 persons and several persons injured
6	2014	Borno, Adamawa, Yobe	Kidnapped of Over 270 girls from chibok village in Borno State, Kidnap of some women in Adamawa state, killed over 200 persons and several injured.

Source: Adapted from Avweromre, 2014; Ikenga and Efebeh, 2013; Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor-Robaro, 2013.

Table 2: A summary of Fulani Herdsmen attacks in Nigeria

S/N	Date	Location of assault	Fatalities
1	Jun. 2012	Chakaruma village in Jos.	2 people killed
2	Jul. 2012	Maseh, Tse and Shong villages in Plateau state	192 people killed, communities razed down
3	Aug. 2012	Ojankele and Ijegwu communities in Benue state	12 people killed, properties destroyed
4	Sept. 2012	Ubiaja, Edo state	1 person killed
5	Oct. 2012	Dallyam, Ranghol and Lotton villages in Plateaus state, and Yogbo village in Benue state	34 people killed. Several others injured.
6	Nov. 2012	Barkin-Ladi and Riyon LGAs in Plateau state	13 people killed
7	Dec. 2012	Bachit village in Plateau and Gwarko village in Abuja	6 people killed.
8	Jan. 2013	Du village in Jos, Agbu, Ekye and Agwasu villages in Nasarawa state	13 people killed
9	Jan. 2013	Wadatan Gerba village in Jos, Amla village in Benue	570 people killed, 20 houses razed down.
10	Feb. 2013	Feb.2013 Iga and Rutu communities, Nasarawa state	10 people killed, 15 injured.
11	Mar. 2013	Uvir community in Benue, Kardarko in Plateau, Anguwah, Mafan, in kaduna	28 people killed, 500 displaced.
12	Apr. 2013	Yobe village in Benue, Ogume community in Delta, Riyom LGA in Plateau.	32 people killed, 1000 displaced, Farmlands destroyed
13	May, 2013	Okpachanyi and Akough villages in Benue, Zangang village in Benue	75 people killed. Many displaced.

Sources: Vanguard Newspapers June 2012-May 2013.

Funding, Membership and Ideology of the Boko Haram Islamic Sect

Practically it has been difficult to establish the source of the funds that the Boko Haram uses in running its formation. But the Boko Haram attracts international Islamic sympathizers just like every Islamic extremist. These similar cells which believe in the sect's ideology always, be inclined to hold up the actions of other sect around the world.

Nevertheless, considering the new complexity that has been adopted by the group, it is alleged that some dominant citizens from all walks of life particularly the political and economic bourgeoisie sponsor the activities of this group, although behind the scene. Based on this, it is also possible that some politicians may probably hide under the cover of the Boko Haram to chase their different political ends. If this is the case, then such politicians are supposed to offer not only funds but also logistic support. This is comparable to the murders which have been said to be devoted by these sects most of them obtain the posture of political killings so one can argue from this view/point that the political class can also search for the services of the Boko Haram Islamic sect let's bring to mind that in 2005 when the late leader of the group was first under arrest, it appeared on the national daily (Punch Newspaper 7, June, 2005, Sun Newspaper 10 June, 2005) that his discharge was made easy by a notable political gladiator in the corridors of the People Democratic Party (P D P).

The membership and surroundings of members of the Boko Haram Sect is the similar as other terrorist operations in the world. On this account, training, recruitment and association is identical to this issue. For example, social networks such as facebook and twitter have social pages for friends and groups. The Boko Haram sect has seven (7) face book accounts with dissimilar members. (The Nation, June 6, 2011).

B' Haram may have been funded from illicit oil sale —US Congressman

Meanwhile, United States Congressman, Darrel Edward Issa, disclosed that the terrorists could be getting their funding from illicit trade of oil and called on the Nigerian government to end corruption in the sector to address the insurgency. Mr Issa made this disclosure when he led a United States Congressional delegation to a press conference in Abuja, on 4th August 2015, at the US Embassy.

“As long as billions of dollars in oil is being sold, you have a black market that funds many things. Boko Haram can be a clandestine beneficiary of that money too. Some of these areas are within the power of the Nigerian government. So, when they end corruption they may also reduce the flow of that kind of money that goes into sponsoring terrorism,” he said, adding that the US government is ready to assist Nigeria in any capacity.

Issa, who spoke alongside other congress delegates, said nothing in the current U.S. law prevented it from giving Nigeria the necessary support in the fight against Boko Haram.

Boko Haram' Ideology

The Boko Haram Islamic sect is just similar to any other terrorist sleeper cell working around the globe based on ideology, the similar attribute that these groups

such as Al-Qaeda share can be described as anti-westernism as the al-Qaeda attacks on America are not aggravated by a religiously stimulated hatred of American culture or religion but by the trust that US foreign policy has subjugated, killed or else injured Muslims in the middle east condensed in the phrase.

Boko Haram Terrorist Activities and Nigeria's Economy.

It is a fundamental reality that no real development can thrive in a war prone society or a society which is characterized by ceaseless bombings and attacks, particularly aimed towards security operatives, also bearing in mind that Nigeria as a society, is still nursing its newborn and fragile democracy. As a result, any revolution in his policy races suspicious on what may become the future of development democracy. In a more practical terms, Nigeria as a state is deliberately and logically situated in the globe to maximize its probable of natural possessions.

The Effects of Boko Haram Insurgence on Economic Development.

Nigeria is a country gifted with natural resources all contends favourably with one another in security, a big chunk of foreign exchange earnings for the country in the early 60s, the unearthing of oil and extraordinary wealth accrued from it in the 70s, soon emerged Nigerians a main foreign exchange earner, in spite of the natural and mineral resources with which many governmental policies and programmes for foster peaceful co-existence among the multi ethno religious entities which make up Nigeria, the country has virtually become a combat field where incessant ethno-religious and political crisis are staged. The insinuation of Boko Haram crisis or terrorist activities on economic development is that the instrument which is supposed to be used for sustainable development is conversely being used for destruction and vandalization purposes Mohammed (2002).

Military as solution to Boko Haram Menace

The Federal Government is the highest law making authority and by virtue there is no group that is greater in strength than the government. The government's efforts to train and equip the military should not be taken for granted. There is need for cooperation between regional and world powers to strengthen the military for actions against the insurgents.

According to the US Congressman (2015), "Nothing on the current U.S. law prevents full cooperation and technical support or training for the Nigerian military and for all the departments of government. Nothing in the law prevents the U.S. Agency for International Development from its full engagement throughout Nigeria. Nothing in the law will stop the U.S. from providing any and all assistance to the Nigerian military," he said.

Issa said that the level of willingness of the U.S. to support Nigeria had always been the same. President, “The commitment from President Obama to President Buhari was: ‘We will give you all you need, just tell us what you want’. That bold statement by President Obama tells a great deal. The U.S. has been involved in training the Nigerian military and it stands ready to do a great deal of more,” he said.

US President, Barack Obama in July 2015 pledged to support his Nigerian counterpart, Muhammadu Buhari in the fight against Islamist militant group, Boko Haram. In the first meeting between the two since Mr Buhari’s election, Mr Obama said the Nigerian leader had a “very clear agenda” for defeating extremism. According to News Nigeria Newspapers of 21st July, 2015, the US had committed \$5 million (£3.2m; €4.6m) to the fight against Boko Haram since Mr Buhari came to power.

Methodology

The research design adopted is the online survey approach. The online structured questionnaires were used in this research. This also aid in addressing the research questions from states of the Nort Eastern part of Nigeria, which include Adamawa, Bornu and Yobe states. The idea is to get information from people with the full knowledge of insecurity in Nigeria. Out of the 75 research instrument mailed to various participants, 64 were properly filled and returned.

Analysis of Variance was used for testing of research hypotheses

Analysis and test of Research Hypotheses

Analysis of Online Research One

Ideology and funding are the basic factors that propelled the Boko Haram Sect in Nigeria?

State	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed	Total
Adamawa	4	5	2	3	
Bornu	8	13	3	6	
Yobe	6	10	2	2	
Test of hypothesis one: Ideology and funding are not the significant basic factors that propelled the Boko Haram sect in Nigeria					
$\frac{Ex}{X}$	19	28	7	10	64
	6.33	9.33	2.33	3.33	
Ex^2	116	294	17	121	548

H₀₂: The military is not the best option and solution in tackling the Boko Haram menace in Nigeria.

$$\begin{aligned} TSS &= \frac{\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n} \\ &= \frac{548 - (64)^2}{12} \\ &= 548 - 341.33 \end{aligned}$$

$$TSS = 206.67$$

$$TRSS = \frac{n_1 \bar{x}_1^2 + n_2 \bar{x}_2^2 + \dots + n_4 \bar{x}_4^2 - (\sum EX)^2}{n}$$

$$\frac{3(6.33)^2 + 3(9.33)^2 + 3(2.33)^2 + 3(3.33)^2 - (64)^2}{12}$$

$$\frac{3(40.069) + 3(87.049) + 3(5.428) + 3(11.089)}{12} = \underline{4096}$$

$$120.21 + 261.15 + 16.287 + 33.267 = 341.33$$

$$\begin{aligned} TRSS &= 430.914 = 341.33 \\ &= 89.584 \\ ESS &= TSS - TRSS \\ &= 206.67 - 89.584 \\ ESS &= 117.09 \end{aligned}$$

Degree of freedom

$$\begin{aligned} TRSS &= R - 1 \\ &= 4 - 1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TSS &= n - 1 \\ &= 15 - 1 \\ &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ESS &= TSS - TRSS \\ &= 14 - 3 = 11 \\ &= 11 \end{aligned}$$



ANOVA TABLE

Source of variation	Degree of freedom (DF)	Sum of square (SS)	Mean of square (MS)
Treatment	3	89.584	$\frac{89.554}{3} = 29.86$
Error	11	117.09	$\frac{117.09}{11} = 10.64$
Total	14	206.69	

$$F_{cal} = \frac{TRMS}{EMS} = \frac{\text{(Treatment mean square)}}{\text{Error mean square}} = \frac{29.89}{10.64} = 2.81$$

$$F_{0.05,3,11} = 2.7$$

Decision

Since the calculated F value of 2.81 is greater than table F value of 2.7, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that Ideology and funding are the significant basic factors that propelled the Boko Haram sect in Nigeria

Analysis of online research Two

Boko Haram disaster does not pose a threat to the Nigerian economy to a high extent?

State	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed	Total
Adamawa	2	2	8	8	
Bornu	3	6	9	12	
Yobe	2	3	3	6	
Test of hypothesis two: The Boko Haram disaster does not pose a significant threat to Nigeria's economy.					
$\frac{Ex}{X}$	7	11	20	26	64
	2.33	3.7	6.7	8.7	
Ex ²	17	49	154	244	464

$$TSS = \frac{Ex^2 - (Ex)^2}{N}$$

$$\frac{464 - (64)^2}{12}$$

$$464 - 341.33$$

TSS = 122.67

$$TRSS = \frac{n_1 \bar{x}_1^2 + n_2 \bar{x}_2^2 + \dots + n_k \bar{x}_k^2 - (\bar{EX})^2}{n}$$

$$3(2.33)^2 + 3(3.7)^2 + 3(6.7)^2 + 3(8.7)^2 - \frac{(64)^2}{12}$$

$$3(5.42) + 3(13.69) + 3(44.89) + 3(75.69) - \frac{4096}{12}$$

$$= 16.26 + 41.07 + 134.67 + 227.07 - 341.33$$

$$= 419.07 - 341.33 = 77.74$$

ESS = TSS - TRSS

$$= 122.67 - 77.74$$

ESS = 44.92

Degree of freedom

$$TRSS = R - 1$$

$$= 4 - 1$$

$$= 3$$

$$TSS = n - 1$$

$$= 15 - 1 = 14$$

ANOVA Table

Source of variation	Degree of freedom (DF)	Sum of square (SS)	Mean of square (MS)
Treatment	3	77.74	25.91
Error	11	44.92	4.08
Total	14	122.67	

$$F_{cal} = \frac{TRMS}{EMS} \quad \frac{\text{(Treatment mean square)}}{\text{Error mean square}}$$

$$= \frac{25.91}{4.08} = 6.35$$

$$F_{0.05,3,11} = 2.7$$

Decision

Since the calculated F value of 6.35 is greater than table F value of 2.7, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that Boko Haram disaster poses a significant threat to Nigeria’s economy to a high extent.

Analysis of online research three

Military’s option is to a high extent a possible solution in tackling the menace?

State	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed	Total
Adamawa	6	7	2	4	
Bornu	6	12	3	3	
Yobe	6	9	2	4	
Test of hypothesis three: The military is not the best option and solution in tackling the Boko Haram menace in Nigeria.					
$\frac{\sum Ex}{X}$	19	28	7	10	64
	6.33	9.33	2.33	3.33	
$\sum Ex^2$	116	294	17	121	548

H₀₂: The military is not the best option and solution in tackling the Boko Haram menace in Nigeria.

$$TSS = \sum Ex^2 - \frac{(\sum Ex)^2}{n}$$

$$= 548 - \frac{(64)^2}{12}$$

$$= 548 - 341.33$$

$$TSS = 206.67$$

$$TRSS = n_1 \bar{x}_1^2 + n_2 \bar{x}_2^2 + \dots + n_4 \bar{x}_4^2 - \frac{(\sum EX)^2}{n}$$

$$3(6.33)^2 + 3(9.33)^2 + 3(2.33)^2 + 3(3.33)^2 - \frac{(64)^2}{12}$$

$$3(40.069) + 3(87.049) + 3(5.428) + 3(11.089) = \frac{4096}{12}$$

$$120.21 + 261.15 + 16.287 + 33.267 = 341.33$$

$$= 430.914 = 341.33$$

$$\text{TRSS} = 89.584$$

$$\text{ESS} = \text{TSS} - \text{TRSS}$$

$$= 206.67 - 89.584$$

$$\text{ESS} = 117.09$$

Degree of freedom

$$\text{TRSS} = R - 1$$

$$= 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$\text{TSS} = n - 1$$

$$= 15 - 1$$

$$= 14$$

$$\text{ESS} = \text{TSS} - \text{TRSS}$$

$$= 14 - 3 = 11$$

$$= 11$$



ANOVA TABLE

Source of variation	Degree of freedom (DF)	Sum of square (SS)	Mean of square (MS)
Treatment	3	89.584	$\frac{89.554}{3} = 29.86$
Error	11	117.09	$\frac{117.09}{11} = 10.64$
Total	14	206.69	

$$F \text{ cal} = \frac{\text{TRMS}}{\text{EMS}} \quad \frac{\text{(Treatment mean square)}}{\text{Error mean square}}$$

$$= \frac{29.89}{10.64} = 2.81$$

$F_{0.05,3,11} = 2.7$

Decision

Since the calculated F value of 2.81 is greater than table F value of 2.7, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that military is the best option and solution in tackling the Boko Haram menace in Nigeria.

Conclusion

This study is on the effects of boko haram's insecurity on Nigeria's economy. Using analysis of variance (ANOVA) method of analysis, the result showed that Ideology and funding are the significant basic factors that propelled the Boko Haram sect in Nigeria. The Boko Haram disaster poses a significant threat to Nigeria's economy and that the military is the best option and solution in tackling the Boko Haram menace in Nigeria.

Recommendations

The researchers on the this study recommended the following;

1. That the Government should declare war on terrorism and seek support from international communities who have in the time past faced this kind on challenged and were capable to tackle it.
2. That the Nigerian Military ought to be empowered further with arms to wrestle this insurgency.
3. That the Government should beef up security in the country to curb the threat of insecurity.
4. That the sensitization of the people of the North Eastern part of the Country against the ideology of Boko Haram and the dangers of insurgency and terrorist activities be increased.
5. That the Government should unmask those behind the funding of Boko Haram activities.

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