International Journal of Innovative Human Ecology & Nature Studies 11(4):26-33, Oct-Dec., 2023

© SEAHI PUBLICATIONS, 2023 www.seahipaj.org ISSN: 2467-849X

Boko Haram Insurgence And The Challenge Of Post Primary Education In Yobe State: Empirical Examination

***Elzaman Musa Hassan & Shuaibu Usman**

Department of General Studies,
Umar Suleiman College of Education, Gashua, Yobe State, Nigeria
***elzaman402@gmail.com/08038049813**

ABSTRACT
The study was designed to investigate the causes of ethno-religious conflicts and political up heavals with huge human and material lossers. This is particularly more pronounced since the return of civilian administration in 1991. This ethno-religious conflict can be traced to Boko Haram insurgency which started sometimes in July 2009 in Northern State of Nigeria. The Boko Haram insurgency is an attempt by some Islamic conservative elements to impose a variant of Islamic religious ideology on a secular Nigerians stale. Many scholars believe that the religious sensitivity of Nigerians has provided soft ground for the breeding and emergence of the Boko Haram sect. many others however, related the crises to the prevailing and the amibivalence of some vocal Islamic leaders, who thought western education and ideology, breed corruption which gives rise to poverty, hence Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria. Physical evidences show that sect's activities have forced so many institutions of especially for the worst affected states of the north east Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. Despite the federal and state governments' efforts to stop the menace of the insurgence through strengthening of security; Boko Haram violence activities continues unabated targeting people and schools in Nigeria. This study therefore examines with a mind attuned to critical enquiry the extent which this crisis has affected secondary schools in Yobe State.
Keywords: Boko Haram; Perception of people, Insurgency

INTRODUCTION

The Boko Haram started as a small radical Sunni Islamic Organization with preaching and a limited support from among the Sunni Islamic communities in the north-eastern part of Nigeria the anti- Western ideology of the Boko Haram terrorist group, earn if the concern group about its potential relationship with other groups such as Sunni salafi extremist or terrorist groups elsewhere including *Al-Qaeda* as well as *Al-Qaeda* affiliates such as Alqaeda in the Islamic Maghreba (AQIM) in Algeria and Mali and Alshababa in Somalia, these groups bomb shopping malls, airports, school and business areas, thereby making to collapse (Reuters, 2013). Throughout history, Boko Haram started domestically, but over time is operational capabilities impact have grown spreading like covid-19 from Bomo State to neighbouring states such as Yobe, Bauchi, Kano, Adamawa and Abuja, the federal capital of Nigeria. It attacks military formations such as police stations, army barracks, schools, civil defence offices, immigration offices, prison, church and mosques and more seriously, injuring and killing of both Christian, Christian and Muslims, women and children and most currently abduction and killing of school children. The early members of Boko Haram were people such as Aminu Tashen llimi who integrally involved in the

founding of the early evolution of Boko Haram (Ayegba, 2015). Nevertheless, there are differences in view over the precise date and conditions under which the group Boko Haram was first established, But a senior Nigerian military officer has suggested that the group has existed in some form or another since 1995 (Ayegba, 2015). A Nigerian reporter Isioma Madike contends that the group began in 1995 as Alshababa under the leadership of the conservative Islamist cleric Lawan Abubakar who later left for the University of Medina in Saudi Arabia for further studies (Jonathan, 2016 as cited in Alkali et al., 2021,8).
Historically, insurgency is a term restricted to rebellious acts that did not reach the proportions of an organized revolution (Aro, 2013, 1). It has subsequently been applied to any such armed uprising, typically guerrilla in character, against the recognized government of a state or country. For Examples, insurgency in Rhodesia, the one against the white minority government in South Africa, the Palestinian insurgency, Vietnam after 1965, the Afghan insurgency against the Soviet occupation, Chechnya, the current Taliban/al-Qaeda insurgency in Afghanistan, and the Iraq insurgency Reuters (2013) as cited in (Alkali, Kolo, & Hamza, 2021 381). Contemporary discussions on Nigeria is almost inevitably replete with issues surrounding insecurity, kidnapping, insurgency, militancy, and terrorism, due to the linkages with economic, social, political and governance activities, with spiralling effects on regional and international relations (Aro, 2013). Since 1999, when the country returned to democratic rule, there has been an upsurge in violent activities in Nigeria with Boko Haram insurgency being at the forefront. The Boko Haram sect has become a threat to both internal and international security as their activities have now stretched beyond Nigeria to her neighbours. With consistent violent attacks on security forces, civilians, churches and mosques, farms, media houses, schools as well as international bodies such as the United Nations in 2011, it has further compounded several challenges already faced by the nation particularly in the North east (Reuters, 2013).
There are two primary non-State groups, namely the Taliban and *Al-Qaida*, which have been designated "terrorist" organizations by the Security Council. In 1999, following the refusal of the Taliban to surrender Osama Bin Laden and his associates for their roles in the August 1988 attacks on United States Embassies in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, under its resolution 1267 (1999) the Security Council designated as terrorist groups the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, through targeted travel and arms embargos, and financial/ assets sanctions. In 2011, under Security Council resolution 1989 (2011), the Council divided the so-called "Consolidated List" of individuals and entities associated with the Taliban and Al-Qaida into two separate lists: the "*Al-Qaida*, or 1988 List", and the Taliban List, which contains those individuals and entities associated with the Taliban who are deemed to present an ongoing threat to the peace and security of Afghanistan United Nations (2018). Under Security Council resolution 2253 (2015), the *Al-Qaida* List was further extended to include ISIL and Al Nusrah Front (ANF). See the reading list for further information on the groups and organizations designated by the Security Council, and their evolution, objectives, ideologies and tactical approaches. Moreover, in periodic reports to the Secretary-General, the Security Council has reported on the threat posed by ISIL, (Da'esh) to international peace and security. In its report to the Council on 29 January 2018 (S/2018/14), the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, which supports the Committee established under Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), states: In Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) lost control over all remaining urban areas. The group continues to transform into a terror organization with a flat hierarchy, with cells and affiliates increasingly acting autonomously. The global fight against ISIL will have to focus on the threat posed by less visible international networks. The combination of "frustrated travellers", ISIL sympathizers, returnees and relocators poses an increased security risk for Member States. Attempts by ISIL to infuse money into the licit economy in combination with a greater inflow of funds for reconstruction of recaptured areas will necessitate adjusted counter measures United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime (2018). The global *Al-Qaida* network has remained resilient and in several regions poses a greater threat than ISIL. Despite being under military pressure, *Al-Qaida* in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) increasingly serves as the communications hub for Al-Qaida as a whole. In North and West Africa, *Al-Qaida* affiliates and groups loyal to ISIL increased their activities; while in East Africa, Al-Shabaab has sustained its dominance over ISIL groups. In South Asia, *Al-Qaida*

affiliates and ISIL are taking advantage of the volatile security situation in Afghanistan. Although the recapture of Marawi City by the Philippine authorities was a military success, the ability of ISIL affiliates to maintain a temporary stronghold within the city was a propaganda victory with potential long-term consequences for the region. The global flow of foreign terrorist fighters has continued to slow, with only individual cases being reported. However, the marked reduction of territorial control by ISIL in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic will force many foreign terrorist fighters to make a choice between joining other groups or leaving the region. With the adoption of its resolution 2396 (2017), the Security Council has taken a significant step towards meeting the challenges posed by returnees and relocators. In implementing their obligations under the sanctions regimes established against *Al-Qaida*, ISIL and other affiliated groups designated by the Security Council under resolution 1267 (1999), many States have established a range of domestic mechanisms for giving effect to the United Nations lists of designated individuals, groups or entities. Often, this will involve the adoption of the lists, at a national level, or the use of nationally-based designations of individuals or entities appearing on them. In addition, in countering the financing of terrorism, States are obliged under Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), operative para. 1(c), to freeze, without delay, funds, other financial assets or economic resources of persons who commit, or attempt to commit, terrorist acts or participate in or facilitate the commission of terrorist acts; or of entities they own, control or direct, as well as of persons and entities acting on their behalf or direction, and to prohibit their nationals or any persons and entities within their territories from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of persons who commit or attempt to commit or facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts (operative para. 1(d)). As a result, many States have in place, at a national level, legal and institutional frameworks for the designation of individuals or groups their governments consider to be terrorists, that are on the United Nations list, or are designated for national or multilateral (e.g., European Union) purposes. The use of such designation mechanisms potentially raises a number of implementation challenges for States, and rights-based concerns. An example of these can be found in the landmark case of C–402/05 P and C–415/05, P. Kadi and Al Barakaat International Foundation v. Council and Commission [2008] ECR I–6351.

Statement of the Problem

Attendance to school is dependent on the readiness of the child, encouragement from parents, provision of school materials, distance to school and above all the security of the child. Boko Haram has become a threat to most parents and residents the northeast region and especially to the education of students at levels of their education persuit in the area. There are series of cases of bombing, burning of schools and houses, and abductions of school pupils in north-eastern Nigeria. This study will assess these variables and catalogue the extent of Language and abduction in North east

This has seriously affected school attendance among pupils/students in the region. However, many basic schools in Yobe state had experienced several attacks from Boko Haram, in Some basic secondary schools especially in area, Burni-Yadi town, Buni-Gari parts and Dapchi Girls have been abducted by Boko Haram this and many other attacks have impacted negatively on western education. Threat to education by Boko-Haram attacks should be viewed the wider context of the impact of conflict on educational development in Nigeria in general and Yobe state in particular.

In addition, school buildings and other learning facilities were destroyed and damaged as a result of bombardment and shelling of building by Boko-Haram militants. This development has resulted to the halting of school attendance and learning activities in the northeast region of Nigeria which is the stronghold and operating base of the insurgent group. It is against this backdrop that the study aims at examining the Boko Haram insurgence and the challenges pause to Western education in Yobe state in particular and in the North East Nigeria in general.

Research Questions

The following are the research question to guide the study:

1. What are the factors that cause Boko-Haram insurgence in North -east Nigeria?
2. What are the strategic natures of Boko-Haram attacks on school in Yobe

3. What are the challenges of Boko-Haram insurgency on the education of post-primary schools in Yobe state
4. In what ways have the Boko-Haram insurgence affected the school system in Yobe State?
5. What are the measures that should be established at all levels to put an end to Boko-Haram attack on the schools and bring them back to shape in Yobe state?

METHODS

Method Of Data Collection

This includes review of related materials obtained from textbooks, magazines, online publications new papers, handout, and workshop materials among others.

Primary sources of data collection

Secondary sources of data collection

Instrumentation

A structured questionnaire was administered on the respondents through direct personal contact which will be given sometime to respond and return the questionnaire to the research. It is based on the 5-point likert scale responses.

1. Strongly Agree (SA)
2. Agree (A)
3. Undecided (UND)
4. Disagree (D)
5. Strongly Disagree

The respondents were asked to tick ( ) only one option. The structured questionnaire is in two sections. A will contain the demographic information on the personal details of the respondent. Section B contained items of question in empirical evaluation of the Boko Haram conflict and the challenge of post primary education in Yobe state.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The data collected for this research were analysis and presented using simple percentage.

Gender Distribution of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	180	90
Female	20	10
Total	200	100

Source: 2023 field survey

The above table shows that 90% of the respondents are males which 10% are females. There is relatively more males than females in the study area.

Religious Distribution of Respondents

Religious	Frequency	Percentage %
Islam	180	90
Christianity	20	10
Other	0	0
Total	200	100

Source: 2023 field survey

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents are dominant Muslim in practicing religious in the area of research.

Professional Status of Respondents

Professional Status	Frequency	Percentage %
Principal	200	100
Teacher	0	0
Total	200	100

Source: 2023 field survey

The above table shows that all the respondents are principals in Yobe State who attended ANCOPS meeting.

Age Distribution of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
Youth	0	O
Other	200	100
Total	200	100

Source : 2023 field survey

The above table shows all the respondents are senior staffs who are 35 years and above

State of Origin of respondents

State	Frequency	Percentage %
Yobe	200	100
Others	0	0
Total	200	100

Source: 2023 field survey

The above table shows that all the respondents emanated from Yobe state.

Book Haram Insurgency and Displacement of Youth in Yobe State

The above table shows: Do you agree that the dynamic of Boko-Haram insurgency in Yobe state 2009-2019 has lead to the displacement of so many youth?

Total No. of respondents	SA	A	UND	D	SD	Total
200	121	46	1	23	9	200
100	60.5	23	0.5	11.5	4.5	100

Source: 2023 field survey

The respondents' responses, as indicated in the respondents representing 4.9% answered strongly disagreed. 11.5% answered disagreed. 0.5% was indicating 23 answered agreed while 60.5% answered strongly disagreed. This shows that the dynamic of Boko Haram insurgency in Yobe State 2009-2019 has led to displacement of so many youth.

Boko Haram Insurgency and Disruption of Academic Calendar

Do you agree that Boko Haram insurgency has led to the disruption of academic calendar?

Total No. of respondents	SA	A	UND	D	SD	Total
200	126	51	0	18	5	200
100	63	25.2	0	9	2.5	100

Source: 2023 field survey

The above table shows that the respondents representating 2.5% answered strongly disagreed, 9% answered disagreed 0% was undecided 25.5% answered strongly agreed. Based on the above, it can be referred that Boko Haram insurgency has led to the disruption of academic calendar.

Boko Haram Insurgency and Destruction of Schools

Do you agree that Boko Haram has led to destruction of so many schools?

Total No. of respondents	SA	A	UND	D	SD	Total
200	42	126	0	19	9	200
100	21	63	0	11.5	9.5	100

Source: 2023 field survey

Boko Haram insurgency has led to destruction of so many schools as seen in the above table which shows that the respondents representing 6.5% answered strongly disagreed, 9.5% answered disagreed 0% was undecided 63% answered agree while 21% answered strongly agreed.

Boko Haram Insurgency and growing Rate of Illiteracy

Do you agree that Boko Haram insurgency has led to increased rate illiteracy

Total No. of respondents	SA	A	UND	D	SD	Total
200	84	100	0	10	6	200
100	42	50	0	5	3	100

Source: 2023 field survey

The above table shows a total of 3% answered strongly disagreed 5% answered disagreed, 0% answered undecided, 50% answered agreed while 42% answered strongly disagreed. This shows that Boko Haram insurgency has led to the increased rate of illiteracy

Boko Haram insurgency and Education, social, political, moral and economic disemployment of youth in Yobe states

Do you agree that Boko Haram insurgency has led to education, social, political moral and economic disempowerment of the youths?

Total No. of respondents	SA	A	UND	D	SD	Total
200	120	50	0	20	10	200
100	60	25	0	16	5	100

Source: 2023 Field Survey

The above table shows 4.3.10 5% of the total responses strongly disagreed, 10% disagreed 0% was undecided, 25% answered agreed while 60% answered strongly agreed. This shows that Boko Haram insurgency has led to educational, social, political, moral and economic disempowerment of the youths.

What is to be done?

Do you agree that a declaration of state of emergency on secondary school education in Yobe State shall solve this problem?

Total No. of respondents	SA	A	UND	D	SD	Total
200	131	53	0	9	7	200
100	65.5	26.5	0	3.5	4.5	100

Source: 2023 field survey

The above table shows that 4.3.11 35% of the total responses disagreed, 4.5% disagreed. 0% was undecided 26.5% answered agreed while 65.5% answered strongly disagreed. This shows that a declaration od state of emergency on secondary school education in Yobe will solve this problem.

CONCLUSION

In this research, the researcher analyzed the data collected through the use of questionnaire and also interpreted the result simple percentage. The researcher also make "inferences" were necessary and pointed our major findings in the study.

REFERENCES

ADAMU, A.U. (2010), African neo-Kharijites and Islamic militancy against authority: The Boko Haram/Yusufiyya Kharijites of northern Nigeria. Paper presented to the Islam in Africa Working Group of the African Studies Center, University of Florida, Gainesville, 24 February (unpublished).

Adebayo A, A. (2013). "Social factors affective perversion and control in Nigeria". *International Journal of Applied Sociology, 3* (4): 71-75.

Adesina, S. (1988). The development of modern education in Nigeria Ibadan Heinemann Education books.

Adesoyi, A. (2010). The Boko Haram uprising Islamic revelism in Nigerian. *African spectrum, 459* (2). Pp 108.

Adetoro, R.A, (2012). Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria as a system of Poverty and political Alienation". *Journal of humanities and social science, 3* (5) 21-26

Adewumi, Adeolu Ade: the battle for the minds: the insurgency and counter insurgency in northern Nigeria.

Afzal, M. (2018). From "Western Education Is Forbidden" to the world's deadliest terrorist group education and Boko Haram in Nigeria. The Brookings Institution 1775 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20036 brookings.edu

Agbiboa, D.E (2013). The ongoing campaign quarterly of terror in Nigeria: Boko Haram versus the state response. *Peace review journal of social justice, 25* (25) pp 431-438.

Aghebo I. and Sosumah O. (2012) Boko Haram versus the state. The Boko Haram uprising how should Nigeria respond.

Aghebo, Lenwosumach, O. (2012). The Boko Haram uprising: how should Nigeria respond? The world, 33 (5), pp 853-869.

Agomuo, 2. (2011, August, 8). Boko Haram, offshoot of bad government. Business Day, Monday 8 August, 2011 (9) 144-145.

Ahkegh, A.F (2011). Boko Haram: A 21st century challenge in Nigeria: *European scientific journal, 8* (21), pp 46-55.

Ahmed, Zanna; (2014). 200 killed in Borno Tawn: (interview) daily trust Wednesday, May 7 2014 pdf

Ajani, J. (2003). Between Democracy and Development. Vanguard Newspaper, October 1.

Ajiya, M. (2015). defining Boko Haram insurgency and designing strategy to win the battle: the politico magazine Bol. 5 No. 24 August, 2015.

Ajufa, B.J (2013). Challenges of youths unemployment in Nigeria: effective career guidance as a *panacea Afr. Res. Rev. 7* (1) ; 307-3021.

Albeit L. Oed (2005) perspective on peace and conflict in Africa: Essays in honour of general (Dr) Abdulsami A. Abubakar

Albert I.O et al (2013) religion, politics and power in northern Nigeria.

Alimba, N.C (2004). Probing the dynamic of communal conflict in northern Nigeria. An international multidimensional journal Ethiopia Vol. 8 (10). Serial Np. 32 January, 2014 pp 177-204 ISSN 1994 9057 Afrrevjornet/./ Vol8 art-13 pdf

ALKALI, M.N., A.K. MONGUNO & B.S. MUSTAFA (2012), Overview of Islamic actors in northeastern Nigeria, NRN Working Paper No. 2. http://www.3.qeh.ox.ac.uk/pdf/nrn/WP2Alkali.pdf (Accessed 11 February 2013).

Alkali1, I. Kolo, A,G & Hamza, M.D. (2021). *Effect of Boko Haram insurgency on secondary schools*' educational development in Yobe State Nigeria. Yobe State University, Damaturu - Nigeria Email: aligarbakolo@ysu.edu.ng

Al-Rodhan, N. R. F. (2007). The role of education in global security. Retrieved from http://www.sustainablehistory.com /the-role-of-education-in-globalsecurity.

Amadu O. (2013). The long term impact of attacks on education systems development and fragility and the implications for policy responses. Education for all Global monitoring report 2011.

Amin, M. E (2005). Social Science research: conception, methodology and analysis. Kampala: Makerere University Press.

Amnesty International (2013) keep away from schools we'll kill you right to under attack in Nigeria (london, and Amnesty international limited.

Amnesty International Report (2013). Keep Away from Schools or We Will Kill you: Right to Education under Attack in Nigeria, London, Amnesty International Ltd.

ANONYMOUS (2012), "The popular discourses of Salafi radicalism and Salafi counterradicalism in Nigeria: A case study of Boko Haram", Journal of Religion in Africa 42: 118-144.

Anyadike, I. and Nkechi, O (2013) Boko Haram and national security challenge in Nigeria: causes and solution's J*ournal of economics and sustainable development, 4* (5), pp 12-13..

Aro, O. I., (2013). "Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria: Its Implication and Way Forward toward Avoidance of Future Insurgency". *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publication 3*(11), 1-8.

Ayegba, U.S., (2015). "Unemployment and Poverty as Sources and Consequence of Insecurity in Nigeria": the Boko Haram Insurgency Revisited. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations, 9* (3), Issue No. 1996-0832: pp.90-99.

Badru, K.D.S. (1980). Islam and Christianity: A Muslim and Christian in Dialogue. Ibadan: Daystar Press.

Barga, T. (2012). "Towards a theology of peace a panacea to terrorism and violence". *Jos studies, Vol. 20,* pp 1-24.

Bartolotta, C. (2011). Terrorism in Nigeria: *the rise of Boko Haram the white head journal and diplomacy and international relations* 44-45.

BBC News (2009) Nigeria: Head sect dies IB custody http:///news.bb/co.uk/I/hi/817745.July 31.

BBC news (2013) Boko Haram banned in Nigeria