THE ANALYSIS OF POSSIBLE WAYS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF BOKO HARAM RADICAL ISLAMIST ACTIVITIES ON FAMILIES IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

The vicious cycle of Boko Haram attacks in Nigeria since 2009 tend to have created worst ever security situation since independence in 1960. This paper examined psychological effects of Boko Haram activities on families in the North Eastern Nigeria. It argued that the devastating impacts of Boko Haram activities on families in the North East will likely inculcate revulsion among the people and religious organizations. The paper observed that the disillusionment arising from such distaste perhaps will sustain a long period of insecurity even if Boko Haram is defeated in the nearest future. It observed that in spite of efforts made so far by government agencies, government needs to redouble her efforts to reduce hardship arising from the present insecurity in the North East as a measure to tackle psychological impacts of insecurity. The study adopted qualitative descriptive analytical methods and relied on the social bond theory as its theoretical compass. It recommended among others a paradigm shift from the hitherto government poor approaches to solving problems of national importance to a more responsive strategy, sufficient enough to counter or rather address the security crisis in the North Eastern Nigeria.

Key words: Psychological attacks, Boko Haram, devastating impacts, Islam, paradigm shift, responsive strategy.
The Analysis of possible ways of the destruction of Boko Haram radical islamist activities on families in north-eastern Nigeria

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Анализ возможных путей устранения психологических атак радикально-исламистской группировки «Боко Харам» на население северо-востока Нигерии

Порочный круговорот террористических действий радикально-исламистской группировки «Боко Харам» в Нигерии, начавшийся в 2009 г., создал накладную ситуацию в области безопасности за весь период обретения страной независимости в 1960 г. В этой статье делается попытка изучения психологических эффектов давления «Боко Харам» на семьи, населяющие северный Восток страны. Автор утверждает, что разрушительный характер влияния данной экстремистской организации прививает обществу отвращение к религиозным объединениям. В исследовании предполагается, что разочарованность от подобного долговременного давления будет возрастать еще больше, даже если «Боко Харам» будет побеждена в скором будущем. Автор также приходит к выводу, что, несмотря на все усилия, предпринимаемые государственными службами, необходимо удвоить их эффект в противовес психологическим атакам, вызывающим высокую нестабильность в обществе. Как основополагающие, в статье применяются качественные аналитические методы в рамках теории социальных связей. Также автор предлагает осуществить сдвиг парадигмы с «бедного» государства, решающего националистические проблемы, до государства с более ответственной и отзывчивой социально-экономической политикой, которое может установить контроль над кризисом безопасности на северо-востоке Нигерии.

Ключевые слова: психологические атаки, Боко Харам, разрушительное влияние, ислам, сдвиг парадигмы, ответственная стратегия.

Humanity is historically replete with incidences of violent conflicts. Nigerian state since independence in 1960 has gyrated in uncertainty and confusion following persistent crisis of different dimensions and magnitude. Thus, over three decades since the Maitatsine uprising in the 1980s, Nigeria is again confronted with the challenge of taming the tide of Boko Haram violence in the Northern Nigeria. The outbreak of the Boko Haram uprising with increasing violent confrontations since 2009 obviously marked another phase in the incorrigible pattern that violent uprisings, riots and disturbances have become in Nigeria. Boko Haram uprising tends to have multiplied the burden of prevailing insecurity in the face of Nigeria’s search for democratization and development.

Essentially, since the return to democratic governance, conflict situations seem to have remained a permanent feature in many states in Nigeria. However, the Northern Nigeria appears to have witnessed high number of devastating conflicts. Prominent among these crises include the recurrent Jos crises of 2001, 2002, 2004 and 2008 (Akaeze, 2009: 5-6). The Jukun/Tiv crisis of 2001, the Wukari crisis of 2013/2014 (Nwanegho, 2014: 8-14; Nnorom, Odigbo, 2015: 18-24). Also, the Boko Haram kamikaze attacks and the growing shocking attacks of the Fulani herdsmen in various parts of the North have deteriorated the security condition in the North and Nigeria in general.

More specifically, in States like Jos, Benue, Nasarawa, Bauchi, Adamawa, Kaduna, Taraba e.t.c manifest ethno-religious and communal conflicts have engendered poor socio-economic relations. The emergence of Boko Haram insurgence does not only increase insecurity, it has led to wanton destruction of lives and property and threatened the very foundation of Nigeria’s cooperate existence. For instance, Danjibo explained that at the beginning of Boko Haram crisis, more than 500 members of the sect were killed by government security forces in Borno. He further stated that in Bauchi state, 41 persons including a soldier and a police officer lost their lives while in Yobe state 43 persons lost their lives with greater casualty on the sect and by the time the violence was contained, between 1,000 and 1, 400 people have lost their lives with inestimable damages to properties (Danjibo, 2010). Thus, between 2011 and 2014 the menace of Boko Haram has increased from a brush fire to an all-consuming conflagration. The bombing of the Police Headquaters Abuja, the attack on the United Nations secretariat Abuja, the abduction of over two and fifty Chibok secondary school girls, the present escalating incidences of suicide bombings are indications that Nigeria seems to be close to a near security collapsed society. As can be seen, the evolving operational strategies of the Boko Haram such as suicide bombing means that concerted effort are needed in combating the trend. This will include government
institutions, commitment of the security forces, the civil society and individuals.

Interestingly, while the government has battled over the years to nib the problems in bud, it appears that achieving durable peace in the North remains a herculean task. It is against this background that this paper seeks to examine the psychological challenges posed by Boko Haram in light of the present onslaught. More specifically, the paper looks at the extent Boko Haram activities have affected family relations and lives in the Northern Nigeria.

**Theoretical Explication**

The study adopts the social bond theory in the analysis of psychological effects of Boko Haram activities to families in the North Eastern Nigeria. Our choice of the theory is predicated on the fact that the theory demonstrates the underlining dynamics of social relations and the extent lack or weak social connections can undermine peace in a society. The theory was originally developed by Travis Hirschi. According to Hirschi «we are moral beings to the extent we are social beings» (Hirschi, 1969). This tries to establish the link between our state of being and the society we inhabit. Shoemaker argued that the social bond theory is basically «refers to the connection between the individual and society» (Gardner, Shoemaker, 1989: 481-SIX). The theory has received considerable empirical support, and its explanatory value is typically described as good or moderate.

The theory explained that deviant behaviour occurs when the social bond appeared to be weak or lacking. In this perspective and with regards to the prevailing security condition in the North Eastern Nigeria, it may be stated that the emergence and subsequent upsurge of terrorist activities of Boko Haram is inextricably tied to the fact that Nigerian society is challenged with inadequate, poor and weak social bond. As a result, many families tend to have failed to provide the necessary guide for the children. Secondly and perhaps more importantly is the debilitating impacts of poor leadership in Nigeria over several decades of her independence. In fact, Nigerian government has existed on its own, differently from the people with both oblivious of need for symbiotic state-institutional and state-people relationship.

Hirschi outlined and explained the four elements of the social bond, which according to him are: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. Generally, these elements stimulate individual’s engagement or disengagement in deviant behaviour. Again, Hirschi further posited that attachment involves the degree to which the individual has affectional or emotional ties to these people, identifies with them, and cares about their expectations (Hirschi, Op.cit.). Evidently, this could be seen as the bonding or strong ties that exist among family members. Indeed, it explained social bond theory, as a condition in which individuals with strong attachments are less likely to engage in deviant behaviour and vice versa. Secondly, the element of commitment essentially looks at the totality of effort devoted for conventional and positively needed activities. It is measured by the aggregate investment of energy, resources and time in conventional activities such as sports, farm work and even education. According to Akers these investments represent stakes in conformity (Akers, 1997).

More succinctly, social bond theorists posited that individuals with strong commitments will not want to jeopardize them by engaging in deviant behaviour. Among families in North East, this commitment will be in terms of quality jobs and ability to meet basic needs of daily living such as food, shelter, education etc. These are obviously lacking or in short supply hence many in camps are dependent on agencies and individuals for food and shelter.

Thirdly, involvement is concerned with the amount of time a person, persons, group or individuals spend engaging in conventional activities, such as doing office work, community services, administration or participating in clubs or recreational activities. The last component of the social bond theory is the belief. This is the acceptance of a conventional value system. Social bond theory maintained that any weakening of these conventional beliefs increases the likelihood that an individual will engage in violent confrontations and deviant behavior (Shoemaker, 1996).

Following from the above, it is pertinent to note that the challenge in the North East appears enormous. With many families already dislocated, peace perforated and the horror witness on daily bases by the young and old may likely sustained long acrimonious relations among people especially those that have lost their loved ones.

Beyond this, children born in this challenging period may not understand the importance of peace. Secondly, children conceived violently (maybe through rape) in the quest by the terrorists and miscreants to satiate their sexual desires may typically represent the gene that produces them. In such condition, peace may continue to elude...
families, the region and in general the Nigerian state that is in dire need for peace.

**Catalogues of boko haram attacks since 2009**

Boko Haram insurgency in the Northern part of Nigeria since July 2009 typified yet another phase in the ever recurring pattern of violent situations in Nigeria. Prior to Boko Haram terrorist acts, violent confrontations, riots and disturbances of several dimensions have become rampant in the North and Nigeria in general. Following the diverse nature of Nigerian society, especially the challenges of religion, ethnicity, the colonial legacy of divide and rule, poor governance and the entrenched preponderalism, patrimonial politics that accentuated during the prolonged military rule, the present situation may not have been unanticipated.

Thus, since 2009 the Boko Haram has evolved from a mere religious fundamentalist group to an insurgent gang and indeed a global terrorist network. It (Boko Haram) has linked its activities with other international terrorist group. Recently, Boko Haram pledged allegiance with Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). Undoubtedly, these links and connections perhaps have contributed to the sustenance of Boko Haram and their cronies especially, in their recent attack in paris – France. In Nigeria for instance, the initial attacks on government institutions tend to have reduced, but attacks on public places such as market, church, schools and motor parks have remained on the increase.

School participation remains a challenge across Nigeria and obstacles are particularly severe in northern states. In addition to issues of school access, family and school resources, and attitudes towards education, school attendance in northern Nigeria is impeded by the increasingly brazen extremism of Boko Haram an Islamist militant group, and it’s targeting of girls’ education. The group opposes the Western – style education associated with formal schools in Nigeria and seeks to relegate women exclusively to the household. As a result, risks associated with school-going are compounded for girls and young women in a context where female education attainment is persistently low. Indeed, in many northern states more than 50% of young women ages 15 – 24 have no experience with formal education (EPDC extraction of MICS 2011). Also, alarming is the increasing incidence of suicide bombings. In all, Nigerians and indeed Nigeria appeared devastated.

**Table 1 – Boko Haram Attacks in Nigeria between 2009 and 2014**

| Year | Date & Month | Nature of Attack | Location | Number of people killed | Number of People Injured | Number of People Displaced & Property Destroyed |
|------|--------------|------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 2004 |              |                  |          |                         |                          |                                               |
| 2009 | 26th July    | 5 days up-rising  | Dutse-Tashi Maiduguri | 41           |                          | Over 30 people                                |
|      | 27th July    | Armed attack     | Potiskum DV HQ, Yobe  | 4            |                          |                                               |
|      | 29th July    | Armed attack     | Potiskum/Damaturu, Yobe| 33           |                          | Over 160 people                               |
|      | 31st July    | All night armed  | Railway terminus Maiduguri, Yobe | 40           |                          | Over 250 people                               |
| 2010 | January      | Gun runner battle | Jos        | 326         | 183                      | Over 120 people                               |
|      | March        | Midnight armed   | Dogo Nahawa, Zot & Ratsat Jos | 300         | 129                      | Over 90 people                                |
|      | 7th Sept     | Jailbreak        | Attack on Prisons in Bauchi | 5           |                          | Freeing 721 Inmates                           |
|      | 6th Oct.     | Assassination    | Awama Ngala in Maiduguri | 3           |                          |                                               |
|      | 9th Oct.     | Assassination    | Maiduguri   | 3            |                          |                                               |
|      | 11th Oct.    | Bombing/Gun attack | Maiduguri Police Station | 3           |                          |                                               |
| Date     | Event Description                          | Location               | Victims | Injuries | Property Damage |
|----------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| 24th Dec.| Bombing/Armed attack                       | Jos metropolis         | 80      | 23       | Over 230 people |
| 28th Dec.| Assassination                              | Senior police officer & two others | 3       |          |                  |
| 28th Dec.| Bombing/Armed attack                       | Christmas eve bombing in Maiduguri | 38      | 87       | Over 120 people |
| 31st Dec.| Armed Attack                               | Abuja Market blast killing many people | 168     | 210      | Over 250 people |
| 23rd Jan.| Assassination/killings                    | Boko Haram Murders Deeper Life Pastor & others | 4       | 45       | Over 60 people  |
| 29th Jan.| Assassination/killings                    | Boko Haram kills ANPP Guber Candidate & other | 7       | 34       |                  |
| 31st Jan.| Bombing/Gun attack                        | Boko Haram & Military in fight to finish in Borno |          |          | Over 250 people |
| 17th Feb.| Bombing/Gun attack                        | Boko Haram Military Bloody clash in Borno | 2       | 23       | 30 people & 25 houses raised |
| 12th Mar.| Assassination/killings                    | Boko Haram Assassinated Muslim Cleric | 5       | 12       |                  |
| 27th Mar.| Assassination/killings                    | Boko Haram kills ANPP Stalwart & other | 2       |          |                  |
| 5th Apr. | Assassination/killings                    | Boko Haram free for all rampage | 2       | 7        | Over 110 people |
| 22nd Apr.| Jailbreak                                  | Boko Haram frees prisoners in Yola |          |          | 14 prisoners freed |
| 20th Apr.| Bombing/Gun attack                        | Boko Haram Bombing/Blast in Borno | 3       | 14       | Over 150 people |
| 29th May | Bombing/Gun attack                        | Boko Haram Bombed Northern Nigeria |          |          |                  |

**2011**

| Date     | Event Description                          | Location                           | Victims | Injuries | Property Damage |
|----------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| 31st May | Bombing/Gun Attack                        | Bomb explosion & killings          | 1       | 23       |                 |
| 3rd June | Bombing/Gun Attack                        | Boko Haram Attacked Catholic & Epidemiological center |         |          |                 |
| 8th June | Bombing/Gun Attack                        | Boko Haram Attacked Catholic church in Maiduguri | 10      | 68       | 23 people & 3 buildings raised |
| 17th Jun.| Bombing/Explosion                        | Boko Haram Hit Police HQ in Abuja | 2       | 20       | 38 cars & 140 others damaged |
| 21st Jun.| Bombing/Explosion                        | Blast/Explosion in Borno           | 4       |          |                 |
| 26th Jun.| Bombing/Explosion                        | Bombing attack on bear garden in maiduguri | 25      | 12       |                 |
| 27th Jun.| Bombing/Explosion                        | Blast/Explosion and Gun attacks in Borno | 30      | 66       | 75 people & several Houses raised |
| 28th Jun.| Bombing/Explosion                        | Boko Haram Bombed Custom House     | 3       | 9        | Several cars and 3 buildings raised |
| 4th July| Bombing/Explosion                        | Boko Haram Bombed JTF Patrol Van   | 3       | 3        | 1 car destroyed |
| 10th July| Bombing/Explosion                        | Bombing at the All Christian Fellowship Church in Suleja |         |          |                 |
| Date          | Event Descriptions                                                                 | Location           | Causalities |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 11th July    | Armed Attack Alert                                                                  | The University of Maiduguri temporarily closed down | Over 400 people flee Maiduguri |
| 12th July    | Armed Attack/Killing                                                               | Maiduguri cleric Lamata Bana shot dead by Boko Haram | 1 11 |
| 24th July    | Bombing/Explosion                                                                  | Explosion rocks Shekau’s palace | 4 buildings affected |
| 3rd August   | Bombing/Explosion                                                                  | Explosion & Blast rocks Borno | 2 2 43 |
| 5th August   | Bombing/Explosion                                                                  | Explosion & Blast rocks Borno | 2 2 43 |
| 12th Aug.    | Bombing/Explosion                                                                  | Car bomb hits Nigeria UN in Abuja | |
| 15th Oct.    | Bombing & Explosion                                                                | Explosion rocks Shamsafi general Onja’s home | 3 buildings damaged |
| 17th Oct.    | Bombing & Explosion                                                                | Gombe mobile barracks blast | 4 11 2 buildings affected |
| 24th Oct.    | Assassination/killings                                                             | Boko Haram gun attack on journalist | 1 |
| 4th Nov.     | Armed Attacks/Killing                                                              | Boko Haram attacks Damaturu | 63 108 Over 100 people |
| 11th Nov.    | Assassination/killings                                                             | Armed Attack on Police & FRSC stations Borno | 2 7 2 cars damaged |
| 28th Nov.    | Assassination/killings                                                             | Armed attacks on churches in Yobe | 4 8 churches burnt down |
| 5th Dec.     | Bombing & Explosion                                                                | Explosion rocks Kaduna | 7 Several houses & shops raised |
| 12th Dec.    | Bombing & Explosion                                                                | Explosion at football viewing center in Borno | 3 14 |
| 13th Dec.    | Assassination/killings                                                             | Armed attacks in Borno | 3 |
| 19th Dec.    | Armed Gun Attacks                                                                  | Army & Boko Haram clash in Kano | 8 |
| 20th Dec.    | Bombing & Explosion                                                                | Explosion rock Kaduna | 3 |
| 25th Dec.    | Bomb Blast/Explosion                                                               | Multiple explosions & Gun shots in Yobe | 5 |
| 20th Dec.    | Bombing & Explosion                                                                | Mandala Church Christmas explosion, Niger State | 35 65 4 buildings & 6 cars damaged |
| 6th Jan.     | Assassination/killings                                                             | Boko Haram Gun attacks SSS office in Yobe | 3 5 3 cars raised |
| 7th Jan.     | Mass Murder                                                                        | Boko Haram Gunmen attacks in Jigawa Police St | 1 Over 600 Christianity displaced |
| 9th Jan.     | Armed Attacks/Killing                                                               | Boko Haram gun attack in Tarmu | 28 46 113 people displaced |
| 11th Jan.    | Armed Attacks/Killing                                                               | Boko Haram Kills Police in Yobe | 5 |
| 17th Jan.    | Armed Attacks/Killing                                                               | Boko Haram Kills Police in Gombe | 5 |
| 20th Jan.    | Bombing & Explosion                                                                | Boko Haram attacks Kano by blast and explosions | 14 42 |
| 21st Jan.    | Bombing & Explosion                                                                | Bomb explosion rocks Kano | 6 20 |
| 23rd Jan.    | Bombing & Explosion                                                                | Bomb explosion in Bask Church | 11 22 4 cars damaged |
| 31st Jan.    | Armed Attacks/Killing                                                               | Gun attacks at Police station in Yobe | 2 |
| 3rd Feb.     | Armed Attacks/Killing                                                               | Boko Haram kills many in Maiduguri | 6 11 |
| Date       | Event                              | Description                                                                 | Code |
|------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 8th Feb.   | Bombing & Explosion                | Boko Haram suicide bombers storm Kaduna Barracks                           | 23   |
| 16th Feb.  | Jailbreak in Prisons               | Boko Haram & jailbreak in central Nigeria                                   | 1    |
| 16th Feb.  | Bombing & Explosion                | Explosion rocks Suleja church                                               | 13   |
| 21st Feb.  | Gun Fight                          | Boko Haram Gun fight in Yobe                                                 | 30   |
| 26th Feb.  | Bombing & Explosion                | Suicide bombers attacks Jang’s Church                                       | 17   |
| 8th Mar.   | Gun Fight                          | Boko Haram fighters opens fire at a checkpoint in Kano                     | 5    |
| 8th Mar.   | Abduction/Kidnapping               | Boko Haram Killed abducted British Engineers                                | 2    |
| 12th Mar.  | Armed Attacks                      | Book Haram Kills scores in Jos Checkpoint in mid                            | 18   |
| 14th Mar.  | Armed Attacks                      | Boko haram fighters open fire at a checkpoint in Kano                      | 10   |
| 17th Mar.  | Armed Attacks                      | Gun attacks in Southern Kaduna                                               | 5    |
| 21st Mar.  | Armed attacks                      | Boko Haram fighters attacks police Staff College in Jos                     | 2    |
| 9th April  | Explosions                         | Easter day bombiag in Kaduna                                               | 65   |
| 25th April | Bombing & Explosion                | Boko Haram bombers attacked Media Houses in Abuja                          |      |
| 30th April | Armed Attacks                      | BUK attacked by Boko Haram fighters                                         | 43   |
| 3rd June   | Armed Attacks/Killing              | Book Haram killed Church-goers in Bauchi                                     | 15   |
| 11th Jun.  | Armed Attacks                      | Suicide Attacks on Churches in Blu Jos & Borno                             | 65   |
| 17th Jun.  | Mass Murder                        | Book Haram kills many in a suicide attak in Jos                             | 130  |
| 18th June  | Mass Murder                        | Suicide attacks on Churches in Kaduna and Zaria                            | 110  |
| 8th July   | Armed Attacks                      | Bokites - Gummen suicide attacks in Barakani-Ladi                           | 34   |
| 24th July  | Armed Attacks                      | Boko Haram attacked Gum Arabic Factory in Bawun                              | 5    |
| 7th Aug.   | Armed Attacks                      | Gummen Murders several in Okene, Kogi                                      | 34   |
| 8th Aug.   | Armed Attacks                      | Boko Haram Fighters killed Soldiers in Bauch                               | 5    |
| 15th Sept. | Mass Murder                        | Book Haram Murder entire family member in North                             | 4    |
| 24th Sept. | Suicide Attacks                    | Suicide bombers attacked Bauch church                                       | 5    |
| 3rd Oct.   | Midnight Suicide Attacks           | Book Haram attack Mubi town killing scores                                  | 150  |
| 25th Oct.  | Suicide Attacks                    | Suicide bomber hit Church during Holy Communion                             |      |
| 27th Nov.  | Armed Attacks                      | Gummen attacked Abuja Police Detention Facility                             | 39   |
The totality of these attacks coupled with the increasing violence since the 2014 tend to have triggered massive displacement especially in the North Eastern part of Nigeria. Interestingly, many communities and public places in the North East have been designated by government for IDPs camps while others were created by the people in response to the exigencies of their situation. For instance, the total number of internally displaced persons identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe as of February 2015 is 1,188,018 IDPs with 149,357 households (Displacement Tracking Matrix, Report II, 2015). In this, the three most affected states by Boko Haram activities have the highest number of IDPs. For instance, Borno state has 672,714 IDPs which is the highest number among the three most affected states, followed by Adamawa who has 220,159 IDPs and Yobe with a total of 135,810 IDPs. Below is the total number of IDPs in the North East as of February 2015.

| Date      | Type of Attack | Details                                                                 | Number of IDPs | Number of Households |
|-----------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 20th May  | Abduction/Kidnapping | Boko Haram abducted women & children                                   | 55             | 67                   |
| 20th May  | Terror Attacks     | Mass exodus of men & women to Niger from Borno                         | 55             | 67                   |
| 6th July  | Armed Attack       | Boko Haram attack school in Yobe killed many students                  | 42             | 55                   |
| 19th Sept | Terror Attacks     | Boko Haram attack in Borno State                                      | 142            |                      |
| 25th Nov  | Armed Attack       | Boko Haram attack College of Agric in Gujba killed many                | 40             |                      |
| 14th Jan  | Bombing/Explosion  | Boko Haram Bombed Maiduguri, Borno killed many                         | 31             | 50                   |
| 16th Feb  | Mass Murder        | Izghe massacre by Boko Haram terrorists                               | 105            |                      |
| 24th Feb  | Mass Murder        | Mass murder of College student in Yobe                                 | 43             |                      |
| 27th Feb  | Armed Attack       | Boko Haram raid village in Borno                                      | 74             | 54                   |
| 28th Mar  | Bombing/Explosion  | Boko haram bomb Maiduguri, raid village                               | 300            | 250                  |

Source: Adopted from Akinfala, Akinbode and Kemmer.
Table 2 – Total IDPs Population by Current Location (State)

| Current Location | IDP Individuals | IDP Households | Average HHs size |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ADAMAWA          | 220,169        | 25,807         | 8.5             |
| BAUCHI           | 60,585         | 9,881          | 6.1             |
| BORNO            | 672,714        | 76,842         | 8.8             |
| GOMBE            | 24,656         | 3,335          | 7.4             |
| TAPABA           | 74,125         | 11,599         | 6.4             |
| YOBE             | 135,810        | 21,893         | 6.2             |
| Grand Total      | 1,188,018      | 149,357        | 8.0             |

Source: Displacement Tracking Matrix, Report II

It is important to note that in Nigeria, incidences of unaccounted victims in disaster times sometimes surpass the official figures. In this condition, many may have been abandoned uncounted. There is also possibility of unknown existing camps or those neglected because of politics, religious affiliations or the remoteness of these camps. For instance, at the height of violence in 2014 following federal government declaration of state of emergency and subsequent deployment of troops to most affected areas, only ten camps were identified in state like Adamawa in four local governments in the state. Thus, by 2014, Girei, Yola North, Yola South and Fufore local government areas accommodated eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty eight (18,258) individuals comprising two thousand six hundred and fifty households. These numbers are stated below as follows:

Table 3 – Names of Camps Location and Number of People in Adamawa State in 2014

| SSID   | Name of Camp Location          | LGA     | Ward  | Households | Individuals |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------|-------|------------|-------------|
| AD_5001| NYSC Dareme Camp               | Girei   | Damore| 450        | 4,953       |
| AD_5007| Lamido Lawal Pri School        | Girei   | Girei | 229        | 1,626       |
| AD_5008| St Theresa Cathedral          | Yola North| Lugere| 864        | 3,675       |
| AD_5002| Deeper Life Camp Ground       | Yola South| Namtari| 80         | 428         |
| AD_5003| Malkohi Camp                  | Yola South| Namtari| 127        | 577         |
| AD_5004| Malkohi Village               | Yola South| Namtari| 120        | 602         |
| AD_5009| Runde Kila                    | Yola South| Namtari| 21         | 105         |
| AD_5010| Kawawan Wapa                  | Yola South| Namtari| 246        | 2,808       |
| AD_5006| Dawari Village                | Fufure  | Parlya| 186        | 438         |
| AD_5005| Eyn Church Vinikilang         | Girei   | Vinikilang| 327       | 2,986       |

Source: Displacement Tracking Matrix, Report II

Unfortunately, children and women are more vulnerable as they constitute greater number of the victims. According to the displacement tracking matrix report II (2015) the survey show that 53% of the IDP population are female and 47 % are male while Children of less than 18 years constitutes 56% of the IDP population and more than half of them are 5 years old or younger (Displacement Tracking Matrix Report. II Op.cit.). Implicitly, many children especially those within the age range of one to five have seen no moderate or responsible homes than camps. Most of these children do not have access to education. The crisis has also contributed to high level of children malnutrition since the
parents depend mainly on food provided by either government agencies such National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) or other spirited individuals. The table below shows percentages of demographic profile of the IDPs population in the North-Eastern states between male and female.

Evidently, the above trend poses a serious challenge to the survival of any nation. It threatens the numerical strength of a Nigeria, reduces socio-economic activities in the North East. Most of the states in the North East are agrarian societies that supply food to other parts of the country. Persistent violence and insecurity is likely to create food scarcity and Nigeria over the last few years tends to have shown poor capacity to curtail the increasing number of Boko Haram’s attacks on defenseless people.

**Boko Haram activities and families in the north–east nigeria**

The activities of the Boko Haram sect has risen to an unbearable level and has brought about undesirable psychological effects on the families especially on women and children in the North Eastern Nigeria. The abduction of 276 school girls from Chibok secondary school was the height of Boko haram senseless activities of abduction. The abduction attracted global condemnation. Yet, it appears that since then the rise in gender and sexual based violence in the North East has been on the increase due to the increased activities of Boko Haram.

Consequent upon this crisis is the ‘imprisonment’ of many families in camps. Arguably, camps appear to temporarily guarantee safety and offer access to limited food provided by concerned groups, yet that may not underestimate the fact that «gender and sexual based violence is believed to be a widespread phenomenon among female internally displaced persons(IDP’s) both at various camps and in host communities» (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2014). In this regard, the challenge of protecting the girl child, mother and generally the young seems enormous. Thus, several other families who are not privilege to access camps have been maimed, dispersed and dislocated from their relations. Ross explains that there are many children who have lost contact with their parents, as well as mothers and fathers who have no idea

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**Figure 1 – IDP Population by major age group and sex breakdown**

Source: Displacement Tracking Matrix, Report II (2015:4)
what has happened to their sons and daughters among more than 4,500 displaced people in the North Eastern Nigeria (Ross, 2015). This situation has compelled some to inhabit on top of mountains and some have crossed over into neighboring countries of Cameroon and Chad thereby making communication and reconnection with their families almost very difficult if not totally impossible.

Understandably, the tendency of the present situation conditioning and shaping the character of the youths towards resorting to violent may spear doom for the future generation. For instance, in one of the videos released by Boko Haram in 2014, it showed a man who was buried up to his neck and was seemingly stoned to death for adultery. Many children were among the large crowd watching. The act implicitly may not convey a Jihadist message to the young who witnessed the cruelty; it rather convinced them that such cruelty can be justified.

Beyond the fact that these crimes are committed publicly, Boko Haram seems not to have respect for innocent children. Presently, a lot of children are suffering and many more are being killed or abducted. Indeed, it appears that the air of panic and even helplessness has continued to mount across most parts of North Eastern Nigeria, in tandem with the escalating violence. Unfortunately, women and girls tend to experience the most traumatic and unbearable adversities due to their vulnerability in times of crisis especially when they lose their husbands, guardians or children who are mostly bread winners of the family.

**Conclusion**

From the analysis, we have explained that the history of Nigeria since independence and more specifically since her return to democratic governance is replete with myriad of violence of different sort. Obviously, the consequence is instability and increasing insecurity. With the emergence of Boko Haram and its terrorist attacks since 2009 over seventeen thousand (17000) Nigeria were murdered. Nigeria and more specifically the North Eastern Nigeria has become a hotbed of terrorism. The paper noted that Boko Haram kamikaze attacks on defenseless Nigerians have perforated the peace and have negatively impacted on the psyche of the people. It has dislocated many families, compelled people to become refugees in their land and in all, resulted to the death of thousands of Nigerians in a seemingly cruel condition. Following from this, the paper appreciated government efforts in tackling insecurity. However, it suggested the need for government to evolve more realistic and practical measures to ensure that insecurity is urgently addressed. We advocated for more responsive efforts to render assistance to the victims and the internally displaced persons. This will also help to compliment the efforts of NEMA and in general help to reduce the hardship the victims experience on daily bases. With many families presently scattered, government needs to engage a special program that will help to address the psychological impacts on families and strive to provide basic needs in the face of the continues Boko Haram onslaught.

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