



The Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on Basic Education Among Pupils in Yobe State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The study was carried out to Survey on the Impact of Insurgency on Educational Growth and Development of pupils in Yobe State. Four purpose of the study in line with research questions was formulated to guide the study. Descriptive Survey Research Design was adopted for the study. Random Sampling Techniques was adapted to select 20 teachers and 80 students' from each of the four Government Secondary schools of Yobe state to constitute the sample size of the study. Structured Questionnaire was the instrument used to collect data for the study. The data collected was analyzed using Mean and Standard Deviation statistical tools. The findings of the study revealed that, destruction of available facilities in the schools influences the well-being of students in classroom and damaging school infrastructure can grossly reduce the availability of access to education which reduces performance in science and technical college of Northern Yobe State. The findings of the study also revealed that, insurgent's suicide bombing at school as a tactics which in turn reduce school population and affect the academic performance of student, the attack by the insurgent leads to death of many students and that Killing and abduction of students by insurgents affect students ability to learn in science and technical schools of Northern Yobe State. The findings of the study further shows that, many teachers have been forced to flee for their safety which affect academic performance, many teachers do not stay in school staffs quarter, and School syllabus are not fully treated by teachers due to poor attendance resulted from fear of insurgency in Yobe State. The findings of the study also shows that, Crises has an effect on school attendance of both teachers and students, insecurity in the state has been traumatic for students are they are forced to flee then home in fear and that violence can affect attendance in schools of insecurity constitutes a negative reinforcement due to the obvious fact teaching and learning cannot successful in science and technical colleges of a study area. The study recommended that, federal government should post security personnel to guide all schools from primary to tertiary institutions in Nigeria.

Keywords: Impact, Boko haram, Insurgency, Basic education, Pupils

INTRODUCTION

The study surveys the effects of insurgencies on growth and development of education in science and technical secondary colleges, zone c: Yobe State, Nigeria Yobe State was founded in 1991 the comprised zone A, Zone B, before the occurrence of Boko-Haram insurgency, it has been a relatively peaceful, dynamic and multicultural state in Nigeria. Yobe State started experiencing global trend of insurgency from 2009 Nigeria citizens perpetrated by and insurgent called Boko-Haram (Adamu, 2014).

They have disrupted educational system in Yobe State with high negative effects on basic educational growth and development. The insurgent groups hate children attending schools and also committed criminal offences ranged from kidnapping of students and attacking teachers in schools (Adeyemi, 2014). There is major destruction of school activities in the school (State). Recent past, they abducted school girls from government Girl's Science and Technical School Colleges, used under age girl's to carry out suicide bombing of major places of important functions such as schools, mosque, churches, bus station, etc. were also common in their styles of aidless attack.

Geographically, Yobe State have a land mass of square kilometres. This is located in the north eastern corner of Nigeria. Educationally, the State is a centre for education goal its indigenes and neighboring states such as Gombe State, Bauchi State and Jigawa State. The state have two Universities, Federal University, Gashua and State University Damaturu, State and Federal Colleges of Educations, Polytechnic and Monotechnics, Senior Secondary Schools and Basic Schools. The major Tribes are Kanuri, Yamani, Kare-Kare and others.

The insurgent in Yobe State perpetrated by insurgent group known as Boko-Haram which means western education in forbidding. The group was founded by Ustaz Mohammed Yusuf the originator of Boko-Haram group (ADAMU 2009). So, Boko-Haram opposes western education and education is a panacea for national development across the world. There is no society that does not give adequate attention to her educational growth and development. Apart from paltry allocation by the government, the Boko-Haram insurgency has been an obstacle to educational development in Nigeria especially the senior secondary schools. Universal basic school and tertiary institutions in Yobe State, by implication, Boko-Haram translates to war against western education especially in north eastern Yobe State all schools holds were short from June to September 2013. On 6th March 2014 the federal government closed five federal colleges (unity schools) in Yobe, Borno and Adamawa State ordering their estimated 10,000 students to relocate to other schools (Daily Trust, 10, March 2014). Parent fearing attacks have withdrawn thousands of children from schools in a region already the most educationally backward in the country.

Boko-Haram insurgency has lately introduced a terrorists dimension into crime space in Nigeria the trade mark of Boko-Haram are destruction of lives and property through bombings, deduction and slaughtering of human being especially in the north eastern Nigeria (EME, 2012) this has created a fear of insecurity in the policy. The development of any country is depended upon many factors which may fast tract or retard its growth and development. Security of life and property plays major role in the development of any country, as investors in any economy wants to be assured of safety of their lives and investment. It is evident that insurgency brings frustration and causes problems to political, religion economic system while at the same time the institutional mechanism adopted in managing the crisis is often not sufficient and defective (EME, 2012).

In a country that is struggling with education as infrastructure and qualitative manpower to improve on the standard and quality of education. Book-Haram insurgency is further compounding its challenge through tracks on the few available schools, kidnapping of school girls, killing of students and teachers and burning of school buildings and structure. Certainly, this is affecting adversely the present and future development of this country it will further increase the rate of illiteracy in the society; for it is an educated and enlightened mind that steers the ship of development. When the rate of illiteracy and school dropout is high, there is the tendency that violence will increase and persist in Nigeria. The country in the near future will run shot of required manpower and informed citizenry to pilot her affairs especially, with regards to fulfilling the federal character principle enshrined in the 1999 Nigeria constitution.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Parents remove their children from school due to fear of insurgency attack in the state. Some children leave the school voluntarily due to what they had experienced as the result of insurgency in the state although; the state is regarded as the most educational backward in the country.

The country is striking to promote, upgrade and improve on the standard and quality infrastructure and manpower respectively in order to have a sound standard and effective educational growth and development.

Today Boko-Haram insurgency has compound its challenge through attacks on few available school structure and building, kidnapping and abduction, killing of the school children especially girls and even teachers.

Certainly these activities have seriously influence educational socialization as parent no longer send their child/ward for from home to fit educated. Therefore, the planning for educational growth and development in the state and country at large is being disrupted.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study were specifically determines

1. To identify the effects of Boko-Haram insurgency on schools instructional facilities especially in science and technical secondary colleges in northern Yobe State.

2. To examine the impact of Boko-Haram on student academic performance in science and technical college of northern Yobe state.
3. Determine teacher's attendance and derivativeness in schools of science and technical colleges of northern Yobe State.
4. To evaluate the effects of insurgency on students attendance and willingness to study in science and technical schools in the study area.

1.4 Research Question

The study were answer the following research:-

1. What effects does insurgency have on instructional facilities in science and technical school college of northern Yobe State?
2. What impact does insurgency have on students' academic performance in science and technical secondary school?
3. What effect does insurgency have on teacher's attendance of science and technical colleges of northern Yobe State?
4. To what extent does the insurgency have on student attendance and willingness to study in science and technical secondary colleges of northern Yobe State?

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The result of the study will benefit the state and the federal ministries of education and others official of education who formulated the educational policies and procedures, the school administrators, who are the Centre to actualize educational purpose.

1.6 The Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The study intendants survey the effects of insurgency activities on senior science and technical secondary college performance in northern Yobe State and the study therefore, will also be delimited to four science and technical college- (G.G.S.T.C) Dapchi, GSTC Nguru, G.S.T.C Geidam, and G.S.T.C Gashua) in Yobe State.

RESEARCH METHODS

3.2 Research Design

The design use for this study is a survey research design. According to Ali (2006) survey is a descriptive study which seeks or uses the sample data of an investigation. This method is selected, for the study because it is concerned with conditions that exist at particular time and allow the researcher to choose the sample from the population, studied and generalize the finding of the entire population.

3.3 Area of Study

The area of the study is northern Yobe State science and technical secondary colleges which include G.G.S.T.C Dapchi, G.S.T.C Gaidam, G.S.T.C Gashua and G.S.T.C Nguru Local Government areas.

3.4 Population of the Study

The population of the study comprises of four sciences and technical secondary colleges which involve teachers and students from four selected technical colleges in Northern Yobe State Local Government Area.

3.5 Sample and sampling Procedure

For the purpose of this study Government Science and Technical College will be used. A total of 80 student respondents and 20 teachers. 5 teachers from each of the school and 20 students from each of the school this could be done through random sampling technique to select the target sample size for the study.

Table 1: Sample Size of Teachers and Students in 4 Technical Colleges in Northern Yobe

School	No. Teachers sampled	No. of Student
G.G.S.T.C Dapchi	5	20
G.S.T.C Geidam	5	20
G.S.T.C Gashua	5	20
G.S.T.C Nguru	5	20
Total of School 4	20	80

3.6 Research Instrument

The instrument used for data collection is questionnaire. The researcher developed a questionnaire for the study made up of three sections based on the research question; ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’. and D. that is A was on the effect of insurgency have on instructional facilities. B is on the impact that insurgency have on student academic performance. C is on the effect does insurgency have on teachers’ attendance. And D is the extent does the insurgency have on students attendance wiliness to study.

3.7 Validation of the Research Instrument

The questionnaire was validating by experts in the field prepared under the supervisor and was distributed for face and content validity. After incorporating all suggestions, the final questionnaire was prepared on five likert scale rating for which respondents were to indicate their degree of agreement or disagreement to each statement.

3.8 Procedure for Data Collection

The researchers visited the sampled schools to administer the instrument at each school the researcher introduced himself to the head/principal of the school, using researcher covering letter. The wait-and-take technique was adopted to collect the completed questionnaire from the respondents.

3.9 Method of Data Analysis

The method adopted for analysis the data for this study was mean in analyzing the data the study descriptive statistics involving frequency table and percentage was used. Each table dealt with only one variable as the result is being interpreted.

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with data analysis and presentation of results and the data collected was analyzed and presented in tabular form based on each stated research question as shown below.

4.2 Presentation of Results

4.2.1 Research Question: 1

What effect does insurgency have on instructional facilities in science and technical college of Northern Yobe?

Table 1: Shows the Mean and Standard Deviation on the effect insurgency have on instructional facilities in science and technical college of Northern Yobe

S/N.	Items	SA	A	D	SD	\bar{X}	SD	Remarks
1	Destruction of available facilities in the schools influences the wellbeing of students in classroom.	18	62	18	2	2.96	0.66	Agreed
2	Damaging school infrastructure can grossly reduce the availability of access to education which reduces performance.	63	27	7	3	3.50	0.75	Agreed
3	Destruction of available school facilities by insurgents leaves the educational system in dire situation.	65	20	10	5	1.85	1.24	Agreed
4	Building structures and learning facilities lead to congestion or over population per class.	38	30	30	2	3.04	0.87	Agreed

From table 1 above, the findings of the study revealed that, destruction of available facilities in the schools influences the well-being of students in classroom, damaging school infrastructure can grossly reduce the availability of access to education which reduces performance, destruction of available school facilities by insurgents leaves the educational system in dire situation and destruction of building structures and learning facilities lead to congestion or over population per class are some of the effect of insurgency on instructional facilities in science and technical college of Northern Yobe.

4.2.2 Research Question 2

What impact does insurgency have on student academic performance on science and technical schools of Northern Yobe?

Table 2: Shows the Mean and Standard Deviation on the impact does insurgency have on student academic performance on science and technical schools of Northern Yobe

S/N.	Items	SA	A	D	SD	\bar{X}	SD	Remarks
1	Insurgent's suicide bombing at school as a tactics which in turn reduce school population and affect the academic performance of student.	80	10	7	3	3.33	0.73	Agreed
2	The attack by the insurgent leads to death of many students	80	15	3	2	3.73	0.61	Agreed
3	Killing and abduction of students by insurgents affect students ability to learn	36	35	19	10	2.97	0.97	Agreed
4	Psychological impact of the attack at school during insurgencies and the general state of insecurity could force the school close	50	17	30	3	3.14	0.95	Agreed

From table 2 above, the findings of the study also revealed that, insurgent's suicide bombing at school as a tactics which in turn reduce school population and affect the academic performance of student, the attack by the insurgent leads to death of many students, Killing and abduction of students by insurgents affect students ability to learn and Psychological impact of the attack at school during insurgencies and the general state of insecurity could force the school closed are some of the impact of insurgency have on student academic performance on science and technical schools of Northern Yobe.

4.2.3 Research Question 3

What effect does the insurgency have on teachers' attendances of service in technical colleges in Northern Yobe?

Table 3: Shows the Mean and Standard Deviation on the effect does the insurgency have on teachers' attendances of service in technical colleges in Northern Yobe

S/N.	Items	SA	A	D	SD	\bar{X}	SD	Remarks
1	Many teachers have been forced to flee for their safety which affect academic performance	50	17	30	3	3.14	0.95	Agreed
2	Many teachers do not stay in school staffs quarter	70	20	6	4	3.36	0.73	Agreed
3	School syllabus are not fully treated by teachers due to poor attendance resulted from fear of insurgency	38	30	30	2	3.04	0.87	Agreed
4	The teachers do not received good consideration and agreement by state government when injured due to insurgent attack	80	15	3	2	3.73	0.61	Agreed

From table 3 above, the findings of the study further shows that, many teachers have been forced to flee for their safety which affect academic performance, many teachers do not stay in school staffs quarter, School syllabus are not fully treated by teachers due to poor attendance resulted from fear of insurgency and that the teachers do not received good consideration and agreement by state government when injured due to insurgent attack are some of the effect of the insurgency have on teachers' attendances of service in technical colleges in Northern Yobe

4.2.4 Research Question 4

What extent does the insurgency have on student attendances and willingness to study on science and technical colleges of a study area?

Table 3: Shows the Mean and Standard Deviation on the extent does the insurgency have on student attendances and willingness to study on science and technical colleges of a study area

S/N.	Items	SA	A	D	SD	\bar{X}	SD	Remarks
1	Crises has an effect on school attendance of both teachers and students.	35	48	10	7	3.11	0.85	Agreed
2	Insecurity in the state has been traumatic for students are they are forced to flee then home in fear.	60	20	18	2	3.38	0.85	Agreed
3	Violence can be affect attendance in schools of insecurity constitutes a negative reinforcement due to the obvious fact teaching and learning cannot successful.	50	17	30	3	3.14	0.95	Agreed
4	The threat of attacks persists may lead to the students to being kept at home which in turn effect their attendance and performance.	10	5	70	15	2.10	0.77	Agreed
5	Crises has a psychological effect on student for not study at a distance place.	50	17	30	3	3.14	0.95	Agreed

From table 4 above, the findings of the study also shows that, Crises has an effect on school attendance of both teachers and students, insecurity in the state has been traumatic for students are they are forced to flee then home in fear, Violence can be affect attendance in schools of insecurity constitutes a negative reinforcement due to the obvious fact teaching and learning cannot successful, the threat of attacks persists may lead to the students to being kept at home which in turn effect their attendance and performance and that Crises has a psychological effect on student for not study at a distance place are some of the extent of the insurgency have on student attendances and willingness to study on science and technical colleges of a study area.

4.3 Summary of Findings

1. The findings of the study revealed that, destruction of available facilities in the schools influences the well-being of students in classroom and damaging school infrastructure can grossly reduce the availability of access to education which reduces performance in science and technical college of Northern Yobe.
2. The findings of the study also revealed that, insurgent's suicide bombing at school as a tactics which in turn reduce school population and affect the academic performance of student, the attack by the insurgent leads to death of many students and that Killing and abduction of students by insurgents affect students ability to learn in science and technical schools of Northern Yobe.
3. The findings of the study further shows that, many teachers have been forced to flee for their safety which affect academic performance, many teachers do not stay in school staffs quarter, and School syllabus are not fully treated by teachers due to poor attendance resulted from fear of insurgency n technical colleges in Northern Yobe
4. The findings of the study also shows that, Crises has an effect on school attendance of both teachers and students, insecurity in the state has been traumatic for students are they are forced to flee then home in fear and that violence can be affect attendance in schools of insecurity constitutes a negative reinforcement due to the obvious fact teaching and learning cannot successful in science and technical colleges of a study area.

5.4 CONCLUSION

The Boko Haram insurgents, by singling out educational institutions for concentrated attacks, have killed and maimed several students and teachers, destroyed school buildings and led to the prolonged closure of schools. This had the effect of traumatizing teachers and students while retarding school

enrolment and attendance in an area already poor in education service delivery. The results of the study provide information for educational psychologists and school counsellors to assist the students to overcome the emotional distress as a result of the adverse effects of insecurity on their academic performance. Teachers' on their part should employ strategies to manage students' emotional distress caused by the insecurity. Through counselling intervention, parents that are not willing to send back their sons and daughters to the affected schools may see the need for them to return their wards to schools or transfer them to other schools that are not affected by the crisis to continue with their studies. Counselling as an intervention strategy may assist an individual adjust well in the society therefore, group counselling for the youths in Nigeria is imperative to help the youth embrace peace and dialogue, because no meaningful development will take place without peace and tranquility. This study exposes to the government and public the devastating nature of insecurity and the danger that is exerting on the education system in the north-east Government Science and Technical Colleges in Yobe State in particular.

The effect of insecurity on Student Academic Performance in was found to be significant in Government Science and Technical Colleges in Yobe State. This situation if left unchecked, will lead to permanent dropout of many students not only in Yobe State but also in the northern part of the country at large thereby making them available for use as political thugs and exposing them to other economic and social vices. It is incumbent on the government to provide adequate and effective security personnel to all the institutions of learning in Yobe State, Nigeria to stop the burning of schools and constant shooting around educational institutions.

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