Assessing the Challenged and Implications of Terrorism to Nigeria Economic Growth: Boko Haram Insurgency

Musa Nuhu Abdullahi

Submitted to the
Institute of Graduate Studies and Research
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Science
in
Economics

Eastern Mediterranean University
August 2021
Gazimağusa, North Cyprus

Approval of the Institute of Graduate Studies and Research

_____
Prof. Dr. Ali Hakan Ulusoy
Director

I certify that this thesis satisfies all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science in Economics.

_____
Prof. Dr. Mehmet Balcılar
Chair, Department of Economics

We certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate in scope and quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science in Economics.

_____
Prof. Dr. Sevin Uğural
Supervisor

Examining Committee
_____

1. Prof. Dr. Hasan Güngör   _____

2. Prof. Dr. Sevin Uğural   _____

3. Asst. Prof. Dr. Hasan Rüstemoğlu   _____

ABSTRACT

Boko Haram is a notorious extremist Islamist group in Nigeria that aims to enforce Religion in the 19 northern state of Nigerian. The development of terrorist organizations like Boko Haram has been connected to Nigeria's persistently weak economic situation. This research would examine the economic implication of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria, to determine the relationship between terrorism and gross domestic product in Nigeria and to investigate the causes and effect of Boko Haram insurgency. The study used time series annually from 1990 to 2019.

The study shows that Boko Haram incident has detrimental impact on the country's economy, particularly in the north east, which is bordered by three countries: Chad, Niger, and Cameroon, where investors are no longer coming to invest. The study used unit root test that is (ADF and PP), lag length criteria, ARDL model that is bounds test, ECM error correction model, residuals diagnostics and diagnostics test. The result revealed that in unit root test ADF that is RGDP, unemployment, poverty and corruption are stationary at level one while life expectancy at birth is the only one is stationary at level. PP result revealed that RGDP, unemployment, poverty, corruption and life expectancy at birth are all stationary at level one. Following the bounds test the F-statistic is greater than the upper and lower bounds test that is we have cointegration and we cannot reject the null hypothesis. The ECM result revealed that the previous year's error will be corrected in the current year at a speed of adjustment of 76.01%.

Keywords: Terrorism, Nigeria, Economic Growth, Boko Haram.

ÖZ

Boko Haram, Nijerya'nın kuzeydeki 19 eyaletinde dini zorlamayı amaçlayan, Nijerya'da adı çıkmış aşırılık yanlısı İslamcı bir gruptur. Boko Haram gibi terör örgütlerinin gelişmesi, Nijerya'nın sürekli olarak zayıf olan ekonomik durumuyla bağlantılı. Bu araştırma, Nijerya'da terörizm ve gayri safi yurtiçi hasıla arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek ve Boko Haram isyanının nedenlerini ve etkisini araştırmak için Boko Haram terörizminin Nijerya'daki ekonomik etkilerini inceleyecektir. Çalışma, 1990'dan 2019'a kadar yıllık zaman serilerini kullandı.

Çalışma, Nijerya'daki, özellikle Boko Haram'daki isyanın, özellikle kuzeyde, üç ülkeyle sınırlanan, yatırımcıların artık yatırım yapmaya gelmediği Çad, Nijer ve Kamerun'da ülke ekonomisi üzerinde zararlı bir etkisi olduğunu gösteriyor. Çalışmada birim kök testi (ADF ve PP), gecikme uzunluğu kriterleri, sınır testi olan ARDL modeli, ECM hata düzeltme modeli, artıklar tanılama ve tanılama testi kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuç, GSYİH olan ADF birim kök testinde işsizlik, yoksulluk ve yolsuzluğun birinci düzeyde durağan olduğunu, doğumda beklenen yaşam süresinin ise düzeyde durağan olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. PP sonucu, RGDP, işsizlik, yoksulluk, yolsuzluk ve doğumda beklenen yaşam süresinin birinci düzeyde durağan olduğunu ortaya koydu. Sınır testinin ardından F-istatistiği, üst ve alt sınır testinden daha büyüktür, yani eşbütünleşmeye sahibiz ve sıfır hipotezini reddedemeyiz. ECM sonucu, bir önceki yılın hatasının cari yılda %76,01 ayarlama hızında düzeltileceğini ortaya koydu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Terör, Nijerya, Ekonomik Büyüme.

DEDICATION

I dedicated to Almighty Allah

And

The Family of Alhaji Nuhu Abdullahi Wadas

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All gratuities to Almighty God, who gave me the Wisdom, strength and good heath throughout the period of my research work.

My deep and boundless gratuities to my Supervisor Prof. Dr. Sevin Ugural for the maximum support, cooperation and understanding throughout the period of my research work and my master's program in general.

I am also want to use this opportunity deeply to present my profound gratitude to my amazing parent Alhaji Nuhu Abdullahi Wadas and Hajjiya Yaganama Nuhu Abdullahi, Hajjiya Yakaka Nuhu Abdullahi and Hajjiya Ramatu Nuhu Abdullahi. I will like to thank my elder sister Lubabatu nuhu abdullahi for her effort and contribution.

Lastly, my appreciation to my colleague's and Brothers Adam nuhu abdullahi, abubakar nuhu abdullahi, babatunde Eweade, Hamza muazu nuhu . Thank you very much for your maximum effort.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

For every developed and developing country in the world, security is a critical component. Terrorism has hinder so many African Countries from developing through inefficiency of economic, human resources, total absence of unity and social unrest. Terrorism uproots the seeds of development whether socially, economically or politically planted in the field while destroying whatever little development already achieved (Adeniran & Tope, 2017). Terrorism is a global menace that has kept world leaders on their toes, due to its threat to democratic system and economic development in Africa and most especially the most populous black nation (i.e. Nigeria). Terrorisms is indeed the variable that contribute to slow growth and poor standard of living in developing countries, as a result of this, International leaders are teaming up and enhancing stability in their various countries and borders.

Security is the source of every meaningful development in both developed and developing country, and it could be achieved and sustained. Nigeria has experienced an unchecked string of acts of terrorism in the context of abduction, bombing and carnage of all sorts and magnitudes in the last decade and a half. The most important issue to date is the activities of a terrorist group called Islamic Terrorists (BOKO HARAM) which has been translated as 'Modern School is bad'.

The emergence of Boko Haram in 2002 resulted to a worsen security situation in Nigeria, as life and property was no longer secure for both urban and rural inhabitants. People are scared particularly in the northern part of the country. Obviously, protection is not an issue that is peculiar to Nigeria because it has expanded across the globe. The American Government, the U.K and several countries face security issues but the difference between these countries and Nigeria is how they respond to security threats and attacks. Terrorism is the type of violence that more strongly combines one-sided attacks on civilians with uneven armed conflict against a stronger enemy, whether a state or a set of states. (Stepanova, 2008). Terrorism is defined by Sampson and Onuoha (2011) as a planned use of violence by a person or a group to cause damage, or death, particularly against innocent targets, property, or infrastructure in a state, with the goal of forcing those in power to respond to the demands and desires of the groups or individuals behind these acts of violence. According to Barga (2012), terrorism is a depression form of frequent violent acts used by sub persons, organizations or state actors for peculiar, illegal or political reasons. It can also be remembered that terrorism is also inseparably about power, power conquest and the use of power to bring about political reform at all costs (Barga, 2012).

1.2 Research Problem Statement

One of the most challenging situation of Nigeria in tackling terrorism is the unknown source of fund that Boko Haram terrorist group used in planning, organizing and execution of terror. Other major issues that aided the activities of Boko–Haram has been recognized as religion, and ethnic diversities in the Northern part of the country, all of which work together to make the situation more complicated to deal with.

Hence, the effects of terrorism in a country like Nigeria are likely to stretch beyond the loss of lives and properties to extended macro-economic implications. Terrorism's consequences may be divided either economic or non-economic impacts (Frey, Luechinger and Stutzer, 2007). The economic effects come from a number of places, but four of them appear to be wide spread:

- Firstly, the loss of human and physical resources caused by terrorism has a significant economic impact according to Collier 999.

- Secondly, terrorism also expected to increase anti-terrorism spending, diverting funds away from production-related activities and into defense-related operations, which are generally seen as less successful. According to (Blomberg, Hess, & Orphanides, 2004) and (Blomberg, et al2004), (Gaibulloe & Sandler, 2011).

- Thirdly, terrorist attacks generate economic risks and uncertainty that affect the distribution of equal resources within a country by modifying the behavior of individuals in terms of savings, expenditure and consumption. Furthermore, this issue leads to the diversion of foreign direct investment (FDI) from higher-risk countries to lower-risk countries (Blomberg, Hess & Weerapana, 2004; Eckstein and Tsiddon, 2004). In addition, according to a World Bank report, FDI has been redirected from Nigeria to other West African nations. Benin is a country in West Africa (IEP, 2014).

- Lastly, terrorist are thought to have a detrimental influence on a number of economic sectors, including tourism and financial markets (Eldor and Melnick, 2004).

1.3 Research Objectives

The broad objectives of this research are to assess the challenges and economic implication of terrorism to the growth in Nigeria with focus on Boko Haram terrorist group. The followings are some more specific goals:

I.   To examine the economic implication of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria.

II.   To determine the relationship between terrorism and Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria.

III. To investigate the causes and implication of Boko Haram.

1.4 Research Questions

a: What is the Economic implication of Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria?

b: What is the relationship between terrorism and Gross Domestic Product?

c: What are the causes and implication of Boko Haram?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Terrorism in Nigeria has given rise to greater interest than ever before for a detailed study, hence the reason for this report. This report is specific in several respects and varies from previous research on the causes of terrorism in Nigeria, since it ties terrorism to economic growth and exposes the causes of terrorism, and is based on a global empiric appraisal that seeks to generalize the causes of terrorism. The majority of research tends to focus on terrorist groups and their operations, as well as their impact on FDI, GDP, and standard of living in general. This study was motivated by the lack of quantitative research on the effect of terrorism on economic growth and development in Nigeria This thesis was inspired by a lack of quantitative analysis on the effects of terrorism on economic growth in Nigeria. However, almost all of the country's wide-ranging analytical study into the causes of terrorism is not new and does not capture existing facts.

1.6 Structure of the Thesis

This thesis has been arranged in five sections. First chapter is an introduction part, consisting of the context, the research topic, the research question and the reason for research, which is the importance of the research. Chapter two, will concentrate on the related literature on terrorism and economic growth. The purpose of this chapter is to see the general pattern in the conduct of terrorist research and to identify a place in which this current research will add to a body of literature on terrorism. The terror attack in Nigeria especially the Boko Haram in the northern part of the country, will also be emphasized Specifically, Boko Haram terrorism will be discussed in this chapter. This chapter basically acts in several context.

The third chapter of the study gives us insight into and explanation for the analysis, methods and structure used in the conduct of research. The chapter further explores the evolution of rationalism in the social sciences and the distinction among theoretical and practical research. The key thrust of this chapter is the application of research design to the research problem.

And the fourth chapter discusses the informative and statistical findings of the study. This chapter would concentrate on analytical analysis. The findings would cause one to accept or deny the theory, whether there is a correlation or not and the importance of that relationship. This last chapter presents the conclusion and lays out suggestions for decision makers.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter, delves deep into numerous research relating to different ideas, concept and terminologies used by various researchers regarding to the objectives of the studies.it is structure into the following; conceptual framework, empirical review, review of related literature.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

Terrorism has become a household word internationally and there is no country that is totally absent from its impact. The outbreak of terrorism has been greatly impacted by globalization, as the incident has a direct or indirect impact on those in one region of the world .According to Horne (2002) in Rourke (2008) in their journal mention that, as civilian deaths have been growing, war, insurgency and other types of international political conflict are more dangerous in certain respects than ever before. However, a single concept of the word 'terrorism' is difficult to define. The problem comes from lack of unity among nations or research a shared viewpoint on what may be considered a terrorist organization act. Because it is a feature to whoever viewpoint it is shown, terrorism has been characterized differently as a policy and a strategy; a crime as well as a holy duty; a legal response to injustice and unforgivable abomination.

Terrorism is defined as acts that concentrate on harming other people by attacking civilians and infrastructure on which civilians rely in order to generate fear in the

others. Kydd & Walter (2006) state that, in various nations, the act of the term terrorism is legally described from criminal practices exercise for different objectives or aims. Terrorism, as UNSC reported that in the year 2004, November, is any violence that will cause loss of properties or lives which government or some international organization will create in other to reduce population according to (Juergensmeyer, 2000).

The scope of Boko-Haram religious sect activity, however, also gone beyond civilian objectives, including military and police agencies. Terrorism is seen as violence committed by persons inside or outside the political circle that directly targets civilian or government agencies as a means to attract attention to either actual or perceived or real in a hidden way, imagined inequalities. This definition essentially captures the Boko-Haram religious sect main tactic as a domestic terrorist group.

Generally, in any way we view terrorism before it will be called it must be distraction of properties or lives, and it mostly affects the majorities than the minorities. Terrorism is not something that will be planned for a day, it must be long preparation and at the long run it will have its civilian goal to induce feelings and attract large-scale interest.

2.2.1 Overview of Terrorism in Nigeria

Nigeria seems to have a history of ethnic and religious conflict that borders on terrorism, such as the 1967-1970 Biafra War, the 1980-1983 Maita sine protests, and the rise of Niger-Delta protesters among others after 1999. Terrorism in Nigeria, we believe, is not a new thing. Since the modern coordinated form of terrorism has emerged from a tradition of unenlightened and unorganized terrorist activities dedicated to achieving political benefits. Some of the historical violence conducted in Nigeria according to obene (2012) are as follows:

- Killing of MR.Dele Giwa in the month of October, 1986 was the starting act of violence and using explosive rocket launchers, guns and some harmful weapons devices.

- Between 1996 and 1998, a car bombing targeted the Nigerian Federal Aviation Authority's senior security officer, Dr. Omoshola. The security car was eventually targeted the former Lagos state military governor, Brig Gen MB Marwa (Rtd).

- Jos violence a state in the northern part of Nigeria which happened due to religious between Muslim and Christian which have killed a lot of people in the particular state and Nigeria loss a lot of farming tools in that specific state in the years from 2004, 2010 and 2011.

- Borno state, where Boko haram was started killings and bombing properties in 2009.

- 2010 new year bombings targeted mogadishu mammy market military army barracks in Abuja.

- The presidential opening ceremony in Abuja was bombed on May 29, 2010. The 50th anniversary of Nigeria's independence was disrupted by a bombing in Abuja on October 1, 2010.

- The mammy market bombings in bauchi and zuba, both near Abuja, in 2011.So presidential election on the month April in the year 2011 in the northern region parts of the country violence has occur in the specific time.

- On April 8, in the year 2011 workplace bombing of suleja INEC. May 29, in the year 2011 bombing of social drinking sports on the outskirts of Abuja in maiduguri and zuba.

- The Nigerian police force headquarters in Abuja was bombed on June 16, 2011.

- Bombing of government properties in some state in north east on the 4 of November, 2011 in maiduguri and yobe state that is bombing of operational Army Task forces.

- December 25th bombing the catholic church of St Theresa in madalla, Nigeria, which is close to Abuja (25 December 2011). mubi, yola, gombe and maiduguri have been bombed (5-6 January 2012). kano was bombed (20 January and 1 February 2012).

These bombings were linked to Boko Haram, a faction that originated between 2001 and 2002 from the "Taliban," established by Mohammed Yusuf the leader and the founder of the group as the 'Yusufiya Islamiya Group'. In Maiduguri, an Islamic religious complex was built during that time, including a mosque and a school. The group was moved in 2002 to Yusuf's home state of Yobe, in the village of Kanamma near the border with the Republic of Niger. After the 2009 sectarian violence, the group's first became widely recognized when many sectarian members, including Mohammed Yusuf, the leader, were detained by the police. Yusuf was killed later by the police unambiguously denounced as "extra-judicial" killings by foreign and local human rights organizations and civil society parties. The group have some links with the some international terrorist groups especially does that are in North Africa that is AL Qaeda and Somalia groups.

2.2.2 Features of Terrorism

Disguise: A few terrorists constantly profess to be non-warriors, gather away among non-warriors, battle from amidst non-soldiers, and when they can, endeavor to deceive and incite the public authority fighters into assaulting some unacceptable individuals, that the public authority might be accused for it.

Violence: The most widely accepted feature of terrorism is that terrorism includes violence and the possibility of violence. However, the concept of aggression itself does not include a useful description, since it encompasses certain actions that are not generally called terrorism: war, rioting, criminal organizations, or indeed simple attack.

Psychological Impact and Fear: This refers to way or method whereby if the terrorist come to attack a please or society it can hinder or show fear to people or government. At the long run it will negatively affect the government and the society.

Political Goal: The most widely recognized attributes of illegal intimidation is the political underpinnings of the demonstration. Psychological warfare is a political strategy, similar to letter composing or dissenting that is utilized by activists when they accept no different methods will influence the sort of progress they want. This change is needed gravely to such an extent that disappointment is viewed as a more awful result than the deficiency of non-military personnel's life. This is usually expressed where the fear-based oppressed group act is carried out for strict reasons or where the political fight is organized within the context of the strict battle structure; For instance, over ownership of a family country or a heavenly position, for instance, Jerusalem and Israel, fizzling with the political goal (patriotism) is compared to otherworldly disappointments, which, for the extraordinary devotion, are more horrible than their own passing or the passing of wholly innocent people.

Deliberate Targeting of Non-Combatants: It is broadly accepted that the main characteristics character of terrorism lies in the deliberate and specific targeting of people as attacks directed. Especially, criminal intent is seen when infants, teenagers,

mothers, and the elderly are killed or wounded. Their misery fulfills the terrorist aims of instilling anxiety, sending a message to an audience, or otherwise fulfilling their often militant political and religious ends.

2.2.3 Terrorism in Nigeria: Causes and Implications

Terrorism operations, according to Ewetan (2014), are not a new occurrence During Shehu Shagari's government, which was overthrown in a military takeover in 1983, Matai sine Islamic group was active in northern Nigeria. Again, insurgency raised to its worse and throughout the years that Obasanjo was president in the present civilian dispensation, with ethnic riots in plateau State in northern of central Nigeria. Northern Nigeria is a refuge for religious clashes among christians and muslims, and according Oviasogie (2013). Many islamic groups have evolved as a result of the heterogeneous existence of Nigerian islam, much like the numerous christian denominations. Thus according Philips (2010).Today, militant groups have strategic fundamentals as a way of pursuing their aims. Mishabu (2010) claimed that terror tactics were used by rebels in the Niger Delta to make their grievances globally and internationally aware. Terrorism attacks may be used to make threats on states, such as demand for resource sharing, freedom of religion, reform of government and self-determination; and this is being spearheaded by Northern Nigeria's dreaded Islamic extremists, the Boko Haram terrorists who have been engaging in confrontation with the federal government since 2009.

In Nigeria, terrorism can be traced to political, socio economic and demographic. Since the forum for terrorism was given by Islamic irrationality, inequity, The factors that propelled and maintained their agenda were economic inequality and injustice according to (Osemwegie 2012), & (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014). The root factors of

terrorism, as demonstrated by the Boko Haram insurgency, as well as in other regions of Nigeria, are inequality, poverty, injustice and fervent ignorance (Oviasogie, 2013). The level of spiritual moral decay and corruption prevailing among Nigerian politicians is what persuaded the conclusion that corruption in the country is so enamored and institutionalized that it would take an act of revolutionary action to cleanse the culture of this scourge (Oviasogie,2013) and cleanse the system of this scourge (Odunfa, 2010). In my view, the presence of foreign terror groups such as the Islamic State in Syria is another aspect encouraging terrorism in Nigeria. The Somali-based Levant (ISIS or ISIL), Al-Qaeda, and Al-Shahab.

2.2.4 Terrorism and Security

According to Oche and Dokunbo (2001) terrorism comes from the Latin word terrere. It is distinct in that it feels compelled to achieve its goals by terrorizing those who it believes are approaching. However, no one can agree on the historical, cultural, or societal origins of terrorism. Shultz and Sloan (1980) Political terrorism is defined as the use and/or threat of an extreme kind of political violence, to various degrees, with the purpose of accomplishing particular political goals and targets. This is intended to have an impact on the actions and behavior of such groups. It is mostly motivated by political considerations, Furthermore, terrorism thus according Cline and Alexander (1987), is the coordinated use of violence by sovereign countries and some national organizations, with the assistance of sovereign countries, to achieve financial and political goals by breaking the law.

Three broad forms of terrorism were defined by Lodge (1981). They are democratic terrorism aimed at progressive revolt, micro terrorism with political motivations other than revolution, and oppressive terrorism aimed at limiting such classes, people or

behavioral types considered unacceptable. Global, transnational, domestic and state terrorism have been defined as multiple manifestations of political terrorism by Shultz and Sloan (1980). The wide categories that were described by Oche and Dokubo (2001) were non-state terrorism, state funded terrorism and state-directed terrorism. Moreover, our focus is in domestic terrorism, an initiative that has been launched. Within its own borders, a person or community of nationals (Shultz and Sloan, 1980).therefore Karen De Young and Dobbs (2001) Terrorist actions are largely a threat from extreme-left indigenous organizations, but also from fights for self-determination and against injustices, according to the report that by the use of religion either overlap with or are presented with moral justification.

2.2.5 Origin of Boko-Haram Terrorism in Nigeria

Boko Haram is a notorious extremist Islamist group in Nigeria that aims to enforce religion in the 19 northern state of Nigerian. They name their military and group as "jammatul ahalal Sunnah waljamatee". It was created by one Kanuri man Mohammed Yusuf in 2002, he created the group in the north east of the country in one state called Borno Maiduguri. Therefore, the meaning of Boko is Hausa word that is school and Haram is an Arabic word that is something that is not prohibited or something is not good the philosophy of Boko Haram relies on the condemnation of western education, societies, government, and religion as bad and immoral in Nigeria. According one Reacher (Ajani) view that, The founder of that group Mohammed Yusuf graduate, in the western education in 1970.The leader have twelves children four are boys and the remaining are girls and have four different wives from different tribes. Close to his house he have big mosque which he preaches all the time and attend five daily prayers with his people in Borno state in the metropolitan in the state. Many were led to his side by his popularity and preaching. Yusuf strongly opposed all sides of Western

culture in his preaching especially western medicine, schooling, political institutions, and religion like christian, izala, shiar, darika and so many. He instructed his people to believe that Western systems are dangerous because they oppose the teachings of the Qur'an. Yusuf shared frustration with common science views such as the irregular form of the world In an interview with the British Broadcasting Company, he discussed evolution, proof of evolution, and the notion that rain derives from water evaporated by the sun (Ajani 2011).So the Quran was enough for the leader that is Mohammed Yusuf since in the Quran telling him what will happen and what will be happen have already said, and nobody know what will happen tomorrow or an hour in our lifes.so all what scholars and researchers are saying are totally against what god said, he said he will never belief on what their said. Yusuf advocated a return to the way of life established by the first Muslim groups, in line with the Salafi jihadist movement. The Quran and the life of the Prophet are based on Hadith and Quran that is the Sunnah. He claimed that "Muslims will not recover their previous dignity or respect or achieve a good life unless they accept Islam in a radical and fundamental way" (quoted in Sachedina 1991, 405). Therefore, it is essential that Muslims focus on a jihad to overcome their moral and religious crisis

The leader Mohammed Yusuf from some years back his population come to increase from hundred to thousand, so from how he is preaching his people that is his followers start changing their dressing styles to kaftan called jellabiya in Hausa language, living their bear as long as possible not cutting it just to be cleaning and brushing the bears. They heads caves is black or white so there don't want to wear anything that is made from western education or people that they don't believe with God or from different religions. Moreover the leader move to the neighboring state that is Yobe in 2004, in

one local government called kanamma in the Yobe inside village and name the new place called Afghanistan which look like one international country name. In this environment, by educating them with his version of Islamist views, Yusuf could try exercising as much control over his followers as he considered fit. It should be noted that maita sine supporters were also temporarily living in different areas in Kano. In the case of muslim children in egypt, Armstrong (2000, 294) noticed similar intentions: "The students lived, thought and played in a wholly Islamic environment for a few weeks." In a way, it was a brief "hijrah", a migration from modern culture to a world where the qur'an could be teach. They realized what it was like to live in a world that truly endorsed the doctrines of religion. In sharp contrast to the unserious muslim life of the regime, the camp gave them a taste of an islamic perfect society.

Different views on the Islamic identity of Boko Haram have arisen. There was a belief that Boko Haram had nothing to do with faith and more to do with muslim political leaders' thievery and criminality. A famous Muslim official, Sheik Sayyed Zakzaky (quoted in Usman 2012.), has thus shared this opinion in an interview: There is nothing quite like Boko Haram, just a tactic by enemies to excuse the dumping of the riches of the nation... They preferred to use faith, mock Islam to justify their behavior. Another perception was that when politicians used their fighters during elections as political thugs, Boko Haram began. Campbell (2013, 136) points out that some of the Boko Haram attacks were sympathetic to' frustrated Northern lawmakers. Their aim would have been to destroy the administration of the current president in that power that is Goodlock Jonathan and improve their own regional position.

Rumors were swirling in 2009 that Boko Haram was armed for jihad. Security reports confirmed the rumors and prepared government forces for a critical confrontation with

the jihadist fighters. Mohammed Yusuf, was killed in the battle. According to one scholar Mallam Sani reported that after the death of the leader, one of his member said, "this is the beginning of the war in Nigeria, we must make Nigeria an Islamic country not only the northern but the whole country which will ensure all the rules and regulations of that country must be adopted by Islamic rules". As Abu-Bakr Shekau emerged as Yusuf's replacement, he declared his goal of setting up an Empire in the north Eastern part of Nigeria. To this end, in Borno State, Yobe State, and Adamawa County, Boko Haram seized towns and cities and exercised a strong law that is Islamic law. In Indonesia, Afghanistan, Yemen Iraq, Abubakar Shekau freely identified with foreign jihadist movements. He prohibited Muslims from taking part in any social and political activity. The West-associated. As heretics and unbelievers, those who refuses to implement with his orders and maintained any form of links with Western institutions were punished.

2.2.6 Activities of Boko Haram

After the death of their leader Mohammed Yusuf in 2009, under the leadership of Abu-Bakr Shekau, Boko Haram went into hiding and re-emerged in 2010 as an even more dynamic and vicious militant forces battling against Nigerian state for revenge for the death of their leader. So these are some of their activities occurred:

1. Boko Haram attacked one big prison in north east in the state Bauchi on 7 of September 2010, killed 5 guards security at the entrances of the prisons and free more than 750 of the terrorist.

2. On 31 December 2010, they attacked mammy Market in Abuja near Mogadishu Barrack and eight people were killed.

3. On 28 January 2011, they killed gubernatorial candidate of Borno state, who was relative to present governor of that time and six Politian candidate in the same state.

4. They bombed the Shandawanka barracks in the state of Bauchi and killed 18 civilians.

5. On 16 June 2011, the bombing of the Nigerian police headquarters in Abuja killed three people and burned many vehicles.

6. The UN headquarters in Abuja was struck by a suicide bomber on August 26, 2011, killing 50 people.

7. The Christmas Day explosion of a church in Madalla killed 50 people on December 25, 2011.

8. On January 20, 2012, 250 people were killed in a planned bomb attack in Kano.

9. The Yobe state government reported in June 2013 that 209 schools in the state had been burned by Boko Haram.

Source: Emilie Ofetal's Timeline of incidents in: Boko Haram – an overview (2013),,p. 61 and data provided by Wale Adeboye which we gratefully acknowledge.

From the evidence presented above, it is obvious that Boko Haram's actions have progressed from a low-level threat to a high-level one simple ethnic conflict to a more advanced level of planning and sponsorship of a very well and sustained insurgency directed at the de-legitimization of the Nigerian state, the extraction of political concessions, and even the de-positioning of the Federal Republic of Nigeria's current leadership.

2.2.7 Economic Implications of Boko Haram Threat

2.2.7.1 Boko Haram Security Implications

Nigeria's security has suffered as a result of the Boko Haram conflict, including sending a message to the international community that the country is dangerous for even routine visits. According to the Global Peace Index (GPI, 2012), Between 2011 and 2012, there was a significant drop in peace, with Nigeria dropping four places to 146th out of 158 nations on the global peace list. Nigeria, in particular, has been recognized as West Africa's most peaceful country (lgbuzor, 2011).

The country growth has slowed as a result of massive insecurity in the north, with implications on political, cultural, security, economic, and psychological dimensions. When terrorists kill people and damage infrastructure, the government usually responds by supplying relief supplies to the terror victims. The massive sums of money released in such situations are a burden on the government fund and the economy. For example, the federal government allocated 21.91 (US$5.58) billion to security services in the 2012 budget (Opukri, 2003). As a result, extremist attacks such as those perpetrated by Boko Haram obstruct the nation's growth and exacerbate poverty.

Another negative effect of the Boko Haram terrorism problem is that it is tarnishing Nigeria's international profile. Boko Haram has been classified as an international terrorist organization (FTO) capable of killing foreigners. Nigeria is on the list of countries where foreign nationals are at risk. This condition is diminishing Nigeria's reputation, or rather, image, in the international community.

2.2.8 The Nigerian State and Insurgency

According to (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014) the root crime in Nigeria was started in 1960 to 1970. After Nigeria had get their independent by British in 1960. The British colonized

Nigeria, their Amalgamation of northern and southern together in the 1914. It happened primarily because the British colonizers needed a large territory extending from the north to the south, surrounding the Atlantic coast was thus considered that having one huge colony instead of two smaller ones would make it easier for the buoyant section to subsidize the fiscally challenged one (Falola et al, 1991).

Insurgency in the country have big problems which have affect a lot of foreign direct investment (FDI) to invest in the country and even people are no longer coming for tourism. Which negatively affect the economics of the country and their by making youth to have no more work or jobs to do. Which make the country to be going back instead of moving forward. So the insurgency like Boko haram problems in the northern part of Nigeria that is north east have drawn back the economy and development back, if you overlook Borno state, is the only state linking three borders in the country that is Niger, chad and Cameroon. People are doing business exporting and importing, trade by better is going well in that specific geographical area of the state, sometime even petroleum we are exporting to the three border countries especially to Cameroon through one local government in Borno state called Gwoza. But all these insurgency of Boko haram have drawn this achievement back.

Moreover, in 1990 and the 2000 early, Nigeria youth want to divide the nation most of them are people who are unemployed, poverty inclined masses and the administration of the governing party of the country into three that is Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo. Which the military governor refused to accept that changes, but the Igbo people instigated their need to own their country that (MASSoB) is Movement for the Actualization of the sovereign state of Biafra, and Yoruba which their want to name their country to be (OEC) oduduwa people congress and lastly the Hausa people who

are the majority of the population and land scape called Arewa Youth Congress. So these division have drastically make Nigeria economic drawn back and a lot of people were killed and government properties have destroyed.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Learning Theory

Before a person want to be a terrorist he or she must learn the process or ways. Weather they teach him in a training ground, friends or searching through internet to be learning it. Because before you will be a terrorist their most be some techniques and skills which you supposed to learned. In certain cases, participation in terrorist groups and operations is a psychological method of brainwashing (Bandura, 1998). Formal militant recruitment centers and internal or external ties established across the Internet, extremist organizations are able to exchange knowledge and preparation strategies through ideologies. Manipulating activities and undermining enemy states (Kupperman, Opstal and Williamson, 1982; Forest, 2006). The propensity to exchange strategies with the other terrorist or revolutionary parties began with the Irish Republican Army. The 1960s and the 1970s. While they successfully participated in militant action, they communicated their experience by preparation: not just in their own training exercises, but in those of other groups, amid political and religious disparities (Dolin, 2006; Forest, 2006). At the same time, any number of criminal groups may engage in training in these camps. This suggests that Islamic groups will train groups that conform to Christian theology, or groups that support Christian theology. Abolition in All Faiths (Dulin, 2006; Forest, 2006). Although US and other military forces have managed to dismantle formal training camps, they are still in service (Forrest, 2006). However, knowledge is becoming widely available on the

Internet to those unable to access structured training camps (Forrest 2006: Weinman, 2006 Combs 2006).

2.2.2 Structural Violence Theory

Structural theory can develop as a result of a lack of human agency, such as in government, or as a result of an individual's unequal income distribution. Because of particular races, ethnicities, and genders, structural violence happens. According to Galtung (19689), this inequitable advantage is embedded unjust the fundamental economic, political and social institutions that govern cultures, nations, and the planet. The concept of human needs/structural violence is another school of thought that blames socioeconomic causes for acts of violence, such as those perpetrated by Boko Haram in Nigeria. It asserts that humans have certain basic requirements to meet, and that if someone fails to do so, conflict will ensue. The notion was similar to the terrorist frustration theory, which states that aggressiveness causes frustration (Dougherty and Pfaltzgrate) (1990). n (Faleti, p. 51, citing Rosati et al, 1990). It is stated that Nigeria's socioeconomic index seems to support the theories of human wants and systemic aggressiveness. Furthermore, in 2013, 16 of the 176 countries rated Nigeria in the statistic table, with socioeconomic issues such as a lack of jobs, corruption, poverty, and violence being cited as root causes of terrorism in Nigeria, particularly in the northern region of the nation. . "The major cause of violence and fury in both the northern and southern regions of Nigeria is endemic insecurity and hopelessness," it was stated, "therefore the Nigerian government has been asked to address socio-economic inequalities in the country's most severe north" (Herskovits, 2012).

According to some studies, the bulk of poverty in the country is concentrated in the north. According to the data, the range of poverty in the north is 70.1 percent, while

the range of poverty in the south is 34.9 percent (Lukman n.d.). In certain industrialized countries, frustration over economic hardship can lead to violence (Dougherty and Pfaltzgrate, Jr. 1990: 266). Some argue that poverty and unemployment aren't to blame for Boko Haram's violent activities because other parts of Nigeria are suffering from similar socioeconomic conditions. The northern portion of the country had beggars on their roadways as well, but they did not exploit poverty as an excuse to engage in criminal activity (26 June 2012, People Daily on-line).

2.3 Empirical Review

According to different research conducted on different countries and data and method they acquire terrorism radical affect the economic growth (Eckstein & Tsiddon, 2004). The findings of the numerous scholars indicate that terrorism seems to have a negative impact on both economic growth and prosperity in emerging and developed countries. (Eckstein & Tsiddon, 2004). However, a wide range of studies studying levels of development in most of the countries conclude that in countries experiencing violent internally, conflicts, socioeconomic factors relate more prominently with terrorist attacks. According to some other researchers, that studied the impact of terrorists attack on the micro and macroeconomic activities of the economies in both developed and developing countries, they arrived at a result indicating that the gap exceeded 10% during high-terrorism periods, while it reduced during low periods of terrorism. Eckstein and Tsiddon (2004) studies effects of terrorism on the macroeconomic performance of Israel and applied a vector auto regression (VAR) methodology to analyze quarterly data from 1980 to 2003. In this study it Analyzing the impacts of terrorism on actual GDP, export, investment, and non-sustainable consumer products, and showing that the initial influence of terrorism on economic development was as short as a tenth, the report also shows that the impact of terrorism on trade and imports

was three higher than in non-goods and two points greater than GDP., Eckstein and Tsiddon (2004) used a related approach to estimate the time paths the four macroeconomic variables would readjust to normalcy, assuming all terrorist activities end at the end of 2003:Q4. In the study, real per capita GDP is predicted to grow by 2.5% from the beginning of 2003:Q4 to 2005:Q3. If there is a decline in terrorism, a projected zero rate of GDP growth per capita has been expected. Even, if terrorism proceeds unabated, actual GDP per capita will slip by around 2%. Hess and Pelz (2002), In their report, they found that economic waste resulting from terrorist acts is usually four times greater than the welfare costs of market cycles calculated by Lucas (1987) and that, on average, people are able to forgo more than 8% of their existing annual level of consumption in order to survive in an environment of eternal peace. Such noticeable welfare gains from reducing terrorism are an indication that further empirical evidence on the impact of terrorism on the economy is needed to provide evidence-based policy suggestions toward advocating the domestic and international gains on the fight against terrorism.

Empirically, analyze the effects of terrorism on economic development in Asia between 1970 and 2004 using panel estimates and observe that national terrorist attacks have a substantial effect on growth Gaibulloev and Sandler (2009). Their research indicates that an uptick in terrorist threats cuts economic development in developed Asian countries by around 1.5 per cent. Using panel data from 18 Latin America between 1970 to 2007, Meierrieks and Gries (2012) examined the relationship between economic success and terrorism and found that the relationship between terrorism and economic growth varied based on the country's level of progress. In other words, terrorism reduces the growth of less developed countries, but

this connection is not observed in developed economies. Akinci and Yilmaz (2014) used data from 152 countries from 2002 to 2011 and the results showed that terrorist attacks disrupt the growth process by raising the level of inflation. It is implied that acts of terrorism cause inflation to rise, especially in developing countries where essential commodities are often short in supply. Younas (2015) was concerned whether globalization mitigates the adverse effects of terrorism on growth. The study focuses on 120 developing countries from 1976 to 2008 to expose the interaction effects of terrorism and globalization, and contend that globalization ameliorates the adverse impact of terrorism on growth, which further explains why the growth consequences of terrorism vary across countries, which could be explained on the basis of level of development. Bezic, Galovi ´ c, and Mi ´ sevi ˇ c (2016) Investigates the impact of violence on foreign direct investment by selected European Union and European Economic Region countries using complex panel data spanning 2000-2013. The analysis indicates the negative indirect association between terrorist activity and economic development, which shows that terrorist activity decreases consumer trust and stability and the flow of money of foreign investment.

A number of other researchers have applied a panel data modeling methodology and studied the association between violence and economic development in more than one region Mehmet Çinar (2017) also indicates the adverse threat of terrorism on economic growth in different countries, classified on income classes, from 2000 to 2015, as a result of which terrorist attacks have a negative impact on economic growth in most countries, especially in low-income countries, with approximately three times the impact in high-income countries. In a past report, for the Middle-East nations, Altay, Ekinci, and Peçe (2013) utilized some macroeconomic factors to analyze the effects of

psychological oppression and presumed that illegal intimidation applies negative effect on every single monetary variable, particularly the travel industry. This finding is like Ajogbeje et al. (2017) that income from the travel industry reacted contrarily to psychological oppressor occurrences over an extensive stretch just as affects other key macroeconomic factors.

It can been seen that there has been a lot of conversation on the reasons for psychological warfare and its effect on financial development, however less thorough observational appraisals have been endeavored on its development and monetary impacts. For as far back as couple of many years, numerous researchers have explored its effect on the economy of Nigeria, however the current proof is uncertain regarding the connection between financial development and psychological warfare. While some case there is a positive connection, others recommend there is a converse affiliation and some have discovered no factually critical relationship, with some covering cross-public, time-arrangement information examination of 127 nations for 19702007. As contended by Nkwede, Abah, and Nwankwo (2015), perhaps the most testing issues in the development cycle and macroeconomic execution of Nigeria is the Boko Haram insurrection which is sabotaging the GDP development, swarming out venture, and burdening by and large financial execution. Observational proof in such manner merits giving. In spite of the fact that Gupta, Bhattacharya, and Chakravarti (2004) inspected the joint effect of contention on development of genuine per capita pay, government income and safeguard use on development, the incorporation of nations with various phases of improvement makes it hard to really sum up the results. In an examination investigating the impact of psychological warfare on the global business in Nigeria, Najaf and Najaf (2016) had the option to show that step by step business is getting

defenseless because of fear based oppressor exercises. The outcomes explicitly uncovered that illegal intimidation has hosed equilibrium of installment by 74%, unfamiliar swapping scale by 0.69%, unfamiliar speculators by 67%, and monetary market improvement by 84% which has prompted various issues, for example, low mechanical yield, youth joblessness, neediness, insufficient physical and social framework, and rising load of obligation.

As indicated by Eckstein and Tsiddon (2004), the monetary outcomes of psychological oppression utilizing time arrangement information to appraise the VAR through 2000:Q3 which was the start of their exercises and gauge genuine GDP for 2000:Q4 through 2003:Q4 accepting no further fear based oppressor assaults in the period covered under the examination. They contended that proceeded with fear based oppressor exercises would lessen per capita GDP by 10%. Chuku, Abang, and Ima-Abasi (2017) analyzed the development and monetary outcomes of illegal intimidation in Nigeria by assessing the relationship existing among psychological oppression and macroeconomic execution and found that psychological oppression has negative effect on development, albeit significantly inconsequential. Besides, there is proof that psychological warfare swarms out private speculation spending to government spending and builds guard consumption. Rodrik (1999), Seung-Whan (2015), Yildrim and Ocal (2016) saw that monetary development is definitely not an ideal answer for psychological warfare in light of the fact that in certain cases it might raise more illegal intimidation, however contributing financial conditions are surely important to battle against psychological warfare. It was discovered that higher mechanical financial development is related with lower levels of transnational and homegrown fear monger savagery and unexpectedly, development in the horticultural area isn't affected by

26

psychological oppressor. As per Seung-Whan (2015), if a nation expands its modern development by 1%, its overall change in the normal number of self-destruction psychological oppression would increment by 2%. To this end, the Institute for Economics and Peace (2015) demonstrates that on the grounds that there are elevated levels of interior clashes in huge numbers of the nations where psychological oppression is concentrated, it is hard to isolate the effect of illegal intimidation on economies from the monetary impacts of the contention. They found that long periods of tutoring or future can't be straightforwardly connected to neediness. In a similar vein, GDP development isn't related with illegal intimidation.

To additionally learn the effect of outfitted clash and psychological oppression on macroeconomic execution, Gupta et al. (2004) additionally utilized 66 low-and center pay nations embracing three primary conditions, with development of genuine per capita pay, government income as a portion of GDP, and safeguard use as a portion of GDP as illustrative factors. In contrast to past examinations, they were keen on the joint effect of inward clash and illegal intimidation on these factors. In this examination, strife didn't have critical negative direct effect on per capita pay development. Nonetheless, it affected the portion of safeguard consumption, which, thusly, had a critical negative impact on development. From these discoveries, it very well may be construed that contention by implication hoses financial development. A significant impediment of this investigation is that it included nations that have various phases of improvement, which makes it hard to really know the particular impact of contention on the macroeconomic factors. Tavares (2004) analyzed the expense of psychological oppression as far as decreased per capita GDP development. Utilizing instrumental factors to address the conceivable endogeneity issue among illegal

intimidation and genuine per capita GDP development, he found that psychological oppression had little however huge negative effect on GDP development of 0.04%. Chen and Siems (2004) went further to analyze the expenses of psychological warfare in equitable and non-vote based nations and noticed a fascinating finding that there exists positive communication between per capita development and its slacked esteem, for which the impact of common fear monger assault diminishes as the degree of political opportunity increments. It is inferred that nations with vote based standards are better ready to withstand the psychological militant assaults because of set up establishments than different sorts of governments with less adaptable foundations. Mubashra and Shafi (2018) created negative binomial relapse model to hypothetically and observationally investigate the effect of counterterrorism adequacy on financial development of Pakistan. It additionally utilizes the ARDL bound test and causality examination to inspect the causal connection between monetary development and counterterrorism viability. Aside from distinguishing that there are three kinds of proactive procedures utilized by Government and military specialists to lessen viciousness, the investigation additionally found that there are long haul effects of counterterrorism arrangements on financial development, which infers that counterterrorism techniques will most likely be unable to limit savagery and cripple aggressor's gatherings.

Njoku and Nwachukwu (2015) also examined the impacts of Boko Haram's weakness on Nigerian economy dependent on essential information fundamentally gathered from poll and found that belief system and financing are the huge essential factors that impelled the Boko Haram and this has genuine ramifications for monetary development. Pakistan as a nation, all things considered, has seen 2,714 psychological

oppressor occasions, going from furnished attacks, death, bomb impacts and prisoners, and it has been contended that that may have adversely influenced the development cycle in the economy. In such manner, Khalil and Akhtar (2017) believe that because of psychological militant exercises, political, financial, and monetary climate has radically changed during the earlier decade which has ended monetary and financial turn of events. Surveying the effect of psychological oppressor occasions in the economy, they directed an investigation on how securities exchange reacts to fear monger occasions in various locales from 2004 to 2014 and the outcome reasoned that illegal intimidation adversely influences the securities exchange and builds it instability. This result is like past investigations, (for example, Chen and Siems, 2004; Karolyi and Martell, 2006). Other observational investigations, for example, Barro (1981), Alesina and Perotti (1993, 1986), Enders and Sandler (1996), Nitsch and Schumacher (2004), Eldor and Melnick (2004) have discovered a backwards connection between political unsteadiness, development, unfamiliar exchange, and speculation. Blomberg, Hess, and Orphanides (2004) analyzed a pooled information from 177 nations from 1968 to 2000 and found that for each yearly experience of transnational psychological oppression occurrence in homegrown soil, per capita pay development will diminish by 1.59%. They separated inside and outside clashes and found that inward clash had huge negative impact while outer clash didn't affect development. In another arrangement of board gauges in 2004 including OECD and African nations, changing psychological oppression marker to fear monger occurrences per capita brought about a critical illegal intimidation sway on per capita GDP development for the whole nation covered by the examination. Notwithstanding, the effect of psychological oppression fluctuates generally between the full example

and more modest companion boards, recommending that the full example result on normal may not be agent of how singular nations react to illegal intimidation.

2.4 Overview of Selected Literature

Evans, Olaniyi; Kelikume, Ikechukwu 2018 shows the Impact of foreign direct investment, finance, assistance, remittances and tourism on terrorism and militant welfare FDI, Economy and Quality of Living, Transactions and Tourism. He uses Cobb Douglass production function and autoregressive distributed lag (ADL) the short term has contributed to a positive effect on the welfare of FDI, commerce, assistance, remittances and tourism, also under terrorism and militancy. However, the outcome reveals that only assistance and remittances have major impacts, while FDI, trade and tourism were marginal throughout the long run.

Olabanji Olukayode EWETAN (PhD), Ese Urhie (PhD) 2014 Insecurity and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria Theft, Armed Robber, Kidnapping and Assassination Fraud and used OLS Insecurity is major challenge of any country which will lead to loose of properties, destroyed business, kidnapping and loose of lives and the majorities which will make people not to invest in the country like FDI that is foreign direct investment .especially Nigeria since we get our independent lack of insecurity is making the economic to be going down slowly.

Paul Adebayo Adepelumi 2018, The Psychological effects of Boko Haram Child Insurgency in Nigeria Interview and questionnaire Collaizi's Form of phenomenological research was used for the analysis of data. Results found that both patients had negative signs of mental health problems that did not contribute to lifelong mental health issues. Among the patients, fasting and religious encouragement were

the key factors that moderated the symptoms, avoiding the progression of chronic mental disorders.

Viviane E. Foyou El Paso Peter Ngwafu Maribel Santoyo Andrea Ortiz 2018 Boko Haram Insurgency and its effect on border protection and economies Cooperation between Nigeria and Cameroon: an analysis of discovery   Human   Global   Peace Index (GPI) The Global Peace Index (HDI) Corruption Perception Index (CPI) Regression. The result of the findings shows that the border between nigeria and Cameroon make the boko haram operation directy which gives them direct link to operate.

Okonkwo Chukwudi Joseph 2015   Challenges of Terrorism in Nigeria and the Implications for Multinational Enterprises The report also showed that the Nigerian economy was negatively impacted by terrorism. The analysis also showed that Terrorism in Nigeria is a serious threat to the national interest and foreign policy, particularly to multinationals Businesses.

Dr. Jacob Omede* Andrew Abdul Omede 2015 Terrorism and Insecurity in Nigeria: Moral, Values and Religious Education as Panaceas the research discusses the principles of extremism and instability Examples of acts of attacks taking place in Nigeria. Possible causes of instability in Nigeria, such as poor governance, corruption, graduate unemployment, among others, have been highlighted by other authors.

Chapter 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section focuses on the data and analytical procedure adopted in this study and assessing the challenges and economic implications of terrorism on Nigeria growth: Boko haram insurgency (1990-2019). This study uses the times series econometrics to validate the study's goal. Data are collected from the Nigerian Central Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank. The dependent variable (RGDP) is followed by the independent variables (poverty, unemployment, corruption, and birth length). To avoid a misleading regression analysis first, we tested the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron (PP) unit root test, and the majority of macroeconomic data shows trend and seasonality, according to widely accepted evidence. The long-run relationship between the variables in our study is investigated using Bond test. The ECM technique is used to determine the short-run feasible equilibrium as well as the long-run speed of movement at which the variables of interest are approaching their long-run value.

3.2 Explanation of the Variables

Unemployment: Any condition in which people who are qualified and ready to work and looking for a job are unable to find appropriate paid jobs. Unemployment is described by Hornby (2010) as "a reality of a number of individuals not getting a job and the numbers of people without jobs; the situation of being unemployed." The national economy.

Poverty: Poverty is defined as the inability to satisfy a basic level of life, according to the World Development Report of 1990. Poverty, according to Ravallion and Bidani (1994), is characterized as a lack of control over basic consumer needs, as well as an insufficient amount of consumption, food, clothes, and housing. The World Bank estimates that in 1990, the majority of Nigerians were poor. The difficulties in Northern Nigeria, for example, show how the war against Boko Haram has wreaked havoc on the region's economy, destroying livelihoods and adding to poverty.

Corruption: Refers to criminal acts committed by an individual or organization in a position of power in order to obtain improper benefits or use power for personal gain. Such as money laundering, illegal payment, drug trafficking, smuggling etc. Corruption, according to Ajisafe (2016), displaces government funding away from socially beneficial products like health and education.

Life Expectancy at Birth: Nigeria's male life expectancy is 54.7 years, female life expectancy is 55.7 years, and total life expectancy is 55.2 years, according to the most latest WHO figures from 2018, giving Nigeria a world life expectancy ranking of 178.

3.3 Model Specification

In the model, RGDP is the dependent variable while poverty level, unemployment, corruption, and life expectancy are the independent variables.

RGDP =F (PTY, UNMEP, COPT, LEAB)

Where

(RGDP) - Real Gross domestic product (Dependent variable)

(PTY) - Poverty level

(UMEP) - Unemployment

(COPT) -   Corruption

(LEAB) -   Life Expectancy at Birth

e   -   Error term

In econometric form;

$$GDP = B_o + B_1 pov + B_2 umep + B_3 copt + B_4 lifex + e \tag{1}$$

B_o -   intercept

B_1-B_4 slope parameters

3.4 Unit Root Test

According to Gujarati (2009), data on time series generally have unit root. The series is said to be stationary if its joint distribution is jointly significant. It indicates that the mean, variance, and covariance of a cross-sectional moment's distribution remain unaffected by time, and that the connection between them does not change with time. In an econometric study, data on time series with unit root typically leads to a false and misleading estimate of the connection between variables.

For stationarity tests, formal and graphical tests are used. The formal test methodologies are the well-known Augmented Dickey-Fuller and Phillips-Perron tests. Graphical test, study of the order to see the order or series' description, or the Partial Autocorrelation Correlogram (PACF) approaches. We used both the Augmented Dickey-Fuller and Phillips-Perron tests in this work while we also explain Kwiatkowski Phillips Schmidt and Shins (KPSS) test.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) Tests and Dickey-Fuller (AD).

Dickey and Fuller developed the Dickey-Fuller (DF) test (1979). The result showed suggests that stationarity does not exist for the data series, but the alternative

hypothesis is typically stationarity but can vary based on the form of the test applied. The DF test is also one of the weaker tests for the presence of unit root because it only contains the AR (1) for the series. This is a challenging and thorough assumption to make. In most situations, series have a lengthy history of historical events. As a result, dealing with autocorrelation may need two approaches. There are two types of approaches: parametric and non-parametric. The Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test is a stronger parametric test, whereas the Philip and Perron (1988) test is a non-parametric test. The Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test for stationarity is an advanced form of the Dickey-Fuller test. The ADF test is designed to address flaws in capturing higher-order auto-correlation functions that have been identified. The ADF adjusts for the unit root measure in cases when et is not white noise, implying that the error expression may have a similarity bias. The ADF equation for unit root testing is presented below:

$$\Delta yt = \alpha + \beta \, \gamma yt - 1 + \, \delta 1 \Delta yt - 1 + \cdots + \delta p - 1 \Delta yt - p + 1 + \, \varepsilon t,$$

Where α the constant and β represents the intercept. Lagged differences are calculated empirically to avoid the difficulties of serial correlation among the random variables. This is to prevent any biased estimate of. According to Greene (2003), one of the benefits of the Augmented Dickey-Fuller method is that it allows for a higher-order autoregressive process. The ADF equation may be solved using either the commonly used trend or drift model, or just trend, as well as the less usually used model neither, which has neither trend nor intercept. The ADF method used. H0 :(null hypothesis) δ=O, Series has unit root test and H1 :(alternative hypothesis) δ=1, Series does not have unit root test.

3.5 Phillips-Perron (PP) Test

According to Philip (1987) and Perron (1988), the Philip-Perron test (referred to simply as PP) is a unit root for assessing series stationarity. It is a stationarity test alternative to the Dickey-Fuller (DF) technique in econometrics. The Philip-Perron test tries to correct the t-test statistic while simultaneously eliminating the non-parametric method. It uses the well-known Newey-West technique for resolving heteroscedasticity and serial correlation to calculate the residual variance.

Therefore, the models was shown below:

$y_t = c + \delta t + a \, y_{t-1} + e(t)$

Both the ADF and PP tests are used to precisely describe a model, to understand the pattern of all the variables contained in the model, and to check for the presence of unit root. In a unit root test, the null hypothesis indicates the existence of unit root (not stationary), whereas the alternative hypothesis expresses the absence of unit root (stationary). If we fail to reject the H0 at the levels, we should pick the first difference to make the series stationary, If the H0 is accepted, the series is said to be stationary (Maddala, 1998).

3.6 Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL) Bounds Testing

ARDL is a strong statistical method for estimating a connection between time series that are stationary at distinct integrated orders I (0) and I (1) or a mixed co-integration outcome. F and t-statistics are used in bounds testing, which is an extension of ARDL modeling. When trend or first difference stationary, it is critical to assess the significance of the lagged levels of the variables in a univariate equilibrium correction system. As a result, the above approach is utilized to investigate the short and long-term relationship between the variables. It analyzes the chance of the variables moving

together in the long run. If the measured F-statistic is larger than the critical values of the lower I(0) and upper I(1) limits, co-integration is assumed (null hypothesis rejected).

$$Yt = Y0j + \sum \delta j \ Yt = i + \sum + q \ i{=}0 \ \beta jX \ p \ i{=}i \ t = i + Ujt \qquad (2)$$

3.7 Error Correction Model (ECM)

The error correction model, also known as co-integration, is a type of time series analysis that is commonly used for data having a long-run normal stochastic pattern. . ECMs are approach for estimating the short- and long-term influence of one time series on another. The word "error-correction" refers to the possibility how an error, or even a withdrawal from a long-run equilibrium, influences the preceding time's short-run dynamics. As a result, ECMs explicitly predict the time it takes for a dependent variable to return to equilibrium after other variables have changed.

Chapter 4

EMPIRICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter will present and discuss the results as modeled in the methodology section. The chapter start by conducting a unit root test to check for the presence or absence of unit root in the series. This is based on the assumption that most series are often not stationary at level where their mean and variance are not constant. However, OLS estimation technique is built on the assumption that the series is stationary at level, as such, if the series is not stationary at level, the series are differenced to make it stationary. The differencing of the series implies that OLS cannot be used to estimate the equation.

Table 4.1: ADF Test

	At Level					
		LRGDP	LLIFE_AT_B	CORP	POVE	UNEMP
With Constant	t-Statistic	-0.5004	-0.0697	-1.2866	-2.5246	-1.0099
	Prob.	0.8769	0.9438	0.6220	0.1203	0.7356
		n0	n0	n0	n0	n0
With Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-2.0191	-3.4772	-3.1457	-2.5746	-1.6901
	Prob.	0.5661	0.0623	0.1164	0.2934	0.7288
		n0	*	n0	n0	n0
Without Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	2.0862	1.7437	0.6595	1.2862	0.7366
	Prob.	0.9891	0.9776	0.8529	0.9460	0.8680
		n0	n0	n0	n0	n0
	At First Difference					
		d(LRGDP)	d(LLIFE_AT_B)	d(CORP)	d(POVE)	d(UNEMP)
With Constant	t-Statistic	-2.6691	-4.7716	-4.6104	-4.3351	-3.0007
	Prob.	0.0919	0.0007	0.0012	0.0021	0.0471
		*	***	***	***	**

		LRGDP	LLIFE_ AT_B	CORP	POVE	UNEMP
With Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-2.5407	-4.3675	-4.7599	-4.4460	-1.8240
	Prob.	*0.3078*	*0.0097*	*0.0040*	*0.0076*	*0.6626*
		n0	***	***	***	n0
Without Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-1.5534	-4.4051	-3.8182	-4.0467	-2.8620
	Prob.	*0.1112*	*0.0001*	*0.0005*	*0.0002*	*0.0059*
		n0	***	***	***	***

Table 4.2: PP Test

		LRGDP	LLIFE_ AT_B	CORP	POVE	UNEMP
With Constant	t-Statistic	0.0798	0.6216	-1.3456	-2.5066	-0.0306
	Prob.	*0.9585*	*0.9879*	*0.5945*	*0.1243*	*0.9480*
		n0	n0	n0	n0	n0
With Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-2.0595	-2.4604	-1.5671	-2.5746	-0.8736
	Prob.	*0.5456*	*0.3436*	*0.7812*	*0.2934*	*0.9458*
		n0	n0	n0	n0	n0
Without Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	3.9681	2.9275	0.9117	1.0679	1.6885
	Prob.	*0.9999*	*0.9986*	*0.8988*	*0.9213*	*0.9750*
		n0	n0	n0	n0	n0
	At First Difference					
		d(LRGDP)	d(LLIFE_AT_B)	d(CORP)	d(POVE)	d(UNEMP)
With Constant	t-Statistic	-2.6259	-5.6122	-5.5902	-4.3397	-2.8297
	Prob.	*0.0998*	*0.0001*	*0.0001*	*0.0020*	*0.0670*
		*	***	***	***	*
With Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-2.4751	-7.5653	-6.9836	-4.4609	-2.5903
	Prob.	*0.3368*	*0.0000*	*0.0000*	*0.0073*	*0.2869*
		n0	***	***	***	n0
Without Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-1.5917	-4.3971	-3.9982	-4.0599	-2.7803
	Prob.	*0.1035*	*0.0001*	*0.0003*	*0.0002*	*0.0072*
		n0	***	***	***	***

Table 4.3: Unit Root Tests Results ADF

Variables	Level	Difference	Order of Integration
RGDP	0.8769	0.0919*	I(1)
PTY	0.1203	0.0021*	I(1)
COPT	0.6220	0.0012*	I(1)
LFE AT BIRTH	0.0623	0.9776	I(0)
UMEP	0.7356	0.0471*	I(1)

Table 4.4: Unit Root Tests Results PP

Variables	Level	Difference	Order of Integration
RGDP	0.9585	0.0998*	I(1)
PTY	0.9879	0.0001*	I(1)
COPT	0.5945	0.0001*	I(1)
LFE AT BIRTH	0.1243	0.0020*	I(1)
UMEP	0.9480	0.00670*	I(1)

Table 4.1 shows the unit test for ADF results for the series. The results reveal that are not integrated of order zero l (0) in each case of the model except life expectancy at birth. Notice that life expectancy is significant at level zero in constant and trend. Therefore, RGDP, Unemployment, Corruption and poverty are all stationary at level (1) but RGDP is stationary only in constant while corruption, unemployment and poverty are all stationary using constant, constant and trend and constant without trend. Table 4.2 shows the unit test for PP results for the series which revealed all the series RGDP, corruption, unemployment, poverty and life expectancy at birth are stationary at l(1). RGDP is stationary only in constant while the remaining series are stationary with constant, constant and trend and constant without trend.

Table 4.5: Lag Length Criteria

Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	-64.32444	NA	0.000117	5.135144	5.375113	5.206499
1	69.76855	208.5891	3.76e-08	-2.945819	-1.506000	-2.517685
2	105.8099	42.71562	2.05e-08	-3.763693	-1.124025	-2.978781
3	159.0937	43.41647*	4.79e-09*	-5.858793*	-2.019277*	-4.717104*

The result revealed that optimal lag 3 is the best to choose SC is astatic at lag 3 and it has the list figure in this range (-2.019277). Therefore for model LRGDP, Unemployment, Poverty, Corruption and Life expectancy at birth I will be using Lag 3 to run my analysis as indicated by the SC criteria.

Table 4.6: ARDL Model Bounds Test

Test Statistic	Value	Signif.	I(0)	I(1)
F-statistic	21.28202	10%	3.03	4.06
k	4	5%	3.47	4.57
		2.5%	3.89	5.07
		1%	4.4	5.72

Table 4.7: T-Bounds Test

Test Statistic	Value	Signif.	I(0)	I(1)
t-statistic	-12.04594	10%	-3.13	-4.04
		5%	-3.41	-4.36
		2.5%	-3.65	-4.62
		1%	-3.96	-4.96

The letter 4 stand for the numbers of independent variables we compare the bounds test at 5% the lower bounds is 3.47 and in the upper bound is 4.57. If your F- statistic is below the upper and lower bounds you do not have cointegration if it between the lower bound and upper bound it is inconclusive if is above the upper bound you have cointegration. Therefore you should reject the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative statistic. So regarding to our result which shows the F-statistic is greater than the upper and lower bounds test that is we have cointegration and we cannot reject the null hypothesis. Moreover the T-Statistic for bounds test revealed that it is grather than the upper and lower bounds which shows they is long run relationship among the variables.

Therefore, when RGDP is dependent variable they is cointegration between Poverty, life expectancy at birth, Unemployment and Corruption.

Table 4.8: Long Run Relationship

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LLIFE_AR_B	-0.450058	0.321711	-1.398951	0.1894
CORP	-0.027430	0.025581	-1.072315	0.3065
UNEMP	-0.070975	0.012314	-5.763624	0.0001
POVE	-0.010946	0.001273	-8.598850	0.0000

The result revealed that life expectancy is negatively affect the RGDP and is not significant, corruption shows is negative affect RGDP and is not significant, Unemployment shows is negative which is significant and poverty shows is negative to RGDP which is significant.

Table 4.9: Error Correction Mode

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	21.19664	1.756449	12.06790	0.0000
@TREND	0.055885	0.004553	12.27457	0.0000
D(LLIFE_AR_B)	-1.048155	0.142397	-7.360801	0.0000
D(CORP)	0.046499	0.007158	6.496296	0.0000
D(CORP(-1))	0.035426	0.007371	4.806259	0.0005
D(CORP(-2))	0.020330	0.008215	2.474630	0.0309
D(UNEMP)	0.005576	0.009097	0.612961	0.5524
D(UNEMP(-1))	0.023234	0.010135	2.292341	0.0426
D(UNEMP(-2))	0.051188	0.012452	4.110839	0.0017
D(POVE)	-0.002664	0.000563	-4.733803	0.0006
D(POVE(-1))	0.004022	0.000693	5.802143	0.0001
CointEq(-1)*	-0.760089	0.063099	-12.04594	0.0000

R-squared	0.954545	Mean dependent var	0.042693
Adjusted R-squared	0.921211	S.D. dependent var	0.036916
S.E. of regression	0.010362	Akaike info criterion	-6.000232
Sum squared resid	0.001611	Schwarz criterion	-5.424304
Log likelihood	93.00313	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-5.828978
F-statistic	28.63596	Durbin-Watson stat	2.966924
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

The previous year's error will be corrected in the current year at a speed of adjustment of 76.01% or the adjustment of the whole system toward the equilibrium at the speed of 76.01%and it is negative and significant We conclude they is short run association this is the speed of adjustment toward the long run association ship.

Table 4.10: Heteroscedasticity Test

F-statistic	1.024499	Prob. F(15,11)	0.4947
Obs*R-squared	15.73612	Prob. Chi-Square(15)	0.3998
Scaled explained SS	1.317189	Prob. Chi-Square(15)	1.0000

The result revealed that the R-square corresponding with Chi-square and the probability is (0.3998) which is greater than 5%. This means that the model is free from heteroscedasticity so the model is homoscedasticity.

Table 4.11: Heteroscedasticity Test ARCH

F-statistic	0.764046	Prob. F(1,24)	0.3907
Obs*R-squared	0.802179	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.3704

This shows that obs R-square is corresponding to P-value of chi-square is greater than 5%. That is we accept null meaning model free from ARCH effect (0.3704).
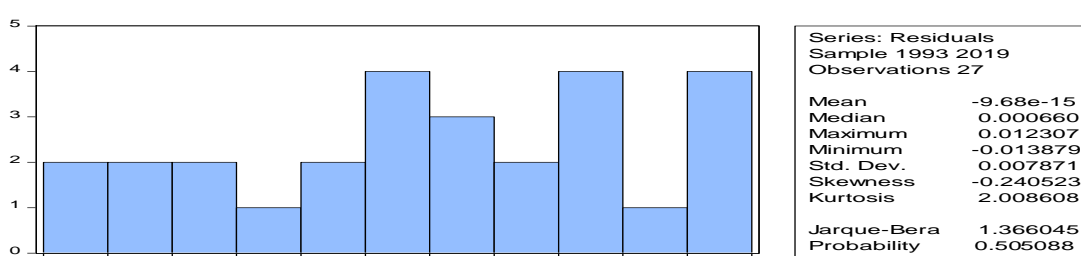

Figure 4.1: Histogram Normality Test

The result revealed that the probability which is 50.50% and jarque-Bere is 36.60% which is higher than 5%. So the residual are normally distributed.
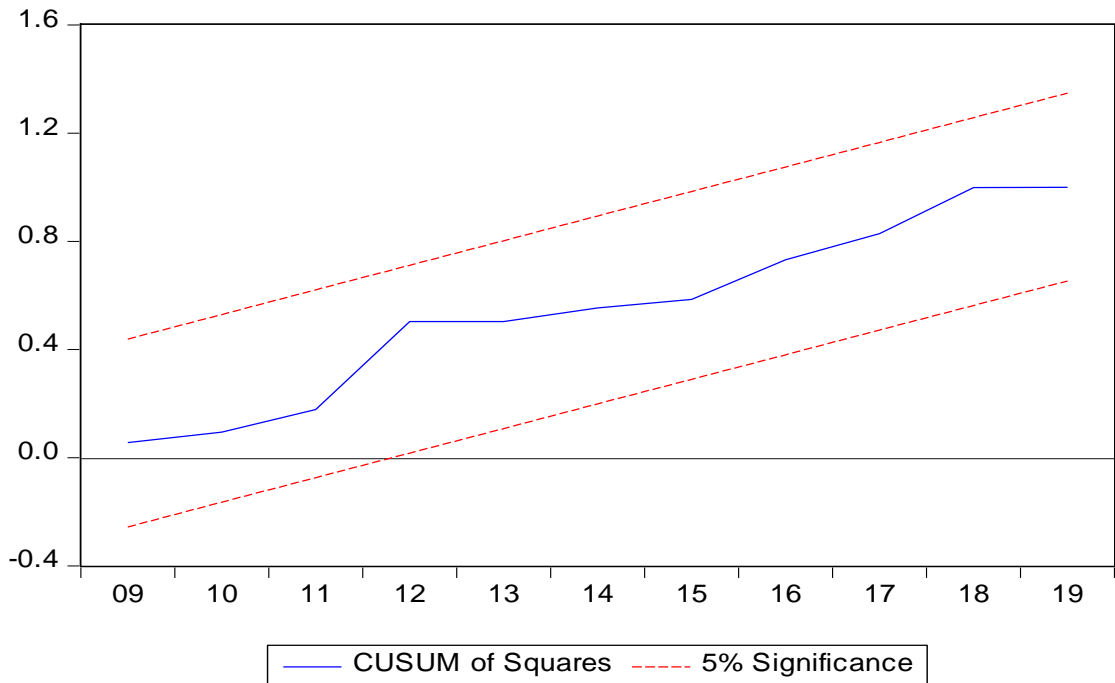

Figure 4.2: CUSUM of Squares Test

From the diagram above, it shows that the model is stable. The Blue line represent the CUSUM while the red line represent the 5% level of significance.
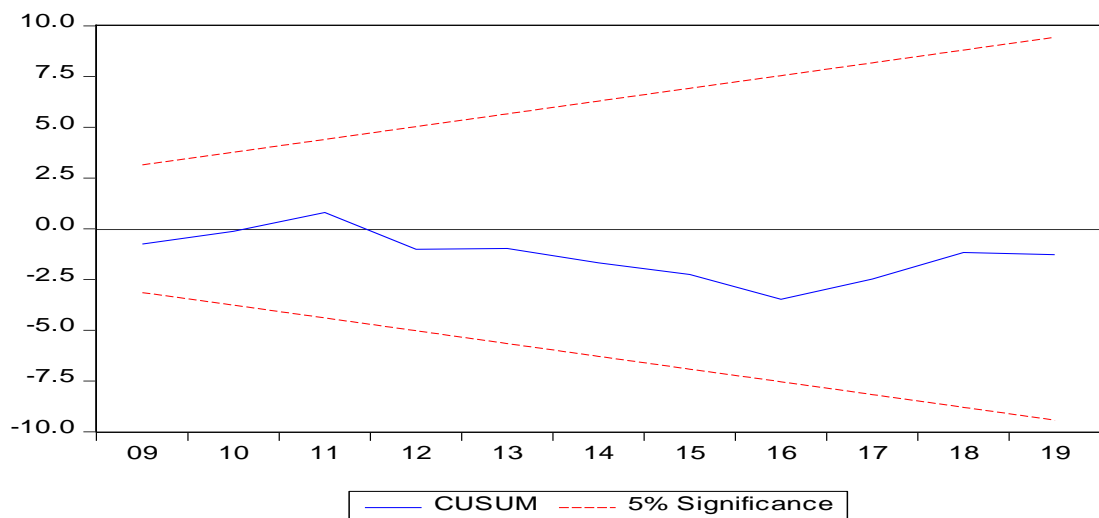

Figure 4.3: CUSUM Test

From the diagram above, it shows that the model is stable. The Blue line represent the

CUSUM while the red line represent the 5% level of significance.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Discussion of Findings

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the challenges and economic implications of terrorism on Nigeria economic growth: Boko haram insurgency (1990-2019). This study uses the times series econometrics approach to validate the study's goal.

The study found that terrorism and other criminal activities present in Nigeria have had a detrimental influence on the economy and have decrease Nigeria's social economic growth. This is reflected in the low life expectancy in Nigeria, high level of unemployment, and poverty prevalence, among others. Also using long run relationship between the RGDP and the variables which shows poverty, unemployment, corruption and life expectancy at birth have negative effect on the RGDP of the country our analysis revealed that terrorism has negative effect on economic growth in Nigeria long-run in the form of large portion of its active labor force been unemployed. While the study did not test the causes of Boko Haram empirically, the literature reviewed revealed among others that religion extremism, poverty, high level of unemployment, low western education penetration, poor governance, corruption among others are the leading factors causing terrorism in Nigeria which has adversely impacted on the country economic growth and performance. The study as such concludes that terrorism has both social and economic impacts on Nigerians or Nigeria economy. That terrorism activities therefore creates

both direct and indirect negative impact on Nigeria economic growth especially through the worsening unemployment situation in the country, poverty prevalence which has hinder productive investment in the country human capital and social capabilities.

From the empirical result the following are the findings of the results conducted:

- The unit root test of ADF result reveal that of all the series, only life expectancy is stationary at level while the other at level, variables are not stationary, and they were only stationary at the initial difference while for PP result shows that only the series are stationary at level.

- F-statistic is greater than the upper and lower bounds test that is we have cointegration and we cannot reject the null hypothesis. Moreover the T-Statistic for bounds test revealed that it is grather than the upper and lower bounds which shows they is long run relationship among the variables.

- Long run relationship The result revealed that life expectancy is negatively affect the RGDP and is not significant, corruption shows is negative affect RGDP and is not significant, Unemployment shows is negative which is significant and poverty shows is negative to RGDP which is significant.

- ECM revealed that The previous year's error will be corrected in the current year at a speed of adjustment of 76.01% or the adjustment of the whole system toward the equilibrium at the speed of 76.01% and it is negative and significant We conclude they is short run association this is the speed of adjustment toward the long run association ship.

- Heteroscedasticity The result revealed that the R-square corresponding with Chi-square and the probability is (0.3998) which is greater than 5%. This

means that the model is free from heteroscedasticity so the model is homoscedasticity.

- Heteroscedasticity ARCH this shows that obs R-square is corresponding to P-value of chi-square is greater than 5%. That is we accept null meaning model free from ARCH effect (0.3704).

- Histogram normality test the result revealed that the probability which is 50.50% and jarque-Bere is 36.60% which is higher than 5%. So the residual are normally distributed.

- CUSUM of Square Test From the diagram above, it shows that the model is stable. The Blue line represent the CUSUM while the red line represent the 5% level of significance.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the above results, the recommendations are as follows:

- In order to carry out a re-orientation campaign in northern Nigeria, the government should set up machinery via a joint effort involving national and state orientation agencies, local government areas, traditional rulers, youths, women, and religious groups. This will assist to counter Boko Haram's exploitation of misunderstandings about western education, government actions, another concerns to persuade young people to support them. It will also assist in addressing the issue of school dropouts, ensuring that Boko Haram does not take advantage of the chance to recruit them.

- In dealing with the Boko Haram insurgency, Nigeria's government should work with the international community. Terrorism is a worldwide problem, therefore its best if it's tackled as well.

- The Boko Haram insurgency's sponsors and financial sources should be tracked out. In a war, the greatest way to defeat a guy is to damage his economy. A good example is the Biafra experience. All Boko Haram backers and financial sources should be arrested and destroyed.

- Poverty should be alleviated across the country by governments at all levels creating jobs, collaborating with the private sector, rehabilitating failing businesses, and empowering adolescents and women through skill development programs and agricultural techniques. These goals would be impossible to fulfill until the government addresses the problem of corruption, which is the leading source of poverty in Nigeria.

REFERENCES

Abonyi, C. J. (2006), ―The impact of the september 11 attack on the world politics‖, *Journal of International Current Affairs*, 2(1).

Adeniran O.and Tope S.(2017), Economic consequences of terrorism in Nigeria: implications for national development: *Global Journal of Economics and Finance www.gjefnet.com Vol. 1 No. 1; December 15*

Adibe, J. (2013), What do we really know about Boko Haram? In Mantzikos, I. *Boko Haram: Anatomy of a Crisis*, Bristol: e-International Relations.

Akanji, O. O. (2007). The politics of combating domestic terrorism in Nigeria. In Wafula, O & Botha, A (Eds.). *Domestic terrorism in Africa: defining, addressing and understanding its impact on human security,* Pretoria: Institute of Security Studies, Terrorism Studies & Research Program.

Akinfala, F.F., Akinbode, G.A. and Kemmer, I. (2014), ―Boko Haram and Terrorism in Northern Nigeria: A Psychological Analysis‖, *British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences, 17(1):115-136*.

Barga, T. (2012) ―Towards a theology of peace: A panacea to terrorism and violence‖. *Jos Studies,* 20(1):1-24.

Bloom, M. (2007). Women as victims and victimizers. In Countering the Terrorist Mentality. *Foreign Policy Agenda: US Department of State*, 12(5):16-19

Chinwokwu, E.C. (2013), ―Terrorism and the Dilemmas of Combating the Menace in Nigeria‖, *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science,* 3(4):265-272.

Daily Sun. (2011). An Interview with A. I. Mongono. *Daily Sun*, July 02.

Daily Trust (2013), ―Datti rejects amnesty c'ttee membership...says FG not sincere‖, 19 April 2013, available at: http://www.dailytrust.com.ng/index.php/top-stories/52620-datti-rejects-amnesty-c-ttee-membership-says-fg-not-sincere. Retrieved 13 October, 2016.

Da'wah Coordination of Council of Nigeria (2009) ―The *Boko Haram tragedy*‖, Minna, Niger State.

Emilie Ofetal's Timeline of incidents in: Boko Haram – an overview (2013),,p. 61 and data provided by Wale Adeboye which we gratefully acknowledge.

Ewetan, O.O. and Urhie, E. (2014), ―Insecurity and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria‖, *Journal of Sustainable Development Studies*, 5(1):40-63.

Ezirin, G.E. & Onuoha, F.C. (2013). Terrorism and transnational organized crime in West Africa. *Al Jazeera Center for Studies.* Retrieved from http://studies.aljazeera.net/en/reports/2013/06/2013624102946689517.html

Forest, J. (2012), Terrorism in Nigeria: The Case of Boko Haram, Being a paper prepared for the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology November 16, 2012.

ILO. (2010). ―Socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants. Guidelines, programme for crisis response and reconstruction‖. Rerieved from: http://bit.ly/a0iDxx, 10 October, 2016.

Kharbhih, H. (2010). *Meghalaya model -combating human trafficking through a comprehensive framework that engages stakeholders*. Impulse NGO Network.

Laremont, R.R. (2012), ―The Threat of Boko Haram and the Continuing Crisis in Nigeria‖, Retrieved from http://www.e-ir.info/2012/02/07/the-threat-of-boko-haram-and-the-continuing-crisis-in-nigeria/.

Madike, I. (2011) ―Boko Haram: Rise of a deadly sect‖, *National Mirror*, June 19 http://www.nationalmirroronline.net/sunday-mirror/big_read/14548.html (Retrieved 14 October, 2016).

Mantzikos, I. (2010): ―The absence of state in Northern Nigeria: The case of Boko Haram‖, *African Renaissance,* 7(1):57-62.

Majekodunmi, A. (2015), ―Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism in Contemporary

Misiroglu, G. (2003), *The Handy Politics Answer Book*, Detroit: Visible Ink Press

Nigeria: Understanding the Emerging Trends‖, *Journal of Policy and Development Studies,* 9(4):128-145.

Nacos, B. (2006). *Terrorism and Counter Terrorism: Understanding Threats and Responses in the Post-9/11 World*. New York: Pearson Education.

Ngare, L. (2012). *Politics of Ethnic and Religious Alignments in Nigeria: A Philosophy of Liberation for Mutual Coexistence*. Jos: Fab Annieh Nigeria Ltd.

Obene, W. R. (2012).'*Home-grown terrorism: An emerging challenge to Nigeria's national security*. Being a Presentation made to Haske Biyu 2012 participants at the Armed Forces Command and Staff College, Jaji, Kaduna, 03/04/2012.

Odidison, O. and Johnson, B. (2012) ―*Boko Haram Funding: Nigeria may face International*

*Sanctions*at<http://www.nncpo.netindex.phpoption=com_content&view=article&id=832boko-haram-funding-nigeria-may-face-international-sanctions-&ca> (Retrieved 24th October 2016).

Okeke, U. (2005). *Terrorism and Global Security in Foreign Policy in Nigeria's Democratic Transition*, Abuja: The Presidential Advisory Council on International Relations.

Okoli, A. and Iortyer, P. (2014), ―Terrorism and Humanitarian Crisis in Nigeria: Insights from Boko Haram Insurgency‖, *Global Journal of Human-Social Science: F Political Science*, 14(1):39-50.

Omale, D.J. (2013), ―Terrorism and Counter Terrorism in Nigeria: Theoretical Paradigms and Lessons for Public Policy‖, *Canadian Social Science,* 9(3):96-103.

Omenma, D. A. (2009). Terrorism and challenges of leadership: The Nigeria experience. Not Available.

Omobolaji, O.O. (2007), ―Understanding Ethnic Militias: The Micropolitics of the Oodua People‗s Congress of SouthWestern Nigeria‖, *Nigerian Journal of Policy and Development*, 5(6):1-16.

Onapajo, H. (2013), ―Why Nigeria is Not Winning the Anti-Boko Haram War‖, In Mantzikos, I. *Boko Haram:Anatomy of a Crisis*, Bristol: e-International Relations.

Sampson, I. T., & Onuoha, F. C. (2011), ―Forcing the Horse to Drink or Making it Realise its Thirst? Understanding the Enactment of Anti-Terrorism Legislation (ATL) in Nigeria‖, *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 5(3-4).

Solomon, H. (2013), Boko Haram, Identity and the Limits of Counter-Terrorism, In Mantzikos, I. *Boko Haram: Anatomy of a Crisis*, Bristol: e-International Relations.

Stepanova, E. (2008). *Terrorism in Asymmetrical Conflict: Ideological and Structural Aspects* Oxford University Press: Oxford. The *Nation Newspaper*, 29th January 2013.

Udama, R.A. (2013), ―Understanding Nigeria Terrorism, its Implications to National Peace, Security, Unity and Sustainable Development: A Discuss‖. *IOSR Journal of Humanities And Social Science.* 8(5):100-115.

UN. (2009). *United Nations policy for post-conflict employment creation, income generation and reintegration,* Geneva: United Nations, Rerieved from http://bit.ly/bN4K65, 10 October, 2016.