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Gender Implications of Terrorism and Criminality in the North-East Nigeria- 2013- 2018, Borno State, Nigeria

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Abstract:

The female gender is indeed an endangered species cut up in the manifestation of terrorist attacks, and other forms of violence and criminality. Nigeria recently experienced some levels of terrorism. The state of terrorism engendered by Boko Haram terrorist in Nigeria, especially in the North-Eastern part of the country, is quite worrisome, disheartening and alarming. Terrorist attacks of the Boko Haram sect have resulted in the killing of countless number of innocent people and wanton destruction of properties worth billions of naira through bombings, kidnapping and banditry. The study ascertains the impact of terrorism and criminality specifically on the female gender, caused by Boko Haram in Nigeria generally, using Mongocolis and Bakassi IDP camps in the north-eastern Nigeria Borno state as a case study. The research used both primary and secondary sources to collect data. Economic Deprivation theory was used to analyze the gender implication of terrorism and criminality. The study concluded that criminality and Boko Haram activities in North-Eastern Nigeria has crippled social economic activities, caused psychological harm to women, children as well as caused security imbalance. The research recommends an overhaul in the security approach to terrorism and criminalities in the country, backed up with extant laws and punitive measures to serve as deterrent to offenders. Also, government should provide sufficient skill, manpower, equipment and funding to the military and security agencies for the discharge of their job. Nigerian government should intervene quickly and provide adequate support to the victims, military and civilians where necessary.

Keywords: Gender, terrorism, criminality, Boko Haram, kidnapping, banditry, insurgency, suicide bombing

1. Introduction

The rising cases of violent crimes affecting many countries constitute a very worrisome development to the global community. Regrettably, terrorism has taken a center-stage in global violent crimes and criminality. The tragic event of September 11, 2001, changed the landscape and perception of global terrorism. Terrorist activity continues to be a major challenge for policy makers in both developed and developing countries. Nigeria on its part has been recently affected by different cases of domestic crimes such as menace of kidnapping and banditry, human trafficking, illicit drug acts and the rise in gender-based violence, abuse and discrimination and cultism. The country has been attacked severally by the dreaded Boko Haram terrorist group in the last couple of years with a tremendous casualty number in deaths many of whom are women and children. Indeed, the upsurge of terrorist activities in Nigeria has not only caught international attention, but has also exposed the inherent conflict tradition that characterized intergroup social relationships in the country. Conflict situation in Nigeria manifests as struggle over values, claims to status, power and scarce resources, in which the aims of the opposing parties are not only to gain the desired values, but also to neutralize, injure or eliminate rivals (Obiajulu, 2011). As a consequence of the gender implication of crime in the society, the demographic composition may be altered through mass movement of people from crime-prone areas to areas perceived to be relatively crime-free. This can also lead to brain-drain and other socio-economic problems (Adebayo, 2014:483).

For Nigeria, the gender implication of the current history is a combustible mix of violent extremism, and thriving home-grown terrorism or in other words home-grown insurgency. A country well respected for its role in restoring stability in some conflict-torn states in West Africa, is now in need of the international community's assistance to guarantee peace and security in her own territory. The occurrence of violence such as that perpetrated by Boko Haram, on female students, the issues of kidnapping and banditry, the rampant cases of baby, child and adult rape of both female or male clan, and the illicit acts of human trafficking and drug abuse presents yet another hurdle hindering Nigeria's progress. Nigerian security forces in dealings with terrorists and criminals like Boko Haram terrorists and other illicit groups have generated international concerns. Consequently, foreign nations are unwilling to lend a helping hand in sales of arms, rescue operations and humanitarian aids thereby worsening the humanitarian crises affecting mostly women and

children. The abductions of Chibok school girls' students, the Dapchi school girls, and many women and children which is still not accounted for shows how endangered the female gender is in this part of the world.

Prolong separation of the students from their families has some psychological implication on female gender in the country. Indeed, the appearance of the militant group on the Nigerian political landscape has set in motion chains of uneventful events of gruesome proportions, which continue to affect the citizens in their daily existence.

One major area of these unpalatable events is the introduction of suicide bombings into the Nigerian society. Prior to the emergence of Boko Haram in the Nigerian state, suicide bombing was something unthinkable. Nigerians were generally regarded as fun-loving people, famous for heavy partying and always scared of death. Suicide was a taboo among the various cultures in the country. But the Boko Haram elements changed those perspectives. Since 2009, the Boko Haram terrorist acts and the increased activities of kidnapping and banditry has caused major destruction of lives and properties. The worst of it all is that they added the specter of female suicide bombings, to the extent that most of the suicide bombings are carried out by young females.

Boko Haram criminal activity is selected for this work as the paper interrogates the phenomena of female suicide bombings, the activities of other forms of criminality by the sect in form of banditry, militants and kidnapping. It examines the theoretical aspect of suicide mission, the rationale behind the criminal usage of women and children in terrorist mission, the instance and the implications on the society. Also, the social economic implication of Boko Haram terrorism. The study sorts to answer these questions, what are the implications of terrorist activities in the northeast region of the country? What is the psychological impact of women and children affected or involved?

2. Literature Review, Theory and Conceptual Explanation

2.1. Literature Review

The rise in gender and sexual based violence has been on the increase due to the increased activities of the sect since 2009. Gender and sexual based violence are believed to be a widespread phenomenon among female internally displaced persons (IDP's) both at various camps and in host communities (International Displacement Monitoring Centre, May, 2014). These terrorist acts have generated a lot of implications negatively upon the lives of women, men and children more in the North-eastern part of Nigeria.

The trend of domestic terrorism in Nigeria as exemplified by the nefarious activities of the dreaded Boko Haram has become a major concern. Over the years since 2009, the activities of the Boko Haram sect, has increased the displacement of people from Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states in the form of internally displaced persons (IDP's) fleeing to safer havens within the nation and refugees fleeing into neighbouring nations like Niger, Chad and Cameroon. It has been noted that the majority of these persons constitute women and children (International Regional Information Networks, 14 March 2014). The rise in the activities of the sect has brought about adverse effects on the population especially on women and children evident in the increased number of widows and orphans in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states (BBC News 21st May 2013). Boko Haram terrorism has pitted neighbour against neighbour, cost the loss of lives including kidnapping and killing of Aid workers, displaced millions, destroyed hundreds of homes, schools and government buildings and devastated already ravaged economy in the North East, one of Nigeria's poorest region, and in recent years since 2011 in the North West as a result of kidnapping and banditry. The problem is that, the emergence of Boko Haram terrorism has introduced a terrorist dimension into the criminal space in Nigeria. Series of bombings have been carried out by the sect, as well as taking hostage of innocent citizens. Even the United Nations Building was not spared in the bombing spree. In rich as well as in poor countries, terrorism exerts a heavy toll on national economies. Boko Haram criminality alone is both a serious challenge and manifestation of more profound threats to Nigeria's security. Unless the federal and state governments, and the region, develop and implement comprehensive plans to tackle not only insecurity but also the injustices that drive much of the troubles, Boko Haram or groups like it, will continue to destabilize large parts of the country. Yet the government's response is largely military, and political will to do more than that appears entirely lacking (International Crisis Group, Africa Report No 216, 3 April 2014). Boko Haram in Nigeria is one of the deadliest extremist armed groups in the world (Global terrorism Index, 2015).

2.2. Theoretical Framework and Conceptual Explanation

According to Walter Wallace (1971) in his explanation of what he adapted, 'The wheel of science', 'A theory is a generalized statement based on facts that are used to explain and predict the relationship that exists between social phenomena (Wallace, 1979).' However, a theory is a model or framework for observation and understanding, which shapes both what we see and how we see it. Terrorism is not new in Africa, however countries such as Algeria, Burundi, Congo, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda. Nigeria and recently Cameroon and others have seen an increase in terrorist act in recent years. There are many explanations of why terrorist attack occurs and some attribute it to poor economic condition, which is consistent with popular theory of deprivation and poverty, low education attainment and historical event such as slavery and ethnic conflict have also been used to explain terrorism. Viewed as conflict resolution mechanism, terrorism can be broadly viewed as a strategy deployed by individuals either singular or in groups, to resolve disputes.

The basis of such disputes could be on distributional issues, for example; of political power, income, wealth, or merely existential based on religious conflict or have a foundation in the historical past causing persistent conflict. To the extent that terrorism is caused by the distributional issues such as income inequality, the analysis of Krueger and Maleckova (2003) and Krueger (2007) for example, raised doubt about terrorism been caused by ignorant and poverty as

they found that terrorists are well educated and typically not members of society's poor. The incidence of terrorism brings instability and disrupts the economic performance which reduces the income level of people (Krueger & Maleckova, 2003). Deprivation theory is used for this study to analyse the gender implication of terrorism and criminality in Nigeria, taking a case study by giving attention on the north-eastern part of the country. Lack of material benefits for the citizens, is in most cases considered to be one of the major causes of conflicts in our society today. Deprivation theory talked about how some portion of the people in the society are deprived of their basic necessities in life, especially rights to proper education for children, and on the other hand some have the opportunities and privilege to enjoy these rights, thus the deprived see themselves as a disadvantage in their own society and are being neglected by the government. The result of deprivation may create strong grievance and aggressiveness on the youth in the society. The feeling of deprivation makes the youths join social movements that may lead the majority to commit crime in the society. Examples of economic deprivation in Nigeria that causes violent conflicts can be seen in two perspectives; First for example, there's the case of the Niger Delta Militant Group in the Southern part of the country, with the name, 'the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND).' According to Enwere (2015), after waiting and peacefully agitating for what the people of the zone considered a fair share of the oil wealth that is explored from their land, the youth took the law into their hands by vandalizing oil pipeline, kidnapping oil workers for ransom and generally creating problems for those they believe were responsible for their frustrations and problems (Enwere, 2015: 19). Secondly, the case of the Boko Haram sect from the Northern part of the country in the north-eastern areas like Borno, Taraba, Adamawa and Bauchi States to mention the major crisis areas in recent years. Enwere (2015), opined that over 80% of the Boko Haram membership consists of 'Almajiris' who live a life of abject poverty and deprivation (Enwere, 2015:18).

The major targets of recruitments of the Boko haram terrorists are the 'Almajirai' (plural form of Almajiri). The Almajirai, who are Muslim children with the age range between 7 years minimum, are sent to Qur'anic schools (Tsangaya) under the care of a Qur'anic studies teacher called 'Malam' or 'Alaramma', in order to study and memorize the Qur'an but not necessarily with the virtues of its teachings. Thus, Almajirai hardly return permanently to their parental homes after graduation. This opens doors for them to be readily available and easily mobilized for all sorts of political and social illicit activities in the society. Example of such is the Boko Haram terrorism.

2.3. Conceptual Overview of Gender, Terrorism, Insurgency and Criminality

In the political point of view, Heywood argued that 'a concept is a general idea about something, usually expressed in a single word or a short phrase (Heywood, 2004:3).'

3. Concept of Gender

Gender basically refers to the biological form of either masculine or feminine. For the purpose of this paper, the impact of criminality and terrorism on gender are subject to all types of illicit abuses some of which are sexual, physical, emotional, threats, coercion, educational or economic deprivation either in private or public life. Although male and females experience gender-based violence (GBV) whether big or small, young or old, women and children are more vulnerable and affected. According to the World Bank's Inter Agency Standing Committee definition of gender-based violence (GBV) as, 'an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females' (Klugman et al. 2014). On the other hand, gender-based violence GBV includes intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual assault, female genital mutilation, sexual exploitation and abuse, child abuse, female infanticide and child marriage (Arango *et al.*, 2014). Gender Based violence (GBV) in Nigerian society has become an epidemic. This has been aggravated by the fact that GBV is not taking it seriously with the urgency and gravity it deserves. Weak and / or inadequate legislation as well as poor enforcement structures and mechanisms have contributed to this state of affairs (Choice4Life). However, the laws made to punish GBV are old and not evolving at the same rate and are therefore inadequate to address this problem (Choice4Life). As a result of this, efforts were being made to bring out a new law that will take all the violence situation into consideration. According to the report made by the Amnesty International (2008) Stated that,

'On a daily basis, women are beaten and ill-treated for supposed transgressions, whipped and even murdered by members of their family. In some cases, vicious acids and attacks leave them with horrific disfigurement. Such violence is too frequently excused and tolerated in communities and not denounced. Husbands, partners and fathers are responsible for most of the violence against women.'

Hence, the Nigeria Government has made tremendous efforts at Tackling Criminality on Gender Based Violence (GBV) Thus;

3.1. The Violence against Persons Prohibition Bill (THE VAPP BILL)

The VAPP BILL, is an audit of Bills introduced and submitted by the DFID Defunct Security, the Coalition coordinated by Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Alternative (WRAPA), Justice and Growth and the International federation of Women lawyers (FIDEA) Nigeria, to the National Assembly to extract and harmonize those that particularly bear relevance to the issues of violence against women (LACVAW, 2008). Members of the Senate and House of Representatives relevant Committees massively supported by other members of the two chambers, the Ministry of Women Affairs, Development partners especially the DFID, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women., Ipas and Action Aid, the National Human Rights Commission, the Nigeria Police Force, national and private owned print and electronic media (LACVAW, 2008).

The VAPP Bill is to element or reduce to the minimum the occurrence of Gender Based Violence in the Nigerian society, especially in homes, public spaces or even in conflict situations and also seeks to address violence by state actors.

It is therefore protective of the rights of Nigerians- both male and female against violence. This Bill addresses some of the shortcomings in the current laws on violence. It responds to both the old and emerging forms of violence and it provides effective remedies for survivors and punishment of offenders (LACVAW).

The violence against persons (prohibition) Bill 2011, is a proposed legislation which defines violence, seeks to eliminate in private and public life, prohibits all forms of violence including physical, sexual, psychological, domestic. Harmful Traditional Practice (HTP), discrimination against persons and provides all round protection and effective remedies for victims as well as punishment of offenders (LACVAW).

The VAPP BILL was Enacted by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and approved under the Authentication Act CAP. A2, Laws of The Federation of Nigeria 2004, under the signature of the Clerk of the National Assembly, Salisu Abubakar Maikasuwa, OON, mni, on the 21st Day of May, 2015 (Houses of the National Assembly, 2015).

4. Concept of Terrorism

Terrorism is an illegal or violent act or activity, mostly directed against governments or soft targets to further their demands or achieve political, economic or social relevance. The U.S. State Department defines terrorism as the use or threatened use of violence for political purposes to create a state of fear that will aid in extorting, coercing, intimidating, or otherwise causing individuals and groups to alter their behavior, it is also seen to consist of illegal attacks and threats against people or property by a group for the purpose of weakening a hated political authority. Also, terrorism assumes an international dimension when the victims, targets, terrorists, and location of the incident or the means to carry out the act involves more than one country (Roskin *et al.*, 1990:243). In November 2004, a United Nations Security General report described terrorism as any act intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act (UN, 2005). Terrorism has been practiced by a wide range of political organizations to promote their objectives. It has been practiced by right-wing and left-wing political parties, nationalistic groups, religious groups, revolutionaries, and ruling governments otherwise known as State Terrorism (Sageman, 2004: 166-167).

4.1. Recruitment and Methods of Terrorist Groups

Boko Haram uses both voluntary and coercive strategies for recruitment. Fighters joining voluntarily may be motivated for ideological and religious reasons but may also join due to past victimization by the Nigerian military, which has been accused of human rights violations in the fight against the sect (Fessy and Thomas, 2014). Boko Haram also reportedly uses monetary incentives to attract recruits. In the Hausa language, Almajirai (Almajiris) are another population vulnerable for recruitment. Some others join these sects for protection, material or psychological as well as religious reasons. Boko Haram, in its raids against towns and villages, also has routinely kidnapped individuals who are later forced to fight or otherwise provide support to the group. Menner (*et al.*, 2013) uses of coercion and intimidation to recruit fighters, with coercive strategies becoming increasingly important since spring 2013. 143 Several informants reported the presence of foreign fighters in Boko Haram's ranks. One informant reported being involved in the arrest of foreign fighters in Kano in previous years, although he could not divulge the nationality of those arrested (Wallis and William, 2014), attacked victims have identified attackers as non-Nigerians and non-Kanuri, specifically Tuaregs. The Cameroonian government also indicated that it had identified two Tuareg fighters among Boko Haram militants killed in a clash in September 2014.

5. Concept of Insurgency

It is an armed upheaval against a constituted authority. The United States Department of Defense (DOD) defines Insurgency as 'an organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict (Hellesen, 2008: 14). This definition suggests that insurgent groups or terrorist groups employ unlawful means towards achieving an end, which could be political, religious, social or even ideological. The goal of insurgency is to confront and overthrow an existing government for the control of power, resources or for power sharing (Siegel, 2007). Insurgency and its strategies are as old as warfare itself. Terrorists and criminals adopt these gorilla methods of fighting to attack and withdraw back into their hideout targeting mostly women and children who are soft targets. Partly as a result of the inability of the Nigerian state to meet developmental yearnings of welfare and security of lives and properties, the challenge of insurgency is now more evident than before.

In this study, insurgency is seen as individuals or groups who destabilize the development of a country by posing threats and acts of aggression on other members of the society.

5.1. The Rationale of Insurgency Existence in Nigeria

As rightfully posited by Steven Metz, an insurgency is born when a governing power fails to address social or regional polarization, sectarianism, endemic corruption, crime, various forms of radicalism, or rising expectations (Eric Brahm, 2006). Insurgencies in Northern Nigeria follow similar patterns: they are cyclical, and produced by identical religious, economic and political factors. Political and military elites became so absorbed in the struggle for power that they neglected everything else, including development. The elites' lust for power also coincided with a sudden oil boom, which only benefited them but not the citizens. Transforming Nigeria into an oil nation in the 1970s led to the destruction of the agriculture and transportation sectors. This produced economic ills such as high prices, retrenchment and unemployment in Northern Nigeria, and particularly in Kano (Elizabeth Isichei, 1987). Maitatsine was able to manipulate the grievances and attracted the jobless and homeless youth from the countryside, which were involved in petty jobs such

as barbering, cobbling, cap knitting and petty trade (Abimbola O. Adesoji, 2011). Similarly, Yusuf also tapped into widespread grievances such as declining standards of living, corruption, unemployment, military dictatorship, police brutality, police exploitation, and the havoc brought in by the Structural Adjustment Program (Gbadamosi Olaposi, 2014). The group attracted poor peasants, farmers, school dropouts and university graduates who could not find employment, and blamed the government for the inefficiency in the distribution of resources (Ezeani Emmanuel *et al.*, 2013).

Muhammed Yusuf leader of Boko Haram could garner massive support beyond Maiduguri, not only in Borno State but across Northern Nigeria, and even in the neighboring countries of Niger, Chad and Cameroon (Xan Rice, 2016) this was made possible partly because of the absence of development, infrastructure and proper enlightenment. Nigerian elites have failed the ordinary Nigerian citizens. Even today, Northern Nigeria displays some of the worst human development indicators in the world. 71.5 percent of Northeast Nigerians live in absolute poverty, and more than half are malnourished (Leena K. Hoffmann, 2014). The decline in the farming sector, which is the main livelihood of the Northerners, is due mainly to neglect, in addition to flooding, insecurity, and desertification (Leena Koni Hoffmann, 2014). Hence, breeding an army of youths to be mobilized and enlisted into terrorism. In comparison with other parts of the country, the literacy rate in Lagos state, in the Southwest, is 90 percent, whereas in Kano State, it is 49 percent, and in Borno State, where the BH insurgency was born, it is 15 percent. Similarly, 9 out of 19 Northern states have 40 percent youth unemployment (Why Men Rebel, 2016). The policies of the Nigerian elites gave birth and fostered the phenomenon of relative deprivation in Northern Nigeria.

6. Concept of Criminality

A crime is basically a mischief act committed by an individual or an organized group of individuals. There were many crimes in Nigeria; however, the major ones include rape, kidnapping, murder, burglary, fraud, terrorism, robbery, cyber-crimes, bribery and corruption, money laundering and so on. According to the statistics released by the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics in 2016, the top ten (10) list of states with high rate of crimes includes; Lagos, Abuja, Delta, Kano, Plateau, Ondo, Oyo, Bauchi, Adamawa and Gombe States. Committing crime is a big offence in Nigeria that attracts punishments and penalties which ranges from fine to death (National Bureau of Statistics, 2016).

6.1. Causes of Crimes in Nigeria

Several reasons make people commit crimes in society. Crime is rampant in every part of Nigeria. Some people go into crime because of one reason or the other. The major cause of crime in Nigeria is seen to be economic deprivation and poverty. Reports from those affected revealed that crime is said to be perpetrated at Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps by security personnel. IDP camps are supposed to be safer grounds for people affected by humanitarian crises. Reports have revealed that a lot of criminal activities were taking place at the IDPs camp leading to some social crisis. Security agents and workers are said to be exchanging food for sex leading to unwanted pregnancy. Most women are not safe and are living in fear, there is the problem of rape by soldiers, police and workers etc. There is also the issue of proliferation of drug abuse leading to illicit acts at the IDPs.

6.2. Kidnapping/ Banditry

Kidnapping involves the forceful abduction of people without their consent. This is done by the offenders for their own selfish interest, where they demand ransom before they return the person(s). Now, kidnapping in Nigeria has turned into a different perspective as a deadly mission. Despite the demand for ransom, the offenders may decide either to let go the person(s) dead or alive. Kidnapping was common in oil producing areas in Nigeria. History has shown that kidnapping was first introduced in Nigeria in the Niger Delta region, when militants will abduct foreign oil workers intentionally to draw the attention of foreign nations to the situation in the oil rich Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Since then, this social problem has spread to other parts of the country, most especially in the northern part. Recent rapid kidnappings in the north have had a great effect on the national security of the country, because people travel and move about with fear in these areas. Traveling on Abuja – Kaduna road turned to be horrendous, as people risk their lives with the fear of being kidnapped or even get killed. For example, sometime ago in 2016, this illicit activity happened to one of my relatives and his children when they were travelling from Abuja to Kano. A lot of money was demanded from him before they got released, this is one instance out of hundreds. Small scale investors in these areas see the menace as a threat and as a result hinder their business activities. Many would-be investors have also stayed away for fears of being kidnapped (Ekpe, 2009). Kidnapping basically, 'is a restriction of someone else's liberty which violates the provision of freedom of movement as enshrined in the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, where every other law takes its cue from. For this reason, Siegel (1989) sees it as a serious offence (Ubong *et al.*, 2013)

Kidnapping is the forcible seizure, taking away and unlawful detention of a person against his/her will (Ubong *et al.*, 2013). Kidnapping and banditry are prevalent in the activities of the Boko haram sect. Their major strategy is targeted on the abduction of women and girls. The operations of these terrorists and criminals in the northeast has taken the turn of kidnapping and abductions where ransom is demanded or exchange of captives as in the case of the abducted Dapchi girls, reports had it that they were exchanged for some terrorist captive to be released by the government.

7. Impact of Terrorism on Female Gender

7.1. Abduction of Boko Haram Members Wives and Targeting of Women and Girls

More so, it was the adoption of gender-based violence as a tactic that gave the conflict of Boko Haram a different dimension. (Human Rights Watch, 2014), the abductions were intended to retaliate against the government for its alleged arrest and detention in 2011 and early 2012 of family members of Boko Haram members, including the wives of the group leaders. According to Nigeria's Political Violence Research Network, (NPVRN, 2014), gender-based violence is violence directed against women based on their subordinate status in society. It includes any act by males or male-dominated social institutions that inflict physical or psychological harm on women or girls because of their gender. In this light, they argued that: In many conflict settings throughout the world, women continue to experience gender-targeted violence, such as rape, sexual slavery, and a host of other human rights abuses, as part of military campaigns and as a result of the breakdown of community norms which tend to accompany armed conflicts. They experience violence at the hands of government actors, non-state militaries including rebel forces and dissidents, community members, and even tragically, the peacekeeping forces that are sent to protect them and restore order. With the emergence of Boko Haram, Women and children have been caught up and are the victims of incessant violence perpetrated by the Boko Haram insurgency in north-eastern Nigeria (NPVRN, 2014).

Without a doubt, gender-based violence is rampant in this ongoing insurgency. Likewise, it is difficult to classify the extent to which Christian women and children have been abused due to their religion and gender. It was noted that 2013 marked the time Boko Haram began to use women and girls as pawns in their activities by abducting them. However, it was when the group on May 15, 2014 stormed government college, Chibok in Borno state and kidnapped without resistance over 200 college girls that attracted national and international attention to the plight of women and girls in northeast Nigeria (Osita, *et al.*, 2015). In recent times, there have emerged extensive accounts of violence against women in times of armed conflict. Systematic rape and other forms of gender-based violence are increasingly used as weapons of war in armed conflicts in different regions of the world. Furthermore, the use of rape to reinforce policies of ethnic cleansing and the establishment of camps explicitly intended for sexual torture and the forcible impregnation of women are tragic developments which mark a definite escalation of violence against women in situations of armed conflicts. (Oluwatoyin, 2013), understanding Boko Haram requires probing deep into sensitive political issues in Nigeria. Violence or the socio-political grievances that underpinned it need not to have degenerated to such ominous proportions, had the nation's political leadership been decisive enough to head off the crisis while it budded. In similar vein, (Okolie and Philip, 2013) observed that: The serious human rights abuses that have accompanied Nigeria's rather indiscreet use of repressive force in battling the sect have also been a radicalizing factor. Empirical studies have shown that repressive measures against security threats are prone to trigger violence.

However, (Human Right Watch, 2012) took a different position by stating that both the Nigerian government and Boko Haram carried out human right abuse and which they heavily documented. They explored the root causes of the insurgency and implicated both sides in serious abuses. These include excessive use of force, burning homes, physical abuse, and extrajudicial killings of those suspected of supporting Boko Haram, Nigerian Security Forces have responded to Boko Haram attacks with a heavy hand. Hundreds of people accused of links to Boko Haram have been arbitrarily detained without charge or trial; others have been extra-judicially executed or subjected to enforced disappearance. At the same time, the Nigerian government has failed to adequately prevent or investigate the attacks or to bring perpetrators to justice; and victims have not received prompt and adequate reparation and remedy. The cycle of attacks and counter attacks has been marked by unlawful violence on both sides with devastating consequences for the human rights of the people trapped in the middle (Amnesty, 2012). Security Forces have responded to BH attacks with a heavy hand. The surge in the Kidnapping 30% of women and girls is not unconnected with the actions of Nigerian security towards wives and daughters of Boko Haram members (HRW, 2014). It is crystal clear that Boko Haram tactics increasingly include targeting women, through gender-based violence such as kidnapping, sexual slavery and forced marriage. (Manni *et al.*, 2013), the targeting of women and girls is tied to the detention of Boko Haram wives, girls and relatives by the Nigerian security forces. However, none of these works have tended to pay adequate attention in ascertaining how the abduction of Boko Haram members wives by the Federal Government enhance the targeting of women and girls in northeast Nigeria.

7.2. Kidnapping of Women/Girls and Female Used as Suicide Bombers in the Northeast

Over 500 women and girls have been kidnapped or abducted by Boko Haram sect (Human Rights Watch, 2014). The adoption of suicide bombing and in most cases the utilization of females as suicide bombers gave a totally different dimension to the Boko Haram insurgency. Suicide Bombing according to (Onuoha, 2014), it is made of those who are willing to die and those who are un-willing to die. Those who are willing to die are the suicide terrorists, the victims of such act of terror constitute those who are unprepared to die. This infamous reality has become the latest of many nightmares that Nigerians face, given the ramping up of suicide attacks by the extremist Islamic sect, Boko Haram. However, suicide terrorism is the readiness to sacrifice one's life in the process of destroying or attempting to destroy a target to advance a political goal. Other forms of terrorism have a main objective of publicity to gain support in their actions while the main purpose in suicide terrorism is coercion. Though women and girls have felt the fangs of the dreaded Boko Haram sects as regards being used as domestic help and sexual toys (Human Rights Watch, 2014). However, according to Onuoha and George (2015) Nigeria has witnessed increasing feminization of terror by Boko Haram in two paradoxical ways involving young girls as both the victims and vanguards of terror. As victims of terror, in the form of abductees, their fate has received the greatest international condemnation. The group has abducted at least 500 women

and girls in north-eastern Nigeria since 2009. And as vanguards of terror, Boko Haram has graduated from using young girls as couriers of arms, foodstuff and money as well as recruiters to increasing deployment of them as suicide bombers. However, (Tunde, 2015) took a different position when he noted that women themselves are prone to violence and are therefore terrorists without being under the control or influence of the male folk like the media want us to believe. In Nigeria, (Tunde, 2015) the Boko Haram phenomenon has introduced this aspect of militant feminism to the populace. Corroborating this view, (Sjoberg, *et al.*, 2011:2) women's active involvement in militant and terrorist organizations as support personnel, as logistics personnel, as kinetic resources, as attackers, kidnappers and hijackers and as martyrs has grown substantially and become a matter of public attention and record across the globe. Female terrorists and suicide bombers abuse societal sensibilities and interrupts stereotypical perceptions of women as pure, innocent and nonviolent. So, wherever they are identified as active participants in a cause or terrorist act, sensationalized media coverage attributes their actions to influence from husband, boyfriends, or generally from the male folk, thereby reifying the doctrine of domination by men instead of attributing their actions to similar motives and factors as those of the men or even to other individual choices. This has therefore deflected policy makers, security forces and the public's attention on how to handle this ominous development (Tunde, 2015). (Sjoberg and Gentry, 2007:14) violent women, whether terrorists, suicide bombers, war criminals, or perpetrators of genocide, interrupt gender stereotypes about women, their role in war, and their role in society more generally. Women who commit proscribed violence are not the peaceful, war-resistant, conservative, virtuous and restrained women that [male] warriors protect from enemies. Instead, these women are a security threat themselves. Therefore, it is less likely to recognize the capacity of women to be suicide bombers rather than to see this phenomenon as indicating a degree of desperation among terrorist groups. (Alli, 2005), the involvement of women in terrorism has made women more dangerous than men because they have more access to sensitive areas and because their attacks carry more significant shock value.

In Nigeria, we are seeing suicide bombings by men and also women. The intensity of the attacks is striking in a global perspective. In 2014, Nigeria saw around 85 percent of all female suicide bombings around the world. Boko Haram has embraced this tactic with vigor. Going further, there is a connection between the kidnapping of girls and the manifestation of female suicide bombers in Nigeria. Female suicide bomb attacks came a few months after Boko Haram kidnapped some 300 schoolgirls in April 2014 and that the fate of the schoolgirls is a source of great fear and anxiety in Nigeria. However, for Gough (2015) women and girls are not perpetrators rather they are victims. He noted that children and females are not instigating these suicide attacks; rather they are used intentionally by adults in the most horrific way and therefore are first and foremost victims not perpetrators. According to United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF, 2015:1), in Nigeria, the frequency and intensity of the suicide attacks involving women and girls have increased sharply this year. Girls and women have been used to detonate bombs or explosive belts at crowded locations, such as marketplaces and bus stations. Since July 2014, nine suicide incidents involving children aged between approximately 7 and 17 years all of them girls have been reported. Their identity and exact ages have not been verified, as estimates are based primarily on eyewitness accounts. Without the protection of their families, Gough (2015) noted that these women, girls and children are at greater risk of exploitation by adults, and this can lead to involvement in criminal or armed group activities.

8. Methodology

A case study was used for this research, with the case focusing on gender implication of Boko Haram terrorism in the North-Eastern Nigeria, Borno state 2013-2018. Simple random sampling technique was used throughout the research processes of primary data collection. Simple random sampling is a sampling technique where every item in the population has an even chance and likelihood of being selected. The main attribute of this sampling method is that every sample has the same probability of being chosen. All Information were extracted from primary sources and secondary sources. In collaboration with the staff of State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) Borno state, questionnaires were distributed throughout the research which contains both the open-ended and closed-ended questions. The study of the paper employed a quantitative method of data collection, namely questionnaire approach. Data was not collected haphazardly, but in response to some questions that the researcher wishes to answer. Data was not given as a fixed, but open to reconfiguration and thus alternative ways of seeing, finding answers to questions one wishes to answer. Krejcie and Morgan's table was used to determine the sample size (S) and population size (N). Therefore, the Sample size (S) of Population size (N) of 1000 using the Krejcie and Morgan's Table will be 278.

The study area is Borno state, which is located on the latitude 100 05' to 130 55'N and longitude 110 45' to 140 48'E. It is bounded in the northeast by Lake Chad, North by Republic of Cha, West by Yobe state, South by Gombe state and Adamawa states of Nigeria and East by Republic of Cameroon. It has its capital in Maiduguri and it is made up of 27 local government areas with 2006 provisional census figures of 4, 151, 193 people.

9. Discussions of Results

The study of this work briefly brings analyses of data collected from the field by the researchers in order to find out the gender implication of terrorism on women and children in the northeastern part of Nigeria from the year 2013 and 2018. Mongocolis and Bakassi IDP Camps all in Borno state are used as a case study. 278 (sample size) questionnaires were administered to a population size of 1000. In Mongocolis IDP Camp, 150 questionnaires were administered while Bakassi IDP Camp was administered 128 questionnaires. A total of 278 questionnaires, seven were returned unanswered while 271 were completely answered. No reason given for the lack of response to those questionnaires returned unanswered. This gave a response rate of 97.5%.

9.1. Variables, Frequency and Percentage distribution of the research equations:

9.1.1. Demographic Distribution

Variables	Frequency	Percentages
Male	71	26%
Female	200	74%

Table 1: Sex

Source: field work, 2019

Calculations: The following calculation procedure is applicable to all data represented in the tables:

Total Number of Answered Questionnaires = 71 + 200 = 271

Total Number of Male Recorded = 71

To Calculate in Percentage: $71 \times 100 \div 271 = 26\%$

Total Number of Female = 200

To Calculate in Percentage: $200 \times 100 \div 271 = 74\%$

Figure 1: Graphical Representation of Sex Distribution

Table 1 above reveals that 26% were male (between the ages of 11-18) while 74% were women. Figure 1 above also showed the graphical representations of the data contained in the table.

Variables	Frequency	Percentages
Lesser Than 18	50	18.45%
18-25	65	23.90%
26-32	40	14.70%
33-40	66	24.35%
41-46	30	11.07%
Above 47	20	7.35%

Table 2: Age

Source: Field Work, 2019

Figure 2

Table 2 above reveals that out of the respondents, 50 (18.45%) fall within the age below 18 years, out of the total respondents, 65(23.90%) were found to be within the ages of 18-25 years. Those found within the age bracket of 26-32 years were 40(14.70%), while between the ages of 33-40 years, 41-46 years and above 47 years were accorded the following frequencies and percentages respectively; 66(24.35%), 30(11.07%), 20(7.35%).

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	97.78%	97.78%
Agree	2.21%	2.21%
Undecided	NIL	0%
Disagree	NIL	0%
Strongly Disagree	NIL	0%

Table 3: The Effect of Terrorism on Socio Economic Growth
Source: Field Work, 2019

Figure 3: Graphical Representation Showing the Effect of Insurgency on Socio Economic Growth

Table 3 above shows that 265 (97.78%) strongly agreed that Boko Haram insurgency had effect on socio economic growth, 6 (2.21%) agreed that Boko Haram insurgency also had effect on socio economic growth. Other variables such as undecided and disagree had no response and no reason provided.

Figure 4: Chart Representation Showing Sexual Abuse Prevalence
Source: Field Work, 2019

Figure 4 above shows the support of government and non-governmental organizations in the area of sexual abuse experienced by victims of Boko Haram terrorism at the IDP Camps in Mongocolis and Bakasi IDP Camp in Borno State. Spaces ticked shows support received while blank shows that no response was provided and no reason given

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Negative Impact On Education	80	29.52%
Negative Impact On Health	69	25.46%
Negative Impact On Finance	100	36.90%
Negative Impact On Properties/Businesses	22	8.11%

Table 4: Psychological Impact of Terrorism on Women

Figure 5: Psychological Impact of Terrorism on Women
Source: Field Work, 2019

Table 4 above reveals that 80(29.52%) psychologically, Boko Haram terrorism impacted negatively on their education. In addition, 69(25.46%) were of the opinion that health was negatively affected psychologically, while 100(36.90%) and 22(8.11%) were of the opinion that insurgency psychologically affected them negatively in the areas of finance and business respectively.

Figure 5 above reveals the graphical representation of the psychological impact of Boko Haram terrorism on women. Number (1) on the graph represents negative impact on education, number (2) reveals the negative impact on health while numbers (3 and 4), represents negative impact on finance and business respectively.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Good	0	0%
Bad	271	100%
Indifferent	0	0%

Table 5: Experience with Terrorism for Women
Source: Field Work, 2019

Figure 6: Graphical Representation Showing Experience with Terrorism for Women

Table 5 above reveals that women had bad experience with terrorism and this made a frequency and percentage of: 271(100%). The good and indifferent experiences had (0) frequency and (0%).

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	150	55.35%
Good	121	44.64%
Worst	0	0%

Table 6: Psychological Impact of Terrorism on Children (11-18years)
Source: Field Work, 2019

Figure 7: Graphical Representation Showing Psychological Impact of Terrorism on Children (11-18years)

Table 6 above reveals that 150(55.35%) had excellent experience academically before Boko Haram compared to their present state. Good and worst experience had the following frequencies and percentages respectively; 121(44.64%) and 0(0%). Figure 18 shows the graphical representation of psychological impact of insurgency on children within the range of 11-18 years.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Education	169	62.36%
Left Blank	22	8.11%
Lack of Consistency of Educational Materials	80	2.95%

Table 7: Schooling Experience after Experiencing Boko Haram Insurgency
Source: Field Work

Figure 8: Graphical Representation Showing Schooling Experience for Children after Experience with Boko Haram

Table 7 above reveals that 169(62.36%) experienced difficulty in education. Other respondents left the spaces blank with no reason provided and this made a frequency and percentage of; 22(8.11%). Lack of consistent supply of educational materials had the frequency and percentage of; 80(2.95%). Figure 13 shows the graphical representation showing schooling experience for children after experiencing Boko Haram insurgency.

9.1.2. Proposition Test

9.1.2.1. Proposition 1

Boko Haram terrorism has no negative impact on the education and health of children as well as on the psychology and livelihood of women.

In testing proposition 1, Table 7 and figure 8 (169 or 62.36%) revealed that Boko Haram menace impacted difficulties on the education of children. For the women, Table 4 showed that, 80 or 29.52% showed that Boko Haram menace has affected psychologically. While Table 5 showed 271 or 100% agreed that their income has been affected negatively by Boko Haram. This is to show that Boko Haram insurgency has a negative impact on the education and health of children as well as on the psychology and livelihood of women. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

9.1.2.2. Proposition 2

There is no adverse effect of Boko Haram terrorism on the socio-economic activities of the affected victims.

Table 3 and figure 3 showed that 265 or 97.78% agreed to the negative impact on the socio-economic activities of the affected victims by Boko Haram terrorism. This shows that it has a negative impact on the socio-economic activities of the affected victims. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis accepted.

10. Conclusion

This study concluded that, since the coming of the insurgent sect in the country, the criminal activities of the Boko haram caused great impact on the gender implication in the country. It is observed that women and children's lives have been hard shaken. The negative impact of the terrorist group has brought a physical, psychological social and economic harm to Nigeria's social and economic development at large. Based on the above study, it is the conclusion of this paper that the Boko Haram insurgency in North-Eastern Nigeria has crippled social economic activities, caused psychological harm to women and children as well as security imbalance. Several women have turned to widows, children to orphans, numerous families have become destitute, family ties/bonds broken, many others have become traumatized, many

millionaires have been demoted to houseboys, beggars and refugees several enterprises have distorted tens of thousands of lives lost in addition to those eternally disabled and traumatized, abandoned and or uninhibited offspring. Likewise, children born and grownup to mothers in such expressive mayhem are more disposed to difficulties and more likely to grow as adults with psychiatric syndromes.

Finally, the activities of the criminal groups are distressing, many communities have become immigrants in their own state; people live and move in fear of being kidnapped or lost their lives as a result. Hamlets and homes are demolished by the insurgent's group. Overall, policy responses to the Boko Haram crisis must be conceptualized within a framework that does not exclusively focus on (Muslim) youths as the problem. Indeed, as the crisis in the Niger Delta region of the country has shown, youths in the southern region of Nigeria are also capable of taking up arms against the Nigerian state. The Boko Haram crisis must be considered as part of the wider process of identity formation wherein Nigeria is struggling to define itself as a nation and people. It is a severe symptom of Nigeria's long-standing post-colonial struggle, which like previous crises, has once again unearthed pertinent national questions. However, more significantly, the crisis has demonstrated the sheer determination and resilience of the Nigerian people, while at the same time presenting another opportunity for progressive forces within the country to reclaim what has been lost. The researchers recommend that the government should provide sufficient skill, manpower, equipment and funding to the military and security agencies for the discharge of their job. The government and private sectors should provide good training and orientation most especially the recruits in the military and security agencies so as to discharge their works better. Nigerian government should intervene quickly and provide adequate support to the victims, military and civilians where necessary.

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